

REPURPOSING SURPLUS FABRIC LOTS INTO SUSTAINABLE REVERSIBLE AND CONVERTIBLE GARMENTS

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Abstract – The fashion industry has been consistently a major causality of waste generation, much of which occurs before garments even reach consumers. A significant portion of this waste arises during the pre-consumer stage in the form of deadstock fabrics, including surplus inventory, rejected materials, and leftover production remnants. This study explores a sustainable trajectory to reuse such unused fabrics by utilizing a sustainable design approach, aiming to improve material utilization while extending the functional lifespan of clothing.

Deadstock fabric were sourced from textile manufacturers in Coimbatore and Tirupur and evaluated for their suitability in reversible and convertible garment construction. The research process involved survey analysis, design ideation, pattern development, prototype creation and preliminary fabric testing.

The project ultimately aims at a capsule collection of reversible and convertible garments. This demonstrates how multi-functional garments can maximize the use of existing materials while reducing the need for newly produced textiles. The findings highlight the potential of deadstock repurposing as a practical strategy for minimizing textile waste and promoting more sustainable design practices within the fashion industry.

Key Words: deadstock fabrics, pre-consumer textile waste, multiwear garments, reversible design, sustainable fashion, textile waste reduction.

1. INTRODUCTION

The global fashion industry is among the most resource-intensive sectors and remains a significant contributor to environmental pollution and material waste. Large-scale production. Rapid consumption cycles, and inefficient resource utilization have significantly increased the environmental footprint of apparel industry. Recent research estimates that the apparel manufacturing industry generates more than 92 million tons of textile waste annually, much of which is produced before the garments even reach the consumers [1,2]. This substantial volume of waste generation highlights the growing challenges associated with modern garment production methods.

A considerable proportion of this waste occurs during the pre-consumer stage of the supply chain. Pre-consumer textile waste includes surplus fabric, rejected lots,

production remnants, and unsold inventory commonly referred to as deadstock fabrics. Although these materials often retain full usability, they are frequently discarded due to logical challenges, inconsistent supply chains, and lack of effective reuse strategies [3]. As a result, there is loss of valuable textile resources while creating additional pressure is created to utilize virgin materials.

Deadstock fabrics commonly arise due to inaccurate forecasting, cancelled orders, color mismatches, minor fabric defects, and overproduction during manufacturing. In response to the increasing environmental impact of textile related waste, sustainable fashion strategies have gained growing attention in both academic research and practice. Within apparel design, incorporating sustainability at the design stage creates opportunities to reduce waste while maintaining both functionality and aesthetic value. Multi-wear garments represent one such design strategy aligned with sustainable fashion principles. These garments incorporate features such as reversibility, convertibility, or modular construction, allowing a single garment to serve multiple styling options. By enabling greater versatility and extended usage, multi-wear designs can reduce wardrobe consumption while encouraging more responsible fashion practices. [4]

2. SCOPE OF STUDY

The study investigates the potential of utilizing pre-consumer textile waste, specifically deadstock fabrics, through design-based sustainability strategies. The study focuses on identifying and sourcing unused textiles from manufacturing units in Coimbatore and Tiruppur regions and analyzing the potential to use them for garment development.

The scope of this study includes examination of material characteristics, fabric availability, and practical methods for converting surplus textiles into multi-wear garments systems. Emphasis is placed on pattern development, reversible construction techniques, and approached that improve material efficiency when working with limited or irregular fabric quantities

It also evaluates fabric utilization and potential garment yield from the collected deadstock materials to determine how these resources can be repurposed to reduce pre-consumer textile waste.

The research is presented as a methodology and exploratory study, focusing on process documentation, material utilization strategies and sustainability outcomes.

3. Pre-survey Study: Literature Review

3.1. Pre-consumer textile waste statistics

Textile waste is a major sustainability challenge in the global fashion industry. Pre-consumer waste refers to unused or rejected materials generated during production, including cutting scraps, end-of-roll fabrics, excess inventory, and deadstock fabrics.

A significant share of waste originates due to manufacturing as a result of inefficient design processes, inaccurate demand forecasting, fabric defects, and overproduction. Research by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation highlights that conventional linear production systems generate substantial waste because materials are not designed for extended use cycles. Reports from Fashion Revolution and WRAP further indicate that factories commonly experience material losses of 15-20% during cutting and marker planning.

