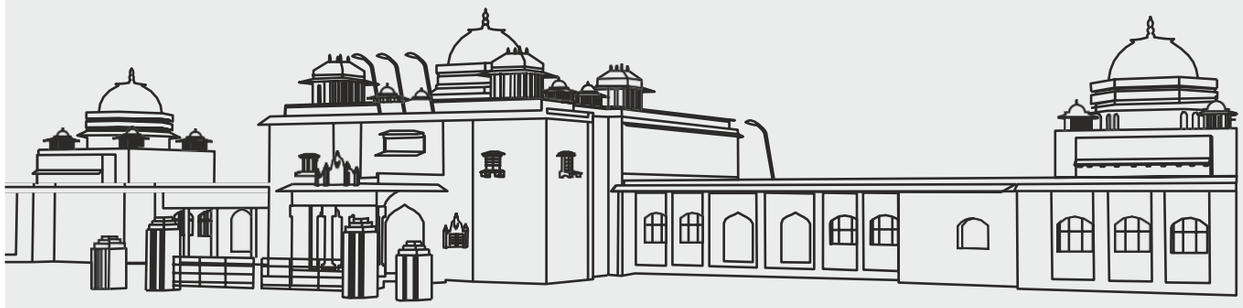
TAD – 121 CREDITS 3 (1+2) **B.Sc. (Home Science)**



FUNDAMENTALS OF CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION PRACTICAL MANUAL

DEPARTMENT OF TEXTILES & CLOTHING
College of Home Science
C.S.A. University of Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur - 208002

Practical No. 1

Objective: To know about the different sewing equipments & tools

Sewing equipments include items which are aid to construction of clothing. These equipments are useful in the various processes of clothing construction like measurement, marketing, pinning, cutting, stitching etc. The different kinds of equipments are:

(A) Measuring Devices

1. Tape Measure .....

   .....

   .....

   .....

2. Ruler.....

   .....

   .....

   .....

3. T-square .....

   .....

   .....

   .....

   .....

4. French curve .....

   .....

   .....

   .....

5. Yard stick .....

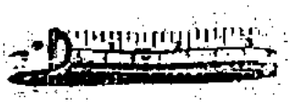
   .....

   .....

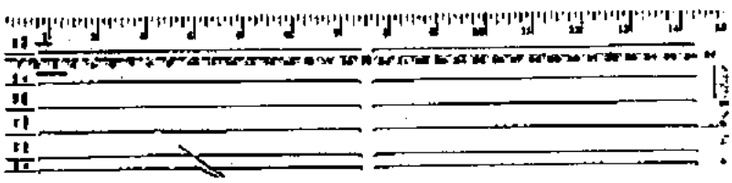
   .....

   .....

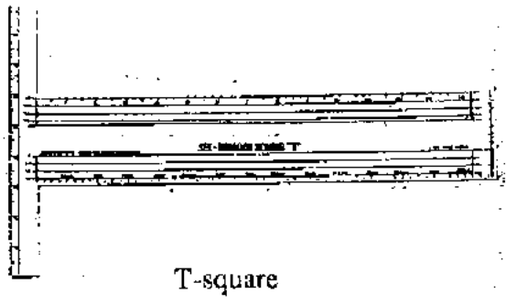
Fig. A : Measuring Devices



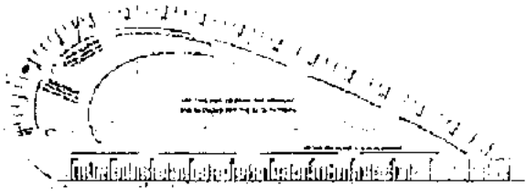
Tape measure



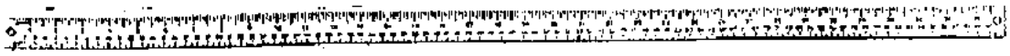
Ruler



T-square

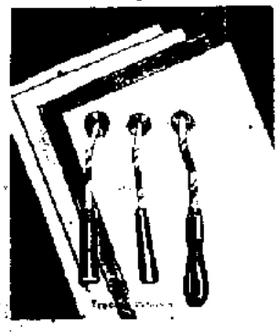


French curve



Yard stick

Fig. B : Marking Devices

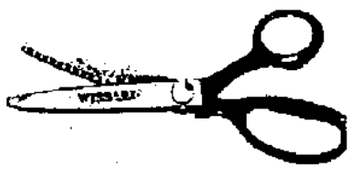


Tracing wheel

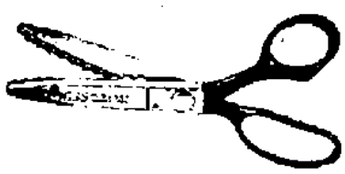
Tailor's chalk

Fig. C : Cutting & Ripping Devices

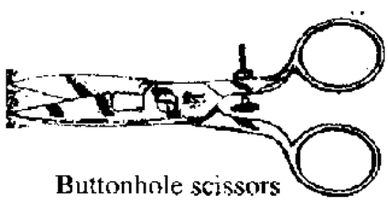
Electric shears



Pinking shears

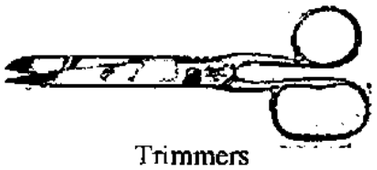


Scalloping shears

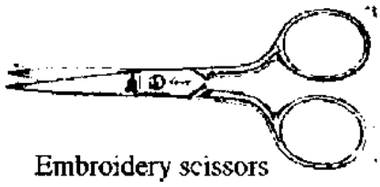


Buttonhole scissors

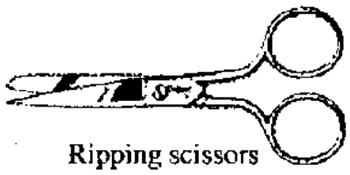
Seam Ripper



Trimmers

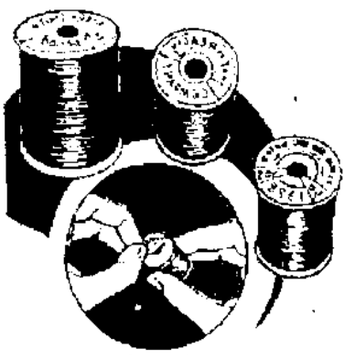


Embroidery scissors



Ripping scissors

Fig. D : Sewing Aids

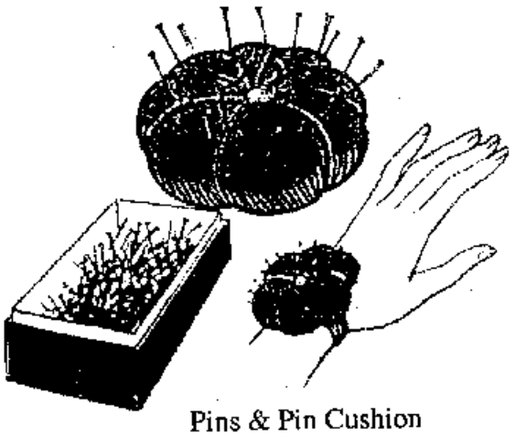


Thread

Needle threader

Bobbin

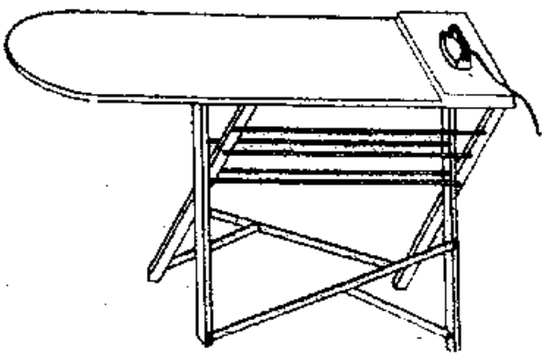
Fig. D : Sewing Aids



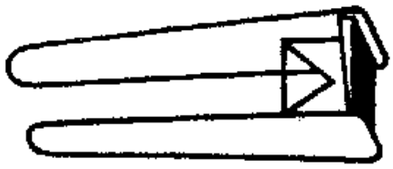
Pins & Pin Cushion

Thimble

Fig. E : Finishing Devices



Ironing board



Sleeve board

Pressing Ham

Seam roll

Seam board

(B) Marking Devices

1. Tailor's chalk .....
.....
.....
.....

2. Tracing wheel .....
.....
.....
.....

(C) Cutting & Ripping Devices

1. Shears

a) Electric shears: .....
.....
.....
.....

b) Pinking shears: .....
.....
.....
.....

c) Scalloping shears: .....
.....
.....
.....

