

CERTIFICATE / DIPLOMA IN FASHION DESIGNING



GARMENT CONSTRUCTION
CFD/DFD-04

Block-1

Message for the Students

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On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Babasaheb Ambedkar, the Gujarat government secured a quiet place with the latest convenience for University, and created a building with all the modern amenities named 'Jyotirmay' Parisar. The Board of Management of the University has greatly contributed to the making of the University and will continue to this by all the means.

Education is the perceived capital investment. Education can contribute more to improving the quality of the people. Here I remember the educational philosophy laid down by Shri Swami Vivekananda:

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Prof. Ami Upadhyay
Vice Chancellor,
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University,
Ahmedabad.

Editor

Prof. (Dr.) Ami Upadhyay
Vice Chancellor
Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University, Ahmedabad

Dr.Awa Shukla
Assistant Professor (Subject Head)/ Director (I/c) Student Services
Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University, Ahmedabad

Programme Advisory Committee

Prof. (Dr.) Ami Upadhyay
Vice Chancellor
Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University, Ahmedabad

Dr.Awa Shukla
Assistant Professor (Subject Head)/ Director (I/c) Student Services
Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University, Ahmedabad

Dr. Rajshree Yadav
Prof. (CACDDM)
Government Girls College,Ahmedabad

Dr. Hemalata Patel
Prof. (Home-Science)
Mahila Home-Science College, Mahesana

Ms. Devyani Dhandhukiya
Fashion Designer & Freelancer, Ahmedabad

Reviewers

Dr. Rajshree Yadav
Prof. (CACDDM)
Government Girls College,Ahmedabad

Dr. Hemalata Patel
Prof. (Home-Science)
Mahila Home-Science College, Mahesana

Content Writers

Ms. Anjali P. Mistri

Programme Coordinator

Dr.Awa Shukla
Director (I/c) Student Services
Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University, Ahmedabad

Publisher

Dr.Bhavin Trivedi
Registrar (I/c), Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University, Ahmedabad

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Dr. Bhabha Ambedkar Open University
(Established by Government of Gujarat)

**CERTIFICATE/DIPLOMA IN FASHION DESIGNING
GARMENT CONSTRUCTION**

CFD-04 /DFD-04

Block

1

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Unit 2

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Unit 4

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Unit 5

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UNIT – 1 BODY MEASUREMENT

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Answers

1.0 Objectives

- Understand the beginners about different types of anthropometry measurement.
- Aware the students about different methods of body measurements.
- To understand the students about role of body measurements and other kind of measurements in garment making.

1.1 Introduction

Body measurement is the first step and most important part for sewing garments. If the body measurement is taken properly, time can be saved in the overall construction of the garment. Because taking accurate body measurements is one of the keys for proper fitting is by taking accurate body measurement. So, in this chapter you will get details about Body Measurements.

1.2 Purpose

Garment cutting is based on measurements. So it is very important for a dress-maker to know how to take measurements. Bust and Chest measurements are the most important for all garments, except, skirt, pant, and slacks. Choose maternity size by bust measurement before pregnancy.

For skirt, pants, shorts, and slacks, the waist measurement is the most important, except when the hips are much larger in proportion to the waist; then, the hip measurement becomes important. Measure for hips at the fullest part, usually 7-9 inches below natural waistline.

Neck and sleeve length measurements are most important for men's shirt.

1.3 Points to remember before start measuring,



Figure: 1

- You should learn about eight head theory, before taking body measurements which is very important in body shapes.
- Do not measure yourself wearing sweaters or other bulky clothing. It does make a difference.
- You should be measured wearing only yours undergarments. However, a leotard or close fitting clothing will be fine.
- Stand straight in front of mirror, so that you can see the right position.
- All you need is a TAP measure.
- Choose a good and accurate TAP.
- Because the body is made of soft tissue, it can be a bit difficult to know exactly how tight to pull the tap around the body. The tap should be a big snug, but not tight. It should not “dig” in or make an indentation in the body. It should not be loose either.
- Just wrap the tap around the area of the body being measured and hold it in that place. You should be able to put a finger behind the tap, but no more than that.
- Use the protector for measuring shoulder slope.
- Do not forget to wear the heels or a similar one when taking measurements if you plan to wear heels and you are making a long gown
- If you can get another person to take the measurements, it is the best.
- The person taking measurements should be on the right side of the person.

- Do not assume that just because you sucked your breath in, the garment will turn out be perfect.
- You should not lie to doctors and the tap measure.
- Record measurements in the book or on the measurement chart.

1.4 How to measure

1.4.1 Methods of measuring body dimensions for female

The measurements for various garments should be taken as follow.

- **NECK:** - Measure a round the base of the throat.
- **CHEST (BREAST OR BUST):-** Measure the circumference of your chest. Place the tape, to measure the fullest part of your bust, and wrap it around (under your armpits, around your shoulder blades, and back to the front) to get the measurement.(Measuring round the fullest part of the chest just under the arms and straight across the back, keeping the tap parallel of the floor.)
- **WAIST:** - Measure round the natural waist line. Draw the tap close, but not tight and parallel to the floor. Measure the circumference of your natural waistline, which is located above your belly button and below your rib cage. Don't suck in your stomach, or you'll get a false measurement.(if you generally wear your clothes below your waist , take that measurement as well)
- **SHOULDER:** - Measure the distance between the shoulder seams on an appropriately fitting shirt or jacket or the area you wish the shoulder seam to be. The measurement should be taken across the top of the back and be parallel with the floor.
- **UPPER ARM:** - Measure the circumference around the thickest or fullest part of your upper arm, usually at the bicep.
- **SHOULDER TO BUST POINT:** Measure the distance between your shoulder seam where it meets with your collar and your nipple line. This should align with the fullest part of your chest.
- **SHOULDER TO WAIST LENGTH:** Measure the distance between your shoulder seam where it meets

with your collar and your natural waist, as described in the above section. This should align with the fullest part of your chest.

- **SLEEVE LENGTH:** Measure the distance between your shoulder desire sleeve cuffs. This measurement should taken in a straight line along the outside or top of the arm with the arm held up (parallel with the floor).
- This will help account for the fact that cuff will move up the arm when the arm is extended, ensuring that your sleeve measurement is not too short.
- **FOREARMS:** - Measure below your elbow around fullest part.
- **SEAT OR HIPS:** - Measure around the widest part of the hips, usually below the waist line. Take the measure parallel to the floor.
- **UPPER THIGH:** Measure the circumference around your upper thigh at its widest point. This is usually $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$'s of the way up your thigh, from the knee.
- **CLAVES:** Measure the circumference around your calf at its widest point, usually roughly $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way up from the ankle.
- **KNEES:** - Measure immediately above the knee

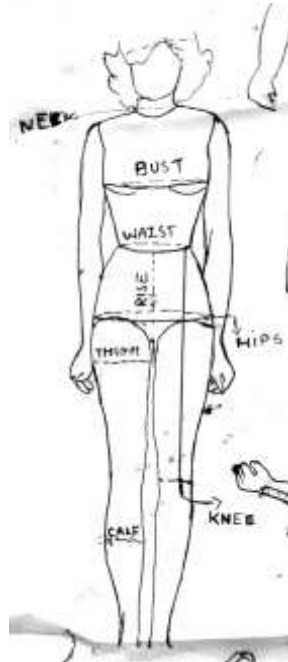


Figure: 2



Figure: 3

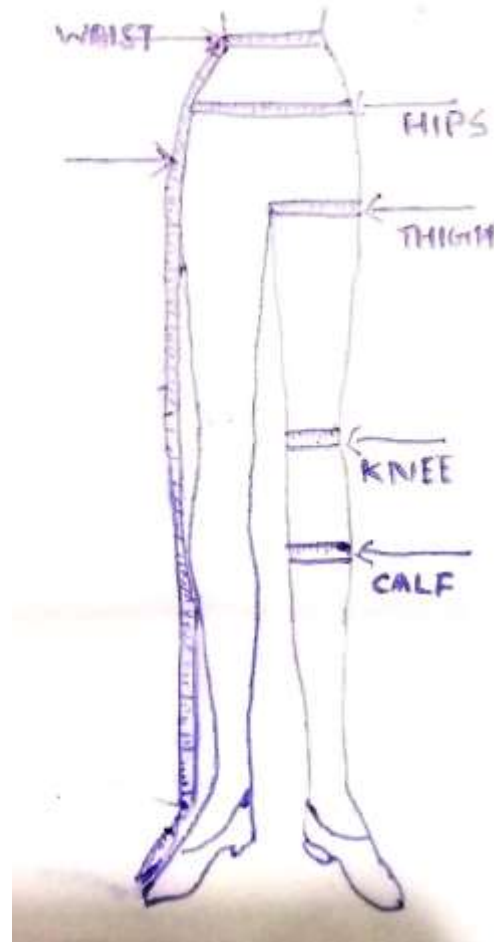


Figure:4

1.4.2 Methods of measuring body dimensions for male

- **CHEST:** - Measure the fullest part of chest.

- **WAIST:-** Measure the natural waistline.
- **NECK ROUND:-**
- **HIP:** - Measure the fullest part of Hip or seat.
- **ABDOMEN:** - Measure below waistline about 3 – 4 inches, over the fullest part of the abdomen.
- **SLEEVE:** - Measure the distance between your shoulder desire sleeve cuffs. This measurement should taken in a straight line along the outside or top of the arm with the arm held up (parallel with the floor).
- **TROUSER LENGTH:** - Measure the distance between waist line to bottom as the customer's choice.
- **MOHRI:** - Take a bottom girth as the fullness.
- **CALF:** - Measure around calf.
- **CROTCH:** - **For** this part sit on a hard chair and Measure from waist side to the chair seat and add $\frac{3}{4}$ inch for wearing ease.
- **KNEE:** - Measure around the knee.

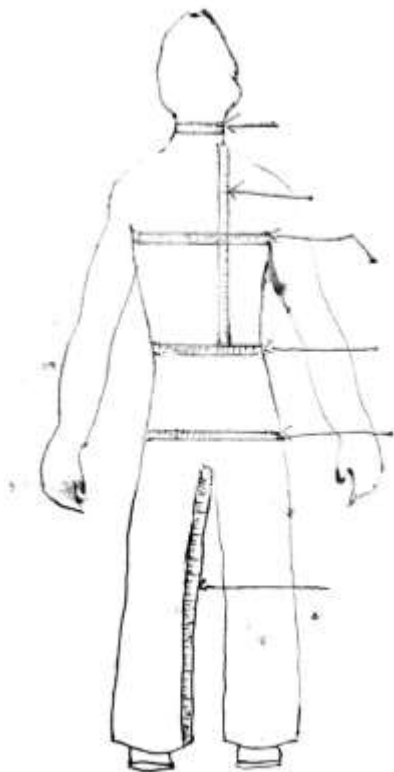


Figure: 5



Figure: 6

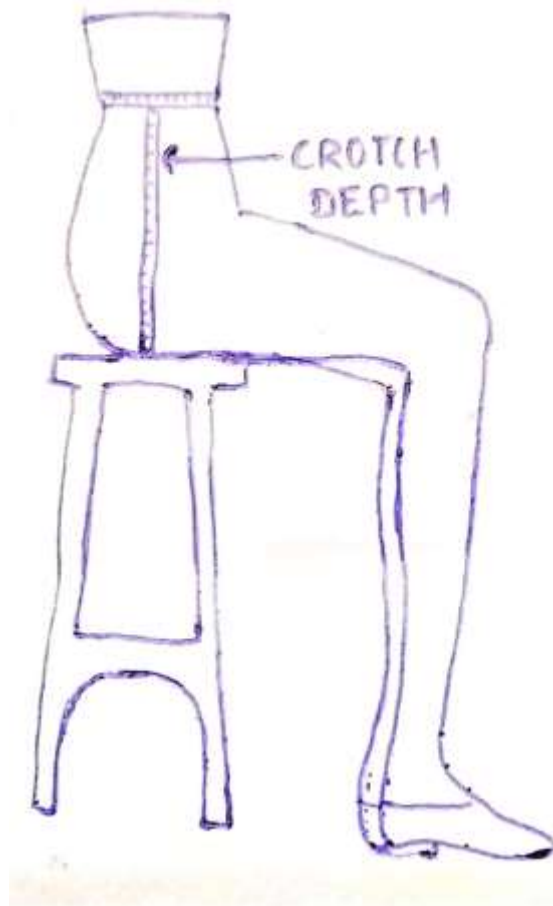


Figure: 7

1.4.3 Methods of measuring body dimensions for children

Body measurements are taken over light underclothes with the child barefoot. The natural waistline should be identified with a piece of tape or elastic.

HEIGHT: - The child's height and the vertical measurements are taken with the child standing erect with the feet together. The height measurement is taken from the head crown to the soles of the feet.

CHEST / BUST:-The maximum girth measurement under the armpits with the tape passing over the shoulder blades and across the chest or bust.

WAIST: - The measurement of the natural waist girth measurement with the child's relaxed abdomen relaxed.

LOW WAIST: - The measurement taken 3-4 cm below the natural waistline (used for jeans and low waisted trousers).

HIP / SEAT: - The horizontal measurements taken round the fullest part of seat.

ACROSS BACK: - The measurement taken across the back from armscye to armscye mid – way between the cervical and the base of the armscye

NECK SIZE:-The girth measured around the base of the neck touching the cervical and the top of the front collar bone.

SHOULDER: - The measurements taken from the base of the side neck to the shoulder edge.

UPPER ARM: - The girth measured around the upper arm mid-way between the shoulder and the elbow. The measurement is taken with the arm bent.

WRIST: - The girth measured at the base of the arm over the wrist bone.

SCYE DEPTH: - The measurements from the cervical to a line which touches the base of the armscye (armscye line).

NECK TO WAIST: - The measurement taken from the cervical to the waistline.

WAIST TO HIP: - The measurement taken from the waistline to the hip/seat line.

CERVICAL HEIGHT: - The measurement taken from the cervical to the soles of the feet.

WAIST TO KNEE: - The measurement taken from the centre back waistline to the crease at the back knee.

BODY RISE: - The measurement taken on a seated figure from the side waistline to the top of the stool. This measurement can also be calculated by measuring M-O (waist height) and subtracting S-O (inside leg) from M-O.

INSIDE LEG: - The measurement taken from the crotch to the sole of the feet.

SLEEVE LENGTH: - The measurement from the shoulder edge to the wrist bone.

HEAD CIRCUMFERENCE: - The horizontal girth of the head.

VERTICAL TERUNK: - The measurement taken from the centre of bone shoulder, down the back, under the crutch returning over the abdomen and chest to the original shoulder position.

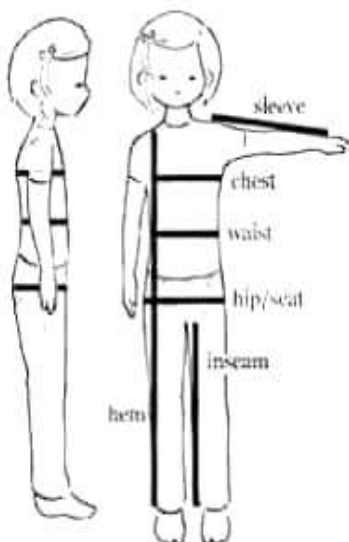


Figure: 8

▪ **Extra measurements (garments) :-**

Extra measurements are standard measurements of specific parts of basic garments. They are offered as a guide to be used when drafting basic blocks. They are:

CUFF SIZE, TWO PIECE SLEEVE

CUFF SIZE,, SHIRTS
TROUSER BOTTOM WIDTH
JEANS BOTTOM WIDTH.

1.5 standard size chart

International level garment industries use Centimeter & Inches as unit of measurements. Europe countries as well as local Indian markets use centimeter for standard measurements American countries use inches.

Metric size chart is making uses centimeter unit & Imperial Conversion Chart uses inches.

In Readymade garments unit of measurements is known as “SIZE”. Which is mentioned in different code,

For children garments Size: - 1, 2 , 3, 4,.....etc.

For Adult: - Chest, Waist, Neck....etc.

Ex: - Chest size code = 32, 34, 36...

Waist size code = 28, 30, 32, 34...

Neck size code= 14, 16, 18...

Sometimes S (small), M (medium), L (large), XL (extra large), these type of code using in readymade garments. And these kinds of codes are use more in Britain & Europe Country.

▪ **Note on the use of the women’s standard size chart**

The extensive size chart does not use only the usual body measurements used for dress production but also supplementary information for designing and cutting patterns for much fitted garments. When cutting for special fitting requirements, a thorough understanding of the differences between body and pattern size is essential. Therefore, ease allowances are made for movement over and above the body measurements when constructing a block or pattern, are listed separately from the bare body measurements. The enable pattern cutter to easily determine the degree of fit in the early stages of pattern making. The final column contains an example of the full measurements used to draft the basic block for a size below figure. Before drafting measurements by adding the ease allowances, which remain constant for all sizes, of the body measurements for the required size.

These size charts provide a complete set of standard measurements for educational and industrial use. The personal user should read the paragraph below.

▪ **Taking personal measurements**

Refer to the size chart and select the size which is close to your bust measurement. It is necessary to your own measurements. The care applied when taking personal measurements will show in the final results. It is impossible to take a full set of measurements from your own body - ask a friend to help. The measurements are divided into the horizontal and vertical. Working in sequence will help to avoid omissions.

When measuring for every close-fitting garment, e.g., bras, corsets, strapless styles, etc. it is very important that the person wears a well-fitting bra or other undergarment which gives the kind of shape and support to the figure that is required in the resulting garment. The larger the figure the more important this is.

In addition to measuring with the tape, you should look very carefully at the personal characteristics of the figure shape and stance, whether they are ideal or not for example upright posture, sloping or rounded shoulder, hollow back. This combination of accurate measurement and visual Assessment of the figure shape will help the pattern cutter to understand and recognize when the unfamiliar pattern outlines associated with the less than ideal figure in any given case and whatever the best possible results.

1.6 Women's standard size chart Horizontal Measurements

Size	8	10	12	14	16	18	Ease allowances on basic dress Block and Trouser*	Total Block drafting Measurement, i.e. body plus ease Example for size
Bust	80	84	88	92	96	100	10	98
Waist	60	64	68	72	76	80	1 cm on skirt 4 cm on bodies 1 cm on trouser	69,72,69
Hips (20cm	86	90	94	98	102	106	5	99

from waist)								
Top hips (10 cm from waist)	80	84	88	92	96	100	4/5	92/93
Back width (X back)	34	35	36	37	38	39	1.6	37.6
Chest width	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5	36.5	0.6	34.1
Shoulder	12.4	12.7	13	13.3	13.6	13.9	-	13
Bust separation	16.8	18	19.2	20.4	21.6	22.8	-	19.2
Neck base circumference	35.5	36.5	37.5	38.5	39.5	40.5		37.5
Chest circumference	74	78	82	86	90	94	*	-
Rib cage	67	71	75	79	83	87	*	-
Top arm	26	27	28	29	30	31	5	33
Elbow	22.2	23.6	25	26.4	27.8	29.2	Minimum of 5	-
Wrist	15	15.5	16	16.5	17	17.5	6.5 to fit over hand	22.5
Thigh	48	51	54	57	60	63	-	-
Knee	32.2	33.6	35	36.4	37.8	39.2	Minimum of 6 for bending	55
Ankle	21.8	22.4	23	23.6	24.2	24.8	minimum of 9 to fit over foot	43

Vertical Measurements

Size	8	10	12	14	16	18	Ease Allowances on Basic Dress Blocks and Trouser	Total Block Drafting Measurement, i.e. body plus ease Example for size 12
Nape Waist	40	40.5	41	41.5	42	42.5	-	41
Nape Bust	24	24.2	24.4	24.6	24.8	25	-	24.4
Nape Armhole depth	21	21.2	21.4	21.6	21.8	22	-	21.4
Nape	140.4	142.2	144	145.8	147.6	149.4	-	144

1.6.1 Standard body measurements for Boys and Girls 92c m – 164c m height The measurement	Ground								
	Bust height (from nape-nipple)	33.5	34	34.5	35	35.5	36	-	-
	Top sleeve length	56.4	57.2	58	59.6	60.4	61.2	-	58
	Waist-Hip	19.4	19.7	20	20.3	20.6	20.9	-	20
	Waist – Knee	58.4	59.2	60	60.8	61.6	62.4	-	60
	Waist-Floor	100.4	101.7	103	104.3	105.6	106.9	-	103
	Full height	159	161.5	164	166.5	169	171.5	-	-
	Body rise(depth of crutch)	26.4	27.2	28	28.8	29.6	30.4	Automatically included due to method of taking body measurement	28
	Crutch length(CF-CB through legs)	61	63.5	66	68.5	71	73.5	Depends on style	Used only for checking
	Trunk length	136.5	140	143.5	147	150.5	154	Depends on style	Used only for checking

chart has been constructed for companies who wish to produce a collection with a reduced size range.

Note:- For age 7 – 12 years, girl’s sizes are given first, then the boy’s (i.e. neck to waist 18.6 – 19.8cm) If the garments are unisex, use the central point (i.e. 19.2cm)

HEIGHT APPROXIMATE AGE	92	104	116	128	140	152	164
	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	13-14
Chest	54	57	61	66	72	79	87
Waist	53	55	58	60	62-65	64-69	68-73
Low Waist	-	-	-	63	65-68	67-72	71-76
Hip/Seat	56	60	65	70	77	84	92
Across Back	22	23.6	25.2	27.6	30	32.4	35
Neck size	26.4	27.6	28.8	30	32	34	36
Shoulder	7	7.8	8.6	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5

Upper Arm	18	18.8	19.6	20.8	22.4	24	25.6	<u>Extra measurements (garments)</u>
Wrist	13	13.4	13.8	14	14.8	15.6	16.4	
SCYE Depth	12.6	13.8	15	16.2- 16.6	17.4- 18.2	18.6- 19.8	20- 21.4	
Neck to Waist	22	24.4	26.8	29-30	31.4- 32.6	34-35.4	38-39	
Waist to Hip	11.4	12.6	13.8	15	16.5	18	19.5	
Cervical Height	75.5	86.1	96.7	107.4	118.2	129	139.8	
Waist to knee	31	35	39	44	48	52	56	
Body rise	16.5	18.1	19.7	21.6	23.2	24.8	27	
Inside leg	38	45	52	58	65	71	76	
Sleeve Length	32	37	42	47	52	56	59	
Head Circumference	51	52.2	53.4	54	54.8	55.6	56.4	
Vertical Trunk	97	105	113	-	-	-	-	
Cuff Size, Two –Piece sleeve	10	10.4	108	11.5	12.5	13.5	14	
Cuff Size, Shirt	15.4	15.8	16..2	17	18	19	21	
Trouser Bottom Width	15.5	16.5	17.5	18.5	19.5	20.5	21.5	
Jeans Bottom Width	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5	18.5	19	

1.7 Check your progress

1.7.1 Questions and Answers

1. Why Body Measurements are important?

2. Give the basic information about Standard Size Charts.

1.8 LET-US -SUM – UP

Body measurement of men, women and children for the production and variety of clothes is an important criteria for good fitted cloth. Different methods of measurement may help to designer, tailor and other commercial producer to develop good fitted outfit. And it is also helpful to calculate estimation of fabric for different garment.

1.9 Key words

- Slacks - one type of skinny lower garment
- Extensive – large , sizeable
- Horizontal – width wise
- Abdomen – lower waist
- Girth – Round measurement.
- Scye – An armhole

1.10 Multiple choice questions

- 1.) A body measurement is the _____ step for sewing garments.
 - A. First
 - B. Second
 - C. Third
 - D. Fourth
- 2.) For which reason taking body measurements is an important.
 - A. Proper fitting
 - B. Size
 - C. Fabric estimation
 - D. All of above
- 3.) According the methods of taking measurements there are _____ types.
 - A. 2
 - B. 3
 - C. 4
 - D. 5
- 4.) Four measuring long – gowns we should wear,
 - A. Flat slippers
 - B. Shoes
 - C. Gladiators
 - D. Heels
- 5.) While taking Body measurements we should wear,
 - A. Sweaters
 - B. Shawls
 - C. Kaftans

D. Undergarments or close fitting cloth

1.11 Some useful books :-

- 1. Zarpkar K,(2007,"Zarpkar System Of Cutting", Published by : Navneet Publication India Ltd., Dantali Gujarat.)**
- 2. Patel.V,(2016,"Sewing Technology", Published by : Sunrise Publications Co. Rajkot)**
- 3. Lewise . V,(1984 "Comparative Clothing Construction Techniques" Published by :Surjeet Publication, Delhi)**

Answers

1.11.1 Questions and Answers

Ans.1.7.1

Body measurement is the first step for sewing garments. Time can be saved in the overall construction of the garment, if measurements are taken properly. Because taking accurate body measurements is one of the keys of proper fitting.

Garment cutting is based on measurements. So it is very important for a dress-maker to know how to take measurements.

Ans. 1.7.2

International level garment industries use Centimeter & Inches as unit of measurements. Europe countries as well as local Indian markets use centimeter for standard measurements & American countries use inches.

Metric size chart of centimeter unit & Emperial Conversion Chart from inches.

In Readymade garments unit of measurements is known as "SIZE". Which is mentioned in different code

For children garments Size: - 1, 2, 3, 4 ...etc.

For Adult: - Chest, Waist, Neck....etc.

Ex: - Chest size code = 32, 34, 36...

Waist size code = 28, 30, 32, 34...

Neck size code= 14, 16, 18...

Sometimes S (small) , M (medium) , L (large) , XL (extra large), these type of code using in readymade garments. And these kinds of codes are use more in Britain & Europe Countries.

1.10 Multiple choice questions

Answers:

- (1.) A (2.) D (3.) A (4.) D (5.) D**

UNIT 2 : ESTIMATION OF FABRIC FOR GARMENT

2.0 Objectives

2.1 Introduction

2.3 Important Points For Estimation Of Fabric

2.4 Fabric for Garment Estimation Formulas According To Measurement:

- 1. Frock**
- 2. Zabhla**
- 3. Half Pant for Children**
- 4. Kameez For Children**
- 5. Blouse**
- 6. Petticoat**
- 7. Simple Kurta**
- 8. Kameez**
- 9. Salwar**
- 10. Payjama**
- 11. Kalidar Kurta**
- 12. Coat**
- 13. Full Pant**

2.5 Instruction for Making the Yardage Sheet

2.5.1 Other Factors Determining Exact Yardage

2.6 Check Your Progress

2.7 Multiple Choice Questions

2.8 Let-Us-Some-Up

2.9 Key Words

2.10 Some Useful Books

Answers

2.0 Objectives

- To introduce the students About Fabric Estimation Skill.
- Make aware about how to Calculate Fabric Estimate, and Factors Affecting Fabric Estimation.
- Aware the students regarding Importance of Fabric Estimation in personal use and Bulk Production.

2.1 Introduction

Estimation of fabric is essential for sewing – cutting skill which are required cloth for any garment. If estimation of fabric is not done properly then chances waste of fabric and money wastage will be increased. If fabric calculation is done properly then wastage of fabric will be decreased, and, cost of garment is also not affected, and the final garment is not found more costly.

Fabric is available in market in different width. The width generally is 27 to 45 inch. The width of fabric is generally for garment. There are above 45 width is use for draperies, curtains, bed-sheets and dining cloths. The example of broad widths fabric are casement, khadi, taffeta length and marking fabric.

In today's market, rate of fabric is too high, so fabric estimation is necessary. Normally the primary parts of garments are calculated for fabric estimation, because some small parts of garments can be adjusted from fabric width. But it is possible when the width of fabric may be double. When the fabric width is single, then we should estimate length wise fabric for garment. And at the time, length of fabric should be double. **Ex.** If we are purchasing double width fabric for kurta, then it will be ok with single length of fabric. If there is single width fabric, then we should purchase double length fabric which is used in front – back part of garment and also we should calculate fabric for sleeve. Fabric length is also important in estimation of fabric.

2.3 Important Points for Estimation of Fabric

- Measurements of particular person or garment are required while taking fabric estimation.
- We should calculate the seam allowances and garment fitting criteria.
- Some fabric has the shrinkage property. They can be shrink after a single wash. So, in that case we should take or estimate some more fabric than required. And we should make it shrinkage free before cutting and stitching part, otherwise it looks so ugly on body when the person will wear it, and feel wastage of money.
- While estimate the fabric for fashion garment we should also calculate some pattern or parts like frill, piping, pleats, etc....
- Some fabrics required liner (astar) .So there we should calculate for liner too. And liner should match with require fabric colour.

2.1 Fabric for Garment Estimation Formula According To Measurements

1. FROCK (simple)

Measurement:

Length: 20 inch

Bust: 24 inch

Width: 40 inch

Formula: (length * 2 inch + 6 inch)

= (20 inch * 2 inch + 6 inch)

= (42 inch + 6 inch)

= (46 inch)

Estimated Fabric: (46 inch)

Note : (Take more fabric than required , for Umbrella frock requirement of the fabric is ; length * 3 inch, As the flare of the frock is more we should take the more fabric required)

2. ZABHLA

Measurement:

Length: 16 inch

Chest: 18 inch

Width: 40 inch

Formula: (length *2 inch +1 inch)
= (16 inch * 2 inch + 1 inch)
= (32 inch + 1 inch)
= (33 inch)

Estimated fabric: 33 inch

3. CHILDREN HALF PANT

Measurement:

Length: 10 inch

Seat: 22 inch

Width: 36 inch

Formula: (length + 2 inch for fold) * (2 inch + 1 inch for seam)

= (10 inch + 2 inch)* (2 inch) + 1 inch
= (12 inch) * 2 inch + 1 inch
= (24 inch + 1 inch)

Estimated fabric: (25 inch)

4. KAMEEZ FOR CHILDREN

Measurement:

Length: 20 inch

Chest: 20 inch

Sleeve: 14 inch

Width: 36 inch

Formula: (length * 2 inch + 1 inch for seam) + (sleeve + 1 inch for seam)

= (20 inch * 2 inch + 1 inch) + (14 inch + 1 inch)
= (40 inch + 1 inch) + (15 inch)
= (41 inch + 15 inch)
= (56 inch)

Estimated fabric: (56 inch)

5. BLOUSE

Measurement:

Length: 32 inch

Chest: 34 inch

Sleeve: 10 inch

Width: 36 inch

Formula: (length * 2 inch + 1 inch seam)
 = (32 inch * 2 inch) + 1 inch
 = (64 inch + 1 inch)
 = (65 inch)

Estimated fabric: (65 inch)

6. PATTICOAT

Measurement:

Length: 34 inch

Waist: 26 inch

Seat: 34 inch

Width: 36 inch

Formula: (length * 2 inch)

$$= (36 * 2 \text{ inch})$$

$$= (72 \text{ inch})$$

Estimated fabric: (72 inch)

7. SIMPLE KURTA

Measurement:

Length: 36 inch

Chest: 34 inch

Sleeve: 22 inch

Width: 40 inch

Formula: (length * 2 inch + 1 inch for seam)

$$= (36 \text{ inch} * 2 \text{ inch} + 1 \text{ inch})$$

$$= (72 \text{ inch} + 1 \text{ inch})$$

$$= (73 \text{ inch})$$

Estimated fabric: (73 inch)

8. KAMEEZ

Measurement:

Length: 34 inch

Chest: 34 inch

Sleeve: 8 inch

Width: 36 inch

Formula: (length * 2 inch + 1 inch for seam) + (sleeve * 2 inch + 1 inch for seam)

$$= (34 \text{ inch} * 2 \text{ inch} + 1 \text{ inch}) + (8 \text{ inch} * 2 \text{ inch} + 1 \text{ inch})$$

$$= (68 \text{ inch} + 1 \text{ inch}) + (16 \text{ inch} + 1 \text{ inch})$$

$$= (69 \text{ inch} + 17 \text{ inch})$$

$$= (86 \text{ inch})$$

Estimated fabric: (86 inch)

9. SALWAR

Measurement:

Length: 38 inch
Waist: 26 inch
Seat: 34 inch
Width: 40 inch
Formula: (length * 3 inch + 6 inch)
= (38 inch * 3 inch + 6 inch)
= (114 + 6 inch)
= (120 inch)
Estimated fabric: (120 inch)

10. PAYJAMA

Measurement:
Length: 40 inch
Seat: 34 inch
Mohri: 24 inch
Width: 40 inch
Formula: (length + 2 inch for nefa patti + 1 inch for mohri and shrinkage * 2 inch)
= (40 inch + 2 inch + 1 inch) * 2 inch
= (43 inch) * 2 inch
= (86 inch)
Estimated fabric: (86 inch)

11. KALIDAR KURTA

Measurement:
Length: 34 inch
Chest: 34 inch
Sleeve: 20 inch
Width: 36 inch
Formula: (length * 2 inch + 1 inch) + (sleeve + 1 inch)
= (34 inch * 2 inch + 1 inch) + (20 inch + 1 inch)
= (68 inch + 1 inch) + (21 inch)
= (69 inch + 21 inch)
= (90 inch)
Estimated fabric: (90 inch)

12. COAT

Measurement:
Length: 32 inch
Chest or Breast: 34 inch
Sleeve: 22 inch
Width: 40 inch
Formula: (length * 2 inch) + (sleeve * 2 inch) + 17 inch
= (32 inch * 2 inch) + (22 inch * 2 inch) + 17 inch
= (64 inch) + (44 inch) + 17 inch

$$= (108 \text{ inch} + 17 \text{ inch})$$

$$= (125 \text{ inch})$$

Estimated fabric: (125 inch) or 3 meter. And 3.5 fit fabric

13. FULL PANT

Measurement:

Length: 40 inch

Waist: 30 inch

Mohri: 20 inch

Width: 36 inch

Formula: (length* 2 inch) + 18 inch

$$= (40 \text{ inch} * 2 \text{ inch}) + 18 \text{ inch}$$

$$= (80 \text{ inch}) + 18 \text{ inch}$$

$$= (98 \text{ inch})$$

Estimated fabric: (98 inch)

2.2 Instruction For Making The Yardage Sheet

1. Take a piece of muslin or butcher paper in at least 45 inches wide, however ideally 54 or 60 inches wide and 5 yards in length. Measure from the selvage over the guide and mark lines at the 60 inch, 54 inch, 45 inch, 36 inch, and 27 inch lines. See below figure. These five distinct widths represent five unique widths of fabric, which would be 60 inches, 54 inches, 45 inches, 36 inches, and 27 crawls of fabric in the bolt.

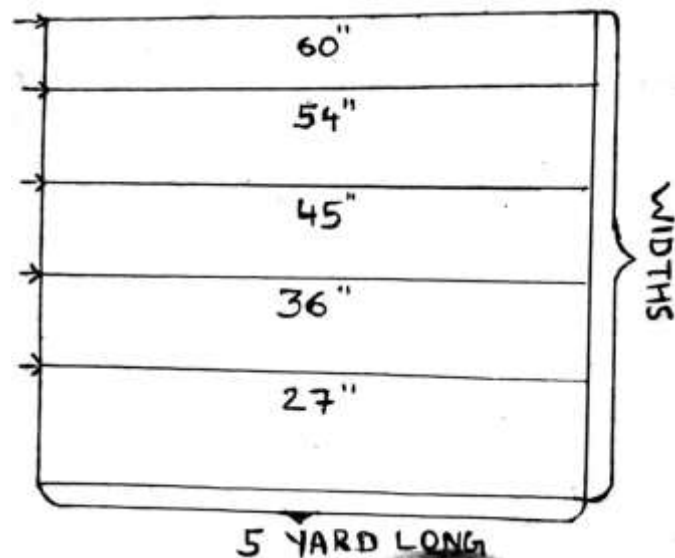


Figure: 1

2. To decide the accurate yardage for an article of clothing, place the pattern pieces on the width of the yardage outline which relates to the width of the fabric you plan to buy. (Make sure the pattern pieces are not put past the width of the fabric you intend to purchase.) Here you can differ the patterns by turning and readjusting the pattern to the point of saving as much as a half yard of fabric.
3. The underneath figures show how the pattern pieces can be put on the yardage diagram to save the fabric. These situations are ones for

plain fabric without snooze. This yardage graph would work for single direction or snoozed fabrics and allover prints however not for matching plaids, chevrons stripes, or matching of floral and other particular prints.

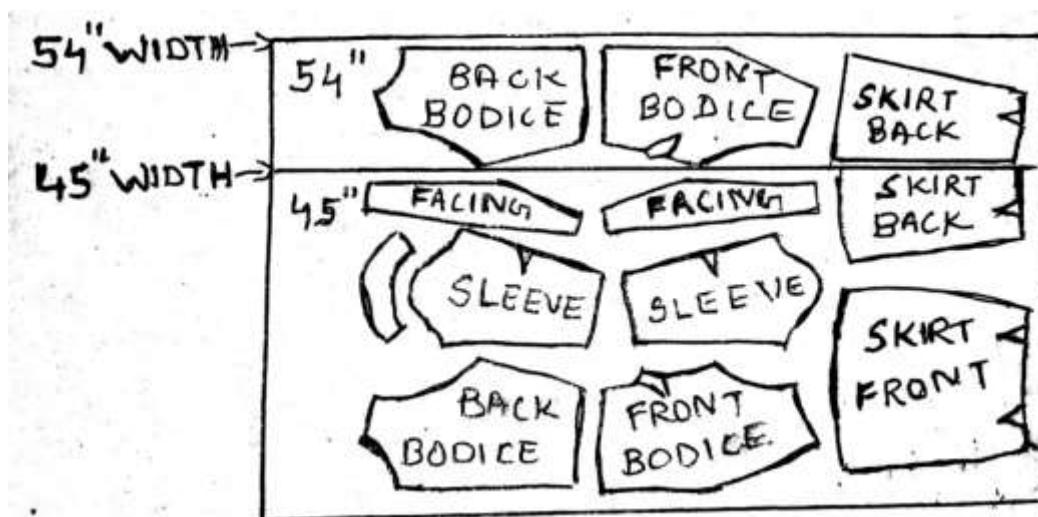


Figure: 2

The 27 – inch width of the yardage chart would be utilized principally for deciding precisely how much interfacing or underlining is required. This sort of material ordinarily comes in 27-inch width. Interfacing or underlinings , particularly the wool hmos and fusible , can over the top expensive if a garment is totally underlined. An investment funds here can signify an advantageous total.

