Garment Production

Level – IV

Based on November, 2023 Curriculum Version II



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Acronym

TTLM……. Teaching, Training and Learning Materials

APB.....Apex of the Bust

BP.....Bust Point

BL…….. Bust Line

CF…….. Center Front

CB …….. Center Back

HHL …….. High Hip Line

LHL …….. Low Hip Line

WL…….. Waist Line

INTRODUCTION TO THE MODULE

Draping fabrics is a technique used in fashion design and pattern making to create garment patterns directly on a dress form or mannequin. It involves manipulating fabric on the form to create the desired shape and fit of the garment. Here's an overview of the process of draping fabrics to make patterns: Gather Supplies, Prepare the Dress Form, Create a Foundation,

Pin or Drape the Foundation, Manipulate the Fabric, Refine the Draping, Mark and Transfer the Draped Design, Remove the Draped Fabric, Transfer the Draped Design to Paper, and Finalize and Test the Pattern

By draping fabrics directly on a dress form, fashion designers can create unique and custom patterns that accurately reflect their design vision and desired garment fit. Draping allows for creativity and experimentation, making it a valuable technique in the pattern-making process.

This module is designed to meet the industry requirement under the Garment Production occupational standard, particularly for the unit of competency: Draping Fabrics to Make Patterns

Module covers the units:

- Draping tools and equipment
- Model form for draping
- Fabric for draping
- Plan drape
- Perform draping
- Transfer drape to paper
- Produce final pattern

Learning Objective of the Module

- Prepare draping tools and equipment
- Prepare model form for draping
- Prepare fabric for draping

- Plan drape
- Perform draping
- Transfer drape to paper
- Produce final pattern

Module Instruction

For effective use this module trainees are expected to follow the following module instruction:

1. Read the information written in each unit
2. Accomplish the Self-checks at the end of each unit
3. Perform Operation Sheets which were provided at the end of units
4. Do the “LAP test” giver at the end of each unit and
5. Read the identified reference book for Examples and exercise

UNIT ONE: DRAPING TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

This unit is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content

coverage and topics:

- Work area
- Draping tools and equipment

This unit will also assist you to attain the learning outcomes stated in the cover page.

Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- Set up Work area OHS practices and specifications
- Select and Prepare draping tools and equipment

1.1 Work area

Draping fabric is a creative process that involves manipulating the fabric with your hands to create desired shapes and styles. To begin, unroll the fabric and lay it out on a work surface or dress form. Secure the fabric with pins and use them to mark seam lines and darts. Once

satisfied, carefully remove the fabric from the work surface or dress form and trace the seam lines and darts onto paper, creating your pattern.

To set up your work area for draping fabric, ensure you have enough space to spread out your fabric and pattern pieces. If using a dress form or mannequin, ensure it is the correct size for the garment you are draping. Have all of your tools and supplies within reach before starting.

For beginners, start with simple shapes like a basic bodice or skirt. Experiment with different shapes and don't be afraid to experiment. A well-lit work area is essential for seeing the fabric and markings clearly. Place the dress form in the center of the work surface or lay the fabric flat on the work surface.

1.2 Draping Tools and Equipment

To select and prepare draping tools and equipment, you will need to consider the type of garment you are draping and the fabric you are using. For example, if you are draping a dress out of a lightweight fabric, such as muslin, you will need a different set of tools than if you are draping a coat out of a heavy fabric, such as wool.

Here is a list of the essential draping tools and equipment:

1. **Dress form**: A dress form is a pinneble mannequin that is used to drape fabric on. It helps to visualize how the garment will fit on the human body.



Dress form

2. **Draping fabric**: Draping fabric is a lightweight, inexpensive fabric, such as muslin, that is used to create the drape of a garment.



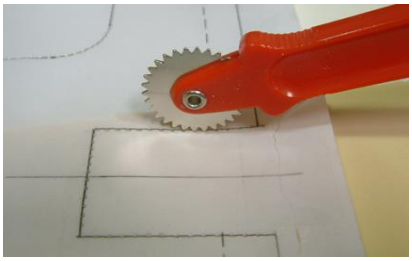
Draping fabric

3. **Pattern paper**: Pattern paper is a sturdy, translucent paper that is used to create paper patterns from the draped fabric.



Pattern paper

4. **Tracing wheel or pencil**: A tracing wheel or pencil is used to trace the markings from the draped fabric to the pattern paper.



Tracing wheel or pencil

5. **Marking pen or chalk**: A marking pen or chalk is used to mark the seam lines, notches, and other important details on the draped fabric.



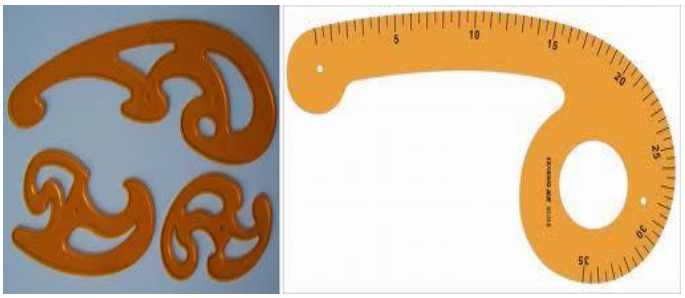
Marking pen or chalk:

6. **Ruler:** A ruler is used to draw straight lines and measure distances on the draped fabric.



Ruler

7. **French curve**: A French curve is a flexible ruler that is used to draw smooth curves on the draped fabric.





French curve

8. **Pins**: Pins are used to hold the draped fabric in place while working.



Pins

9. **Pin Cushion or Pin Dispenser**: A sewing tool that keeps pins organized in a convenient place.



Pin Cushion or Pin Dispenser

10. **Tape measure**: A tape measure is used to measure distances on the draped fabric and the model's body.



Tape measure

11. **Botcher:** A punching tool used to mark the edge of a sloper or paper pattern.



Botcher

12. **Scissors**: Scissors are used to cut the draped fabric.



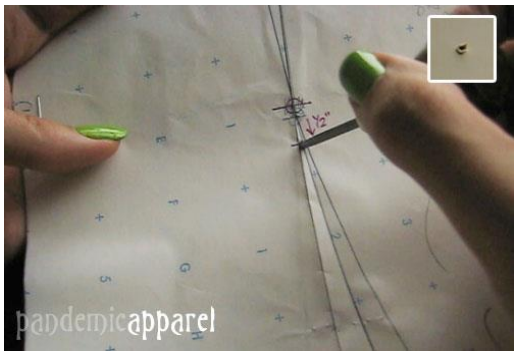
Scissors

13. **Seam ripper**: A seam ripper is used to remove stitches from the draped fabric.



Seam ripper

14. **Awl**: A pointed metal instrument used for punching holes for belt eyelets and other clean, sharp holes in fabric or leather.





Awl

Optional tools:

A. **Mannequin stand**: A mannequin stand is a metal or plastic stand that holds the dress form in place while working.

B. **Sewing needle and thread**: A sewing needle and thread can be used to baste the draped fabric together for a more accurate fit.

C. **Basting tape**: Basting tape is a temporary adhesive tape that can be used to hold the draped fabric together for a more accurate fit.

D. **Iron and ironing board**: An iron and ironing board can be used to press the draped fabric to make it easier to work with.





Once you have selected your draping tools and equipment, you will need to prepare them for use.

- Make sure that your dress form is in good condition. The fabric should be smooth and wrinkle-free, and the pins should be easy to insert and remove.
- Wash and iron your draping fabric. This will remove any wrinkles or shrinkage from the fabric.

  Cut a length of tracing paper or carbon paper to the size of your pattern paper.
- Sharpen your scissors and seam ripper.
- Have your tape measure, ruler, and French curve within reach.

When selecting and preparing your draping tools and equipment, it is important to consider the type of garment you are draping and the fabric you are using. For example, if you are draping a dress out of a lightweight fabric, such as muslin, you will need a different set of tools than if you are draping a coat out of a heavy fabric, such as wool.

For preparing your draping tools and equipment:

- Make sure that your dress form is in good condition. The fabric should be smooth and wrinkle-free, and the pins should be easy to insert and remove.
- Wash and iron your draping fabric. This will remove any wrinkles or shrinkage from the fabric.
- Cut a length of tracing paper or carbon paper to the size of your pattern paper.
- Sharpen your scissors and seam ripper.
- Have your tape measure, ruler, and French curve within reach.

Operation Sheet	Prepare Draping Tools and Equipment

Objective: To prepare draping tools and equipment for use in creating garment patterns.

Materials:

- Fabric
- Dress form (optional)
- Pins
- Scissors
- Tape measure
- French curve (optional)
- Notcher (optional)
- Pattern weights (optional)
- Marking pencils (optional)

Instructions:

- Gather all of the necessary tools and equipment.
- Clean and sharpen all tools.
- Set up your workspace in a well-lit area.
- Prepare your fabric by pre-washing and pressing it according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Adjust your dress form (optional) to your correct measurements.

Safety:

- Always use caution when using sharp tools.
- Be careful not to overload the sewing machine needle when sewing darts.
- Use a seam ripper to remove stitches if you make a mistake.

By following these steps, you can ensure that your draping tools and equipment are ready to help you create beautiful and unique garment patterns.

Lab Test-One	Prepare Draping Tools and Equipment

Objective: To test the readiness of draping tools and equipment for use in creating garment patterns.

Materials:

- Fabric
- Dress form (optional)
- Pins
- Scissors
- Tape measure
- French curve (optional)
- Notcher (optional)
- Pattern weights (optional)
- Marking pencils (optional)

Procedure:

- Inspect all tools and equipment for damage.
- Test the sharpness of scissors by cutting through a piece of fabric.
- Test the pins by sticking them into a piece of fabric and then pulling them out. The pins should be sharp enough to pierce the fabric easily, but not so sharp that they damage it.

Data Collection:

- Record the condition of all tools and equipment.
- Document the results of all tests.

Analysis:

- Determine if all tools and equipment are in good working condition.
- Identify any tools or equipment that need to be repaired or replaced.

Conclusion:

- Based on your findings, write a report that summarizes the results of your tests and recommendations for improvement.

UNIT TWO: MODEL FORM FOR DRAPING

This unit is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content

coverage and topics:

- Over view model form for draping
- Body reference points
- Body Measurements

This unit will also assist you to attain the learning outcomes stated in the cover page.

Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- Identify and mark Body reference points on model form
- Identify and prepare any additional model form
- Check measurements as required specifications

2.1 Over view model form for draping

When draping fabrics to create patterns in fashion design, a model form, also known as a dress form or mannequin, is a crucial tool. It serves as a three-dimensional representation of the human body and provides a foundation for draping fabric and creating garment patterns.



Model Form

The picture depicts a model form that has been padded, wrapped in plastic wrap, and secured to a dress form. The model is wearing a tight-fitting garment.