This waste carries significant environmental costs, as textile production requires large amounts of water, energy, and chemicals. Surplus fabrics that remain unused often accumulate as inventory and eventually require disposal, further increasing the environmental burden. [5]

3.2. Deadstock fabric utilization in sustainable fashion

Deadstock fabrics are surplus textiles left unused due to overproduction, color mismatches, defects, cancelled orders. Or forecasting errors. Increasing sustainability concerns have shifted from a disposal problem to a potential design resource. Many brands now try to repurpose these materials to reduce environmental footprint, limit the use of virgin fibers and prevent usable textiles from entering the landfill.

Studies suggest that repurposing deadstock can reduce a garment's carbon footprint by approximately 10-30% depending on fiber type and production processes avoided.

However, several limitations remain. Deadstock supplies are often inconsistent in quantity and quality, making large-scale production difficult. As a result, major brands cannot rely solely on these materials for mass manufacturing.

Despite these constraints, academic and industry literature recognizes deadstock based collections as a practical strategy for small scale and artisanal sustainable fashion brands. Such approaches reduce waste, encourage creative design, and reduce the wardrobe clutter. [6]

3.3. Multi-wear and convertible garments: existing innovations

Multi-wear, modular, reversible, and convertible garments have gained attention as consumers increasingly value functionality and sustainability. Sustainable design research highlights that garments adaptable to multiple styles reduce the need to purchase separate items, lowering material consumption and associated carbon emissions.

Common approaches include reversible garments with dual-sided functionality, modular clothing options with detachable components like sleeves or collars, and transformable silhouettes designed for travel or capsule wardrobes. Studies also show that multi-wear garments increase garment utilization rate, an important sustainability metric. When the frequency of use increases, the environmental impact per wear decreases significantly. Designers such as Yeohlee Teng and brands like Vetta Capsule demonstrate the practical application of these concepts.

Despite these advantages, the literature identifies several challenges, including increased design complexity, fit issues across diverse body types and the need for durable and flexible materials. Nevertheless, multi-wear design remains a promising strategy for reducing waste and extending garment usage within the industry. [7]

3.4. Sustainable capsule wardrobes and consumer behavior

A capsule wardrobe consists of a small collection of versatile garments that can be mixed and matched for multiple occasions. Research shows that this approach reduces clothing consumption while increasing garment utilisation over time, as explained briefly in section 3.2. Consumers who adopt minimalist wardrobe practices tend to purchase fewer items but prioritise higher quality and durability.

Studies identify several motivations behind capsule wardrobe adoption, including environmental awareness, simpler decision-making, reduced wardrobe clutter, financial savings, and a preference for multifunctional clothing. However, barriers remain. These include attachment to trend-driven fashion, limited knowledge of sustainable alternatives, and impulsive purchasing encouraged by fast fashion.

Multi-wear garments, particularly reversible and convertible designs, align closely with the capsule wardrobe concept because they expand styling possibilities without increasing the number of garments owned. Consumer behaviour research further suggests that individuals with strong sustainability values are more likely to adopt such versatile clothing. Despite growing awareness, the shift from fast-fashion consumption to slower, more sustainable wardrobe practices remains gradual due to marketing influences, social pressures, and affordability concerns. [8]

3.5. Material efficiency in Apparel Production

Material efficiency focuses on reducing waste through enhanced pattern cutting, better marker planning, and fabric-saving design strategies. Literature imply that poor marker utilization causes significant pre-consumer waste, often averaging 10–20 percent of total fabric consumed. Studies demonstrate that zero-waste pattern making, bias cutting, and adaptive garment structures can significantly reduce textile waste. Zero-waste design, particularly, integrates pattern planning into the creative process, erasing negative space and offcuts. However, researchers note that zero-waste approaches require advanced technical skills and may limit silhouette choices. Despite this, improved material efficiency is one of the core sustainability strategy and is often recommended for small scale designers working with deadstock or limited materials. [9]

3.6. Reversible garments and user- centered design

Reversible garments represent a key strategy within user-centered sustainable design, offering functional variety while reducing wardrobe size. As mentioned in Sec. 3.3, research in functional apparel design emphasizes that reversibility increases garment utilization rate, a major metric in sustainability assessment. Studies show that reversible designs help extend the lifespan of garments as users can switch styles without purchasing additional clothing. However, user-centered design principles highlight that reversible garments must consider comfort, ease of switching, construction techniques, and material compatibility to ensure consumer acceptance. Furthermore, literature notes the need for careful finishing, as both sides must meet aesthetic and structural standards. Researchers also mention that reversible apparel resonates with younger consumers due to its perceived value and versatility, contributing to reduced resource consumption and slower disposal rates. [10]

