Glossary

Allowance: Extra fabric allowed outside the pattern for seams or within the garment to allow for gathers, case, pleats and tucks.

Basic block: Is a simple outline of a pattern

Bias: Any direction in the fabric which does not follow exactly the selvage or weft yarns. A true bias makes an angle of 45° across the lengthwise and widthwise grain. It has maximum stretch.

Binding: A bias strip of material used to enclosed a raw edge as a finish or trim.

Centre Front: The position of a pattern or garment at the exact centre of the front section of the garment.

Construction lines: Basic seams that give shape to flat cloth.

Costume: Dress belonging to a given country, time and class.

Dart: A fold of fabric stitched to a point at one end. Used to fit to body curves.

Drafting: Pattern drawn on paper by using body measurement.

Draping: Technique of creating a dress style in harmony with the fabric over mannequin. Generally soft textured fabrics are used.

Design lines: Lines or seams that add design and make the garment different.

Dressform: A duplicate of the human form which is useful for fitting or draping a garment

Ease: Extra measurement allowed for comfort. It is the difference between actual body measurement and the size of the garment.

Facing: A shaped or bias piece of self fabric applied to a garment edge as a finish.

Faggoting: A trim placed between two seams, it is either handmade or machine made.

Fastener: Buttons, hooks and eyes, zipper etc. Used to faster garment at the opening.

Flare: The lower edge of the garment’s which is wider.
Gathering: Introducing fullness by gathering a longer length of fabric to fit a smaller length to form even fullness.

Godet: Flared insets. These are forms of fullness and look very attractive in motion.

Gusset: A shaped piece of fabric inserted usually at the underarm of the garment to provide comfort.

Hand finishing: The details sewn by hand to finish the garment.

Hem: The finish formed by folding back the raw edge of a garment to the wrong side.

Hemline: The line designating the finished length of a garment.

Interfacing: An extra piece of cloth placed between the garment and the facing to impart strength, shape and stiffness and to prevent stretching.

Layout: The arrangement of pattern pieces on the material so as to ensure economical cutting.

Mannequin: Is the form of figure of standard size and is used by dress manufacturers for creating styles and to check the fit of finished garment.

Pin tucks: Tucks as fine as the width of a pin.

Placket: A closing or opening in a garment.

Pleats: Folds of fabric used to control the neck.

Pucker: To form folds and wrinkles.

Ravel: Yarns drawn out along the edge of the fabric.

Ruffle: A band of fabric that is gathered or pleated and applied to an edge as a trimming.

Seam: The point at which two ends or pieces of garment are joined.

Seam line: It is also called stitching line. The long broken line marked on a pattern to indicate where a seam must be stitched.

Seam Finish: The type of finish given to the raw edges of a seam to control.

Shirring: Several rows of machines basting, pulled and gathered to introduce fullness in a garment.

Stay stitching: A row of stitching worked just inside, the seam allowance
and close to the stitching line in order to prevent areas on the bias or curve from stretching.

**Tack**: Sometimes referred to as baste used to attach two parts of a garment together to facilitate machine. This is temporary stitch and removed after final sewing.

**Top Stitching**: A line of stitching along the seam line on the right side of a garment, to add strength or design.

**Tucks**: Evenly stitched straight folds used to introduce fullness.


I. Terminology

1. **Fabric**: A material formed of fibres or yarns either by weaving, knitting, lace making or other methods. They are available in different weights and textures. Fabrics are chosen depending upon the type of dress design. Sharply tailored lines require crisp, firm fabrics while soft gathers or draped designs need soft, light weight fabrics.

2. **Garment**: It is an article of clothing. Each article can be named differently as Frock, Blouse, Shirt, Pant etc. It is constructed from a piece or pieces of fabric.

3. **Selvedge**: This is the finished edge of the fabric. Selvedge is woven differently with extra yarns and stronger yarns than the rest of the fabric. In a good quality fabric, the selvedge is very compactly woven and is about half inch wide. On poor fabrics, selvedge will be narrow and loosely woven.

4. **Sloper**: A basic pattern developed on paper by drafting method or in cloth by draping technique without seam allowances. This is used as a tool to create other patterns but never cut or folded to create other designs.

5. **Bodice Block**: It is a part of dress covering the body between the neck / shoulders and the waist.
6. **Pattern**: Pattern of a garment is the blueprint, on the basis of which fabric is cut. The patterns can be prepared using strong brown paper, newspaper for rough drafts and strong white paper which is available in a variety of weights and widths. Tracing paper or butter paper is generally used in commercial patterns.

7. **Commercial Patterns**: Commercial patterns are available in the market on standard measurement. They are usually done on tissue paper. Since tissue papers are not bulky, it allows many pieces of pattern to be packed compactly in an envelope. Each pattern is carefully labelled with the size, name of each pattern (back, front, sleeve, etc), number of pieces to be cut from each pattern piece, pattern markings like notches, buttons and button hole position, seam allowances, grain lines, center front, center back, hem line markings, dart locations etc. In addition instruction sheets are given explaining steps involved in using the pattern, method of cutting, specific fabrics with different textures and print, method of construction and fabric suitability.

Commercial patterns for women and children are usually sized according to bust measurements. Pants and skirts are sized according to waist, hip and length measurements.

8. **Grain**: Grain refers to the direction of yarns in the fabric. Woven fabric are made up of lengthwise and crosswise or filling yarns interlaced at right angles to each other. The direction of yarns indicate the grain of fabric. These directions are called length wise and cross wise grains of a fabric. On patterns, lengthwise grains is referred to as straight grain.

Lengthwise yarns are usually stronger and heavier and stretch less than crosswise yarns. This property can be used to identify the lengthwise grain on piece of fabric, without selvedge.
9. **Bias**: Bias is any direction on the fabric that does not follow exactly a lengthwise or crosswise yarn. True bias makes an angle (as shown in fig. 4) of 45° across the lengthwise and crosswise yarns. It has greatest stretch. It is used in neckline facings or to finish any curved edges.

**Keywords Used**

- **Allowance**: Extra Fabric outside the seam line
- **Tissue paper**: It is a light paper which is made by recycled paper pulp
1.0 Introduction

Good tools in sewing makes a perfect garment of good quality and appearance. The equipment needed depends on the amount and type of sewing done. A Sewing kit with all essential tools in sewing is very important, especially for a beginner. Proper understanding of each tool helps in both qualitative and quantitative performance. All the tool can be classified according to their usage as measuring, marking, cutting, pressing and other general tools.
1.1 Measuring Tools

Measuring tools are essential for accurate sewing. These include

a) Measuring Tape

b) Yard stick or meter scale

c) Small ruler

d) Hem gauge

e) L-Scale

f) Hem marker

(a) Measuring Tape

A firm good quality tape will not stretch after use. It is usually about 1/2 inch to 1/4 inch wide and 60 inches long, with 1/8 inch divisions. At the one end of the tape there is a metal strip about 3 inches long and at the other end, a small metal covering; The tapes has centimeter markings along one edge, and inch markings on the other edge.

(b) Yard Stick or Metre Scale

Now a days Metre scales are more popular. These may be made of wood plastic or metal. They are useful for checking grain lines when fixing pattern pieces on material and for drawing long seam lines on fabric or paper.

(c) Small ruler

A small transparent ruler of 6” length is used for measuring small lengths as in case of tucks, hems, facings etc. It has 1/8 inch or 1/6 inch divisions on one side and centimeters on the other side.
(d) Hem Gauge

This is a six inch measuring gauge which can be made of cardboard. It is used to measure widths of hems, pleats, and seam allowances. Notches are provided at regular intervals along the gauge. With one right angled edge to the gauge while the other edge is slanted. The straight edge of the notch is used as the guide.

(e) L-Scale

This has a perfect right angle corner and is used to draw right angles at the time of drafting. It has two arms or sides, one side is usually 24” long and the other 12” long. It is also useful to check the fabric straight edges in the process of straightening fabric.

Hem Marker

Though this is useful for professional hem marking it is not a common sewing tool. This is used to mark out complete level of hemline in chalk. It can be adjusted to any hem length.

1.2 Marking Tools

(a) Dress Maker’s carbon

This is similar to ordinary carbon paper, but specially made to use of fabrics only. One side of the paper is waxed and is available in different colours. It is used to transfer pattern markings such as seam lines, darts, pleats etc, from paper patterns to fabrics.

(b) Tracing Wheel

This is a sharptoothed wheel used along with dress maker’s carbon to transfer pattern markings on to cloth. This is especially used on thin and delicate fabrics. Markings are transferred in the form of dots on the fabric surface. It helps to draw curved lines easily and with great ease. Figure 1.2 b

Fig. 1.2 Marking Tools
(c) Tailor’s Chalk

This is used for marking seam lines and other pattern details directly on fabrics that aid in stitching. This is available in assorted colours and in rectangular or triangular shapes.

1.3 Cutting Tools

Scissors

These have round handles and the blades are usually less than 15 cms length, and are designed mainly for snipping threads and trimming seams. However scissors with 12 cms blade can be used for cutting.

Dress maker’s shears

Shears are heavy than scissors and are shaped so that they can be used for cutting the garment with ease. The handles are so constructed that the thumb fits singly in one, and 2-3 fingers in the other. The two blades are fixed with a nut and screw. It has a bent handle and is especially convenient for holding. They may be used on all weights of fabric. They are made in sizes 6-12 inches in length. A shears should never be dropped on the floor as it would loose its sharpness. It should never be used for cutting paper.

