

# GARMENT PRODUCTION

## Level-II

Based on March, 2022 Curriculum Version-1



**Module Title: Assemble Garment parts**

**Module code: IND GAP2 M07 0322**

**Nominal duration: 160Hour**

**Prepared by: Ministry of Labour and Skill**

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## Acknowledgment

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## MODULE INTRODUCTION

In garment production filed; *this module assists to attain the learning objectives stated in the cover page. Specifically, upon completion of this Learning Guide, you will be able to*

- Prepare Cut parts in accordance with the specified garment design/style
- Press Cut parts in accordance with fabric specifications
- Pin Cut parts together in accordance with garment design or style
- Prepare Accessories and accents in accordance with *garment design or style*

This module is designed to meet the industry requirement under the garment production Occupational standard, particularly for the unit of competency: Assemble Garment Parts

## This module covers the units

- Prepare sewing machine for operation
- Prepare cut parts
- Sew and assemble garment parts
- Incorporate modifications

## Learning Objective of the Module

- To Prepare sewing machine for operation
- To Prepare cut parts
- To understand and assemble garment parts
- To modify garment

## Module Instruction

For effective use this modules trainees are expected to follow the following module instruction:

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1. Read the information written in each unit
2. Accomplish the Self-checks at the end of each unit
3. Perform Operation Sheets which were provided at the end of units
4. Do the “LAP test” given at the end of each unit and
5. Read the identified reference book for Examples and exercise

## Unit one: Prepare sewing machine for operation

This unit is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

- Cleaning and lubricating machines
- Setting up machine and threaded
- Controlling machine speed and work handling
- Identifying and repairing minor machine problem or fault
- Monitoring machine operation as per procedures

This unit will also assist you to attain the learning objectives stated in the cover page.

Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- clean machines and lubricate oil
- Set up machine and thread threading
- Control machine speed
- repair minor machine problem
- understand machine operation

### 1.1 Cleaning and lubricating machines

#### 1.1.1 Cleaning

According to (Latham, technology of Clothing Manufacturing, 2018) Cleaning is the process of removing unwanted physical substances such as dirt, infections agents and other impurities from an object or any machine or environment. Sewing machine, like any other machine, requires regular

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maintenance in order to operate properly. You will help ensure your machine's longevity and will be able to better enjoy your sewing experience.

#### Benefits of cleaning machine and equipment

- Improve machine and equipment performance
- Increase the life span of the machine
- Increase machine reliability
- Reduce service downtime

Unplug your sewing machine and remove needle, thread spool and bobbin.

Remove lint from the exterior of your machine by gently wiping the machine casing and exposed parts with a soft, lint-free cloth. Remove stubborn dirt stains with a dampened cloth and mild soap. (Sunshield Dantysi, 2010).

Use a small lint brush and/or canned, compressed air to remove lint from thread guides and other tight areas.

Move the slide plate toward you as far as it will go and remove throat plate as per instructions found in your owner's manual. Some throat plates can be snapped out of position, others must be unscrewed.

Remove lint from area in and around bobbin case with canned air and/or lint brush.

Remove excess lint from in and around bobbin case by removing bobbin case as per owner's manual instructions and using tweezers to extract lint that has been packed under or around bobbin case.



**Figure 1.1 machines cleaning**



Dir  
ecti

<b>Self-Check 1.1</b>	<b>Written Test</b>
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ons: Answer all the questions listed below Short answer questions

1. Write the benefit of machine and equipment cleaning? (4 point)
2. Explain at least 3 types of machine cleaning equipment? (3 point)
3. What is cleaning? (2 point)

### 1.1.2 Lubricating machine

A lubricant is a substance that reduces friction between two surfaces in relative motion.

Lubricant works by separating two surfaces that are in relative motion & reducing the friction between them.

This prevents the stronger surface from removing particles from the weaker surface.

The basic purposes of lubrication are to:

- Reduce friction
- Reduce wear
- Dampen shock
- Cool moving elements
- Prevent corrosion
- Seal out dirt

### 1.1.3 The Types of Lubrication

Lubrication can be divided into three types:

- A. Oil
- B. Grease
- C. Solid lubrication

## 1.2 Setting up machine and threaded

- Needle-to-Hook relationship
- Hand lifter and knee lifter maintenance
- Presser bar regulating bolt adjustment
- Hook cleaning and changing
- Hand wheel adjustment
- Filter and Impeller cleaning and assembling
- Height and angle of presser foot adjustment
- Pedal angle adjustment
- Feed dog height adjustment
- Setting the bobbin in to the bobbin case
- Adjusting stitch length