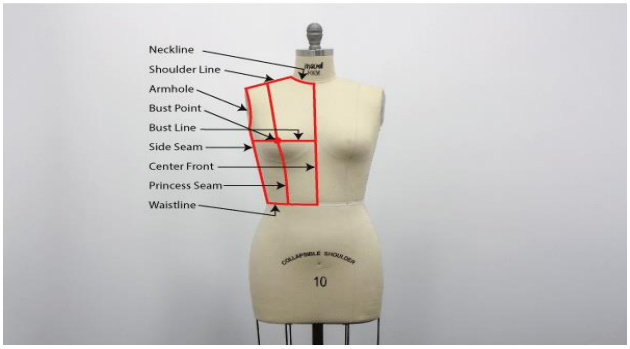
To prepare the model for draping, the model's body should be padded to create a smooth surface for the fabric to drape over. Plastic wrap should be used to protect the skin from pins and fabric. The model should be placed in a comfortable pose that allows easy fabric drapement. The model's arms, legs, and torso should be secured to the dress form using masking tape or painter's tape. This ensures the model remains in place while draping the fabric. The model's bust and hips have been padded, and the body is covered with plastic wrap from head to toe.

2.2 Body Reference Points

Body reference points are important for draping as they help to ensure that the garment is accurately draped and fits well. Some common body reference points include:

- Apex of the bust (APB): The highest point of the bust.
- Bust point (BP): The fullest part of the bust.
- Bust line (BL): A line that runs around the body at the fullest part of the bust.
- Center front (CF): A vertical line that runs down the center of the front of the body.

- Center back (CB): A vertical line that runs down the center of the back of the body.
- High hip line (HHL): A line that runs around the body at the widest part of the hips.
- Low hip line (LHL): A line that runs around the body at the narrowest part of the hips.
- Waistline (WL): A line that runs around the body at the natural waistline.



Body Reference Points

Body Measurements

Body measurements refer to the numerical values that describe the physical dimensions of an individual's body. These measurements are typically taken at specific anatomical landmarks and are used in various industries, including fashion, apparel manufacturing, fitness, and healthcare.

Common body measurements:

1. **Height:** The vertical measurement from the top of the head to the floor, typically recorded in feet and inches or centimeters.
2. **Weight:** The measurement of the body's mass, usually recorded in pounds or kilograms.
3. **Bust/Chest**: The circumference measurement around the fullest part of the bust/chest area.
4. **Waist:** The circumference measurement at the natural waistline, typically the narrowest part of the torso.
5. **Hip:** The circumference measurement around the fullest part of the hips, usually around the hip bones.
6. **Inseam:** The vertical measurement from the crotch to the desired pant length, usually ending at the ankle or floor.
7. **Out seam**: The vertical measurement from the waist to the desired pants length, usually ending at the ankle or floor.

8. **Shoulder Width:** The measurement across the back, from the outer edge of one shoulder to the outer edge of the other.
9. **Sleeve Length**: The measurement from the shoulder point to the wrist bone, following the curve of the arm.
10. **Neck Size:** The circumference measurement around the base of the neck.
11. **Collar Size**: The measurement around the neck, where the collar of a shirt or garment sits.
12. **Waist-to-Hip Ratio**: The ratio of waist circumference to hip circumference, used as an indicator of body shape and health risks.
13. **Thigh Circumference**: The measurement around the fullest part of the thigh.
14. **Calf Circumference**: The measurement around the fullest part of the calf muscle.
15. **Bicep Circumference**: The measurement around the fullest part of the upper arm.

These are just a few examples of body measurements commonly used in various contexts. The specific measurements required may vary depending on the purpose, such as garment sizing, fitness assessment, or medical evaluations. It's important to follow standardized measurement techniques and use appropriate tools, such as tape measures, when taking body measurements to ensure accuracy and consistency.



Body measurmentS

Self-check -2	Prepare Model Form for Draping

Part I, True/False

1. You should use a heavy-weight fabric to cover the model form.
2. You should pin the fabric loosely to the model form.
3. You should trim the excess fabric with dull scissors.
4. You should follow the specific instructions for the lab test you are performing.

Part II, Choose

1. What type of fabric should you use to cover the model form?
    A. Muslin or toile
    B. Cotton or linen
    C. Wool or velvet
2. How should you pin the fabric to the model form?
    A. Tightly at the neckline, shoulders, waist, hips, and hem
    B. Loosely at the neckline, shoulders, waist, hips, and hem
    C. Only at the neckline and hem

Part III, Short Answer

1. What are some general safety guidelines that should be followed when preparing a model form for draping?
2. Why is it important to use a lightweight fabric to cover the model form?

Operation Sheet -2	Prepare Model Form for Draping

Equipment:

- Dress form
- Padding
- Plastic wrap
- Masking tape or painter's tape
- Marking pen or chalk
- Sewing needle and thread (optional)

Procedure:

1. Dress the model in a tight-fitting garment.
2. Pad the model's body where needed to create a smooth, even surface for the fabric to drape over.
3. Cover the model's body with plastic wrap.
4. Position the model in a comfortable pose.
5. Secure the model to the dress form using masking tape or painter's tape.
6. Mark the body reference points on the model's body with a marking pen or chalk.
7. Draping a garment with sleeves, mark the sleeve cap on the model's arm.

Body Reference Points:

- Apex of the bust (APB)
- Bust point (BP)
- Bust line (BL)
- Center front (CF)
- Center back (CB)
- High hip line (HHL)
- Low hip line (LHL)
- Waistline (WL)

Sleeve Cap: The highest point of the armhole.

Notes:

- Make sure that the model is comfortable and relaxed.
- Use enough padding to create a smooth, even surface, but be careful not to over-pad the model.
- Make sure that the plastic wrap is snug against the model's body, but be careful not to restrict the model's breathing.

Lab Test-2	Prepare Model Form for Draping

Materials:

- Model form
- Fabric (e.g., muslin, toile)
- Pins
- Scissors
- Tape

Procedure:

- Place the model form on a flat surface.
- Cover the model form with fabric, leaving a few inches of excess fabric on all sides.
- Pin the fabric to the model form at the neckline, shoulders, and waist.
- Trim the excess fabric around the neckline, shoulders, and waist.
- Pin the fabric to the model form at the hips and hem.
- Trim the excess fabric around the hips and hem.
- Use tape to secure any loose ends of fabric.

Tips:

- Use a lightweight fabric, such as muslin or toile, for the draping process. This will make it easier to manipulate the fabric and create accurate patterns.
- Make sure that the fabric is pinned tightly to the model form. This will help to prevent the fabric from shifting during the draping process.
- Use sharp scissors to trim the excess fabric. This will help to create clean, even edges.
- Use tape to secure any loose ends of fabric. This will help to prevent the fabric from fraying.

Once the model form is prepared for draping, you can begin to create your patterns.

Important:

- Always follow the specific instructions for the lab test you are performing.

UNIT THREE: FABRIC DRAPING

This unit is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

- Over view of fabric draping
- Estimating required fabric
- Fabric grain
- Fabric handling qualities

This unit will also assist you to attain the learning outcomes stated in the cover page.

Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- Estimate dimensions of fabric piece for each section/piece
- Identify Warp, weft and bias fabric
- Identify and assess Fabric handling qualities

3.1 Overview of fabric draping

Fabric draping refers to the technique of positioning and arranging fabric on a dress form or a human body to create desired garment designs or explore different design possibilities. It is a crucial step in the garment design and development process, allowing designers to visualize how fabric will drape, fall, and interacts with the body.

Overview of the fabric draping process:

1. **Selection of Dress Form or Model:** A dress form (also known as a mannequin) or a live model is chosen to drape the fabric. The dress form should closely resemble the body shape and measurements of the intended wearer.
2. **Preparation:** The fabric to be draped is selected based on its weight, drape, and the desired design. It is important to prewash and press the fabric to remove any sizing or wrinkles before draping.
3. **Pinning or Clipping:** The fabric is positioned on the dress form or model, and pins or specialized draping clips are used to secure the fabric in place. The fabric is adjusted and manipulated to create the desired shape, folds, and gathers.



4. **Marking and Trimming:** As the fabric is draped, the designer may use chalk or fabric markers to outline the desired garment shape and design details on the fabric surface. Excess fabric may be trimmed or marked for later removal.
5. **Refinement**: The draped fabric is continuously adjusted, smoothed, and refined to achieve the desired fit, silhouette, and design. The designer may experiment with different draping techniques, such as pleating, tucking, or gathering, to create various design elements.

6. **Evaluation and Documentation:** Once the fabric is draped to the desired shape and design, the designer evaluates the overall look, fit, and functionality of the draped fabric. Photographs or sketches are often taken to document the draped design for future reference during pattern making and garment construction.
7. **Pattern Making and Garment Construction:** The draped fabric is carefully removed from the dress form or model, and a pattern is created from the draped fabric. The pattern serves as a template for cutting fabric pieces and constructing the final garment.

Fabric draping is an essential technique used by fashion designers to visualize and refine design concepts before translating them into patterns and garments. It allows designers to experiment, explore creative possibilities, and make design decisions based on the way the fabric interacts with the body.

3.2 Estimating Required Fabric

Estimating the required fabric for a project is an important step in planning and purchasing materials. The amount of fabric needed depends on several factors, including the garment design, fabric width, pattern size, and specific fabric layout. While the exact fabric requirements can General approach to estimating fabric:

1. **Identify the garment design:** Understand the style and construction of the garment you plan to make. Consider the length, width, and any design elements like ruffles, pleats, or gathering that may require extra fabric.

2. **Determine the fabric width:** Check the width of the fabric you intend to use. Common fabric widths are 45 inches (114 cm) and 60 inches (152 cm), but they can vary. This information is typically listed on the fabric bolt or in the fabric description.

3. **Consult the pattern instructions:** using a commercial pattern, it will typically include a fabric yardage chart that provides guidelines on the amount of fabric required based on the pattern size and fabric width. Follow the recommendations in the pattern instructions for the most accurate estimates.

4. **Calculate the fabric requirement:** don't have a pattern or want to estimate fabric without one; you can make a rough calculation based on the garment design. Start by determining the length and width of each pattern piece needed for your garment. Then, consider the

fabric layout and any additional fabric needed for matching patterns or directional prints. Add extra fabric for seam allowances, hems, and any desired design modifications. It's a good idea to add a bit of extra fabric (typically 10-20%) to account for cutting and fitting adjustments.

5. **Convert measurements:** the pattern or fabric requirement is provided in a different unit of measurement than what you are comfortable with (e.g., yards vs. meters), make sure to convert the measurements accurately.