Pinking shears

These are useful for finishing the edges of seams and other raw edges of fabric. They produce notched (zig zag) cutting line which prevents ravelling of fabrics. Pinking shears gives neat appearance to the inside of garments.

Button hole scissors: The opening of the blades can be adjusted to cut button holes of any size required. They are useful when making many button holes in garments.

Electric scissors: In some foreign countries, electric scissors which are very light and easy to operate are available.
Care of Scissors and Shears

Cutting very heavy fabric such as heavy canvas and a number of thinkness at one time should be avoided. They should be cleaned before and after use. When not in use they should be placed in a container protecting their points. Oil can be applied on the rivets for proper functioning where the baldes are fastened together.

1.4 Pressing Tools

Ironing board

Ironing boards are padded tables for ironing fabrics and should be of convenient height for the worker. Folded woolen blanket is also desirable for padding. It has a provision at one end of the table for placing the hot iron box when not in use.

Iron

Irons are used for pressing and ironing. Irons of 3 or more pounds are satisfactory for pressing most fabrics. An automatically heat-controlled one is desirable. Iron for which electric cords can be detached can be used with satisfaction. Steam irons are of a great convenience but they are more expensive than other irons. They release steam when a button is pressed during ironing which removes the wrinkles with great ease.

Sleeve board

This is useful for ironing small parts like sleeves of a garment. It has a tapered end on one side and a round end on the other side. This is also padded similar to ironing board.
1.5 | General Tools

(a) **Pins**

Pins are used for basting and fixing of paper pattern pieces onto fabrics which makes the work easier, quicker and more accurate. Sharp thin and medium length pins that will not leave pin marks on the fabrics are desirable.

(b) **Pin Cushion**

A pin cushion with an elastic strap is convenient which can be fastened to the wrist. This is a device to hold pins which is made with wool felt and stuffed with wool or hair.

(c) **Seam ripper**

This is useful for ripping out machine stitches. It has a handle and a sharp bent point which can be inserted into the stitches and pulled to break them.

(d) **Orange - stick**

This is a long tool with a point that can be inserted into the corners of collars, seams etc so as to give a neat pointed appearance on the right side.

(e) **Sewing Thread**

A good quality thread of matching to fabric in colour, and size should be selected. The thread should look slightly darker than the fabric.

Various types of threads like cotton, silk, terylene, spun threads are available in the market.

(f) **Cutting board or table**

A table of convenient height and size is a definite aid in cutting and construction of garments 5’x3’ is a desirable size. Height can be 2’6”.

(g) **Mirror**

A full length mirror is useful for checking whether the garment is well fitting in size and design.

(h) **Dress form**

This is a padded form of body made of wood, cardboard, plaster or reinforced plastic. This is useful for designing dresses by draping and also to check correct fitting.
(i) **Thimble**

A thimble is a device used while sewing with hand needle. It is worn on the middle finger of the left hand to protect the finger and to aid hand sewing quickly.

(j) **Embroidery frame**

This is used for keeping the fabric stretched while the embroidery work is being done. It is available in different shapes like square, circular and in different sizes.

(k) **Needles**

The best quality sewing needles are made of hand ground steel. Points are very sharp and eyes are smooth and well polished. For hand sewing, medium length needles with a short oval eye are to be used. The most suitable sizes for general hand sewing are seven and eight. Needles are to be packaged in nickel coated paper to prevent needles from rusting.

### Summary

A variety of tools and equipment is used for performing various functions such as sewing, cutting, measuring, pressing etc., A knowledge about these tools will help to choose the right tool to complete a particular task in the process of garment construction.

### Key Words

1. Sewing Kit : A box containing necessary tools for sewing.
2. Transfer : Copy from one to another
3. Canvas : Thick material generally used in shoes.
5. Wrinkles : Small folds formed on the garment due to pressing.

### Text Your Understanding

I. **State Where True or False**

1. A ruler of 6 length is used to measure right angles.
2. On fabric only dress making carbon should be used to copying makings.
3. Tailor’s chalk and tracing wheel should be used together.
4. A measuring tape should stretch when we are using.
5. Hem guage is a measuring tool.
II. Match the following

1. Button hole scissors ( ) a. to press garments.
2. Ironing board ( ) b. Hasa bend handle
3. Pinking shears ( ) c. To press sleeves and small garment parts
4. Dress maker’s shears ( ) d. Helps to cut button holes
5. Sleeve board ( ) e. Produces zigzag cutting line.

III. Fill in the blanks

1. Yard stick is useful for checking ____________
2. Shears are ____________ than scissors.
3. Seam ripper is useful for ________________
4. Thimble is worn on the ___________ finger of _______ hand.

**Short Answer Type Question**

1. What is selvedge ?
2. What is grain ?
3. What is Bias ?
4. Name the measuring tools used in garment making.
5. What is hem marker ?
6. List out the marking tools used to mark on the fabrics.
7. What is thimble ?
8. Write about seam ripper.

**Long Answer Type Question**

1. Explain the cutting tools used in garment construction.
2. Write about pressing tools and their use.
3. Explain various measuring tools with diagrams.
4. Write short notes on the following
   a) Pinking shears  b) Orange Stick  c) Thimble.
Text Your Understanding Answers


II. 1. d  2. a  3. e  4. b  5. c


On Job Training Questions

1. Design a sewing kit suitable for the tools used.
Structure

2.0 Introduction
2.1 Types
2.2 Parts and their Functions
2.3 Threading the Machine
2.4 Machine Adjustment
2.5 Caring of Sewing Machine

Learning Objective

• To have knowledge about the parts of the sewing machine.

• To have an insight into the parts of a machine and their coordination in forming a quality stitching.

• To understand the mechanism of sewing machine.

• To understand the troubles caused and their remedies.

• To know the importance of oiling the machine.

2.0 Introduction

In every household today sewing machine is very necessary piece of equipment. There are many good machines in the market, each with its own
desirable features and advantages. The accessibility of repair, service and the availability of spare parts should be taken into consideration during purchase. Familiarity with different parts of the machine helps in a smooth flow of work. There are various types of models available in the market.

The choice between a portable and a table model depends on the space available in the house. Portable electric machines are very effective and simple to use. A modern machine not only does plain sewing but it can also do piping, binding, ruffles, pleats, darning and even making buttonholes and attaching fasteners.

### 2.1 Types

Sewing machines are now available in various models such as domestic model, tailor model, industrial model, portable and cabinet models. They may be operated by hand, treadle or electric motor.

**Hand - Operated Sewing Machine**

This is the simplest form of sewing machine easy to carry and which is operated by hand. A detachable handle provided to the fly wheel is used to run the machine. This machine is generally suitable for domestic purpose but cannot help in speeding up the work. The difficult aspect is that only one hand is utilized to handle the fabric unlike in treadle machines.

**Treadle Sewing Machine**

This machine is exactly like the hand sewing machine but it is operated by foot located in a stand. In this type the balance wheel is operated by a belt attached to the big fly wheel of lower stand, which is driven by feet. This machine operates faster than that of the hand operated machine. This machine is suitable where there is no power supply. When handling this machine both the hands are free to handle the fabric, speeding up the work. Even some of the heavy-duty machines are operated by this method.

**Electric Sewing Machine**

This is the fastest sewing machine. One needs practice to handle it. In an electric machine the balance wheel comes to motion by a belt, which is attached to an electric motor.

### 2.2 Parts and Their Functions

The basic structure of sewing machine is the same whether it is hand sewing machine, treadle sewing machine or electric sewing machine. The basic parts of a sewing are listed below as seen in Fig. 2.1
1. **Spool pin**: It is fitted on top of the arm to hold the thread reel.

![Fig. 2.1 Parts of Sewing Machine](image)

2. **Thread guide**: It holds the thread in position when it is passed from the spool to the needle.

3. **Tension disc**: In this two concave discs are put together with the convex sides facing each other. The thread passes between those two discs. The tension of the thread is adjusted by a spring and nut which helps in increasing or decreasing pressure on the thread. This upper thread tension is important in the formation of proper tension in the stitch.

4. **Take up lever**: It is a lever fitted to the body of the arm. Its down motion feeds the thread to the needle and its upward movement tightens the loop formed by the shuttle.

5. **Needle bar**: This is a steel rod to which the needle is attached at one end with the help of a clamp. Its main function is to give motion to the needle. When fly wheel is rotated, the needle bar moves in an up and down motion.

6. **Bobbin Case**: This holds the bobbin with thread wound on it. The thread is called bottom thread. It moves into position to catch the top thread and forms the stitch as the needle is lowered into the bobbin chamber.

7. **Presser foot**: It is fixed to the presser bar and holds the cloth firmly in position when lowered.
8. **Presser foot lifter**: This is a lever attached to the presser bar for raising and lowering the presser foot before and after stitching the fabric.

9. **Stitch regulator**: This is placed near the fly wheel which controls the length of the stitch. Turning the knob to a higher number increases the stitch length.

10. **Bobbin winder**: It is a simple mechanism used for winding thread on the bobbin. The clutch is loosened while winding the thread on the bobbin.

11. **Fly Wheel**: When this is made to rotate, the whole machine mechanism works. It has to be rotated in a forward motion or else the thread would break.

12. **Clutch or Thumb Screw**: This is in the center of the fly wheel and it engages and disengages the stitching mechanism by loosening or tightening it.