### 1.2.1 Fixing needle

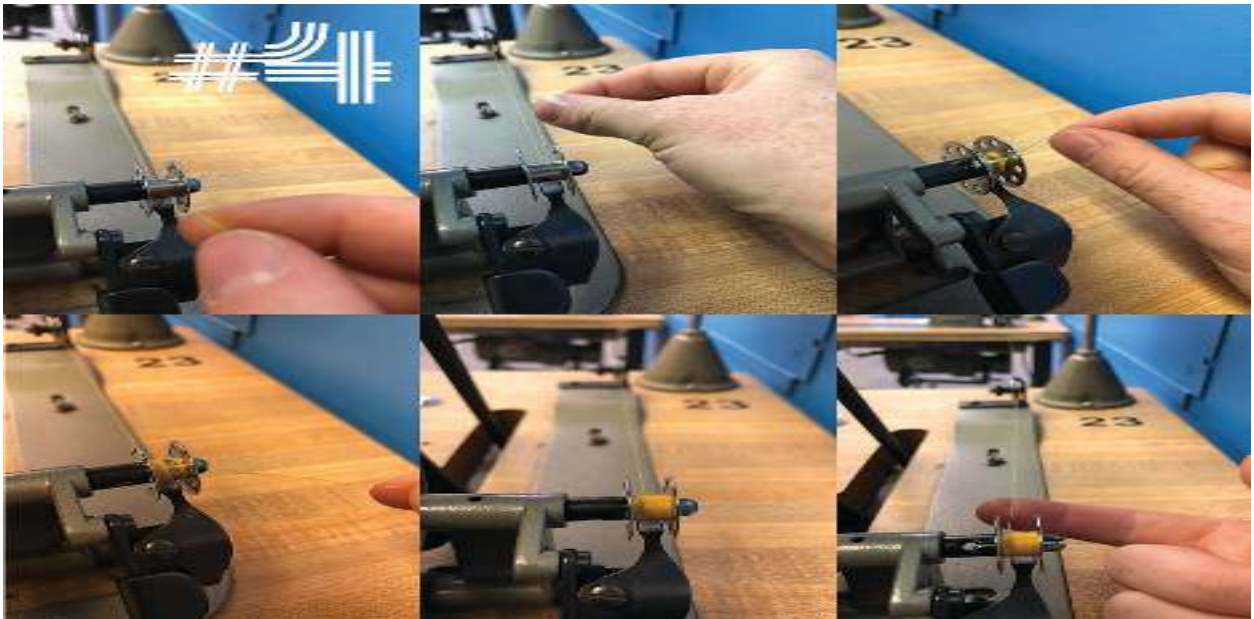
The needle was one of humankind's first tools. Over the centuries it developed from a simple craft item to the precision tool for sewing machines.

## 1.2.2 Threading

Proper threading of your special industrial machine is essential for attractive, secure stitches.

Winding and inserting bobbin in to hock

Winding a sewing and special industrial machine bobbin one of the main parts of sewing and special industrial machine is Bobbin with its winder. Its thread has great role to make sewing formation with upper thread while it wind properly Balance looping system cannot be done without bobbin thread winding



**Figure 1.2 bobbin threads winding**

<b>Self-Check 1.2</b>	<b>Written Test</b>
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Define lubricant

1. Write the types of lubrication? (3 point)
2. Explain the basic purpose of lubrication? (5 point)
3. What is friction? (2 point)



## 1.4 Identifying and repairing minor machine problem

### 1.4.1 Needle breakage

Use correct class and variety used. Needle loose in clamp. --- Tighten needle clamp screw.

Needle too small for fabric. ---Use larger needle.

Operator pulling on the material. ---Allow machine to feed material.

### 1.4.2 Needle thread breakage

Thread too heavy for needle. ---Use larger needle or smaller thread.

Right twist threads being used. ---Use left twist thread.

Damp or defective thread being used. ---Use only dry smooth thread.

Machine incorrectly threaded. ---Check machine for proper threading.

Needle incorrectly set. ---Set needle with long groove to the left.

Needle threads tension too tight. ---Loosen needle thread tension.

Thread take-up spring out of adjustment. ---Adjust thread take-up spring.

Burr on bobbin case, --- Shuttle point or Smooth with emery cloth. Tension disks.

Thread rubbing against presser foot. ---Adjust presser foot.

Needle has burred on eye or point, blunted ---Replace needle.

### 1.4.3 Bobbin thread breakage

Bobbin tension too tight. ---Adjust bobbin tension.

Bobbin incorrectly threaded. ---Thread bobbin to revolve clock- wise.

Bobbin wound too full to revolve freely. ---Remove some of the bobbin thread.

Rounds of bobbin thread lapped over one another. --- Insure bobbin thread is straight when winding bobbin.

Bobbin case is dirty. --- Clean and lubricate bobbin case.

### 1.4.4 Adjusting the Feed Dog

According to (Griever, 2018) the height at which the feed dog should beset depends on the weight and number of plies of the material being sewn. If the feed dog is set too low, the material does not feed through the machine; if it is set too high, it may cut or fray the material. The recommended height of the feed dog for sewing lightweight canopy material is slightly less than one tooth above

the throat plate. If you are sewing heavier material, raise the feed dog to a height that ensures positive feeding of the material.