6. **Round up:** It's always better to round up the fabric requirement to the nearest quarter or half yard/meter to ensure you have enough fabric for any unforeseen adjustments or mistakes.

Keep in mind that these estimates are general guidelines, and the actual fabric requirement may vary based on individual factors.

3.3 Fabric Grain

Fabric grain refers to the alignment and orientation of the threads in a woven or knit fabric. Understanding fabric grain is important in garment construction, pattern making, and fabric manipulation, as it affects the drape, stability, and appearance of the finished garment. There are three primary components of fabric grain: the lengthwise grain, crosswise grain, and bias grain.

1. **Lengthwise Grain (Also known as Warp):** The lengthwise grain runs parallel to the selvage of the fabric, which is the tightly woven edge that prevents the fabric from unraveling. The yarns in the lengthwise grain, called warp yarns, are typically stronger and more stable than the crosswise yarns. The lengthwise grain is considered the strongest and most stable direction of the fabric.
2. **Crosswise Grain (Also known as Weft):** The crosswise grain runs perpendicular to the selvage, from one selvage edge to the other. It is formed by the weft yarns, which are woven over and under the warp yarns. The crosswise grain is generally stretchier and less stable than the lengthwise grain.
3. **Bias Grain:** The bias grain is a diagonal direction that cuts across the lengthwise and crosswise grains at a 45-degree angle. It is the most stretchy and fluid direction of the fabric. When fabric is cut on the bias, it has more drapes and can mold to the contours of the body. Bias-cut garments often have a flowing and figure-hugging silhouette.

The three grains of fabric play different roles in garment construction. The lengthwise grain is typically used for vertical elements of a garment, such as side seams and center back seams. The crosswise grain is commonly used for horizontal elements, such as waistbands and cuffs. The bias grain is utilized for creating design features like bias binding, diagonal panels, or draped details.

When working with patterns, it is important to align the pattern pieces with the appropriate grainline indicated on the pattern. This ensures that the fabric behaves as intended and the finished garment hangs correctly on the body. Pattern pieces cut off-grain may result in distorted shapes, uneven drape, or compromised fit.

Understanding fabric grain and utilizing it effectively allows garment makers to achieve optimal results in terms of fit, drape, and overall aesthetics. It is a fundamental aspect of working with fabrics and contributes to the successful construction of well-fitting and visually pleasing garments.

3.4 Fabric Handling Qualities

Fabric handling qualities are the physical properties of a fabric that affect how it feels and behave when handled or worn. These qualities include:

1. **Drape**: The ability of a fabric to hang in soft, graceful folds.
2. **Softness**: The tactile sensation of the fabric against the skin.
3. **Stiffness**: The resistance of the fabric to bending or folding.
4. **Bulk**: The thickness and fullness of the fabric.
5. **Smoothness**: The evenness and uniformity of the fabric surface.
6. **Texture**: The surface characteristics of the fabric, such as roughness, smoothness, or graininess.

These qualities can be influenced by a variety of factors, including the type of fiber, the fabric construction, and the finishing processes used.

Identifying fabric handling qualities

There are a few simple ways to identify the handling qualities of a fabric:

1. **Visually inspect the fabric**. Look at the drape, softness, stiffness, bulk, smoothness, and texture of the fabric.
2. **Handle the fabric**. Feel the fabric against skin and note its softness, stiffness, and bulk.
3. **Stretch the fabric**. Note how much the fabric stretches in the warp and weft directions.

Operation Sheet-3	Prepare Fabric for Draping

Objective: To prepare fabric for draping by pre-washing, drying, and pressing.

Materials:

- Fabric
- Sewing machine (optional)
- Ironing board
- Iron
- Pins

Instructions:

1. Pre-wash the fabric according to the manufacturer's instructions. This will remove any excess dyes or chemicals from the fabric and help to prevent shrinkage.
2. Dry the fabric according to the manufacturer's instructions. If the fabric is machine-dryable, dry it on a low heat setting. If the fabric is not machine-dryable, air dry it.
3. Press the fabric on a medium heat setting. If the fabric is delicate, use a press cloth to protect it from the iron.

Safety:

- Always use caution when using a hot iron.
- Be careful not to overload the sewing machine needle.
- If you are using a seam ripper, be careful not to cut yourself.

Lab Test-3	Prepare Fabric for Draping

Objective: To test the drape of a fabric and to determine the best way to prepare it for draping.

Materials:

- Fabric sample
- Dress form (optional)
- Scissors
- Pins
- Tape measure

Procedure:

1. Cut a square piece of fabric, approximately 18 inches by 18 inches.
2. Pin the fabric to the dress form, or drape it over a chair or other object.
3. Observe the drape of the fabric. Is it soft and flowing, or is it stiff and rigid?
4. If the fabric is stiff and rigid, try wetting it with a spray bottle. This will help to relax the fabric and make it more drapable.
5. You can also try pressing the fabric on a medium heat setting. This will help to remove any wrinkles and make the fabric more pliable

Data Collection:

- Record the drape of the fabric before and after wetting and pressing.
- Note any changes in the fabric's texture or appearance.

Analysis:

- Compare the drape of the fabric before and after wetting and pressing.
- Determine which method of preparation resulted in the best drape.
- Consider the type of garment that you plan to make with the fabric.

UNIT FOUR: DRAPING PLAN

This unit is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

- Over view Draping plan
- Wearing ease requirements
- Dart manipulating Requirements
- Seam position

This unit will also assist you to attain the learning outcomes stated in the cover page.

Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- Identify require adding wearing ease
- Identify manipulating dart
- Plan Seam positioning
- Develop drape plan

4.1 Over view Draping plan

Plan draping is the process of positioning and pinning fabric on a dress form to create basic patterns or organic designs. It allows for customization, reduces fabric wastage, and allows for paper patterns and designs to be used for ideation of the next dress. Draping also results in less fabric waste, as it allows for trials before cutting the fabric.

The fabric drape of a garment refers to how the fabric hangs and falls when it is worn or draped over a surface. It is influenced by the properties of the fabric, such as its weight, stiffness, elasticity, and texture, as well as the design and construction of the garment.

When we talk about the "plane" garment fabric drape, it typically refers to how the fabric falls in a flat or two-dimensional manner, without much curvature or three-dimensional shaping. This is commonly seen in garments with minimal or straight silhouettes, such as sheath dresses, straight skirts, or tailored trousers.

Here are some key factors that affect the plane garment fabric drape:

1. **Fabric Weight:** Heavier fabrics tend to have a stiffer and more structured drape, while lighter fabrics are typically more fluid and drapey. For plane garments, medium to lightweight fabrics are often used to achieve a clean and streamlined look.
2. **Fabric Stiffness:** The stiffness or rigidity of the fabric influences how it holds its shape and falls. Stiff fabrics, like denim or stiff cotton, may create a more angular and structured drape, while softer and more pliable fabrics, such as silk or rayon, will have a softer and more flowing drape.
3. **Fabric Elasticity:** The elasticity or stretchiness of the fabric can affect how it conforms to the body and drapes. Fabrics with more stretch, like knits or elastane blends, will drape differently compared to non-stretch woven fabrics, offering a closer fit and potentially more fluidity.
4. **Fabric Texture:** The texture of the fabric, such as its smoothness, grain, or surface details, can impact the way it reflects light and creates visual interest in the drape. Textured fabrics, like tweed or jacquard, may create a more structured and textured

drape, while smooth fabrics, like satin or chiffon, will have a sleeker and more even drape.

5. **Garment Design and Construction:** The design elements, such as seams, pleats, gathers, or darts, as well as the construction techniques used in the garment, can influence the fabric drape. These design features can add shaping, volume, or structure to the fabric, altering its natural drape characteristics.

When creating a plane garment, it is important to consider the desired drape and select fabrics that complement the intended aesthetic. Understanding the properties of different fabrics and their drape potential allows designers and garment makers to make informed choices and achieve the desired look and feel of the garment.

Draping is a technique used in garment design and patternmaking where fabric is manipulated directly on a dress form or a model to create the desired shape and fit. A draping plan outlines

Steps and considerations:

1. **Design Concept:** Begin by clarifying your design concept and aesthetic vision for the garment. Consider the overall style, silhouette, and details you want to incorporate into the design.
2. **Fabric Selection**: Choose the fabric(s) you will be using for draping. Consider the weight, drape, and properties of the fabric, as they will influence how it hangs and drapes on the dress form.
3. **Dress Form Preparation**: Ensure that your dress form is properly prepared before draping. This includes padding the dress form to match the measurements and proportions of your intended wearer, or using a dress form that closely matches the desired size and shape.
4. **Basic Foundation**: Start by draping a basic foundation, which typically includes a bodice and skirt. This provides a starting point for creating the desired shape and fit of the garment.
5. **Grain line Placement:** Determine the grain line of the fabric and mark it on the dress form. The grain line indicates the direction of the fabric's strongest and straightest threads. Aligning the grain line correctly is important for achieving proper drape and fit.

6. **Pinning and Manipulation**: Use pins to secure the fabric on the dress form, gradually manipulating it to create the desired shape and fit. Make adjustments as needed, such as adding or removing fullness, creating darts, or shaping seams.
7. **Seam Placement and Design Details**: Determine the placement of seams, darts, pleats, gathers, or other design details. Consider how these elements contribute to the overall design and fit of the garment. Pin or mark the desired positions on the fabric.
8. **Fit Evaluation:** Regularly assess the fit and appearance of the draped fabric on the dress form. Check for proper proportions, balance, and desired design lines. Make adjustments as necessary to achieve the desired fit and design.
9. **Transfer to Pattern:** Once you are satisfied with the draped design, carefully remove the fabric from the dress form. Carefully trace or transfer the draped fabric onto pattern paper to create a pattern. Use rulers, curves, and other patternmaking tools to ensure accuracy and smooth lines.
10. **Pattern Refinement:** Refine the pattern by adding seam allowances, notches, and any necessary markings. Make any additional adjustments to the pattern based on the draping process, fit evaluation, or design considerations.
11. **Documentation:** Document the draping process, including any design decisions, adjustments, or considerations made during the draping and patternmaking stages. This documentation will serve as a reference for future use, alterations, or communication with others involved in the garment construction.

It's important to note that draping is a creative and iterative process, and the draping plan may evolve as you work on the garment. Flexibility and experimentation are key to achieving the desired design and fit.

4.2 Wearing Ease Requirements

To identify and add wearing ease requirements with an image, you can follow these steps:

Wearing ease refers to the additional room or space incorporated into a garment to allow for comfortable movement and fit when it is worn. It ensures that the garment is not too tight or restrictive on the body, allowing for ease of movement and comfort. The amount of wearing ease required varies depending on the type of garment, the fabric used, and the desired fit.