13. **Slide Plate**: A rectangular plate is present on the bed of the machine, which helps in the removal and placement of the bobbin case without lifting the machine.

14. **Needle Plate or Throat Plate**: Next to the side plate is a semi-circular disc with a hole to allow the needle to pass through it called the needle plate or throat plate.

15. **Feed dog**: This consists of a set of teeth that is fitted below the needle plate. It helps to move the cloth forward while sewing.

16. **Face Plate**: It is a cover on the machine. The removal of this allows to reach oiling points on the needle bar, presser bar and take up lever.

17. **Spool pin for bobbin winding**: Present on the base of the machine which holds the spool of thread at the time of bobbin winding.

18. **Treadle**: It is at the base of the machine, when this is pressed with legs the drive wheel revolves making in turn the machine to work.

19. **Pitman Rod**: It connects the treadle and drive wheel. As the treadle is operated the drive wheel revolves.

### 2.3 Threading the Machine

Machine has to be threaded properly for a smooth work flow. Threading the machine has two aspects.
Once both the threads are in position, holding the upthread with left hand, the fly wheel is rotated until needle goes through the needle plate hole and into the shuttle. Continue rotating the fly wheel and at the same time pull the upper thread. The upper thread comes up along with lower thread from the needle plate hole. Pull both threads together and now the machine is ready for stitching.

### 2.4 Machine Adjustments

#### Stitch length

The length of the stitches have to be regulated according to type of cloth. This is done with the help of the regulating screw.

#### Changing the Needle

Needle must be selected according to the weight and characteristics of the fabric. A needle should be fine enough to penetrate the fabric without damaging it and yet have an eye which is big enough so that the thread does not fray or break. In changing the needle, the screw on needle clamp is opened to loosen the needle. The old needle is removed and a new needle is placed with the flat edge facing the needle bar. Push it high as far as it can reach and tighten the needle clamp.
### Machine Troubles, Its Causes and Remedies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem Description</th>
<th>Causes and Remedies</th>
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| 1. High upper thread tension. | a) Wrong threading  
b) More tension on the discs of the tension regulator.  
c) Incorrect setting of the needle. |
| 2. High lower thread tension high. | a) Looping  
b) More tension on the discs of the tension regulator.  
c) Incorrect setting of the needle. |
b) Loosely set needle clamp.  
c) When needle is too long.  
d) Incorrect setting of presser foot and throat plate.  
e) Heavy material is stitched with a fine needle. |
| 4. Upper thread breaking. | a) Uppertension of thread is tight.  
b) Thread being too thin or of bad quality.  
c) Needle is not set properly.  
d) Hand wheel moved in the opposite direction. |
| 5. Missed stitches. | a) Needle is blunt or incorrectly set.  
b) Pressure foot loosely attached.  
c) Shuttle is loose.  
d) Shuttle is damaged. |
| 6. Looping | a) Loose tension of upper or lower or both the threads  
b) Incorrect upper and lower threading  
c) Bobbin is unevenly wound  
d) Thread take up lever is not functioning. |

**Remedies:**
- a) The thread should be correctly passed through the different parts of the upper thread mechanism.  
b) The tension is loosened by moving the screw in the outward direction of tension regulator.  
c) Properly set the flat end of the needle to the needle bar.  
a) Rewind bobbin  
b) Tuning small screw of the bobbin case can loosen tension.  
a) Set the needle properly.  
b) Tighten needle clamp bar with a screw driver.  
c) Exchange with correct needle.  
d) Set the presser foot and throat plate properly.  
e) Replace the needle with the one with the lower number.  
a) Loosens the upper tension spring slightly.  
b) Use good quality thread only.  
c) Set the needle correctly.  
d) Avoid this habit.  
a) Replace the blunt needle with a new one.  
b) The needle and pressure foot should be set properly.  
c) Tighten it with a screw driver.  
d) Replace with a new one.  
a) Set thread tension properly.  
b) Check both the threading and correct the same.  
c) Rewind the bobbin evenly.  
d) Clean the bobbin case and feed dog.
7. **Material puckering.**
   - e) Improper setting of the needle.
   - f) Bobbin case and feed dog is not clean.
     - a) Needle is blunt or bent
     - b) Tension of thread is tight.
     - c) Incorrect upper and lower threading.
     - d) Too much or little pressure on presser foot.
     - e) The upper tension discs and bobbin case are dirty.
   - f) Needle not proper for the material.
     - a) Upper and lower threads tension is too tight or loose.
     - b) Needle too short and blunt.
     - c) Thin thread is used for heavy material.
     - a) Feed dog and shuttle are clogged with fibres, lint, dust.
     - b) Insufficient oiling of different parts.
     - c) Thread caught in the shuttle.
     - d) Belt of the treadle machine is being too tight.
     - e) Bobbin winder interferes with the working of balance wheel.
     - f) When machine is not used for too long.
   - e) Correct the same
   - f) Occasionally clean the two with a brush soaked in petrol.
     - a) Correctly set a new needle.
     - b) Correct the tension

8. **Irregular stitching.**
   - e) Correct the same

9. **Machine working heavily.**
   - e) Correct the same
   - f) Right size needle to be used.
     - a) Loose or tight the thread mechanism accordingly.
     - b) Replace with a new needle.
     - c) use proper thread and needle combination.
     - a) Clean the shuttlefeed dog and other parts with brush soaked in petrol.
     - b) Oil the different parts of sewing machining accordingly.
     - c) Open the shuttle and remove the thread.
     - d) Loosen the belt.
   - e) Correctly set the rubber of the bobbin winder.
     - f) Clean the machine and oil all the specific parts.
2.5 Care of Sewing Machine

Regular cleaning, oiling and care of machine ensure satisfactory sewing and a long life for the machine. When not in use the machine should be covered to prevent dust from settling on it.

**Cleaning:** Remove lint deposits, dust and thread bits before, oiling any part of the machine. A pointed instrument like the needle is used to pick out bits of thread and lint that cannot be brushed out. To clean the feed dog, remove the needle plate of the machine and brush off all lint deposits and dirt sticking to feed mechanisms. To clean the shuttle race, remove the two screws holding the shuttle race, take out the shuttle race and wipe its groove free of dirt, fluff and broken bits of thread. Sometimes, loose threads would around the pivots of the treadle make the machine hard to run. Remove thread bits which are caught in the wheel and all lint and dust sticking to the treadle parts.

**Oiling:** Before oiling make sure that the needle is removed. It is necessary to oil and lubricate the machine periodically. If the machine is used every day, oil it once a week. If it is used infrequently, then once a month should be sufficient. To oil thoroughly, remove the upper thread, needle plate, slide plate, face plate, bobbin case, needle and presser foot. Put special sewing machine oil one drop each in all oil holes and joints where machine parts rubs against another. While oiling turn the fly wheel back and forth to help the oil flow to the moving parts. It is essential to oil the shuttle race. Tilt the machine head back to oil points on the underside on a treadle machine. Wipe away excess oil and run it slowly for several minutes on a waste piece of material. Scrap after completing oiling of fabric is placed under the presser foot and lower the needle. The fabric will absorb the excess oil that might drain down through the machine.

If the machine becomes gummed with oil, a drop of kerosene or petrol in each hole and joints and run it rapidly for several minutes. Then wipe the oil that oozes out with a soft cloth and oil the machine. If it needs a second oiling is done with in a few hours after this treatment is completed.

**New Words**

**Clamp:** A device that holds two things firmly together.

**Lever:** It is a handle or bar that is attached to a piece of machinery and which is lifted or pushed in order to operate the machinery.

**Fray:** Threads or fibres coming apart from cloth which spoil its appearance.
Lint: Very short fibres of cotton or other material.
Scrap: Is a very small piece or amount of it.
Portable: Is something which can be easily carried or moved.

Text Your Understanding

I. State Whether True or False

1. Sewing machine can be operated by hand and electric motor.
2. The upper tension is important in the tension disc for making stitch.
3. The take up lever upward motions feeds the thread into the needle.
4. The stitch regulator controls the length of the stitch.
5. The fly wheel helps to move the cloth forward while sewing.
6. The throat plate helps in the removal and placement of the bobbin case in sewing machine.
7. The pitman rod connects the treadle and drive wheel.

II. Match the following

1. Breaking of needle () 1. Thread tension is tight.
4. Looping () 4. Place the needly wrongly on needle bar.

III. Fill in the Blanks

1. The length of the stitch is adjusted based on the ____________.
2. The tight or loose tension of upper and lower threads makes the stitch ____________.
3. The excess oil absorbed by the keeping the scrap under ____________ and ____________.
IV. Textual Understanding

1. Portable electric machines are very effective and simple to use.

2. Balance wheel is attached to an electric motor.

3. Treadle is a foot rest at the base of the hand machine.

4. A needle must be selected according to the weight and characteristics of the fabric.

5. It is necessary to oil and lubricate the machine periodically.

6. If a machine is used everyday, it should be oiled once in a week.

Summary

Sewing machine is essential for making garments. Well selected machine along with proper care ensures quality stitching. Threading of machine in a correct way is highly essential for a smooth work flow.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. List the types of sewing machines

2. Write about stitch regulator

3. What is the function of take up lever?

4. Explain the causes for fabric puckering

Long Answer Type Questions

1. What care do you take for a sewing machine?

2. What are the common machine troubles and their causes?

3. Write in detail the parts of sewing machine and functions briefly.

Test Your Understanding Answers


II. 1) 4 2) 3 3) 2 4) 5 5) 1

III. 1. Type of material 2. Irregular 3. Pressure foot and lower the needle
On Job Training Questions

- Visit near by tailoring shop and check the types of sewing machines and different tools used in clothing construction.