2 Scissors

a) Embroidery scissors: .....

.....

.....

.....

b) Buttonhole scissors .....

.....

.....

.....

c) Ripping scissors: .....

.....

.....

.....

d) Trimmers: .....

.....

.....

.....

e) Seam Ripper: .....

.....

.....

.....

(D) Sewing Aids

1. Bobbin: .....

.....

.....

.....

2. Needle threader: .....

.....

.....

.....

3. Thimble: .....

.....

.....

.....

4. Pins & Pin cushion: .....

.....

.....

.....

5. Needle: .....

.....

.....

.....

6. Thread: .....

.....

.....

.....

(E) Finishing Devices

1. Iron: .....

.....

.....

.....

2. Ironing Board: .....

.....

.....

.....

3. Sleeve Board: .....

.....

.....

.....

4. Seam Roll: .....

.....

.....

.....

5. Seam Board: .....

.....

.....

.....

6. Pressing Cloth: .....

.....

.....

.....

7. Pressing Ham: .....

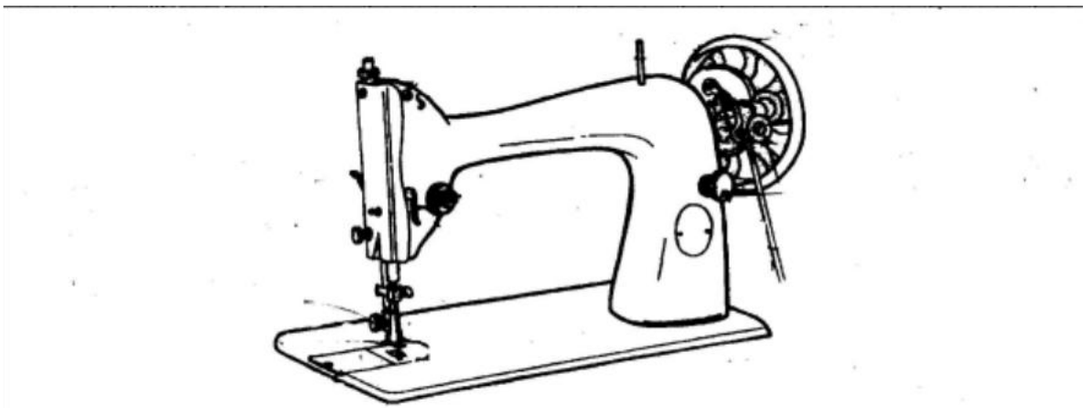
.....

.....

Practical No. 2

Objective: To study about different parts of sewing machine & its care

The Sewing Machine is an essential item required for tailoring. It can be hand operated, foot operated or with the help of electricity. It is important to know its parts and their functioning.



Parts of Sewing Machine

1. Head: .....
   .....
   .....
2. Arm: .....
   .....
   .....
3. Bed: .....
   .....
   .....
4. Spool pin: .....
   .....
   .....
5. Hand wheel: .....
   .....
   .....

6. Tension regulator: .....

.....

.....

7. Stitch regulator: .....

.....

.....

8. Needle bar: .....

.....

9. Thread take up bar: .....

.....

.....

10. Presser foot: .....

.....

.....

11. Thread guide: .....

.....

.....

12. Presser foot lifter: .....

.....

.....

13. Face or throat plate: .....

.....

.....

14. Feed dog: .....

.....

.....

15. Bobbin winder: .....

.....

.....

Working

1. A stitch is made with thread from the needle and from the bobbin. First the needle and its thread enter the cloth.
2. As the needle rises the needle thread forms a loop. The loop passes around the bobbin and encircles the bobbin thread.
3. The loop slips off the bobbin as the bobbin rotates. Then the needle rises, and stitch tightens around the cloth.
4. When the needle point is above the cloth, the fabric feed pulls more cloth forward and another stitch begins.

Care & Upkeep of Machine: To get the best result from any machine it is necessary to give it proper care. This consists mainly of cleaning & oiling. The machine should always be kept covered when not in use as dirt & dust are enemies of all precision mechanisms. If it is not kept clean or oiled it runs heavily.

All machines need to be oiled at least twice a year or more often if used a great deal. Use good quality oil made only for sewing machines. After oiling, stitch on paper or practice cloth until the excess oil disappears.

Defects, causes and adjustments of a sewing machine

Defects	Causes	Adjustments
1. **Upper thread tension**	• Wrong threading of upper thread.	• The thread is passed through all the different parts of upper thread mechanism.
	• More tension on the discs of the tension regulator.	• The tension is loosened by moving the screw in outward direction of tension regulator.
	• Incorrect setting of the needle.	• Properly set the flat end of the needle.
2. **Lower thread tension**	• Bobbin in wound fully or unevently.	• Turning small screw of the bobbin case to loosen it.
3. **Breaking of the needle**	• Flat side of the needle does not set properly in the needle bar.	• Set the needle properly.
	• Thumb screw of the needle bar is not	• Tighten the thumb screw of needle bar with a screw driver.
	• Incorrect setting of pressure foot and throat plate	• Set the pressure foot and throat plate properly.
	• Needle is not inserted fully in needle bar.	• Correct insert the needle.
	• Heavy material is stitched with a fine needle.	• Replace needle witl the one with lower number
	• Too long needle strikes against the bobbin case and break	• Exchange the needle with another of short length.
	• Needle strikes against fastener's pins.	• Slightly raise the needle bar
4. **Upper thread breaking**	• Upper tension of thread is tight.	• Loosens the Upper tension spring slightly.
	• Thread being to thin or of bad quality	• Use good quality thread only.

	• Needle is not set properly.	• Set the needle correctly
	• The thread reel is not moving properly on spool pin	• Open the reel tube with a pencil or thick wire.
	• Hand wheel moved in the opposite direction.	• Avoid this habit.
5.	• Needle is blunt or incorrectly set.	• The needle and pressure foot should be see properly in the needle bar.
	•	• Replace the blund needle with new one.
	• Pressure foot is loosely attached	• Tighten it with a screw driver.
	• Shuttle is damaged.	• Replace with a new one.
6. Looping	• Loose tension of upper or lower or both the threads.	• Tighten the upper and lower thread mechanism.
	• Incorrect upper and lower threading.	• Check both the threadings and correct the same.
	• Bobbin in unevenly wound	• Rewound the bobbin evenly.
	• Thread take-up-lever is not functioning.	• Clean the bobbin case and feed dog.
	• Improper setting of the needle	• Correct the same.
	• Bobbin case and feed dog is not clean.	• Occasionally clean the two with a brush soaked in petrol.
7. Material puckering	• Needle is blunt or bent.	• Correctly set a new needle.
	• Tension of thread is too tight.	• Correct the tension.
	Incorrect upper and lower threading.	• Correct upper an lower threading.
	• Too much or little pressure on pressure foot.	• Correct the same.
	• The upper tension discs and bobbin case are dirty.	• Clean the bobbin case and upper tension discs.
	• Right size of needle is not used.	• Right size of needle to be used.
8. Irregular stitching	• Upper and lower threads tension is too tight or loose.	• Loose or tight the thread mechanism accordingly.
	• Needle being blunt or bent.	• Replace with a new needle.
	• Thin thread is used for heavy materials	• Use proper and thick thread.
9. Machine working heavily	• Feed dog and shuttle are clogged with fibres, lint, dust etc.	• Clean the shuttle, feed dog and other parts with brush soaked in petrol.
	• Insufficient oiling of different parts.	• Oil the different part of sewing machine regularly.
	• Thread caught in the shuttle	• Open the shuttle and remove the thread.
	• Belt of the tradle machine is being too tight.	• Loosen the belt.
	• Bobbin winder interfere with the working of balance wheel.	• Correctly set the rubber of the bobbin winder.
	• When machine is not used for too long.	• Clean the machine and oil all the specific parts.

Practical No.

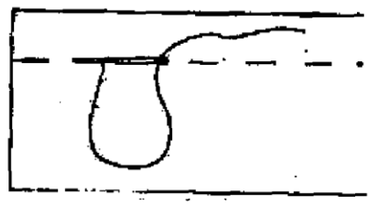
Objective: To know the use of different basic hand stitches

Materials Required: Fabric & sewing kit

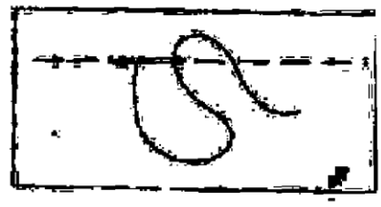
1. Basting (Tacking): This is a temporary stitch & is used to hold two pieces of material together, so that the permanent stitch can be fixed.