Here are some common considerations and requirements for wearing ease:

1. **Body Movement:** Different types of garments require different levels of ease to accommodate various body movements. For example, a fitted dress may require less ease compared to a pair of pants or a jacket, which need more room for bending, sitting, and arm movement.
2. **Fabric Characteristics:** The characteristics of the fabric, such as its stretch, drape, and thickness, can influence the amount of wearing ease required. Fabrics with more stretch, like knits, may require less ease compared to non-stretch woven fabrics.
3. **Design Intention:** The desired fit and style of the garment influence the amount of wearing ease incorporated. For example, a loose-fitting bohemian-style dress may have more ease, while a tailored blazer or a pencil skirt may have minimal ease to achieve a closer fit.
4. **Body Measurements:** The measurements of the wearer play a crucial role in determining the amount of wearing ease required. Common body measurements considered include bust, waist, hip, and arm circumference. These measurements are compared to standardized size charts or individual body measurements to determine the appropriate amount of ease.
5. **Comfort Preferences:** Individual comfort preferences can also impact the amount of wearing ease incorporated into a garment. Some individuals may prefer a looser fit, while others may prefer a more fitted or tailored look. It's important to consider the comfort and preferences of the wearer when determining the amount of ease required.

It's important to note that wearing ease is different from design ease, which refers to intentional extra room added to a garment for aesthetic purposes, such as a loose or oversized style.

The specific amount of wearing ease required varies depending on the above factors and can be determined using industry standards, pattern guidelines, or personal fitting preferences. Garment patterns often specify the amount of ease included, and it's important to follow these guidelines for accurate and comfortable fit. Additionally, fitting and adjustments may be necessary during the garment construction process to ensure the desired fit and comfort are achieved.

4.3 Dart Manipulating Requirements

Identify dart manipulating requirements

Dart manipulation refers to the process of altering the size, shape, or position of darts in a garment pattern to achieve the desired fit, shape, or design. Darts are folded and stitched seams

that are used to shape fabric around curves, such as the bust, waist, or hips. Here are some **common requirements manipulating darts in garment patterns:**

1. **Fit and Shaping:** The primary purpose of darts is to provide shaping and contouring to the garment to achieve a better fit. Dart manipulation is often required to adjust the size or position of darts to accommodate individual body measurements and proportions. For example, if a dart is too long or too wide, it may need to be shortened or reduced in width to fit the specific body shape.
2. **Design and Style:** Dart manipulation can also be used to achieve specific design elements or style features in a garment. By altering the shape or position of darts, you can create interesting design lines, incorporate gathers or pleats, or achieve a more tailored or relaxed look. The specific design requirements will depend on the desired aesthetic of the garment.
3. **Dart Rotation:** Dart rotation involves changing the direction or angle of the dart while maintaining its overall shape and size. This technique is often used when adjusting the fit or shape around curved areas, such as the bust or waist. By rotating a dart, you can distribute the shaping more evenly or reposition it to a more suitable location.
4. **Dart Splitting or Combining**: In certain cases, it may be necessary to split or combine darts to achieve the desired fit or design. For example, if a large dart is causing excessive bulk or distortion, it can be split into two smaller darts or converted into gathers or pleats. Conversely, two smaller darts can be combined into a single larger dart for better shaping.
5. **Pattern Balance:** When manipulating darts, it's important to consider the overall balance and symmetry of the garment. Adjustments made to one dart may require corresponding adjustments to other darts or pattern pieces to maintain balance and ensure a harmonious fit.
6. **Test Fitting:** Dart manipulation often requires multiple iterations and test fittings to achieve the desired result. Making a muslin or toile—a practice garment made from inexpensive fabric—can be helpful in assessing the fit and making necessary adjustments before cutting into the final fabric.

It's important to note that dart manipulation can be a complex process that requires knowledge of patternmaking, garment construction, and fitting techniques. It's recommended to refer to sewing

resources, patternmaking books, or seek guidance from experienced sewers or professionals if you're unfamiliar with dart manipulation techniques. Conducting thorough measurements and understanding the desired fit and design goals are crucial for successful dart manipulation.

Seam Position

Seam position refers to the specific location where two fabric pieces are joined together by stitching or seaming in a garment construction. The placement of seams plays a crucial role in determining the fit, shaping, and overall appearance of a garment.

Considerations and requirements when determining seam positions:

A. **Fit and Shaping:** Seam positions are often strategically placed to create shaping and contouring that follows the natural curves of the body. For example, in a fitted dress, seams may be positioned along the bust, waist, and hips to provide shaping and a closer fit. The placement of seams can help achieve a tailored or body-skimming silhouette.

B. **Comfort and Movement:** Seam position also affects the comfort and ease of movement when wearing a garment. Seams that are placed in areas of high mobility, such as the shoulders, arms, or knees, should be carefully positioned to allow for unrestricted movement and prevent strain or discomfort. Seams that are improperly placed can restrict movement or cause discomfort when the garment is worn.

C. **Design and Aesthetics**: Seam positions can contribute to the overall design and aesthetics of a garment. They can create visual interest, define style lines, or accentuate certain features. For example, princess seams—a type of vertical seams that run from the shoulder or armhole to the waist—can add shaping and create a slimming effect. Decorative seams like flat-felled seams or topstitched seams can be positioned to enhance the design or give a unique look to the garment.

D. **Fabric Considerations:** The type and characteristics of the fabric being used can influence seam positions. Some fabrics may be more prone to fraying or distortion along the seam lines, which may require seams to be positioned away from areas that are more likely to be stressed or pulled. Additionally, the thickness or drape of the fabric can affect the appearance and performance of seams, so positioning them in appropriate areas is important.

E. **Pattern and Garment Construction:** The specific pattern design and construction techniques employed in the garment can dictate the placement of seams. Pattern pieces and construction steps guide the sewer on where to position seams based on the intended design and fit. It's important to follow the instructions provided in the pattern or consult patternmaking resources for accurate seam placement.

When determining seam positions, it's helpful to create a muslin or toile—a practice garment made from inexpensive fabric—to test the fit, evaluate the placement of seams, and make any necessary adjustments before cutting into the final fabric. Properly positioned seams can contribute to a well-fitting and visually appealing garment, enhancing both comfort and style.

Step of for planning seam position for specific types of garments:

Planning seam positions for specific types of garments involves considering the garment's design, fit, and construction. Here are some general steps to help you plan seam positions:

1. **Understand the Design:** Start by studying the design of the garment you intend to create. Look at reference images, sketches, or existing garments to understand the overall style, lines, and features. Identify any specific design elements, such as princess seams, yokes, or pleats, that are characteristic of the garment.
2. **Analyze the Fit Requirements:** Determine the desired fit of the garment. Consider whether it should be loose, fitted, or somewhere in between. Look at similar garments or consult fashion resources for guidance on the typical fit and silhouette associated with the garment type.
3. **Evaluate Body Proportions:** Take body measurements into account. Understand the proportions and curves of the body areas that the garment will cover, such as bust, waist, hips, and shoulders. Consider how the garment's seam positions can enhance or flatter these areas.
4. **Consider Movement and Comfort:** Assess the intended use of the garment and the expected range of movement. Determine areas of the garment that may require additional ease or flexibility, such as the arms, knees, or waist. Plan seam positions to accommodate these movements and ensure comfort during wear.
5. **Examine Pattern Pieces:** Review the pattern pieces for the garment. Identify pattern markings that indicate suggested or essential seam positions. Follow the pattern

instructions and guidelines to ensure accurate construction and fit. Adjust or modify the pattern as needed to align with your design vision.

6. **Create a Toile or Muslin:** Make a practice garment (toile or muslin) using inexpensive fabric to test the fit and visual impact of your chosen seam positions. Evaluate the toile on a dress form or by trying it on yourself or a fit model. Assess the overall fit, shaping, and design lines created by the seams. Make adjustments to the seam positions if necessary.
7. **Consider Fabric Characteristics:** Take into account the properties of the fabric you'll be using. Consider how the fabric's weight, drape, stretch, or texture may influence the appearance and performance of the seams. Make sure that the chosen seam positions work well with the fabric's behavior and characteristics.
8. **Evaluate Aesthetic Appeal:** Step back and assess the overall aesthetic impact of the seam positions. Look for balance, symmetry, and visual interest. Consider how the seam lines contribute to the garment's design and style. Adjust seam positions if needed to achieve the desired visual effect.
9. **Document and Finalize:** Once you're satisfied with the seam positions, document them on your pattern pieces or create a separate seam placement guide. Make note of any adjustments made during the toile fitting process. This documentation will serve as a reference for future garments or alterations.

Remember, these steps provide a general framework, and the specific process may vary depending on the garment type, design complexity, and personal preferences. It's always helpful to consult patternmaking resources, garment construction guides, and seek feedback from experienced sewers or professionals to refine your seam positions effectively.

Self-check-4	Plan Drape

Part I, True/False:

1. Draping is a technique used to create a three-dimensional garment pattern by pinning and placing fabric against a dress form or mannequin.
2. It is important to follow the grain of the fabric when draping
3. Draping is a creative process that allows you to experiment with different shapes and styles.
4. It is important to pin the fabric to the dress form or mannequin before you begin draping. Answer:
5. You can mark the seam lines and darts on the fabric with pins.
6. Once you have removed the fabric from the dress form or mannequin, you can trace the seam lines and darts onto paper to create your pattern.

Part II, Multiple Choose

7. Which of the following fabrics is NOT ideal for draping?
   A. Silk
   B. Cotton
   C. Crepe
   D. Chiffon
8. Which of the following draping techniques is used to create a gathered effect?
   A. Pleating
   B. Tucking
   C. Gathering
   D. All of the above
9. Which of the following tools is NOT necessary for draping?
   A. Dress form or mannequin
   B. Fabric
   C. Pins
   D. Sewing machine
10. Which of the following fabrics is ideal for draping a tailored jacket?

A. Silk

B. Cotton

C. Crepe

D. Wool

Part III, Short answer

11. What is the purpose of blocking fabric before draping?

12. What is a draping foundation?

13. What are some tips for draping fabric?

14. What are some tips for forming darts and seams?

UNIT FIVE: DRAPING GARMENT

This unit is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

- Over view of draping
- Pinning fabric
- Moulding fabric
- Adding ease
- Darts and seams
- Truing

This unit will also assist you to attain the learning outcomes stated in the cover page.

Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- Pin fabric on model form, relating body reference points and fabric grains.
- Mold and manipulate fabric to fit model form
- Ease adds to allow for movement
- Smooth or manipulate Fabric over contours of model form
- Form and pin darts and seams
- Drape is prepared for truing

5.1 Over view of draping

Draping is a technique used to create a three-dimensional garment pattern by pinning and placing fabric against a dress form or mannequin. It is a creative process that allows you to experiment with different shapes and styles, and it can be used to create a wide variety of garments, from simple dresses and skirts to complex evening gowns and wedding dresses.