- Particle on various machines use of correct needle, thread. Material combination should be understood carefully.
UNIT 3

Pattern Making

Structure

3.0 Introduction
3.1 Draping
3.2 Drafting
3.3 Flat Pattern
3.4 Content of Pattern
3.5 Commercial Pattern
3.6 Uses of Paper Pattern

Learning Objectives

• To learn the ability to construct pattern.
• To understand the different methods of making patterns.
• To gain knowledge of pattern making techniques.
• To differentiate between commercial patterns and patterns made for self.

3.0 Introduction

Pattern making opens scope for developing an infinite variety of styles both regular designs and special designs. Pattern making largely depends upon
fashion during that period. A paper pattern helps in garment construction process and gives a correct fit if properly drafted. It is a blue print on the basis of which the fabric is cut.

The patterns can be prepared using various papers, which is available in a variety of weight and widths. There are different techniques of making pattern - Draping, Drafting and flat pattern method.

### 3.1 Draping

Draping is a technique of creating a dress style in harmony with the fabric over address form. Draping is generally carried out in materials such as mull, muslin. Original dress designers with an artistic trend prefer this technique and is used by leading dress designers. This method consists of moulding fabric as per the designer sketch on the areas form into a three dimensional stage. Dress makers pins are used during draping for pinning the material.

**Merits**

- It gives designer ample ideas and to check various designs before arriving at the right look. The final look of the garment is visualized on the dress form before the construction takes place.

**Demerits**

- It is more expensive as sometimes an expensive fabric has to be used for the trial.
- It is time consuming.
- It requires special skills for the designer to perform this taste.

### 3.2 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 a paper pattern is drawn with mechanical precision using accurate body measurements.

Drafting is generally done on brown paper with slightly large body measurements for freedom of movement. They can be developed with and without seam allowances. It helps in creating only a basic pattern.

**Merits**

- It is an inexpensive method.
- Patterns that suit each individual is possible.
Demerits

• It is time consuming.
• Requires great skill on the part of the pattern maker.
• Fit depends on the accuracy of body measurements taken.

3.3 Flat Pattern

In this technique the style is created from basic bodice block. This basic block is the foundation pattern and provides the basis, which form patterns of varied styles are developed. Basic pattern should have minimum dart and seam and must fit comfortably.

Merits

• It is simple, practical and economical method of developing different styles.
• Patterns can be tested for fit before they are cut in fabric.
• Helps in developing good skills in pattern designing.

Demerits

• It requires good skill in manipulating the basic pattern.

3.4 Content of Pattern

A paper pattern should contain the following information as given in the below figure.

![Fig. 3.1 Paper Pattern](image)

a. Name of the block e.g. bodice front, back, sleeve, skirt, collar, yoke, pocket etc.

b. Grain line on each pattern piece
c. Size e.g. 32, 34, 36, 38 etc. of the pattern

d. Centre Front or Centre back indication

e. Style number or code number of the pattern

f. Pattern part e.g. skirt front or back

g. Cutting information - how many pieces to be cut e.g. cut 1, cut 2, cut on fold.

h. Notches - marks needed to help in assembling of garment sections.

i. Whether seam allowances are included or not.

3.5 Commercial Pattern

In India, there are very few companies making paper patterns probably because there is not much demand for them. Unlike in foreign countries we get out clothes custom tailored at fairly reasonable prices.

House wives and women who know tailoring prefer to make their own patterns rather than buying expensive readymade patterns. This may be another reason for lack of demand for commercial patterns. These patterns are made on the standard sizes only.

Merits

- It would be simple to buy a commercial pattern than to draft.
- Commercial pattern saves time and effort.
- It may even give a better fit than the home made pattern
- They are one helpful for the inexperienced persons in tailoring.

Demerits

- Commercial patterns are expensive.
- Secondly, patterns for different type of garments are not readily available in India and good patterns are especially hard to get.
- For people whose measurements are not the same as the standard measurements, commercial patterns do not give a good fit without some alterations which requires a lot of skill for the pattern maker.
- Commercial patterns are made on thin paper and a pattern can rarely be used more than once, unless copied on thick paper for further use.
3.6 Uses of Paper Pattern

The paper patterns for various styles can be prepared and stored easily. The basic pattern can be prepared, which later can be used to develop other styles.

Number of styles can be developed in a short time and used comfortably even if the person using paper patterns donot have any idea of drafting patterns. They are the cheapest ways of designing used for constructing garments of varied styles. As they contain information about fabric types to be used, method of stitching and finishing, these patterns are great helpful for a beginner.

Summary

In Pattern making has its own importance. Each word has its own special meaning, which gives a correct picture about the fabric and cutting. These are merits and demerits for each type of pattern making technique which can be considered accordingly.

New Words

Seam: A line of stitches which joins two pieces of cloth together.
Allowance: Extra fabric allowed outside the pattern.
Draft: Pattern drawn on paper.

Text Your Understanding

1. State whether True or False.

1. Draping is a technique where the designs are created on paper.  
2. The drafting method is used to create the basic patterns.  
3. The basic black is considered as foundation patterns of the garment.  
4. Draping is a expensive method for making designs.  
5. The notches are the indication points which helps the designer to assemble the garment easily.

Fill in the Blanks

1. Draping, Drafting and __________________ are different techniques of making pattern.
2. ____________ method of pattern making is used or leading dress designer.
3. ____________ pattern making method is very useful for beginners as well as experts.
4. In ___________ technique, the design is created from basic bodice block.
5. _____________ are cheapest ways of designing and constructing garments.
6. In pattern making ____________ has its own importance.
7. _____________ patterns are make on thin paper.

**Short Answer Type Questions**

1. What is drafting?
2. What is draping?
3. What is a Notch?
4. What is a commercial pattern?

**Long Answer Type Questions**

1. List out the contents of a paper pattern with the help of figure.
2. Write about the merits and demerits of commercial pattern.
3. What is flat pattern? Write the uses of paper pattern.

**Test Your Understanding Answers**


**On Job Training Questions**

1. Show the difference between commercial pattern and pattern developed by using personal measurements.
2. Creation of final pattern for various types of dresses to be mastered.
UNIT 4

Preparation of Material for Cutting

Structure

4.0 Introduction
4.1 Straightening of Fabric Grain
4.2 Off Grain
4.3 Preshrinking and Pressing of Material

Learning Objectives

• To get the knowledge of preparing material for cutting.
• To know the importance of grain.
• To know the methods of straightening the grain.

4.0 Introduction

Fabric available in the market may not have the lengthwise and cross wise threads at right angles to each other due to errors in finishing. Such fabric have to be first straightened for their grain before cutting. Without this preparation fabric may not give a good fit and drape after they are constructed into a garment. Each fabric type requires a different preparation for eg. Cotton fabric must be preshrink to avoid shrinking at a later stage. Similarly a non washable fabric cannot be dipped in water and so requires a different method of preparation.
4.1 Straightening of Fabric Grain

The ends of the fabrics are either cut or torn when it is bought. Torn ends will be straight than the cut fabrics. Ends should be examined to see if they were cut along crosswise yarns. If not, pull a crosswise thread and cut. All corners of a fabric should form right angles. The lengthwise and crosswise grain lines should be at right angles to each other. Sometimes the ends of a fabric do not meet when folded, because the fabric been pressed off grain during finishing which should be corrected by stretching it.

**Stretching Method**

Pull the fabric on bias. Open the fabric and pull the entire length of the fabric at a distance of 6” at each time. Then fold to see if the torn ends come together, if not, repeat the process as shown in fig 4.1

![Fig. 4.1](image)

Sometimes selvedges also may be out of line. Generally they should lie on top of each other when the fabric is folded lengthwise. If the selvedges are not in line, it can be corrected by stretching and pinning the selvedges together.

**Streampress Method**

If the above method does not work, clip the selvedges at intervals, sprinkle water on the fabric and press with a hot iron in the appropriate direction till the fabric becomes grain perfect. This method can be followed for fabrics that cannot be washed with water.

**Immersion Method**

For materials that can be washed, fold the fabric lengthwise, tack the selvedges together, immerse it in water until it is completely wet and then squeeze out excess water hang the fabric till half dry. Lay the fabric on a table and stretch the fabric to make it grain perfect.
4.2 Off Grain

A fabric in which the crosswise yarns are not running exactly at right angles to lengthwise yarns is referred to as off grain fabric. This happens because the fabric has been pulled out off shape and pressed in the position during finishing at the factory.

4.3 Preshrinking and Pressing of Material

Cotton fabrics which are not sanforized and which have a low thread count should be shrunk. Cottons which have been given crease resistant or wash and wear finish usually do not need to be shrunk, as the finish itself reduces potential shrinkage.

Steps in Preshrinking the Washable Fabrics

1. Fold the fabric lengthwise
2. Pin selvedges and ends together.
3. Fold and immerse in luke warm water and let it stand for 30 to 60 minutes.
4. Remove as much water as possible with hands and bath towels. Avoid wrinkling.
5. Lay fabric on flat surface, dry with straighten warp and filling threads, smooth out any wrinkles. Avoid stretching.
6. Press if necessary when completely dry.