2.5.1 Other Factors Determining Exact Yardage

Additional fabric must be taken into account the following development procedure.

Never cut the front of any article of clothing with the crease or foldline that was on the bolt running down centre front or focus back. Ordinarily this crease does not press out effectively on treated fabrics.

Lay the complete pattern on the fabric and have it checked by the instructor before starting to cut.

Continuously permit 1 – inch seam allowances on silhouette or side seam of piece of clothing. This causes the article of clothing to hang well and wear longer. It tends to be utilized for alteration.

Hem should never be under 2 ½ inches, and 3 to 4 inches is the preferred depth, depending upon the types of fabric and the style of the article of clothing.

Facings should consistently be stretched out as one, at whatever point possible. A overlap can be pressed much smoother than a seam.

A back kick pleat or a vent has a quality look when it is expanded as far as possible up the skirt back or coat. No outside sewing is necessary. An expansion put on the overlay lays smoother than a seam.

On the off chance that an assembled skirt pattern calls for four pieces to be gathered with a same amount of fullness at the waistlines at the hemline, remove a portion of the totality at the top to give a progressively trim appearance.

Match all plaids by setting notches that are to match in a similar spot on the plaid. Uneven plaids must be cut all a similar way. This takes more material than even plaids. Each would require more fabric than plain material.

Uneven plaids require additional time yardage in the cutting procedure. One should permit at least $\frac{3}{4}$ yard extra, as they are likewise one way fabrics and all pieces of the pattern must be cut a similar way.

Here it takes some arranging in removing the example so as to get the prevailing lines, both vertical and horizontal, in an appealing arrangement on the piece of clothing.

Vertical prevailing lines are typically put down the middle back and focus front of the article of clothing and down the focal point of sleeve. On the upper collar, the middle back line should fall on a similar plaid as the centre back of the jacket. Although plaids cannot be coordinated on each seam line, they should coordinate along the same number of seam lines as possible. The, matching plaids of the article of clothing should broaden continuously through the sleeves.

Match floral design at seam lines if the patterns are distinct. Cut directional patterns no different way. This requires additional fabric also.

At the point when the theme of any printed texture keeps running just one way, whatever the size of the theme might be, the pattern must be cut with all pieces confronting one direction. One should likewise choose what direction or course the print should keep running in the garment. If it is a floral design, the stem should be toward the hem and the blooms toward the highest point of the article of clothing.

Anyway, in any design the movement should be toward the highest point of the article of clothing as opposed to toward the base. At the point when the development is toward it, the highest point of the article of clothing. Consideration is unknowingly pulled in to the face, and this is the desired effect. When movement is downward, consideration is pulled in to the wearer's feet. The darkest shading should be toward the bottom and the lightest shading toward the highest point of the piece of clothing with the goal that light ponders the face.

Never jump up a pattern at the seam line. The magnificence of the continuous pattern and how sleeves might be made interesting via cautious arranging during the cutting process. This Effect requires in any event an additional yard of the fabric, relying upon the kind of print utilized



Figure: 3



Figure: 4

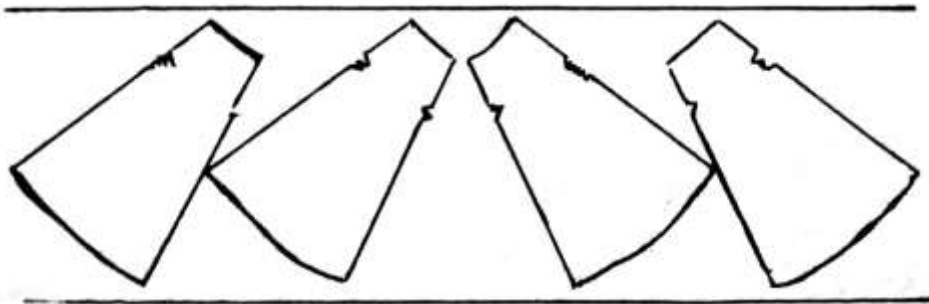


Figure: 5

2.3 CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

2.6. 1 Question Answers.

1. Write the importance of fabric estimation.

2.4 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Liner should match with fabric _____.

- A. Colour
- B. Width
- C. Print
- D. None of above

2. Fabric estimation does not depends on _____.

- A. Body Measurements**
- B. Fabric Width**
- C. Garment Design**
- D. Body Weight**

2.5 LET-US-SOME-UP

When shopping, you may discover the fabric you're searching for. Furthermore, a ton more to inspire you. When you don't have a specific pattern at the top of the priority list, discover the fabric, for instance, make some dress pants. You can utilize this manual for assistance. You can purchase enough fabric when the imaginative mind-set strikes.

Since fabric additionally comes a few widths and your pattern chapter may just give you yardage requirements for two widths, you can refer to this guide for purchase the correct amount for the width of the fabric.

2.6 KEY WORDS

- **Chevroning – V – shaped pattern**
- **Focal point – centre point**
- **Prevailing – dominant**
- **Appealing – good looking, likeable, attractive.**
- **Distinct – Sharp , visible , apparent , noticeable**
- **Magnificence -facing**
- **Confronting – encountering , challenge ,**
- **Cautious –careful , aware , attentive**
- **Precisely – exactly, absolutely, just**
- **Relying – pivot , depend , count**
- **Advantageous – favorable, superior.**
- **Ponders – reflect**

2.7 SOME USEFUL BOOKS

- 1. Lewise . V,(1984 “Comparative Clothing Construction Techniques“ Published by :Surjeet Publication, Delhi)**
- 2. Mrs.S.V , (2011 “ Vastra Vigyan Evam Paridhan” Published by : Shree Nivas Publication ,Jaipur)**

ANSWERS

2.6.1 Questions Answers

Ans: 1. Fabric estimation is important because generally fabric comes with a few widths. And your pattern may just give you fabric requirements for two widths; you can calculate the right amount of fabric for making garment. We can save money and time. We also can save the fabric.

2.7 Multiple Choices of Questions

1. (A) 2. (D)

Unit: 3 Preparation of Fabric for Cutting

3.0 Objectives

3.1 Introduction

3.2 Criteria kept in mind before Fabric Cutting

3.2.0 Wash\ Dry Clean Before you cut your Fabric

3.2.1 Press your Fabric after Washing

3.2.2 Check the Grain line of your Fabric

3.3 Check Your Progress

3.4 Multiple Choice Questions

3.5 Let-Us-Some-Up

3.6 Key Words

3.7 Some Useful Books

Answers

3.0 Objectives

- Aware the students regarding fabric preparation before cutting.
- Give the knowledge regarding some important points that should be considered before fabric cutting
- To learn the students about fabric Pre – wash, Grain line checking, proper Ironing.

3.1 Introduction

Fabric cutting is significant procedure for manufacturing the garments. Apparel can be rejected if cutting procedure won't be perfect. Thus, a few points should be considered before fabric cutting which helps to minimize the probability of pieces of clothing rejection by the purchaser. Those key points have explained in this article.

- **Points Should Concern Before Fabric Cutting:**

Coming up next are the most significant points which should be considered before fabric cutting:

1. Precision in cut for example the dimension of pattern and fabric parts is cut should be same.
2. The cut edge must be cleaned.
3. Infused edge.
4. Consistency in fabric cutting.
5. Support of lay.
6. Place the fabrics on the cutting surface. This can be a flat large table or counter.
7. Should position the pattern pieces on the grain line as showed.

8. Every pattern pieces have a front side for example printed side and back side.
9. If the fabric has a single direction plan at that point lay the majority of your pattern pieces a similar way in view of finished project in mind.
10. Accurate notch size. If it is huge in size, it may be seen very well after sewing of fabric. Likewise there is a great probability of creating issues in matching of pattern after sewing.
11. Drill hole and size should be proper and it will be put in its right place. If it is too large it would be seen after sewing. Be that as it may, if it is excessively small, at that point it tends to be blocked easily

3.2 Criteria kept in mind before Fabric Cutting

3.2.0 Wash\ Dry Clean Before you cut your Fabric

Washing your fabric before you cut guarantees that shrinkage will occur before you cut out your article of clothing or sewing project.

This is particularly significant for garments. Imagine investing all that time altering your pattern to fit your curves, making a muslin (or 2) perfecting the fit, sitting at your sewing machine for a long time sewing your garment, completing and wearing your garment, at that point washing it just because IT SHRINKS!!! Whenever you attempt to wear it, it's too tight – like no wearing simplicity in it by any means. You need to suck it in, lay on your bed and implore just to get it on. Until you accept that it is now excessively little.

Pre-washing your fabric could have saved you the misfortune of just having the option to wear your garment once, subsequent to putting such time and energy into clearing it.

If your fabric is dry clean, at that point it's significant that you take it to a reputable dry cleaner.

Pre - washing is very important and first step in preparing fabric before cut, which ensuring that the garment or sewing project does not look homemade. So it ensures that you follow the instruction given by the maker of your fabric.

Exemptions to cleaning your fabric or utilizing the manufacturer's care instructions:

1. Changing the fabric surface for a creative effect. A case of this is washing wool, which is generally laundered for a felted look.
2. Using fabric that has been pre-shrunk or isn't in peril of shrinking. For example, try with both satin silk and velvet. It will not be required cleaning before using.
3. Using muslin for fitting purposes as it were. In the event that you've chosen, you'll only be wearing your muslin for fittings, no pre-cleaning is essential.

A few people utilize more affordable design fabric rather than cotton muslin. So that if their muslin fits or requires simple alteration, they'll have

a wearable article of clothing. For this situation, depending on the fabric, you may need to pre-clean/shrink it.

Fabric Care Instructions

Fabric care directions are found in the end of your fabric bolt. Always record the care instructions in the notebook.

If you're just getting one fabric, don't attempt to commit the consideration guidelines to memory. It never damages to record it in the event that your memory fails you.

Following the cares and instruction is to increase your potential benefit because the manufacturer has given you the most ideal approach to think about your fabric. So you will receive the most use in return without it being damaged or looking worn and old after just two or three washes or dry cleanings.

Fabric Remnants

Any time you go for the fabric, never leave without checking the remainder tables for fabric jewels at a sale price. The issue with remainders is they may not be on their original bolt. This implies the care instructions (if there are any) may not be for the remnant. Or then again the leftover may not be on a bolt by any means. It might simply be folded on the table.

This is likewise the situation at warehouses where the fabric is on a long roll as opposed to a bolt.

Except if it's a fabric you're comfortable with, you either need to complete a burn test to find the fiber content, test a 4-6 inch square of it in the clothes washer or launder it and hope for the best.

Preshrunk Fabric

If the fabric is preshrunk, that data will be on the end of the fabric bolt also. All things considered, there's no reason to wash or dry clean it first.

If your fabric is machine launder able and you need to test it to ensure it was preshrunk or not, if you've had it so long you can't remember whether you washed it, cut a 4-6 inch square and wash and dry it with the suitable load of laundry. When it's dry, measure to check whether it measures the equivalent or smaller. If it's smaller, you know the remaining fabric should be washed.

3.2.1 Press your Fabric after Washing

You should never cut wrinkled fabric. It doesn't make a difference in the amount you "hand press" it as you're laying the pieces. Take the additional time and you won't be sorry. Not pressing it can bring about things being excessively short, excessively long or worse - excessively small! When sewing, this will cause a more than its value.

As a side note, ensure you press your pattern pieces too. They can be pressed on a low heat without being harmed.

Quick tip: to maintain a strategic distance , However many wrinkles as could be expected under the circumstances, remove your fabric from the

washer and dryer following they stop. By and large, the awful wrinkles happen when the fabric sits in the washer and dryer for a long period of time.

In case you're fabric was laundered, they'll press it for you. You may need to press out a wrinkle or caused about by being on the hanger.

3.2.2 Check the Grain line of your Fabric

Before going about the fabric grain, we should look at some of the terminology when it comes to fabric.

Terminology

Here are a couple of terms you have to acclimate yourself with regards to fabric:

Straight Grain: Alludes to the threads that run the length of the fabric (referred to as warp threads and are the longest threads) and parallel to the selvage.

Cross Grain: Alludes to the threads that run the width of the fabric (referred to as weft threads and are the shorter threads) and opposite to the selvage.

Predisposition Grain: 45 degree angle to the straight and cross grain. Woven fabric stretches on the bias.

Selvage: self completed edge of the fabric, which is finished by the manufacturer to prevent it from unraveling. Few fabrics have fraying after self- finished edge, however self - finished edge keeps the fraying around there so it doesn't affect the rest of your fabric. The selvage is on each side of the fabric length when it is unfolded.

Fabric Grain

The fabric grain is significant because it decides how your garments should be cut and whether your garment will hang accurately on your body after it's sewn.

Fabric grain is straight when the cross grain is at a correct angle to the straight grain.

What does this resemble? At the point when your fabric is folded in half lengthwise, selvage to selvage and cut edges match; there should be no corner to corner wrinkles over your fabric. You should also have a long way fold that is straight and lies flat and isn't wrinkled.

If the main way your fabric lays flat and is wrinkle free is the point at which the cut edges are uneven, at that point your fabric might be off grain. Fabric possibly lays flat when the cut edges are UNEVEN. You can see the lower layer is shorter than the upper layer at the cut edge (left). At the point when the upper layer is folded back, you can clearly observe the how uneven the cut edges are (correct).

If you somehow managed to fold this fabric selvage to selvage, yet with the cut edges together, the fabric would not lay flat but rather have wrinkles and a twisted fold.

In any case, don't stress, this can be fixed.

The manner in which you do this is by making cut a little past the selvage , taking a crosswise thread and pulling it until it accumulates the fabric. You

will likely push the gathers until you arrive at the opposite side/selvage of the fabric.

GET YOUR FABRIC ON GRAIN: Cut a little past the selvage and snatch a thread (left). At that point pull the thread with the goal that the fabric accumulates (right).

Keep pushing the gathers as far as you can until you get to the opposite side/selvage or until the thread breaks.

If the thread breaks, smooth out the accumulates and cut on the almost negligible difference it makes in your fabric. When you get as far as possible of that scarcely discernible difference, pull another thread, assemble the fabric more and repeat the procedure.

Keep on pulling the thread, assembling your fabric and pushing the accumulates until you arrive at the opposite side/selvage (left). If the thread breaks before you get to the opposite side, smooth out the assembles (right). This makes a barely recognizable difference in your fabric (might be difficult to find in this photograph). Cut on that line until you never again observe it, at that point get another thread and proceed with the procedure.

This shows your fabric after you cut on the fine line. Now you can pull another thread from the area you cut and continue the thread pulling process.

NOTE: If your thread doesn't break, you can pull the thread and push the accumulates until you get to the other side/selvage. At that point smooth out the gathers and cut on the line created in the fabric.

When this is done, crease your fabric matching selvages and cut edges. If it lays easily and your cut edges are even, at that point you're prepared to spread out your pattern and cut.

Be that as it may, if your cut edges are as yet uneven, you can stretch your fabric on the bias grain to address it.

The cut edges of your fabric are as yet uneven (left), yet better than anyone might have expected. Delicately extending it on the bias grain will get the fabric on grain (right).

You can do this solo or you can get somebody to support you if you have a lot of yardage. If you have somebody helping you, you hold one corner of the fabric and have your partner hold the opposite corner of fabric across from you and both of you gently pull.

In case you're stretching on the bias solo, grab one finish of the garment and pull on the bias with your other hand.

Lay your fabric coordinating selvages and cut edges to check the grain once more. If necessary, keep stretching.

If your fabric is printed, make sure not to stretch it too much or you can extend your printed design shape.

3.3 Check Your Progress

Question – Answer

1. Enlist the points that should consider before fabric cutting.

2. Do you cut fabric selvage to selvage?

3 Why ironing is important before fabric cutting?

3.4 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Pre - washing is very important and _____ step in preparing fabric before cutting

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Last
- D. None of these

2. Which criteria we should keep in mind before cutting fabric?

- A. Washing/ Dry clean
- B. Ironing
- C. Grain line
- D. All of above

3.5 Let-Us-Some-Up

This chapter gives you the knowledge regarding basic fabric treatment which is very important in clothing construction. Fabric of any kind must be pre treated before cutting to keep away from later alteration or damage in the finished garment. The untreated fabric might be of right size on the main wear, yet because of continued washing it might shrink and be awkward to the wearer. Grain flawlessness is another factor which may

disfigure the silhouette of the garment. These elements must be given consideration before cutting.

3.6 Key Words

- Peril - danger
- Excessively – too
- Awful – bad
- Acclimate –familiarize
- Alludes-refer
- Accumulates – gathers
- Negligible difference – fine line

3.7 Some Useful Books

<http://www.garmentsmerchandising.com>

Answers

Ans:1. Points that should consider before fabric cutting are given below;

1. Precision in cut for example the dimension of pattern and fabric parts are cut should be same.
2. The cut edge must be cleaned.
3. Infused edge.
4. Consistency in fabric cutting.
5. Support of lay.
6. Place the fabrics on the cutting surface. This can be a flat large table or counter.
7. Should position the pattern pieces on the grain line as showed.
8. Every pattern pieces have a front side for example printed side and back side.
9. If the fabric has a single direction plan at that point lay the majority of your pattern pieces a similar way in view of finished project in mind.
10. Accurate notch size. If it is huge in size, it may be very well seen after sewing of fabric. Likewise there is a great probability of creating issues in matching of pattern after sewing.
11. Drill hole and size should be proper and it will be put in its right place. If it is too large it would be seen after sewing. Be that as it may, if it is excessively small, at that point it tends to be blocked easily

Ans:2. The grain line that you will see regularly when cutting your pattern is the one that runs parallel to the selvage. To find the length way grain of your fabric, line up the selvages with right sides together. The raw edges cut from the fabric store will most likely not arrange as they did before washing.

Ans:3. When you're spreading out your sewing pattern and cutting your fabric, you need it to lie smooth and level. Set your iron to the temperature

suggested for your fabric (most irons have a guide printed directly on them). Since it's a launderable fabric, steam should be fine, and will help to get out the sharper wrinkles.

3.4 Multiple Choice Questions

1. (A) 2. (D)

Unit 4 lay – out and marker planning

4.0 Objectives

4.1 Introduction

4.2 Layout pattern pieces focus on some area

4.3 Marker planning in Garment Industry

4.3.1 Points should be considered before marker planning:

4.3.2 For productive marker planning, it is required to ensure the following things:

4.4 Requirements of marker Planning:

4.5 Methods of Marker Planning:

4.6 Marker making methods

4.6.1 Advantages of Computerized Method

4.6.2 Disadvantages of Computerized Method:

4.6.3 Difference between Manual Technique and Computerize Technique

4.6.4 Difference between Automatic & Interactive method of marker making

4.7 Check Your Progress

4.8 Multiple Choice Questions

4.9 Let-Us-Some-Up

4.10 Key Words

4.11 Some Useful Books

Answers

4.0 Objectives

- To educate the students regarding areas they should concentrate on in pattern layout and cutting.
- To make the students aware methods of Marker Planning
- Aware the students about utilization of minimum amount of fabric to produce a garment and make industry profitable every time.

4.1 Introduction

3 things you should do with your fabric before you cut. Since your fabric is prepared to be cut, it's an ideal opportunity to spread out pattern pieces. If you need to stay away from hand sewing results, your pattern

pieces must be put on your fabric accurately. If pattern pieces aren't cut straight, they won't drape straight on your body either. Furthermore, there is no change that can fix a pattern that isn't cut appropriately. This topic is to educate regarding 5 areas you should concentrate on in your pattern layout and cutting that will lead to sewing achievement.

Marker planning is a conceptualizing, activity, open and innovative procedure, as opposed to making up a jig – saw puzzle, which is a systematic, step by step and closed process. There is no final planning solution for a marker. There are various arrangements with tightly pressed pattern. The proficiency and quality of the marker also vary with the length of the marker. Consequently marker planner should have the option to envision the entire pattern suited on the marker.

4.2 Layout pattern pieces focus on some area

1. Pressing

Press your tissue pattern pieces before you lay them on your fabric. Your example pieces will have wrinkles in them from being folded in an envelope. If you put your iron on a low setting, you can securely press the wrinkles out without harming your pattern pieces.

For computerized designs, we should punch 4 or 5 holes in them at the highest point of each pattern. Use a similar type of holes puncher used to punch openings in scratch pad paper. At that point store them on a holder to maintain a strategic distance from wrinkles. Pressed out wrinkles, additionally on a low heat, yet like to maintain a strategic distance from them by and large when working with printer paper.

A wrinkled pattern piece won't lay as level as it ought to on your fabric. It will in general draw up, which can affect on the fit of your garment, making it more tightly shorter than you'd like. Maintain a strategic distance from pointless issues by setting aside the effort to press out those wrinkles and creases.

2. Pattern Layout Guide

Follow the format guide that accompanies your pattern. Pattern organizations have made the best format possible outcomes as indicated by the yardage sum they prescribe on the back of your pattern. This is to ensure you get the best outcomes with the most proficient utilization of your fabric.

Following the layout guide likewise incorporates choosing the correct layout for your pattern. Pattern organizations attempt to foresee the most widely recognized layout potential outcomes required, as indicated by various fabric types and widths.

The layout will be based on your fabric width and whether every one of your pieces need to lay a similar way. For example, velvet fabric requires a different kind of layout than cotton fabric.

Every layout is classified by piece of clothing, for example, Jacket, Blouse, etc. The layout are additionally classified by separated segments of the garment, such as lining and interfacing.

The special case to following the pattern layout guide would be in the event that you have a fabric with a print or plaid design that should be matched or in case you're accomplishing something other than what's expected or creative with your fabric. At that point you would need to make sense of the best layout for your idea.

3. Grain lines

The grain line on your pattern piece is significant. The grain line is there to:

Reveal what direction pattern piece should be set on your fabric. Your grain line is always parallel to the selvage. If your pattern piece should be laid lengthwise, crosswise or on the bias, the grain line will let you know (just as the layout guide).

Help you in laying pattern pieces on your fabric as straight as possible. If you cut your fabric and the pattern pieces are not straight, your article of clothing won't hold tight your body straight, you may likewise get diagonal wrinkles over your body and the article of clothing may feel truly uncomfortable.

The grain line is the straight line on your pattern piece that is parallel to your center front or center back.

When your garment is cut out and the pieces aren't straight, there is no fixing it. Not even with alteration. Regardless of whether you fix, or say a crooked hem, your print may even now be crooked. In case you're making a skirt, skirt side seams might pull the front or back. In case you're making pants, your trouser legs will be twisted your leg and the garment may in any case feel uncomfortable.

Ensuring your pattern pieces are on your fabric straight before you cut takes some additional time. In any case, the additional will benefit you by saving you a lot of headaches in your fitting and sewing.

To ensure your pattern pieces are set on your fabric accurately, follow the rules on your pattern pieces themselves.

For example, if you put pattern piece on the fold, the pattern marking will let you know with a symbol and the words "center fold". (See below). Utilizing the fold of your fabric will ensure your pattern piece is straight, giving your fabric is on grain and you follow different guidelines in this post.

This pattern piece has the "Center Fold" symbol, which is 2 arrows indicating the center front or center back of the pattern piece

Instructions to ensure your pattern piece is straight

Do not pattern pieces on the fold, your piece is straight if the grain line is parallel to the selvage of your fabric. You have to utilize a measuring tape or ruler to measure the distance from the grain line of your piece to the selvage of your fabric.

Stick to one end of your grain line and measure its distance from your fabric selvage. It doesn't make a difference which is on the end of the grain line you choose to pin first.

Pinning one end of the grain line allows you to adjust the other end of the grain line as required.

Measuring the distance between your grain line and selvage can also be done with a measure tap.

Measure unpinned end of grain line and adjust as needed.

This is a more intensive look of estimating the distance between your grain line and your fabric selvage.

If your selvage is wavy, find the straightest part you can. You can likewise line up your selvage with the straight edge of your table or cutting board and measure to the edge of the table or cutting board.

At that point measure the distance at the unpinned finish of your grain line. If the measurement is extraordinary, move the pattern piece until the distance from the selvage is the equivalent at the both ends of the grain line.

The grain line is currently a similar distance from the fabric selvage on both ends. Now you can pin the rest of the piece.

When the piece is straight, you can pin the rest of the piece set up. Or on the other hand you can pin the grain lines of all your pieces, at that point pin the rest of all your pieces set up.

At the point when the pieces nearest to the selvage are fixed and pinned in place, you can utilize their grain lines to measure for neighboring pieces.

4. Cutting

Cutting your fabric with one hand on your pattern piece consistently guarantees that it remains set up while you cut. This implies that left-handed people will cut their pieces clockwise direction and right handed people will cut their pieces a counterclockwise way.

Place one hand on your pattern piece while cutting to avoid shifting or any kind of movement.

It's particularly important to hold your pattern piece set up with one hand while you cut, when you use pattern weights rather than pins. Depending on how heavy your loads are, your pattern piece could shift while you cut.

Cutting your pattern piece by lifting it a little or not holding, it. Set up can cause slight movement, which can influence the sewing or fit of your piece.

5. Marking

Subsequent to looking at your grain lines and carefully cutting your pieces. The last and furthermore a significant advance is marking them. Every symbol has a reason and it is there to help you while you sew. They're utilized for things like matching seams and dart or pocket placement. It's likewise essential to mark these symbols **BEFORE** you remove your pattern pieces.

If you want your sewing projects to look expertly made, don't ignore any of these 5 areas when you spread out (lay-out) your pattern pieces:

1. Pressing
2. Pattern Layout Guide
3. Grain lines
4. Cutting
5. Marking

4.3 Marker Planning in Garment Industry

Introduction:

Marker is a long thin paper which contains all vital pattern pieces for various sizes for a specific style of garment. It is arranged so that fabric wastage would be least.

By making a marker it is possible to accomplish more advantage by producing a garment with reduced wastage. Generally the width of a marker is according to the cut able width of the fabric and the length of a marker ordinarily relies upon the number and sizes of pattern place on a marker.

The length also relies upon

- Number of pieces of clothing to be produced from a spread lay
- Length of cutting table
- Production arranging and so on.

For marker making, white paper or newsprint paper is utilized. From the outset every single large pattern are set on the marker. After that small size patterns are put in the middle of the gaps of large pattern. Along these lines higher marker productivity can be achieved. To create a marker with better efficiency, an extremely proficient marker is required.

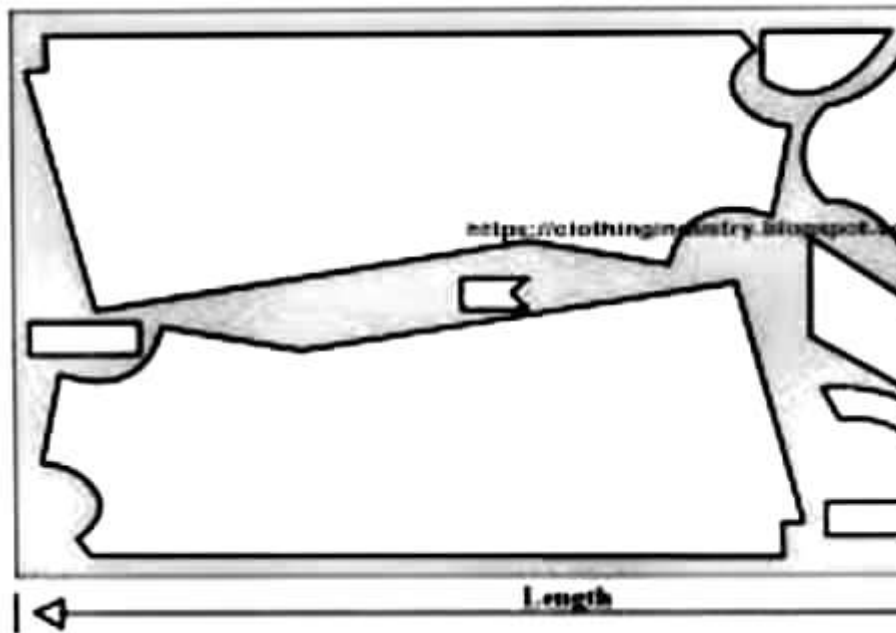


Figure: 1 Marker planning

Objectives of this study:

1. To utilize the least amount of fabric to produce a piece of clothing and make industry beneficial every time.
2. To cut huge measure of fabric in brief time.
3. To figure the utilization for a specific style.
4. To cut large amount of fabric, utilized by less people.
5. To cut the fabric with flawlessness as per the estimation.
6. To make an ideal production plan.

4.3.1 Points should be considered before marker planning:

- Fabric width must be higher than the marker width
- Fabric length must be higher than the marker length
- When the pattern pieces are set down on the layer of fabric, the grain line should be parallel to the line of the warp in a woven fabric and Wales in a knit fabric. Where pattern pieces are laid over the layer, the grain line is kept parallel to weft/course.
- All the pattern pieces of a garment should be with a similar direction when set down on a symmetric fabric.
- Length of cutting table ought to be considered.

4.3.2 For productive marker planning, it is required to ensure the following things:

- One should effortlessly observe the full length.
- To think about the fitting width of the fabric.

- The marker begins with the large pattern pieces. At that point the littler pieces fit in the gap of the bigger pieces. In this way the fabric wastage is limited and proficiency is expanded.
- After that the patterns are rearranged in different ways to reduce the marker length. It also helps to increase marker productivity.

4.4 Requirements of marker Planning:

Marker planning is to a greater extent an innovative, intuitive and conceptualizing process instead of a technical one and there is no final outcome for a marker planning. The primary object is to create a shortest marker by considering all the practical and technical constraints. The imperatives in making a shortest marker are related to,

- Fabric qualities and the design requirement in the finished garment
- Cutting quality
- Production Planning

❖ Fabric characteristic and the design requirement in finished garment:

1. **Alignment of Patterns with respect to fabric grain** – All the pattern in the marker plan should be kept so that the grain line in the pattern will remain parallel to the fabric selvedge for better hanging and draping of pieces of clothing.

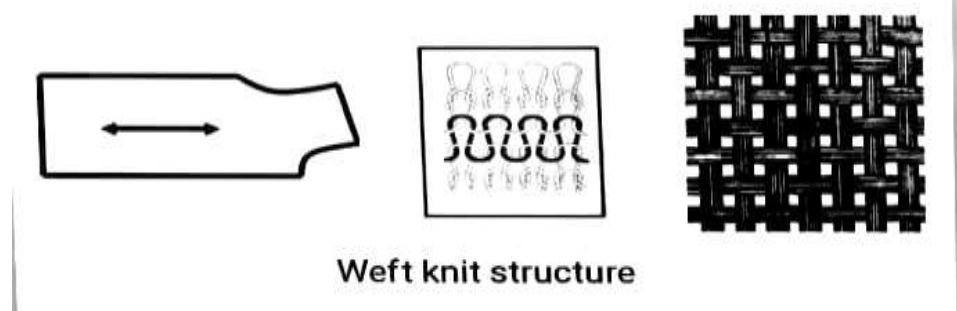


Figure : 2

In bias cutting, which is frequently utilized in large pattern pieces as a garment styles in women dresses and underwear, just as in small pieces, for example, pocket facing and under-collar in men's wear as a necessity of satisfactory garment assembly, the grain lines will ordinarily be at 45° to the wrap. The fashioner or a pattern cutter may characterize a tolerance which allows the marker planner to swing the grain line a limited quantity from parallel.

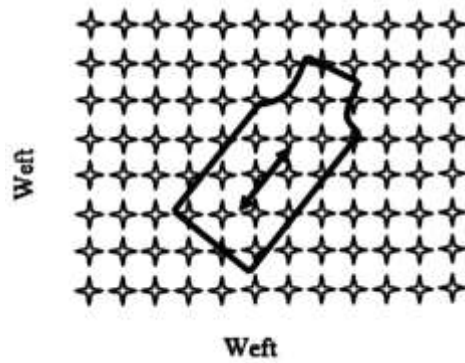


Figure: 3

If the marker planner sets out a pattern outside the stated standards for grain lines, at that point the finished garment won't hang and wrap effectively when worn. This necessity to follow grain lines limits the freedom, the marker planner has in choosing how to lay the pattern in the marker.

2. Fabric symmetry and asymmetry – If the face and back of the fabrics have a same appearance, at that point they are called 'two-way' or 'symmetrical' fabrics and it doesn't warrant any special necessity while marker planning. The asymmetrical fabric where the face and back are unique needs some consideration during marker planning. Examples of asymmetric fabrics are those having a nap or pile. More complicated fabrics are 'one way' or 'asymmetrical'. These kinds of fabrics have a surface pile or a print plan that has a recognizable object which must be utilized one way.

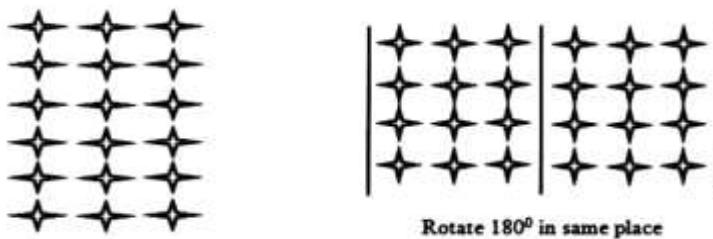


Figure: 4 SYMMETRICAL

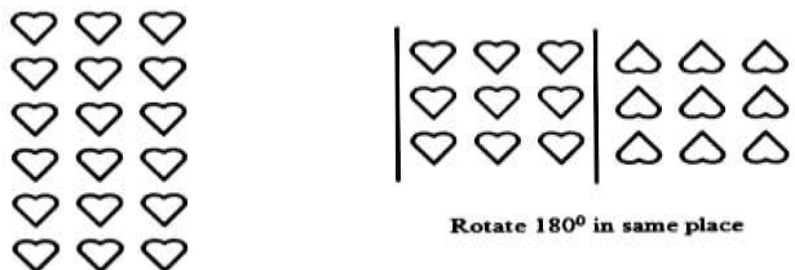


Figure: 5 ASYMMETRICAL

3. Design requirements in final garment - Design parts of final articles of clothing additionally must be considered while marker intending to show signs of improvement visual appearance of the finished garment. For example, if a vertical stripe in an article of clothing does not show a total

replica of a repeat on the right and left panels of piece of garment it looks awkward.

4.5 Methods of Marker Planning:

Marker can be made either in

- I) Manual method
- II) Computerized technique.

In our apparel lab, we performed with manual methods.

I) Manual marker planning:

It is the ordinary marker planning method utilized by the garment industries where they make single article of clothing markers. The marker organizer works effectively by moving around the full-size patterns until an acceptable marker plan is required. Multiple copies of the marker are generally required, which should be possible by repeating the master marker with a scope of duplicating methods.

- In this technique, all patterns are in full dimension according to standard measurement.

- Hard patterns are set on paper or on fabric and after that all patterns are set marked by turning different direction to minimize the fabric use.

- The tables, on which the markers are put, should be organized in such a way thus, that they do no tilt.

➤ Efficiency of a marker:

Marker efficiency refers to fabric usage and is characterized as the percentage of the all total fabric which is actually used in garment components. It relies upon how closely the patterns are arranged in the marker; that is length of marker. The marker efficiency is characterized by the formula as given underneath:

$$\text{Marker Efficiency (\%)} = \frac{\text{Area of patterns in the marker plan}}{\text{Total area of the marker}}$$

The impacting factors for the marker effectiveness are characteristics of fabric, profile/shape of the pattern pieces and requirements.

4.6 Marker making methods



Figure : 6

1. Computerized Method:

- This is the best method for marker making which is generally utilized.
- In this method, each part of pattern is kept in the memory of the computer and Grade rule is also referenced.
- Then the computer makes the marker by its pre-finished programming procedure.
- The data of pattern can be put away by

a) Digitizing System

b) Scanning System

c) Digitizing System:

- In this procedure, patterns are set in the digitizing board.
- Every portion of the segments are send to the memory of the computer by clicking special mouse around the pieces.

b) Scanning System:

- This is a special kind of machine like printers.
- Working pattern is set on the checking glass and afterward marker is made in a chose size.
- Grade ruler is utilized for making different sizes.

4.6.1 Advantages of Computerized Method:

1. Suitable for large scale production.
2. Marker effectiveness is higher than manual method.
3. Minimum amount of wastage of fabric.
4. If required, printout of marker is possible anytime.
5. Automatic grading.
6. Less time and labor required, so production is higher.