3.7. Upcycling Practices and Design Strategies

Upcycling is widely recognized as a high-impact sustainable design strategy that transforms waste materials into products of equal or greater value. Literature in creative design highlights that upcycling encourages innovative thinking, material experimentation, and reduced dependence on virgin fibers. By incorporating pre consumer waste like deadstock or remnants, designers can significantly reduce textile disposal while producing aesthetically unique garments. Studies also show that upcycling has a lower environmental footprint than recycling because it avoids energy-intensive fiber

reprocessing. Scholars identify several challenges, including inconsistent material quality, labor-intensive processes, and difficulty scaling production to industrial levels. Nonetheless, upcycling's role in sustainable fashion continues to grow as consumers increasingly value uniqueness and environmentally responsible design approaches. [11]

3.8. Barriers to Sustainable Fashion Adoption in India

Research on sustainable consumption in India indicates that awareness is increasing but purchase behavior remains limited. Factors such as price sensitivity, cultural preferences, brand trust, and lack of availability affect adoption rates. Studies also show that Indian consumers value durability and multi-functionality more than Western consumers, making multi-wear garments particularly suitable for the Indian market. However, sustainability communication is weak, and many users associate “eco-fashion” with higher costs or lower style appeal. Literature suggests that behavioral change will require improved storytelling, transparency, and practical value-addition such as versatility and longevity. [12]

4. SURVEY AND ANALYSIS

Conducting a survey formed a crucial component of this study, as it provided a practical perspective on textile waste generation as well as consumer attitudes toward multi-wear garments. While existing literature offers valuable global insights into pre-consumer textile waste, such discussions often overlook the regional dynamics that shape how these issues emerge within specific production ecosystems. Collecting primary data was therefore necessary to understand how textile waste manifests within local manufacturing contexts. In this regard, the survey helped bridge the gap between theoretical discussions on sustainability and the realities of industry practice.

The study focuses on the Kongu belt, a major textile and apparel manufacturing region in Tamil Nadu comprising cities such as Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Erode, and Karur. This region represents one of India's most prominent textile clusters and plays a significant role in knitwear exports, fabric processing, and garment production. Given the scale of manufacturing activity and the continuous flow of production orders, considerable volumes of surplus fabric, rejected lots, and unused inventory accumulate within this industrial network. Understanding the sources, characteristics, and accessibility of such materials is therefore essential when examining strategies for deadstock utilisation.

The survey was designed to gather insights from both manufacturing units and potential consumers, enabling the study to assess the feasibility of converting deadstock fabrics into multi-wear garments. Several key parameters guided the survey process. These included identifying the common sources of deadstock fabric, the types of

materials most frequently discarded, the reasons behind fabric rejection or surplus generation, and the typical quantities available within production units.

Beyond material availability, the survey also explored consumer attitudes toward versatile clothing. Factors such as garment functionality, comfort, styling adaptability, and openness to reversible or convertible garments were examined in order to understand the potential acceptance of multi-wear designs. Considering these behavioural aspects was important to ensure that the proposed design strategies align with real user expectations rather than remaining purely conceptual.

By integrating perspectives from textile production sources and consumer responses, the survey establishes a contextual foundation for the study. It allows the research to evaluate whether the deadstock materials available within the Kongu belt can realistically support the development of sustainable multi-wear garments while meeting both functional and aesthetic requirements.

4.1. Survey Parameters

The survey was structured to gather information related to two key areas of the study: the availability of deadstock fabrics within the Kongu textile belt and consumer attitudes toward multi-wear garments. To obtain meaningful and contextually relevant insights, several parameters were incorporated into the data collection process. Each parameter was designed to capture different aspects of textile waste generation as well as consumer preferences for adaptable clothing.

4.1.1. Source of Deadstock Fabric

This parameter aimed to identify the primary sources from which unused textiles originate within the Kongu belt. Respondents associated with manufacturing units were asked to indicate whether deadstock materials commonly emerge from garment factories, textile mills, dyeing units, boutiques, or export surplus. Identifying these sources provides a clearer understanding of where surplus fabric is most frequently generated and where opportunities for material reuse may exist.