Preshrinking of Non Washable Fabrics of Wool (Sponging)

This method is also called the sponging method followed for wool fabrics

1. Cut along crosswise threads on both ends.
2. Fold the cloth lengthwise down the centre with the right side in and
place it on the table.

3. Wring out an old sheet of material or other clean cloth from water.

4. Lay out the sheet over wool fabric. Fold the two together smoothen and cover with a dry cloth. Leave for several hours until the wool fabrics is damp through.

5. Spread the fabric flat and straighten grain lines and allow it to dry.

6. Steam press. Sponging of wool cloth removes wrinkles and straightens the grain so that it is easier to cut and fit.

Summary

The manner in which a garment is cut in relation to grain line of the fabric determines the durability, fit and appearance of the garment. Preparing the fabric is the preliminary step in garment making by evening fabric, straightening, shrinking and pressing of fabrics.

Key Words

Potential: The capability of something of developing into a particular kind of thing mentioned.

Shrinkage: Is a decrease in the size of amount of something.

Wash and Wear: A type of finish given to cottons which allows the fabric to be washed, dried and used without ironing.

Test Your Understanding

I. Fill in the Blanks

1. The fabric is pulled on ________ way in stretching method.

2. The crosswire yarns are not running exactly at right angles to the lengthwise yarns is known as ________

3. The preshrinkage treatment given to cotton fabric is ________

4. The length of the fabric is pulled at a distance of ___________ in fabric stretching method

II. True or False

1. The ends of the fabric is either cut or torn when it is purchased.

2. The lengthwise and crosswise grain line should not be at right angles
3. Fold the fabric widthwise to preshrine the washable fabrics

4. Preshrinking of non-washable fabrics is also called the sponging method

Text Your Understanding Answers


Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is off grain?
3. Which fabrics are straightened by immersion method.
4. What is steam press method.
5. What is sponging method.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Write about the methods used to even out fabrics of the widthwise grain.
2. How do you straighten the fabric grain?
3. Discuss the steps of shrinking washable fabrics.
4. Write about pre-shrinking of woollen fabrics.

On Job Training

- Prepare the samples for grain and methods of straightening the grain.
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<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
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<td>5.0 Introduction</td>
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<td>5.1 Plain Seam</td>
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<td>5.2 French Seam</td>
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</table>

**Learning Objectives**

- To get the knowledge of selecting suitable seams and seam finishes for different garments.
- To understand different types of seams and their classifications
- To learn the stitching and finishing of seam.

### 5.0 Introduction

A seam is a method of joining two or more pieces of materials together by a row of stitches. They give definite shape and appearance to the garment. Seams must be flat, neat and strong. There are many different kinds of seams. The
purpose of most of these seams is purely functional and are called as constructional seams. These constructional seams should be as inconspicuous and as flat as possible. There are also some seams which are used for decorative purposes. These are made conspicuous in order to give design and line effect to the garment. All seams when finished should be smooth and even in width.

The suitability of a seam depends on the kind of garment, the fineness, weight, texture of the fabric, and the position and shape of the seam on the garment.

### Types of Seams

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constructional</th>
<th>Decorative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Plain</td>
<td>Slot Seam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- French</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Run and Fell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Lapped</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General points to be considered when working seams

1. Seams should be worked on the fitting line.

2. Curved seams should be clipped along the seam allowance after stitching to give a flat smooth finish.

3. The garment should be supported while machining to avoid stretching.

4. The tension and length of stitches should be suitably adjusted to suit the thickness of the garment.

5. A seam should be pressed open after stitching to avoid bulkiness.

#### 5.1 Plain Seam

This is the commonest seam that is used for most functional seams in a garment. Example side seams of a bodice or skirt, under arm seam of a sleeve etc. Place the right sides of the material together and cut the edge even. Tack and stitch along the seam line and press seam open.

It is the most common seam used in garment making because of its simplicity and quickness in making. It is moderately strong and is used on firm fabrics. This seam can be used on straight as well as curved edges very easily.
Plain seams have the raw edges exposed and are liable to ravel. So, sometimes it is desirable to finish the raw edge by means of seam finishes.

![Plain Seam](image)

**Fig. 5.1**

### 5.2 French Seam

This is a ridge seam and is used on transparent and light weight fabrics, especially on baby clothes and delicate and transparent fabrics. It provides a neat and durable finish as the raw edges are completely enclosed. The two pieces of material to be joined are placed together with wrong sides facing and a row of stitching is done. The seam is pressed and turned, so that the right sides are now together. Crease the first row of stitching so that it is directly on the edge. Tack and stitch along the seam line about 1/8 inch from the fold.

This seam is finished in two steps. This seam cannot be used on thick and bulky fabrics and on seams that are curved such as arm holes, necklines etc.

![Fig. 5.2 (a) and 5.2(b)](image)

### 5.3 Run and Fell Seam

This seam is also stitched in two steps like the french seam. The two layers are placed with right sides facing each other and a plain seam is made on the fitting line. A small amount of seam allowance of one layer is trimmed off over the stitched edge. The other layer is turned over this and machine stitched on the garment after opening the two layers flat.
This is also known as flat fell seam and is a strong seam with raw edges enclosed with in the seam. Two lines of machining is seen on the right of the garment giving a line effect on jeans. It is also used for inside leg seams of pyjamas, knickers and side seams of shirts. This seam also cannot be used on bulky fabrics.

![Fig. 5.3](image)

**5.4 Lapped Seam**

This seam is commonly used for joining a gathered section to a plain section. The plain area section is folded on the stitch line to the wrong side and pressed. This is placed on the Rs of gathered sections such that the stitching lines coincide. Tack in position and machine close the to the folded edge. A row of stitching is visible on the right side. Yokes can be stitched. This way when joining the curved gathered edge.

![Fig. 5.4](image)

**5.5 Slot Seam**

This is a variation of lapped seam and is often used at the centre front on centre back of skirts, coats and dresses. Machine baste on the seamline of the two pieces separately with seam allowance turned back. Cut a 1 1/2 inch wide underlay of same or contrasting fabric, Place the two pieces with basted seamline
on this piece as shown in fig. 5.5 at a distance required for the contrast colour underlay to be visible and machine stitch on the previous basted lines holding all three layers together. This gives a decorative effect when a different coloured fabric is used for the backing piece stitched in between the two pieces of fabric.

![Diagram of a garment with layers and stitching](image)

**Fig. 5.5**

### 5.6 Seam Finishes

Seam finishes are made to prevent fraying of the raw edges and thus make the seams more durable. They also provide a neat appearance to the inside of the garment. They can add strength to a seam. Three factors are to be considered to finish seam:

- The type and weight of fabric
- The amount and kind of wear and care the garment will receive.
- Whether or not seams will be seen.

The various types of finishes are:

**Pinked Finish**

This is a quick method which is done with pinking shears. The finish is not bulky, but not a suitable finish for fabrics that ravel badly. After stitching plain seam trim off about 1/8 inch of the seam allowance using the pinking shears (Fig. 5.8). Then press the seam open.

![Pinked seam finish](image)

**Fig. 5.6**
Edge Stitched Finish

On the seam allowance of pressed open seam turn under 1/4 inch on each seam edge and top stitch close to the fold without catching the garment. This is a bulky finish and is not suitable for deeply curved seams. This is mostly used on unlined coats and jackets where the seam allowance is wide.

![Fig. 5.7](image)

Double Stitch Finish

After making a plain seam, work an extra line of stitching about 1/4 inch from the raw edge (Fig. 5.8) without catching the garment. This is done for a plain unfinished seam or pined seam and is not suitable for bulky fabrics.

![Fig. 5.8](image)

Herringbone Finish

This finish neatens the raw edges of heavy materials like flannel. It also holds down the turning, making the seam flat avoiding the bulkiness. After pressing the seam open, herring bone stitches are worked on the two raw edges, catching the garment. (Fig 5.9). On the right side the stitches should be quite invisible.

![Fig. 5.9](image)
Summary

Seams are necessary for assembly of a garment. There are different types of seam each suitable for different fabrics and garments. To improve the strength of seam and durability seam finishes are done. Seam finishes provide a neat appearance to the inside of the garment and can be chosen depending on the type of fabric and end use.

Key Words

Conspicuous: Something which people can see or notice very easily.

Tension: Is the extent to which it is stretched tight.

Crease: Crease are the lines made in a cloth when it is crushed or folded.

Flannel: Is a soft cloth, usually made of cotton or wool that is used for making clothes.

Text Your Understanding

I. State whether True or False

1. Two or more pieces of materials are stitched together by row of stitches called as Seam.

2. Lapped seam is a type of decorative seam.

3. Plain seam is the most common used Seam in garment making.

4. The french Seam used in lightweight and Transparent fabrics.

5. The lapped seam is a strong seam and raw edges enclosed within a seam.

6. Run and fell seam used for bulky fabrics.

7. Slot seam is the variation of lapped seam.

II. Fill Up the Blanks

1. The ________________ a seam depends on the kind of garments.

2. A seam should be pressed open after stitching to avoid __________.

3. Seam finishes are made to prevent ___________ - of the raw edges.

4. There are ________________ different types of finishes.
5. ____________ are necessary for assembly of a garment.

6. Seam finishes are used to prevent the __________ and makes ________.

7. The edge stitched finish is not suitable for ____________.

8. Slot seam is an example of ________________.

9. __________ used for inside leg seams of Pyjama, Sherl.