4.6.2 Disadvantages of Computerized Method:

1. High starting investment.
2. Skilled operator required.

4.6.3 Difference between Manual Technique and Computerize Technique

	Computerize Technique		Manual Technique
01	Computerized is the best method of marker making and generally used.	01	Manual is not the best method of marker making and not generally used.
02	In this method, every component of patterns is kept in the memory of the computer and Grade ruler is likewise mentioned.	02	In this method, every component of patterns is kept in the memory of the marker maker and Grade rulers are not referenced.
03	Suitable for enormous scale production.	03	Suitable for small scale production.
04	Marker efficiency (Productivity) is higher than manual method.	04	Marker efficiency is lower as compare to computerized method.
05	Minimum amount of wastage of fabric.	05	Amount of wastage of fabric is large.
06	If required, printout of marker is possible anytime.	06	Printout of marker is not possible anytime.
07	Automatic grading.	07	Only manual grading (evaluating).
08	Less time required, so profitability is higher.	08	More time required, so productivity is lower.
09	High introductory investment.	09	Low introductory investment.
10	Skilled operator required.	10	Works without talented operator.

II) Computerized Marker Making:

Computerized marker making technique is of two (2) types. They are –

1. Automatic Marker Making
2. Interactive Method

1. Automatic Marker Making:

1. In this procedure computer itself produces marker structure distinctive pattern pieces.
2. In the automatic marker making system, the computer makes the marker itself as indicated by the command given to the computer.
3. In this procedure, higher marker productivity can be achieved. However, it is a time consuming, since computer use stage – combination method to create marker.
4. The modern system conquer this issue of time and now a days it is possible to get automatic marker just in 2 minutes with a satisfactory level of marker effectiveness.

2. Interactive Method:

1. It is a typical procedure, here the marker planner plan markers by interfacing directly with the system through a PC screen.
2. Two horizontal lines are appeared in the center of the screen which indicates the marker width.
3. A vertical line in the left indicates the beginning of the marker and right side is open from the start.
4. All the pattern pieces are shown in the smaller than usual structure at the highest point of the screen.
5. They are dragged and dropped in the marker territory.
6. After setting of all pattern pieces, it is possible to see the information like marker efficiency, marker length, marker width and so on data just beneath the parallel lines.
7. After culmination of marker making, it is saved in the computer memory and it is conceivable to take the printout of the marker whenever required.

4.6.4 Difference between Automatic & Interactive method of marker making

Automatic Method	Interactive Method
Most productive marker making system	Less effective than automatic system
More time required to set marker	Comparatively some less time required
Marker is made by previously arranged data	Marker is made by a manual-computer combination in this method
Small size patterns are shown in	All the pattern pieces are shown in

computer screen, yet full size in computer memory	miniature at the top of the screen.
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4.7 Check Your Progress

Question- Answers

1. Enlist the points that should be considered before marker planning.

2. Give the Difference between Manual Techniques and Computerize Technique.

3. Where can Manual Marker Planning be used?

4.8 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Advantage of computerized marker method is _____ .

- A. Automatic grading.
- B. Less time and labor required, so production is higher.
- C. Minimum amount of wastage of fabric.
- D. All of above

2. Manual marker planning is mostly used in _____ .

- A. Small scale industries
- B. Large scale industries
- C. Both (A) and (B)
- D. None of above

3. Which Marker making system is most productive?

- A. Interactive Marker making system
- B. Automatic Marker making system
- C. Manual marker planning
- D. None of above

4.9 Let-Us-Some-Up

Marker Planning is one of the most important cost saving process in garments production. Computerized Marker planning is most preferable method in garment industries because it is time saving and procurer gives us accurate and fault free marker plans. Utilizing minimal amount of fabric to create garments and cause Industry productive each time we need to realize the marker planning.

4.10 Key Words

- Potential – Probable , Likely, Capable of being
- Crooked – Bent , Curved, Twisted
- Relies – Depends , Expect
- Intuitive – Natural , Instinctual
- Replica – Copy , Duplicate , Imitation , Dummy

4.11 Some Useful Books

- 1 <https://katrinakaycreations.com>
2. <https://clothingindustry.blogspot.com>
3. <https://texeducation.wordpress.com>
4. <https://textilelearner.blogspot.com>

Answers

4.7 Check Your Progress

Question- Answers

Ans:1. Points that should be considered before Marker Planning are mentioned below:

- Fabric width must be higher than the marker width
- Fabric length must be higher than the marker length
- When the pattern pieces are set down on the layer of fabric, the grain line should be parallel to the line of the warp in a woven fabric and Wales in a knit fabric. Where pattern pieces are laid over the layer, the grain line is kept parallel to weft/course.

- All the pattern pieces of a garment should be along a similar direction when set down on a symmetric fabric.
- Length of cutting table ought to be considered.

Ans:2. Difference between computerized method and Manual method

	Computerize Technique		Manual Technique
01	Computerized is the best method of marker making and generally used.	01	Manual is not the best method of marker making and not generally used.
02	In this method, every component of patterns is kept in the memory of the computer and Grade ruler is likewise mentioned.	02	In this method, every component of patterns is kept in the memory of the marker maker and Grade rulers are not referenced.
03	Suitable for enormous scale production.	03	Suitable for small scale production.
04	Marker efficiency (Productivity) is higher than manual method.	04	Marker efficiency is lower as compare to computerized method.
05	Minimum amount of wastage of fabric.	05	Amount of wastage of fabric is large.
06	If required, printout of marker is possible anytime.	06	Printout of marker is not possible anytime.
07	Automatic grading.	07	Only manual grading (evaluating).
08	Less time required, so profitability is higher.	08	More time required, so productivity is lower.
09	High introductory investment.	09	Lower introductory investment.
10	Skilled operator required.	10	Workable without talented operator.

Ans:3.

Generally Manual marker planning is used in small scale industries. This kind of marker planning method is utilized by the garment industries where they make single article of clothing markers.

4.8 Multiple Choice Questions

1. (A) 2. (C) 3. (B)

UNIT 5 CARES DURING CUTTING AND SEWING

5.0 Objectives

5.1 Introduction

5.2 Criteria to keep in mind before cutting the fabric.

5.3 Basic tips for cutting fabric

5.4 Tips for fabric cutting for various fabrics

5.5 Tools required for fabric cutting

5.6 Sewing safety Rules

5.7 Ensure safety for Sewing

5.8 Check Your Progress

5.9 Multiple Choice Questions

5.10 Let – US – SOME UP

5.11 Key Words

5.12 Some Useful Books

Answers

5.0 Objectives

- Aware the students regarding basic cutting tips.
- To understand what is the cutting tools and how to manage tools during cutting.
- Aware the students regarding safety rules during sewing.

5.1 Introduction

Cutting and Sewing are both significant procedure for manufacturing the garments. Garments can be rejected if cutting and sewing procedure won't be perfect. Thus, some points to consider before cutting and sewing which helps the probability of accidents and damage. Those points have explained in this topic.

5.2 Criteria to keep in mind before cutting the fabric.

- Sometimes wrinkles are on the paper pattern, use the dry iron to take them out.
- Skip prewashing of new fabric at your own danger. An exit plan is to leave some seam allowance to let out when the fabric will shrink after you have washed it after sewing.
- Ensure that you have gently pressed the fabric with a medium hot iron. For accuracy in cutting you have to get the wrinkles out
- Use the sharp scissors for cutting.

- Never cut paper or any non fabric with your fabric scissors. Maintain your scissor blades because dull scissors can damage your fabric.
- The most basic scissors you need are fabric scissors, paper scissors, seam ripper and thread cutter.
- Lay down your fabric on a large hard surface gives you a point of view. And maintain smooth cutting. It will be ideal in the event that you can find a major surface where you can rest the full or the folded fabric with no edges hanging out. Keep the surface uncluttered also (if it is possible)
- If you are using paper patterns use your pins generously to stick it to the fabric before cutting. This guarantee that there will be no moving of the paper pattern. Pin close to the outer edge just as inside. Pattern weight can also be used.
- Cut off the marking lines – When you mark outside the paper pattern with chalk or a pencil. This outcome in marking lines which are not really required in the pattern. These cutting lines can include and make unwanted width to the pattern. Make sure that you have cut these marking lines. For a bodice like a princess seam or paneled skirt each one of those marking lines will impressively expand the width of the pieces.
- In the local store bought pattern there will be an arrow over the pattern showing the grain line. This arrow reveals that what is the position of the pattern in connection to the lengthwise straight grain of the fabric. You need to ensure that this line is parallel to the selvage of the fabric.
- You need to realize that all your pattern pieces will fit into the fabric you have at hand. So make sure that all the pattern pieces will fit within the fabric. This must be done before cutting. If they do not fit than you may need to adjust the arrangement of the pieces. If you are marking directly than first mark the big pieces, and then smaller pieces. Along these lines if the cloth isn't sufficient, you can alter and cut smaller pieces better than big pieces.
- Cut with your one hand holding the fabric and pattern paper and the other hand holding the scissors and cutting.

5.3 Basic tips for cutting fabric

- Prepare the paper pattern for cutting.
- Prepare the fabric by prewashing and pressing for lay – out process.
- Lay out the fabric on your cutting table according to the grain.
- Pin paper pattern to fabric. You can also use pattern weights.
- Trace around the pattern.
- Mark the darts and so on by following with a carbon paper or by tailor's tacks.

5.4 Tips for fabric cutting for various fabrics

- **Cutting plain fabric**

This texture can confuse you – both the face and the back of the fabric can appear almost the same . You should check the substance of the fabric with a chalk before cutting. You can choose the side which is smoother without lines of the weave as the face.

- **Instructions to cut Leather or faux leather**

If you are cutting leather or faux leather, you can save a lot of disappointments by utilizing a rotary cutter and mat. Saying this doesn't imply that you can't utilize scissors. However, rotary cutter cuts best.

At any point never pin the example to the faux leather. Pin holes look horrible and it is smarter to utilize pattern weights. You can use paper clasps, blinder clips and clipping the pattern to the edges.

- **How to cut slippery fabrics like chiffon**

This is a tricky and disappointing space – cutting slippery fabrics. You can do the worst – wet it before cutting. Wetting the fabric lightly with a spray jug will give some weight to the fabric. But you must be careful with cutting surface. If it is a wooden table, you can't risk damage.

If you have a totally unmanageable fabric in your hand you can avoid cutting before sewing. This is hearsay yet you need your alternate ways. Mark the pattern on the fabric. Sew the seams. Cut it out after sewing with enough seam allowances.

- **How to cut delicate fabrics**

For tissue like fabrics, you can keep a thin paper/tissue paper alongside the fabric and cut together.

- **How to cut Printed fabric**

One of the joy of sewing your own garments for matching prints on the seam lines. You once in a while observe this in store brought garments. Simply envision a printed pencil skirt with unmatched prints along the centre seam line on the back. It will look so odd

If you are cutting stripe, plaid and other fabric with prints and designs don't pursue the lengthwise grain, rather you can pursue the print. Cut the pattern pieces out of a single layer of fabric. At that point match the design of the second piece with the first.

- **Stripped texture – cutting tips**

One important thing to note when cutting stripes gives guarantee that the different sides i.e left and right get similar amount of stripes. Else, it could look unbalanced. The lengthwise stripes extend a body , so if you want a thin look pick this direction for cutting the fabric – you would also think about the lengthwise stripes when cutting sleeves.

- **Check fabrics**

Do not cut this way. Truly, it is inexcusable when you have the two sides which look uneven checks. You need a similar number of checks on both sides of the pattern pieces.- this should be ensured particularly for sleeves, legs etc.

- **Printed/Patterned cloth**

With printed garments you have a challenge in getting prints similar for both sides – like getting similar prints on the both sleeves may prove to be troublesome if you have so much fabric. In such cases, it becomes imperative that you purchase more fabric than is required if you require this type of pattern matching. If you have a single direction print fabric, care should be taken that all pattern pieces are cut in a similar way.

You should know if you need to match prints along the seam line you will require more material than the pattern calls for. This is because once we have cut one side of the pattern; you should look for the matching part in the remaining fabric for a similar print. When looking out for matching print you should think about crease recompense.

Keep the part of the fabric aside which you have already cut on the matching printed part. Mark around and cut it out. If you utilize invisible zippers along the seam, you won't see that the fabric panel belongs two pieces.

Cutting printed fabrics are the direction of the prints. You don't want upside design on your sewn piece of clothing (envision a upside down house print). Keep all the pattern piece a same direction before cutting.

Plaids are hard to match. They should be attempted to cut and match after you give chance to experience under your belt.

Sometimes you need specific print on a particular place of the piece of clothing. This is also taken into consideration while purchasing the fabric (may require more yardage) and placement of patterns.

5.5 Tools required for fabric cutting



Figure: 1

1. A long pair of fabric scissors which is at least 8 inch long

There are two types of scissors - Bent handled scissors which have a calculated handle that lets to cut easily. At that point you have those scissors with a dull point (blunt point) on the upper blade which prevents it from tearing the fabric.

2. Thread snips

These scissors should be kept close to your sewing machine or in a weaving pack. Every one of those stray thread tails look so frightfully untidy and these scissors do make all the difference.

3. Pinking scissors

This is the one you use when one is too lazy to even think about finishing the fabric edges properly. This scissors give a decent zig - zag edge to the fabric edges and this will stop all raveling of the fabric threads.

There are a few materials which you can cut with this scissors and use it as it resembles a fleece and faux leather.

4. Rotary Blade,(optional)

The cutting blades are accessible in various sizes. Be extra cautious with these sharp blades. They could run away with your fingers if you are not cautious. Additionally utilizing this one without a tangle underneath the material, your cutting could demolish surface. A spotless smooth edge is the advantage of using this cutter. Cutting through many layers of fabric

with exactness is a breeze with a rotary blade. This kind of cutting is impossible with scissors.

If you cut multiple layers of material, rotary cutter and a self healing mat are good investment.

5. Universally handy Scissors

This is expected to cut your sewing patterns, trims, cords, cello tapes and whatever you use in your sewing.

6. Seam Ripper

This tool has a sharp curved hook that gives you a chance to cut and open the stitches. I use it for an variety of purposes like straightening the sides of tight places, collar stands tearing open buttonholes, and so on. The primary concern is it lets you rip off the stitches super easily.

5.6: Sewing Safety Rules

1.) Table contest:

Safety is extremely significant and around the sewing area.

A large portion of the security tips will be all inclusive and can be connected to both hand sewing as great tips for sewing with the machine. It doesn't make a difference whether you are utilizing a home sewing machine, an industrial machine, a serger, a sewing machine, or an embroidery machine.



Figure: 2

The tips are almost same.

Security is amazingly noteworthy and around the sewing area.

This is the manner in which we like to set up the sewing room area.

The main purpose behind the arrangement is to make it simple to reach everything rapidly.

We separate two tables so we have a sitting table around the sewing machine and a standing height table for cutting and ironing.

The main reason we like to have a higher table for cutting a ironing is that we need to switch between sitting and standing so often. This is essential to maintain a strategic distance from neck and shoulder issues.

Ensure that are no electrical lines running over the floor.

You additionally need to ensure that the iron is put in a protected good ways from children and ropes. It's a smart thought to have a permanent space for it on main table. Else, it may get thumped over or possibly somebody will venture on the electrical line and cause it to fall down on his/her feet.

2) Eyes on the needle!

It's imperative to keep your eyes on the needle always. Particularly in the case when you're not extremely experienced.

When something different grabs your eye you should lift your foot from the pedal.

The telephone may start ringing or possibly the children start shouting for your attention. All things considered, you should stop doing work or make sure you can give your work full attention.

You should likewise recollect to keep a safe distance to the moving needle. Have at least one inch (or more) between the needle and your fingers and hands. At the point when the machine feeds the fabric you may suddenly move your fingers also so we need a little "wiggle room".

3) Unplug when changing the feet (and you are finished sewing)

Ensure the machine isn't turned on when you are changing the presser feet. Else, you may wind up harming yourself in the event if you accidentally hit the pedal.

It just takes a couple of moments extra and is a significant safety precautionary measure to take before you put your finger under the needle.

One more up to date machine isn't sufficient to detach the cord to the pedal since you will also have on/off switch mounted on the machine. So ensure the power cord is totally disconnected before you proceed.

You additionally need to unplug it and turn it off when you are finished sewing. You should not let it sit without anyone else's input with the power on. Regardless of whether you simply leave the machine, you should turn it off.

4) Unplug the machine when you clean it

It's very important to disconnect the power line out from your machine before you begin cleaning it.

When you're cleaning the machine, you are going to open up the bobbin case and you are also going to put your hand around the needle zone. So before you do as such turn the machine off and remove the power rope.

5) Always utilize the correct needle

It's extremely essential to utilize the right kind and size of the needle with your machine.

We have a variety of sewing machine needles. We will utilize lot of needles for leather, vinyl, denim, and other hard core fabrics and we will utilize different needles for lighter kinds of fabrics.

Since you have ensured you're using the right kind of needle. You have to ensure the needle made to fit your particular machine.

Some sewing machine brand utilizes its very own set of needles. So you have to check your manual before you purchase needles. A few machines will have a flat part of the needle shank to one side or the back of the needle.

We have also observed sewing machine brands which will have the flat side of the shank indicating the left. So it is be obvious thatthis differs a great deal from model to show and what type of sewing machine you are working with. So the main concern here is to consistently look at your manual before you proceed to purchase needles for your sewing machine

6) Don't go (as well) quick

If you don't have much experience with the sewing machine you definitely need to begin slowly.

This is additionally evident at whatever point you are taking a shot at another machine then you are utilized to. Sewing machines work differently and there can be differences between models and brands.

Singer machine will go as quick as 1,100 fastens every moment and if you are utilized to another model which is more slow (normal). You may get an unpleasant surprise if you attempt to go for full speed.

So until you get extremely acquainted with your machine, you should start slowly.

In case you're running the machine too quick you may wind up with a needle in your finger. Give the machine time to feed the fabric appropriately such that you have some time to move everything around.

7) Turn off the iron between uses

Another great tip is to always turn off the iron when you're not utilizing it.

Perhaps you can remember that it is hot however another person may stop by and accidentally come in contact with it. So to ensure nobody gets injured, the most ideal path is to simply turn it off when you aren't using it. It will heat up quick when you have to use it.

This is also significant to spare a couple of bucks on the power bill. A Steaming hot iron consumes a great deal of kilowatts!

8) Good wellbeing around scissors and rotary cutters

You have to give special consideration to your scissors and rotary cutters. How about we begin by discussing scissors.

We have a wide range of sorts of scissors around the sewing area and they are all meant to be excessively sharp at all time. So make sure that they are always in your sewing box (or any place you keep them). You ought to never leave them lying around on your table since they may fall down on the ground and pierce your feet.

It's likewise essential to always move the rotary cutter away from your body. You never push it toward yourself since it may slip your fingers and cause injury.

It's essential to always keep your scissors and rotary cutter too sharp so they are easy to work. Otherwise, they may get stuck in the fabric.

We need the scissors and rotary cutters to work exactly as we plan. They should just be utilized for fabrics.

9) Choose a good posture

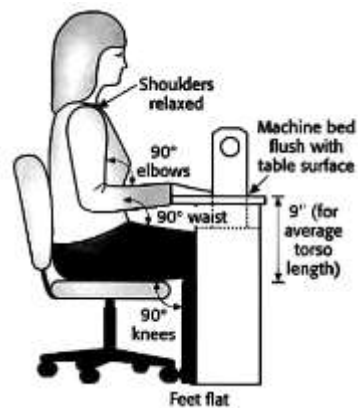


Figure: 3

Another significant part of sewing is to keep a decent and healthy posture.

On the off chance that you are sitting like the individual to one side, you are probably going to cause long-lasting issues. This is a way to give yourself back and shoulder issues. It's important to sit upstanding and it can be good idea to use a wedge pillow.

The wedge cushion will enable you to get a decent point from your bottom to your knees. Ensure you're not leaning forward so as to work the sewing machine. You should have the option to sit upstanding all the time, so place the things you need close by.

Ensure that you read the main tip also which will enable you to set up your sewing zone. It's important to switch between sitting and remaining work. We recommend setting up the standing station for ironing, measuring, and cutting.

Use the chair which gives great support for the back. There is no need of the wedge cushion with this seat since it can tip the seat forward and backward.

10) Safety around pins

Always use a stick pad (pin cushion).

It's very important to monitor the little pin we use around our sewing machine. The same goes for sewing by hand.

You may utilize a few pins for attaching the pattern to the fabric and you also may utilize a bunch of pins which should be removed after you

have sewed everything together. Always make a point to count how many pins you embedded into the fabric. Along these lines you will know precisely what number of pins you need to remove from the fabric once you're finished with the project.

If you lose pins on the floor,

The great tip is to keep a solid magnet around the sewing place. It will be particularly simpler to find the little pins if you have a good magnet.

Use the magnet to look through the floor, particularly if you are working with the carpets. It tends to be elusive the little pins if they fall into the carpet fabric.

By waving a magnet slowly and carefully all around the area, you will almost certainly grab little pins.

11) Avoid hanging hair and loose of clothing

Make a point to tie up your hair before you go into the sewing room. We don't need the hair to meddle with a needle and get tangled up into the fabric.

The equivalent goes for free pieces of clothing.

Make a point to never wear a scarf or some other loose sleeves etc. They may get tangled up into the fabric and the needle area before you know that, you are pulling yourself down toward the needle. Not very good circumstances!

So always make sure to have your garments sitting near the body with no free parts that can get into the machine.

12) Have a decent light so you can see what you are doing

You need an appropriate closing light to illuminate the working space. It's dangerous to sew in dimmed light and you will increase the risk of sewing an inappropriate thing together (like your fingers).

It's particularly significant if you like to sew at night or during the evening time. This is the place the mind will unwind and you will experience issues seeing what you are doing.

If you visually impaired you should get a light with a magnifying glass. A great light with a natural light tone is the best alternative. There are 3 different kinds of light. There are different use are of each type.

13) Remove any pins before you begin sewing

We don't need pins inside the fabric when we begin sewing. This can be dangerous in because when the needle begins sewing it may hit one of the pins on its way down. If that occurs, the needle will break and it might fall into the bobbin area and end up inside your machine.

If the needle does not get into the machine it may spring out in the room and end up on the floor (or hit you!). That is bad either, as somebody may step on it and get it stuck in the foot.

Always put all the pins back into the stick pad before you start machine.

14) 'Security device has been activated'

This is a message you may get with your Brother sewing machine. At the point when that occurs, this is what you ought to do.

- First, you simply turn the machine off.
- Then you have to check your upper thread just as your bobbin string.

Ensure the machine is set up appropriately, and watch that the upper thread is going through all the fitting aides and snares.

- Check the bobbin case for build up, soil and so forth.
- Check the needle isn't bent or broken .

Begin by turning the hand wheel toward you to ensure that the needle isn't hitting the metal plate underneath the needle zone. Make a point to supplant the needle if the issue endures.

- Turn the machine on.

So since you have rethreaded the machine and you have checked every one of the issues over, the machine should work appropriately once more.

In any case, you're encountering a similar issue you should call the repair shop.

5.7 Ensure Safety for your sewing

➤ Accidents

Accidents happen to us all occasionally. To be safe, keep close a little kit with the most essential things for small accidents, like deeper poking, cuts or burns. Bandage is a must requirement, but also burn aid cream, spray for wounds and comparable kind of stuff. If you use a particular risky substances, inquire about and get ready ahead the specific protection arrangements that can neutralize the injured area and keep it close while

working. Assign specific place to keep those items on a safe place, away from children or pets reach.

➤ **Electrical**

In a modern workplace, every single electrical cord are set up away from the floor, on walls or on the ceiling. To maintain a strategic distance from any harm of electrical cord and plugs, put them away - under tables, around corners or whatever suits your space. Ensure that the floor where you walk and work is safe from any electrical fittings, cords, and adaptors or else.

5.8 Check Your Progress

Questions - Answers

1. Enlisting the name of cutting tools.

2. Give reasons of removing pin before stitching.

3. Enlist the sewing safety rules.

5.9 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Use of the Picking scissor

A. To cut the straight edge.

B. To cut the Zig –Zag edge.

C. To cut the curve edge.

D. None of these.

2. Universally handy Scissors are used for _____.

A. Fabric

B. Cord

C. Paper

D. All of above

5.10 Let-Us-Some-Up

This topic gives the knowledge regarding basic tips during cutting and sewing which are very important for the beginners. Some criteria we should keep in mind while cutting and sewing , such as some useful tools and their arrangements, unplug the machine when clean it, usage of pins and when removing it , Correct sitting posture for sewing , etc.

This article covers what exactly these areas include and how you can set the right environment for happy sewing.

5.11 Key Words

- Accessible – reachable ,available , on hand
- Cautious- careful , wary , aware
- Perilous- risky , unsafe ,dangerous
- Dizziness- confused ,disturbed
- Revamping – reworking
- Agony- hurt , suffering
- Acquainted-,familiarize , keep up to date
- Pierce- puncture ,gore , stab
- Leaning- bent , inclination, fancy

5.12 Some Useful Books

1. <https://sewguide.com>

3. <https://katrinakaycreations.com>

4 www.ecofashionsewing.com

5 <https://sewingmachinetalk.com>

Answers

5.8 Check Your Progress

Questions - Answers

Ans.1 : A long pair of fabric scissors which is at least 8 inch long , Thread snips , Pinking scissors , Rotary Blade.(optional) , Seam Ripper , Universally handy Scissors

Ans.2: We should remove pins before stitching because we don't need pins inside the fabric when we begin sewing. This can be dangerous because when the needle begins sewing it may hit one of the pins on its way down. If that occurs, the needle will break and it might fall into the bobbin area and end up inside your machine.

If the needle does not get into the machine it may spring out in the room and end up on the floor (or hit you!). That is bad either, as somebody may step on it and get it stuck in the foot.

So, always put all the pins back into the stick pad before you start running the machine.

Ans.3:

- Table contest:
- Eyes on the needle!
- Unplug when changing the feet (and you are finished sewing)
- Unplug the machine when you clean it
- Always utilize the correct needle
- Don't go (as well) quick
- Turn off the iron between uses
- Good wellbeing around scissors and rotary cutters
- Choose a good posture
- Safety around pins
- Avoid hanging hair and loose of clothing
- Have a decent light so you can see what you are doing
- Remove any pins before you begin sewing
- Security device has been activated

5.9 Multiple Choice Questions

(1) B (2) D

UNIT: 6 - INFANT CLOTHING

6.0 Objectives

6.1 Introduction

6.2 Fabrics for Infant clothes

6.3 Hints to decide Fabric for infant clothing

6.4 Dressing Tips for Infant Clothing

6.5 Swaddling

6.6 Types of Baby Clothes Every new MOM Should Own

6.7 Check Your Progress

6.8 Multiple Choice Questions

6.9 Let-Us-Some-Up

6.10 Key Words

6.11 Some Useful Books

Answers

6.0 Objectives

- Aware the students regarding Selection of Infants clothes.
- Give knowledge to the students about types of new born baby's garments.
- Aware the students regarding considerations when sewing clothes for Infants

6.1 Introduction

Newborn child attire or infant clothing is garment for infant. Infant design is a social-social consumerist practice that encodes in children's style. The representation of many social features and delineates a system described by differences in social class, lavishness, gender or ethnicity.

6.2 Fabrics for Infant clothes

Selection of suitable fabric for children is very important. And another important thing is whatever the fabric you choose never make clothes for kids without prewashing the fabric. Cotton and other fabrics are popularly used to make baby clothes and older children's clothes.

1. LAWN COTTON

This light weight gentle 100% cotton cloths with a high thread is a great deal suitable for making kids garments. it's a slightly crisp experience but at the identical time it is very smooth to touch as it is manufactured from quality thread. It's a very popular used cloth for making christening gowns.

2. BATISTE

Batiste is a cotton open weave material which is very soft. It isn't always obvious like voile, or lawn material. This fabric may be very durable compared to other cotton material and at the equal time very cozy to put on,

as it's tremendous tender. Swiss batiste material is a favorite material for making toddler dresses and nightgowns.

3. VOILE

Voile is a semi sheer material which is nearly gauzelike. This is very similar to cotton lawn, however thinner and crisper. However it's very appropriate fabric to make little dresses. Swiss voile with dots has the dots woven into the sheer history. You may use this material for smocking as the dots resource in pleating and smocking.

4. BROADCLOTH

This material is lightweight and smooth cotton or cotton mixture. Choose cotton for making clothes for toddlers. The cotton broadcloth has a lustrous surface texture with a best rib impact. You can make robe and dresses with this fabric. Small youngster tops and dresses on this fabric decorated with high-quality embroidery may be seen in the retail showrooms.

5. HANDKERCHIEF LINEN

This is adorable tender light-weight semi- sheer linen. The fabric has a moderate texture to its surface (slubs). That is a heirloom mission staple. As it's linen, anticipate the elegance of linen with a smooth sense (a cotton/linen combination will come without all that wrinkling herbal to linen). This cloth is ideal for making christening robes. As it's light-weight you could sew clothes with gathers, peats, in addition to smocking without the unwanted bulk.

6. MUSLIN

This is a cotton cloth with lots of distinctive weights – from very thin to fairly dense, even coarse. The thin muslin is great for making infant clothes as you do not get greater breathable fabric than this, it is 100% cotton. Muslin is typically to for make fabric diaper covers, swaddle clothes, burp clothes and so forth. This material is suitable for lining and making petticoats to put on underneath attire.

Gauze is a cotton muslin cloth with a barely wrinkled look. It's open weave. Ethereal and very breathable single gauze and double gauze fabrics are depended on its making, gauze can be very tender.

7. MICROFIBER FABRICS

This is a new sort of fabric which may be very soft and non-allergenic. For youngsters who have very sensitive pores and skin, this is a tremendous choice.

8. FLEECE

Mild fleece cloth is a great preference for youngsters' winter clothes. Fleece is used as an opportunity to wool. It is moisture.

In contrast to wool, fleece is simple to preserve as it is gadget washable and dries fast. Make swaddle blankets or youngster jackets.

9. BAMBOO RAYON

Bamboo fabric is an ultra soft but durable rayon fiber crafted from cellulose derived from bamboo plant life. It's organically made and to have non-allergenic houses which make the eco-conscious mother and father to select this cloth over others. It's notable for sensitive skin and thermal – regulating, which means that it will modify to child's body temperature and therefore the frame is less likely to become too warm.

10. JERSEY KNIT FABRIC

Cotton jersey knit cloth is good for baby and kid's garments. They may be soft and breathable. Some other gain over woven garments is jersey knit. It is very accommodative of consistent frame actions and boom spurts; you know how youngsters develop. Other preferred knit fabrics for making youngsters' apparel include interlock, double knit, and cotton spandex.

11. FABRIC WITH PILE/NAP

Terrycloth is the sort of pile material, you can use this relatively absorbent cloth to make gowns, material diapers, and so forth. Others like corduroy, brushed denim, flannel, velveteen, velour are all favorites.

12. EYELET COTTON OR BRODERIE ANGLAISE FABRICS

There is nothing more beautiful than embroidery on fabric. It is great that with eyelet and broderie anglaise fabric you get fabric with embroidery already done on it. They are great for kids' dresses, nightgowns. They can be used to make as trims or accents like yokes, pockets etc.

6.3 Hints to Decide Fabric for Infant Clothing

There are 3 major considerations when sewing for kids

- 1.) COMFORT,
- 2.) Safety
- 3.) Appearance of the kid.

These points should keep in mind when you choose fabric for stitching.

Select fabric which can be gentle on the kid's pores and skin and light-weight. Fire resistance, ease in washing and renovation material which do not take time in washing and solar exposure. We can ask to fabric care labels and store keeps for those capabilities.

- **EASE OF LAUNDERING**

One very vital aspect is the benefit of maintaining the cloth. You want garments that may be tossed inside the washing system and wash thoroughly. Most of the kid's attire needs to be laundered regularly and

punctiliously and identify the material isn't to love velvet you're in problem. Both the dress will no longer be destroyed inside the wash.

- **COMFORT**

A fantastic function to look for is absorbability and breathability. First and fundamental decide on the use of dress- If it's a celebration, you should not pick out the most durable fabric but for a play. You need to select the material to be able to bear all forms of falls and scrapes. Look at the garment and it's use / motive will determine what fabric you may use. The protection and comfort of the cloth is also to be worried.

- **Hygiene and health**

Newborn children may have allergic reactions to specific materials, particularly manmade fibers, for example, polyester, rayon, and nylon, and natural fibers such as wool.

- **Gender conventions**

Garments have long been utilized to hide sexual differences in its solid natural sense and, at the same time, to point up and signal it through suppositions concerning gender in garments codes. The way where a newborn child is dressed "affects behavior toward the infant". Clothing might be sex-composed by colour (for example - pink or yellow for girls, blue or red for boys), or by style (ruffles and puffed sleeves for girls). If children' garments, previously, were utilized to separate those having a place with rich families from those originating from poor ones, today garments are a symbol of gender differentiation.

A recent report found that US parents were not "bothered by outsiders' mistaking up the baby's sex".

6.4 Dressing Tips for Infant Clothing

- **When dressing your infant:** While supporting your child on your lap, stretch the garment neck area and pull it over your infant's head. Utilize your fingers to keep it from getting all over or ears. Do not attempt to push your infant's arm through the sleeve. Rather, put your hand into the sleeve all things considered, handle your infant's hand, and force it through.
- **When stripping your infant:** Take off the sleeves in turn while you support your infant's back and head. At that point stretch the neck area, lifting it free of your child's chin and face as you delicately slip it off.

- **Garments Tips**

- **In colder climate (under 75 degrees Fahrenheit [23.88 degrees Celsius]):** Your infant will require a few layers of clothing to keep warm. It's normally best to dress your infant in an undershirt and diapers, secured

by night wear or a dressing gown, and after that enclose the person in question by an accepting cover. For an additional layer, a wearable blanket sleeper or sleep sack is a protected option.

- **In hot climate (more than 75 degrees Fahrenheit [23.88 degrees Celsius]):** You can reduce your child's clothing to a solitary layer. A decent general guideline is to dress the infant in one more layer of clothing than you are wearing to be comfortable in a same situation.

- **If your infant is premature:** He or she may need still another layer of garments until their weight arrives at that of a full-term infant and their body is better able to adjust to changes in temperature.

- **If you've never taken care of an infant before:** The initial couple of times you change a child's garments can be very baffling. In addition to the fact that it is a struggle to get that small little arm through the sleeve, yet your child may scream in challenge through the entire procedure. Infants don't care for the rush of air against their skin, nor do they enjoy being pushed and pulled through clothing. It might make things simpler for both of you if you hold your child on your lap while changing the upper portion of the body, at that point lay the person on a bed or changing table while doing the lower half.

- **When you're dressing her in one-piece night wear:** Pull them over your child's legs before putting on the sleeves. Pull T-shirts over her head first, at that point put each arm in turn through the sleeves. Utilize this chance to ask "Where's the child's hand?" As your infant gets older this will transform into a game, with the person in question pushing their arm through just to hear you say, "There's the infant's hand!"

➤ **Certain garments features can make dressing a lot simpler. Search for clothing that:**

- Snap or zip right down the front, instead of the back
- Snap or zip down the two legs to make diaper changes simpler
- Have loose sleeves so your hand fits underneath to push the child's arm through
- Have no strips or threads to knot up, wrap around the neck (which could cause gagging)
- Are made of stretchy fabric (keep away from tight ties around arms, legs, or neck)

6.5 Swaddling

During the initial couple of weeks, your infant will spend most of their time wrapped by blanket cover. In addition to the fact that this keeps your child warm, yet the slight weight around the body seems to give most infants a security.

- **Step by step instructions to swaddle accurately:**

1. To swaddle, spread the cover out flat, with one corner collapsed (folded) down.
2. Lay your infant's face up on the blanket, with their head over the folded corner.
3. Straighten your infant's left arm, and wrap the left corner of the blanket around your child's body and fold it between their right arm and the right side of their body.
4. Then fold the right arm down, and overlap the right corner of the blanket over your child's body and under their left side.
5. Fold or turn the bottom of the blanket freely and fold it under one side of your child.
6. Make sure your infant's hips can move and that the blanket isn't excessively tight. You need to have the option to get in any event a few fingers between the child's chest and the swaddle.

6. 6 Types of Baby Clothes Every new MOM Should Own

Regardless of whether you're beginning your child vault, gazing intently at a heap of shower gifts or investigating according to your days-old infant (who shock, simply let out once more!), chances, you may have that bothering sense that you're feeling the loss of some newborn child closet essentials. What's more, you may be—with all the delightful stuff out there, it's barely noticeable and not really clear however very vital things. Here, we've made a shortlist of the basic infant garments each new mother should possess, alongside a couple of adorable alternatives to try.

Bodysuits

They're a shirt. They're a finished outfit. They're anything you desire them to be. Baby bodysuits—otherwise known as onesies—are unquestionable requirements for your infant's closet. They're a go-to shower blessing, however it's a smart thought to have changing sizes close by, so you can keep pace with your growing child. In addition, with babies experiencing upwards of four or five clean ones out of a day, you can for all intents and purposes never have enough.

It's pleasant to have a selection of solids just as prints to easily mix and match—however paying little heed to the pattern, search for ones with envelope-style necks. What's that, Did you inquire? Those adorable little flaps on the shoulders really fill a fundamental need: After a major diaper spill, they let you pull the bodysuit down over child's torso and legs rather than up over the head for an increasingly sterile outfit change.