After you have decided on the correct height for the project you are working on, adjust the feed dog accordingly, by loosening and then tightening the screw.

You must remember that each time the height of the feed dog is changed; the feeding mechanism may be out of time. For this reason, set the feed dog first, and then make the necessary adjustment on the feeding mechanism.

Since most of your canopy repairs involve material of approximately the same weight, one-time adjustment of the feed dog is usually sufficient. Repeated changing of its height is not necessary.

#### **1.4.5 Adjusting the Thread Take up spring**

To adjust correctly the take-up spring in the tension assembly, you should first understand its normal operation. The thread take- up lever pulls the thread take-up spring down about even with the slack thread regulator while the needle is going up.

While the take-up lever is coming down with the needle, the thread take- up spring pulls the slack out of the thread and keeps it from getting under the needle. If you do not have this adjusted properly, a loop can form

#### **1.4.6 Tension assembly**

Over the needle hole in the throat plate and the needle can split the thread as it enters the needle hole. You should set the spring about 1/4 inches above the slack thread regulator.

The thread take- up spring should beset so that the spring will have completed its downward motion and be resting on the stop when the needle, on its down stroke, reaches the fabric.

To put more tension on the spring, you turn the assembly clockwise; to put less tension on the spring, you turn the assembly counterclockwise.

It may be necessary for you to replace the thread take-up spring because it can bend and become weak. Loosen the setscrew and insert a screwdriver into the slot of the tension screw stud.

Turn the stud to the left until it is screwed out of the thread take-up spring regulator. Remove thumb nut, the tension spring and tension discs.

The take-up spring is now free for removal. After replacing the old spring with a new one, assemble the parts in reverse procedure.

#### **1.4.7 Replacing the Needle**

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It is very important that the proper needle be used to ensure good machine operation. The selection of needles by class, variety, and size for different machines and materials

The condition of a needle maybe checked by sliding the fingernail over the point. If it scratches or catches the nail, the needle should be replaced with a new one.

#### 1.4.8 Removing the Bobbin Case

Before attempting to remove the bobbin case, turn the balance wheel toward you until the needle moves upward to its highest position.

Remove the slide in the bed of the machine so you can see what you are doing.

Reach under the table with your left hand, and, using your thumb and forefinger, open the bobbin case latch and lift out the bobbin case. While the latch is held open, the bobbin is retained in the bobbin case.

#### 1.4.9 Replacing the Bobbin Case

Hold the latch open on the threaded bobbin case with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, with the latch in a horizontal position. Place the bobbin case on the center stud of the shuttle body. Release the latch and press the bobbin case back until the latch catches the groove near the end of the stud. Preparing for Sewing With the left hand, hold the end of the needle thread, leaving it slack from the hand to the needle. Turn the balance wheel toward you until the needle moves down and catches the bobbin thread. Continue to turn the balance wheel forward until the needle comes up and brings the bobbin thread up with the needle thread.

#### 1.4.10 Regulating the Tension

The tension on the needle thread should be regulated only when the presser foot is down. If the tension of the machine thread is not correct, it should be adjusted by turning the tension adjusting

<b>Self-Check 1.4</b>	<b>Written Test</b>
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nut.

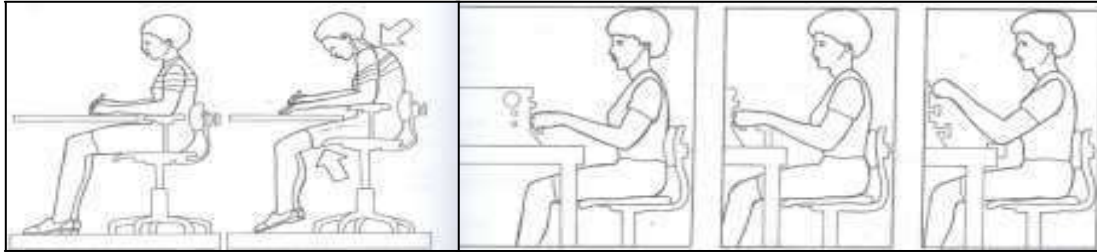
**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below.

1. Describe Sewing machine stitch problem. (5 points)
2. How to sewing machine Needle breakage solve problem. (5 points)
3. Write the methods of machine problem identifications? (4 point)



## 1.5 Monitoring machine operation procedures

A sitting job like skiving should be designed so that the worker does not have to stretch or twist unnecessarily to reach work area. On some jobs arm supports and rests may reduce arm fatigue. For example



**Figure 1.3 setting on machine**

- i) The working position should be as comfortable as possible. The arrows indicate areas that need to be improved to prevent potential injuries from developing. (Jones, 1972) To improve the sitting position for the worker on the right, the chair height should be lowered, tilted slightly forward and the worker should be provided with a footrest. The job should be designed to allow the workers to keep the arms low and the elbows close to body.