10. The yokes can be finished with _________________.

**Short Answer Type Questions**

1. What is a seam ?

2. Where the lapped seam is used ?

3. What are the uses of seam finishes ?

4. Name different seam finishes ?

5. What is herringbone finish done to seam ?

**Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Explain plain seam and french seam.

2. Answer the following.
   a) Lapped seam  (b) Pinked Finish  (c) Flat fell seam

3. Differentiate between  
   a. Lapped beam and French beam
   
   b. Plain beam and Slot beam

**Text Your Understanding (Answers)**


**On Job Training**

1. Check the various dresses and identify the seam types.

2. Look into the inside of garments and identify the types of seam finish given.
UNIT 6

Fullness in Garment

Structure

6.0 Introduction
6.1 Dart
6.2 Tucks
6.3 Pleats
6.4 Gathers
6.5 Shirring or Gauging
6.6 Flare
6.7 Godet

Learning Objectives

• To gain knowledge on different types of fullness for different garment.
• To calculate the amount of extra material required for different fulness in garments.
• To apply methods of fullness.
• To be able to identify the correct fullness and its neatness in garments.
6.0 Introduction

Fullness of materials an important feature of style as well as a necessity for ease of movement in a well fitted garment. As fashion changes the basic methods of controlling fullness is adapted to enhance the current style. The basic shape of the garment is enhanced by the type of fullness introduced. Darts, tucks, pleats, gathers etc are some of the devices for introducing fullness.

Types of Fullness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Darts</th>
<th>Tucks</th>
<th>Pleats</th>
<th>Gathers</th>
<th>Shirring</th>
<th>Flare</th>
<th>Godet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Plain</td>
<td>knife</td>
<td>By hand</td>
<td>Thread</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double</td>
<td>Pin</td>
<td>Box</td>
<td>By machine</td>
<td>Elasti-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inverted</td>
<td>box</td>
<td>By Elastic</td>
<td>cized</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.1 Dart

A dart is wedge shaped area used for shaping a flat piece of fabric to the curves of the figure. A wide dart will create more shaping and a narrow dart will create less shaping. Darts can be classified as functional or decorative and some times some darts serve both the purposes. Functional darts are those that are necessary for fitting of body curves. Examples of functional darts are back waist darts, front under arm and under bust, front and back darts in a close fitting skirt etc. Decorative darts may serve this functional purpose as well as add significance to the design. While making a dart the length of the dart and width of the dart should be considered.

Single Dart

Single dart is usually found in bodice block. For example, bust line dart, waist line dart, armhole dart and centre front darts. It is wider at the base and tapes to the tip in shape. It is stitched on the wrong side of the garment. To make this dart, transfer the dart marking of the paper pattern to the fabric, find the centre point on the wide end of the dart, make a fold to the tip of the dart, keeping the right side of fabric together. This fold is basted exactly along the stitching line markings and later machined from the wide end to the narrow end tapering off to the point. The threads should be fastened at the tapered ends with a knot as shown in fig. 6.1.
Double Dart

These darts are used when single piece garments are stitched from shoulder to a level below the waist and longer. It is a diamond shape with a wider central part and narrow tips on either side. Start from the middle where the dart is widest (a) and stitch to one end (b), again from the middle stitch to the other end (c) as in the fig 6.2. Make the stitches at the middle part overlap. Clip the finished dart to within 1/4 inch of the stitching line at the middle section of the dart.

Pressing Darts

Darts should be pressed after stitching. The general rule is to press vertical darts towards centre front or centre back and horizontal darts downwards. For heavy fabrics, cut along the fold of darts to within one inch of the point and press them open.

6.2 Tucks

Tucks are nothing but a fold of the fabrics stitched by running stitch or machine stitch on the right side of the garments. The purpose of tucks is to shape the garments to suit to the body, to hold fullness and to add a decorative touch to the garment. They can be stitched in clusters, singly or in graduated widths. The following are some of the important types.
Pin Tucks

These are tiny dainty tucks used on baby clothes and thin fine blouses. They are usually less than 0.25 cm wide. They can be stitched on thin fabrics.

![Fig 6.3]

Plain Tucks

These are broader than pin tucks. They can be used on yokes and pockets.

![Fig. 6.4]

Cross Tucks

When rows of tucks are stitched along the fabric in both horizontal and vertical directions, the decoration is called cross tucking. First stitch the vertical tucks and press them to one side. Then stitch the horizontal tucks.

![Fig 6.5]
6.3 Pleats

Pleats are introduced in the garment when there is great amount of material. They also give comfort to the wearer and decoration to the garment. Pleats generally requires about 3 times of its finished width. Firm and crisp fabrics can hold pleats better and so are preferable. The pleats are of different types.

Knife Pleats

These are common types of pleats. All the folds are turned in the same direction. Knife pleats are usually about 1/2 inch to 1 inch wide. The direction of the pleat may be turned opposite either at towards centre front or centre back of the garment depending upon the design.

![Fig 6.6](image)

Box Pleat

A box pleat is made up of two knife pleats turned in opposite directions. The back folds in a box pleat are face each other (fig 6.7 a,b) and may or may not meet at the back.

![Fig 6.7](image)

Inverted Box Pleat

Inverted box pleats are reverse of box pleats space. These have two fold lines and a common placement line. The two folds of each pleat are turned towards each other and meet in the middle on the right side of the garment.
Gathers are graceful folds of fabric that provides fullness, suggesting a soft look, which can be made using machine or hand stitches. These are formed by drawing the fabric together on a line of stitching. Gathering is done by different methods such as:

a. Gathering by Hand

Two rows of running stitches 1/4 inch apart - 1/8 inch are made (fig 6.9). The ends of threads are drawn until the section measures the desired length. The thread is secured by winding round a pin as shown 6.9, 10.

b. Gathering by Machine

Seam lines on the right side of the fabric is made by adjusting the machine for long stitch and loosening the upper tension slightly in two rows of 1/4 inch apart. Fullness is evenly distributed by pulling the threads together (fig. 6.10)
c. Gathering by using elastic

Gathers can be made by stretching a narrow strip of elastic and stitching by placing it on the part of the garment which is to be gathered.

Fig. 6.11

6.5 Shirring of Gauging

When several rows of gathering (3 or more) are used for a decorative finish these are termed as shirring (Fig 6.12). The rows should be evenly spaced. Shirring appears as a decorative feature at the shoulder, waistline, at the lower edge of the sleeve. It also allows a certain degree of stretching.

Fig. 6.12

6.6 Flare

Flare is introduced usually into skirts, for adding fullness and decoration at the hemline. To introduce flare into a skirt, slashes are made starting from the hemline to the required height. These slashes should be regularly spaced around the hem and drafted on an other sheet of paper creating flare.

Fig. 6.13
6.7 Godet

These are wedge shaped pieces which are usually set into a skirt so that the wide side of the wedges becomes a part of the hem of the skirt. The godets may be set into a seam of skirt or the skirt may be slashed so that the slashed edges form the seams to join the godet.

Summary

Fullness is introduced into garments for various reasons such as to give good shape and proper fit to the garment; to allow freedom of movement and comfort to the wearer and to make the garment look attractive. Darts, tucks, pleats, gathers etc., are some of the devices for introducing fullness. Depending on the type of material used the type of fullness should be selected.

Key Words

Enhance : To improve its value, quality or attractiveness.
Slash : Cutting with a scissor without separating parts.

Test Your Understanding

I. Fill in the Blanks

1. The two types of darts are ______________ and ______________.
2. The single dart is usually found in ______________.
3. The ______________ dart wider central part and narrow tips on either side.
4. The plain tucks are generally used in ______________ and ______________.
5. The row of tucks stitched in both ______________ and ______________ directions in cross tucks.
6. _______________ is made up of two knife pleats turned in opposite direction.

7. The reverse of box pleats is called ______________.

8. _______________ is a wedge shaped pieces attached on skirt.

II. Match the Following

1. Darts ( ) a) Inverted Box
2. Tucks ( ) b) Elasticized
3. Pleats ( ) c) Cross
4. Gathers ( ) d) By machine
5) Shirring ( ) e) Double

III. State whether ‘true’ or ‘false’

1. A dart is wedge shaped area.
2. Double dart is diamond shaped with a wider central part.
3. Pin tucks are broader than plain tucks.
4. A box pleat may also resemble two knife pleats with folds facing each other.
5. Gathering is a way of decorating fullness over a given area.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is a dart?
2. What is a godet?
3. What is a tuck?
4. What are the different methods of gathering fabric?
5. Differentiate between box pleat and inverted box pleat.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. What is the difference between gathering and shirring?
2. Write briefly about different types of tucks.
3. Give the procedure for making godet.
4. What are the different methods of making pleats?
5. What are darts? what are the types of darts and how are they attached.

Test Your Understanding (Answers)


II. Match the following : e, c, a, d, b

III. Fill in the blanks : 1) True 2) True 3) False 4) True 5) False

On Job Training

• Sample preparation with different types of printed materials. Record of samples to be maintained.

• Each sample has to be mounted neatly on a black or any dark coloured sheet of size A3.
Structure

7.0 Introduction
7.1 Tailored Placket
7.2 Zipper Placket
7.3 Narrow Bound Placket
7.4 Selection and choice of placket on various Garments.

Learning Objectives

• To get the knowledge of applying suitable placket to garments.
• To know the standards of a good placket.
• To understand the selection of placket based on the garment type.