Figure: 1 Babysuit

Kimono Top

Besides being super-adorable, these loose T-shirts with side snaps or ties limit contact with an infant's as yet delicate umbilical cord stump. In addition, while you and child are as yet becoming accustomed to dressing, having shirts that don't need to be pulled over your baby's face can be a genuine lifeline. Kimono-style tops come in short and long sleeve choices and can be worn as a top or a slight sweater over a bodysuit.



Figure: 2 Kimono Top

Beanie hats

Figure you needn't bother with a cap for your summer infant. Reconsider. There's a reason the nurses popped a cap on your fresh out of the plastic new child's head, even before a diaper: Since infants get cold effectively, a cap is a great method to direct their body temperature. Toss a beanie hat in your diaper bag and pull it out in a chilly café, vehicle or store to keep your little one comfortable paying little mind to what the climate does. A few styles have a tip that you tie into a knot, letting you effectively alter the size as child grows.



Figure: 3 Beanie hats

Baby socks

Consider newborn child socks as small atmosphere controllers. Notwithstanding what month your infant was conceived, having a lot of socks makes it easy to ensure those teeny feet remain warm, regardless of whether it's cold outside or arctic inside gratitude to impacting AC. Besides, socks can make an outfit out of anything, regardless of whether child is sporting only a bodysuit. (Consider what an announcement your own footwear can make!) Obviously, coddles are famous for kicking their socks off, so search for alternatives with tough flexible tops. Another shopping tip: Buy a few packs of a similar shading or pattern, so it won't be an emergency if one missing. All things considered, those tiny socks are difficult to monitor.



Figure: 4 Baby socks

Sleepers

Sleepers, night wear, footies—whatever you call them, realize that children can do a mess more than rest in these comfortable one-piece looks. A sleeper is extraordinary for keeping child warm and comfortable on trips or during playtime at home, and they make for simple diaper changes. Load up

on a couple of these, since you'll likely be experiencing at any rate every night.



Figure: 5 Sleepers

Infant leggings

Soft, stretchy infant leggings are endlessly flexible. They're great for quick walks in the child carrier, when the climate turns cool and when infant starts to crawl or creep. What's more, there are unlimited approaches to style them: Pulled up over a bodysuit, paired with a kimono top or under dresses or shorts. Search for ones in comfortable fabric like cotton that won't draw or abrade.



Figure: 6 Infant leggings

ROMPERS

Also once in a while called a one-piece or air pocket, a romper is a top and bottom across the board, more often than not with snaps at the groin for simple diaper changes. In addition to the fact that rompers mean fewer

pieces of dress to put on a squirmy child, however they likewise for the most part come for no particular reason, fashion forward styles, making them a perfect choice for play dates, family social events or photo shoots, or only for a charming warm climate look.



Figure: 7 Rompers

BLOOMERS

Without a doubt, you could pull off not having bloomers—however for what reason would you need to? Bloomers, otherwise known as diaper covers, can prove to be useful paying little respect to whether you have a kid or a girl. While many parents know about an adorable, ruffley underpants like spread looking out from under a dress, bloomers can also be combined with a bodysuit or kimono top, worn over leggings on chilly days or basically its own in hot climate. If you have a young girl, remember that shorts don't have flawlessly match a dress; mix and match solid colors for a cool look.



Figure: 8 Bloomer

6.7 Check Your Progress

• **Questions – Answers**

1. Which Fabric is best for new born babies?

2. Give the accurate instructions step by step to swaddle.

3. Write About Kimono tops.

6.8 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which Fabric suitable for kids?

- A. Cotton
- B. Brocade
- C. Silk
- D. Both B and C.

2. Which points consider while sewing garments for kid's?

- A. Comfort
- B. Safety
- C. Hygiene
- D. All of above

6.9 Let-Us-Some-Up

This chapter gives you basic but very important information about Infants clothing. You will get ideas about suitable fabric for new born baby, and also aware regarding selection of ready garments that is very important for infants' safety.

6.10 Key Words

- Baffling – frustrating , confuse
- Gagging- choking, put a gag on ,struggle for breath
- Swaddling – Cover, wrap
- Scold – criticize, dressing-down
- Contingent- depending , conditional
- Talons- nail claw ,
- Squirmy - twitchy , wriggly

6.11 Some Useful Books

<https://en.wikipedia.org>

<https://www.healthychildren.org>

<https://www.thebump.com>

<https://www.lucieslist.com>

Answers

6.7 Questions – Answers

Ans:1. Cotton fabric is the well known and most popular decision for children's and infant clothes. Cotton is soft, delicate and highly absorbent fabric, and it is delicate against an infant's skin. Natural fabric, and natural cotton fabric specifically, is the ideal decision for infants, as it is grown without the use of synthetic substances and fertilizers.

Ans:2. Step by step instructions to swaddle accurately:

1. To swaddle, spread the cover out flat, with one corner collapsed (folded) down.
2. Lay your infant's face up on the blanket, with their head over the folded corner.
3. Straighten your infant's left arm, and wrap the left corner of the blanket around your child's body and fold it between their right arm and the right side of their body.
4. Then fold the right arm down, and overlap the right corner of the blanket over your child's body and under their left side.
5. Fold or turn the bottom of the blanket freely and fold it under one side of your child.
6. Make sure your infant's hips can move and that the blanket isn't excessively tight. You need to have the option to get in any event a few fingers between the child's chest and the swaddle.

Ans:3. Kimono Top

Besides being super-adorable, these loose T-shirts with side snaps or ties limit contact with an infant's as yet delicate umbilical cord stump. In addition, while you and child are as yet becoming accustomed to dressing, having shirts that don't need to pull over your baby's face can be a genuine lifeline. Kimono-style tops come in short and long sleeve choices and can be worn as a top or a slight sweater over a bodysuit.

6.8 Multiple Choice Questions

1. (A) 2. (A)

UNIT: 7 CONSTRUCTION OF SIMPLE BABY FROCK

7.0 Objectives

7.1 Introduction

7.1.0 Some Useful Points Regarding Frock Drafting

7.2 Types of Baby Frock

7.2.0 A-Line Frock

7.2.1 Frilled Frock

7.2.2 Plain Frock

7.2.3 Umbrella Frock

7.2.4 Flared Frock

7.2.5 Baby Frock

7.3 Selection Criteria of Fabric

1. Lawn Cotton

2. Batiste

3. Voile

4. Broadcloth

5. Handkerchief Linen

6. Muslin

7. Microfiber Fabrics

8. Fleece

9. Bamboo Fabrics

10. Jersey Knit Fabric

11. Fabric With Pile/Nap

12. Eyelet Cotton Or Broderie Anglaise Fabrics

7.4 Construction of Baby Frock

7.4.0 Construction of A - Line Frock

7.5 Check Your Progress

7.6 Multiple Choice Questions

7.7 Let- Us – Some- Up

7.8 Key Words

7.9 Some Useful Books

Answers

7.0 Objectives

- Aware the students regarding importance of children clothing.
- Aware the students regarding types of fabric used in the garment of toddler to school going girls.
- Learn the students regarding designing and drafting of Baby Frock.

7.1 Introduction

Frock can be prepared by different styles and fashions. There are so many variations in frocks. Generally there are two main parts in frock.1.) Upper part and 2.) Lower part. Other parts are used to prepare frock, like sleeves,

collars, and belt. Normally there is a joint at the waist part in frock, in which upper part is known as Bodice and the lower part is known as Skirt. Frocks are also known by the type of skirt used. **Ex** When a bodice attached to an umbrella skirt, it becomes an umbrella frock. Sleeves and collar are attached according to fashion and customer's choice. Frocks are also prepared without keeping a separate bodice. In such case there is no joint required. Generally cotton fabric is more preferable fabric for any type of frock, but sometimes silk, satin, georgette fabric also used in frocks according to the fashion or style.

7.1.0 Some Useful Points Regarding Frock Drafting

- **Bodice length :**

The length of bodice part is generally kept up to the waist part or above the waist part. In baby frock the bodice length kept up to the chest line.

- **Opening:** Opening is also known as placket. It is normally kept at the centre back, upto the waist line or 10cm below it. It may also kept at the shoulder or centre front, and also at the side seam at the waist according to the style and customer's taste. It is finished with a zip fastener or buttons and buttonhole, or hooks and eyes.
- **Bottom round:** Bottom round generally kept 2 to 3 times the chest measure depending on the style.
- **Interns:** Generally it is useful for increasing length and for improving the appearance. There is extra material of 4 to 10 cm required at the bottom inside turning.
- **Inlays and side stitching:** 2 cm inlays outside side seam, and stitch 1 cm inside the side seam line.

7.2 Types of Baby Frock

7.2.0 A-Line Frock

These types of frock have no joint at the waist. It is very simple plain type and loose fitting frock. We can attach frill or lace at the neck, armhole and bottom.



Figure: 1

7.2.1 FRILLED FROCK

When frills are added at sleeves and bottom it is known as frilled frock. Frill is joined below yoke and at the bottom round. Generally in this frock, peter pan collar mostly used.



Figure: 2

7.2.2 PLAIN FROCK

This is a very simple frock with square neckline, and a joint at waist. The yoke is joined from inside, corners are snipped and then turned to the outer side. Generally puffed sleeves look good in this kind of frock. Sometimes belts are also used in this type of frock. For styling we can use contrast colored fabric around the neck and bottom.



Figure: 3

7.2.3 UMBRELLA FROCK

This type of frock known as umbrella frock because the skirt used in this frock is umbrella. The upper part of this frock can be prepared in many ways with back opening, as customers taste or fashion. Fabric used in umbrella skirt is more than other skirt.



Figure: 4



Figure : 5

7.2.4 FLARED FROCK

As its name the flared skirt attached to the bodice in this frock. Generally this kind of frock has front opening and the upper part is Magyar style. We can attach any type of collar according to fashion.



Figure: 6

7.2.5 BABY FROCK

This type of frock is used for upto three years old babies. There are two parts used in this frock, upper part and lower part. Upper part prepared without collar and simple round neck. Yoke part can be decorated with tucks, lace, embroidery, smocking, frill, appliqué, etc. And the skirt part is joined with gathering or tiny pleats. Generally cotton and muslin fabric preferred for this type of frock.



Figure: 7

7.3 Selection Criteria Of Fabric For Children

Selection of suitable fabric for children is very important. And another important thing is whatever the fabric you choose never make clothes for kids without prewashing the fabric. Cotton and other fabrics are popularly used to make baby clothes and older children's clothes.

13. LAWN COTTON

This light weight 100% cotton cloths with a high thread , is suitable for making kids garments. It's far obvious that it has slightly crisp

experience but at the identical time it is very smooth to the touch as it is manufactured from very quality thread. it's a very popular used cloth for making christening gowns.

14. BATISTE

Batiste is a cotton open weave material which may be very soft. It isn't always like voile, or lawn material. This fabric may be very durable compared to other cotton material and very cozy to put on as it's far tremendous tender. Swiss batiste material is a favorite material for making toddler dresses and nightgowns.

15. VOILE

Voile is a semi sheer material which is nearly gauzelike. This is very similar to cotton lawn, however thinner and somewhat crisp. It's very appropriate fabric to make little dresses. Swiss voile with dots has the dots woven into the sheer history. You may use this material for smocking as the dots resource in pleating and smocking.

16. BROADCLOTH

This lightweight and smooth material is cotton or cotton mixture. Choose the cotton for making clothes for toddlers. The cotton broadcloth has a lustrous surface texture with a best rib impact. You can make robe and dresses with this fabric. Small youngster tops and dresses on this fabric decorated with high-quality embroidery may be seen in retail showrooms.

17. HANDKERCHIEF LINEN

This is adorable tender, light-weight semi- sheer linen. The fabric has a moderate texture to its surface (slubs) . That is a heirloom mission staple. As it's far linen anticipate the elegance of linen with a smooth sense (a cotton/linen combination will come without all that wrinkling herbal to linen). This cloth is ideal for making christening robes. As it's light-weight you could sew clothes with gathers, peats, in addition to smocking without the unwanted bulk.

18. MUSLIN

This is a cotton cloth with lots of distinctive weights – from very thin to fairly dense, even coarse. The thin muslin is great for making infant clothes as you do not get greater breathable fabric than this, it is 100% cotton. Muslin is typically used for making fabric diaper covers, swaddle clothes, burp clothes and so forth. in preference to garments because it is not very glamorous searching .This material is suitable for lining and making petticoats to put on underneath attire.

Gauze is a cotton muslin cloth with a barely wrinkled look. It's open weave , ethereal and very breathable single gauze and double gauze fabrics are depending on its making. Gauze can be very tender.

19. MICROFIBER FABRICS

This is a new sort of fabric which may be very soft and non-allergenic. For youngsters who have very sensitive pores and skin, this is a tremendous choice.

20. FLEECE

Mild fleece cloth is a great preference for youngsters' winter clothes. Fleece is used as an opportunity to wool. It is moisture – wicking and continues the frame warm.

In contrast to wool, Fleece is simple to preserve as it is gadget washable and dries fast. Make swaddle blankets or youngster jackets.

21. BAMBOO RAYON

Bamboo fabric is an ultra soft but durable rayon fiber crafted from cellulose derived from bamboo plant life. It's organically made and is meant to have non-allergenic houses which make the eco-conscious mother and father select this cloth over others. It's notable for sensitive skin and is thermal – regulating, which means that it will modify child's body temperature and therefore the frame is less likely to become too warm.

22. JERSEY KNIT FABRIC

Cotton jersey knit cloth is good for baby and kid's garments. They may be soft and breathable. Some other gain over woven garments is that jersey knit which is very accommodative of consistent frame actions and boom spurts; you know how youngsters develop. Other preferred knit fabrics for making youngsters' apparel include interlock, double knit, and cotton spandex.

23. FABRIC WITH PILE/NAP

Terrycloth is the sort of pile material, you can use this relatively absorbent cloth to make gowns, material diapers, and so forth. Others like corduroy, brushed denim, flannel, velveteen, velour are all favorites.

24. EYELET COTTON OR BRODERIE ANGLAISE FABRICS

There is nothing more beautiful than embroidery on fabric. It is great if you get eyelet and broderie anglaise fabric you with embroidery already done on it. They are great for kids dresses, nightgowns. They can be used to make as trims or accents like yokes, pockets etc.

7.4 Easy Hints in Deciding On Fabric for Children Wear

There are 3 major considerations when sewing for kids. 1.) COMFORT, 2.) Safety 3.) Appearance of the kid. This could be looked after mostly when shopping the proper fabric to stitch.

Selection of fabric which can be gentle on the kid's pores and skin and light-weight sufficient. Some different favored appears are fire resistance, ease in washing and renovation material which aren't too much with washing and solar exposure. We are able to talk to fabric care labels to be had with material for those capabilities or ask the store.

- **EASE OF LAUNDERING**

One very vital aspect is the benefit of maintaining the cloth. You want garments that may be tossed inside the washing system and wash thoroughly. Most of the kid's attire needs to be laundered regularly and punctiliously and identify the material isn't up to love velvet you're in problem. Both the dress will no longer be destroyed inside the wash.

- **COMFORT**

A fantastic function to look for is absorbability and breathability. First and fundamental decide on the use of dress- If it's far a celebration put on you do not should pick out the most durable fabric but for a play get dressed you need to select the material to be able to bear all forms of falls and scrapes. Look of the garment and it's use / motive will determine what fabric you may use. The protection and comfort of the cloth is also to be worried.

7.4 CONSTRUCTION OF BABY FROCK

- **Measurements**

Chest: 18"

Length: 20"

Bodice length: 5"

Shoulder: 5"

- **Instruction for Drafting**

- **Bodice**

- Front:**

Square lines from A, on a 4 layer fold, with folds at A-B and

A-E.

A-B = Bodice length + 1 inch = 6 inch.

A-C = $\frac{1}{12}$ Chest + 1 inch = 1.5 inch.

A-D = $\frac{1}{12}$ Chest + 1 inch = 2.5 inch.

A-E = Shoulder + 1 inch = 6 inch.

E-F = AB=BF = 6 inch.

E-G = $\frac{1}{2}$ inch join C – G.

Shape scye G – H.

B-I = ½ inch. Shape I-H
 Portion B-I-H is only for the front.

Back :

A-J = ½ inch.
 Shape Neck C-J.
 F-K = ½ inch.
 Shape scye K-G

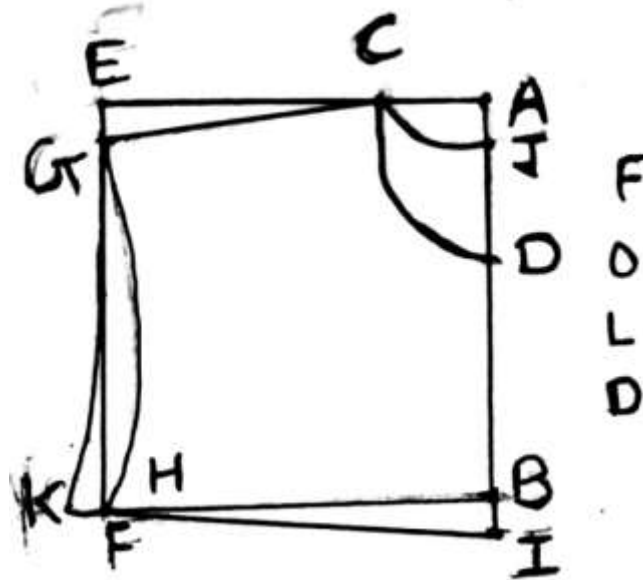


Figure: 8 **Diagram of Upper part**

➤ **Lower part**

Full length of frock less bodice length = Frock lower part.
 Take two layers of fabric with a fold at L-M. (the upper layer for the front and the lower layer for the back)
 L-M = Bottom length + 1 inch = 16 inch.
 L-N and M-O = ¼ chest extra material for gathers or pleats.
 Join N-O.
 N-P = ¼ Chest + 2 inch = 6.5 inch.
 O-Q = ¼ Chest = 2 ½ inch = 7 inch.

OR

M-Q = ¼ Bottom round + 1 inch
 Join P-Q.
 Q-R = ½ inch.
 Shape R-O.
 P-S = 1 inch.
 N-T = Same as B-F of Bodice.
 Shape front scye T-S.
 T-U = ½ inch.
 Shape back scye U-S.
 Keep 2 to 4 inch below M-O-R for inturns.

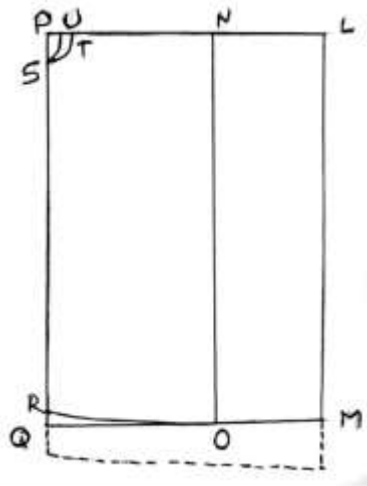


Figure: 9 **Diagram of Bottom part**

7.4.0 CONSTRUCTION OF A - LINE FROCK

- **Measurements**

Chest: 20"

Length: 20"

Instruction for Drafting

Square lines from A, on 4 layer fold with folds at A-C and A-F.

➤ **Front**

A-B = $\frac{1}{4}$ chest + $\frac{1}{2}$ inch = $5 + \frac{1}{2} = 5.5$ inch.

A-C = Length + 2 inch = 22 inch.

A-D = $\frac{1}{12}$ chest + $\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 2.5 inch.s

A-E = Same as D-A + $\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 3 inch.

A-F = $\frac{1}{4}$ chest - $\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 4.5 inch.

Square down from F to G.

F-H = $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Join D-H.

➤ **Back**

A-M = $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Shape Neck M-D.

N = Middle H - G.

Shape scye H-N-I as shown.

Length of opening at centre back = about half chest from M, or full opening from M to C.

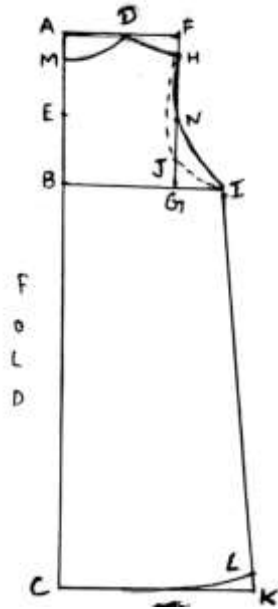


Figure: 10 Diagram of A – line Frock

7.4 Check Your Progress

1. Which Are The Main Parts Of Baby Frock?

2. Types Of Frocks

3. Which Type Of Collar Generally Used In Filled Frock?

4. Which Type Of Fabrics Used In Baby Frock?

5. Draw Any Two Types Of Baby Frock

- C. Increasing width
 D. Decreasing width
3. _____ can use to decorate the frock.
 A. Frill
 B. Button
 C. Lace
 D. All of above
4. Which type of skirt requires more fabric than other types of skirts?
 A. Straight skirt
 B. Umbrella skirt
 C. Mini skirt
 D. Pencil skirt
5. Baby frock is used for up to _____ years old babies.
 A. Three
 B. Five
 C. Ten
 D. Six

7.7 LET- US – SOME – UP

Youngsters' apparel is frequently more easygoing than grown-up dress, fit for play and rest. Hosiery is normally utilized. A great deal of children wear is vigorously affected by patterns in grown-up style. Because of the ascent of web based life stages, for example, Instagram, VIPs and design bloggers have been utilizing their records to photos of their youngsters wearing extravagance "road style" attire, in this way motivating guardians to dress their kids as they would dress themselves. Great quality, all around planned, articles of clothing are currently a need for a developing number of guardians. Youngsters' attire is getting a prime spot in top mark stores and top of the line design retail outlets. Dresses are additionally getting independently intended for young men and young ladies at an in all respects at the early age.

7.8 KEY WORDS

- Bodice: Part of dress above the waist.
- Appliqué – A decorative design made of one material sewn over another.
- Yoke – A part of garment that first over the shoulder And the main part of garment is attached.
- Guardians – Protector , Defender , Keeper , Supervisor
- Intended – Deliberate, Calculated, Purposeful, Knowing.
- Broderie Anglaise - It is a White work Needlework technique joining features of embroidery , Cutwork and needle trim that

become related with England , because of its fame there in 19th century.

7.9 SOME USEFUL BOOKS

1. Zarakar K,(2007,"Zarakar System Of Cutting", Published by : Navneet Publication India Ltd., Dantali Gujarat.)
2. www.sewguide.com

ANSWERS

ANS.1 There are two main parts in baby frocks. 1) Upper part (bodice) and, 2) lower part (skirt).

ANS.2 There are five types of baby frocks. 1.) Baby frock, 2.) Umbrella frock, 3.) Frilled frock, 4.) A – Line frock, 5.) Flared frock, 6.) Plain frock.

ANS.3 Generally Peter Pan collar used in frilled frock.

ANS.4 Cotton and Muslin fabric mostly used in baby frock.

ANS.5 Drawing of Baby frocks

1. A- Line frock.



2. Umbrella frock.



ANS.6 This type of frock known as umbrella frock because the skirt used in this frock is umbrella. The upper part of this frock can be prepared in many ways with back opening, as customers taste or fashion. Fabric used in umbrella skirt is more than other skirt.

ANS.7 Drafting of A – line frock.

- **Measurements**

Chest: 20"

Length: 20"

Instruction for Drafting

Square lines from A, on 4 layer fold with folds at A-C and A-F.

➤ **Front**

A-B = $\frac{1}{4}$ chest + $\frac{1}{2}$ inch = $5 + \frac{1}{2}$ = 5.5 inch.

A-C = Length + 2 inch = 22 inch.

A-D = $\frac{1}{12}$ chest + $\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 2.5 inch.s

A-E = Same as D-A + 1/2 inch = 3 inch.

A-F = 1/4 chest - 1/2 inch = 4.5 inch.

Square down from F to G.

F-H = 1/2 inch.

Join D-H.

➤ **Back**

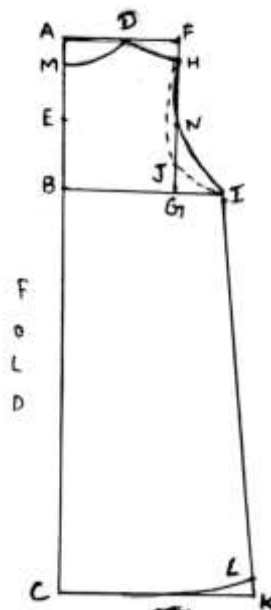
A-M = 3/4 inch.

Shape Neck M-D.

N = Middle H - G.

Shape scye H-N-I as shown.

Length of opening at centre back = about half chest from M , or full opening from M to C.



7.5 Multiple Choices of Questions.

1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (D) 4. (B) 5. (A)

યુનિવર્સિટી ગીત

સ્વાધ્યાય: પરમં તપ:

સ્વાધ્યાય: પરમં તપ:

સ્વાધ્યાય: પરમં તપ:

શિક્ષણ, સંસ્કૃતિ, સદ્ભાવ, દિવ્યબોધનું ધામ
ડૉ. બાબાસાહેબ આંબેડકર ઓપન યુનિવર્સિટી નામ;
સૌને સૌની પાંખ મળે, ને સૌને સૌનું આભ,
દશે દિશામાં સ્મિત વહે હો દશે દિશે શુભ-લાભ.

અભણ રહી અજ્ઞાનના શાને, અંધકારને પીવો ?
કહે બુદ્ધ આંબેડકર કહે, તું થા તારો દીવો;
શારદીય અજવાળા પહોંચ્યાં ગુર્જર ગામે ગામ
ધ્રુવ તારકની જેમ ઝળહળે એકલવ્યની શાન.

સરસ્વતીના મયૂર તમારે ફળિયે આવી ગહેકે
અંધકારને હડસેલીને ઉજાસના ફૂલ મહેંકે;
બંધન નહીં કો સ્થાન સમયના જવું ન ઘરથી દૂર
ઘર આવી મા હરે શારદા દૈન્ય તિમિરના પૂર.

સંસ્કારોની સુગંધ મહેંકે, મન મંદિરને ધામે
સુખની ટપાલ પહોંચે સૌને પોતાને સરનામે;
સમાજ કેરે દરિયે હાંકી શિક્ષણ કેરું વહાણ,
આવો કરીયે આપણ સૌ
ભવ્ય રાષ્ટ્ર નિર્માણ...
દિવ્ય રાષ્ટ્ર નિર્માણ...
ભવ્ય રાષ્ટ્ર નિર્માણ

CERTIFICATE / DIPLOMA IN FASHION DESIGNING



GARMENT CONSTRUCTION
CFD/DFD-04

Block-2

Message for the Students

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open (University is the only state Open University, established by the Government of Gujarat by the Act No. 14 of 1994 passed by the Gujarat State Legislature; in the memory of the creator of Indian Constitution and Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. We Stand at the seventh position in terms of establishment of the Open Universities in the country. The University provides as many as 54 courses including various Certificate, Diploma, UG, PG as well as Doctoral to strengthen Higher Education across the state.



On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Babasaheb Ambedkar, the Gujarat government secured a quiet place with the latest convenience for University, and created a building with all the modern amenities named 'Jyotirmay' Parisar. The Board of Management of the University has greatly contributed to the making of the University and will continue to this by all the means.

Education is the perceived capital investment. Education can contribute more to improving the quality of the people. Here I remember the educational philosophy laid down by Shri Swami Vivekananda:

“We want the education by which the character is formed, strength of mind is increased, the intellect is expand and by which one can stand on one’s own feet”.

In order to provide students with qualitative, skill and life oriented education at their threshold. Dr. Babaasaheb Ambedkar Open University is dedicated to this very manifestation of education. The university is incessantly working to provide higher education to the wider mass across the state of Gujarat and prepare them to face day to day challenges and lead their lives with all the capacity for the upliftment of the society in general and the nation in particular.

The university following the core motto ‘स्वाध्यायः परमम् तपः’ does believe in offering enriched curriculum to the student. The university has come up with lucid material for the better understanding of the students in their concerned subject. With this, the university has widened scope for those students who are not able to continue with their education in regular/conventional mode. In every subject a dedicated term for Self Learning Material comprising of Programme advisory committee members, content writers and content and language reviewers has been formed to cater the needs of the students.

Matching with the pace of the digital world, the university has its own digital platform Omkar-e to provide education through ICT. Very soon, the University going to offer new online Certificate and Diploma programme on various subjects like Yoga, Naturopathy, and Indian Classical Dance etc. would be available as elective also.

With all these efforts, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University is in the process of being core centre of Knowledge and Education and we invite you to join hands to this pious *Yajna* and bring the dreams of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar of Harmonious Society come true.



Prof. Ami Upadhyay
Vice Chancellor,
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University,
Ahmedabad.

Editor

Prof. (Dr.) Ami Upadhyay
Vice Chancellor
Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University, Ahmedabad

Dr.Awa Shukla
Assistant Professor (Subject Head)/ Director (I/c) Student Services
Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University, Ahmedabad

Programme Advisory Committee

Prof. (Dr.) Ami Upadhyay
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Ms. Devyani Dhandhukiya
Fashion Designer & Freelancer, Ahmedabad

Reviewers

Dr. Rajshree Yadav
Prof. (CACDDM)
Government Girls College,Ahmedabad

Dr. Hemalata Patel
Prof. (Home-Science)
Mahila Home-Science College, Mahesana

Content Writers

Ms. Anjali P. Mistri

Programme Coordinator

Dr.Awa Shukla
Director (I/c) Student Services
Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University, Ahmedabad

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Dr. Babsaheb Ambedkar Open University

(Established by Government of Gujarat)

**CERTIFICATE/DIPLOMA IN FASHION DESIGNING
DESIGNING GARMENT CONSTRUCTION**

CFD-04/DFD-04

Block

2

Unit 8

Wardrobe Planning and Family Budget

Unit 9

Construction of Simple Kurti

Unit 10

Construction of Salwar

Unit 11

Construction of basic skirt

Unit 12

Common fitting problems

Unit 13

Basic mending and repairing

Unit 14

Consumption report and costing

UNIT:8 – WARDROBE PLANNING AND FAMILY BUDGET

8.0 Objectives

8.1 Introduction

8.2 Wardrobe Planning Tips & Steps

8.3 Advantages of Wardrobe Planning

8.4 Family Clothing Budget

8.5 Benefits of Budget

8.6 Clothing Budget plan for a family

8.7 Check Your Progress

8.8 Multiple Choice Questions

8.9 Let-Us-Some-Up

8.10 Key Words

8.11 Some Useful Books

Answers

8.0 Objectives

- Give knowledge about the wardrobe planning and its benefits.
- Aware the students regarding some basic steps for wardrobe planning.
- To understand the students about the importance of family clothing Budget.

8.1 Introduction

Wardrobe

The word wardrobe appeared in the English language in the mid fourteenth century. It began from Old French words warderobe, wardereube and garderobe, in which "warder " signified "to keep, to guard" and "robe" signified "garment".

A wardrobe or armoire is a standing closet utilized for storing garments. The earliest closet was a chest. It was not, until some level of extravagance was accomplished in glorious royal residences and the mansions of powerful nobles that different accommodation was provided for the

clothing of the great. The name of wardrobe was then given to a room where the wall-space was loaded up with storage rooms and storage spaces, the drawer being a nearly modern invention. From these cupboards and storage spaces the advanced wardrobe with its hanging spaces, sliding racks and drawers developed slowly.



Figure: 1

All through the chronological changes as the walled area, it pretty much held its preset capacity as a place to hold a king's robe. The word has gained up coinage over progressive ages as a free store among others, saving valuable things for a ruler like gold, all around featured in King Edward I's times. It is also a straightforward yard where garments are hung from metal bars or tucked inside utility racks running from up to down. The modern wardrobe closet contrasts in a single regard from the historical one for its triple dividing: there are two direct compartments on either side with racks just as a center space made up of hanging pegs and drawers, the last being a modern expansion, other than a garments' press in the higher focal space on level with an personal's chest.

Also, an armoire is a closet that is wider than a d grown-up's arm range, while a wardrobe is smaller.

Family Clothing Budget

Clothing is a important part of any yearly family budget. The family budget plan is simply a posting of the costs and approaching moneys on month to month basis. In planning one must think about the size of the family, its income, the requirements of the family and the locality where the family lives. From financial limit to the serviceable, income should be adequate enough to meet the organized needs of the family. Anybody can put an essential closet even on a limited budget plan. By looking for and choosing

certain classic pieces, we can have a generally useful and stylish wardrobe that will suit all our style needs.

8.2 Wardrobe Planning Tips & Steps

Wardrobe alludes to the collection of clothing items or outfit controlled by a person. This collection of apparel is normally developed over a long period of time; including wearable and non-wearable things. Wearable clothing items are well used ordinarily; almost wearable garments are those worn once in a while on extraordinary family or get-togethers and non-wearable things are ones these are pushed back in the closet and are ignored for various reasons.

A decent closet comprises of collection of clothing and accessories that go with one another and have wearable, and almost wearable things. For such a useful closet wardrobe planning is required to decide about the clothes and accessories before you look for them.

Once in a while people go for planning wardrobe; about us all continue aggregating to and deducting from existing individual collection of clothes and costumes with little thought or planning. A planned wardrobe can assist us with identifying the garments available in hand and those required by us promptly or in near future. It empowers us to collect the valuable garments on one hand and helps in arranging the unwanted garments all the more effectively at the other hand. It includes careful examination to organize the collection in a way to utilize them to satisfy assortment of requirements at different occasions.

The wardrobe of people is assorted owing to their different psychological and physical status; some prefer layered looks and others maintain a strategic distance from them even at times of prevailing fashion. People select explicit styles and garments dependent on their activity, income, location, personality, social jobs and wanted physical and mental impacts. If one garments dependent on the examination of ones face and figure, coloration, personality and activities and the impacts one needs to pass on, one gets the appearance that proposes resulting conduct and build harmony, unity and positive impressions. In this way one must know his physical and psychology and select garments to reflect positive highlights. This cautious determination of clothes by a person for self helps to build planned wardrobe.

Basic Wardrobe Planning Tips

Wardrobe Plan can enable you to discover dress that works for you, your financial limit, the occasion, your personality and the image you wish to extend. Fundamental closet panning might be progressively strong if you figure out your design style type.

Wardrobe planning is least demanding just previously or toward the start of a season, when it's normal to begin considering refreshing your garments. At that point recognize the apparel styles you need for these activities. A few activities will require a similar style of attire, for instance you may require casual wear for home relaxing and mother stuff.

Basic steps for Wardrobe Planning

1. Identify your closet needs
2. Review what you as of now have
3. Create a shopping list

1. Identify your closet needs

You'll find heaps of articles revealing to you specific wardrobe planning you need, for example, a white shirt, and dark jeans, somewhat dark dress, etc.

What you need in your closet depends on:

- **Your environment** -- what will the climate resemble? How formal or casual do you need your garments to be?
- **Your appearance** - what colours and shapes work best for you?
- **Your inclinations** - what are your preferences? What are your qualities? How would you like to express personality in your garments? What numbers of outfits do you need or need?

➤ **Do you understand the principal components of style?**

The essentials are seeing how to compliment your colouring, your extents and your personality. I allude to these as your style criteria. It's such a great amount of simpler to audit your wardrobe, to purchase garments you like and to make outfits when you know your style criteria.

▪ **Pick a planning timeframe**

It's most straightforward to get ready for a particular time period. I suggest 3 or 6 months time frame. Wardrobe planning is least demanding of a season, or toward the start of season, when it's normal to begin considering refreshing your garments. There's a full scope of sizes in the shops earlier in the season as well.

For the most part when I help customers in updating their wardrobe we do this activity two times every year for the principle style seasons (that is Spring/Summer and Autumn/Winter). You may like to do your planning every 3 months, particularly if you live some place with 4 distinct seasons, which will mean 4 times each year: Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

▪ List your activities

Your closet should reflect your way of life. For instance: if you invest a large portion of your energy going out to work the greater part of your wardrobe which should contain garments appropriate to work in. In case you're retired, you need outfits suitable for the activities you do.

Considering your planning timeframe, consider your way of life: What will you do your time ? Do you have any special occasions coming up in that time?

Thinking the roles you play in your life and the activities every one of those role involve may enable you to remember all that you do. If not, simply list every one of the activities and occasions these are probably going to come up inside your planning period.

▪ **For instance (roles are in strong below)...**

Business women – If you invest most part of your time going out to work so the vast majority of your clothing should be appropriate for work. Consider whether you need formal business clothing or business casual or a mix of both. Activities required different levels of garments may include: working at home, working in an office, meetings with customers, executive meeting, staff gatherings, entertaining...

Mother - If you spend the vast majority of your time running young kids around you for the most part need comfortable easygoing wear (casual wear). Activities may include: school run, PTA meetings, going to attend sports activities, etc

Wife/partner - Activities may include those who are related with residential duties, for example, cooking, cleaning, shopping, gardening, etc just as things you do together, such as travelling, entertaining, socializing, etc.

Friend - this may include socializing, sporting exercises, walking, going out for coffee, snacks and meals. Maybe going to weddings, or funerals.

Self-care - remember this job! What does this include for you: staying fit, yoga, time alone, relaxing at home. List your exercises

▪ **Decide your needs**

For every activity and occasion in your list consider your clothing needs:

- What formality level of attire do you require for these activities? Casual, semi casual, semi-formal, formal, business casual, executive?
- How many outfits will you required for every aspect of your life and formality level?