This stitch is horizontal and is about a quarter of an inch long. It begins wit a knot and is worked from right to left. There are five kinds of basting stitches even, uneven, diagonal, pin and machine.

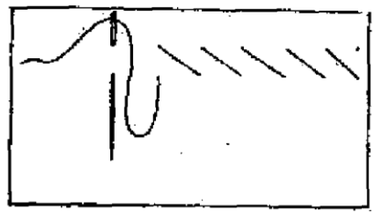
(a) Even Basting: is a long running stitch. In this, the stitch & space are equal to each other. It is used to hold a collar, yokes, sleeves, placket & gathers.



(b) Uneven Basting: is a fastest basting stitch with a short space between stitches. It is used for side seams, hems etc.



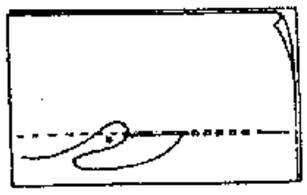
(c) Diagonal Basting: is made by taking a diagonal stitch on the right side & a short vertical stitch on the underside. It is used for attaching linings, interfacings and to hold several layers of fabric together.



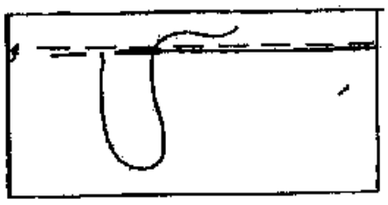
(d) Pin Basting: Pins are placed at right angle to the edge and head towards the seam edge. The distance between pins is approximately 2"-3" apart.

(e) Machine Basting: It is the most convenient basting. Set the machine for longest stitch. Hold pieces of material together and machine, e.g.; the neck edge or the armhole edge.

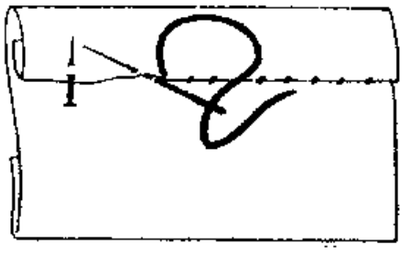
(2) Running stitch: This is a very short even stitch used for fine sewing, gathers & for delicate sewing. It is very similar to basting (tacking) except that the stitches are smaller and usually permanent. It can also be used as decorative stitch.



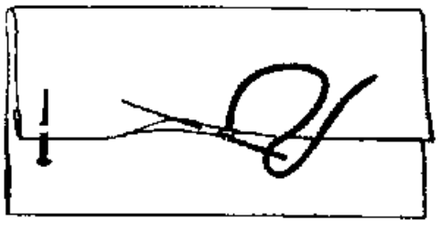
(3) Back stitch: This is one of the finest & strongest of the hand stitches. It is used in areas where sewing machine cannot reach easily such as gusset corners & ends of zippers.



(4) Hemming: It is an essential hand stitch. It is used for fixing hems and some other folded edges. It is always worked over a folded edge. The stitches should be close & neatly finished.



(5) Slip or Invisible Hemming: It is the same as hemming except that the thread is slipped through the fold of fabric between each stitch. It is invisible from the wrong side & gives a neat appearance but it is not firm and long lasting.



(6) Buttonhole or Blanket Stitch: It is often used to cover fabric edges decoratively. It is worked from left to right with the point of the needle & edge of the fabric towards you. The edge of the fabric can be folded or left raw.

Practical No. 4

Objective: To know different ways of machine stitching

1. Straight lines

2. Circular stitching

3. Triangular stitching

4. Square stitching

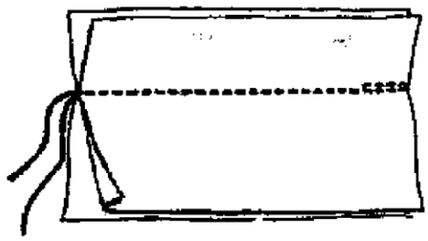
Objective: To know the use of different kinds of seams finishes (edge finishing)

Materials Required: Fabric, sewing kit & sewing machine

A seam is made by joining two or more pieces of fabric together. There are many different kinds of seams but all seams when finished should be smooth, even in width, and constructed to give the desired service. The suitability of a seam in a garment or article depends on:

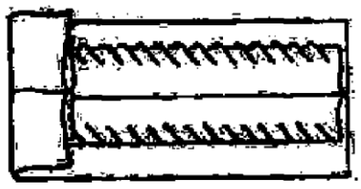
(i) The kind of garment or article on which they are to be used.
(ii) The position & shape of the seam on the garment.
(iii) The firmness, weight & texture of the fabric.

(1) **Plain Seam:** This seam is used on most materials except very transparent fabrics such as voile, georgette, organdie. It is most frequently used seam to join the section & layers of the fabric.

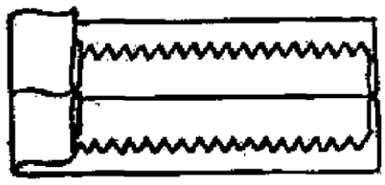


The plain seam can be finished in a number of ways depending on the fabric & the position of the seam.

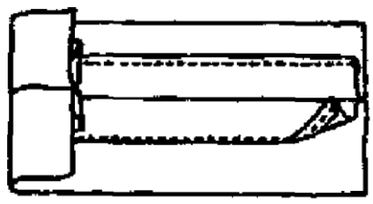
(a) **Over casting:** or a zig-zag stitch is suitable for fabrics that fray easily. Both the raw edge may be overcast, singly or together.



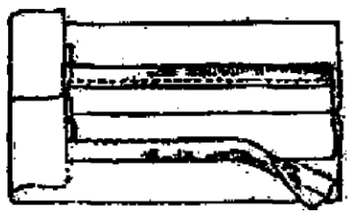
(b) **Pinking**: is attractive and helps prevent fraying but is not suitable for loosely woven fabrics. Use pinking shears & do not cut too closely to the stitching line.



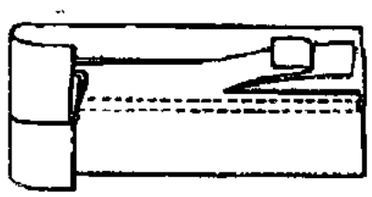
(c) **Turned & stitched**: is a neat seam finish for unlined jackets & for lightweight fabrics that ravel. Edges can be turned under & then edge stitched by machine.



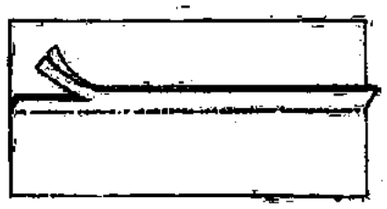
(d) **Bound seam**: are suitable for heavy fabrics that fray easily & for jackets or coats that are not lined. Bias tape or seam binding can be applied on each edge of the seam.



(e) Double stitched: is a good, easy finish for sheer fabrics. After stitching the plain seam, make a second row of stitching in the seam allowance about 1/8 inch from the first. Trim close to the second row of stitching.

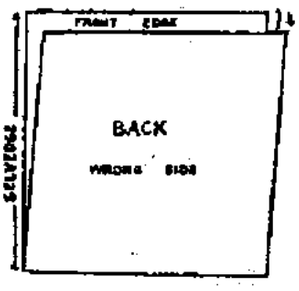


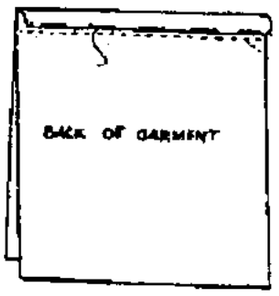
2. French Seam: This is a very secure and neat seam since the raw edges are not exposed. It is suitable for undergarments, blouses & dresses of sheer material like voile, organdy & georgette.



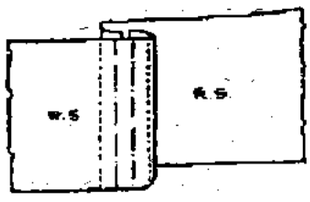
Place the wrong sides of the material together & stitch about 1/4" from the edge. Trim edges 1/8" from stitching. Press seam flat & fold right sides together & crease. Stitch 3/16 of an inch from the edge.

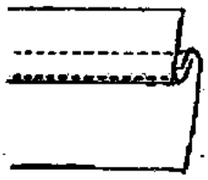
3. Rub & Fell Seam: It is suitable for undergarments. Place the two pieces of material together with the right sides facing. The back of the garment should be 1/4" below the front selvedge edge. Stitch the under piece over the raw edge of the upper.