7.0 Introduction

The finished openings in a garment are called plackets. They are constructed in order to dress and undress easily. Plackets are used at the neckline, waistline, wrists, ankle and other snug fitting areas of the body. When the garment is in use, plackets are kept closed with the aid of fasteners. Every placket has two parts, Overlap and Underlap. While closing the opening the overlap should be
laid over the underlap. All openings for women garments fasten right over left irrespective of where they are located. In case of garments for gents, opening should be left over right when worn. This is also called lapping.

**Standards of good Placket**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neatness and Invisibility</th>
<th>Suitable length and Convenience</th>
<th>Strength Durability</th>
<th>Correct Lapping</th>
<th>Suitability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neck openings must admit the head easily. So plackets in dresses should be 9 inches to 12 inches long. It should be at a convenient place for ease of reaching</td>
<td>Openings are subjected to certain amount of strain while fastening and should be strengthened at the closed end.</td>
<td>Plackets should lap right over left for women’s dresses and vice versa for men’s garments.</td>
<td>Type of placket used should be suitable to the kind of garment on which it is used. Its position in the garment, texture of the fabric, age and sex of the wearer and current fashion.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plackets are classified as conspicuous (eg. Tailored) and Inconspicuous (eg. Zipper, one piece, two piece)

### 7.1 Tailored Placket

This is a conspicuous placket. It is usually done on men’s sleeve openings of shirt neck opening, jubba opening, and children’s dresses. This tailored placket can be used in a decorative way by using contrast coloured material.
Steps to be followed

1. Cut a strip of 7 cms wide on straight grain and exact length of the slit for the underlap.

2. One end of the strip is kept exactly in line with the end of the slit of garment and stitched with a 0.5 cm seam.

3. The overlap is usually shaped to a point at the end and is about 2.5 cm wide when finished and should be longer.

4. Machine stitching is done and the overlap strip is brought over to the right side of the garment.

5. Seam allowances are turned under and adjusted such that the strip will overlap the underlap binding.

6. The strip is then top stitched to the garment as shown in the fig. 7.1.

7. The overlap and underlap should be cut in pairs if it is for a sleeve cuff opening.

![Fig. 7.1](image)

7.2 Zipper Placket

Zipper placket gives professional touch to the garment. It is less bulky and easier to do than the placket with snaps. Zippers is usually concealed, either with two overlapping edges or with one.

While selecting the method of applying zipper one should keep in mind the position of the zipper and the type of the garment.

Zipper plackets are examples of inconspicious plackets. The top of zipper should be 0.5 cm below the finished neckline. This extra 0.5 cms leaves place for a hook and eye to be fixed above the zipper. So that pull tab of the zipper will not show.
7.3 Narrow Bound Placket

This is also called two piece placket. This is used on seams of skirts or petticoats and back seam of dresses, blouses etc.

The following steps have to be followed while making bound placket.

1. Two placket strips with length equal to the length of the opening with allowance is cut.

2. Width of one strip may be equal to the width of the placket with allowances and the other strip width will be double the width of the placket plus the allowances.

3. In this placket the underlap side is finished binding and the overlap with a facing.

4. Underlap is finished by creasing the strip back over the seam bringing its free edge and hemming the fold to the stitching line. This forms the bound side of the placket and should be 1/2 inch to 3/4 inch wide.

5. For the overlap section placket strip is folded fully to the wrong side and equate the width with the underlap.

6. Long stitches are used at the base of the placket catching the underlap and overlap together. This can be done with hand to avoid visible machine stitches on the right side.

7.4 Selection and Choice of Placket on Various Garments

When the garment is in use plackets are kept closed with the aid of fasteners such as buttons and button holes, press buttons, hook, eyes. The plackets are used at waistlines, necklines, wrists and other snug fitting parts of garments. A placket is made in an opening. Sometimes plackets are made in a seam, or in a
slash cut in a garment. All openings for women’s garments fasten right over left irrespective of where they are located. For opening in gents garments, they should be left over right when worn.

**Summary**

Plackets are finished openings constructed in a garment. Plackets can be differentiated into two types - Inconspicuous and Conspicuous. The continuous bound plackets, bound and faced plackets and zipper plackets are examples of inconspicuous plackets. Tailored plackets are conspicuous plackets commonly seen on men’s shirt sleeve opening and on neck openings on kurtas, children’s dresses.

**Key Words**

**Hook**: A hook is a bent piece of metal or plastic that is used for catching or holding or hanging up things.

**Petticoat**: An undergarment which is worn under a dress.

**Hem**: A hem on a piece of clothing is an edge that is folded over and stitched down to prevent threads coming loose.

**Slash**: A long, deep cut (in something)

**Fasteners**: A device that fastens closes something especially clothing.

**Extension**: An addition.

**Test Your Understanding**

I. Fill in the Blanks

1. The finished openings in a garment are called _______.
2. Plackets are classified as ______________ and _______.
3. ________ placket gives professional touch to the garment.
4. ________ bound placket is also called two piece placket.
5. The plackets seen on children’s dresses are ________ placket.
6. The placket consist of two parts ________ and ____________.
7. The general length of placket in dress material is _____________.

II. State whether True or False

1. The plackets are used in seam line and hemline.
2. In mens wear the opening should be left over right.
3. The inconspicuous placket is otherwise called as Tailored placket.
4. The narrow bound placket is generally used in Skirts, Blouses and Stresses Seam.
5. In women’s wear the opening should be right over left.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. What are fasteners?
2. Write the uses of zipper placket.
3. What is a tailored placket?

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Explain the standards of good placket.
2. Write the selection and choice of plackets on various garments.
3. How do you stitch placket for men’s shirt sleeve?

Test Your Understanding Answers

## Neckline Finishes

### Structure

- **8.0 Introduction**
- **8.1 Preparation of Bias Strip**
- **8.2 Facings**
- **8.3 Binding**

### Learning Objectives

- To get the knowledge of applying suitable method and finishing it.
- To understand the classification of neckline finishes.
- To know the importance of bias strip and its use in neck lines
- To acquire skill in applying different neckline finishes.
- To gain the knowledge in choosing correct finish to neckline.

### 8.0 Introduction

Neckline is an outline of bodice around the neck. It can be shaped in different ways and styles to get a decorative effect, particularly for ladies garments. Round, square, V-neckline etc. are the most commonly used basic shapes of necklines. There are three common methods of finishing necklines. The design and style of neckline should be appropriate for the fabric as well as the wearer.
Importance of Stay Stitching

Stay stitching is generally done to the curved, cut edges of the garment pieces to stop ravelling and stretching out of shape. It is done immediately after cutting and on single layer material. It can be done either with the hand or machine with long stitches with a contrasting colour thread.

8.1 Preparation of Bias Strip

True bias falls on a diagonal line at 45° to the lengthwise and crosswise grains. It has the maximum elasticity or in other words it stretches more than in any other direction cloth.

a. Cutting Bias Strips

Fold the fabric diagonally so that the length wise threads of the folded part falls parallel to the crosswise threads on the rest of the material. Using a gauge or ruler, measure from the fold to desired width of bias strip and draw parallel lines and cut strips along the marked lines and trim off ends along warp threads.

b. Joining Bias Strips

Place the two strips to be joined right sides facing and the edges of the outright angles to each other. Move the strip 1/4 inch beyond the other so that the sharp point at the ends of the strips project on either side (Fig 8.2b). Press the seam open and trim the seam projections showing on right side.
8.2 Facings

These are used to provide a neat finish to the raw edges in a garment and to support the shape of necklines, arm holes etc. When the edge to be faced is a straight line, the facing may be cut in one piece with the garment section. Usually facings are applied separately. There are two main types of applied facings - Bias facing and shaped facing.

The shaped facing can be of any width, but bias facing should not be more than 1/2 inch wide. Facings are usually turned to the inside of the garment and will not show when the garment is worn. Sometimes facings are turned to the outside of the garment for decorative effect.

a. Method of applying bias facing

The edge of garment to be faced is first stay stitched. Bias strip is attached to edge of garment, right sides facing beginning at a seam. For inward curves to be faced, the bias must be eased and for outward curves it must be stretched. (Easing means holding bias striply slightly loose at the seam line). Bias is stiched to the edge of the garment with the bias on top.

The seam is trimmed to 1/4 inch, clip ped at curves. The strip is now turned to wrong side and the facing hemmed to the garment with a strip stitch. The facing should not be visible from the right side of the garment. When finished, the bias facing should be about 3/8 inch wide.
b. Applying shaped / fitted facing

These are applied to neck designs which are complicated to stitch like a scalloped edge. Shaped facing is cut to the exact shape on the same grain of the garment edge to which it is to be applied. Fitted facing is less conspicuous. It is usually cut separately for front and back. After cutting, the front and back facings are joined with a plain seam at the shoulder point trimmed and pressed open. The outer edge of the facing is finished by turning up the edge and stitching it. Now the facing is attached to the garment section, right sides facing, and seam lines, center lines and notches matching. After trimming, clipping and grading seam edges the facing is turned to the wrong side, stitched at the seam and hem or slip stitching to the garment.

8.3 Binding

Bias Binding

Bias binding is used to finish and strengthen raw edges and to add a decorative trim to a garment. It is shown both on the right and wrong sides of a garment. It is used to finish necklines, armholes, sleeve edges, front closings, collars, cuffs and seams. It can be adapted equally well to straight, curved, gathered and irregular edges. When finished, bias binding should have uniform width (less than 1/4 inch) and should lie flat and smooth without any stitches showing on the right side of the garment.

