

PRACTICAL MANUAL

**GARMENT CONSTRUCTION
PAPER III - 1st YEAR (VOC)**

**COMMERCIAL GARMENT
DESIGNING & MAKING**

GARMENT CONSTRUCTION

Ist YEAR

PAPER III - PRACTICAL

Chapter I :

Paper patterns-Types-uses of paper patterns-contents

Chapter II :

Selection of material - Jhangia -Jabla-Romper-A-line frock-Baby frock with bib

Chapter III :

Drafting, cutting, and stitching, fabric estimation-Jangia-Jabala-Romper-A-Line frock-Baby frock bib

Chapter IV :

Drafting basic bodic block, sleeve block for child

Chapter V :

Collection of commercial sewing machine pictures and pasted in the record

COMMERCIAL GARMENT DESIGNING & MAKING

Ist YEAR PAPER - III

GARMENT CONSTRUCTION (PRACTICALS)

Hours : 160

Max.Marks : 50

Course Content :

1. Paper patterns-types-uses of paper patterns-contents
2. Selection petticoat-Jhangia-Jabla-Romper-A-Line frock-Baby Frock with bib
3. Drafting, cutting and stitching fabric estimation - Jhangia-Jabla-Romper-A-Line frock Baby frock
4. Drafting basic bodice block and sleeve block for a child
5. Collection of commercial sewing machine pictures and pasted in the record book

CHAPTER I (PRACTICALS)

1.0. Paper Patterns :

1.1. Exercise - I

Aim : to prepare patterns - types and uses of patterns

Methods of pattern making :

A basic pattern can be prepared by

1. Drafting
2. Draping
3. Flat pattern technique

1.2. Drafting :

This method is very useful for beginners as well as experts as it helps in acquiring proficiency in dress designing. Also it eliminates the risk of material being wasted due to errors in cutting. In this technique of drawing a paper pattern with mechanical precision using accurate body measurements.

Drafting should be done on brown paper. To obtain accurate draft, use sharp pencil, a ruler for drawing straight lines - to get corners at right angles, keep on L scale or get squares.

The primary basic patterns - plain bodice plain sleeve, plain skirt, without seam allowance. (While laying pattern on fabric before cutting seam allowance should be included.)

The following details should be mentioned on pattern :

- 1) Name each piece
- 2) Number of pieces to be cut
- 3) Seam allowance to be mentioned
- 4) Lengthwise grain
- 5) Providing matching notches

- 6) Center front and center back should be marked
- 7) Fold lines should be clearly shown; fold for hem allowances should be mentioned
- 8) Darts, pleats making should be marked on paper pattern

1.2.0. Fig.

Exercise : 1. Drafting of basic patterns using measurement

2. Uses of Drafting

Exercise - 2

1.3. Draping :

Several dress styles are created by modelling special style line may also be introduced in garment to achieve artistic effects which generally can not be got by the drafting technique.

Draping is generally carried out in materials such as mull, musling. Original dress designers with an artistic trend prefer this technique and is used by leading dress designer. This method consisted of cutting material into pieces of appropriate lengths and width for the various parts of the patterns to be made and then of modeling or draping these on figure or dress stand and then pinning them together to assemble a garment. It is a costly method.

Fig:1.3.0.

- Exercise :
1. To learn draping method
 2. Uses of draping

Exercise - 3

1.4. Flat Pattern Designing :

In this technique the style is created from basic bodice block.

This basic block is the foundation pattern and provides the basis of subsequent patterns.

The basic pattern may be modified to develop patterns of varied styles by a technique called Flat Pattern Designing.

Basic pattern should have minimum dart and seam and must fit comfortably. It is simple, practical & economical.

Fig : 1.4.0; 1.4.1.; 1.4.2; 1.4.3; 1.4.4;

Exercise : To prepare paper patterns with the help of basic blocks - five-front bodice block, back bodice block, sleeve, front skirt block, back skirt block.

2. Uses of flat pattern technique

CHAPTER II

2.0 Selection of material for various garments

2.1. Selection of Material :

In dress making and designing, fabric selection is a vital, important and integral part.

The best fabric for children's clothes are those that are soft, pliable and absorbent. They should be washable, colourfast and pre-shrunk.

Drip-dry cottons and appropriate non-ironing semicotton can be

selected. A wide range of solids and even wider range of patterned fabrics. Narrow stripes, small dots, tiny checks and plaids give charm to children.

2.2. Infant Clothing :

Baby skin is very sensitive. Clothes must be soft and pliable to be really comfortable. Hence soft, knitted, fabrics are popular.