(4) Counter seam: It is called counter hemmed seam because the edges on both the pieces of material are folded down, slipped under each other & then hemmed or machined. This is suitable for seams which may be too thick for more usual methods like jeans, overalls, jean jackets etc.





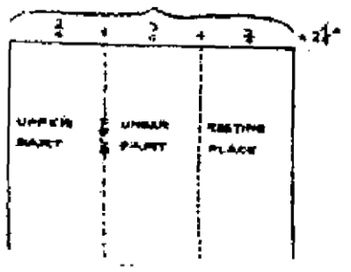
Objective: To know different ways to control fullness in a dress like gathers, pleats, tucks, darts and smoking

1. **Gathers:** Gathers are the simplest means of controlling fullness or adding decoration to a dress. They are used at waist lines, yokes, cuffs and sleeve.

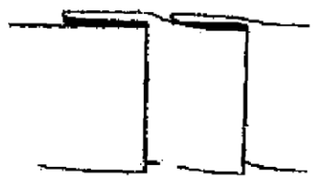
Gathering may be done by hand or machine. The effect of the gathers will be determined by the fabric.

Working with right side of fabric & within the seam allowance stitch just inside the seam line of the area to be gathered. Gently pull the thread & distribute the gathers evenly.

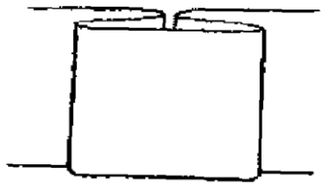
2. **Pleats:** A pleat is defined as a fold of cloth, usually lengthwise and held in place by a seam. The amount of material to allow for pleat is twice their width together with the width of the garment on which they will lie, e.g. six pleats of one inch width take up 12" of material in the actual pleats, and also 6" for the pleats to lie on the material.



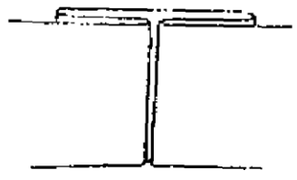
(a) Knife Pleats: The most common kind of pleats, they are folds of cloth, faced in one direction & with equal distance between each pleat.



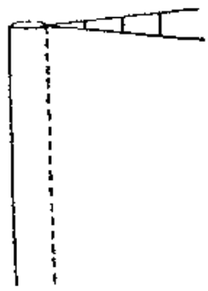
(b) Box Pleats: In the box pleat two fold lines are turned away from one another. The back folds in a box pleat are facing, should meet at the back.



(c) Inverted Box Pleats: It is the reverse of the box pleat. It is made by two knife pleats with outer of the pleat. It is often used at the centre front or back or two inverted pleats at right & left side of a garment.

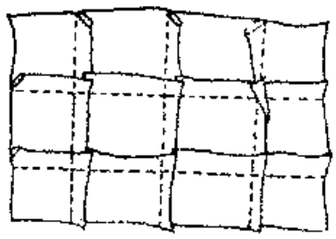


3. **Tucks:** A tuck is a fold of fabric used as a decorative feature, holding fullness & used for shaping. They are even in width & stitched in groups or arranged on a complete section of a garment.



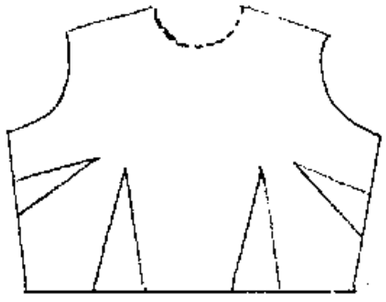
(a) Pin Tucks: They are used as a decoration on very sheer fabrics. Run the tucks by hand as close to the folded edge as possible.

(b) Crossed Tucks: These are mainly used as a decoration on yokes or blouses. Space the tucks as desired. Make the horizontal tucks first all the way across. Press them flat before making the vertical tucks.



(c) Corded Tucks: Mark the edge of each tuck with basting so that it is straight & even. Then enclose the cord in the tuck.

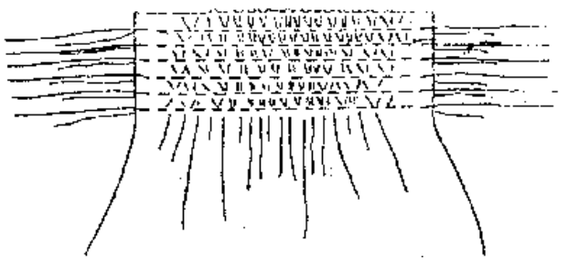
4. **Darts:** Darts are used to curve a straight fabric to the moulded lines of the body. They dispose of fullness & give a smooth appearance to the garment. A dart is wide at one end & gradually tapers to nothing at the other end.



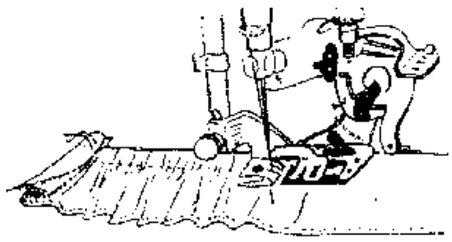
Darts are triangular folds they are either fitting dart or functional dart (that points towards the bust point) & decorative dart (that points outside the bust point).

The fold that originates in the underarm seam line is called the 'Bust fitting Dart' & the one that originates in the waist line is called the 'Waist fitting Dart'.

5. **Shirring:** It consists of two or more rows of gathers & gives soft, rich effects.



6. Ruffles: Strips of material gathered on one edge & applied as trimming are known as ruffles.



7. Smocking: Smocking is used on garments where fullness needs to bc controlle & decorative effect has to be given. The basis of smocking is the gathering whic forms the pleats. Once gathering is done a variety of decorative stitches can b applied.

The different Smocking stitches are :

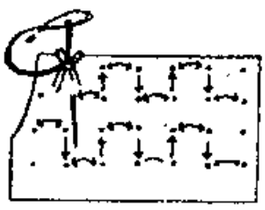
(a) Outline Stitch

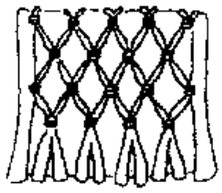
(b) Herring Bone or Simple Cable stitch

(c) Wave stitch

(d) Diamond Stitch

(c) Honey comb smocking





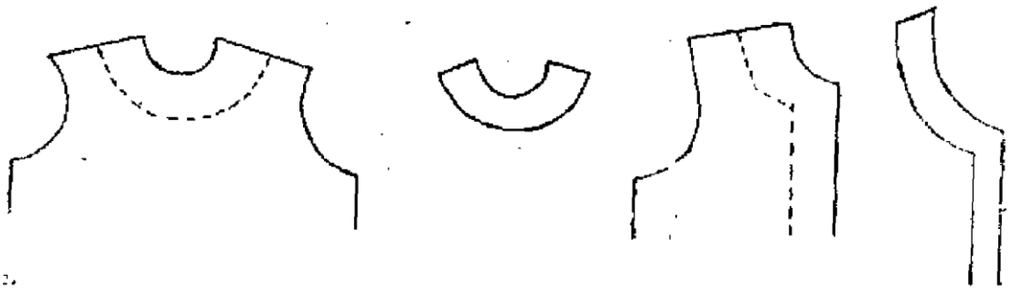
The stitch is worked from left to right in different stitches

Practical No. 7

Objective: To know about different kinds of neckline finishes

Material Required: Sewing kit, dress pattern, fabric, sewing machine.

1. **Facing:** A facing is an edge finish which is visible only on one side of a garment. It may be used as a finish to necklines, sleeves, blouse fronts, hems & plackets.



A facing should be cut on the exact grain as the piece that is to be faced or else cut on the bias.

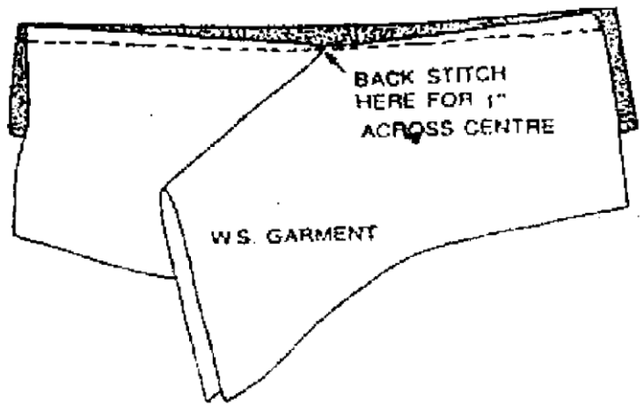
2. **Piping/ Binding:** A binding is an edge finish which shows equally on the right & wrong side of the material. It often serves as part of the decoration of the garments as well as a finish for raw edges. It is usually narrow & cut on the bias rather than on the straight.

