PATTERN MAKING
AND GRADING
Sub. Code :- 16SACFT4

1. Define - Pattern Making :-

   - Pattern making is an art. It is the art of manipulating and shaping a flat piece of fabric to conform to one or more curves of the human figure.

   - Pattern making is a bridge function between design and production.

   - Pattern making is a blueprint for the garment.

2. What is fabric Preparation :-

   - Before we lay out the fabric one needs to do the needful preparation for fabric layout in garment manufacturing like folding the fabric correctly.

   - Pinning the Pattern with the fabric, Placing Pattern pieces, Matching grains by measuring. And Securing the Pins to the grain lines.

- And also that the Pins should be properly.

3. Define - Layout Planning :-

   - A Layout is a plan for the placement of Pattern Pieces on the fabric. There are various categories of Layout marking like grainlines, place of fold brackets, notches and etc..

   - There are such as Single Size, multi-Size and Cutting in a particular body Size.

4. Types of Layout :-

   1. Open Layout - open layout is the Simplest once.

   2. Lengthwise Centre fold.

   3. off - Centre Length wise Fold.

   4. Crosswise outer fold.

   5. off Centre Crosswise fold.

   6. Double Fold or Combination Fold.

5. Define - Ease Stitching :-

- Ease stitching is done instead of Stay stitching.
- Where a little extra fullness in needed as in a Sleeve Cap.
- For ease stitching you may use a Standard Size stitch, with loose upper tension or a slightly longer stitch than normal stitch.
- Some times if the neckline is loose.

6. What is Draping :-

- Draping, the most ancient of dress making techniques, Consisting of working with muslin on a dress form for excellence in fit, form and cut them.
- Pattern Specifications are derived from the drape and used to create a fabric Proto type.

7. Define - Drafting :-

• Pattern drafting is the process of Creating a Pattern by taking measurements from a Person, form, or model, in order to then Create a foundation.

• Which is a Pattern used as the basic for the design.

The steps in this process are,

⇒ 1. Measurement, ⇒ 2. Pattern drawing ⇒ 3. Pattern Set Creation.

8. Any two Advantages of Paper Pattern :-

• 1. A Pattern prepared on thick Paper or Card board can be Preserved for a long time and Can be used over and over again.

• By manipulating the basic Pattern Pieces it is possible to produce Patterns for Complicated and original designs.

9. Types of dress forms :-

   1. Men's Dress forms.

   2. Children's Dress forms

   3. Women's dress forms

   4. Special dress forms

   5. Styles of dress forms

   6. The various colours of Dress forms.

10. Define - Basic Blocks :-

    • A block is the basic body shape, they Contain all the basic body measurements plus garment ease.

    • They follow the body shape but don't Contour to it.

    • Which makes them the perfect starting point for most future Patterns.

    • A block is master Pattern, usually made of a thin Cardboard.

11. What is Flat Pattern :-

- The flat - Pattern method is where the entire Pattern is drafted on a flat Surface from measurements, using rulers, curves and straight edges.

- A Pattern maker would also use various tools Such as a notcher, drill and awl to mark the pattern.

12. Define - Pivot Method :-

- Often times, a well fitting Simple slopes is used when applying either of these techniques.

- Pivot point is a designated point on a Pattern, often the bust point, where the Pattern is pivoted from.

- This allows the Patterns piece to change shape. But does not alter the fit.

13. Define - Slash method :-

• The slash method, both slash and spread and slash and close is a fundamental pattern making technique in which a pattern piece is cut or slashed and then spread apart to add fullness or closed to reduce fullness.

• This technique is most often used to add fullness.

14. What is Measurement Method :-

• The technique or process used to obtain data describing the factors of a process or the quality of the output of the process.

• Measurement method must be documented as part of a Six Sigma project or other process improvement initiative,

• In order to ensure that measurements of improvements to a process are accurate.

15. Define - Spread Method :-

• The Spread plate method is a technique to Plate a liquid Sample Containing bacteria. So that the bacteria are easy to Count and isolate.

• A Successful spread plate will have a Countable number of isolated bacterial colonies evenly distributed on the plate.

16. Define - Commercial Pattern :-

• Commercial Pattern are usually done on tissue paper. Since tissue paper is not bulky,

• It allows many pieces of pattern to be packed Compactly in an envelope.

• In Commercial Pattern Seam allowance are included for Safety.

• Pattern of astablished Companies are usually printed and marked with straight grain lines, Seam lines, cutting lines, darts.

17. Define - Pattern Grading :-

  • Pattern grading is the Process of turning base size or Sample Size Pattern into additional Sizes using a Size Specification Sheet or grading increments.

  • These increments are refferred to as garment grading rules.

  • Each Specific clothing market area and Level has different grading rules.

18. Any three advantages of grading techniques :-

  1. It will minimize misclassification of students on the basic of marks.

  2. It will eliminate unhealthy Competition among high achievers.

  3. It will lead to a focus on a better learning environment operational.

19. What is grading And the explain bodice Pattern?

⇒ Pattern grading is a process of turning base Size as Sample Size Pattern in to additional Size using a Size specification Sheet or grading incremets.

Explain bodice Pattern :-

- Grading is a method of enlarging or reducing a Pattern of a Particular Size proportionalely to Some other Size.

- Starting from a Pattern drafted to a particular Size, you can make pattern of other Size.

20. Define - Pattern Alteration :-

- Importance of altering Patterns if a garment is cut after the pattern is altered to fit your figure.

- There is danger of wasting expensive fabric and the garment.

- Fitting the garment also will be much easier because there will not be major alteration.

21. Define - Computer grading :-

- Computer grading is the most commonly used in Computing and analyzing the performance. talents and skills of the students.

- It is the important record to keep even for the longest time for the referral and Credentials of the student to enter their next level of attaining their goals.

22. Two types of Pattern alteration Needed :-

⇒ A Comfortable, attractive garment fitting Properly. Pattern alteration is a achieve good fit in a garment.

- By folding out excess fullness to make an AreaSmaller.

- By slashing and Spreading to increase dimensions or slashing and overlapping to decrease dimensions.

23. Types of Common Pattern Alteration :-

    1. Shortening the blouse.

    2. Lengthening the blouse

    3. Lengthing the Shoulder Seam

    4. Shortening the Shoulder Seam.

    5. Decreasing Shoulder Slope.

24. Define Fitting and Assembling :-

    • The Success of your garment depends a great deal on its fit. A well fitting garment has optimum amount of ease.

    • It's Seam lines follow the general silhouette of the body.

    • It hangs or sets in well balance manner without wrinkles, Sagging or Poking out.

25. What is grain?

- Grain refers to the direction of yarns in a fabric. Woven fabrics are made up of length wise and crosswise or filling yarns interlaced at right angles to each other.

- These yarns are lengthwise and crosswise grains of the fabric.

- On pattern, lengthwise grain is reffered to as Straight grain.

- Bias grain is exactly a lengthwiss direction. or cross wise yarn. True bias makes a 45° angle in yarns.