

JOB ROLE –STORE KEEPER

Sector – Apparel, Made-Ups and Home Furnishing

(Qualification Pack Code: AMH/Q0501)

Class XI

PSS Central Institute of Vocational Education
Shyamla Hills, Bhopal – 462013 , Madhya Pradesh, India



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UNIT 2: ORGANIZATION/ ARRANGEMENT OF STORE ITEMS

Session 4: Identify different types of approved preservatives for stores

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Session Objectives

The students will be able to:

- Gain knowledge of different types of approved preservatives for stores.
- Explain about suitability of different types of preservations for specific materials.

WHAT IS A PRESERVATIVE?

- ❖ A preservative is a substance or a chemical which is used to prevent decomposition by microbial growth or by undesirable chemical changes in product.
- ❖ In general, preservation is achieved by implementing in two methods either by using chemical or changing physical parameters.

Properties of Preservatives

The Ideal Properties of Preservatives needs to be understood before using it in stores. These can be desired as follows-

It should not be irritant and toxic.

It should be physically and chemically stable.

It should be compatible with other ingredients used in formulation.

It should act as good anti microbial agent and should have wide spectrum of activity.

It should act as preservative in small concentration.

It should maintain activity throughout product manufacturing, shelf life and usage

Classification of Preservatives

Natural Preservatives

Natural preservative are composed from natural ingredients, such as neem leaves, citric acid, etc.



Synthetic Preservatives

Synthetic preservatives are made from chemical substances, such as, sodium benzoate, nitrites, etc.



SUITABILITY OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF PRESERVATIONS ON SPECIFIC MATERIALS

- ❖ The main reason for degradation of textiles is because of the environmental factors in which they are stored.
- ❖ Depending on their intensity, light, temperature and humidity contributes to textile's deterioration process.
- ❖ Pests, chemicals, and pollutants also cause damage to the textile material. Airborne chemicals, such as smog or chemical fumes/ smoke are also harmful to the textiles.

GUIDELINES FOR PRESERVATION OF TEXTILE MATERIALS

Fabrics like wool, cotton, silks, prints, dark shades should be kept in little light.

Most fabrics, metal zippers, buttons, hooks and loops etc. should be kept away from moist places.

- Fabrics should be kept in moderate and ideal temperatures to avoid moth growth and degradation of fabrics.

Some materials like silk require periodic attention for their preservation to avoid degradation from the site of folds.

Natural fabrics are prone to moth and pest attacks therefore, they should be kept in conditions which are unfavorable for the moths and pests.

Summary

In this session you have learnt about different types of preservatives and preservation guidelines used in store.

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