Practical No. 8

Objective: To learn different kinds of placket opening in a dress

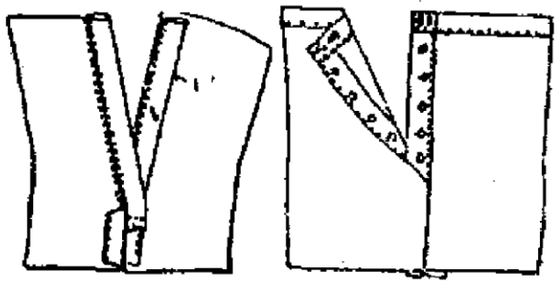
Placket opening is frequently used in frocks, shirts, kurtas slipovers etc. They are of following types:

1. **One Piece Placket:** The one piece placket is used for slit openings where there is no seam line. Cut the placket little longer than double the slit length. It is approx. 6" wide.



Attach it continuously from one end tapering towards the mid point. At mid point leave the needle in the fabric and turn the fabric and machine to the other end. Turn the placket edge and then turn it fully on the side keeping an extension of 2.5 cm One side of the placket overlaps and the other side under laps.

2. **Two Piece Placket:** This placket is made in the left side seam of the skirt or petticoat, & each edge is finished with a separate piece of material making an extension opening. One of these facing pieces forms the under lap of the placket, & the other is turned back to the inside to make the finish for the overlap edge.

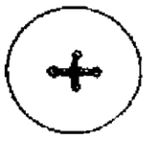


Objective: To learn about different kinds of fasteners applied on garments

Fasteners are of many kinds. The selection depends on the type of fabric & design of the garment. For male dresses generally buttons with buttonholes are made & for female dresses press buttons, hooks & eyes is more common. Zippers are used on pants, jackets etc.

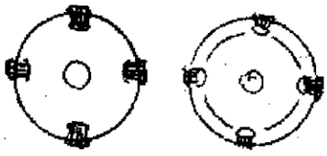
The most commonly used fasteners are

1. Buttons



2. Hooks & Eyes

3. Press studs or Buttons



4. Zipper

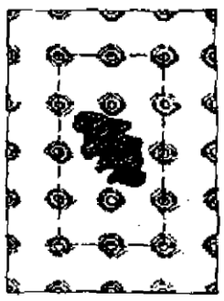
For stitching fasteners use strong & matching thread

Objective: To learn about mending and patching of garment

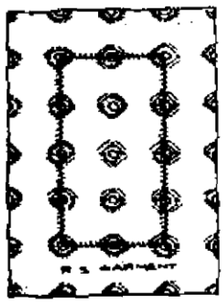
Material Required: Fabric and sewing kit

Mending is the art of repairing any article of wearing apparel or of house or bed linen, by means of patching or darning. The most common methods of repairing garments are two- namely, patching and darning.

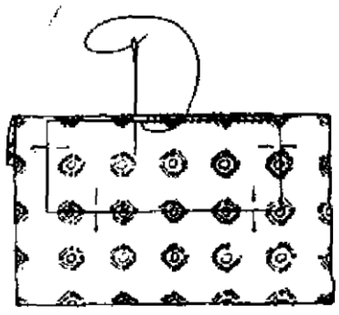
(a) Patching: It is a form of mending where the hole is filled in with the same kind of material. Patching, like all mending must be neat, strong and as invisible as possible. The material used must be of the same quality and strength as the garment being patched.



Marking of hole

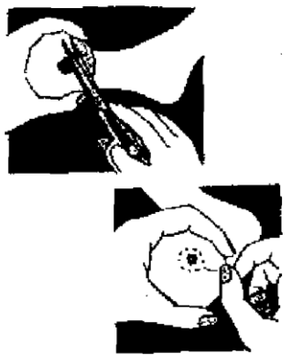


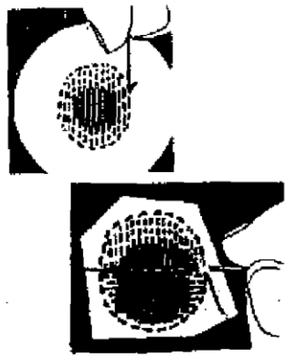
Patch complete on right side



Top sewing patch on to garment

(b) Darning: It is that method by which new threads are supplied in the place of thin or worn out woven ones. It is a form of hand weaving or an imitation of the process adopted in the manufacture of fabrics.





Practical No. 11

Objective: To understand how to take body measurements

Material Required: Measuring tape, pencil, notebook

Body Measurement: Body measurements play an important role in the good fitting of the garment. So it is very important for a dress-maker to know how to take accurate measurements. Basic lines of the body are taken into consideration while measuring different parts ie.,

Neck line
Armhole line
Waist line
Hip level line

Points to remember while taking measurements

A. Correct standing position - hold yourself self-erect.

B. Take measures over well fitted undergarments - if taken over outer garments, these garments should be fairly closely fit.

C. Lengths

1. Tape must be kept absolutely straight, i.e. parallel with the spine or centre front.
2. Take care to start and finish measurements at the correct points.
3. Take a deep breath to allow some ease for the front of the bodice, especially for full bust figures.

D. Width-When taking round measures be sure that the tape does not sag. Tape should be parallel with the floor when measuring bust, waist, and hips.

How to take measurements

1. Length

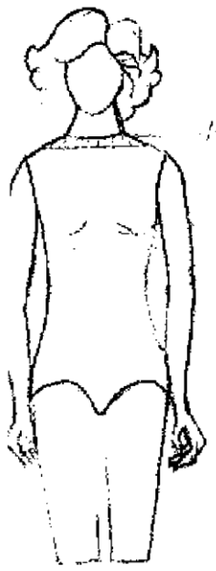
(a) Front: From the highest point of shoulder at the neck, over the bust point and to the waist.

(b) Shoulder to bust: From the highest point of shoulder to the bust point

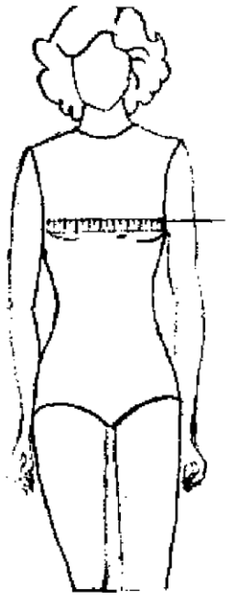
(c) Under arm length : Measure from armhole to wrist

(d) Side length: From the scye line at the armpit to the waist

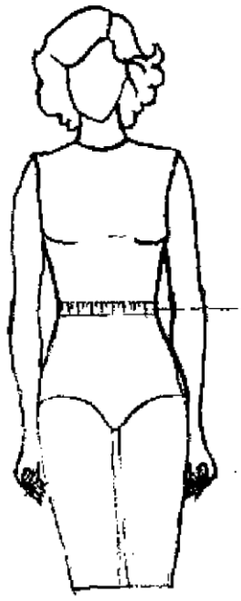
(d) Shoulder: From the highest point of shoulder at neck to the arm scye



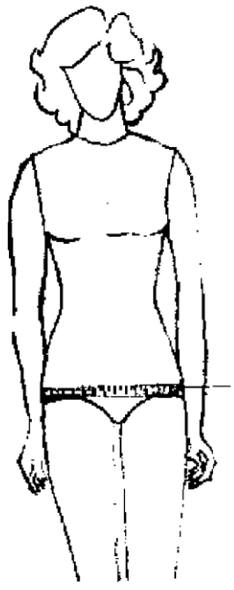
Neck line



Armhole line



Waist line



Hip level line

BASIC LINES OF BODY

(f) Sleeve length: Bend the arm placing the hand at the waist. Measure from the shoulder line at the arm scye to the tip of the bent elbow to the wrist, or as required

2. Width

(I) Back measurement

(a) Across Back : Approximately 4-5" below the base of neck from one armscye to the other

(b) Across shoulder : From armscye to the armscye at the top of shoulder across the base of the neck

(II) Front measurement

(a) Across front : Measure straight across the chest which is halfway between the scye & the shoulder line