### Self check 1.5

### Multiple choice

#### I. Multiple choice

Select the best answer for each question. Do this by circling the identifying letter next to your answer. (2 pts each)

1. Which of the following tools/equipments is **not** important for cleaning machine parts?
  - A. Screw driver
  - B. Cleaning clothes
  - C. Sewing machine oil
  - D. Cleaning brush
  - E. None of the above
2. Which of the following statements is **False**?
  - A. When removing parts with screw driver left is tight and right is loose
  - B. When using a screwdriver, put the pressure on the push, not on the twist

- C. The screwdriver blade should be as wide as the slot in the screw is long
  - D. All of the above
3. Which of the following Part of the machine is that we do not have to oil?
- A. Oil holes on the machine head
  - B. Presser bar shaft
  - C. Needle bar shaft
  - D. Tension discs
4. Which of the following statements is **False**?
- A. A good habit follow is to clean your machine following each project
  - B. Blowing air into the machine is not a good idea
  - C. Making sure that your machine is lint and dust free is the most important factor to keeping it running smoothly
  - D. None
5. To clean the machine thoroughly we have to remove all the parts listed below except
- A. Throat plate
  - B. Face plate
  - C. Bobbin case
  - D. None

## Operation sheet 1.1

### Adjusting tension of thread on SNLS industrial sewing machine.

**OPERATION TITLE:** Adjusting tension of thread on SNLS industrial sewing machine.

**PURPOSE:** To show how to adjust the thread tensions per the given diagram.

**CONDITIONS :** Trainees should know factors that affect the thread tension.  
Trainees should know the parts used to adjust the thread tension.

**EQUIPMENT,TOOLS AND MATERIALS:** SNLS Industrial sewing machines, needle type DBX1 or DAX1, Sewing thread, thread trimmer/ scissor, scrap of fabric for testing & Tweezers.

#### PROCEDURES:

Step 1: Adjusting the needle thread tension

1. As you turn thread tension nut 1 clockwise (indirection A), the needle thread tension will be increased.
2. As you turn thread tension nut 1 counterclockwise (indirection B), the needle thread tension will be decreased.

Step 2: Adjusting the bobbin thread tension

1. As you turn tension adjust screw 2 clockwise (indirection C), the bobbin thread tension will be increased.
2. As you turn tension adjust screw 2 counterclockwise (indirection D), the bobbin thread tension will be decreased.

Step 3: Testing and Checking

3. Test and check whether the tension is properly adjusted or NOT. If the tension is still wrong, take corrective action by trial and error.

**PRECAUTIONS:**

- 1) Switch off the main switch before pulling out the bobbin case from the hook.
- 2) Turn the hand wheel to lift the needle bar to its highest point of its stroke before pulling out the bobbin case from the hook.
- 3) Do NOT press the foot pedal towards back when you try to rotate the hand wheel.
- 4) Approximate ideal stitch will be achieved through trial and error, so be patient and exercise repeatedly.

**QUALITY**

**CRITERIA:**

1. Approximate ideal stitch should be achieved. i.e. the needle & bobbin thread should intersect at the middle of the fabric
2. No repeated thread breakage.

## Lap test 1.1

Adjusting tension of thread on SNLS industrial sewing machine.

**JOB TITLE–** Adjusting tension of thread on SNLS industrial sewing machine

**Module :** Assembling Garment Parts

**OBJECTIVES:** -At the end of this session trainees will be able to

The student will Adjust tension of thread on SNLS industrial sewing machine.

**LABORATORY WORK:** Materials Required:

Task1. Sewing machine identify

Task 2.Sewing thread identify

Task. Bobbin & bobbin case

Task 4.Small & large screw drivers

Supplies and Materials	Tools and Instruments	Equipment
Sewing thread	; Sewing machine	Bobbin & bobbin case Small & large screw drivers

**EVALUATION:** Trainer examination and inspection, using the following criteria;

- 1) All steps were completed in the correct sequence,
- 2) The upper thread tension and lower thread tension balanced equally
- 3) The stitch should be perfectly balanced when tested on fabric.

## Unit Two: Prepare cut parts

This unit to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

- Preparing cut part based on garment design/style
- Pressing cut part
- Pinning cut part together according to garment design.
- Preparing accessories and accent as per the required garment design.

This guide will also assist you to attain the learning objective stated in the cover page.

Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- Prepare cut part based on garment design/style
- Pres cut part
- Pin cut part together according to garment design.
- Prepare accessories and accent as per the required garment design.

### 2.1 Preparing cut part based on garment design/style

Cut part is a process in which each cut piece of fabric is given a unique number so that the cut pieces of different sorts/shades do not get mixed and sewn together resulting in a defective/rejected garment.

It is an alternative process whereby the interlining is bonded to the outer fabric by means of thermoplastic resin.