4.1.2. Type of Fabric Waste

The survey also examined the types of fabrics most commonly found as deadstock. Categories considered included cotton knits, woven cotton, blended fabrics, printed materials, and processed textiles. Recognising the dominant material types within surplus stock helps determine their suitability for garment development and informs the selection of fabrics that can be effectively repurposed.

4.1.3. Causes of Fabric Surplus

Another important parameter focused on understanding why deadstock fabrics accumulate in the first place. Respondents were asked to identify the common factors contributing to surplus generation,

including overproduction, cancelled export orders, colour mismatches, fabric defects, inaccurate demand forecasting, and leftover roll ends following marker planning. Examining these causes helps clarify the operational realities that lead to the creation of unused textile materials.

4.1.4. Quantity and Availability

The survey also collected information regarding the approximate quantities of surplus fabrics typically available within production units. Understanding the scale and consistency of available deadstock is important for evaluating whether these materials can realistically support small-scale garment development or experimental design interventions.

4.1.5. Fabric Characteristics

Material characteristics such as GSM, stretchability, drape, durability, and fibre composition were also considered as part of the survey. These properties play an important role in determining whether a particular fabric is suitable for reversible or multi-wear garment construction, where structural performance and adaptability are essential.

4.1.6. Consumer Awareness of Sustainable Fashion

In addition to production-related factors, the survey explored the level of consumer awareness surrounding textile waste and sustainable fashion practices. This parameter helps assess whether sustainability considerations influence purchasing behaviour and whether consumers are receptive to garments designed using repurposed materials.

4.1.7. Acceptance of Multi-Wear Garments

The study also evaluated consumer willingness to adopt garments that offer multiple styling possibilities, including reversible, convertible, or multifunctional designs. Understanding the degree of acceptance for such garments provides insight into the potential market viability of multi-wear clothing concepts.

4.1.8. Functional Preferences

Finally, respondents were asked about the garment attributes they consider most important in versatile clothing. Factors such as comfort, adaptability, ease of transformation, and styling flexibility were examined in order to guide the development of practical multi-wear garments that align with user expectations.

4.2. Survey Methodology

The survey constitutes a central component of the research methodology, providing primary data on both the availability of deadstock fabrics within the Kongu textile belt and consumer perceptions of multi-wear garments.

The study adopts a structured, questionnaire-based approach to gather information related to textile waste generation as well as the acceptance of versatile clothing among potential users.

4.2.1. Selection of Respondents

The study considers a sample size of approximately 20–25 respondents. Participants include individuals associated with textile manufacturing units, small apparel businesses, and potential consumers of sustainable fashion products within the Kongu region. This selection allows the research to capture perspectives from both the production side of the textile industry and the consumer market, offering a balanced understanding of fabric sourcing practices and user behaviour.

4.2.2. Questionnaire Design

A structured questionnaire was developed to collect information across multiple parameters relevant to the study. The questionnaire combines multiple-choice items with short descriptive responses in order to gather both quantitative and qualitative insights. The questions address areas such as the sources of deadstock fabrics, common causes of surplus textile generation, the types of materials typically available, and consumer preferences related to multi-wear garments.

4.2.3. Data Collection

Data were collected through direct interaction with respondents as well as through digital questionnaire forms. Prior to participation, respondents were briefly informed about the objectives of the study to ensure clarity and informed responses. The questionnaire was intentionally designed to remain concise so that participants could provide accurate answers without survey fatigue influencing their responses.

4.2.4. Regional Context

The survey focuses on the Kongu textile belt, which includes prominent textile centres such as Coimbatore and Tiruppur. This region was selected due to its high concentration of textile manufacturing and garment production units, making it one of the most significant sources of pre-consumer textile waste in Tamil Nadu.

4.2.5. Data Organisation and Analysis

The responses collected through the survey were systematically compiled and categorised according to the defined survey parameters. The data were then analysed to identify patterns related to deadstock fabric sources, material characteristics, and consumer acceptance of multi-wear garments. These insights provide contextual support for evaluating the feasibility of developing sustainable multi-wear garments using surplus textile materials available within the region.

4.3. Survey Questionnaire Framework

4.3.1. To the fabric Manufacturing Hubs

4.3.1.1. Sources of Deadstock Fabric

Question:

What are the common sources of surplus or unused fabrics generated within your manufacturing unit?

Data

Information regarding the stages of production where deadstock fabrics originate.

