

Sewing Techniques - 16SACFT2

Unit - I - Sewing Equipment, Body Measurements

1) Define Sewing Machine

* A sewing machine is a machine used to sew fabric and materials together with thread. There are two types of machines, industrial and domestic sewing machines. Domestic sewing machines are of two types:-

i) Straight stitch sewing machines

ii) Swing Needle sewing machines

2) What is the use of stitch Regulator?

* Stitch Regulator controls the length of the stitch. Some regulators can be set to stitch in reverse.

It is a lever, knob or screw which determines the range of travel of the feed dog, thereby determining the length of the stitch sewn.

3) Write the measuring tools.

i) Tape Measure - A flexible tape with both metric and imperial markings, which also has Metal-tipped ends

ii) Metre stick - It has a smooth surface also known as yard stick. It may have metal ends.

iii) Hem marker - It is used for marking hems level and parallel with the floor. Some have slots through french chalk can be puffed on to garment.

iv) Ruler - A regular ruler.

v) L-scale - It is used to draw curves

4) Explain body Measurements.

* Body measurements are the size of the waist, chest, hips and other parts of the body. All the parts of the body should be measured in order to stitch garments that fit perfectly to the body of an individual.

5) Explain Standardizing.

* The standards of human body measurements are well accepted by several companies, they are following this standard measurements constant. British standards, the size ranges with measurements.

* For some garments, the measurements standardized for S, M, L and XL -size ranges in centimetres.

Unit - II - Seams and Fullness

1. Define Seams.

* A seam is a method of joining two pieces of material, strongly and without bulk, in a suitable method for the fabric and the style which also withstand the washing and cleaning. Choice of seam depends upon the fabric and garment.

* Ex. fitted garments should not have bulky seams and transparent fabrics should not have neat seams.

2) What is seam finishes.

* Seam finishes are made to prevent raw edges from fraying and thus making the seams more durable. They also provide a neat appearance to the inside of the garment. It should be chosen in such a way that it should not add bulk to the garment.

3) Define Fullness.

* Fullness is introduced into the garment for various reasons such as follows

- i) To give good shape and proper fit
- ii) To allow freedom of movement and comfort to the wearer
- iii) To make the garment look attractive.

4) Define Tucks.

* A tuck is a fold of fabric stitched in place by running stitch (or) machine stitch on the right side of the garment for shaping the

garment and also as a decorative finish.

Tucks can be used in groups or clusters and in graduated width. There should be even space in between the tucks.

9) Define types of pleats.

* Pleats are introduced into the garment usually at the waist lines to provide fullness all around. There are many types of pleats which are as follows:-

i) Knife Pleats - They are $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1" wide and they are turned towards the same direction. The direction may be reversed at centre back or centre front of garment.

ii) Box pleats - Two knife pleats turned away from each other forms the box pleat.

iii) Inverted box pleat - Two knife pleats turned towards each other so the folds meet in middle on the right side.

iv) Kick Pleats - It is a knife or inverted pleat which has fullness released in the lower 6" to 8" of skirt.

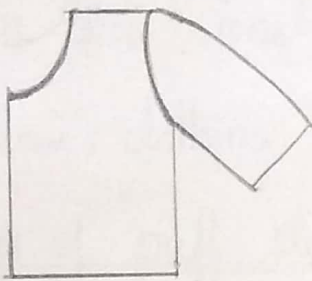
Unit - III - Sleeves and skirts

1) Give any two types of sleeves with sketching.

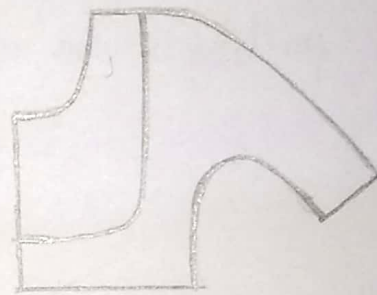
Sleeves may be classified into different types:-

i) Plain sleeve

ii) Kimono sleeve



Plain Sleeve



Kimono Sleeve

2) Define - classification of sleeves.

Definition:-

A sleeve is a part of a garment covering an arm. It covers part of your arm, a part that fits over or around something to protect it or to hold its part together.

Classification of sleeves:

They are broadly classified into three types:-

- i) Set-in sleeves
- ii) Raglan sleeves and
- iii) kimono sleeves

3) Short note on types of puff sleeves.