Garment draping is a technique used in fashion design and patternmaking to create the shape, fit, and design of a garment by manipulating fabric directly on a dress form or a live model. Unlike pattern drafting, which involves creating a pattern from measurements and calculations, draping allows the designer to work with the fabric itself, using pins and folds to shape it into the desired form.

Garment draping process:

1. **Preparation:** Before beginning the draping process, ensure that the dress form is properly prepared. This involves padding the dress form to match the measurements and proportions of the intended wearer or using a dress form that closely matches the desired size and shape.
2. **Basic Foundation:** Start by draping a basic foundation, such as a bodice or skirt, to establish the overall shape and fit of the garment. This foundation serves as the starting point for further manipulation and design.
3. **Grain line Placement**: Determine the direction of the fabric's grain line, which indicates the strongest and straightest threads. Align the grain line correctly on the dress form to ensure proper drape and hang of the fabric.
4. **Pinning and Manipulation:** Use pins to secure the fabric to the dress form and begin manipulating it to create the desired shape and fit. This involves folding, pleating, gathering, and manipulating the fabric to achieve the desired design lines and contours.
5. **Seam Placement and Design Details:** Determine the placement of seams, darts, pleats, gathers, or other design elements. Pin or mark these positions on the fabric to create the desired design and fit.

6. **Fit Evaluation:** Regularly assess the fit and appearance of the draped fabric on the dress form or model. Check for proper proportions, balance, and desired design lines. Make adjustments as necessary to achieve the desired fit and design.

7. **Transfer to Pattern:** Once the draped design is finalized, carefully remove the fabric from the dress form. Transfer the draped fabric onto pattern paper by tracing or marking the fabric shapes. This creates a pattern that can be used for cutting and sewing the final garment.

8. **Pattern Refinement:** Refine the pattern by adding seam allowances, notches, and any necessary markings. Make any additional adjustments to the pattern based on the draping process, fit evaluation, or design considerations.

9. **Toile or Muslin Fitting:** Create a test garment, known as a toile or muslin, using inexpensive fabric to assess the fit and make any necessary adjustments before cutting into the final fabric.

10. **Final Garment Construction:** Once the toile fitting is satisfactory, use the finalized pattern to cut and sew the garment in the desired fabric. Follow standard garment construction techniques to assemble the garment.

Draping allows for a more intuitive and hands-on approach to garment design, providing the opportunity for creativity, experimentation, and the ability to visualize how the fabric will behave on the body. It is a valuable technique used by fashion designers, patternmakers, and dressmakers to bring their designs to life.

5.2 Pinning Fabric

Pinning fabric is a common technique used in sewing to temporarily hold fabric layers together before sewing or cutting. It involves using straight pins or sewing pins to secure the fabric in place.

To pin fabric with a picture, you will need the following materials:

- Model form
- Fabric (e.g., muslin, toile)
- Pins
- Scissors
- Tape

- Picture of the garment you want to create

Instructions:

1. Cover the model form with fabric, leaving a few inches of excess fabric on all sides.
2. Pin the fabric to the model form at the neckline, shoulders, and waist.
3. Trim the excess fabric around the neckline, shoulders, and waist.
4. Pin the fabric to the model form at the hips and hem.
5. Trim the excess fabric around the hips and hem.
6. Use tape to secure any loose ends of fabric.
7. Position the picture of the garment you want to create next to the model form.
8. Use pins to manipulate the fabric to match the drape and silhouette of the garment in the picture.
9. Continue pinning the fabric until you are satisfied with the drape.
10. Once the fabric is draped to your satisfaction, you can remove it from the model form and use it as a pattern to cut out your final fabric pieces.

Model form with fabric draped over it and pins inserted to match the drape of the garment in the picture

Model form Picture of the garment you want to create

Fabric

Pins

5.3 Molding Fabric

Molding fabric is a technique used to shape fabric into three-dimensional forms, often in garment construction or when creating fabric-based objects. It involves manipulating the fabric to conform to a desired shape or contour. Here are some common methods for molding fabric:

1. **Draping**: Draping is a technique where fabric is arranged and shaped directly on a dress form or a body to create the desired form. The fabric is pinned or temporarily secured in place to maintain the shape. Draping allows for precise control over the fabric's shape and drape.

2. **Pleating**: Pleating involves folding the fabric in a specific manner to create pleats or folds. This technique is commonly used to add structure or decorative elements to garments. Pleats can be created by folding the fabric and securing it with pins or basting stitches.
3. **Gathering**: Gathering is the process of drawing fabric together to create fullness or a gathered effect. This can be done by hand-gathering the fabric, using gathering stitches, or utilizing gathering techniques like shirring or smocking. Gathering is often used in waistbands, cuffs, or to create ruffles or gathers in garments.
4. **Ruching**: Ruching involves creating small, evenly spaced pleats or gathers through the length of the fabric. This technique adds texture and visual interest to the fabric. Ruching can be achieved by stitching rows of parallel gathering stitches and then pulling the threads to create the desired effect.
5. **Darting**: Darts are folded and stitched sections in fabric that are used to shape the fabric around curves, such as the bust or waist. Darts are typically tapered and used to create a fitted shape in a garment. They can be sewn by folding the fabric and stitching along the desired dart lines.
6. **Blocking**: Blocking is a technique used in millinery and hat making. It involves shaping fabric over a hat block or a form to achieve the desired hat shape. The fabric is moistened or steamed to make it pliable and then stretched and molded over the form. The fabric is secured in place until it dries and retains the desired shape.
7. **Heat molding**: Certain types of fabrics, such as thermoplastic materials or synthetic fibers, can be molded using heat. Heat is applied to the fabric, which softens it and allows it to be shaped. Once the fabric cools and sets, it retains the molded form. This technique is often used in costume design or for creating specific structural elements in garments.

When molding fabric, it's important to consider the fabric type, its properties, and any specific instructions or limitations provided by the fabric manufacturer.

5.4. Adding Ease

Constructing garments, adding ease is an important consideration to ensure proper fit and comfort. Ease refers to the additional width or looseness incorporated into the garment measurements beyond the body measurements. Draping ease specifically refers to the extra fabric that is added during the draping process to achieve the desired fit and drape of the garment.

1. **Understand the purpose of draping ease**: Draping ease is added to garments to allow for movement, comfort, and proper fit. It ensures that the garment doesn't feel restrictive when worn and allows for ease of movement, especially in areas such as the shoulders, arms, and hips.

2. **Determine the amount of ease needed**: The amount of draping ease to be added depends on the specific garment type, design, fabric properties, and personal preference. Generally, the amount of ease can vary, but it is typically around 2-4 inches (5-10 cm) larger than the actual body measurements. However, this can vary depending on the style and purpose of the garment.

3. **Identify areas for ease**: Consider the areas of the garment where ease is required. These areas typically include the bust, waist, hips, shoulders, and sleeves. The amount of ease added may differ depending on the specific garment area and **t**he desired fit. For example, more ease may be added to the waist and hips for a loose-fitting garment, while less ease may be added to the bust area for a more fitted style.

4. **Add ease during the draping process**: When draping the fabric on a dress form or directly on the body, incorporate the desired amount of ease by manipulating the fabric. This can be done by slightly overlapping or spreading the fabric to create the additional fullness.

5. **Evaluate the fit**: As you drape the fabric and add ease, periodically assess the fit and drape of the garment. Make adjustments as necessary to ensure that the added ease achieves the desired fit and comfort. Pay attention to the overall silhouette, movement, and proportion of the garment.

6. **Transfer the draped fabric to a pattern**: Once the draping process is complete, carefully transfer the draped fabric onto a pattern paper. Make sure to mark the added ease and any necessary adjustments onto the pattern. This will serve as a guide for cutting and sewing the final garment.

It's important to note that the amount of ease added can vary depending on the garment style, fabric type, and personal preference. It's recommended to refer to garment construction

resources, patternmaking guidelines, and industry standards to determine the appropriate amount of draping ease for specific garments.

5.5. Darts and Seams

Draping a garment, darts and seams play a crucial role in achieving the desired fit and shape. Here's a breakdown of darts and seams in garment draping:

I. Darts:

1. **Purpose**: Darts are folded and stitched sections in fabric that are used to shape the fabric around curves, such as the bust, waist, or hips. They help create a three-dimensional shape and contour that conforms to the body.
2. **Placement**: Darts are typically positioned at areas where shaping is needed, such as the bust, waist, or back. The exact placement will depend on the garment design and the desired fit.
3. **Draping process**: To create a dart, fabric is manipulated by folding and pinning. The excess fabric is folded along a designated dart line and then pinned in place. This folding and pinning process allows the fabric to take on a more fitted shape.
4. **Sewing:** Once the dart has been folded and pinned, it is stitched along the designated dart line. The stitching starts at the wide end of the dart and tapers to a point, gradually shaping the fabric as it is sewn.

II. Seams:

1. **Purpose:** Seams are where fabric pieces are joined together to create the structure of the garment. They provide strength, stability, and shape to the garment.
2. **Placement:** Seams are placed at various points throughout the garment, depending on the design and construction. Common seam placements include side seams, shoulder seams, armhole seams, and waist seams.
3. **Draping process**: When draping, fabric is manipulated and arranged to create the desired seam lines. The fabric is folded, overlapped, or adjusted to achieve the proper fit and shape.
4. **Sewing:** Once the fabric has been draped and adjusted, the seams are sewn together. The fabric layers are aligned, and the pieces are stitched along the designated seam lines. The type of seam used will depend on the fabric type, garment design, and desired finish.

It's important to note that darts and seams are often adjusted and refined during the draping process to achieve the desired fit, shape, and style of the garment. They can be modified, moved, or even eliminated to achieve the desired design and fit.

Draping is a dynamic process that allows for creativity and experimentation. It's essential to regularly evaluate the fit, drape, and overall silhouette of the draped fabric, making any necessary adjustments to ensure the desired outcome.

To form darts and seams in fabric draping

- Fabric (e.g., cotton, linen, wool)
- Pins
- Scissors
- Sewing machine (optional)

5.6 Truing

Truing in garment draping refers to the process of refining and adjusting the draped fabric to ensure accuracy, balance, and symmetry. It involves making corrections to the drape, seams, and overall shape of the garment. Here are some steps to help you true the draping of a garment:

1. **Evaluate the draping**: Step back and assess the overall look of the draped fabric on the dress form or body. Take note of any areas that appear imbalanced, asymmetrical, or need refinement.
2. **Check grain lines**: Ensure that the grain lines of the fabric are straight and aligned correctly. The grain line should run parallel to the center front, center back, and side seams. Adjust the fabric if necessary to correct any misalignment.
3. **Assess balance**: Check the balance of the garment by examining the position of key reference points such as the shoulder seams, armholes, and hemlines. They should be level and balanced on both sides of the garment. Make any adjustments needed to achieve symmetry.
4. **Refine seam lines:** Examine the seam lines and check for smooth curves or straight lines, depending on the design. Adjust the fabric by pinching, spreading, or smoothing to create even seams without any puckering or excess fabric.
5. **Correct darts**: Ensure that the darts are accurately positioned and shaped. They should have smooth, even lines and lie flat against the body. Adjust the darts by folding, pinning, or repositioning as needed to achieve the desired fit and shape.