A few activities will require a similar style of clothing, and it might be possible to wear similar garments for those activities. For instance: you

may require casual wear for home relaxing and running errands and be glad to utilize a similar garments for both areas; a portion of your progressively casual work garments may bend over as easygoing or smart casual going out garments, or you may want to keep your work and non-work wear totally separate. Recognize your needs. Also some essential closet things, for example, nightgowns, since quite a while ago sleeved tees, rain coats, etc, that you for the mainly part use for layering or as an external layer may work across numerous formality levels.

2. Review what you have already

Take a look at the garments you have in your wardrobe that are suitable for the time of your planning period. Now try on garments and accessories and make outfits to satisfy needs on your planning list. It's important to design entire outfits, so you don't attack a generally great outfit with the wrong accessories or outer layer. So make sure to attempt shoes, jewellery, bags and external layers also.

Update your closet plan every time you discover. You already have a solution outfit in your closet.

Furthermore, make note of the outfits you like. A photograph (selfie) is the easiest method to do this present (it's likewise simpler to be target when you see your outfit in a photograph, as opposed to you in the mirror). At that point upload your outfit photographs to a cloud drive, great free ones include Google Drive or Microsoft's One Drive. If you put the related application onto your mobile or tablet gadget you'll effectively have the option to survey your outfits to work out what to wear on a specific day. On the other hand you should attempt one of the ward robing applications that gives you a chance to make outfit in it, for example, Stylebook (however so far I discovered that it is also time consuming to take photographs of closet things in the format required).

As you experience your wardrobe creating outfits you may discover things that are nearing the part of the arrangement, or an outfit that needs different base,top, or accessories. Start a shopping list by taking note of those things.

3. Make a shopping list

Now you know what numbers of outfits are required for all your presumable activities and occasions throughout the following couple of months. You likewise know the outfits you have in your wardrobe. What's more, you realize what number of more outfits you want (or need). With this information you can keep on making your shopping list of things to get.

For example, you might need to make another 3 smart casual outfits with jeans. Maybe you already have 2 good sets of pants, so include 1 more pant to your shopping list and 1-3 tops that go with at least 2 of the jeans.

Recognize needs on your shopping list. For example, if you have a special occasion coming up and nothing in your wardrobe at that point identify this as a high priority.

Keep your shopping list with you. I think that it most effortless to keep it as a note on my smart phone. That way, if you get an unexpected chance to shop you'll know the sorts of things you have to work out your wardrobe.

8.3 Advantages of Wardrobe Planning

Three Advantages of Basic Wardrobe Planning

1. Efficiency of shopping and pulling an outfit together, even on the fly.

If you choose your fashion style lively, you're more averse to spend too much on that emerald green, unsettled jabot blouse that you will just wear once a year. It is hardly goes with the khaki and charcoal cotton slacks that are the center of your comfortable day by day uniform.

2. Spending limited closet budget on what will give us the most use.

Fundamental wardrobe planning includes making sense of what types of fashion we generally need. It makes well to add a black skirt to our expert wardrobe when we understand we have 18 tops and three coats to group with it. Looking for a thing we may have spurned as too ordinary becomes a style triumph.

3. Feeling well dressed and comfortable on each event.

The best style guidance for individuals is to choose what feels better and looks great on you. Your personal style rises up out of that. What looks and feels great changes after some time. Occasional reassessment is fundamental.

You don't really need lots of garments to search useful for every occasion. You need the correct garments. Garments that truly work for you, your financial limit, the occasion, your personality and the picture you wish to extend.

➤ Advantages of wardrobe planning include:

- Save time in choosing what to wear. Envision having any rate of 1 or 2 outfits that work well for any occasion in your life!.
- Save money on closet 'orphans' (things that don't go with whatever else), and purchasing duplicates of things you already have.
- More ease (less worry) by realizing you have something to wear for each event

8.4 Family Clothing Budget

A budget (from old French bougette, handbag) is commonly a list of every arranged cost and incomes. It is a plan for saving and spending. A budget is a significant idea in microeconomics, which uses a budget line to show the exchange, between at least two merchandise. In different terms, a budget limit is an organizational plan expressed in financial terms.

Meaning of a Family Budget

A family Budget plan is the principle device used to manage individual finances and set aside money. A family budget can be straightforward or point by point, depending on ones requirement for track ones pay and cost for a whole month to make a family budget.

8.5 Benefits of Budget

Budget plan encourages one to accomplish ones spending and money related objectives, different advantages are as per the following

Keeping Track : Budgeting enables to follow ones month to month uses with the goal that one can plan key saving funds systems for significant short-and long haul goals.

Limits of spending : A budget will identify costs that can be cut so one can set objectives on making significant long haul investment funds.

Teach oneself: Ones goal is to rid oneself of instant satisfaction (the indication of credit card use). The budget sets rules on what and when things can be acquired. _

Defining Goals : Budgeting supports ones budgetary objectives, which may include: putting something aside for one's first home, squaring away obligation, getting ready to go to school, making arrangements for retirement

8.6 Clothing Budget plan for a family

Clothing can be costly, particularly with the development spurts that kids experience so frequently when they are younger.

Restrict oneself from impulsive purchasing. Hold oneself to the standard of purchasing garments only if one or family totally needs them. Buy new things of apparel, wisely. It is ideal to invest in a few staple pieces that match exiting pieces in one's wardrobe and can be worn in a variety of styles.

Take advantage of the end of season clearance and purchase specials, particularly expensive things, for example, winter coats. One can without much stretch discover limits of 75% or more on winter garments toward the part of the arrangement, April and summer clothing toward the start of August and September. This can be somewhat trickier for more youthful

youngsters since they outgrow things so rapidly, yet for teenagers and older children one can find significant savings.

Think about setting up a schedule for buying new garments, and ensure children about the new rule the running. It makes sense to shop in the late summer for new school garments and proper fitting shoes for the fall-repeat the procedure in the spring. Before going out on the town to shop for new garments, have one family experience and remove clothes that they never again wear or outgrown.

Innovative thinking and flexibility are the keys to keep one family budget intact. These tips will help to stick with strict attire budget plan and save money for more significant things. Furthermore, with a family-there is always something (or somebody) that needs money!

Clothing uses for the family

The family consists of the dad, mom, and two children of sixteen years, and eleven. The dad saves some portion of his income for life insurance with the expectation that he may need for future crises. Since well-adjusted meals are required for health and physical growth, a large part of the family's salary must be spent for food.

Working costs for the home, church/temple and charity contributions, doctors' bills, recreation, and education costs are included in family's spending. If these are accommodated, this family on a moderate income can't stand to spend more than roughly 8% to 10%, on clothes. In certain occurrences the dad spends more for garments than the mother. In others the invert is valid. For this situation let us expect that the mother spends more. Most teenager girls need more garments than boys of eleven.

The divisions of a garments budget plan

The biggest division of the budget allowance is outer clothing, which incorporates wraps and dresses. Shoes and hose commonly rank straightaway. This isn't hard to understand when leggings are sheer to such an extent that they don't keep going long. The accompanying figures compiled from the attire uses of a few hundred higher secondary school girls show to one how the uses may change in the various divisions of the clothing budget:

Percent

Outer clothes - 48 to 54

Undergarments and dozing nightwear - 8 to 13

Shoes and hose - 18 to 27

Jewelry or Accessories - 4 to 8

Sportswear - 0 to 4

Decide the rates of ones own closet expenses and see how they compare and the reaches appeared previously

8.7 Check Your Progress

Question –Answer

1. Enlist the name of Basic steps for Wardrobe Planning

2. What are the advantages of Wardrobe Planning?

3. What is the meaning of Budget?

8.8 Multiple Choice Questions

1. The word wardrobe appeared in the English language in the _____.

- A. Mid fifteenth century
- B. Mid fourteenth century
- C. Mid sixteenth century
- D. Mid seventeenth century

2. Advantages of Wardrobe planning are _____.

- A. Saving Money

B. Saving time

C. Both A & B

D. None Of above

3. Generally in moderate income family can spent _____ % on clothes.

A. 8 to 10

B. 7 to 10

C. 10 to 12

D. None of above.

4. Where we use Casual wear most ?

A. At Office

B. At Home

C. At marriage function

D. None of above

8.9 Let-Us-Some-Up

This topic gives you knowledge regarding Wardrobe planning, and some ideas regarding wardrobe planning, like identify your closet needs, review what you as of now have ,create a shopping list which are very important and useful while planning about our closet. Another Most important thing is Budget. Family Clothing budget plays very important role in Wardrobe planning which is beneficial for saving money.

8.10 Key Words

- Chronological – sequential , Consecutive
- Coinage- neologism, the act of investing word or phrase
- Aggregating- accumulating, Collection , jumble
- Promptly-immediately ,Quickly , rapidly
- Explicit – specific , exact
- Depleting- draining ,consume ,reducing
- Colossal –huge ,massive , very big
- Microeconomics - Finance

8.11 Some Useful Books

<https://en.wikipedia.org>

<http://ecoursesonline.iasri.res.in>

<https://www.style-makeover-hq.com>
<https://womens-fashion.lovetoknow.com>
<https://www.brainkart.com>

Answers

8.7 Check Your Progress

Question –Answer

Ans:1. Basic steps for Wardrobe Planning are as below

1. Identify your closet needs
2. Review what you as of now have
3. Create a shopping list

Ans:2. Advantages of wardrobe planning are saving time to choose what to wear at any event or occasion of your life. Saving money and purchasing duplicates of things you already have. And less worry by realizing you have something to wear for each event.

Ans:3. A family Budget is a document that outlines an arrangement for a family's finance, filling in as a guide for the amount to spend on different things during a designate time period. You can set up a family budget plan for a month, a year or some other segment of time. In spite of the fact that there are a lot of guides accessible to enable you to create and actualize your spending limit, most significant is that you put something that will work for you.

8.8 Multiple Choice Questions

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (B)

UNIT 9: CONSTRUCTION OF SIMPLE KURTI

9.0 Objectives

9.1 Introduction

9.2 Types of Kurti

9.2.0 Simple Kurti

9.2.1 A-Line Kurti

9.2.2 Stand collar Kurti

9.2.3 Anarkali Kurti

9.2.4 Angarkha

9.2.5 Shoulder less Kurti

9.2.6 Paneled Kurti

9.3 How to Choose Kurti According Different Body Shapes

9.3.0 Consult your fashion expert

9.4 Selection of kurti according to different types of events

9.5 Styling a Kurti with Smartness short for heighted girls or women

9.6 Construction of Simple Kurti

9.7 Check Your Progress

9.8 Multiple Choice Questions

9.9 Let-Us-Some-Up

9.9 Key Words

9.10 Some Useful Books

Answers

9.0 Objectives

- Aware to make types of Kurti.
- Aware the students regarding different types of skirts.
- Gaining knowledge regarding variation and styling of kurti.

9.1 Introduction

Kurti is the attire of females; generally it is worn by Indian women. Kurti is a typical dressing patterns in India especially the northern regions. Even today, it is the part of other Indian states too. There are many types and pattern variation in kurti, which are in trend in day by day fashion. It is treamed with different types of lower garments likewise, Salwar, Legging, Chuddidar, and Jeans. This outfit is suitable for any woman, no matter what age.

9.2 Types of Kurti

9.2.0 Simple Kurti

Simple kurti is also known as straight fit \ Punjabi kurti worn generally by women in India. It is knee length upper garment. Simple or straight kurti falls straight from hip level to the hem line with side slit. It is paired with lower garments like chudidar or salwar, pant.

Suitable fabric for simple kurti: cotton fabric, rayon fabric, silk fabric, satin fabric.

9.2.1 A Line Kurti

A line kurti is loose fit knee length upper garment worn by women. Generally worn with salwar or chudidar or leggings. A line kurti means fitted from the shoulder to the hips then widening to the hem. A line kurtis were popular in the 1960s-1970s, than it was revived by the retro trend of the late 1990s. Sometimes belt is worn with this type of kurtis.

Suitable fabrics for A line kurtis: cotton fabric, any smooth fabric

9.2.2 Stand Collar Kurti

It is similar with straight kurti worn by women worn with chudidar, salwar. And also known as Nehru collar kurti. Generally worn by Indian women as formal wear. Normally stand collar made with 1 to 1.5 inch length.

Suitable Fabric for Stand collar kurti: Cotton fabric, silk, satin, etc.

9.2.3 Anarkali Kurti

It is knee length to calf length upper garment. Generally it is worn by women in India, worn with salwar or chudidar or leggings. It is quiet similar to A line kurti. In this kurti there is cut in longitudinal panels and stitched with princess seams.

9.2.4 Angrakha Kurti

The word angrkha derived from the Sanskrit word angaraksaka. It is straight feet or flared knee length upper garment. It is known also wrap around kurta, worn by women treated with salwar, chudidar or leggings. Angrakha refers to traditional Indian garment worn by men, which overlaps and is tight to the left or right shoulder. Angrkha offering flexible as with knots and ties. It is worn in India, Nepal and in Pakistan much like the Achkan. Some angrkha can be short and some can be a long. Sometimes cotton tops are also worn underneath the kurta.

Suitable fabric for angrakha kurti: cotton fabric, satin fabric, rayon fabric, etc.

9.2.5 Shoulder less Kurti

This is designer upper garment worn by women, wear with salwar chudidar or pant. It is a skirt like upper garment without shoulder and sleeves worn at chest level.

Suitable fabrics for shoulder less kurti: cotton fabric, satin fabric, silk fabric etc.

9.2.6 Pannel Kurti (Horizontal Panel)

Horizontal panels are stitched in this type of kurti worn by women treated with chudidar or leggings. It can be long or knee length. Horizontal panel kurti also known as tired kurti.

Suitable fabric for horizontal panel kurti: smooth and light weight fabrics like chiffon, linen etc.

9.3 How to Choose Kurti According Different Body Shapes

- **Pear Shaped Body**

In this body shaped the bust size is small and bottom part is heavier. It is one of very common body shaped.

What you need:

Accentuating the upper portion of the body is the way to styling this body type. In this way, go with finished or printed kurtis that are well-fitted at the bodice and flared starting from the waist. Unique examples on monochrome palette will function admirably for you. Pick long straight cut kurtis with collar necks, boat necks and square necks in georgette, chiffon or crepe to display those complimenting curves.

- **Straight Shape Body**

This kind of body shaped have long torso, with well defined arms, and toned stomach. Straight body shape is a proper body shape.

What you need:

The secret to styling this body type is to create an illusion of curves. Fabrics like cotton, brocade, tissue or organza will do something amazing as they add volume to your straight frame. Whatever's body hugging or excessively free. Options for deep necks, wide necks and flares to move the concentration from your straight body shape. Bold prints on a deep neck kurti works good for those with a wide structure, while a kurti with small prints and a V-neck or boat neck are unquestionable requirements for those with a petite frame.

- **Hourglass Shaped Body**

This body shape considered the best body figure. These kinds of body shaped women have the sequel bust and hips measurements, and have narrow waist. Any type of kurti look stunning on this body shape.

What you need:

Go for flared kurtis that characterize your waist and pair them with palazzos or straight cut bottoms. While you can take away any print easily, florals could well be your go-to print. Wear deep necks to take the attention off your substantial bust.

- **Apple Shaped Body**

Apple body shapes have broad shoulder and are heavy at top body part with toned legs. Simple straight kurti with cotton fabric look good on this kind of body shape.

What you need:

Diagonal stripes, animal prints and abstracts on A-line silhouettes can do some amazing things for your body type. Avoid kitschy pattern at all costs. Avoid of high-necked kurtis or decorative yokes and pick deep V-necks as they draw attention away from your shoulders and highlight your curves. Go for flowing silks and soft cottons that don't stick to your body. Well-fitted leggings with short kurtis will feature those toned legs well. Dark colours work support you as they make your upper half look slimmer.

- **Oval Shaped Body**

In oval body shape have a large bust and narrow hips. These types of body shape look good with a-line kurti.

- **Inverted Triangle Shaped Body**

These body shapes have straight and square shoulder line. Bottom half is smaller than the top part. Flared short kurtis fit well on this body type.

- **Petite Shaped Body**

Petite shaped body type is short and narrow frame body type. This body type should avoid high neckline kurtis. Kaftan style looks well on this body type.

9.3.0 Consult your fashion expert:

If you don't know which kind of kurti will look best on you, considered you can counsel your fashion or even the master you design your garments for so many years. You have to watch out for the event, occasion or functions you are going to attend .For each function there is some style which you have to follow and depending on that you have to pick the kurti. Kurti is easy to carry and also gives a flawless look to the woman when they wear it. Ladies of any age can try kurti and we can't deny the way that this outfit really makes ladies look much younger than their real age. This is one of the most significant reasons which really make this outfit very famous among Indian ladies. As time passes more designs are coming up in the market and you can pick the one which really coordinates your taste and inclination well and give you a completely flawless exquisite look.

9.4 Selection of kurti according event with their different types

A Kurti is a versatile piece of clothing that can make in order to adjust with any season or occasion or event. In summer days, cotton Kurtis are great. In the other manner, woolen Kurtis are worn in the winter days.

- **Office wear:**

If you are going to work or office, at that time pick formal Kurti clothing to avoid from looking too casual. You can pick the basic Kurtis, for example, straight line Kurti, A-line Kurti. These sorts of Kurti can easy to carry. They can be worn with leggings, pants, and salwar.

- **Traveling:**

When you going out for traveling you need to look excellent and feel good and comfortable. At that time you pick the short length Kurti or go for a free straight Kurti which is effectively worn with the pants and leggings. Furthermore, you feel truly comfortable in it.

- **Social event or Traditional Gathering:**

When you are going in the pooja and wedding then you can pick the Antalkali Kurtis. These kinds of Kurtis are absolute best. Anarkali Kurtis are worn with the leggings. You can also pick the printed Kurtis which are worn with skirts and palazzo. It is entirely agreeable to wear.

9.5 Styling a Kurti with Smartness short for heightened girls or women.

➤ If you are under 5'4, you are most likely one of those ladies who finds themselves at their wit's end when it comes to flaunting trends. We see how baffling it tends to be the point at which you can't wear your most loved kurti or saree, however your height isn't generally something you can do much about. Be that as it may, being short isn't too bad. All things considered, every single beneficial thing does come in little bundles! In this way, stop complaining and try out these amazing kurti styling tips for short ladies that will make you stand out regardless of your petite frame.

➤ **Pair your kurti with slimmer palazzo pants.**

Pair your long kurtis with palazzos because they are the in-thing this season. They look brilliant, stylish and suit all body types. Medium flare palazzos that end just below the ankle give you a taller appearance.

➤ **Keep your kurti and bottoms in the same colour family.**

Sometimes you think that why stick to one colour when you can play with a dozen? So, we have a reason for it because it's one of the best ways to create the illusion of height. Solid colour outfits create an illusion of a vertical line, which makes you look taller. Only one thing that you should keep in mind, you wear a well-fitted kurtis and choose the colours such as black, grey, navy blue, purple and red.

➤ **Pair your kurti with medium flared skirts.**

It probably won't appear to be a smart thought, yet surprisingly it does something amazing for short ladies. Pair a long, straight kurta with a medium flared skirt that finishes simply over your ankle. It gives your petite frame a figment of tallness, other than adding an edge to your look!

➤ **Team your kurti with slim pants.**

Smart, trendy and crisp, slim pants are gift or blessing for short ladies. Group your kurti with some slim pants as it makes a straight line for the outline, making you look taller. A straight kurti will be the best decision for this look.

➤ **Try not to avoid wearing heels.**

This one is an easy decision. While too high heels could kill your feet, a couple of inches will make you look tall and beautiful. A pair of good heels with a straight kurti will work like enchantment for your frame. On the off chance that you can't deal with pencil heels, go for platforms or wedges for a comfortably in stylish look.

➤ **Try a skinny belt to secure your kurtis at the waist.**

Broad belts isolate your body into equal parts, making you look shorter. Decide on skinny belts or wear a ultra chic kurti that accompanies a tie-up belt. Go for a belt of a similar shading as your kurti, as it will define your waist without unmistakably partitioning your body into two parts. Pair it with a knee-length kurti for best outcomes.

➤ **Stick to light accessories.**

When it is about wearing accessories, less is more. Avoid chokers, dangles or oversized necklaces. Stick to light gems like a smooth chain with a pendant, or jhumkis with a thick bangle. Matching your kurti with a couple of studs and an eye-getting clutch bag is another approach to nail an easygoing look.

• **Making the best choice of the Kurti:**

All things considered, the individual decision of the people assumes a role in the preference of kurtis. Apart from that, you likewise need to customize the kurtis dependent on the fabric. Along these lines, you can settle on your decision and when required and satisfy the best style patterns. Well all kurtis won't be ideal for every woman. You have to remember certain points while making the choice of kurti for you. You have to look what kind of figure you have. It is safe to say that you are thin, tall, fat or short figured? It is safe to say that you are reasonable complexioned, dull complexioned or having a normal composition? Contingent upon the appropriate responses of these 2 questions you have to make the selection. Aside to this, you likewise need to take care about the quality of material utilized in its creation and the fabric. You have to choose simply the best for you as you are the best and need to make others feel after they take a look at you.

9.6 C0nstruction of Simple Kurti

• **Measurement**

Chest: 34 inch

Waist: 26 inch

Seat: 30 inch

Full length: 36 inch

Shoulder : 6.5 inch

Sleeve as to taste (half or full)

- **Instruction for drafting**

- **Front**

Square lines from A, Fold E – A.

A-B = one eighth chest plus 2 ½ inch

= 4.25 inch + 2 ½ inches

= 6.75 inch

A-C = Waist length plus ¾ inch

= 15.25 inch

C-D = 7 inch for Seat line

A – E = Full Length plus ¾ inch

= 36 inch + 0.75 inch

= 36.75 inch

Square out from all these points

A – F = One twelfth chest plus ¼ inch, OR to taste

= 2.83 inch + 0.25 inch

= 3.0 inch

A-G = One eighth chest, OR to taste

= 4.5 inch

Shape Neck F-G

A –H = Shoulder Plus ¼ inch

= 6.5 inch + 0.25 inch

= 6.75 inch

Square Down From H to I

H – J = 1 inch

Join F-J

I – K = Nearly 1 inch

A –L = One fourth chest Plus 1 ½ inch

= 8.5 inch + 1.5 inch

= 10 inch

Shape scye J-K-L

Square down from L to M

M –N = ¾ inch

= 0.75 inch

D- O = One fourth Seat Plus 1 ½ inch

= 7.5 inch + 1 ½ inches

= 7.5 inch + 1.5 inch

= 9 inch

E-P = One fourth seat Plus 2 inch

= 7.5 inch + 2 inch

= 9.5 inch

Square side seam L-N-O-P

L-R = One eighth chest Plus ½ inch

= 4.25 inch + 0.5 inch

= 4.75 inch

➤ **Darts**

C-Q = one twelfth chest Plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch

= 2.83 inch + 0.5 inch

= 3.3 inch

Take $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Dart at Q ,of length one Sixth chest on both the sides

Take $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Dart at R , in the direction of Bust.

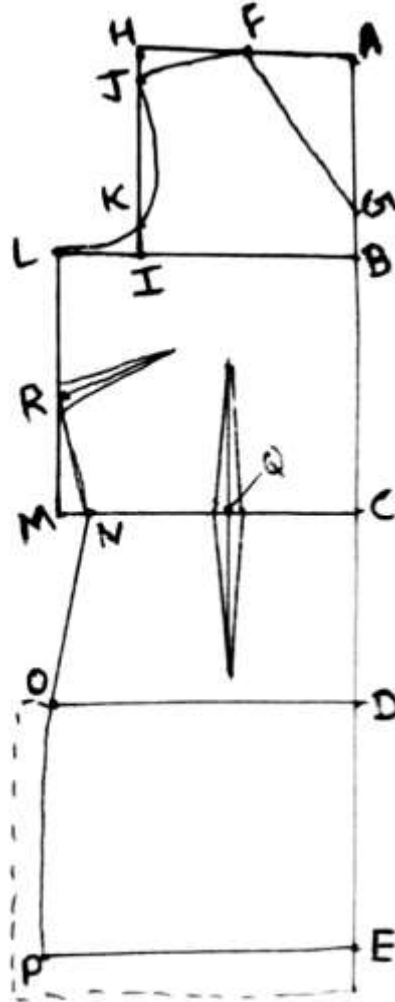


Figure: 1

➤ **Back**

Square lines from A, fold at A-E

A-B = One eighth chest Plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch

= 4.25 inch + 2.5 inch

= 6.75 inch

A-C = waist length

= 14.5 inch

C-D = 7 inch for seat line

A-E = Full length

Square out from these points

A-F = Same as A to F of Front

A-G = 1 to 1 ½ inch

Shape Neck F-G

Except K, the proportions of points H to Q are the same like Front

Join F-J

Shape scye J-K-L

Take ¾ inch Dart at Q

Keep 1 ½ inch to 2 inch inturns at E-P and O-P for Front and Back

Keep sides opening at O-P

C-X = 3 to 4 inch

G-X = length of Back opening.

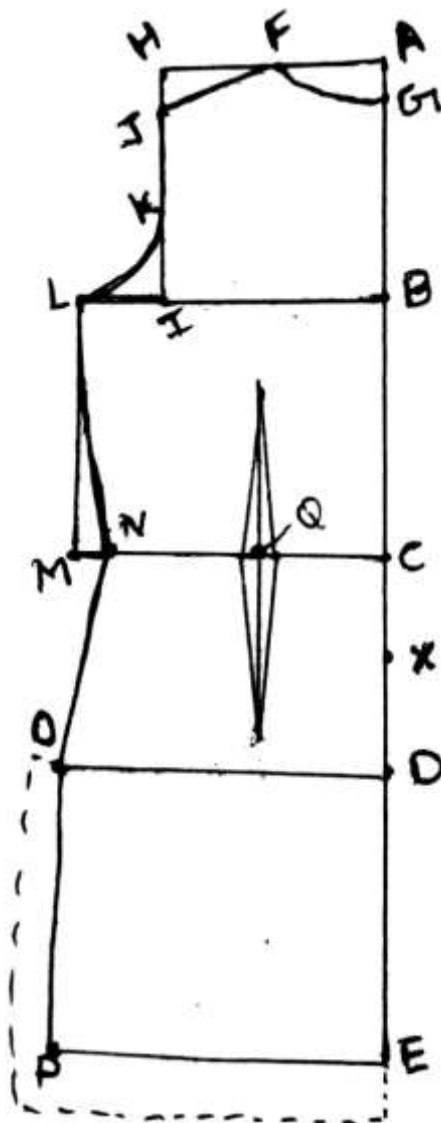


Figure: 2

9.7 Check Your Progress

❖ Question – Answers.

1. Enlist the types of kurti.

2. Which type of Kurti suitable on Straight Body Shape?

3. How can we style Kurti with smartness for short heighted girls or women?

9.8 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Stand collar known as also _____ .

- A. Nehru collar
- B. Polo collar
- C. Shakespeare collar
- D. None of above

2. _____ shaped body type is short and narrow frame body type

- A. Pear
- B. Petite
- C. Straight
- D. All of above

3. In Summer Which type of Fabric More Preferable for Kurti?

- A. Woolen
- B. Cotton
- C. Georgette
- D. Silk

4. Which type of Accessories Can suitable on kurti for easygoing?

- A. Light weight
- B. Golden Necklace
- C. Chokers
- D. None of Above

9.8 Let-Us-Some-Up

Kurtis play a major role in day to day fashion trend .In recent trends; kurtis are always stand in a line in varieties of a way. Female at every age select a kurti according their body type, they look much younger than their real age. And this is the most important reason which really makes this outfit very famous among Indian Women.

9.9 Key Words

- Enchantment – Improvement ,Increase , rise ,Increment
- Accompanies – Go along with , Partner ,attend ,assist
- Isolate – divide ,Separate , set apart ,Detach
- Excessively –Unnecessarily, Unreasonably ,Extra ,Overmuch
- Seque – The act of changing smoothly from one state to another.
- Counsel – Advice ,Guidance ,Suggestions
- Agreeable – Pleasurable, Friendly, Satisfying.
- Inclination –Preference, Proclivity ,Desire

- Significant – important , Notable ,Remarkable ,Uncommon

9.10 Some Useful Books

1. Zarapkar K,(2007,"Zarapkar System Of Cutting", Published by : Navneet Publication India Ltd., Dantali Gujarat.)
2. <https://blog.acchajee.com>
3. <https://www.craftsvilla.com>

ANSWERS

9.7 Question – Answers.

Ans.1: There are many types of kurtis in trend. Here there are some types of kurti mention below.

- Simple Kurti
- line Kurti
- Stand collar Kurti
- Anarkali Kurti
- Angrkha
- Shoulder less Kurti
- Panel Kurti (Horizontal Panel)

Ans.2: Straight body type shape have no curves, So to create an illusion of curves for this body type, there are some options like deep necks, wide necks and flares to move the concentration from your straight body shape . And bold prints on a deep neck kurti works good for those with a wide structure, while a kurti with small prints and a V-neck or boat neck are better for those with a petite frame.

Ans.3: Styling kurti with smartness for short heighted girls and women to look taller, we should keep some points in our mind.

- You can wear Kurti with Palazzo pants which are just below the ankle. It can give you taller look.
- Another point which we should remember is that try the same colour for kurti and lower garment. Which is plain, not in print. Colours like Red, Black, Grey looks very nice. And make sure that wear the kurti which is well fitted.
- A long straight kurti Pair with flared skirt looks amazing on short heighted women. That can add an edge to your look.
- Try a pair of heels with straight kurti that will work like enhancement or wedges for comfortably stylish look.
- Try a skinny belt on knee length kurti, which is match colour with your kurti.

- And at end when choosing accessories to pair on kurti, should be light weighted, like wise small jhumkis, smooth chain with a pendant, ect.

9.8 Multiple Choice Questions

1. (A) 2. (B) 3. (B) 4. (A)

UNIT: 10 CONSTRUCTION OF SALWAR

10.0 Objectives

10.1 Introduction

10.2 Types of Salwar

10.2.0 Plain Salwar

10.2.1 Pathani Salwar

10.2.2 Chudidar Salwar

10.2.3 Patiala Salwar

10.2.4 Siddha pajama

10.2.5 Dhoti Salwar

10.2.6 Harem

10.3 Construction of Pyjama

10.4 Check Your Progress

10.5 Multiple Choice Questions

10.6 Let-Us-Some-Up

10.7 Key Words

10.8 Some Useful Books

Answers

10.0 Objectives

- Aware the students regarding types of salwar.
- To give knowledge regarding salwar.
- Impart knowledge about salwar with its variation.

10.1 Introduction

Salwar is a unisex garment, which can wear with Kurta and Khamis. It is set up with casing at the waist for inserting a cloth type. The salwar is like pajama pants. They are wide at the top and fixed freely around the ankle worn with kameez by women in India. It can be pleated straight, puffed. A canvas or interfacing material is utilized in the inturns at the bottom, with any appropriate design. There are so many variation in salwar day by to fashion.

10.2 Types of Salwar

10.2.0 Plain Salwar or Punjabi Salwar:

In its strictest sense, the salwar is loose and free straight down the legs, and accumulated freely at the lower legs. During the medieval period, individuals embraced the Iraqi style of salwar in Multan and neighboring Sindh. This kind of salwar is customarily loose and accumulated at the lower legs. It is as yet worn by the Kurdish people group in Iraq. The nearness of the loose salwar was noted by Alberuni in the eleventh century A.D. And kept on being envogue between the sixteenth and eighteenth hundreds of years C.E. in Multan.

The Multani salwar is like the free Punjabi suthan. In this way, the qualification between the free Punjabi suthan and the free Multani salwar is fine and focuses on the tight lower leg band in the suthan, and on the suthan starting to fit nearer to the legs beneath the knees.

The first Punjabi free salwar was not as loose as the Multani style but rather was wide, with the social affair at the lower legs being wide enough to cover the feet. Initially, up to ten yards of fabric was utilized to make Punjabi salwars. The first Punjabi salwar was additionally not as loose as different types of the salwar, for example, the sort worn in Afghanistan (partug), the Balochi salwar, or the free Punjabi suthan, and assembles all the more rapidly underneath the knees and finishes in a tight band. In the end the cutting edge, Punjabi salwar appeared which iswasthin fitting and did not have wide finishing as it was in the past.

Another style of salwar is the Pothohari salwar of the Pothohar region of the Punjab region. The Pothohari salwar holds the largeness of the Punjabi suthan. The kameez is likewise wide. The chunni is a leftover of the enormous chadar prominent in West Punjab known as salari and the huge Phulkari worn in different regions of the Punjab district. Be that as it may, the Pothohari salwar suit did not accomplish widespread

acknowledgment. The Bahawalpuri salwar is likewise wide and baggy with numerous folds. The material customarily utilized for the Bahawalpuri salwar and suthan is known as Sufi which is a blend of cotton twist blended with silk weft and gold strings running down the material.

Suitable fabric for plain salwar: cotton fabric and any light weight fabric.

10.2.1 Pathani Salwar:

This is an ankle length salwar. Generally it is worn by women inside leg length. This salwar has more gathers and ease than plain salwar. It is worn with Punjabi kurta.

Suitable fabric for pathani salwar: smooth and light weight fabric, satin fabric, cotton fabric, silk fabric.

10.2.2 Chudidhar Salwar:

Churidars, or all the more appropriately churidar night wear, are firmly fitting pants worn by the two people in the Indian subcontinent. Churidars are variation of the regular salwar pants. Salwars are cut wide at the top and thin at the lower leg. Churidars slender all the more rapidly, with the goal that forms of the leg are uncovered. They are typically cut on the inclination, making them normally stretchy. Stretch is significant when jeans are tight. They are additionally longer than the leg and in some cases complete with a firmly fitting secured sleeve at the lower leg. The abundance length falls into folds and seems like a lot of bangles lying on the lower leg (consequently 'churidar'; 'churi': bangle, 'dar': like). At the point when the wearer is sitting, the additional material is the "facilitate" that makes it conceivable to twist the legs and sit easily. The word churidar is from Urdu and advanced into English just in the twentieth century. Earlier, tight fitting churidar-like jeans worn in India were alluded by the British as Moghul breeches, long-drawers, or mosquito drawers.

The churidar is typically worn with a kameez (tunic) by ladies or a kurta (a free overshirt) by men, or they can shape some portion of a bodice and skirt outfit.

Suitable fabric for chudidhar salwar: cotton fabric, satin fabric and any light weight fabric.



Figure: 1

10.2.3 Patiala Salwar:

A Patiala salwar (likewise called a pattian walee salwar) (additionally articulated as salwar in Urdu) is a sort of female pants which has its foundations in Patiala City in the Northern area of Punjab state in India. The King of Patiala in prior occasions wore a Patiala salwar as his illustrious dress. The Patiala Salwar has a nearby likeness to the Pathani suit, which has free layers like those of a salwar, and a long, knee-length top known as a kameez. The article of clothing is never again generally worn by men, and has traditionally changed itself with new cuts and styling into a ladies' piece of clothing.

The Patiala pants are favored by the greater part of the ladies of Punjab and different areas of Northern India for solace and toughness in summers. Since the Patiala salwar is free and sewed with creases it is a truly agreeable outfit to wear. Its distinctive trademark is folds of fabric sewed together that meet at the base. Patiala salwar require twofold the length of material to get sewed, which is commonly four meters long. The fall of the creases of the Patiala salwar is with the end goal which it gives a lovely hanging impact. The creases are sewed on the top to a belt.

A Patiala salwar with heaps of creases is likewise alluded as a Patiala shahi salwar since it was worn by the shahi (imperial) individuals of

Patiala. The Patiala salwar is worn as an option in contrast to the customary Punjabi Salwar Suit.

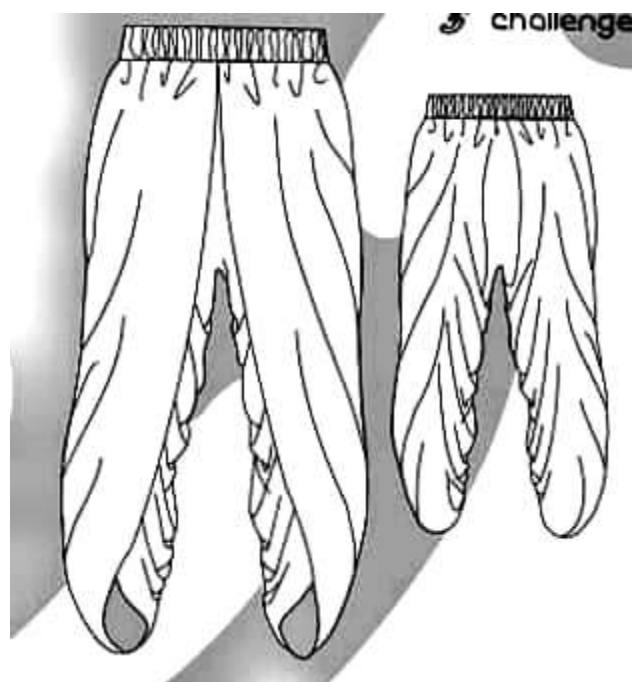


Figure: 2

A Patiala salwar can be worn with various sorts of short and long shirts (kameez). These days a few young ladies even wear a T-shirt to give a fusion Asian and Western look. The most mainstream and customary top utilized as a short kameez.

In *Bunty Aur Babli* (2005), another look to Patiala salwars and kurtis was worn by the film's star, Rani Mukherjee, structured by Aki Narula.