Prepping your fabric before cutting is especially important when you're sewing a garment. This will pre-shrink the fabric and will remove any excess dyes. The second thing you're going to do is press your fabric. Iron out any wrinkles and make sure you're using a temperature that is suitable for your fabric.

Cutting is the process of separating a spread into garment components as a replica of pattern pieces on a marker. It also involves transferring marks and notches from the marker to garment components to facilitate sewing

Cutting is the process of separating a spread into garment components as a replica of pattern pieces on a marker. It also involves transferring marks and notches from the marker to garment components to facilitate sewing.

In sewing and fashion design, a pattern is the template from which the parts of a garment are traced onto fabric before being cut out and assembled. Patterns are usually made of paper, and are sometimes made of sturdier materials like

According (chenetha bhavan, 2009) they need to be more robust to withstand repeated use. The process of making or cutting patterns is sometimes condensed to the one-word Patternmaking, but it can also be written pattern making or pattern cutting. A sloper pattern (home sewing) or block pattern (industrial production) is a custom-fitted, basic pattern from which patterns for many different styles can be developed. The process of changing the size of a finished pattern is called grading.

Several companies, like Butte rick and Simplicity, specialize in selling pre-graded patterns directly to consumers who will sew the patterns at home. Commercial clothing manufacturers make their own patterns in-house as part of their design and production process, usually employing at least one specialized patternmaker. In bespoke clothing, slopers and patterns must be developed for each client, while for commercial production; patterns will be made to fit several standard body sizes.

<b>Self-Check 2.1</b>	<b>Written Test</b>
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**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below.

- 1) How do prepare cut parts?
- 2) What are cut parts?
- 3) Identify prepare cut parts?
- 4) Mention cut parts?
- 5) Mention tools and equipment's used for prepare cut pars?

## 2.2 Press Cut parts

In garment manufacturing, creases and crushing occur in garments as a result of operator handling and there are particularly bad where garments are handled between operations in bundles, whether tied-up tightly or piled on trolleys or in boxes. (Mausmi, 2013). However, the increasing use of materials with a high standard of crease recovery, along with the reduction in work in process that results from the installation of hanging transport has reduced the problem for many types of garment. To make creases where the design of the garment requires them.

Creases are obvious design features in trousers, skirts (where a series of creases is often referred to as pleating) and some collar styles. Creases are obvious but still require pressing when they are hems and cuff edges, front edges, top edges of waist bands, pocket flaps and patch pocket edges as well as pressed open seams which from a pressing point of view are two creases sewn together. To prepare garments for further sewing.

<b>Self-Check 2.2</b>	<b>Written Test</b>
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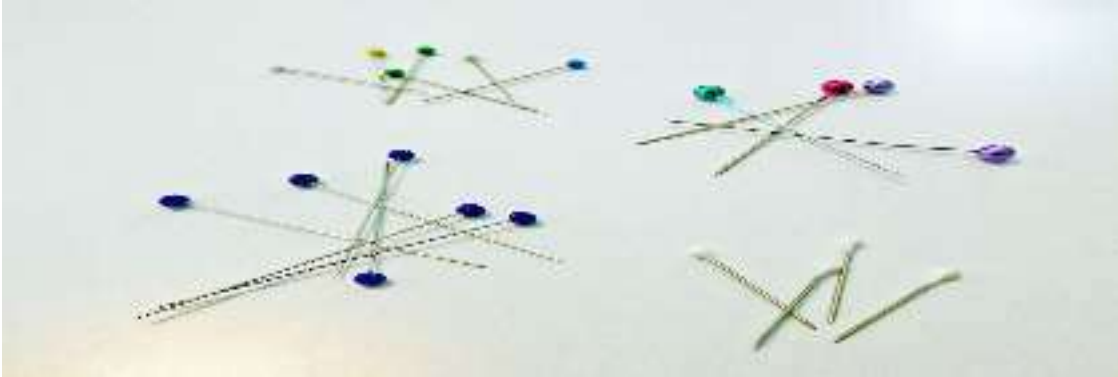
**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. How does press cut parts?

- 1) What are pressed cut parts?
- 2) Identify press cut parts?
- 3) Mention pressed cut parts?
- 4) Mention tools and equipment's used for press cut pars?

## 2.3 Pin Cut parts together

One of the most important parts of hand sewing is prepping your project before you start. By spending time pressing your fabric, cutting it to the perfect size and pinning it in the right way, you will make the actual sewing part of you project really enjoyable. If you skip fabric preparation or try to rush through it, you will almost always find a bigger issue later on. Pins secure your pattern pieces, so you can cut them accurately. They are also useful for holding the layers of fabric together while you sew. Some experienced dressmakers do not use pins at all, preferring pattern weights for cutting, and simply holding the layers of fabric together themselves while they sew. But not

everyone is comfortable abandoning pins. Using pins can be hard when you are first starting out. Practice will certainly help the more you do something, the easier it gets.