Required:

Purpose of Interpretation:

This helps identify the primary points within the textile supply chain where surplus materials accumulate, such as garment production, fabric processing, or inventory surplus.

4.3.1.2. Types of Fabrics Generated as Deadstock

Question:

What types of fabrics most frequently remain unused or become surplus during production?

Data

Details about fabric composition, structure, and categories commonly found as deadstock.

Required:

Purpose of Interpretation:

The responses help determine which material types are most available for repurposing into multi-wear garments.

4.3.1.3. Causes of Surplus Fabric Generation

Question:

What operational factors most commonly lead to the accumulation of unused or surplus fabrics?

Data

Information regarding production-related causes of textile waste.

Required:

Purpose of Interpretation:

This helps identify inefficiencies such as overproduction, order cancellations, shade variations, or defects that contribute to pre-consumer textile waste.

4.3.1.4. Quantity of Deadstock Fabric Generated

Question:

What approximate quantity of surplus fabric is generated or stored within your unit during a typical production cycle?

Data Required:

Estimated volume of unused fabric inventory.

Purpose of Interpretation:

This helps evaluate whether the available quantity of

deadstock can support garment production or small-scale design interventions.

4.3.1.5. Storage and Handling of Surplus Fabric

Question:

How are surplus fabrics typically stored, managed, or disposed of within your organisation?

Data

Information regarding current practices for handling unused textiles.

Required:

Purpose

of

Interpretation:

This helps understand whether deadstock fabrics are reused, sold, recycled, or discarded within the production system.

4.3.1.6. Willingness to Repurpose Deadstock Fabrics

Question:

Would your organisation be open to repurposing or supplying surplus fabrics for sustainable garment development projects?

Data

Industry perspective on collaboration or reuse initiatives.

Required:

Purpose

of

Interpretation:

This helps assess the practical feasibility of sourcing deadstock materials from manufacturing units.

4.3.1.7. Fabric Characteristics Relevant to Garment Development

Question:

What fabric characteristics are commonly observed in surplus materials available within your unit?

Data

Information regarding GSM, fabric durability, stretch, drape, and overall material quality.

Required:

Purpose

of

Interpretation:

This helps determine whether these fabrics are technically suitable for constructing reversible or multi-wear garments.

5. Post Survey Data Interpretation: Design Approach

5.1. Overview

This study adopts a methodological approach to explore strategies for utilizing pre-consumer textile waste, particularly deadstock fabrics, in sustainable garment development. Rather than presenting design outcomes or prototype evaluations, the study focuses on documenting

the processes and considerations involved in sourcing surplus textiles and applying design-based approaches to multi-wear garment systems.

5.2. Materials

The materials considered in this study consist primarily of deadstock fabrics obtained from textile and garment manufacturing units. Deadstock refers to surplus or unused textile materials that accumulate during production due to factors such as overproduction, cancelled orders, fabric defects, or excess inventory. These materials may include knitted fabrics, woven textiles, or blended materials commonly found in apparel manufacturing environments.

The study examines the general characteristics of such fabrics, including fibre composition, fabric structure, weight, durability, and surface finish. These properties are important in determining the suitability of surplus textiles for garment construction, particularly for reversible or multi-wear designs that require flexibility and durability. By focusing on commonly available surplus materials, the research aims to reflect realistic conditions found within textile production systems.

5.3. Methods

The methodological framework of the study consists of several stages designed to examine the feasibility of repurposing deadstock fabrics within a sustainable design context.

The first stage involves identifying and sourcing surplus textile materials from manufacturing units within the Kongu textile belt. This step helps establish an understanding of the types and quantities of fabrics typically available as pre-consumer waste.

The second stage focuses on analysing material characteristics to determine their potential suitability for garment development. Considerations include fabric strength, weight, flexibility, and compatibility with reversible or adaptable garment structures.

The third stage examines design strategies that support multi-wear functionality, such as reversible construction methods, modular elements, and adaptable silhouettes. These strategies are evaluated conceptually in order to understand how design interventions can increase garment versatility and extend the lifespan of textile materials.

Finally, the study documents pattern development and garment construction approaches that prioritise material efficiency and waste reduction. Emphasis is placed on construction techniques that allow garments to function in multiple configurations while maintaining structural integrity.

Overall, this methodological framework provides a structured approach for exploring how deadstock fabrics can be integrated into sustainable apparel design processes. The study therefore focuses on process documentation and design methodology rather than presenting specific product outcomes.