On-screen character Kareena Kapoor was likewise in charge of another look in the film *Jab We Met*, wearing a Patiala salwar and a short shirt. Different famous people who have worn Patiala salwars incorporate Sonakshi Sinha, Amrita Rao, Sonam Kapoor, and Preity Zinta.

10.2.4 Siddha pajama:

Siddha pajama is an ankle length lower garment. It is worn by men and women in India. Siddha pajama. Very famous in today's fashion. It is called as ankle length pant too. It is treated with knee length kurta, long kurta, tunics, and jodhpuri coats. Siddha pajama has straight length.

- **Suitable fabric for siddha pajama:** cotton fabric, silk fabric, satin fabric, stretchable fabric and any other light weight fabric.



Figure : 3

10.2.5 Dhoti salwar

The dhoti, also called panche, vesti, dhuti, mardani, chaadra, dhotar, panchey, is a conventional men's article of clothing worn in the Indian subcontinent. It is a rectangular bit of unstitched fabric, ordinarily around

4.5 meters (15 ft) since quite a while ago, folded over the abdomen and the legs and hitched at the midriff.

The word dhoti is derived from dhauti (Sanskrit: धौती), which means to "rinse or wash". With regards to dress, it basically alludes to the purified piece of clothing which was worn during śrauta penances or religious sessions in general. The dhoti is advanced from the old antriya which was gone through the legs, tucked at the back and secured the legs freely, at that point streamed into long creases at front of the legs, a similar way it is worn today.

Dhoti is normally worn over a kaupinam or langot, kinds of undergarment underpants.

A Chakravati wears a pancha in an antiquated style. First century BCE/CE. Amravati town, Guntur locale (Musee Guimet).

The Didarganj Yakshi portraying the dhoti wrap.

The pancha is worn by numerous customary Jain men when they visit the sanctuary for pooja; unstitched garments is accepted by some Jains to be "less penetrable to contamination" and in this way more fitting for religious ceremonies than other garments. They likewise wear a free, unstitched material, shorter than the pancha, on the top.

It is the national dress of the Madhesh district of southern Nepal, worn mostly by Nepalis of Madhesi, Tharu and Maithaliethnicity.

Rabbit Krishna, known for its unmistakable clothing regulation, prompts Western followers to wear pancha, more often than not of saffron or white material collapsed in a conventional style. Maharishi Mahesh Yogi was known for wearing a white silk dhoti.

In India, there's a refinement between the lungi, a comparable however littler article of clothing regularly worn by individuals at their home as it is more easygoing and agreeable than dhoti, and the more formal dhoti that is in some cases worn by politicians.



Figure: 4

10.2.6 Harem:

Harem jeans or group of concubines pants are loose, long jeans got in at the lower leg. From the get-go, the style was additionally called a collection of mistresses skirt. The first supposed 'array of mistresses pants/skirts' were acquainted with Western style by fashioners, for example, Paul Poiret around 1910, in spite of the fact that they themselves were motivated by Middle East styles, and by salwar (Turkish trousers).The term 'group of concubines jeans' in this way ended up famous in the West as a nonexclusive term for loose pants got in at the lower leg that propose the Turkish style, or comparative styles, for example, shorts, the South Asian salwar and Patiala salwar; the Bosnian dimije; sirwal (as worn by Zouaves); and the Ukrainian sharovary.

Late twentieth century

Array of mistresses jeans returned into style during the 1980s, when they were associated with being 'costumeey.' A rendition of group of concubines jeans advanced in the late 1980s by M. C. Hammer wound up known as Hammer pants.

Contemporary group of concubines pants

Group of concubines jeans are regularly worn with a creased skirt—a short skirt that covers the top segment of the collection of mistresses pants. Both group of concubines jeans and creased skirts are generally utilized in paunch dancing.

English performer Jacob Collier likewise wears them.



Figure: 5

10.3 CONSTRUCTION OF PYJAMA

Pyjama is used as an indoor and outdoor garment. The bottom round should be little more compare to night dress or indoor pyjama.

- **MEASUREMENTS**

Full length: 37 inch

Seat: 32 inch

Bottom: 24 inch

- **INSTRUCTION FOR DRAFTING**

Front

Draw line A-B-C at a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the selvage.

A-B = One fourth seat plus 3 inch
= 8 inch + 3 inch
= 11 inch.

A-C = Full length plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
= 37 inch + $\frac{1}{2}$ inch
= 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

B-D = One fourth plus 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
= 8 inch + 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches
= 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

A-E = Same as C to B.

Join C-D.

D-F = One twelfth seat.
= 2.66 inch.

D-G = One sixth seat.
= 5.33 inch.

D-H = Half of F to D plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.
= 1.25 inch + $\frac{1}{4}$ inch
= 1.50 inch.

Shape fork G-H-F.

C-I = Same as B to F less $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, OR half bottom.
= 12 inch (half bottom).

F-J = $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
= 0.75 inch.

Join I to J and Shape F to K as shown.

Back:

A-L = One fourth seat plus 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
= 8 inch + 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches
= 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Join J-L and produce 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to M.
= 1.25 inch.

Join M to A.

F-N = 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch
= 1.5 inch.

Shape L-O-N as shown.

O-J = 2.5 inch.

P-I = 1 inch.

Shape inseam N-P.

Keep 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above.

A-M for casing.

Keep 2 inch below C-I and C-P interns.

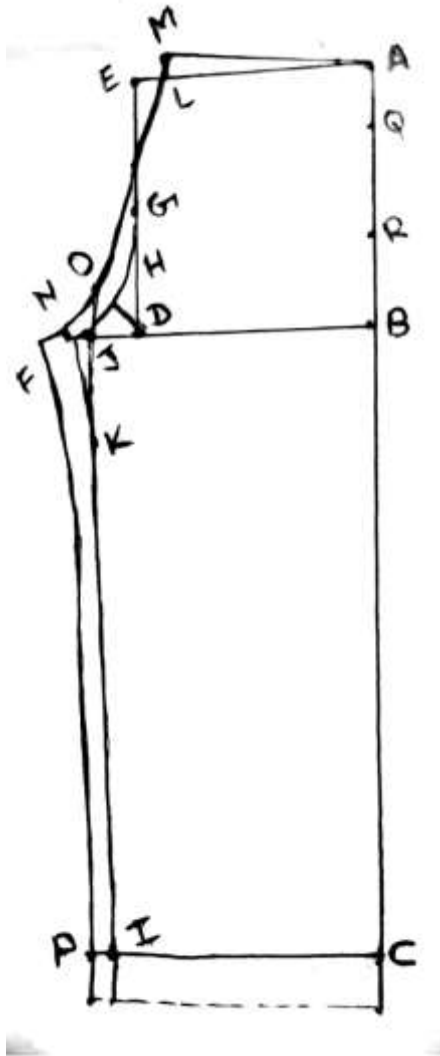


Figure : 6

10.4 Check Your Progress

QUESTION – ANSWERS

1. Write the basic information about salwar.

2. How many types of Salwar are there? Give the name of types of salwar.

3. Which types of fabrics we can use in salwar?

10.5 Multiple Choice Questions

1 Sidha pyjama is called as _____ .ankle pant

- A. Skirt
- B. Ankle length pant
- C. Harem
- D. Churidar

2. In Bunty – Bubbly film Rani Mukharjee worn Patiala salwar designed by _____

- A. Manish Malhotra
- B. Ritu Beri
- C. Anita Dongrey
- D. Aki Narula.

3. The Dhoti is called as, _____.

- A. Panche
- B. Vesti
- C. Chaadre
- D. Dhotar

4. In Which Movie Kareena Kapoor Worn Patiala salwar?

- A. Bazigar
- B. Jab We Met
- C. Kal ho Na ho
- D. Ashoka
- E. All of above

The dhoti, otherwise called panche, vesti, dhuti, mardani, chaadra, dhotar, panche

10.6 LET-US-SOME-UP

The salwar is assembled at the abdomen and held by a drawstring. With the adjustment in style inclines, the jeans are intended to be wide, loose or restricted. Different varieties incorporate Patiala salwar (with more creases), churidhar (salwar with creases encompassing the lower leg) or parallels (wide jeans). Other planner salwar kameez patterns incorporate Pakistani salwar kameez and anarkali Salwar kameez.

10.7 KEY WORDS

- Interfacing – Combine, Band (together) , join league
- Fork – Divide , separate,
- Casing – Cover , case, Wrapping
- Subcontinent – land mass
- Consequently- hence, so, therefore, thus
- Inclination – disposition, tendency, desire
- Concubines – Mistress , informal, fancy women
- Penances- A punishment that you give yourself to show you are sorry for doing something wrong, expiation, self – punishment, reparation, penalty.

10.8 SOME USEFULL BOOKS:

1. **Zarapkar K,(2007,"Zarapkar System Of Cutting", Published by : Navneet Publication India Ltd., Dantali Gujarat.)**
2. **Haggar A,(2007,"Pattern for Lingerie, Beachwear and Leisurewear" , Published by : Om Books International,New Delhi) Second edi.**

ANSWERS:

10.4 Question answers:

1. Salwar is a unisex garment, which can wear with Kurta and Khamis .The salwar is similar to pajama pants. It is set up with casing at the waist for inserting a cloth type. They are wide at the top and fixed freely around the ankle worn by and generally women wear with kameez in India.

It can be pleated straight, puffed. A canvas or interfacing material is utilized in the inturns at the bottom, with any appropriate design. There are so many variations of salwar in day to day fashion. Salwars have been traditionally worn in a wide region which includes Eastern Europe, West Asia, South Asia, and Central Asia.

2. There are many types of salwar, like Plain salwar, Patiala Salwar, Chudidhar salwar, Harem, Dhoti salwar, Palazzo.

3. There are different types of fabrics we can use for salwar according to the type of salwars .We can use cotton fabric , satin , silk , stretchable

fabric and any light weight fabric use for making salwar. Fabric Used in salwars depends on salwar type, design, and customer's choice.

10.5 Multiple choice questions.

1. (B) 2. (D) 3. (E) 4.(B)

UNIT : 11 CONSTRUCTION OF BASIC SKIRT

11.1 Objectives

11.2 Introduction

11.3 History of Skirt

11.4 Illustrations of Different Types of Skirts

11.5. Different Types of Skirts

- 1. Flare Skirts**
- 2. Mini Skirts**
- 3. Pleated Skirts**
- 4. Maxi Skirts**
- 5. Long Skirts**
- 6. A-Line Skirts**
- 7. Skater Skirts**
- 8. Ball Gown Skirts**
- 9. Wrap Around Skirts**
- 10. Hoop Skirts**
- 11. Pencil Skirts**

11.6construction Of Skirt

- Construction Of A- Line Skirt**
- Construction Of Umbrella Skirt**

11.7 Types Of Skirt For Different Type Body Types

- Pear Shaped**
- Apple Shaped**
- Hourglass**
- Rectangle**
- Pattie**

11.8 Check Your Progress

11.8.1 Question- Answers

11.8.2 Multiple choice Questions

11.2.3 Fill in the blanks

11.9 LET – US – SUM –UP

11.10 Key Words

11.11 Some Useful Books

Answers:

11.1 Objectives

- Alive to making types of skirts.
- Aware regarding different style of skirts.
- Gaining knowledge regarding variation of skirts.

11.2 Introduction

At its simplest, a skirt can be a draped garment made out of a single piece of fabric (such as pareos), but most skirts are fitted to the body at the waist or hips and fuller below, with the unless introduced by means of darts, gores, pleats, or panels. A skirt is one piece of garment that can transform your look instantly. It has power to change the vibe of your outfit to reflect your mood. There are so many types of skirts for everybody type and occasion.

The hemline of skirts can vary from micro to floor – length and can vary according to culture conceptions of modesty and aesthetics as well as the wear’ s personal taste, which can be influenced by such factors as fashion and social context. Most skirts are self standing garments, but some skirts which look like panels may be part of another garment such as leggings, shorts, and swimsuits.

In the western world skirts are more commonly worn by women. Modern skirts are usually made of light to mid – weight fabrics, such as denim, jersey, worsted or poplin.

Several designers have been credited with the invention of the 1960s mini skirt, most significantly the London – based designer **Marry Quant** and the Parisian **Andre Courreges**. Although Quant reportedly named the skirt after her favorite make of car, the Mini, there is no consensus as to who designed first.

11.3 HISTORY OF SKIRT

Skirts were worn since prehistoric times. They were the simplest way to cover the lower body. Pants were not to hand for a very long time. A straw woven skirt dating to 3.900 BC was discovered in Armenia at the Areni -1 cave complex. Skirts were the Standard attire for men and women in all ancient cultures in the Near East and Egypt. The Sumerians in Mesopotamia wore kaunakes, a type of fur skirt tied to a belt. The tem “kaunakes” originally referred to a Sheep’s fleece, but eventually come to applied to the garment itself. Eventually the animal pelts were replaced by kaunakes cloth, a textile that imitated fleecy sheep

skin.Kaunakes cloth also served as a symbol in religious iconography, such as in the fleecy cloak of St. John the Baptist.

Ancient Egyptian garments were mainly of linen. For upper classes, they were beautifully woven and intricately pleated. Around 2,130 BC, during the Old Kingdom of Egypt, men wore wrap-around skirts (kilts) known as the shendyt. They were made of a rectangular piece of cloth wrapped around the lower body and tied on front. By the middle Kingdom of Egypt, longer skirts, reaching from the waist to ankles and sometimes hanging from the armpits, became fashionable. During the new Kingdom of Egypt, kilts with pleated triangular loincloth whose ends were fastened with cord ties, were worn.

The lungi, length, kanga and sarong worn in South Asia and Southeast Asia, and the kilt worn in Scotland and Ireland.

In the middle ages, some upper-class women wore skirts over metres in diameter at the bottom. At the other extreme, the miniskirts of the 1960s were minimal garments that may have barely covered the underwear when seated.

19th Century

During the 19th century, the cut of women's dresses in western culture varied more widely than in any other century. Waistline started just below the bust and gradually sank to the natural waist. Skirts started fairly narrow and increased dramatically to the hoopskirt and crinoline supported styles of the 1860s; then fullness was puffed and drawn to the back by means of bustles. In the 1890s the rainy daisy skirt was introduced for walking or sportswear. It had a significantly shorter hemline measuring as much as six inches off the ground and would eventually influence the wider introduction of shorter hemlines in the early 20th century.

20th and 21st Centuries

Beginning around 1915, hemline for daytime dresses left the floor for good. For the next fifty years fashionable skirts became short (1920s), then long (1930s), then shorter (the war years with their restrictions on fabric), then long (the "New look"), then shortest of all from 1967 to 1970, when skirts became as short as possible while avoiding exposure of underwear, which was considered taboo. However, a long skirt provided privacy when women needed to relieve themselves in the open.

Since the 1970s and the rise of pants/trousers for women as an option for all but the most formal of occasions, no skirt length has dominated fashion for long, with short and ankle-length style often appearing side-by-side in fashion magazines and catalogs.

Skirt is a part of uniform for girls in many schools across the world, with length of skirt varying as per local culture. The pleated

tartan skirt has been a component of girls' school uniforms since the early twentieth century in UK, In the 21st century, skirt has become part of western dress code for women and is worn as business casual and office wear, and also as sportswear. Skirt may also be mandatory as formal wear, such as for airhostesses, waitresses, nurses and military women.

11.4 Illustrations of Different Types Of Skirts

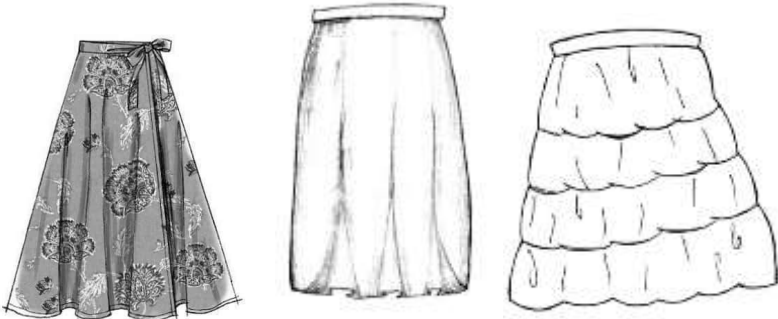


Figure: 1, 2, 3

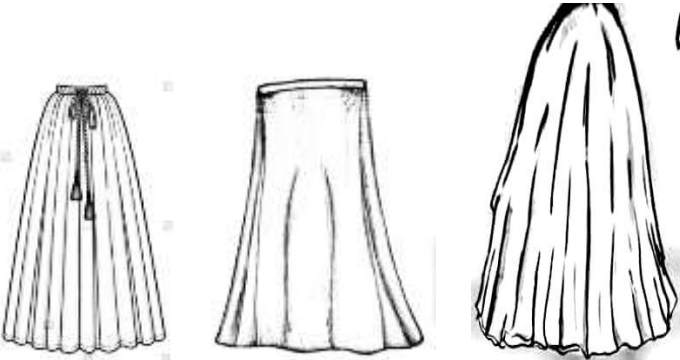


Figure: 4, 5, 6



Figure: 7, 8, 9

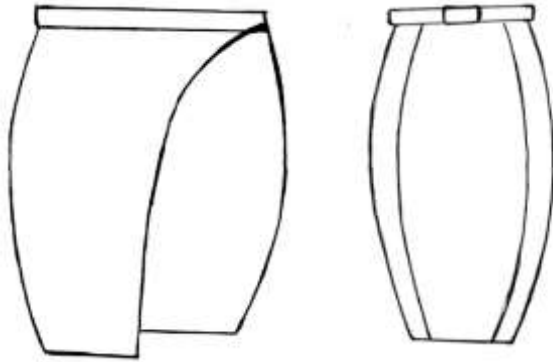


Figure: 10, 11

11.5 Different Types of Skirts:-

12. FLARE SKIRTS
13. MINI SKIRTS
14. PLEATED SKIRTS
15. MAXI SKIRTS
16. LONG SKIRTS
17. A-LINE SKIRTS
18. SKATER SKIRTS
19. BALL GOWN SKIRTS
20. WRAP AROUND SKIRTS
21. HOOP SKIRTS
22. PENCIL SKIRTS

1) FLARE SKIRTS :-

A flared skirt is very similar to an A – line skirt. It is mostly short and flares out a lot more than circles out and covers your bottom. When you are styling a flared skirt, wear a fitted tops so that you don't create a very wide silhouette.



Figure: 12

2) MINI SKIRTS :-

One skirt that remains dear to most generation is the mini skirt. Just as the name goes it stops halfway down your thighs and is straight cut. It comes in a variety of fabrics, but leather, rexine, and denim go well with this style.



Figure: 13

3) PLEATED SKIRTS :-

When pleats are used in skirt, it becomes a pleated skirt. Pleated skirts usually comes in lighter fabrics like organza, silk, and

satin. Because thicker fabrics can make the pleats balloon out and give them an awkward shape. In this style the fabric around the waist is gathered and sewn to create pleats.

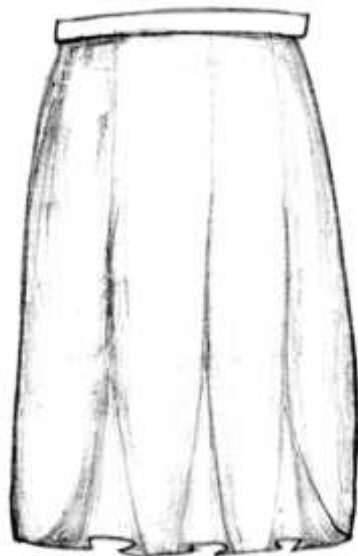


Figure: 14

4) **MAXI SKIRTS :-**

Maxi skirts are long and usually low – waisted. They are sleek, worn below our belly button, and go down past our shins. Maxi skirts are a little different from long skirts, and look great on tall women. And normally they are mostly used in the summer season.



Figure: 15

5) **LONG SKIRTS :-**

Long skirts run till your ankles. They are just like maxi skirts. However they are not narrow or straight – cut like maxis. They come in all kind of patterns and fabrics.

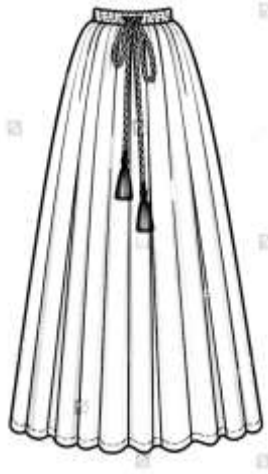


Figure: 16

6) A – LINE SKIRTS :-

A – Line skirts usually knee – length but come in all sizes. They are perfect for parties. While the waistline remains straight, the hemline broadens a little as it moves down.



Figure: 17

7) SKATER SKIRTS :-

Skater skirts are a fun mix of A – line and circle skirts, they are shorter. Skater skirts are perfect for an outing with friends, a date, or party. Light fabrics used to make them. Skater skirts are not heavy duty.



Figure: 18

BALL GOWN SKIRTS:-

Ball gown skirt balloons out from below your waist and goes to your feet. However it's the ankle length and asymmetrical ball gown skirts.



Figure: 19

8) WRAP AROUND SKIRTS:-

Wrap around skirts come without elastic around the waist band and are very much like sarongs. You just have to wrap them around yourself and tie on one side. They are great for summer days at the beach.



Figure: 20

9) HOOP SKIRTS :-

Hoop skirts are originated in the Victorian times and literally have a hoop stitched around the hemline at the bottom. They were traditional attire for women in the olden times and had two – three layers stitched into them, finished off with a lace overlay.



Figure : 21 , 22

10) PENCIL SKIRTS :-

Pencil skirts are slim and straight and usually taper as they go down. You can wear them formally and informally depending on the fabric and pattern of the skirt.

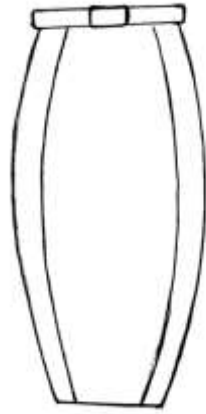


Figure: 23

11.6. Construction of skirt

- **Construction Of A – Line Skirt**

Measurements

Length: 20”

Waist: 26”

Seat: 36

Belt width: 1 ½ “

INSTRUCTION FOR DRAFTING

Front

Square line from A, fold at A-B.

$A-B = \frac{3}{4}$ inch = 0.75 inch.

$B-C = 7$ inch for Seat line.

$B-D = \text{Length less Belt width} + \frac{1}{4}$ inch = 18.75 inch.

$A-E = \frac{1}{4}$ Seat less 1 ½ inch = 7.5 inch.

F is located at 7 inch from E and $\frac{1}{4}$ seat less $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from C.

Join E - F and produce G.

$E-G = D-B + \frac{1}{2}$ inch = 18.75 inch + $\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 19.25 inch.

Shape D-G.

$B-H = \frac{1}{4}$ Waist + $\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 7 inch.

Shape H-F, B-H as shown.

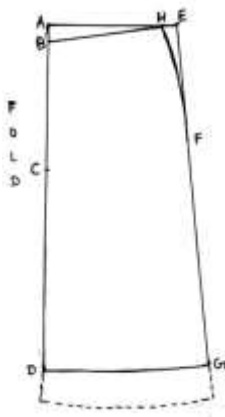


Figure : 24 Diagram of A – line skirt Front Part

Back

Square line from A, fold at A – D.

A-B = $\frac{3}{4}$ inch = 0.75.

B-C = 7 inch for 5 seat line.

B-D = Length; less Belt width + $\frac{1}{4}$ inch = 18.75 inch.

A-E = $\frac{1}{4}$ Seat + $\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 9.5 inch, Either 5 cm more than A-E of Front.

F is located 7 inch From E and $\frac{1}{4}$ seat plus 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from C.

Join E –F and produce G.

E-G = B-D + $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Shape D-G.

B-H = Same as B-H of front + 2 inch = 9 inch.

Shape H-F.

B-I = $\frac{1}{4}$ Waist + $\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 7 inch.

Divide B-H in 3 equal parts B-J , J-K , K-H.

Take darts at J and K keeping the width equal to half of I and H and the Length upto 4 inch.

Keep 2 inch below G-D of front and back for interns

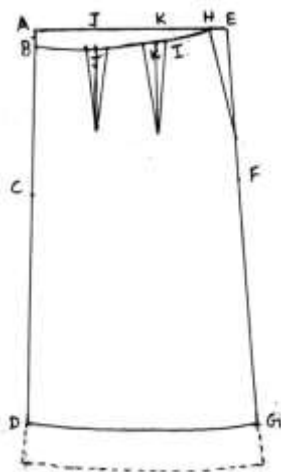


Figure : 25 Diagram of A – line skirt Back part

Belt

Belt is made from canvas (interfacing). Cut canvas in single piece as follow, While cutting fabric for belt $\frac{1}{4}$ inch extra fabric for seam allowance.

Square line from A.

A-B = 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

A-C = and B-D = Same as Waist.

Keep E to F 2 inch extra at C-D.

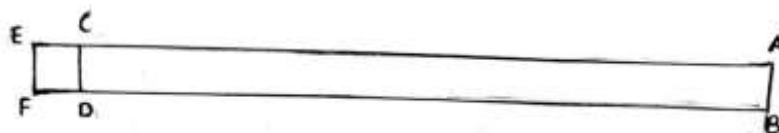
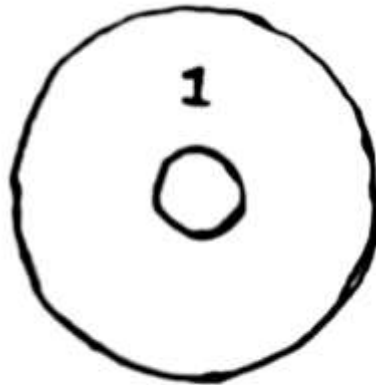


Figure: 26

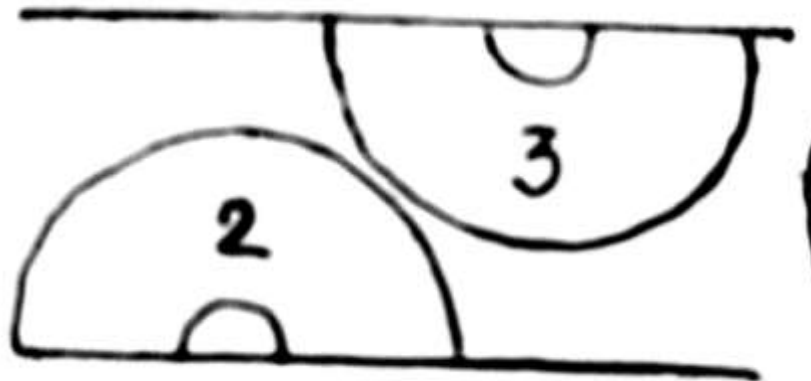
- **CONSTRUCTION OF UMBRELLA SKIRT**

Umbrella skirt cut in a circular way.

(Figure: 27, 28)

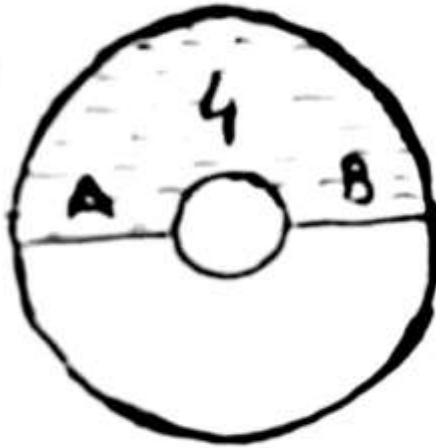


Generally it is cut without circumference.

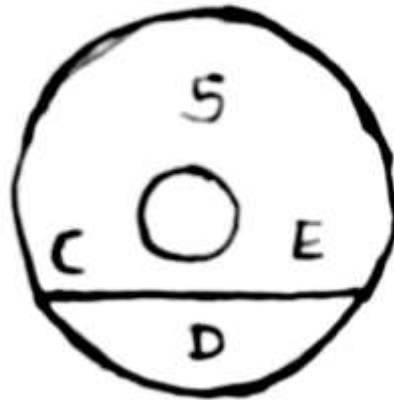


It may be cut in two pieces, for want of sufficient width of cloth.

(Figure. : 29 , 30) :



Joined together at A-B.



To make enough width, it can also be cut by joining the material at one side. Before cutting the side opening it should be joined at the back side.

Measurements

Skirt length: 17 inch.

Waist: 25 inch.

Belt width: 2 inch.

Folding the material to make eight layers: This fold is used for drafting material in a circular way like an Umbrella skirt.

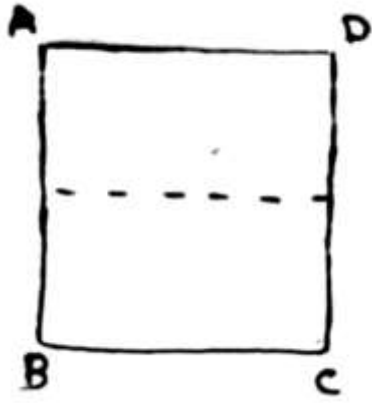


Figure: 31



Figure: 32

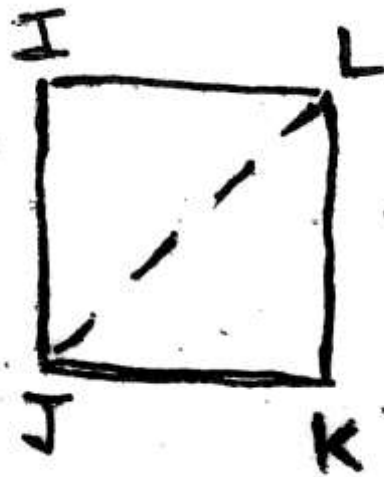


Figure: 33



Figure: 34

INSTRUCTION FOR DRAFTING

Draw diagram on an 8 layer fold. Take A-B-C-D Of the required measures. Fold it twice , making ¼ of original size, as shown in I-J-K-L. To get an eight layer fold, J-L-K , finally fold diagonally at L-I.

Square line from A.

A-B = One sixth waist less ¼ inch = 1/6 waist = 4.16 inch – ¼ inch (0.25 cm) = 3.91 inch.

Shape B-C with A-B radius is same as A to B.

B-D = Full length less Belt width plus ¼ inch = 17 inch – 15 inch + ¼ inch = 15.25 inch.

Shape D-E with A-D Radius.

Keep about ¾ inch below D-G, for inside turning.

After cutting on lines B-C and D-E, unfold cloth will; It look like a circle.

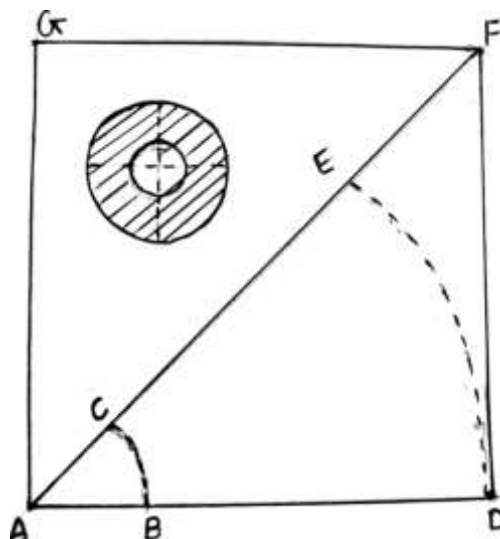


Figure: 35 , Diagram of full Umbrella skirt

11.7 Types of Skirts For Different Body Types

- **PEAR – SHAPED :-**
High - waisted, Pencil, and Denim skirts look good on this kind of body shape. You can wear structured tops and skirts made of light fabrics to create a balance.
- **APPLE –SHAPED :-**
Apple body types are quite similar to pear – shaped bodies, except that your shoulders are slightly broader and proportionate to your lower body. A – Line, maxi, wrap-around and pleated skirts will look lovely on this body shape. Let the tops be simple and without too much overlay.
- **HOURGLASS :-**
If you are a Hourglass figured divas, you know that anything looks supremely stylish on you. And Pencil skirts look exceptionally good on you. If you want to add some flare below your hips, A – line and skater skirts are same great option.
- **RECTANGLE :-**
Maxi or Pleated skirts are great for this body type. Since your upper and lower body are almost proportional, straight cuts will look nice on you. However, if you want to create an illusion of curves, go with tops these are relatively light and breezy, especially when you are opting for flared patterns.
- **PETITE :-**
Petite body frames are similar to Hurglass shaped. However, the trick is to add a little definition to accentuate your curves. Pleated, A – line, and flared skirts will do just that .Make sure to avoid skirts that stop at your claves.

11.8 Check Your Progress

11.8.1 Questions – Answers:

- 1. Write some points about skirt.-**

2. Give the basic information about skirt history.

3. Give the name different type of skirts.

4. Give the information below:

- **Pleated skirt**

- **A-Line skirt**

5. Which type of skirt is suitable for Hurglass body type?

11.8.2 Multiple choice questions.

1. Which type of skirts comes without elastic?
A) A-line skirt
B) Wrap around skirt
C) Maxi skirt
D) Ball gown skirt
2. High – waisted skirts look good on which type of body shape?
A) Hurglass

- B) Rectangle
 - C) Pear shaped
 - D) Petite
3. In south Asia and South East Asia which type of lower dress worn most?
- A) Maxi skirts
 - B) Frocks
 - C) Skater skirts
 - D) Lungi, lehngaha, sarong.

11.8.3 Fill in the Blanks:

1. Skirts were worn since _____ time.
2. Skirt is a part of uniform for girls in schools in _____ centuries.
3. _____ skirt is part of uniform for girls in schools.

11.9 LET – US – SUM –UP

Skirts play a major role in various ladies fashion garments. If a body is attached to a skirt it becomes a frock. Skirts may be classified as either plain skirts, flared skirts, pleated skirts, umbrella skirts and any other, or according to the length. In fashion, skirts are always stand in a line in varieties of a way. Female at every age select a skirt according the type of flare.

11.10 Key Words

- Sleek – Smooth, Silky, Polished
- Hurglass –Well proportioned
- Petite –Small , Slight little , Small - boned
- Pear shaped – Egg shaped
- Proportionate – Balanced , Symmetrical
- Minimal – Very little, Smallest amount of
- Prehistoric – Outdated , Earliest

11.11 Some Useful Books:

4. Zarpkar K,(2007,"Zarpkar System Of Cutting", Published by : Navneet Publication India Ltd., Dantali Gujarat.)
5. Padmavati.B,(2010,"Couture and Fashion Drafting" Published by: ATLANTIC Publishers & Distributers (P)LTD,New Delhi)
6. www.40plusstyle.com

Answers:

11.8.1 Question - Answers

1. A skirt is one piece of garment that can transform your look instantly. It has the power to change the vibe of your outfit to reflect your mood. There are so many types of skirts for everybody type and occasion. A skirt can be a draped garment made out of a single piece of fabric (such as pareos), but most skirts are fitted to the body at the waist or hips and fuller below, with the unless introduced by means of darts, gores, pleats, or panels.

2. Skirts were worn since prehistoric times. They were the simplest way to cover the lower body. Pants were not worn for a very long time. Skirts were the Standard attire for men and women in all ancient cultures in the Near East and Egypt. Around 2,130 BC, during the Old Kingdom of Egypt, men wore wraparound skirts (kilts) known as the shendyt. They were made of a rectangular piece of cloth wrapped around the lower body and tied on front. By the middle Kingdom of Egypt, longer skirts, reaching from the waist to ankles and sometimes hanging from the armpits, became fashionable. During the new Kingdom of Egypt, kilts with pleated triangular cloth whose ends were fastened with cord ties, were worn. The lungi, length, kanga and sarong worn in South Asia and Southeast Asia, and the kilt worn in Scotland and Ireland. The pleated tartan skirt has been a component of girls' school uniforms since the early twentieth century in UK, in the 21st century; skirt has become part of western dress code for women and was worn as business casual and office wear, and also as sportswear.

3. A line skirt, Pleated skirt , Wrap around skirt , Ball gown skirt , Hoop skirts , Pencil skirt ,Mini skirt ,Maxi skirt , Skater skirt

4.

- **PLEATED SKIRTS :-**

When pleats are used in skirt, it becomes a pleated skirt. Pleated skirts usually comes in lighter fabrics like organza, silk, and satin. Because thicker fabrics can make the pleats balloon out and give them an awkward shape. In this style the fabric around the waist is gathered and sewn to create pleats.

- **A – LINE SKIRTS :-**

A – Line skirts usually knee – length but come in all sizes. They are perfect for parties. While the waistline remains straight, the hemline broadens a little as it moves down.

4. Pencil skirts look exceptionally good on Hurglass body shape. And also A – line and skater skirts are same great option.