**Figure 1.2 Push pin**

<b>Self-check 2.3</b>	<b>Written Test</b>
-----------------------	---------------------

**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below.

- 1) How do pin cut parts?
- 2) What are pin cut parts?
- 3) Identify pin cut parts?
- 4) Mention pin cut parts?
- 5) Mention tools and equipment's used for pin cut pars?

### 2.3 Prepare Accessories and accents

Accessories are a range of products that are designed to accompany items of clothing to complete an overall look. Usually intended to be decorative, common examples are handbags, ties, belts, scarves, hats and jewelry.

The materials which are not attached with the body of garments by sewing, only used for garments finishing and packing (decorative purposes) are termed as accessories. The main difference between trimmings and accessories is, trimmings are used as functional purposes and accessories are used as decorative purposes.



Garment accessories are another one non-technical explanation about accessories is that, Accessories are the ultimate materials that are not attached with the garments while using by end user (turumass, 2004)

Accents: when you're only painting one or two walls to serve as an accent in a room, choosing the right color is key. The temptation is often to go as bold and bright as possible, but if you have a small room, even using an intense shade on one or two walls may overwhelm the space. Psychologically certain sounds in language are attractive and some accents deliver more of those. All else being equal it's more interesting to listen to someone talk in a foreign accent because it's a little bit different, so it can be more stimulating. They can also be interpreted as exotic.

✚ Pants / trouser / jeans

✚ Jogging apparel

✚ Shorts and leggings

✚ Dress / skirt

✚ Coat / suit / blazer

✚ Polo or blouse (short or long sleeves)

Different types of accessories items are mentioned in the below:

1. Collar stand, 5. Draw cord/ String, 8. Carton, 10. Tissue paper,
2. Size strip,
3. Pocket flasher 6. Collar stay, 9. Pocket flasher,
4. Patch pocket. 7. Neck board,

<b>Self-check 2.4</b>	<b>Written Test</b>
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**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. What are accessories?

1. What are accents?
2. How do prepare accents?
3. Mention accessories?
4. Mention tools and equipment's used for preparing accents?

<b>Operation Sheet 2.1</b>	<b>prepare cut parts</b>
----------------------------	--------------------------

**Operation title:** prepare cut parts

Purpose

1. To smooth away unwanted creases and crush marks:
2. To make creases where the design of the garment requires them:
3. To prepare garments for further sewing:
4. To refinish the fabric before manufacturing the garment:
5. Final presentation of the garment, ready for sale.

Material, tool and equipment needed

Quantity	Unit	Description
1	Lot	cut parts
1	Lot	bundle ticket/tag strap
1	Unit	bundling table
1	piece	rag/cloth

**Condition for operation:** The operator to do easily the cut component before going to sewing and the component attach in attractive and in the exact place.

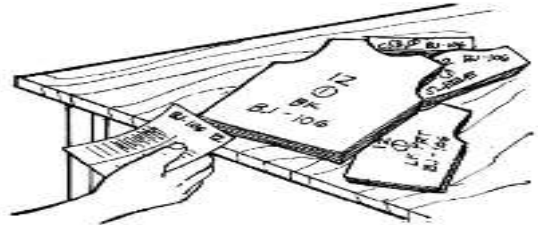
Before beginning to press/iron, be sure that iron and iron board cover is clean

### PROCEDURE

1. Prepare materials, tools and equipment needed as shown.



2. Check ticket/tag with the cut parts for the style or job order.



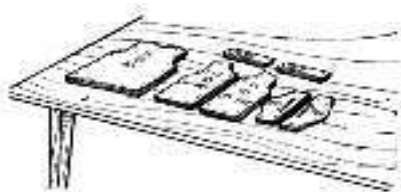
3. Arrange the cut parts from large to small parts



4. Check sample garments for cut parts distributions.



5. Spread all parts of one size on the table.



6. Count the number of ply up to the paper separator to separate style of different shade.

<b>LAP Test 2.1</b>	<b>Practical Demonstration</b>
---------------------	--------------------------------

Time started: \_\_\_\_\_ Time finished: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions:** Given necessary templates, tools and materials you are required to  
Title: prepare cut parts shirt components

## Unit Three: Sew and assemble garment parts

This learning guide is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

- Sew garment components in accordance to standard operation procedures (SOP)
- Assembling garment based on sewing standard
- Finishing Seam edges with job requirement.

This guide will also assist you to attain the learning objectives stated in the cover page. Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- Sew garment components
- Assemble garment
- Edges finish with job requirement.