Cotton fabrics are suited for babies.

Synthetics are not absorbent and cause irritation for summer, simple cotton dresses are suitable in the winter, a cotton dress is worn and on over it woolen garment can be worn for comfort.

2.3. Toddler :

The clothes for a toddler should be designed so that it gives mainly protection and comfort. A toddler learns to stand, sit, creep, crawl, walk and climb. The clothes toddler wear should allow them to move freely and comfortably.

The clothes should be light in weight but should give warmth.

Soft, smooth, fabric which do not collect soil and dust would be ideal.

2.4. Pre School Child :

At this age of 3 to 4 years the child becomes interested in its clothes, so selection should be done carefully where the child learns mostly through clothes.

Bright colours and their favourite colours red, yellow, blue and green are preferred by children. Play clothes should be more in their wardrobe.

A preschool child's clothes should be appropriate, durable and comfortable.

Cotton for summer wear, woolen for winter and teri cot, silk materials can be worn with cotton lining.

For Adults :

Petticoats are generally are under wear garments which are worn next to the skin. They should be absorbant and smooth which give comfort to the wearer.

Generally cotton, poplin, thin cambric, satin or rayon varieties can be worn. Slightly thide variety of cotton handloom material can be used for petticoats for children.

Exercises :

1. Saree petticoat, Jabla, Jhangia, Romper, Alive Frock, Easy frock, Bib: A manlect survey of various fabrics available for above garments should be done.
2. Collection of the material suitable
3. Table to be drawn pasting above material in record.

CHAPTER III

3.0. Drafting cutting stitching & Fabric estimation

3.1. Jhangia

Jahangia is a infant upper garment and generally has full opening.

Drafting of Jhangia

Fig : 3.1.0

Exercise :

1. Draw 1/4 scale of drafting in record
2. Write the method of stitching
3. Calculate amount of material required
4. List out the suitable mateiral for the garment.

3.2. Jabla :

This is infant lower garment.

Drafting :

Fig :3.2.0

Exercise :

1. Draw 1/4 scale of drafting in record
2. Write the method of stitching
3. Calculate amount of material required
4. List out the suitable material for the garment.

3.3. Romper :

This garment worn by toddler. Who starts to walk, crawl, stand, sit and climb. The garment should be protection to the toddler.

Drafting :

Fit : 3.3.0; 3.3.1; 3.3.2;

Exercise :

1. Draw 1/4 scale of drafting in record
2. Write the method of stitching
3. Calculate amount of material required
4. List out the suitable material for the garment.

3.4. Alive Frock :

It worn by preschool child. This is fully opened, put and takeout easily, can be decorated with lace, embroidery, applique or any attractive trimmings.

Drafting :

Fig: 3.4.1. 3.4.2.

Exercise :

1. Draw 1/4 scale of drafting in record
2. Write the method of stitching
3. Calculate amount of material required
4. List out the suitable material for the garment.

3.5. Baby Frock:

Drafting :

Fig : 3.5.1; 3.5.2; 3.5.3

Exercise :

1. Draw 1/4 scale of drafting in record
2. Write the method of stitching
3. Calculate amount of material required
4. List out the suitable material for the garment.

3.6. Bib :

Drafting :

Fig : 3.6.1.

Exercise :

1. Draw 1/4 scale of drafting in record
2. Write the method of stitching
3. Calculate amount of material required
4. List out the suitable material for the garment.

CHAPTER IV

4.0. Drafting of basic block & sleeve block for a child

4.1. Drafting of bodice block

Fig : 4.1.1.

4.2. Drafting of sleeve block

Fig : 4.2.1.

Exercise :

1. Draw 1/4 scale of drafting and name them

CHAPTER V

5.0. Collection of Commercial Sewing Machines :

Pictures and paste them in record.

5.1. Single needle lock stitch :

Electronic machine with single needle consist of single needel

5.2. Double needle overlock stitch :

Electronic machine stitching is done with duple needle.

5.3. Over lock machine :

This machine is used to finish the edges of the seam. It is alsoused for normal sewing of the knitted material.

5.4. Button sewing machine :

Used for sewing buttons for shirts, where the width of the stitch is adjusted with holes of the button.

5.5. Button Hole Machine :

Button hole is stitched with machines stitches, after finishing the hole is done with shart knife adjusted to the length required.

5.6. Fusing Machine :

They are bacically used for pressing fusing two or more materials with heat and pressure - fusing cotton, fascing in garment, yolees, and so on.