3. Round Measurement

(a) Round Neck: Take the measurement of round base of the neck

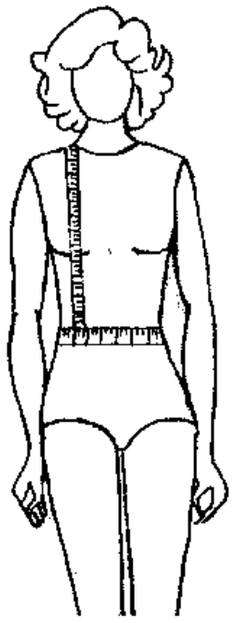
(b) Round Bust: Place tape round the fullest part of the bust

(c) Round Waist: Measure to allow sufficient ease round the waist, neither too tight nor loose

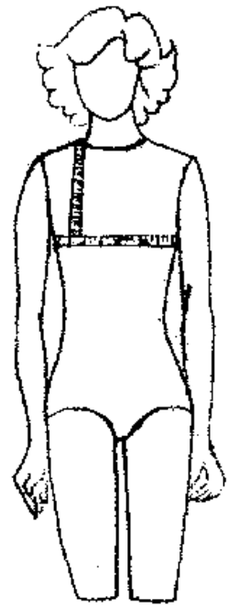
(d) Round Hip: Measure around the widest part of the hips

(e) Round arm: Take the measurement round the thickest part of the arm between shoulder and elbow, with the arm bent

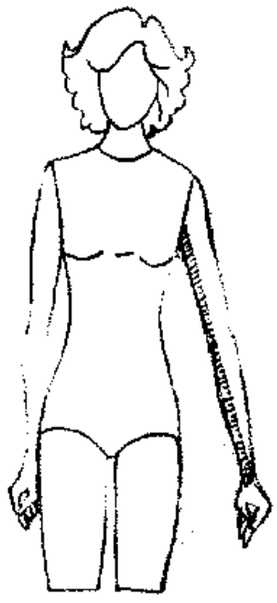
(f) Round wrist: It is taken around the wrist joint



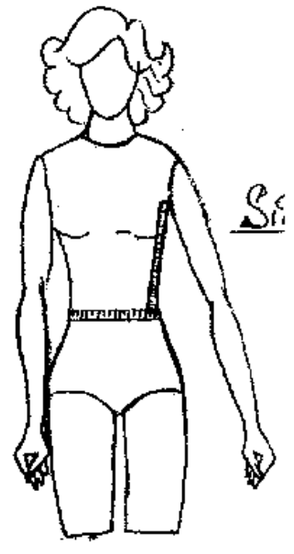
Front length



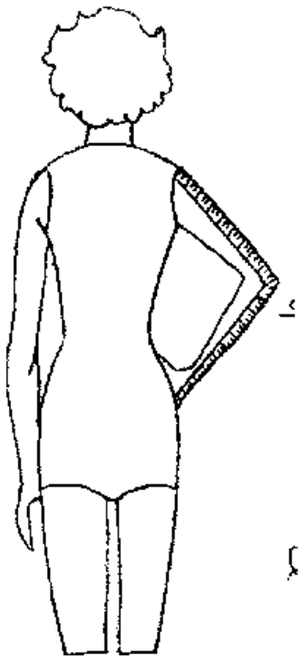
Shoulder to Bust



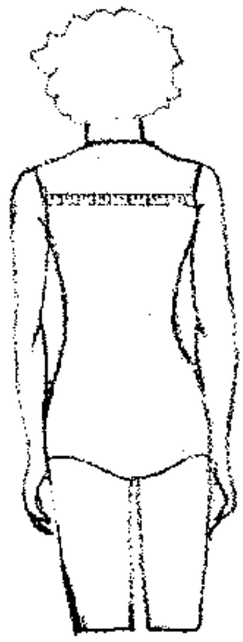
Underarm Length



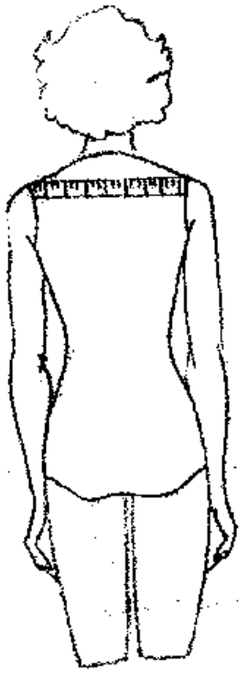
Side Length



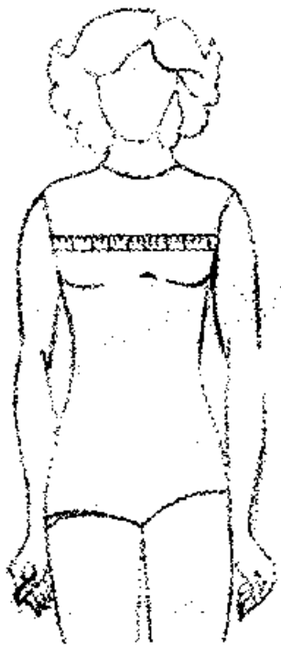
Sleeve Length



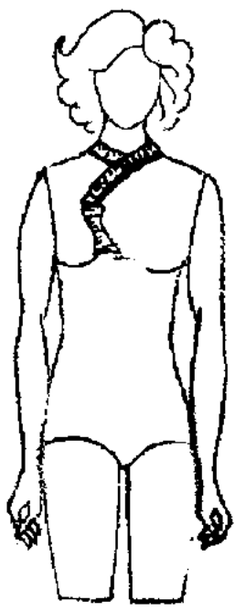
Across Back



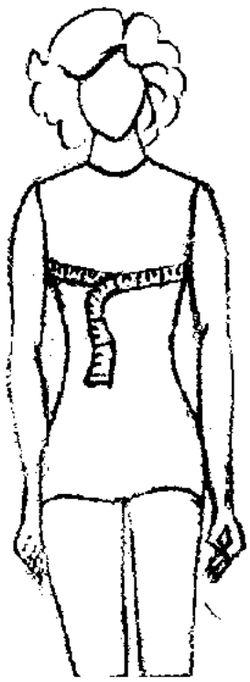
Across Shoulder



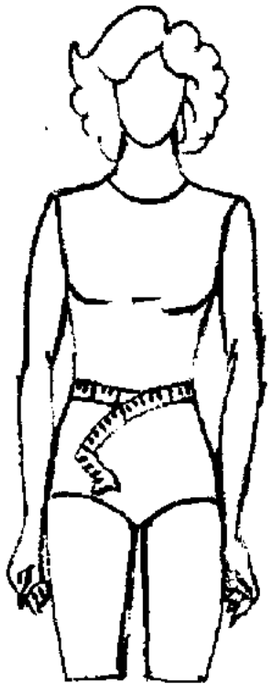
Across Front



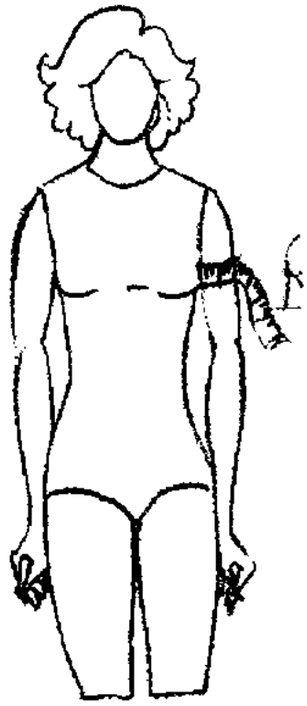
Round Neck



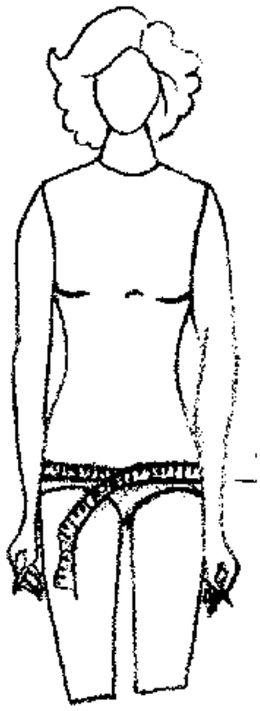
Round Chest



Round Waist



Round Arm



Round Hip

Objective: To know about the preparation of fabric & layout of pattern pieces before cutting the fabric

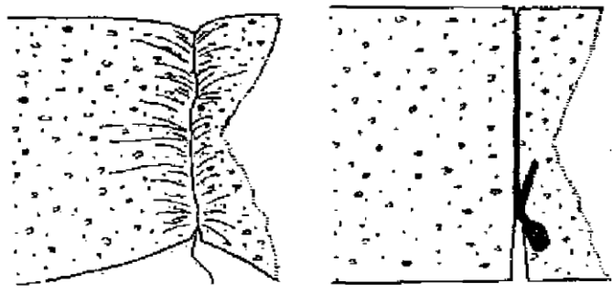
Preparation of fabric is important in constructing a well fitted garment. Fabric must be grain perfect.