11.8.2 Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (D)

11.8.3 Fill in the blanks

1. Prehistoric

2. Early Twentieth Century

3. Pleated skirt

UNIT. 12: COMMON FITTING PROBLEMS

12.0 OBJECTIVES 12.1 INTRODUCTION

12.2 GARMENT FITTING PROBLEM AND REASON

- 1. MEASUREMENT MISTAKE**
- 2. BODY OBSERVATION**
- 3. DRAFTING**
- 4. MISTAKE IN LAYOUT**
- 5. MISTAKE IN CUTTING AND STITCHING**
- 6. DARTS , PLEATS , TUCKS**
- 7. MISTAKE IN JOINING THE BALANCE MARKS**
- 8. STITCHING METHOD OF GARMENT NOT ACCORDING TO THE QUALITY OF CLOTH**
- 9. LINNIG AND INTERLINING USE**
- 10. MAKING GARMENT WITHOUT TRIAL**
- 11. PRESSING MISTAK**

2.3 ISSUES RELATED FITTING AND SIZING OF THE READYMADE GARMENTS.

- SIZING**
- BODY VARIATION**
- SIZE INDICATION METHOD**

12.4 FITTING PROBLRMS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF GARMENTS.

- BLOUSES AND DRESSES PULLING ACROSS THE CHEST AREA**
- NECK LINE DOES NOT LAY FLAT**
- PANT AND SKINNY JEANS PULLING SIDEWAYS**
- SEAM RIPS AT THE ARMHOLE**
- SLEEVES FEEL TIGHT AND PULL THE GARMENT ACROSS THE UPPER BACK AND SHOULDERS**
- SKIRTS RIDING UP WHEN MOVING OR WALKING**

12.5 CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

12.6 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

12.7 Key words

12.8 LET – US – SOME UP

12.9 SOME USEFULL BOOKS

ANSWERS:

12.0 OBECRIVES

- Understand the students about fitting problems.
- Aware the students regarding reasons for occurring problems.
- To understand students regarding solutions of problematic fitting.

12.1 INTRODUCTION

The success of your garments is depends on its great fit. A well fitted garment is neither too tight nor too loose, and seam lines should be follow the general silhouette of the body. Fitting problems in garments are most important problem, because by wearing unfitted garments you do not felt comfortable. And the comfortness is the most important thing in dressing.

If after wearing garments it does not show any wrinkles, unnecessary fullness, than it is proper fitted garment. And it is very important because clothes are not only for protect or covering the human body but it also has the social and emotional aspects attached to them. The main concern of customers is to purchase garments which have fashionable and proper fitting. The cuts and styles of the clothes we buy is important, but a proper fitting according to the body structure is more important in taking decision for buying.

For ready – made garments good fitting is most important criteria for customer to taking decision for buying. When a particular garment is purchased or rejected, it is decided on the basis of its fitting. And the satisfaction of customers depends upon the designing, style and most important is the size and fitting and quality of the garment. Even if the garment made with high quality fabric and with latest style or finishing, it would not enough for the customer to motivate to buy the garment without proper fit. So, the solution in ready – made garments is that the producer should collect the data on age, body structure, etc. Data should be collected by sample survey method.

Customers, designers, pattern makers, graders all have their different perceptions about fit. Designers have idea about designs, size body dimension that match with outfit, and it will give perfection to customer. Pattern makers try to maintain this look on the bodies. And customers have their personal perception about which size gives them better look with comfort. For industries styles, designs, material, and production method used, all these criteria plays important role in fitting. Each style have relationship with body and size. Some styles with marginal difference can fit on many bodies. Same as some stretchable material can fit a wider range of body.

12.2 GARMENT FITTING PROBLEM AND REASON:-

1. MEASUREMENT MISTAKE :-

While taking measurements sometimes lack of alertness from either tailor or customer can make mistake. Sometimes taking instance measurements may shrink one's chest or breast, may also do error.

2. BODY OBSERVATION :-

Even sometime taking measurements, overview must be thrown on the body structure slightly which customer does not notice. It must be observed that where to kept fullness much or less. And that is depended on body observation, which should be noted down in book.

3. DRAFTING :-

Drafting may be made according to body measurements or observation. At this time remarks given in note book at different column should be seen properly...Ex.:- in case of bent shoulder, sometime defect in legs. So, for this kind of problem body observation may be helpful in drafting.

4. MISTAKE IN LAYOUT :-

While making the layout if the print position was not kept in mind than the problem may create in next step or making the garment. And by this mistake garment shall be prepared in short size.

5. MISTAKE IN CUTTING AND STITCHING :-

Cloth cutting should be properly set after making layout. Even sometimes if the pattern or layout is correct but cutting is done carelessly. Same as while stitching if cloth parts have not been properly adjusted and stitched; in that case customer will feel uncomfortable to wear clothes.

6. DARTS , PLEATS , TUCKS :-

If darts, pleats, tucks, are not taken properly, garment will become tight. Therefore the margin of darts, pleats, and tucks must be kept properly.

7. MISTAKE IN JOINING THE BALANCE MARKS :-

If the clothe parts are not joined with match of balance marks may create mistake in making garment. And this will make fitting problems.

8. STITCHING METHOD OF GARMENT NOT ACCORDING TO THE QUALITY OF CLOTH

The cloth made by tailor should not be very loose or very tight fitted. This kind of mistake must not be done by the tailor, and if it is happened than customer shall feel that the tailor has not made the

proper cloth for him or her. And after wearing this type of garment anyone can feel uneasy or uncomfortable.

9. LINNIG AND INTERLINING USE

Colour of lining and interlining should be match with the main garment, and the fabric of lining and interlining and main garment also match. If the quality of both fabrics are different than it will create the problem in appearance, it looks loose or creasing shape in garment , **Ex.**, The original fabric is silk and the lining is cotton .In such case original cloth shall not appear nice. So, we should keep in mind all this reasons, that can help us about the appearance of garment, or causes a big harm the garment is unstitched and prepare again.

10. MAKING GARMENT WITHOUT TRIAL

It is necessary to take trial of garment before completing .Because, if the garment made without trial, it is possible that its beauty, shape and finishing shall be affected. If at the unfinished stage taking trial can give us confidence for stitching it, or completing it. Some abnormal body structure must to take trial, which is very important for the all three criteria.

11. PRESSING MISTAKES

A slight pressing mistake causes a big disturbance to the shape of the garment. Therefore pressing must be done carefully. Because if pressing done with carefully, or properly, sometimes we can correct the wrong shape .And it has been said, “Pressing is an art which gives a beauty, fitness and clarity.”

12.3 ISSUES RELATED FITTING AND SIZING OF THE READYMADE GARMENTS:

- **SIZING :-**

Before producing ready – made garments in bulk, every brand take an examines the general types of fitting and sizing that could be given for particular set of population .The main concern of the manufactures about fit issues is which size should be made and how they are to be labeled. At an international level it is not possible to adopt particular sizing criteria for the garments of men, women and children. And therefore the manufactures set the standard sizes according to their customer database and the information of the retail shops. Customers dissatisfied due to standard sizing difference from one brand to another brand.

Ready – made garment measurements are considered for fixing the standard sizing, like Length, waist, and chest measurements are based on garment type. Ex. Kurtis chest

measurement is the main decisive factor for fixing the size, whereas for trousers it is the waist measurements. Generally in ready-made garments there are 4 main size labels available ,S (small),M (medium) , L (large) , XL(extra large).

To achieve better size in ready garments, it should defined specifically for different countries, different region. Sizing parameters depends also on the style or type of garment. This would roll out better customer satisfaction, boosting the sales.

- **BODY VARIATION:-**

The standard sizing should prepare according to the age groups and sexes. According to the bust, waist, hips, and stomach measurements body type have been classified as different body shapes, like pear, spoon, diamond, apple, triangle, inverted triangle shaped. Due to the distribution of flesh and fat in person body, such classification is there. Despite of prepare standard size charts , the problem of perfect or exact fit going to remain in readymade garments.

- **SIZE INDICATION METHOD:-**

Generally in readymade garments contain a size label, so that customers can pick the garments according to their preferred size and fitting. And these sizes are in form of a letter or number, like S, M, L, XL, XXL, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, etc. These size label indicates the same size of different brands differ in fit and size. Sometimes it is irritating effect on the customers that size labels displayed together also differ in some proportion in sizes.

12.4 FITTING PROBLEMS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF GARMENTS FITT

- **BLOUSES AND DRESSES PULLING ACROSS THE CHEST AREA :**

It is most often caused by the lack of bust darts at the garment's side seams. Bust darts are produced by sewing in excess fabric on a garment into triangle shapes.

To create 3 – dimensional shape around a women's bust area, bust darts added horizontally from side seam inwards. If bust darts are missing, in a form – fitting garment the design will often pull across the chest area, and not only create fitting issues, but also causing aesthetic inconsistencies.

One of the main reasons the manufactures avoid the bust darts is due to cost of production. It simply cost more money to add the extra steps of marking and sewing the darts. However darts are important or essential in providing the correct fit and comfort in

form – fitting woven styles. In woven clothing, when a blouse is buttoned all the way up, the front part pulls across the chest from a gap where the buttons close at the bust area. And most commonly a woven garments pulling horizontally across the chest area with button down blouses. And unfortunately this fit issue cannot be fixed once the garment is completed. It is impossible to add darts afterwards.

- **NECK LINE DOES NOT LAY FLAT**

Neckline that does not lay can be the most common cause of poorly fitting garment. Sometimes too much excess fabric at the upper back which cause the back line to open up, or the front part of the garment doesn't have the proper darts to keep the front neckline flat. It is happened because of the top of the garment having a wider proportion than appropriate design. A faulty neckline can also stem anywhere from the being too low and not having enough dart support on the front and back of the garment. And there is no easy fix for a loose neckline. You can hide this malfunction by layering style process. **Ex.** If a blouse or dress has a neckline that does not lay flat, at that time you can simply layering with a cardigan which can distract for malfunction neckline.

- **PANT AND SKINNY JEANS PULLING SIDEWAYS**

If a pant leg's side seams are not aligning straight and twisting towards the front that creating an uncomfortable fit. It may possible that you have experience this type of fitting issue. And it is because of wrong cutting (not according to the grain line of). This issue can also occurs in mass production. Due to how fabric layers are aligned on the cutting table or fabric itself is woven. Cutting sewing patterns off grain is a common occurrence with less expensive clothing items that are manufactured in very large quantities. And it is due to less control over each fabric layer's grain.

There is a styling option for pants or blouse with side seam twist in one direction creating fit issues; you can try cuffing the button to hide this malfunction.

- **SEAM RIPS AT THE ARMHOLE**

This issue caused by the sleeve seam itself not being stretched enough in sewing process to allow for more flexibility during wear. If blouse or dress rips soon after it is worn a few times, it does not mean that the entire garment is low quality and not constructed durably. The underarm seam requires some special treatment in the sewing process. Our arms accommodate with sleeve of dresses or tops move a lot during the day.

When sleeve is attached to the garment, most curved seam parts need to be pulled slightly in stitching machine. When seam is in its natural, relaxed state, the non-stretch thread allows more flexibility. While adding stretch feature during the stitching process you can re-sew the underarm seam. To prevent the stitch from snapping again during future wear to stretch the armhole seam slightly.

- **SLEEVES FEEL TIGHT AND PULL THE GARMENT ACROSS THE UPPER BACK AND SHOULDERS**

If the ease across the upper back or the garment or the proper back darts are not correct then this fitting issue happened. And the upper back part is a tricky in human body to fit. While patterning and sewing a garment the upper back part has to accommodate arm movement. It should work hand in hand with the fit and shape of the armholes. If it seems to feel tight in sleeves during movement, the issue that has to do with the lacking enough room for movement in upper back. And if sleeves feel tight or pull towards the back, it can be fixed by realizing the armhole seam a bit in to create more room for movement. It is quite possible the solving fit problem that is caused early in the construction stage leaves very little room for fixing options when garment is completed. Sometimes you own a blouse, or dress that has this kind of particular issue, and you are in love with the design despite the fit problem, at that time move up a size and see if it offers a fix. Either try a different size or simply replace the garment it is less time consuming sometimes.

- **SKIRTS RIDING UP WHEN MOVING OR WALKING**

It is a very common issue in pencil skirts or woven skirts that are generally more form-fitting. Especially when walking or moving around, it can signify an issue with waist darts. And sometimes it happens because of wearing wrong fit or size for body type. When wearing a skirt, if it hikes up, it is possible to move up a size and the issue will be fixed. When shopping bring a few sizes into the trial room and see that which one will actually be good fitted. Darts have a significant importance at the waist just as much as they do at the bust area. Darts play a key role in achieving the proper 3 dimensional fit around the human form. If darts do not take enough excess fabric to accommodate the curves of the hips part properly, then skirts ride up the hips during movement. When the darts are deep and constructed properly, a pencil skirt or form fitting dress should not ride up even if it is a bit tighter in fit. Waist darts on the skirt are generally longer in the back and shorter in the front. And the back darts play a key role in fit and comfort of a form fitting woven dress or skirt. If back waist darts are taken properly, then form –

fitting garments should normally during the movement at all, unless the other fitting issues associated with it. Before making final purchase, it is better to take few steps in taking dressing room and test how well a form – fitting dress or skirt holds up during movement.

➤ **Pictures shows fitting problem**

1. Very common problem in men's jacket, wrinkles under armscyes in back side, Which can solved by taking in a larger seam allowance at shoulder and redrawing complete armseye.



Figure: 1



Figure: 2

2. The another very common problem in men's jacket is wrinkles below the neckline. For solving this problem usually smooth tucks taking up the excess across area , this tucks must be made in muslin shell, and the shell is used as a pattern to cut out the garment fabric.



Figure: 3



Figure: 4

3. Never alter center front line or corner back line .To adjust fit from the side or silhouette seams is easier and more accurate. Take ½ inch on each side seam allowance without destroying the line of the garment. This would give 2 inches in all for skirt and 2 inches all for the bodice for adjustments in fit.



Figure: 5

4. Winkles below the bustline dart comes when the shell has excess ,they can be taken up into the dart. The result of a bustline that is too large for the dart needs a larger dart.



Figure: 6

5. If the bustline darts just need a slight change , they can be redrawn as in below figure and the seam lines can be corrected.



Figure: 6



Figure: 7

6. For correcting too shorter muslin bodice an extra piece of fabric can be set in.



Figure: 8



Figure: 9

7. Due to a swayback excess fabric can be taken up into a smooth tuck. As shown below figure, the tuck should be precise and gradual.

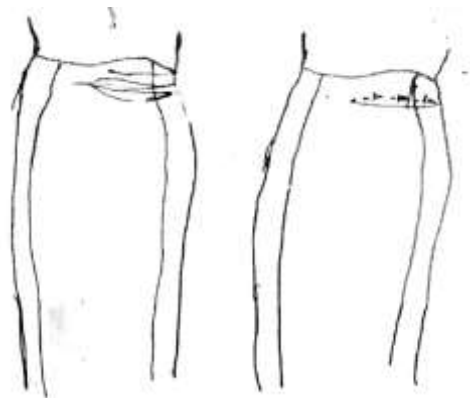


Figure10, 11

8. A gradual tuck to the silhouette seams balance the bodice length when the front of muslin bodice is too long and the back is normal.



Figure: 12

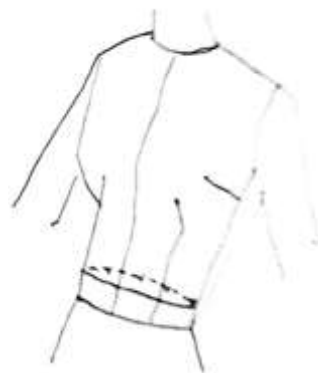


Figure : 13

9. Excess fabric below the neckline is also a common fitting problem. To solve this problem taking up this excess into a smooth tuck. But the tuck must be made in muslin shell and transferred to the garment fabric.



Figure: 14



Figure: 15

10. The below figure shows that the one shoulder is lower than the other. To solve this problem a little extra padding not only takes

up the wrinkles but makes the shoulder areas appear normal.

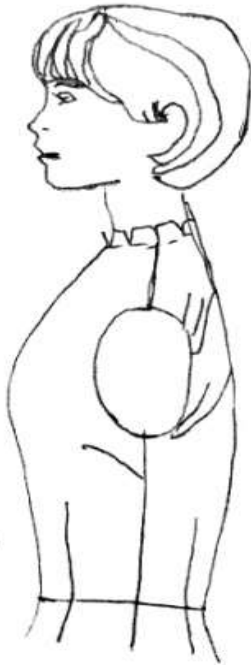


Figure: 16



Figure: 17

11. Always sew the crotch of pants in the direction shown in below figure.

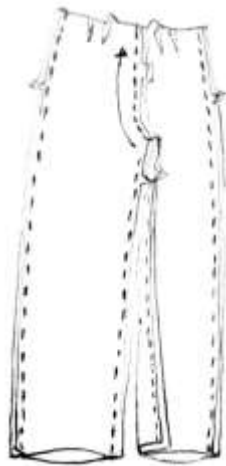


Figure: 18

12. Never sew it in the direction shown below figure.



Figure: 19

13. Unexpected wrinkles appear, if the important technique is not sew correctly, as shown below figure.

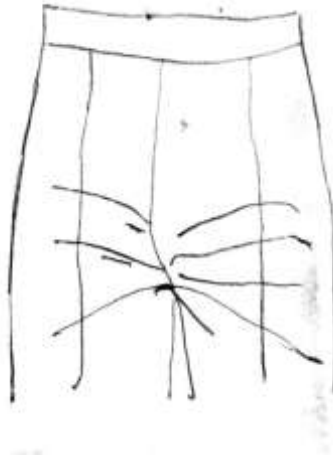


Figure: 20

14. To put one pant leg inside of the other with the right sides together and stitch the crotch seam in one stitching line, is the easiest method, as shown in below given figure.

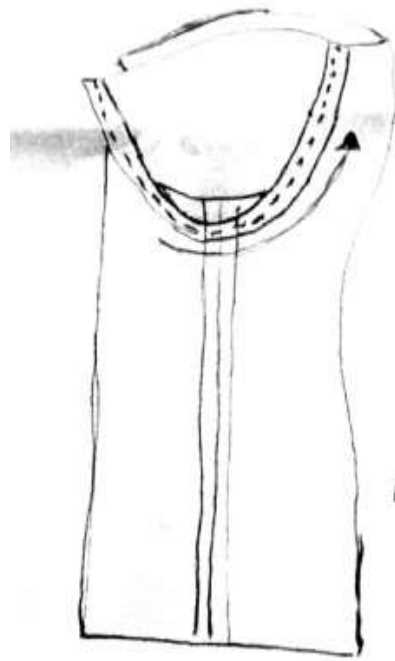


Figure: 21

15. The use of smooth tucks with gradual precision ,it can take up wrinkles in areas which adjustment in silhouette seams cannot fit. Muslin shell must be made for a perfect fit. The center back seam of pants can be use for alterations. This is very general fitting rule.



Figure: 22

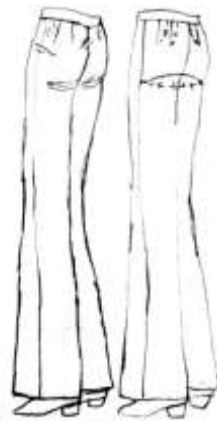


Figure: 23

16. A slanted hem line covers the hill in the back and leaves the front hem line free from wrinkles as shown in below given figure.



Figure: 24

12.5 CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

1. Enlisting garments fitting problems and its reasons.

- 2. Give reasons for found pulling off the pants and skinny jeans sideways .

3. How to solve problems occurring in wrinkles in back of the men's jackets?

12.5 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1.) The success of garment depends on its _____ .
 - A. Great fit
 - B. Colour
 - C. Dye
 - D. None of above
- 2.) The producers of ready – made garments should collect the data on
 - A. Age
 - B. Body structure
 - C. Fashion
 - D. All of above
- 3.) Body types have been classified as different body shapes, like....
 - A. Pear shape
 - B. Spoon shape
 - C. Diamond shape
 - D. Apple shape
 - E. All of above
- 4.) How can we distract malfunction Neckline?
 - A. Piping on neckline.
 - B. By add some jewelry.
 - C. By Wearing a cardigan or jacket.
 - D. None of above.
- 5.) Skirts riding up when_____.
 - A. Sitting.
 - B. Walking and Moving.
 - C. Standing
 - D. None of above

Key words

Snapping: Break, Separate, Spilt

Prevent: Stop, Avert

Movement: motion, move

Precision: correctness, accuracy

Inconsistencies: incompatible with, different to, in disagreement with

Shell: cover, armour

LET – US – SOME UP

In to days era everybody wants a comfortable fit. Fitting problems occurs by many ways and due to faulty measurement, defect in figure, faulty fabric direction, mistake in cutting and any other. This chapter is helps us to direct

solution towards common fitting problems and to save wastage of money, time and profile of designer and tailor. This chapter gives good tips for common fitting problem.

SOME USEFULL BOOKS:

1. Lewise . V,(1984 “Comparative Clothing Construction Techniques“ Published by :Surjeet Publication, Delhi)
2. www.doinaalexai.com

ANSWERS:

1.2.4:-

Ans.1

1. Measurements mistakes
2. Body observation
3. Drafting
4. Mistake in Layout
5. Mistake in cutting and stitching
6. Darts, Pleats , Tucks
7. Mistake in joining the balance marks
8. Stitching method of Garment not according to the quality of cloth
9. Lining and Interlining
10. Making garment without trial
11. Pressing mistakes

Ans.2

If a pant leg's side seams are not aligning straight and twisting towards the front that create an uncomfortable fit. It may possible that you have experience this type of fitting issue. And it is because of wrong cutting (not according to the grain line of).This issue can also occurs in mass production. Due to how fabric layers are aligned on the cutting table or fabric itself is woven. Cutting sewing patterns off grain is a common occurrence with less expensive clothing items that are manufactured in very large quantities. And it is due to less control over each fabric layer's grain.

Ans.3

To solve the wrinkles problem in men's jacket , a smooth tuck made in the muslin shell taking up the excess across that area. Then the shell is used as a pattern to cut out the garment. And the tuck must come to a precise gradual ending.

1.2.5

1. (A) 2. (D)3. (E) 4. (C) 5. (B)

UNIT 13: BASIC MENDING AND REPAIRING

13.0 Objectives

13.1 Introduction

13.2 Mending Kit

13.3 Mending tips

13.4 Basic Stitches for Repairing Clothes

13.5 Repairing Hems by hand

13.6 Simple Fixes and Mending Techniques

13.7 Invisible Mending

13.8 Darning

13.9 Check Your Progress

13.10 Multiple Choice Questions

13.11 Let-Us-Some-Up

13.12 Key Words

13.13 Some Useful Books

Answers

13.0 Objectives

- To understand the process of mending and repairing of clothes.
- Aware the students about increasing life of garments.
- Aware the students about different techniques of mending and repairing.

13.1 Introduction

Mending means repair things by sewing and darning. There are two types of mending cloths. 1.) Repairing by hand, 2.) Repairing by machine. For mending clothes, we should keep some basic tools which are important for mending the clothes. Also there are some basic and special stitches use in repairing clothes like , Running stitch ,Back stitch , Whip Stitch ,Slip stitch etc. By using all these tools, stitches and techniques we can repair our

clothes without replacing it to other new clothes and save the money and time too.

13.2 Mending Kit

An extraordinary spot to begin is assembling some basic materials for a clothing mending kit.

What you will need will contrast depending on the things in your wardrobe, and before you go out to the shops, see what you can discover at home and ask what family or friends have products of. I likewise found various things in operation shops that were very inexpensive. It's ideal to begin with your kit as required items.

Essential items

- Scissors
- Hand Needles
- Seam Ripper
- Thread
- Pins
- Measuring Gauge Or Ruler
- Tailors Chalk Or Soap For Marking Fabric



Figure: 1

- **Scissors**

Included a decent quality pair of scissor that you guarantee are just at any point utilized for sewing. These will be your "great scissors". It's useful to have a little pair of scissors for snipping threads also.

- **Hand needles**

Having a variety of needles will make your mending simpler. Some great needles to incorporate are darning, weaving, chenille and standard sharps. These all have various lengths, thicknesses, levels of sharpness and also varying sizes of eyes available the thread to experience.

Repair needle kit don't have the key needles you require for garments repairing so check what the needles are for before purchasing.

Use of Needle according to the type of fabrics :

- thin delicate fabrics – crewel needle
- thick open-weave – darning needle
- thick fine-weave – chenille needle
- holes in socks, jumpers – darning needle
- seam rips in thin fabrics – crewel needle
- seam rips in thick fabrics – chenille needle
- patching thin fabrics – crewel needle
- patching thick fabrics – chenille needle
- knitted – tapestry needle

- **Thread**

For kit, use an unfilled cotton reel and wound thread in the main shades of wardrobe around the reel. Use thread from mum's sewing supplies to guarantee it was high quality.

A few people prefer polyester thread to be the most suitable for repairing garments because of it's quality yet you can likewise utilize cotton. Transparent thread is also an alternative when you don't have shading that matches the texture you are sewing.

- **Pins**

Regular dressmaker's pins are perfectly satisfactory for most jobs. If you are doing lots of patching, stainless steel pins will be progressively solid and won't rust. For thicker fabrics you could try using safety pins or t-pins (create pins). Guarantee your pins aren't blunt or corroded because this can make harm to fabric you are working with.

- **Seam ripper**

This is a basic thing for cutting and removing stitching.

- **Ruler or sewing check**

A small ruler or a sewing gauge with a sliding marker is significant for making measuring for marking hems, button location and pleats.

- **Tailors chalk/soap**

You can use tailors chalk as a pencil or chalk block for stamping marking hems and stitching. On the other hand a soap can also do a similar activity.

There are different things that may prove to be useful for your repairing that you can include after some time as you need them:

- **Thimble**

Find one that fits in your middle finger and use it to help push through needles when sewing.

- **Safety Pins**

These are extraordinary for emergency or temporary fixes.

- **Needle threader**

This nifty little tool is very good to thread those tiny eyes in certain needles.

- **Fluid fight preventer**

This prevents fraying and unraveling along cut edges of fabric, for example, button holes just as damage area. You can likewise utilize it to control ladders in tights. It's ideal to test it out on a fabric piece before applying to some place where it will be seen.

- **Wax**

A small piece of wax from a used candle can be utilized to drag your thread crosswise over so as to prevent knotting and tangling and make it easier to thread.

- **Buttons, hooks, eyes and snaps**

It is helpful to have a variety of buttons for replacing damaged and lost ones. These can be collected from worn out apparel when reusing, purchased second-hand and collected with new items of dressing along with any thread for darning. Hooks, eyes and snaps are likewise extraordinary for light fabric. An extraordinary spot to keep them is in an old jar.

- **Measuring tape**

A measuring tape with a length of approximately 150cm for body and garments of measurements.

- **Elastic**

You will require elastic if you want to fix items, for example, clothing, tracksuits and night wear. To begin with 6mm versatile is useful for some things.

- **Bodkins**

These are best for re-treading elastic or drawstrings.

- **Snag Repair Needle**

This is a convenient little tool to repair snag in open-weave fabric, particularly in knit. It would appear that a needle without an eye, and the second half is finished so as to grip the thread to be pulled through for mending. Insert the needle into the focal point of the snag and gently push the entire needle through curving somewhat all the while.

- **Fusible web**

This is a non-woven holding agent that comes in the two strips and sheets. It very well may be utilized for retouching a stitch, or fixing an opening with a fix by putting between two layers of fabric with a press cloth on top and after that heating with an iron. Fusible web comes in both black and white just as substantial and light weighted web.

- **Hemming and mending tape**

This has glue on the two sides and secures light to medium weight fabric hems. It can also be used to repairs holes and tears.

- **Iron-on patches and appliqués**

These are both generally used at the outside of garments to fix tears and holes. They are especially useful for children' apparel. An iron-on patch can also be used in the inside of clothing to hold a piece of cloth fabric being utilized as a patch.

- **Pressing cloth**

Have some spotless build up free cloth available when you are fusing fabrics to give protection from the immediate heat and avoid from getting sticky glue on your iron. Pick a natural fiber, for example, cotton or linen. Old cotton sheets work really well for this.

- **Fabric Glue**

Fabric Glue can also be utilized in mix with sewing when applying patches to holes and tears.

- **Darning egg/mushroom**

If you are going to get into darning, at that point it's useful to have a darning egg or mushroom or something you can use instead of one. Before you rush out and get one from an antique store, see what you have around the house.

13.3 Mending tips

For an economical future it's crucial that we restore significant aptitudes, for example, retouching dressing and with this comes the esteeming of materials and apparel that have taken impressive assets to make.

There is proof that hand-sewing is related with the arrival of serotonin in the mind so it is probably going to make you feel great as well.

The main thing you have to choose is if something worth repairing or if there is another alternative for the article of clothing.

Use these stitches on garments:

- Jeans: overcast and backstitch
- Shirt/blouse: running stitch
- Tracksuit: backstitch
- Stretchy fabric: backstitch
- Non-stretchy fabric: running stitch
- T-shirt: backstitch

13.4 Basic Stitches for Repairing Clothes

Sewing may appear one of those interesting, out-dated family tasks that a great many people re-appropriate today. Having a good tailor is a superb thing, but there are clothing repairs and adjustments that are quite easier to do than we think.. If you have popped a button on your shirt, worn out a hem on your jeans or busted a seam in your dress, these five hand sewing techniques can help you to fix things in snap.

- **Running stitch**

The running stitch is the most basic of all hand sewing join and it's what every other type of sewing is dependent on.

- Sew patches onto garments (like when the knees go out in your jeans)
- Repair a seam toward the finish of a trouser leg or the arm of a coat
- Re-attach a strap or other piece of fabric back to the main piece

All you need is a needle and some threads. When you have your needle double thread, make certain to knot the end and you're prepared to sew.

When you're set, a running line will have a similar appearance on the two sides of the joined fabrics.

- **Back stitch**

The back stitch is a advanced variety of the simple running line where you continually take one step back and two steps forward along your stitch line. The back stitch is too strong and flexible stitch for repairing areas of high wear and tear. A back fasten is perfect for:

- Re-attaching zippers where the seam has come undone
- Repairing tears or places where the fabric is starting to unwind

Generally a running join would do the job , a back stitch can be used. It's more stronger and will presumably last longer, yet it takes more time to sew (particularly in case you're new to sewing). With a back stitch, one side will resemble a basic running stitch; however the other will have a line of overlapping stitches.

- **Whip stitch**

The whip stitch is quite more complicated; however it might be much more useful than the basic running stitch. You can fix the pillows and pillow case by using whip stitch. And also couch cushions and any other thing that is busted open at the seam. You need matching threads for sewing the fabric because the thread will be visible.

- **Slip stitch**

The slip stitch can quit close to seams and holes simply like a whip stitch, however the stitch itself won't be visible. Unfortunately, it's also the toughest stitch to master on this list. Remember that it's not going to be as strong as a whip stitch, so it should just be utilized to repair small holes and tears. Also it's ideal if you use the matching thred with the fabric colour. If you have the patience to develop your skill, the slip stitch can make apparel issues literally disappear.

- **Sewing on Button**

Last, but not least, knowing how to sew a button back on, or include an extra button, can be truly helpful.

It doesn't take long to learn, and once you know how, it will stay with you. In case you're experiencing difficulty with it, you can utilize a toothpick to enable you to sit the button appropriately. Now there's no need to go and purchase new garments since you realize how to replace button on your clothing and jackets, fix undone hems and repair tears or busted seams.

13.5 Repairing Hems by hand

Sewing abilities will open up an entirely different world for your design closet particularly when it comes to clothing swaps and operation shop finds. For woven fabrics finished with a seam or binding use blind stitch as this is relatively visible from the right side of the fabric. You can likewise utilize iron-on segments of fusible webbing on some fabrics. Make sure you protect your iron-board and iron by utilizing a piece of cotton fabric underneath and over the tear as you iron.

13.6 Simple Fixes and Mending Techniques

Here are a few common damages that are easily fixed. Make sure to use mending materials that are equal or similar to the garment's fiber content and weight.

1. Restore with felting

Select a wool yarn that matches the fabric's colour, at that point unravel and pull it separated to create loose fibers. Place a piece of ethafoam under the hole. Use a felting needle from the fabric's right side to work the filaments into the material. Trim and keep on working match the filaments until they match the surface.

- Repair small holes in wool fabric with felting.



Figure: 2

Feel wool yarn into the hole until it gets smooth with the fabric's surface.



Figure: 3
A contrasting color yarn was used for visibility



Figure: 4

2. Repair holes from pulled-through buttons

Make a fabric fix slightly smaller than the button. Use a similar fabric, equivalent to or lighter in weight than the piece of clothing. Baste the patch to the garment's back side or between a facing and the outer fabric. Work machine darning or hand running stitches crosswise over and slightly patch sewing through the patch and the piece of clothing. Reattach the button with a reinforcing button underneath that slightly bigger than the patch. Fix tears and tiny holes from pulled-through buttons with a small patch.

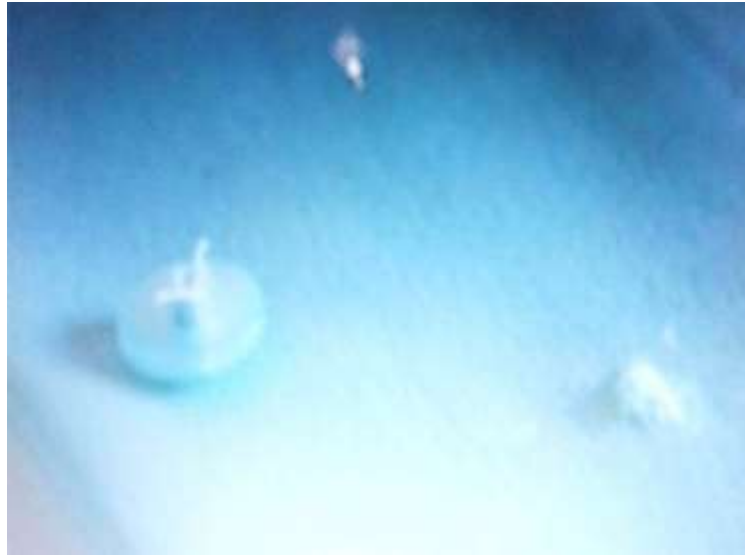


Figure: 5

A contrasting color patch was used for visibility.

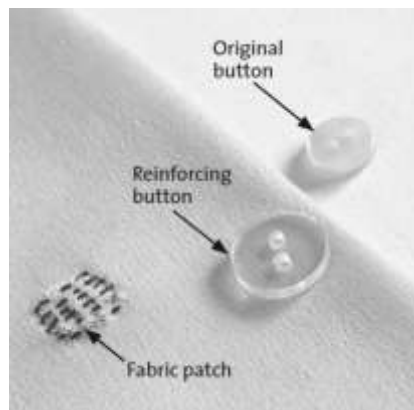


Figure: 6

2. Close split seams

Working on the garment's wrong side, press the seam closed. Trim any loose threads. Replace the seamline's missing stitches with a machine stitch, or hand backstitches, that equivalents the original seam's stitch length. Cover existing stitches; take care to sew through the original holes. Press the seam back to its original finished position. Carefully re-sew split seams.



Figure: 7

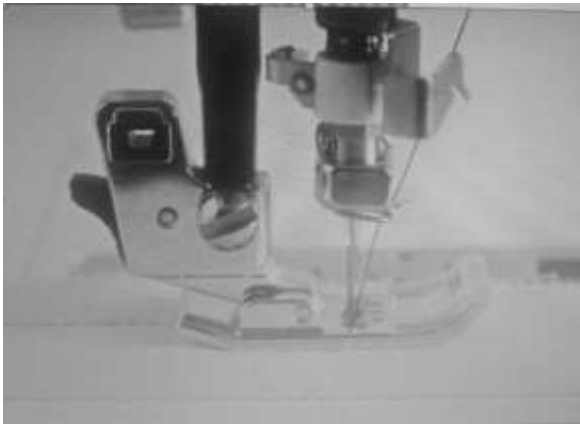


Figure: 8

To close split seams, follow the exact stitching line by sewing in the original holes.

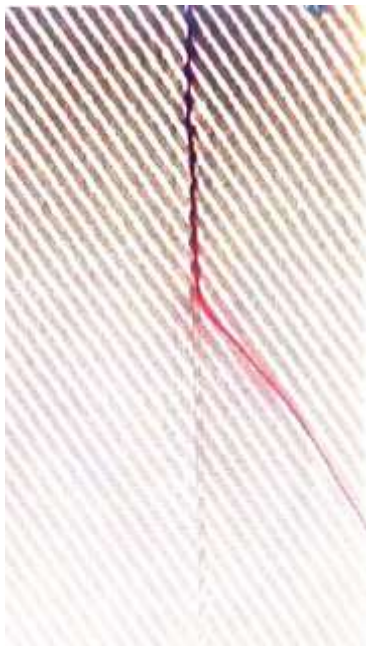


Figure: 9

4. Fix drooping sleeve hems on bag-lined jackets

If a coat or jacket sleeve hem isn't attached to the fashion fabric, it will eventually droop. To fix this, release the lining, and press out wrinkles on the fashion fabric. Return the garment sleeve or hem to its original right position, and gently press and stitch the hem allowance in the right place using a catch stitch. At that point press the lining to remove wrinkles, and return it to its right position. Use blind stitches to reattach it, ensuring there is a fold at the bottom for ease. Press gently.

Drooping bag-lined sleeve hems can be re-pressed and sewn.



Figure: 10

Press and then sew the garment with hand catch stitching



Figure: 11

5. Re-stitch a worn buttonhole

Trim any loose thread or frayed fabric. Baste a small matching fabric to patch that is equivalent to or lighter in weight than the piece of clothing under the worn buttonhole. Use thread that matches the fabric, work neat rows of small running stitches through all layers over the patch. Re-stitch the buttonhole through the patch, overlapping the previous stitching. In the case of sewing by hand, cut open the buttonhole before sewing, if sewing by machine, re-cut the buttonhole after it is sewn.

Worn buttonholes can be re-stitched.