6. **Evaluate fit**: Continuously assess the fit of the garment by observing how it drapes on the dress form or body. Look for any areas that are too tight, too loose, or don't conform to the desired fit. Make adjustments to the fabric, seams, or darts to achieve the desired fit and silhouette.
7. **Check symmetry**: Regularly step back and compare both sides of the garment to ensure symmetry. Pay attention to the position of key elements such as darts, seams, and design details. Adjust the fabric as needed to achieve balance on both sides.
8. **Make incremental adjustments**: Truing is an iterative process, so it's best to make small, incremental adjustments at a time. This allows for more control and precision in achieving the desired fit and shape.
9. **Document the adjustments**: As you make corrections and refinements, it's helpful to document the changes either by marking directly on the fabric or by creating a pattern or template from the draped fabric. This will serve as a reference for transferring the draping onto a pattern and for future garment construction.

   Remember that truing is a skill that improves with practice, observation, and attention to detail. Regularly step back, evaluate, and refine the draping to achieve the desired fit, balance, and accuracy in your garment.

Self-Check-5	Perform draping

Part I. True/False

1. Draping is a technique used to create a three-dimensional garment pattern by pinning and placing fabric against a dress form or mannequin.

2. It is important to follow the grain of the fabric when draping.

3. You can mark the seam lines and darts on the fabric with pins.

4. Once you have removed the fabric from the dress form or mannequin, you can trace the seam lines and darts onto paper to create your pattern.

Part II Choose

5. Which of the following tools is NOT necessary for draping?

A. Dress form or mannequin

B. Fabric

C. Pins

D. Sewing machine

6. Which of the following fabrics is ideal for draping a tailored jacket? *

A. Silk

B. Cotton

C. Crepe

D. Wool

Part III Short answer

1. What are some tips for draping fabric?
2. What are some tips for forming darts and seams? Answer:

UNIT SIX: TRANSFER DRAPE TO PAPER

This unit is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

- Over view of Transfer Drape to Paper
- Draping from model
- Drawing lines
- Drape as a template
- Marking

This unit will also assist you to attain the learning outcomes stated in the cover page.

Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- Remove drape from model form
- Draw or rule Lines on drape at pin positions
- Use Drape as a template to create paper pattern or block
- Mark Pattern or block

6.1 Over view of Transfer Drape to Paper

Transferring a drape to paper is a technique used by garment makers to create a flat paper pattern from a three-dimensional drape. This process involves placing the drape on a large sheet of paper, using a sharp pencil to trace the drape onto the paper, and cutting out the paper pattern with scissors.

The process involves laying the drape flat on the paper, ensuring it is centred and the fabric's grain runs parallel to the paper's edge. Tracing the outline of the drape onto the paper, including details like neckline, armholes, and waistline, is crucial. The pattern should be cut out with a small seam allowance around the edge.

To transfer a drape to paper, you will need the following materials: draped fabric, pattern paper, marker, pins, and scissors. Lay the draped fabric flat on the pattern paper, pin it at seam lines and dart locations, and trace the garment's outline on the paper. Remove the pins and fabric, then cut out the pattern pieces.

For draping, use lightweight fabric like muslin or toile for ease of manipulation and visibility of the drape. Pin the fabric tightly to the pattern paper to prevent shifting. Use a sharp marker to trace the garment on the paper for a clean and precise pattern. Avoid stretching the fabric during tracing to avoid distortion.

Compare the pattern pieces to the draped fabric frequently while cutting them out to ensure accuracy. Once the drape has been transferred to paper, use the pattern pieces to cut out fabric pieces and sew the garment.

6.2 Draping From Model

Draping directly on a model can be a dynamic and interactive process that allows for a more personalized fit and immediate adjustments. Here are some steps to guide you through draping a garment directly on a model:

1. **Prepare the materials**: Gather the necessary materials, including fabric, pins, scissors, and any additional tools or supplies specific to your draping process. Ensure that you have a garment idea or design in mind before starting.

2. **Measurements and fittings:** Take accurate measurements of the model's body to serve as a reference during draping. If necessary, make initial fitting adjustments to a basic pattern or muslin to ensure a close starting fit.
3. **Start with a foundation garment:** Have the model wear a well-fitting foundation garment, such as a leotard or snug-fitting bodysuit. This provides a smooth base for draping and helps simulate the body's contours.
4. **Pinning and shaping:** Begin draping by pinning fabric directly onto the model's body, starting with key reference points like the shoulder, neckline, and center front. Gradually shape and mold the fabric around the body, using pins to secure it in place.
5. **Refine the fit**: Continuously assess the fit and drape of the fabric on the model. Make adjustments and refinements by pinching, folding, or spreading the fabric as needed. Pay attention to areas such as the bust, waist, hips, and shoulders, ensuring that the fabric smoothly follows the body's contours.
6. **Establish key elements**: As you drape, establish essential elements of the garment, such as darts, seams, and design lines. Manipulate the fabric to create the desired shaping, pleating, or gathering effects. Pin these elements securely to maintain their shape.
7. **Evaluate balance and symmetry**: Regularly step back and observe the garment on the model, checking for balance and symmetry. Make any necessary adjustments to ensure that the fabric drapes evenly on both sides of the body.
8. **Collaborate with the model:** Throughout the draping process, communicate with the model to ensure their comfort and satisfaction with the fit and style. Ask for feedback and make adjustments accordingly.
9. **Finalize and document:** Once you achieve the desired fit and design, carefully remove the draped fabric from the model. Document the draping by either creating a pattern directly from the fabric or by transferring the draped fabric onto pattern paper. Make note of any adjustments or refinements made during the draping process.

Draping directly on a model allows for real-time adjustments and a more personalized fit. It offers the advantage of working with the body's unique proportions and curves, resulting in a garment that is tailored to the individual. Remember to communicate and collaborate with the model throughout the process to ensure their comfort and satisfaction.

6.3 Drawing Lines

Garment drawing, lines play a crucial role in conveying the design, structure, and details of the garment. Here are some key types of lines you can use when drawing a garment:

1. **Outline/Contour Lines:** These lines define the overall shape and silhouette of the garment. They represent the outer edges of the garment and provide a clear visual representation of its form.
2. **Construction Lines:** Construction lines are used to establish the basic structure and proportions of the garment. They help with the placement of key elements such as the neckline, armholes, waistline, and hemline. These lines are typically drawn lightly and can be adjusted or erased as needed.
3. **Seam Lines:** Seam lines indicate where fabric pieces are joined together to construct the garment. They are typically straight or curved lines that connect different sections of the garment. Seam lines can be drawn as dashed or solid lines, depending on personal preference or the purpose of the drawing.
4. **Dart Lines:** Dart lines represent the fold lines of darts, which are used to shape the fabric around curves in the garment. Dart lines are typically straight lines that start from a wide point and taper to a narrower point. They show where the fabric is folded and stitched to create shaping and contour.
5. **Stitching Lines**: Stitching lines indicate where seams are sewn or topstitched on the garment. These lines can be drawn as dashed or solid lines, depending on the desired style or emphasis. Stitching lines are particularly useful when showcasing decorative stitching or topstitching details.
6. **Design Lines/Details**: Design lines represent specific design elements or details of the garment, such as pleats, gathers, ruffles, or decorative trims. These lines help illustrate the unique features and embellishments that make the garment visually interesting and distinct.
7. **Fold Lines:** Fold lines are used to indicate areas where the fabric folds or drapes, such as pleats or gathers. They help visualize the three-dimensional aspects of the garment and provide clarity on how the fabric falls and moves.

8. **Grain lines:** Grain lines show the direction of the fabric's grain, typically represented by straight lines with arrows. They indicate the orientation of the fabric and help with pattern placement and fabric drape.

When drawing garment lines, it's important to use varying line weights and styles to differentiate different types of lines and create visual interest. Bolder lines can be used for the outline and main structural elements, while lighter lines can be used for construction lines or less prominent details.

Remember to reference your design, sketches, or existing patterns to ensure accuracy and consistency in your garment drawing. Practice sketching different types of lines and experiment with various techniques to develop your own signature style in garment illustration.

6.4 Drape as a Template

Draped fabric as a template can be a helpful technique in garment design and pattern making. It allows you to capture the exact shape and fit of the fabric on the body and transfer it onto a pattern for future use. Here's how you can use draping as a template:

1. **Select the fabric**: Choose a fabric that has similar characteristics to the one you plan to use for the final garment. The drape and weight of the fabric should be representative of the desired outcome.

2. **Prepare the dress form or model**: If using a dress form, ensure that it closely matches the measurements and proportions of the intended wearer. If draping directly on a model, take accurate measurements to serve as a reference during the draping process.

3. **Drape the fabric**: Begin draping the fabric on the dress form or model, shaping it to achieve the desired fit and style. Pin the fabric in place, adjusting and refining as needed to create the desired drape and silhouette.

4. **Secure the draped fabric**: Once you achieve the desired drape, carefully secure the fabric in place using pins or temporary stitches. This will help maintain the shape and fit of the draped fabric during the transfer process.

5. **Create a template:** Carefully remove the draped fabric from the dress form or model, ensuring that it maintains its shape. Lay the fabric flat on a table or cutting surface, smoothing out any wrinkles or distortions.

6. **Trace the draped fabric**: Place a large sheet of pattern paper or tracing paper over the draped fabric. Carefully trace the outline and key details of the draped fabric using a pencil or marker. Capture important elements such as seam lines, dart lines, and any design features or markings.

7. **Transfer the template to the pattern**: Once you have traced the draped fabric, you can transfer the markings and lines onto a fresh sheet of pattern paper. Use a ruler or French curve to ensure accuracy in drawing straight lines and smooth curves. Clean up the lines and refine the pattern as needed to create a cohesive and accurate representation of the draped fabric.

8. **Add seam allowances and other details**: Once the basic shape of the pattern has been transferred, add seam allowances, hems, and any other necessary details according to your desired construction method. Make sure to double-check measurements and add any necessary notations or labels.

9. **Test and refine the pattern**: Once the pattern is complete, it's a good idea to test it by creating a toile or muslin prototype. This will allow you to evaluate the fit and make any necessary adjustments before cutting into the final fabric.