There are two kinds of bias bindings - Single binding and Double binding (or French binding)
a. Single bias binding

A bias strip as described in 8.1 is cut that is twice the finished width plus two seam allowances. The strip is tacked to the garment right sides facing and stitched to the garment with a plain seam. The seam is trimmed turn under 1/8 to 1 1/4 inch on the outer edge of the bias and folded it over the seam on the wrong side. Hem the fold to the line of stitching with hemming stitches.

b. Double bias binding

Double bias binding or french bias is used on sheer fabrics. A bias strip that is six times the desired finished width is cut. The strip is folded in half, wrong sides together and pressed. The raw edges of strip is attached to the garment on the right side and the folded edge is hemmed to stitching line on the wrong side.

Summary

Neckline is an outline of bodice around the neck which requires utmost care in finishing. It can be shaped in different ways and styles, particularly in ladies garments. A neckline may be finished with a facing, binding or a collar. A straight piece of material attached to a curve will look bulky and untidy.

The elasticity of bias permits it to stretch or contract and thus takes the shape of any curved edge giving it a flat smooth finish. Facings are not visible on the right side of the garment while bindings are visible from both the sides of the garment. The finish of the neckline should be flat without any puckering and in neat shape.

Key Words

Trimming : It is decoration that is attached to a garment.

Elasticity : The elasticity of a material or substance is its ability to return to its original shape, size and condition after it has been stretched.

Bulky : Something that is large and heavy.

Bodice : The bodice of a dress is the part above the waist.

Test Your Understanding

I. Fill in the Blanks

1. ____________ is an outline of bodice around the neck.

2. There are _________ common methods of finishing necklines.
3. Fitted facing is ______________________ .

4. __________________ is used to finish and strengthen raw edges and to add a decorative trim to a garment.

5. A straight piece of material attached to a curve will look ______________ and ______________ .

6. The two types of facings are ______________ and ______________ .

7. The types of bias bindings are ______________ and ______________ .

II. State Whether True or False

1. There are two kinds of bias bindings.

2. Facings are visible on the right side of the garments.

3. Double bias binding is used on sheer fabrics.

4. The stay selection is done to the curved edges which avoid the ravelling and fabric stretching.

5. True bias falls at 90° to the lengthwise and crosswise grains.

6. The bias facing width should not be more than 1 1/16 wide.

7. The cloth requirements for the double bias is six times of the desired finished width.

8. Facing are visible at the right of the garment.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. What are the different ways of finishing a neckline ?

2. Where is double bias used ?

3. What is the purpose of facings and binding in garment construction ?

4. Why do you need to finish a neckline.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Give the importance of true bias and the method of cutting and joining the bias strips.

2. Differentiate between bias facing and fitted facing.

3. Write the procedure for finishing a neckline with double bias binding.
Test Your Understanding Answers


On Job Training

1. Prepare samples by applying different ways of finishing a neckline.
Structure

9.0 Introduction
9.1 Button and Button Hole
9.2 Shank Button
9.3 Hooks and Eyes
9.4 Zippers
9.5 Velcro

Learning Objectives

• To understand, analyze and apply suitable fasteners to different garments.

• To finish the garment neatly.

9.0 Introduction

All garments need openings so that they can be put on and taken off easily which are closed using a variety of fasteners. The type of fasteners selected will depend on the position, the amount of strain it will receive and whether it is to remain concealed or form a decorative feature on the garment. It is important to remember that with all types of fasteners, the two sides of the opening should
match perfectly without any puckering, pulling or gaping of the fabric and give a near appearance to the garment.

In general, fasteners should be fixed on to double material for strength. Fasteners should be selected to suit the colour, design and texture of the fabric, the style and use of the garment and the position of the placket. One should also consider the age and sex of the wearer. For example buttons and button holes are generally used for men’s shirts, trousers etc., just as press buttons and hooks and eye are commonly used for ladies cholics and children’s dresses.

9.1 Buttons and Button Holes

These have functional as well as decorative uses. Contrasting colored or self-coloured buttons in different shapes may be arranged in groups or at regular intervals to produce an attractive effect. Button holes are slits cut in garment to hold buttons in place. The raw edges of the slits are finished with button hole. Stitches, zig-zag stitches or fabric binding made of self or contrasting material is used.

Button holes should be worked on the overlap before the buttons are fixed. They may be placed vertically or horizontally on the garment. Horizontal button holes hold the front securely even on tight fitting garments. They being about 1 cm outside the centre front line cross front line and extend into the garment.

Vertical button holes are worked on the length wise grain and exactly on the centre front line parallel to the centre front edge. They are used for shirts, pants, fly opening etc where there is no great strain across the garments.
Length of the Buttons Hole

The length of the button hole should be the diameter of the button plus about 1/2 cm (or the thickness of the button).

Sewing of Buttons

These have holes either two or four through which the button is sewn. When sewed flat, this button can be used as a closure for thin light weight fabrics or a decorative button.

Buttons with four holes can be sewed on in a number of interesting ways. The thread can be worked through the holes to form a square or parallel lines. To sew a buttons flat to a garment several small stitches are taken at position marked for button location.

Then place centre button over marking and sew in place through holes of the button. Fasten stitches on wrong side or between garment and facing. Shown in Fig. 9.4
Fig 9.4

**Working of Button Holes**

Button holes are made by cutting a slit in the fabric equal in length to the button and then finishing the raw edges of this slit with either blanket or button hole stitches. The ends of this button hole may either be finished or be tacked. A strong preferably a single stand or double stand of matching thread is used. Stitch depth can be from 1/16 to 1/8 of an inch depending on the fabric types and size of button hole.

**Method of Working Button Holes**

1. After deciding stitch depth (1/6" to 1/8") necessary lines are marked and a rectangle is stitched to the stitch dept.

2. Using a sharp pointed scissors the centre line is cut from one end to the other.

3. Working from right to left with needle button hole stitches are made to one end of the slit.

4. 5 to 7 stitches are made now around in even depth and continued to finish the other side of the slit.

5. After reaching the other end of the opening, several long stitches are made extending to depth on both sides to form the base of the bar track.

6. Over their bar tack a row of even button hole stitches are made.

7. Each button hole has a fan edge and a square end on either side of the slit.

**9.2 Shank Button**

It is stitched by passing needle through fabric and shank and then back through fabric. Stitching is done through fabric and shank until button is secure and fastened on the underside.
A shank can also be made to a flat button by placing a pin over the holes of button and securing it to the garment over the pin. The pin is removed and the button is pulled up so that the loose thread is below the button which can be made into a shank by covering threads with stitches as shown in fig. 9.5

9.3 Hooks and Eyes

These are used on plackets where there is crosswise strain. They form an inconspicuous closing. They should be placed to such that there is no gaping at the opening. The hook should be placed 1/8 inch inside the finished edge of the overlap on the wrong side. Button hole stitches overcasting stitches are made around the rings of the hooks. The stitches should not be seen on the right side.

The eyes may be metal or worked with thread. Thread eyes are used on blouses and dresses made of fine fabrics. They can be made to match the colour of the garment so as to be inconspicuous. After marking the position of eye a few back stitches are worked long enough for the hook to pass and then button hole stitches are worked over these threads. Thread are fastened firmly on wrong side (Fig 9.6 (c)).
9.4 Zipper

Zippers are of different types according to the purpose, as neck zippers, dress placket zippers, skirt placket zippers, trouser fly zippers, and light weight and heavy weight and separating zippers for jackets. Some are adjustable. Colour of zipper should be closest to the fabric colour. They are available in metal and plastic too.

9.5 Velcro

This is called a hook and loop tape. A pair of strips are used in closing. One of the strip has fine nylon books while the other have loops over them. Cannot be used when there is a lot of strain in the opening.

Summary

These openings of garment can be closed with different fasteners. The types of closures selected will depend on the position, the amount of strain it will receive and whether it is to remain concealed or form a decorative feature on the garment. Fasteners should be selected to suit the colour, design and texture of the fabric, the style and use of the garment and the position of the placket.

Key Terms

Conceal: To conceal is to cover or prevent or remain unrevaled.

Purpose: The reason for which it is made or done, having a definite aim and of being determined to do it.

Securely: Safety, to hold firmly.

Gaping: When the fasteners are not placed properly, an opening is visible in the placket.

Closure: To close an opening.

Slit: A slit is a long narrow cut.

Test Your Understanding

I. Fill in the Blanks

1. All garments need ________________ which are closed using a variety of fastners.

2. Buttons have _______________ and ___________ uses.

3. Stitch depth can be ______________ of an inch depending on the fabric types and size of button hole.
4. ________________ is called a hook and loop tape.
5. Shar is __________ type of Button.

II. State whether True or False

1. The buttons are used only functional purpose not decorative.
2. The length of the button hole should be the diameter of the button plus 1/2 cm.
3. The Hooks and eyes are the inconspicuous fastner.
4. The velcro is called as a hook and loop types.
5. Generally the buttons have three or five holes.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is a fastener?
2. Name the types of button holes.
3. List the fasteners used on childrens garment.
4. Name the garment on which hook and eyes is used.
5. List the garments on which vertical button holes are used.
6. What is Velcro?

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Write in detail the methods of stitching a button and button hole on garments.

Test Your Understanding Answers


On Job Training

1. Check the various garments and identify whether the fasteners applied are suitable or not.