Definition:-

Puffed or puff sleeve is gathered at the top and bottom. Now most often seen on wedding and children's clothing.

Types of puff sleeves:-

- 1) Puff sleeve gathered at top only.
- 2) Puff sleeve gathered at bottom only.
- 3) Puff sleeve gathered at top and bottom.

4) Define pleated skirt.

Definition:-

* A fold, especially one of several parallel folds made by doubling cloth or other material on itself and then pressing or stitching it into place.

* Skirt with knife pleats all around. This is made the same way as the gathered skirt except that pleats are used in the place of gathers.

5) Explain - plain skirt.

* A skirt is the lower part of a dress/gown or a separate outer garment that covers a person from cargo skirt.

* A plain utilitarian skirt with belt loops and numerous large pockets.

* It is simplest, a skirt can be a draped garment made out of a single piece of fabric.

Unit - IV - Neck finishes and Yokes

1) What is bias?

* Bias cut basically means cutting the fabric on a 45 degree angle to the straight grain so that the fabric will drape itself conforming to the shape of the body.

* The bias can refer to any diagonal grainline but it typically refers to the true bias.

The true bias refers to the 45 degree angle that intersects the warp (length of grain) and the weft (cross grain) of a woven fabric.

2) Define Collar.

* The part around the neck of a shirt, blouse, jacket or coat, either upright or turned over.

* A connecting band or pipe in machinery.

* This meaning arose from the 17th century use of collar "grab someone by the neck".

3) Define types of collar.

* The part of a shirt, coat, dress, blouse etc. that encompasses the neckline of the garment and is sewn permanent to it, often so as to fold or roll over.

* There are many types of collar:-

i) Straight collar

ii) Peter pan Collar.

iii) Detachable collar

iv) Sailor collar

v) Mandarin collar

vi) Rolled collar

vii) Turtle neck collar

viii) flat collar

4) Define Yoke.

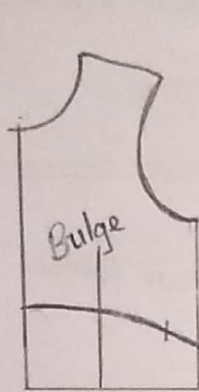
* A Yoke is a shaped pattern piece which forms part of a garment, usually fitting around the neck and shoulders, or around the hips to provide support for looser parts of the garment such as a gathered skirt or the body of a skirt. Yoke construction was first seen in the 19th century.

5) Illustrate the midriff-Yoke.

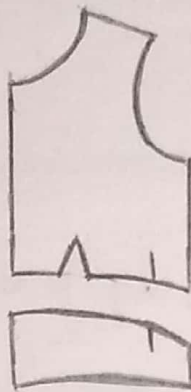
* On a bulging block bodice, draw the yoke style line.

* Cut away the yoke, open the remaining

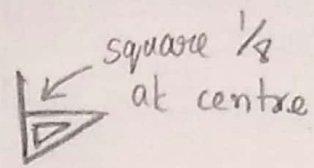
dart control on the bodice, this may be used as one
dart, multiple darts, or gathers.



a



b



↑
This curve opened out
produced this ↓



c

Unit-V - Pockets and plackets - trimmings

1) Define Pockets.

* A pocket is a kind of small bag which forms part of a clothing, and which is used for carrying small things such as money or a handkerchief.

* It is a shaped piece of fabric attached inside or outside a garment and forming a pouch.

2) Define plackets.

* Plackets are finished opening constructed in order to put easy to put on (or) take off a garment.

* It is an opening in the upper part of trousers or skirts or at the neck or sleeve of a garment, usually used at waistlines, necklines and waist of the garment.

3) Give any two types of plackets.

1) Continuous Bound Placket

2) Zipper Placket

Continuous Bound Placket

* This is also called one-piece placket and may be made in seam (or) slash.

Zipper Placket

↳ There are several methods of applying zipper plackets. This is commonly used on men's shirt sleeves opening.

4) Define trimming.

* Trim or trimming in clothing for decoration is applied in ornament such as ribbon, ruffles.

* It is a band of colorful ribbon, a silk tassel a row of buttons, a flash of sequins - trimmings can add texture, color, drama and visual interest to clothing and accessories.

5) Define Embroidery.

* Embroidery is the craft of decorating fabric or other materials using a needle to apply thread or yarn.

* Embroidery may also incorporate other materials such as pearls, beads, quills and sequins.