Using draped fabric as a template provides a more accurate representation of the desired fit and style of the garment. It can be especially useful when working with complex or unique designs that require precise shaping and draping. Remember to document any specific adjustments or refinements made during the draping process to ensure consistency and reproducibility when using the template for future projects.

6.5 Marking

Truing and marking are both important steps in the draping process. Truing ensures that the drape is symmetrical and that the seam lines and dart locations are accurate. Marking helps to identify and mark key points on the drape, such as the center front, center back, waistline, and

hemline. Truing involves correcting any distortions in the drape, while marking involves transferring the drape to the fabric so that it can be cut out and sewn.

1. **Notches**: Notches are small, triangular marks placed on the fabric to indicate points of alignment or matching between different pattern pieces. They are typically located along seam lines or edge lines and help ensure proper alignment during sewing. Notches can be marked by cutting small wedges or by making small snips into the seam allowance.

2. **Dots**: Dots are circular marks used to indicate specific points on the fabric, such as dart positions, buttonhole placements, or pocket placements. Dots can be marked using a fabric marker, chalk, or a pinprick.

3. **Seam lines**: Seam lines are marked on the fabric to indicate the exact stitching line for joining two fabric pieces together. Seam lines can be marked using tailor's chalk, fabric markers, or by using tracing paper and a tracing wheel to transfer the lines from the pattern onto the fabric.

4. **Stitching guidelines**: Stitching guidelines are marked on the fabric to provide visual cues for sewing, such as topstitching lines, pleat fold lines, or gathering lines. These lines can be marked using chalk, fabric markers, or by using a tracing wheel and tracing paper.

5. **Grainlines: Grainlines** indicate the direction of the fabric's grain and are marked on the fabric to ensure proper alignment and orientation of the pattern pieces. Grainlines are typically marked using long, straight lines with arrows indicating the direction of the grain. They can be marked using chalk, fabric markers, or by using a ruler and a pencil.

6. **Pattern symbols:** Pattern symbols, such as circles, squares, or triangles, are often used to convey specific construction information, such as button placement, pocket openings, or pleat markings. These symbols can be marked using fabric markers or tailor's chalk.

7. **Size or pattern identification**: Depending on the pattern or garment, it may be necessary to mark the fabric with the size or pattern piece identification. This helps keep track of the different pieces and ensures accurate assembly. Size or pattern identification can be marked using fabric markers or by attaching paper labels or tags to the fabric.

It's important to use marking tools that are appropriate for the fabric and won't permanently damage or stain it. Test any marking tool on a scrap piece of fabric before using it on your garment to ensure it can be easily removed or is suitable for the fabric type.

Accurate and clear marking is crucial for achieving precise construction and alignment in your garment. Take your time and double-check your markings before proceeding with cutting and sewing to ensure a successful outcome

Self-Check-6	Transfer drape to paper

PART I True/False

1. It is important to lay the drape flat on the paper before tracing it.
2. You should use light pressure when tracing the drape onto the paper.
3. If you are cutting out a pattern for a garment with multiple pieces, you should label each pattern piece.
4. You can use a sharpie marker to trace the drape onto the paper.

PART II Choose

5. Which of the following is the BEST tool to use for cutting out the paper pattern?

   A. Scissors B. Rotary cutter

   C. Sewing machine D. Exacto knife

6. What should you do if you make a mistake while tracing the drape onto the paper?

A. Start over with a new piece of paper.

B. Try to erase the mistake and redraw the line.

C. Use a whiteout pen to cover the mistake.

D. None of the above

UNIT SEVEN: PRODUCE FINAL PATTERN

This unit is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

- Pattern Production
- . Pattern pieces
- . Pattern pieces Labeling
- Final patterns
- Specification sheets
- . finishing pattern Filing

This unit will also assist you to attain the learning outcomes stated in the cover page.

Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- Produce Pattern
- Check Pattern pieces for accuracy
- Label and mark complete Pattern pieces
- Finalize and check Pattern
- Complete and attach Specification sheets to pattern blocks for storage.
- File and store Finished patterns

7.1 Produce Final Pattern

Draping is a technique used to create custom-fitted garments that are both stylish and comfortable. It involves placing fabric on a dress form or mannequin, pining it to the form at the shoulders, waistline, and hem, and starting draping. The fabric is then manipulated using hands, ensuring pins are placed at seam lines and dart locations. Once satisfied, the fabric is marked using a marker.

To perform draping, use lightweight fabric like muslin or toile, pin it tightly to prevent shifting, and use gathers and pleats to create fullness or a more fitted silhouette. Darts are used to create shape or take in excess fabric. Comparing the drape to the desired design frequently during draping ensures the desired results.

Once draping and marking the fabric, use the pattern pieces to cut out fabric pieces and sew the garment. This method is a great way to create stylish and unique garments. By following these tips, you can learn how to perform draping and create beautiful and unique garments.

To produce a final pattern after draping fabrics to create patterns, you would need to transfer the draped design from the fabric onto pattern paper and make necessary adjustments. Here's a step-by-step process for producing the final pattern:

Prepare the Draped Fabric: Carefully remove the draped fabric from the dress form while preserving the shape and design created during draping. Smooth out any wrinkles or folds in the fabric.

Lay out Pattern Paper: Lay a large sheet of pattern paper on a flat surface. Ensure that the paper is larger than the draped fabric to accommodate the entire design and any necessary adjustments.

Transfer Draped Design: Place the draped fabric on top of the pattern paper. Align the fabric with the grain lines of the pattern paper, ensuring that the fabric's straight grain is parallel to the paper's straight grain. Pin or weigh down the fabric to secure it in place.

Trace the Draped Design: Use chalk or fabric markers to carefully trace the key points, lines, and design details from the draped fabric onto the pattern paper. Capture the shape of the garment, seam lines, darts, pleats, gathers, and any other style elements.

Add Seam Allowances: Once the draped design is traced, add seam allowances to the pattern. Seam allowances are the extra fabric beyond the traced lines that allow for sewing and finishing the garment. Use a ruler or a seam allowance guide to ensure consistent and accurate seam allowances throughout the pattern.

Mark Notches and Grainlines: Add notches to indicate matching points on different pattern pieces. Notches help align the pieces during garment assembly. Also, mark grainlines on the pattern to indicate the direction of the fabric's grain for proper fabric placement during cutting and sewing.

Make Adjustments: Analyze the draped design and make any necessary adjustments to achieve the desired fit, shape, and style. This may involve smoothing out curves, straightening lines, refining darts, or modifying proportions. Use rulers, curves, and other pattern drafting tools to assist in making precise adjustments.

Cut Out the Pattern: Once the pattern adjustments are complete, carefully cut out the pattern pieces along the outermost lines. Use sharp fabric scissors and follow the traced lines accurately to ensure a clean and accurate pattern.

Label and Organize: Label each pattern piece with relevant information such as garment name, pattern piece name, grainline, size, and any additional notes. Organize the pattern pieces and keep them stored in a secure and easily accessible manner, such as in a pattern envelope or folder.

Test and Refine: Use the pattern to create a sample garment using inexpensive fabric such as muslin. Test the fit and construction of the sample garment and make any necessary refinements or adjustments to the pattern based on the fitting results.

Finalize and Grade the Pattern: Once the pattern is refined and the fit is satisfactory, finalize the pattern by making any last-minute adjustments and ensuring that all pattern pieces are accurate and ready for production. If needed, grade the pattern to create different sizes by adjusting the measurements proportionally.

By following these steps, you can produce a final pattern after draping fabrics, which can then be used to cut and sew the actual garments. Regular testing, fitting, and refinement will help ensure that the pattern accurately reflects your design vision and provides the desired fit and style.

7.2 Pattern Production

Garment pattern production involves the creation of precise pattern pieces that serve as templates for cutting and constructing a garment. Here is an overview of the steps involved in garment pattern production:

1. Design and Concept: Begin by developing a design concept for the garment. Consider the style, silhouette, and details you want to incorporate. Create sketches or use design software to visualize your ideas.
2. Measurements and Sizing: Take accurate body measurements or refer to standard sizing charts to determine the appropriate size range for your patterns. Ensure that your measurements are consistent and reflect the fit and style of the garment.
3. Drafting the Basic Pattern: Start by drafting the basic pattern blocks for the garment, such as the bodice, skirt, or pants. These blocks serve as the foundation for creating other pattern pieces. Draft the patterns manually using a ruler, pattern drafting tools, and paper or use computer-aided design (CAD) software for digital pattern drafting.
4. Creating Style Variations: Once you have the basic pattern blocks, you can modify them to create various style variations. This involves adding or modifying pattern elements like darts, seams, pleats, gathers, or design lines to achieve the desired style and fit.
5. Adding Seam Allowances: After finalizing the pattern pieces, add seam allowances to all the edges where fabric will be joined together. The seam allowances typically range from ⅜ inch to 5/8 inch, depending on the specific garment and construction technique.
6. Marking and Notching: Mark important points on the pattern pieces, such as notches, grain lines, stitching lines, and any other necessary guidelines. These markings help with alignment, construction, and assembly during garment production.
7. Creating a Master Pattern: Once all the pattern pieces are complete and marked, assemble them into a master pattern. This includes arranging the pattern pieces in a logical order and ensuring that they fit together accurately. The master pattern serves as a reference and can be used to create multiple copies of the pattern for cutting and production.
8. Grading: produce the garment in different sizes, grading is the process of scaling the patterns up or down to create a size range. This involves proportionally adjusting the dimensions of the pattern pieces while maintaining the overall design and fit.

9. Pattern Testing and Refinement: Before using the patterns for production, it's important to test them by creating prototypes or toiles. Fit these prototypes on models or dress forms to evaluate the accuracy of the patterns and make any necessary adjustments or refinements.
10. Documentation and Labeling: Properly label and document your patterns for easy identification and future use. Include information such as the garment name, pattern name or number, size, notations, and any additional instructions or details.
11. Printing or Digitizing: Depending on your preferred method, you can choose to print the patterns on large format paper or digitize them for digital storage and distribution. Digital patterns can be saved as PDF files or imported into CAD software for further manipulation or grading.
12. Instructions and Cutting Layouts: Create detailed sewing instructions and cutting layouts to accompany the pattern. These provide step-by-step guidance for constructing the garment and help streamline the production process.

Garment pattern production requires precision, attention to detail, and an understanding of garment construction. It's important to regularly review and refine your patterns based on feedback and testing to ensure accurate and consistent results.