### 3.1 Sew garment components

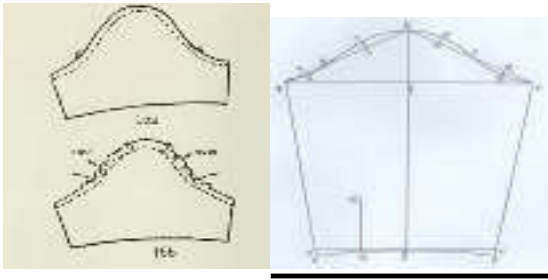
Sewing garment parts according to requirements for speed of work is the craft of fastening or attaching objectives using stitches made with needle and thread.

Sewing is one of the oldest of the arts of garment manufacturing system which is used to joining different fabric pieces in different design.

#### 3.1.1 Prepares and sews sleeves garment parts

Sleeves are a crucial part of a garment because they are so important to its appearance and comfort of the many styles of sleeves possible, the currently popular set-in sleeves, kimono sleeves, and raglan sleeves are discussed here. Set-in sleeves arm hole and sew parts

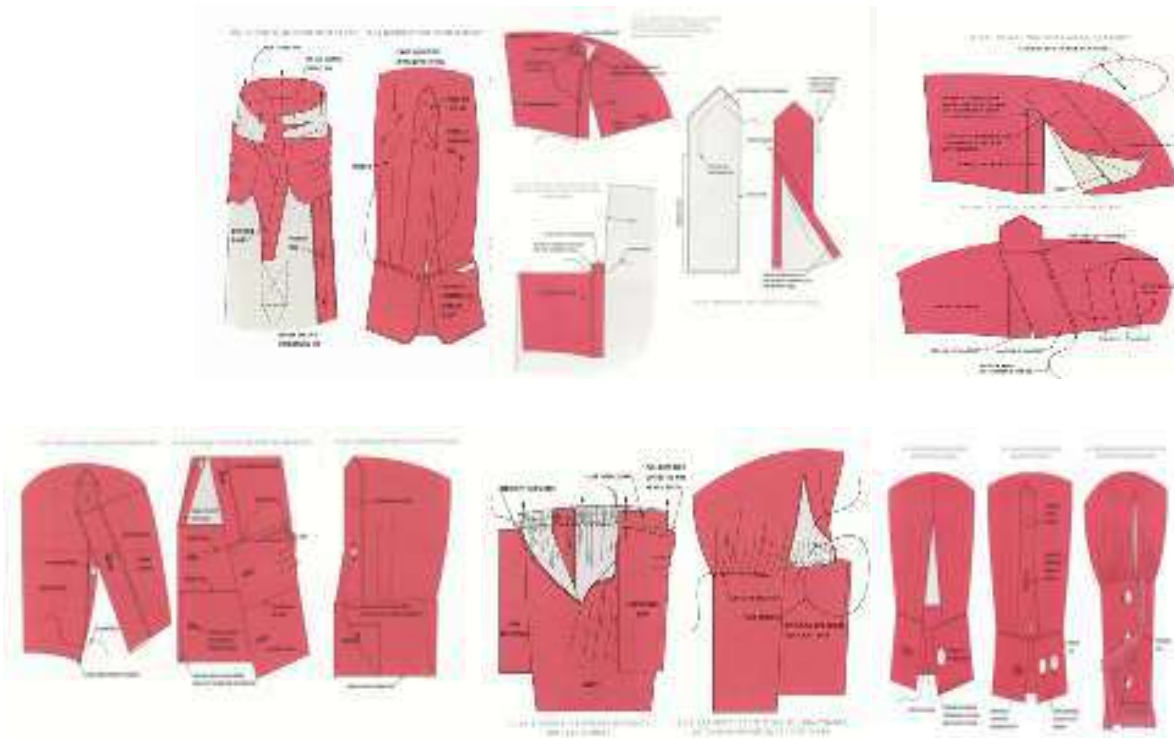
A sleeve that is to be set into a garment is always cut fuller than the armhole so that it can be shaped over the top of the arm and thus has enough ease for a comfortable fit.



**Figure1.3 sleeves**

### 3.1.2 Placket preparation

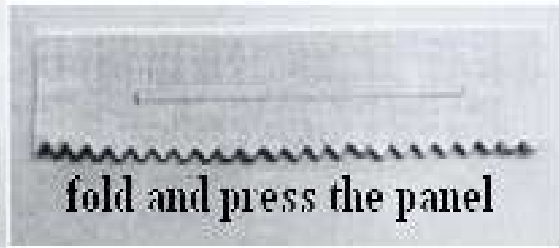
Any sleeve stitched to an open cuff needs a placket stitched in the sleeve up from the wrist. The position of the placket is important-it is placed at the back of the sleeve in line with the elbow. There are three main styles of plackets. (Guxho, 2015). (Elmira Dumishllari and Genti Guxho, “Impact of Marker on Cut Plan in Garment Production”, International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology, 2015.) Continuous placket, shirt-sleeve placket, and darted placket. Before the cuffs are stitched in place, the wrist is tucked or gathered on the sleeve edge. The gathers and tucks create a leasing sleeve silhouette, rounding at the wrist to contour the arm.