1. **Shrinking:** It is practically necessary for all types of fabrics. Materials which have not been shrunk at the mills or factories should be shrunk before cutting, e.g., Cotton. Soak fabric for couple of hours, rinse in fresh water & drip dry.

2. **Pressing:** Iron the material if crushed or crumpled. Press on the wrong side in direction of the selvedge ie lengthwise grain of the fabric.

3. Straightening the fabric

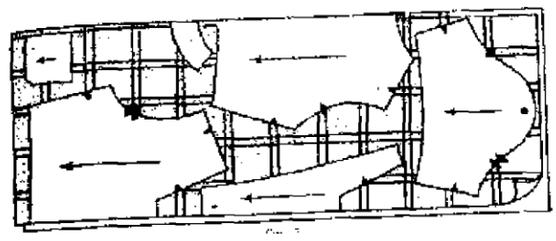
(a) Clip at the selvedge and pull the crosswise (weft) thread all along the width of the fabric. Then cut along this line. Repeat same for other end of the fabric.



(b) If the fabric is slightly off grain, you may straighten it by pulling. When material is pulled on the bias, it stretches. Always pull the corners of the shorter edges. Repeat until the fabric is straight.

4. Layout of pattern on fabric

Fold the fabric along the lengthwise grain. All the pattern pieces should be placed along the lengthwise grain of the fabric parallel to selvedge. Keep the right sides of the fabric on the inside. Before placing the pattern pieces consider the fabric design.



(a) All stripes should match at seams

(b) Checks, plaids, should match at seams, both across & lengthwise

(c) Printed material which has a design with a definite top & bottom, or a one way pattern, care should be taken to see that the design throughout the garment runs in the same direction.

In correct Layout of Patterns

Correct Layout of Patterns

The pattern pieces that are to be cut on fold should be placed along the fold line of the fabric. Pin them in position mark with milton chalk. Mark every detail such as centre back, front, placket lines, seam lines, front & back of sleeve etc. Accurate marking helps in cutting & makes sewing easy and accurate. Cut the fabric along the pattern lines.

Join IL & J points for front leg curve and IL_1 & J points for back leg curve.

BM = 1" for side shape

Join IM with a line

AN = ½"

Joint NM with a slight curve

Cutting

Cut along J, L_1, I, M & N points. Unfold & cut along J, L & I points

Seam Allowance

(i) Keep ¼" seam allowance on the curves

(ii) Keep ½" for the side

(iii) Don't leave seam allowance if leg curve is to be finished with piping

(iv) For making nepha, use bias strip

Scale =

Drafting of Baby Panty

bjective : To know drafting, cutting & stitching of Jhabla

[aterial Required : Brown paper, fabric,

:wing kit, sewing machine

[easurements Required

ength = 16"

Vidth = 18"

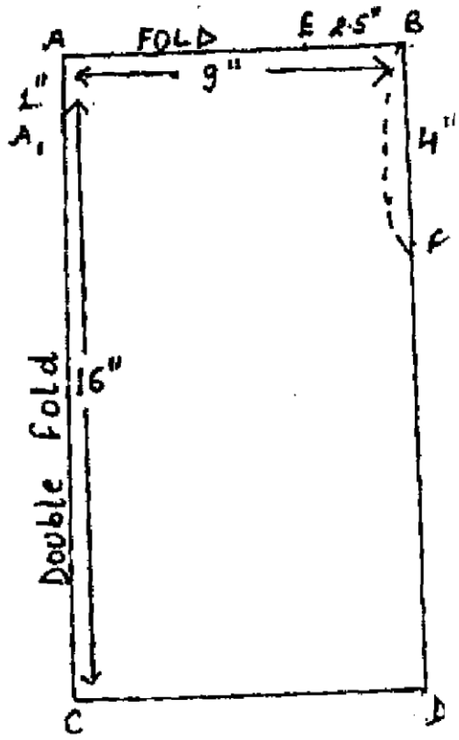
ize of Paper

ength = 32" (Twice the length)

Width = 18"

Method

Take calculated size of paper, fold the length into half and then width into half. Paper now measures 16 x 9". Place the single fold on the top & double fold on the left hand side, mark corners, A, B, C & D as shown in Figure.



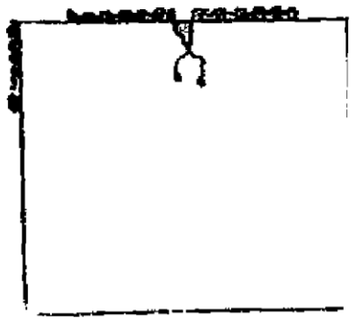
Drafting of Jhabla

AB = CD = width = 9"

AC = BD = length = 16"

Measure from B to E 2½" along the BA line

AE is the neck opening



F is 5" down from B along the line BD. This is to get the armhole.

Cut between the fold AE to get the neckline

Note : Put ruffle at the neck & armhole and finish with piping or facing.

Scale =

Drafting of Jhabla

Practical No. 16

Objective: To know about drafting, cutting & stitching of Bloomer

Material Required : Brown paper, fabric, sewing kit, sewing machine

Measurements Required

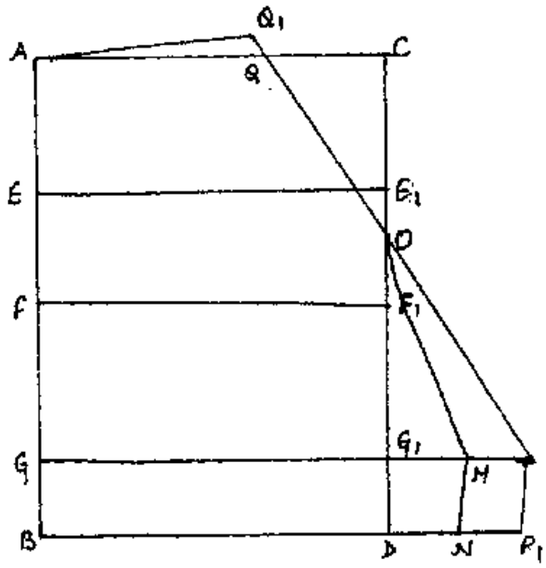
Length =

Round waist =

Method

AB = CD = length

AC = BD = ¼th waist



Drafting of Bloomer

Divide AB & CD into 3 equal parts as EE_1 & FF_1. Now divide FB & F_1 D into 2 equal parts as GG_1

Front

From G_1 extend 1.5" & mark it as M

From D extend 1" & mark it as N

Join NM

Join CE_1 M and N with a curve

Cut along A, B, N, M and C for the front side

Back

Trace the front on another sheet of paper and go ahead 1" from M and mark it as P

Go ahead 1" from N and mark it as P_1

Join PP_1

$CQ = 1"$

$QQ_1 = 1"$

Join Q_1 to A in a straight line

O is the mid point of CG_1

Join Q_1, Q, O and P in a curve

Cut along A, B, P_1, P, O, Q, and Q_1 for the back side

Seam Allowance

(i) Keep ½" at inner leg & crotch

(ii) Keep 1" for nepha to put elastic

(iii) Keep 3/4" at pouncha for fold to put elastic

Scale =

Drafting of Bloomer

Practical No. 19

Objective : To know drafting of Child's Basic Bodice & Sleeve Block

Material Required : Brown paper, Pencil, Ruler

Measurements Required

Total length =

Round chest =

Size of Paper

Length = Total length

Width = ½ round chest + 1"

Method

Construction Lines

Take the given size of paper

Mark the corners ABCD

Divide AC into 1/2 Mark the line EE'

Divide AE into 1/2 Mark the line FF'

Divide AF into 1/2 Mark the line GG'

Divide AG into 1/2 Mark the line HH'