Pattern production materials are:

- Draping fabric
- Pattern paper
- Marker
- Pins
- Scissors

7.3 Pattern Pieces

Garment pattern pieces are individual templates that make up the various components of a garment. They are created during the pattern production process and serve as guides for cutting and constructing the garment. Here are some common garment pattern pieces:

1. **Front and Back Bodice**: These pattern pieces form the upper part of a garment, such as a blouse or dress, and cover the front and back of the torso. They typically include shaping darts, armhole curves, and neckline variations.
2. **Sleeve**: The sleeve pattern piece determines the shape and fit of the sleeves in a garment, whether they are short, long, or somewhere in between. Sleeves can be one-piece or consist of multiple sections, such as a sleeve cap and sleeve flounce.

3. **Skirt or Pant Front and Back**: These pattern pieces define the shape and fit of the lower part of a garment, such as a skirt or pants. They include the waistline, hip curve, and any design elements like pleats, gathers, or pockets.

4. **Collar**: The collar pattern piece is used for creating various collar styles, such as a stand collar, Peter Pan collar, or notched collar. It determines the shape and size of the collar and often includes seam allowances and notches for proper alignment.

5. **Cuff**: Cuff pattern pieces are used for creating cuffs on garments with sleeves or pants. They determine the size, shape, and closure method of the cuff and may include allowances for buttonholes or other fastenings.

6. **Pocket**: Pocket pattern pieces are used for adding pockets to garments. They determine the size, shape, and placement of the pockets, whether they are patch pockets, welt pockets, or inseam pockets.

7. **Facing**: Facing pattern pieces are used to create facings, which are fabric pieces that finish the raw edges of openings, such as necklines, armholes, or plackets. They are typically cut from the same fabric as the garment and provide a clean, professional finish.

8. **Binding**: Binding pattern pieces are used for creating fabric bindings, which are narrow strips of fabric used to enclose raw edges or finish edges, such as on necklines or armholes. The pattern pieces determine the width and length of the binding.

9. **Placket**: Placket pattern pieces are used for creating openings in garments, typically found on shirts or dresses. They determine the size, shape, and construction method of the placket, whether it's a button-front placket, a keyhole opening, or a zippered opening.

10. **Lining**: Lining pattern pieces are used for creating the inner layer of a garment often made from a lightweight fabric. They mirror the main garment pieces, but may be slightly modified to accommodate ease or construction techniques specific to lining.

These are just a few examples of garment pattern pieces, and the specific pieces need depend on the design and style of the garment you are creating. It's important to accurately label and

organize your pattern pieces for easy identification and assembly during the garment construction process.

7.4 Pattern Pieces Labeling

Labeling pattern pieces is an important aspect of garment pattern production. Properly labeling pattern pieces ensures clarity, organization, and ease of use during the cutting and sewing process. Here are some guidelines for labeling pattern pieces:

1. **Pattern Name** or Number: the pattern name or number on each pattern piece for easy reference.
2. **Garment Size**: is available in multiple sizes, clearly indicate the size on each pattern piece. This helps ensure that the correct pieces are used for each size during cutting and assembly.
3. **Grain line**: Mark the grain line on each pattern piece with an arrow. This indicates the direction of the fabric's grain and helps ensure proper alignment and drape when cutting and sewing the garment.
4. **Notches**: Use notches to mark matching points on pattern pieces. These can be small triangles or diamond-shaped symbols. Aligning the notches during garment assembly ensures accurate placement and alignment of the fabric pieces.
5. **Seam Allowance**: Indicate the seam allowance on each pattern piece. This is the additional width beyond the cutting line that allows for sewing and finishing seams. Common seam allowances range from ⅜ inch to 5/8 inch. Clearly mark the seam allowance width with a dashed or solid line.
6. **Cutting Instructions**: Provide cutting instructions on pattern pieces if necessary. For example, indicate whether a piece needs to be cut on the fold or if multiple copies are required.
7. **Fabric Suggestions**: a pattern is designed for specific fabric types, include fabric suggestions on the pattern pieces. This helps guide the fabric selection process and ensures the best results for the garment.

8. **Pattern Piece Name**: Assign a name or label to each pattern piece that corresponds to its function in the garment. For example, "Front Bodice," "Back Skirt," or "Sleeve." This makes it easy to identify and locate specific pieces during cutting and construction.

9. **Additional Markings**: Depending on the complexity of pattern, additional markings, such as dart placement, pleat or fold lines, buttonhole placement, or pocket markings. Clearly mark these features on the pattern pieces to ensure accurate construction.

10. **Notations and Instructions**: any specific instructions or notations related to a pattern piece, such as grain line adjustments, pattern matching, or construction techniques, include them on the pattern piece itself or in accompanying pattern instructions.

It's important to label pattern pieces clearly and legibly using a permanent marker or pen. Take care to label each piece accurately to avoid confusion or mistakes during the cutting and sewing process. Providing comprehensive and well-organized labeling contributes to a smoother and more efficient garment construction experience.

7.5 Final Patterns

Garment final patterns refer to the completed and refined versions of the patterns that are ready for production. These patterns have undergone testing, fitting, and any necessary adjustments or refinements. Here are some key characteristics of final garment patterns:

1. **Accuracy**: Final patterns should be precise and accurately represent the desired design and fit of the garment. They should reflect any changes or modifications made during the pattern development and testing stages.

2. **Proper Seam Allowances**: Final patterns include appropriate seam allowances added to all the edges where fabric will be joined together. The seam allowances should be consistent and reflect the intended construction techniques of the garment.

3. **Grading**: If your garment is intended to be produced in multiple sizes, the final patterns should be properly graded. Grading involves scaling the patterns up or down to create a size range while maintaining the design proportions and fit. Graded patterns should be accurate and balanced across all sizes.

4. **Markings and Notations**: Final patterns should have clear and comprehensive markings, notches, and notations. These markings help with alignment, construction, and assembly during garment production. They may include grain lines, dart placements, pocket placements, buttonhole markings, or any other necessary guidelines.

5. **Labels and Identification**: Each final pattern should be properly labeled and identified for easy reference. Include information such as the garment name, pattern name or number, size, and any other relevant details. This ensures that the patterns can be easily identified and used correctly during production.

6. **Cutting Layouts**: Final patterns are typically accompanied by cutting layouts. These layouts provide instructions on how to arrange the pattern pieces on the fabric for efficient cutting and fabric utilization. They may include grain line directions, pattern piece orientation, and any specific cutting instructions.

7. **Documentation**: It is important to have documentation that accompanies the final patterns. This documentation may include sewing instructions, construction notes, any specific techniques or finishes required, and any other relevant information for the production of the garment.

8. **Format**: Final patterns can be in either physical or digital format, depending on the production method and preferences. Physical patterns can be printed on large format paper, while digital patterns can be stored as PDF files or in computer-aided design (CAD) software.

Final garment patterns are the culmination of the pattern development process and serve as the primary reference for producing the garment. They should be accurate, well-documented, and organized to ensure smooth and efficient production.

7.1 Specification Sheets

Garment specification sheets, also known as spec sheets or tech packs, are detailed documents that provide comprehensive information about a garment's design and construction. They serve as a communication tool between designers, pattern makers, manufacturers, and other

stakeholders involved in the production process. Here is an overview of what garment specification sheets typically include:

1. **Technical Drawings**: Technical drawings are visual representations of the garment from various angles. They illustrate the design details, silhouette, proportions, and any unique features or construction methods. These drawings can be hand-drawn or created using computer-aided design (CAD) software.

2. **Bill of Materials (BOM**): The BOM lists all the materials required to produce the garment. This includes the fabric type, color, weight, and quantity needed, as well as any trims, buttons, zippers, or other embellishments required. The BOM ensures that all the necessary materials are sourced and available for production.

3. **Measurement Chart**: The measurement chart provides a comprehensive list of body measurements or garment measurements for each size in the size range. This includes key measurements such as bust, waist, hip, shoulder width, sleeve length, and garment length. The measurement chart ensures consistent sizing and fit across different sizes.

4. **Construction Details**: The construction details section describes the specific construction techniques and processes required for the garment. It includes information on seam finishes, stitching methods, closures, interfacing, lining, pleats, gathers, and any other construction details necessary to produce the garment accurately.

5. **Grading Rules**: If the garment is intended to be produced in multiple sizes, the spec sheet may include grading rules. Grading rules outline how the patterns should be scaled and adjusted to create each size in the size range. This ensures consistent proportions and fit across all sizes.

6. **Labeling and Packaging Requirements:** The spec sheet may include information on labeling requirements, such as care labels, brand labels, size labels, or other required labels. It may also specify packaging instructions, such as how the garments should be folded, bagged, and packed for shipment.

7. **Quality Standards**: The spec sheet may outline the quality standards that the finished garments should meet. This can include specifications for stitching quality, fabric quality, color fastness, durability, and any other quality requirements.

8. **Production Tolerances**: Production tolerances refer to acceptable variations or deviations from the original design or specifications. The spec sheet may include guidelines on tolerances for measurements, fabric shrinkage, color variations, or other factors that may occur during production.

9. **Additional Notes and Instructions**: The spec sheet may include any additional notes or instructions related to the garment's production. This can include specific finishing techniques, embroidery or print placement, or any other details that need to be communicated to the manufacturer or production team.

Garment specification sheets provide a comprehensive reference for producing the garment accurately and ensure that all parties involved are aligned on the design, construction, and quality requirements. They help streamline the production process, minimize errors, and maintain consistency in the finished garments.

7.2 Filing Finished Pattern

There are a few different ways to file finished patterns. One way is to file them by garment type. This will make it easy to find the pattern sew a new garment. Another way to file finished patterns is by fabric type.

For filing finished patterns:

- Label each pattern piece with the name of the pattern piece, the garment type, the size, and the fabric type. This will help you to keep track of your patterns and to find the pattern quickly.
- Store your patterns in a cool, dry place. Avoid storing your patterns in direct sunlight or in humid conditions.
- A lot of patterns, you may want to consider investing in a pattern storage system. There are a variety of pattern storage systems available, such as hanging racks, flat files, and pattern bins.

Self-Check-7	Perform draping

PART I True/False

1. Draping is a technique used to create a three-dimensional garment pattern by pinning and placing fabric against a dress form or mannequin.
2. It is important to follow the grain of the fabric when draping.
3. You should use weights to help the fabric drape smoothly.
4. You can use a mirror to help you visualize how the garment will look on the body.
5. You should take breaks while draping to avoid fatigue.

PART II Choose

1. Which of the following is NOT a type of fabric that is ideal for draping?
   A. Silk B. Cotton C. Crepe D. Denim
2. Which of the following tools is essential for draping?
   A. Dress form or mannequin C. Pins
   B. Fabric D. Sewing machine
3. Which of the following draping techniques is used to create a gathered effect?
   A. Pleating B. Tucking C. Gathering D. All of the above

PART II Short answer

4. What is the purpose of marking the seam lines and darts on the fabric with pins?
5. What is a draping foundation?
6. . What are some tips for forming darts and seams?

Reference

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