6. Market Considerations and Development Pathways

Understanding how garments produced from deadstock fabrics can enter existing fashion systems provides useful context for sustainable design strategies. Within the fashion industry, factors such as demand forecasting, pricing models, and target market identification influence whether garments developed from surplus textiles can transition from experimental design projects into viable products. Considering these factors helps situate deadstock utilisation within broader sustainable fashion practices.

6.1. Demand Forecasting

In conventional fashion systems, demand forecasting plays a central role in determining production volumes. Brands typically rely on trend analysis and projected consumer demand to decide how many garments should be produced in advance. However, this approach frequently contributes to excess inventory and unsold stock when forecasts are inaccurate [13].

When working with deadstock fabrics, forecasting often follows a different logic. Rather than producing garments purely based on predicted demand, designers frequently adopt a material-driven approach, where the availability, colour, and properties of surplus textiles shape the design process. This approach reverses the traditional production model by allowing materials to guide garment development.

As a result, deadstock-based design commonly leads to small production runs, capsule collections, or limited-edition garments. Such strategies align with slow-fashion principles that encourage reduced production volumes and longer garment lifecycles, helping to minimise textile waste generated by overproduction [14].

6.2. Pricing Strategies

Garments produced from deadstock fabrics can follow different pricing strategies depending on production scale and brand positioning. In some cases, the relatively lower acquisition cost of surplus materials allows designers to offer competitively priced products. However, garments

created from deadstock often involve additional labour due to irregular fabric quantities, pattern adjustments, or reversible and convertible garment construction.

For this reason, many sustainable brands adopt value-based pricing models, where the price reflects not only the material cost but also factors such as environmental benefits, craftsmanship, and the functional versatility of multi-wear designs [15]. Consumers purchasing such garments may therefore be paying for both the product itself and the sustainability value embedded within the design.

6.3. Target Market

The market for garments produced from deadstock fabrics often includes consumers who prioritise sustainability, durability, and responsible consumption. Studies on sustainable fashion adoption indicate that younger urban consumers, students, and working professionals are among the groups most receptive to environmentally conscious clothing choices [16].

Multi-wear garments are particularly attractive to consumers who value versatility and practicality. Clothing that can be styled in multiple ways or adapted for different occasions supports minimalist wardrobe approaches and capsule dressing concepts. Because a single garment can fulfil multiple styling purposes, such designs appeal to individuals seeking efficient and adaptable wardrobe solutions.

6.4. Design and Product Trajectories

Garments developed from deadstock fabrics can follow several design trajectories that increase their functional lifespan. One common approach involves reversible garments, where two wearable surfaces allow the user to switch between colours or patterns without requiring additional clothing.

Another approach involves convertible garments, which can transform from one silhouette to another. Examples include dresses that convert into jumpsuits or skirts that can function as capes or tops. These designs extend garment functionality and encourage longer use.

A third trajectory involves modular garment systems, where detachable elements such as sleeves, collars, or panels allow garments to be reconfigured in multiple ways. These strategies align with circular design principles by increasing garment utilisation and reducing the need for excessive clothing consumption [17].

6.5. Future Development Opportunities

Beyond individual garments, the concept of multi-wear clothing created from deadstock fabrics can extend into broader production and design strategies. These may include small-batch capsule collections, collaborations between designers and textile manufacturers to repurpose

surplus materials, or circular fashion initiatives that prioritise reuse and material efficiency.

By considering these pathways, the use of deadstock fabrics can move beyond isolated design experiments and contribute to wider discussions on sustainable fashion systems. Such approaches demonstrate how surplus textile materials can be integrated into responsible production models that reduce waste while supporting innovative garment design.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The study explored the potential of using deadstock fabrics from the Kongu textile belt to develop multi-wear garments. Insights gathered through surveys with textile manufacturing units and potential consumers suggest that surplus fabrics generated through overproduction, cancelled orders, and leftover materials represent a valuable resource for sustainable garment development. The findings also point to a growing consumer interest in clothing that offers versatility, functionality, and longer periods of use. Multi-wear garments, including reversible and convertible designs, can extend the utility of a single piece while reducing the need for excessive consumption. Taken together, the use of deadstock fabrics combined with multi-wear design offers a practical approach to addressing textile waste while encouraging more responsible fashion practices. In addition to its environmental benefits, this approach also presents potential as a viable business strategy, particularly through small-batch production, capsule collections, and material-driven design models.

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