Divide AB into 6 equal parts Mark the lines 1,2,3,4,5

Back

Join H, with a slight downward curve for back neckline

Where line 2 and line HH' intersect is a point called I

I and 1 and extend it by 2.5 cms (1") to J

ere line 2 and FF' intersect is a point called K

nt L is 2 cms (3/4") on the right side of K

ere line EE' and line 3 intersect is a point called M

nt N is 1.25 cms (1/2") below point M on line 3

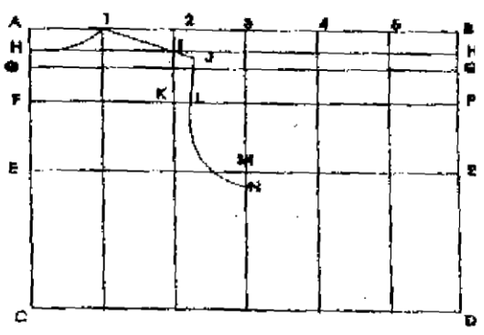
a JL with a straight line and LN with a curve for the back armhole

ne 3 is the side seam for back. Side

m shape is not given in the child's

lice block because child' body does not

ve a waistline shape



ont

in 5 F' with a deep inward curve for the

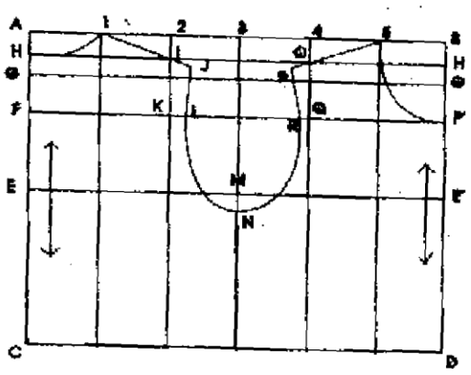
front neckline

Where line HH' and line 4 intersect is a

point called O

oin points 5 and O and extend it out by

2.5 cms (1") to point P



Where line 4 and line FF' intersect is a point called Q

Point R is 1 cm (3/8") on left side of Q

Join PR with a straight line and RN with a curve for the front armhole

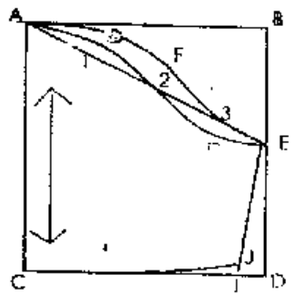
Line 3 is the side seam for front

Line CD is the waistline for front and back

Mark the grainline for front and back bodice blocks to complete the drafting

Sleeve Block

Measurements Required



Sleeve length

Round chest

Size of Paper

Length = Sleeve length

Width = ½ round chest - 2"

Method

Take the given size of paper

Fold the width of paper into ½ and keep the fold on left hand side

Mark the corners ABCD

BE is the depth of cap = ¼ length of bodice block

Join AE with a straight line

Divide AE into 4 equal parts and mark the points 1,2,3

Point G is cm ¼" above point 1

Point H is ¼" below point 3

Join A,G,2 with an upward curve and 2,H,E with a downward curve for the front armhole curve

Point F is ½" above point 2

Join A,F,E with an upward curve for the front armhole

Point I is ½" to the left side of point D

Join E,I with a straight line

Point J is ¼" above point I on the EI line

Join CJ with a slight downward curve

Mark the grainline to complete the drafting

Drafting of Child Basic Bodice and Sleeve Block

Practical No. 20

Objective : To know drafting, cutting, & stitching of A-line frock

Material Required : Child's Bodice, sleeve block, brown paper, fabric, sewing kit, sewing machine

Measurement Required

Total Length =

Method

On a piece of paper trace the Child's bodice block. Measure the length from the top & draw a horizontal line

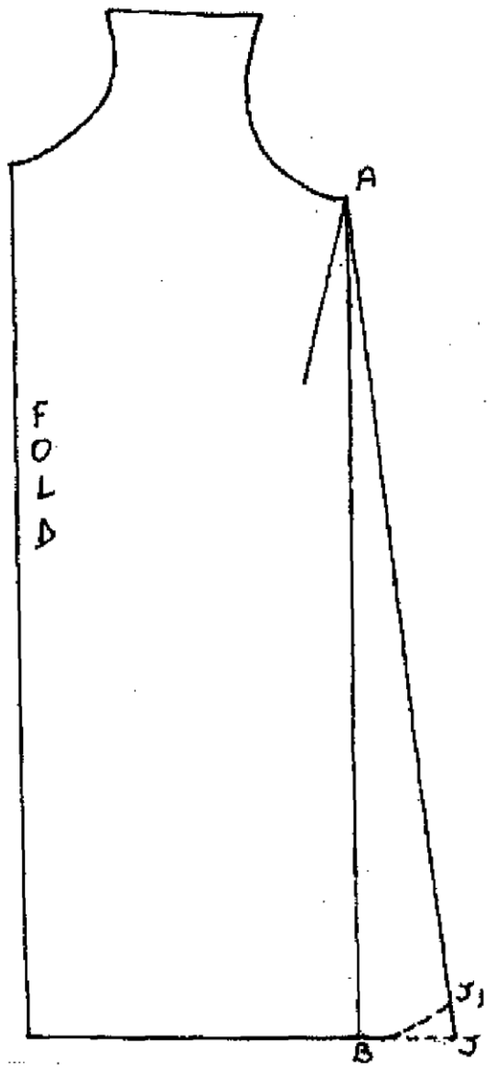
Draw a straight line AB

From B extends 3" & mark as J

Join AJ for side seam

Give a slight curve from B to J_1

Cut along the line



Drafting of A-line Frock

Seam Allowance

(i) Keep ½" on curves

(ii) Keep 1" on the side seam & hemline

Scale =

Drafting of A-line Frock

Practical No. 21

Objective : To know drafting, cutting, & stitching of designed Frock

Material Required : Brown paper, fabric, sewing kit, sewing machine

Measurements Required

Length =

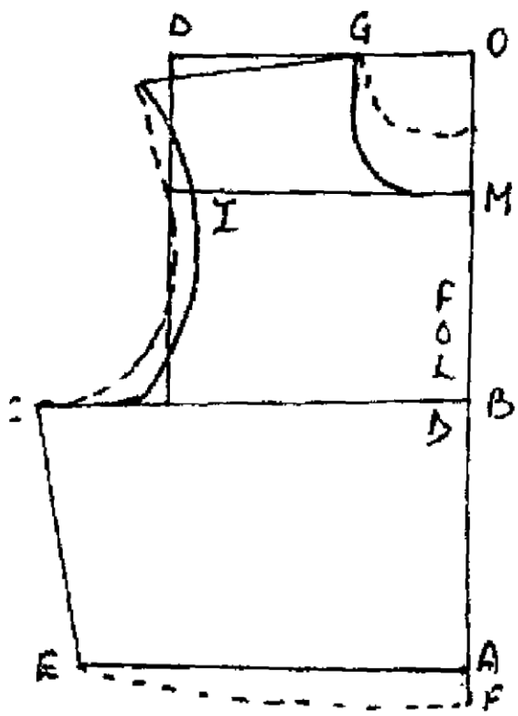
Waist length =

Across Back =

Across Front =

Round Chest =

Round Waist =



Drafting of Designed Frock

Method

Front and Back Bodice Block

O = Starting Point

O to A = Waist length

O to B = Depth of arm scye or armhole (5")

M is half of OB

B to C = ¼th round chest + 1"

A to E = ¼th round waist + 1"

Join AE with a straight line. Go down ½" from A. Mark F. Join F and E with a curve for the waist

Neck

OG = Width of the back neck

Go down ½" from O, for the depth of the back neck and join it to G, with a curve

Join GM with a curve for the front neck

Shoulder

Go down ½" from D and out ¼" from that point

Join H to G with a straight line

Armhole

Join H and C with a curve for the back

Go in ½" from the back armhole on the M line

Join HI and C with a curve for the front

Skirt

Length = Total length - Waist length

Width = Width of fabric (32")

Sleeve

Measurements Required

Sleeve length

Round Arm

Size of Paper

Length = Sleeve length

Width = Depth of arm scye + 1"

Method

AC = Sleeve length

AB = ½ of depth of scye

BD = Depth of arm scye + 1"

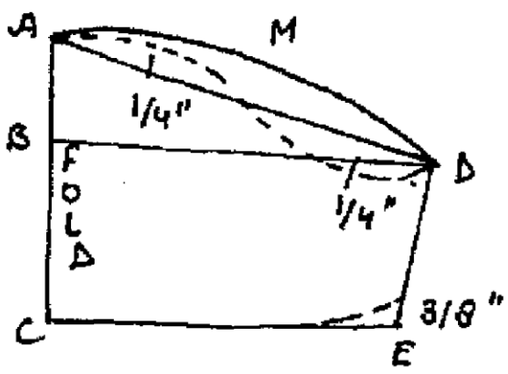
Join AD with a straight line

CE = ½ round arm

On half the AD line, go out ½" mark M

Join AM and D with an outer curve for the back

Mark ¼" inside and outside of the AD line and draw a curve for the front as shown in the diagram



Drafting of Sleeve

Scale =

Drafting of Designed Frock