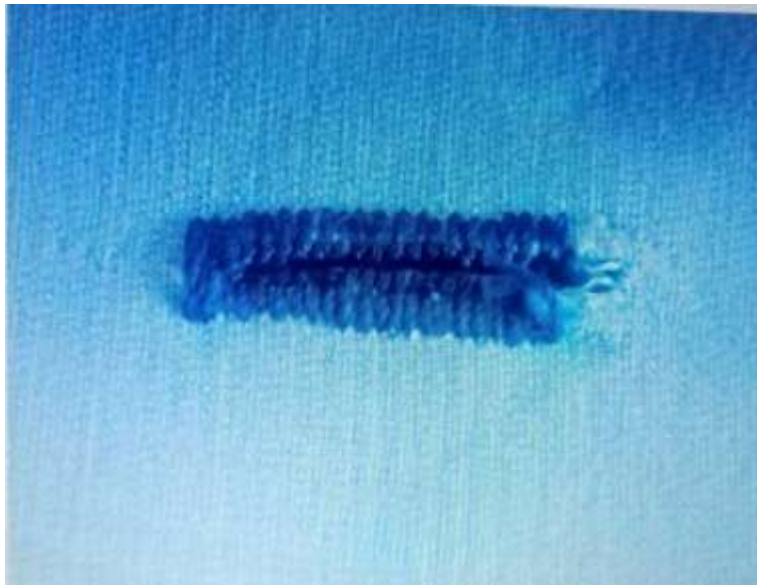


Figure: 12

Baste a fabric patch behind the garment, and then re-stitch the buttonhole.

13.7 Invisible Mending

Invisible mending is a sophisticated weaving method comprising in rebuilding the fabric of a damaged garment or upholstery, following damage caused for example by a snag, burn, or accidental scissor cut.

In such an incident, both the warp and the weft of fabric may have been damaged. Invisible mending is the recreation of both the warp and weft using a long needle. The mender garners, the material the repair by picking all the essential weft from the stitch, and the warp from the extra fabric within longitudinal seams. The mender will remake the warp and weft to match the original weave exactly. After this is done and the garment has been pressed, the repaired part will be imperceptible outside of the fabric, however on the reverse side the restored area will be marked by long hanging threads where the re-weaving was finished. These hanging threads occur because (unlike in darning work) invisible mending is managed without attaching, in case it deforms the fabric.

Up until the 1970s, invisible mending was basic practice, however it has now turned into a fine art related with woven artwork weaving. In any case, it is a service that is still given by dry cleaners.

Invisible mending is work serious and very time consuming and it might now and then be less expensive to replace garment. Menders were generally ladies until the craft started to disappear.

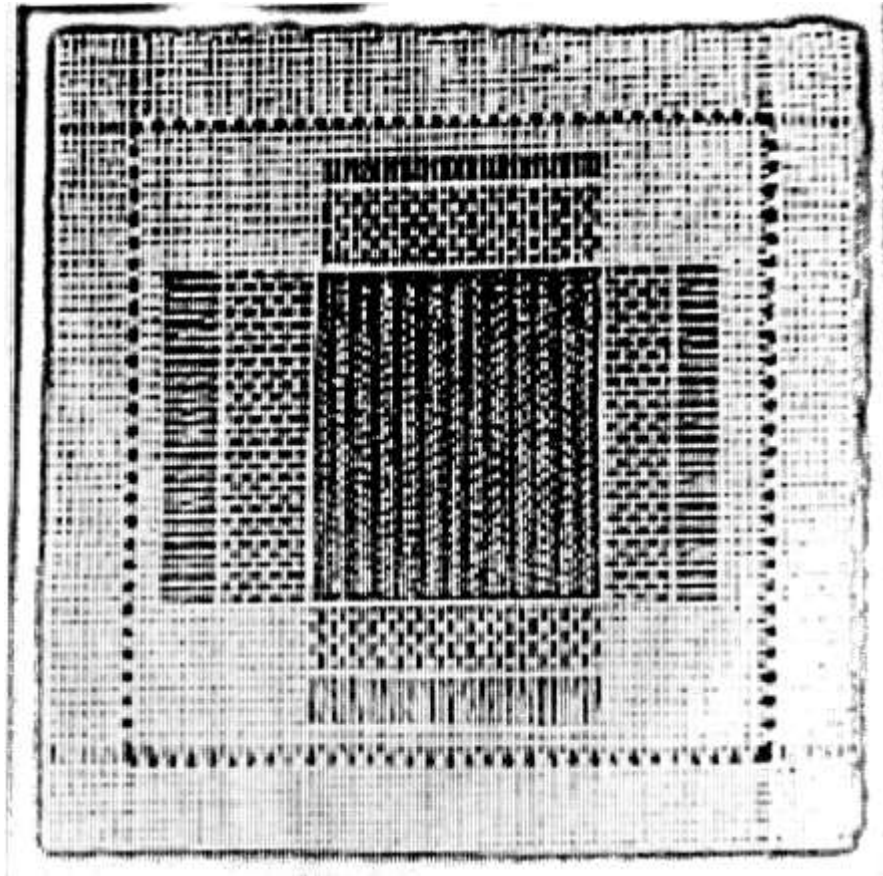


Figure: 13

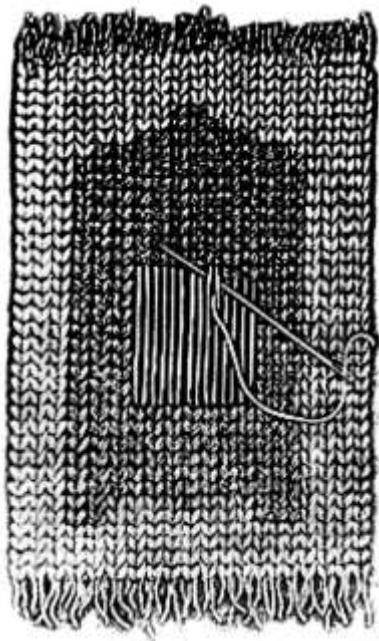


Figure: 14

13.8 Darning

Darning is a sewing technique for fixing holes or worn area in fabric or knitting using needle and thread alone. It is often done by hand, however it is additionally possible to darn with a sewing machine. Hand darning utilizes the darning stitch, a basic running stitch where in the thread is "woven" in rows along the grain of the fabric, with the stitcher reversing direction toward the finish of each line, and afterward filling in the structure hence made, as though weaving. Darning is a traditional method for fixing fabric damage or holes that don't keep running along a seam, and where patching is illogical or would create discomfort for the wearer, for example, such as on the heel of a sock.

- Darning also refers to any of a few needle work techniques that are worked utilizing darning stitches.
- Pattern darning is a kind of embroidery that utilizes parallel stitching of straight stitches of various lengths to make a geometric design.
- Net darning, also called filet lace, is a 19th century techniques using sewing on a mesh foundation fabric to imitate lace.
- Needle weaving is a drawn thread work embroidery technique that includes darning designs into barelaid warp t or weft thread.

13.8.0 Darning Cloths

In its most simple form, darning consists of securing the thread in the fabric on the edge of the hole and carrying it over the gap. It is then anchored down on the opposite side, for the most part with a running stitch or two. If the enough threads are criss – crossed over the hole will in the end be secured with a mass of thread.

Fine darning, sometimes known as Belgian darning, endeavors to make the repair as invisible and neat as possible. Frequently the hole is cut into a square or darn blends into the fabric.

There are so many varieties of fine darning. Simple over-and-under weaving of thread can be replaced by different fancy weaves, for example, twills, chevrons, etc., achieved by skipping thread in regular patterns.

Invisible darning is the epitome of this attempt at restoring the fabric to its unique integrity. Thread from the first weaving is unwound from a hem or seam and used to attach the repair. Invisible darning is proper for too costly fabrics and things of clothing.

In machine darning, lines of machine running stitch are kept running forward and backward over the hole, at that point the fabric is rotated and more lines keep running at right angles. This is a quick method to darn, however it can't coordinate the impacts of fine darning.

13.8.1 Darning Tools

There are special tools for darning socks or leggings:

- A darning egg is an egg-shaped tool, made of stone, porcelain, wood, or comparable hard material, which is inserted into the toe or heel of the sock to hold it in the best possible shape and give an establishment to fixes. A shell of the tiger cowry *Cypraea Tigris*, a well known ornament in Europe and somewhere else, was also once in a while utilized as an instant darning egg.
- A darning mushroom is a mushroom-formed tool typically made of wood. The sock is extended over the curved top of the mushroom, and gathered tightly around the stalk to hold it set up for darning.
- A darning gourd is an empty dried gourd with a pronounced neck. The sock can be stretched over the full finish of the gourd and held set up around the neck for darning.

13.9 Check Your Progress

Questions –Answers

- 1. Enlist the name of mending tools.**
- 2. Write about Whip stitch and Slip stitch.**
- 3. What is darning?**

13.10 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Basic Stitch use in repairing clothes _____

A. Running stitch

B. Whip Stitch

C. Slip Stitch

D. All of above

13.11 Let-Us-Some-Up

Repairing an old garment is a less expensive than purchasing another one. Particularly with regards to costly pieces like winter coats, overcoats, or dress jeans. People throw away some clothes which are perfectly good, and the problems are minor, like slight tears, broken zippers, and other things that can fix in just few minutes. And Repairing is better for the environment. So, this chapter learns you about some basic mending tips, which you can do at your home easily.

13.12 Key Words

- Mending – curing, adjustment, fixing, renovation, alteration
- Varying – be different , change
- Nifty – natty , effective
- Consists – Include , Involve , contain
- Anchored – Tie up , attach , fix

13.13 Some Useful Books

www.lifehackers .com

www.1millionwomen.com.au

www.threadsmagazine.com

www.thesprucecrafts.com

Answers:

Questions – Answers

Ans:1.

There are many sewing tools that can be use for mending. Likewise,

- Scissors
- Hand Needles
- Seam Ripper
- Thread
- Pins
- Measuring Gauge Or Ruler
- Tailors Chalk Or Soap For Marking Fabric

Ans:2.

Whip stitch

The whip stitch is quite more complicated, however might be much more useful than the basic running stitch. You can fix the pillows and pillow case by using whip stitch. And also couch cushions and any other thing that is busted open at the seam. You need matching threads for sewing the fabric because the thread will be visible.

Slip stitch

The slip stitch can quit close up seams and holes simply like a whip stitch, however the stitch itself won't be visible. Unfortunately, it's also the toughest stitch to master on this list. Remember that it's not going to be as strong as a whip stitch, so it should just be utilized to repair small holes and tears. Also it's ideal if you use the matching thread with the fabric colour. If you have the patience to develop your skill, the slip stitch can make apparel issues literally disappear.

Ans:3.

Darning is a sewing technique for fixing holes or worn area in fabric or knitting using needle and thread alone. It is often done by hand, however it is additionally possible to darn with a sewing machine. Hand darning utilizes the darning stitch, a basic running stitch where in the thread is "woven" in rows along the grain of the fabric, with the stitcher reversing direction toward the finish of each line, and afterward filling in the structure hence made, as though weaving. Darning is a traditional method for fixing fabric damage or holes that don't keep running along a seam, and where patching is illogical or would create discomfort for the wearer, for example, such as on the heel of a sock.

13.10 Multiple Choice Questions

1. (A)

Unit: 14 – CONSUMPTION REPORT AND COSTING

14.0 Objectives

14.1 Introduction

14.2 Consumption Calculation of Fabric, Garment Trimmings and Accessories

14.2.0 Fabric Consumption Calculation

14.2.1 Sewing threads Consumption Calculation

14.2.2 Button Consumption Calculation for Garments

14.2.3 Lace / All kinds Of Tape Calculation for Garments

14.2.4 Size Label Consumption Calculation for Garments

14.3 Methods and Stages of Garments Costing

14.3.0 How do Manufactures Calculate Costs?

14.4 Check Your Progress

14.5 Multiple Choice Questions

14.6 Let-Us-Some-Up

14.7 Key Words

14.9 Some Useful Books

Answers

14.0 Objectives

- To understand the students regarding Consumption calculation of fabric, garment trimmings, accessories.
- Give knowledge to the students regarding different stages of Garment costing.

14.1 Introduction

In simpler terms, fabric consumption can be characterized as the amount of fabric required to make a garment. Behind this definition there are different factors like, fabric type, garment type, size proportion, and so on which directly impact the calculation of consumption. If all of the

parameters are to be considered, the accurate calculation and the objectives establishment of results become difficult.

Apparel costing in the garment making procedure is one of the most mind complex processes. There are parcel things that go into estimating a single piece of clothing. Purchasing of raw materials, cost of dyeing and knitting, sewing, printing, transport cost, packaging, banking charges, overheads and cost of trims and adornments utilized are incorporated into it. The merchandiser and the top administration of an organization are effectively associated with choosing the cost of clothing.

14.2 Consumption Calculation of Fabric, Garment Trimmings and Accessories

Consumption is fundamental and complex task for any manufacturing industry. In clothing industry and garment purchasing house, this errand is finished by apparel merchandiser.

In this article, you will learn case of consumption figuring of fabric, utilization estimation of garment trimmings and accessories.



Figure: 1

14.2.0 Fabric Consumption Calculation

- **Fabric Consumption Calculation:**

Before fabric utilization computation we should know a few terms-

Wastage for woven fabric = 5 percentage (for woven unit will be yards)

Wastage for knit texture = 10 percentage (for weave unit will be kg)

- **Knit Fabric**

O/Q = 5000 pcs, Fabric utilization = 2.6 kg/dz. Figure all out fabric necessity for that order?

We realize that,

Fabric necessity = $\{(Cons/dz \text{ divided by } 12) * O/Q\} + \text{Wastage}$

$$= \{(2.6/12) * 5000\} + 10\%$$

$$= 1191.67 \text{ kg}$$

- **Woven Fabric**

O/Q = 4000pcs, fabric utilization = 2.6yd/dz. Ascertain total fabric prerequisite for that request?

We realize that,

Fabric necessity = $\{(Cons/dz \text{ separated by } 12) * O/Q\} + \text{Wastage}$

$$= \{(2.6/12) * 4000\} + 5 \text{ percentage}$$

$$= 910 \text{ yards}$$

- **14.2.1 Consumption Calculation of Sewing threads**

Before sewing thread utilization we should follow a few terms –

1. Wastage for woven and knit 15 percentage
2. 50/2 Means – 50 check, 2 utilize =4000m. (Only just for knit fabric)
3. Woven = (40/2 down = 4000 m, 20/2 up = 3000m)

O/Q =5000 PCS , Thread Consumption = 160m/grmt50/2. Compute Total No Of Cones Required For That Order?

Requirement of Cone = $\{(CONS/Gmt * O/Q)/\text{amount of thread}\} + \text{Wastage}$

$$= \{(160*5000)/4000\} + 15\text{percentage}$$

$$= 230 \text{ cone}$$

O/Q =5000 PCS, Thread Consumption =200 m/gmt, 20/2=80 m, 40/2=120m. Ascertain Total Number Of Cones Required For That Order?

For 40/2 (bottom + bobbin) expect of cone,

$$= \{(CONS/Gmt * O/Q)/\text{amount of thread}\} + \text{wastage}$$

$$= \{(120*5000)/4000\} + 15 \text{ percentage}$$

$$= 172.5 \text{ cone}$$

$$= 173 \text{ CONE}$$

For 20/2 (TOP+NEEDLE) expect of cone,

$$= \{(80*5000)/3000\} + 15\%$$

= 153.33 cone

= 154 cone

14.2.2 Button Consumption Calculation for Garments

Before count of button for pieces of clothing we should follow a few terms

1 dozen = 12 pc

If there should be an occurrence of metal button,

1 gross (g) = $12 * 12 = 144$ pc

Wastage = 6 percentage

For plastic catch,

1 incredible gross (gg)

= $144 * 12$

= 1728 pcs

Wastage = 5 percentage

- **Consumption Calculation of Button For Garments:**

O/Q = 5000 PCS, requirement of plastic button = 12 pcs/grmt. Ascertain Total number of plastic button Requirement for That Order?

Requirement of Plastic Button

= $\{(CONS/Gmt * O/Q)/extraordinary\ gross\} + Wastage$

= $\{(12 * 5000)/1728\} + 5$ percentage

= 36.46 GG

Note: in button don't include number before decimal, for example, 36.

O/Q = 5000 PCS, required metal button = 4 pcs/grmt. Calculate Total number of metal button Requirement for That Order?

Requirement of Metal button = $\{(CONS/Gmt * O/Q)/gross\} + Wastage$

= $\{(4 * 5000)/144\} + 6$ percentage

= 147.22 G

14.2.3 Lace / All kinds Of Tape Calculation for Garments

Consumption Calculation of Lace/ All Kinds of Tape for Garments:

Assume, O/Q = 5000pcs, Lace Consumption = 10"/Garment. Figure Lace Requirement For That Order (5 %) Wastage .

Arrangement:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Requirement of Lace} &= \{ (\text{Cons/Gmt} * \text{O/Q})/36 \} + \text{Wastage} \\ &= \{ (10*5000)/36 \} + 5 \text{ percentage} \\ &= 1458.33 \\ &= 1459 \text{ Yds.} \end{aligned}$$

Assume, O/Q = 5000pcs, IN Consumption = 2.40 YDS/Dz. Figure Interlining Requirement For That Order (5 %) Wastage.

Arrangement:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Requirement of Interlining} &= \{ (\text{Cons/Dz}/12) * \text{O/Q} \} + \text{Wastage} \\ &= \{ (2.40/12*5000) \} + 5 \text{ percentage} \\ &= 1050 \text{ yds} \end{aligned}$$

14.2.4 Consumption Calculation of Size Label for Garments

Assume, O/Q = 5000pcs, Size Range Small To Xl . Size Ratio = 1:1:2:1

Figure Size Label Requirement For That Order (5 %) Wastage.

Arrangement,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Qty of Small} &= \{ (\text{O/Q} * \text{Individual Ratio}) / \text{Some Of Total Ratio} \} + \text{Wastage} \\ &= \{ (5000*1)/5 \} + 5 \text{ percentage} \\ &= 1050 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Qty Of Midium} &= \{ (\text{O/Q} * \text{Individual Ratio}) / \text{Some Of Total Ratio} \} + \\ &\text{Wastage} \\ &= \{ (5000*1)/5 \} + 5 \text{ percentage} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1050$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Quantity Of Large} &= \{ (\text{O/Q} * \text{Individual Ratio}) / \text{Some Of Total Ratio} \} + \\ &\text{Wastage} \\ &= \{ (5000*2)/5 \} + 5 \text{ percentage} \\ &= 2100 \end{aligned}$$

Quantity Of Large = $\{(O/Q * \text{Individual Ratio}) / \text{Some Of Total Ratio}\} + \text{Wastage}$

$$= \{(5000 * 1) / 5\} + 5 \text{ percentage}$$

$$= 1050$$

Assume,

O/Q = 5000pcs, . Teeth cut/gmt = 3pcs. Figure teeth clip necessity?
Wastage 3 percentage

Arrangement:

Requirement of Interning = $\{ (\text{Cons/Gmt}) * O/Q \} + \text{Wastage}$

$$= (3 * 5000) + 3 \text{ percentage}$$

$$= 1540 \text{ pcs}$$

Assume,

O/Q = 5000 pcs, gmt tape/ctn = 6 yds. Number of ctn = 50

Calculate gum tape prerequisite? Wastage 5 percentage |

Arrangement,

Gum tape require = $\{ (\text{gmt tape/ctn} * \text{no of ctn}) / \text{quantity/ctn} \} + \text{wastage}$

$$= \{(6 * 50) / 50\} + 5 \text{ percentage}$$

$$= 7 \text{ roll}$$

Assume,

O/Q = 5000pcs, piece poly will be utilized 25 gmt/rankle poly. 4 rankle poly/ctn.

Compute poly and ctn prerequisite (wastage 5 percentage)

Arrangement,

Piece poly prerequisite = $O/Q + \text{wastage}$

$$= 5000 + 5 \text{ Percentage}$$

$$= 5250 \text{ pcs.}$$

Rankle poly require,

$\{(O/Q) / (\text{gmt/rankle poly})\} + \text{wastage}$

$$= 210 \text{ pieces}$$

Gmts/ctn = gmts/rankle * Number Of rankle/ctn

=100

Ctn prerequisite = $\{(0/q)/(gmt/ctn)\} + 5$ Percentage

=50 pc

14.3 Methods and Stages of Garments Costing

Globalization, which has abbreviated the world's separation, affected the garment industry a lot since it is an enormous work ward and technically knowledgeable industry. Despite the fact that the world has come nearer spatially, the garment industry's supply chain has gone multidimensional, which all intents and purposes implies that it is practically difficult to join every one of the procedures under one rooftop, so different organizations opt. to redistribute a portion of the exercises/processes. The procedure redistributing might be in the same or different nation, depending on the lead time requirements. As globalization has opened new markets to invigorate trade, particularly in garment industry, organizations are moving their activities to low - cost nations to compete with their partners on cost. The effect of worldwide outsourcing on the act of costing and labor cost is noteworthy. Because of lacking assets (asset shortage) and innovative expertise, every nation isn't able in producing the garment up to similar standards and matching the expense by their partners.



Figure: 2

Costing is the technique of assurance of production and marketing cost of every item in the line. Costing choices include each useful division of an industry. Evaluating is the procedure of assurance of selling cost of the items that are produced. It depends on data given in the costing procedure, the worth clients will put on the item, and the challenge in the retail market. The situation being what it is of untainted challenge, the free market activity of the specific item chooses the cost/price of the item. In the apparel business sector, item estimating is the duty of the manufacturer. An industry's prosperity is generally decided by the top administration's view of the organization's cost structure, the market, pricing alternatives and source of profit.

Piece of clothing costing is one of the most significant and complex assignment. There are numerous components which are including in pricing of single piece of clothing. Garment costing includes all the activity like buy of raw materials and accessories, knitting fabrics, preparing and finishing of fabrics, sewing and packing of clothing, transport and movement, shipping, over heads, banking charges and commissions, etc. The merchandiser and the top administration of an organization are effectively associated with deciding the cost of a garment.

- **Purpose of discovering cost:**

For the assurance of cost, the whole business should be isolated into small elements of segments and each small area should be taken as a cost centre, to which costing must be done. A cost centre might be a territory or machinery for which the evaluation of costing should be done and which is used for cost control. The main reason for assurance of expense of a cost centre is cost control.

Cost estimation is concerned with the calculation of real costs. Ascertainment of genuine costs reveals non profitable activities or exercises and losses. Cost assessment is the way toward fating costs of items or administrations. The expenses are assessed ahead of time of assembling of the item.

- **Manufacturing costs:**

The cost accounting structure is regularly arranged by cost centers; subsequently, the unit costs for each activity can be estimated. Manufacturing expenses contain every one of the uses that are engaged with the production of a last item. These expenses are called 'cost of goods manufactured' on the income statement. Manufacturing expenses are separated into three sections, for example, raw material cost, direct labour cost and industrial facility overhead.

Raw materials like fabric, sewing thread and trim are called direct factor costs. Direct labour costs in the majority of the garment units include wages of supervisors and representatives who work on a motivating force, piece rate or time-based compensation premise. Industrial facility overhead incorporates both variable and non variable indirect manufacturing costs. Manufacturing plant overhead costs are selective to every industry; be that as it may, they are normally subdivided into (1) indirect work, (2) industrial facility inhabitation expenses and (3) other overhead.

Indirect labour includes quality control, administration faculty, material handlers, maintenance laborers, mechanical specialists and security. The job of these people is vital to effective production of a product line. Non variable manufacturing plant tenure expenses comprise rent, depreciation, insurance, property duties and security. Machine parts and fixes and needles are instances of variable industrial facility costs and other overhead expenses incorporate apparatus and gear costs, materials managements and cost of consistence with guidelines.

General working cost/costs or authoritative overhead are indirect costs that consolidate the cost of working the workplaces and all offices that are not directly concerned with the working of the industry yet are important to the activity of the firm. Cost centers, for example, the accounting division, Computer programming, the board data system, secretarial and administrative staff, faculty office, structure and merchandising, marketing and deals and the executives could be considered as a feature of administrative overhead.

- **Garment Costing Methods:**

Costing is the activity for learning the complete asset investment basic to make and market a product. Costing includes:

1. Determination of variable and non variable material expense and labour cost important to manufacture a product
2. Overhead required to operate the industry business
3. General working expense

For productive costing, data identified with cost must be specific and precise. Off base costing could lead cancellation of a request having great benefit potential. The executives in an association use costing to evaluate

1. The producibility of a style inside a set up price range
2. The benefit potential in a style
3. To choose whether a style could be added to the line

Costing could also be utilized to defend the acquisition of new machinery or the expansion of production facilities. The strategy for costing indicates the systems and procedures associated with the estimation of expenses and it depends on the type and nature of manufacturing action.

- **The two fundamental strategies for costing are:**

1. Job costing: This is the cost estimation for a specific work order where the estimation of expense was done independently.
2. Process costing: This strategy is practiced in bulk production units where cost is aggregated for every department.

Product costing needs top to bottom knowledge in materials, product development, production procedures and plant activities. The costs engaged with manufacturing a product are just considered in item costs. Two kind of product costing are generally utilized in the garment industry, for example, absorption costing and direct costing. Manufacturing costs are isolated between factor manufacturing expenses and non variable manufacturing costs.

Direct costing and absorption costing are incorporated into variable assembling costs; however just manufacturing costing is included into non variable manufacturing costs.

- **Absorption garment costing:**

Absorption costing involves each and every manufacturing cost, both variable and non variable, to be product costs that should be allocated to items. Overhead is commonly determined as a level of direct labour. The estimation of a reasonable overhead application rate is a noteworthy downside in absorption costing. Further, it is additionally hard to focus on the real factor expenses and benefit prospective identified with a specific product. Factory overhead costs that don't vary with deviations in volume are incorporated as a feature of cost of products produced with absorption costing. Ventures more than once venture the foreseen complete overhead for the specific period based on the previous year's expenses and expected changes.

The risks associated with utilizing absorption costing are the dependency of the costing system on the precision of the estimation of direct labour and the assurance of the overhead application, which is subjective. For these two reasons, direct costing is for the most part prescribed for cost ascertainment instead of absorption costing.

- **Direct costing of garment:**

Marginal cost is the expansion in the total production cost that outcomes from assembling one more unit of output and variable costs. Direct costing is a theory that considers just the variable costs like labour, material costs and sales commission to be product costs. Non variable expenses, in particular, producing and nonmanufacturing, are treated as time period costs.

An immediate costing framework gives data about costing in a manner that can be effectively comprehended and utilized by the board. Since the individual item expenses are clearly recognized, direct costing makes it simpler to assess the expense of creation and the commitment of item to non variable sewing and authoritative expenses and profit. Direct costing makes it easier to order the product styles with the most contribution rate and the most benefit potential.

- **Garment Costing stages:**

- **Costing could be done at different phases of production, as**

- Preliminary or pre-costing, which is completed during product development before samples are made.
- Final costing, which is done before the production and value fixing.

- Re-costing is done where there is an adjustment in machinery, production procedures, materials or garment parts.
- Actual expenses are resolved during production.

- **Starter costing:**

The starter costing could be helpful for the fashion product producers, who can utilize it in the development stage to come a finish of whether the design configuration created by the designers is reproducible and merchantable inside the set up cost extend. For the most part, it gives just a harsh evaluation of expenses of manufacturing a particular garment style dependent on assurance of raw materials cost just as labour expenses of recently produced similar styles. Costing at this early period of development of product is particularly crucial for the producer because of the more extensive scope of thoughts the designer could use.

- **Cost evaluating:**

Cost evaluating, which is done only before value setting and production, requires a detailed examination of garment parts and the particular assembly method for each style. Cost estimating decides the normal interest in materials, direct labour and overhead required to create a single unit of a style. It requires more detail and more noteworthy accuracy than preliminary costing. Costing at this stage depends on production sample and standard information.

- **Materials costing:**

Direct cost of fabric, trim and materials for a specific item depend on estimates arrived base during the time spent example manufacturing. The initial step in materials costing is to estimate the yardage and materials required for the creation of one garment. Industries with modernized structure frameworks utilize the information entered for every product to estimate the required fabric yardage for a single garment. Other direct materials costs like inspecting and concealing of fabrics are figured for every yard basis.

Materials costs are influenced by the rate of usage and it depends on quantity of material, which is utilized contrasted with the total purchased.

Poor use can begin from deficiently built structures, inconsistent widths, incautious cutting and so on. Many industries have arrangement benchmarks for fabric use.

- **Labour costing:**

The time is the root of production standards and labour costing and subsequently it should be resolved in advance if is controlled and managed. A production standard reveals the ordinary time important to complete one operation utilizing a specific method that will give predicible quality. Prediction standards are set up as a proportion of efficiency of labour and operators under standard conditions. Production standards help to create consistency of an administrator and to find the most financially savvy technique for production.

Production norms utilized for estimation of labour costing are generally founded on work measurement systems, for example, Predetermined time (PMTS), standard information and time studies. The time esteems are typically communicated as far as standard allowed minutes (SAM). An activity breakdown speaks to the total list of all the arrangement of tasks engaged with sewing a particular garment style. Every activity is recorded in the arrangement in which it will be performed alongside SAM of each activity. The costing of every activity must be done autonomously and could be then converted over to dollars per unit. In the garment industry which gives time-based compensations to the operators, production could be founded on production standards representing to what an administrator is foreseen to complete in an unmistakable timeframe.

While estimating the immediate labour cost, the production standard stipulates the SAM to complete one cycle. The direct labour cost could be evaluated by multiplying the amount or volume that could be produced in one hour and base rate and isolated by the real amount created in 60 minutes. The specific level of advantages like insurance, sick leave and vacations should be added to the above expense. Machine time is normally decided independently from dealing with time which is nearly a similar when an activity is finished. Be that as it may, the total of time required to finish a line of stitching varies with the seam length, stitch per inch (SPI)

and the machine speed. The sewing time might be calculated by considering the time varieties that may happen with the stitching procedure.

Seam length x Stitches per Inch

$$\text{SAM_for_Stitching} = \frac{\text{Seam length x Stitches per Inch}}{\text{Machine speed (rpm)}}$$

- **Re-costing:**

Re-costing is resolved after garments are placed in the production line and the working patterns are created. At this stage, alterations should be possible to cut down the fabric and sewing time. In a couple of conditions, the pattern maker could normally advise an increase in expenses so as to improve the quality level.

- **Actual costs:**

Actual expenses are estimated by the calculation of data from the production office. After a specific style has arrived at the assembling area, a industrial specialist could face a few rates that are excessively tight and that additional time is expected to finish specific tasks. If a rate adjustment is required, it will surely impact the costs.

- **Costing Essentials**

The strategy for making costing will shift from style to style. As there are a wide range of styles in garments, it is possible here to talk about all the styles. Subsequently let us accept some following styles as example that is in normal use.

Based on these methods, costing can be made for other styles too. Let us see them in detail now.

1. Men's Basic T-shirts,
2. Men's Printed Polo shirts,
3. Ladies Nightdress,
4. Men's Pajamas,
5. Men's Solid Pique Polo shirts,
6. Ladies yarn striped T-shirts (Feeder stripes)
7. Boys yarn striped T-shirts (Engineering stripes)

In view of these techniques, costing can be made for different styles as well. Give us a chance to see them in detail now.

To make the garment costing, we need to discover following things.

1. Fabric utilization.

2. Gross weight of different parts of the garment.
3. Fabric cost per kilogram.
4. Fabric cost per garment.
5. Other charges (print, weaving, and so forth.)
6. Cost of trims (tags, labels, identifications, twill tapes, buttons, bows, and so forth.)
7. CMT charges
8. Cost of accessories (hangers, inner boards, poly bags, containers, and so forth)
9. Cost of an article of clothing.
10. Price of an article of clothing.

- **Costs to Consider**

1. **Direct cost:** Cost of raw material — 66 percent. Cost of size and chemicals – 4%. Creation cost involving running the machine, maintenance, power fuel, humidification and different utilities — 8 % and laborer wages and pay rates — 8% losses caused because of shrinkage, wastage, grading, and furthermore selling commissions.
2. **Indirect cost:** Interest on investment, loan, working capital, devaluation, etc. Above 7%, overheads and authoritative expenses like traveling, phone, couriers, legal issues, taxes comprising of 7%.
3. **Profit:** 10 – 20 percent depending on the order size. In some companies, 70% of the fabric cost will include direct cost, yet incorporate selling only 40% expense of the fabric is direct expense and 60% is overheads.

14.3.0 How do Manufactures Calculate Costs?

These are the two most basic approaches to decide the Cost of Manufacturing (CM) for a specific style/order.

1. **Standard Time (SAM) of the product:** Standard permitted moment or Standard Minute Value is utilized to measure the time a certified specialist takes to execute a specific activity (develop an article of clothing, for example), following the standard for the best methodology, at the standard performance.

- **How could that be determined?**

2. **Day by day Production Average:** This strategy concentrates more on the normal amount of things produced by a manufacturing plant once a day and the operational costs associated with that production. It considers cost of utilizing machines and labor as well.

14.4 Check Your Progress

❖ **Questions – Answers**

1. What is fabric cost in garment making?

2. What is fabric consumption?

3. What is the purpose of discovering cost ?

14.5 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which type of material is called as raw material in Apparel industries?

- A. Fabric
- B. Thread
- C. Trim
- D. All of above

2. At which stage, alterations should be possible to cut down the fabric and sewing time?

- A. Labour costing
- B. Material costing
- C. Re- costing

D. All of above

3. What is the meaning of CM?

A. Cost of Manufacturing

B. Cost of Marketing

C. Cost of Merchandising

D. None of above

14.6 Let-Us-Some-Up

This chapter gives you knowledge about two most important procedures in garment industries, **Consumption and Costing**. Consumption report plays very vital role in manufacturing and service industry. It contains all the data which can help in future improvement. And also Costing play very important role in manufacturing industry. It is very dynamic process. There are a few reasons where cost assumes the fundamental job. Merchandiser does the costing for the most part for two purposes, Pricing of garment and Order acceptance.

14.7 Key Words

- Errand – Task, Job
- Consumption – Utilization
- Ascertain- Calculation, Determine , Confirm
- Inferring- Deriving , Reason
- Prerequisite – Requirement , Essential
- Isolated – Divided , Cut - off
- Abbreviated – Shortened , Compact
- Consolidate- Incorporate , join , Combine , Merge

14.9 Some Useful Books

1. <https://clothingindustry.blogspot.com>
2. <https://textilelearner.blogspot.com>
3. <https://www.fibre2fashion.com>
4. <https://www.techpacker.com>

Answers

❖ Questions – Answers

Ans:1. Cost can be defined as the economic value put upon the assets devoured to make a product. In style manufacturing, this implies the way toward estimating and then deciding the total expense of producing a

clothing or product. ... The fabric cost constitutes 60 to 70 % of the all out garment cost

Ans:2. Fabric consumption is characterized as average meter(s) (or Kgs for knits) of fabric required to make the garment. For the most part fabric consumption is determined utilizing following steps - Pattern master creates patterns for the garment with seam edge.

Ans:3. The purpose of discovering cost is ,for the assurance of cost, the whole business should be isolated into small elements of segments and each small area should be taken as a cost centre, to which costing must be done. A cost centre might be a territory or machinery for which the evaluation of costing should be done and which is used for cost control. The main reason for assurance of expense of a cost centre is cost control.

Cost estimation is concerned with the calculation of real costs. Ascertainment of genuine costs reveals non profitable activities or exercises and losses. Cost assessment is the way toward fating costs of items or administrations. The expenses are assessed ahead of time of assembling of the item.

14.5 Multiple Choice Questions

1. (A) 2.(C) 3.(A)

યુનિવર્સિટી ગીત

સ્વાધ્યાય: પરમં તપ:

સ્વાધ્યાય: પરમં તપ:

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શિક્ષણ, સંસ્કૃતિ, સદ્ભાવ, દિવ્યબોધનું ધામ
ડૉ. બાબાસાહેબ આંબેડકર ઓપન યુનિવર્સિટી નામ;
સૌને સૌની પાંખ મળે, ને સૌને સૌનું આભ,
દશે દિશામાં સ્મિત વહે હો દશે દિશે શુભ-લાભ.

અભણ રહી અજ્ઞાનના શાને, અંધકારને પીવો ?
કહે બુદ્ધ આંબેડકર કહે, તું થા તારો દીવો;
શારદીય અજવાળા પહોંચ્યાં ગુર્જર ગામે ગામ
ધ્રુવ તારકની જેમ ઝળહળે એકલવ્યની શાન.

સરસ્વતીના મયૂર તમારે ફળિયે આવી ગહેકે
અંધકારને હડસેલીને ઉજાસના ફૂલ મહેંકે;
બંધન નહીં કો સ્થાન સમયના જવું ન ઘરથી દૂર
ઘર આવી મા હરે શારદા દૈન્ય તિમિરના પૂર.

સંસ્કારોની સુગંધ મહેંકે, મન મંદિરને ધામે
સુખની ટપાલ પહોંચે સૌને પોતાને સરનામે;
સમાજ કેરે દરિયે હાંકી શિક્ષણ કેરું વહાણ,
આવો કરીયે આપણ સૌ
ભવ્ય રાષ્ટ્ર નિર્માણ...
દિવ્ય રાષ્ટ્ર નિર્માણ...
ભવ્ય રાષ્ટ્ર નિર્માણ