(a)



(b)

(3) Sew welt pocket (Fig.2-4-a)

(4) Sew pocket stay (Fig.2-4-b)



(a)



(b)

(5) press welt pocket (Fig.2-5)



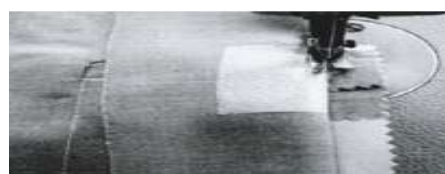
Figure 2.4 pocket opening



Figure 2.5 Press topstitching



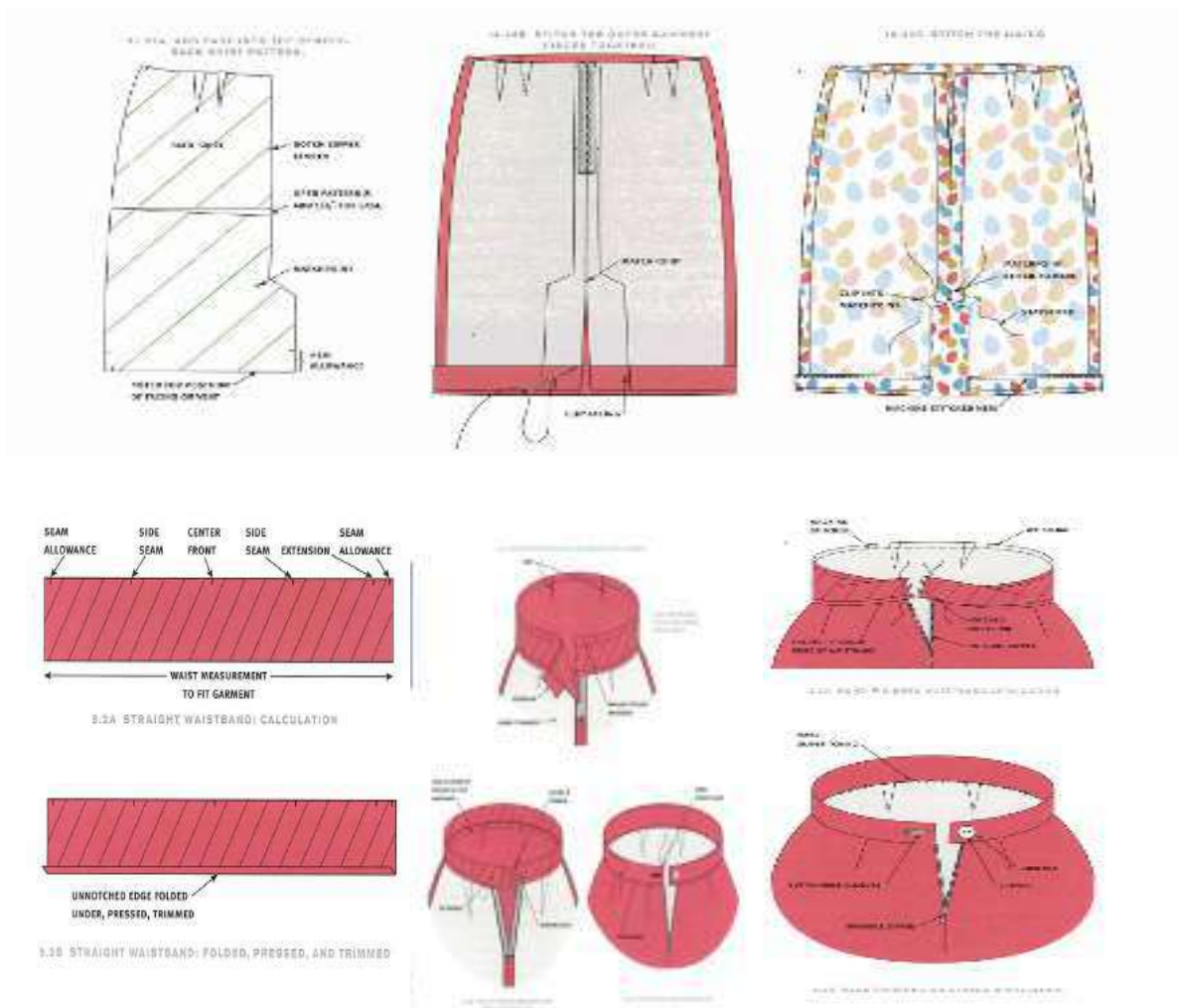
Figure 2.6 Stitching triangle





### 3.1.3 Straight waist bands of skirt with one piece

Most straight waistbands are cut in one piece with a fold line in the middle. Straight waist bands can be wide or narrow but on average are cut 2 inches wide.





**Figure 3.1 Types of waist band**

### 3.1.4 Attached collars

Attached collars are classified according to the shape of the neckline edge of the collar pattern flat, rolled, and standing.

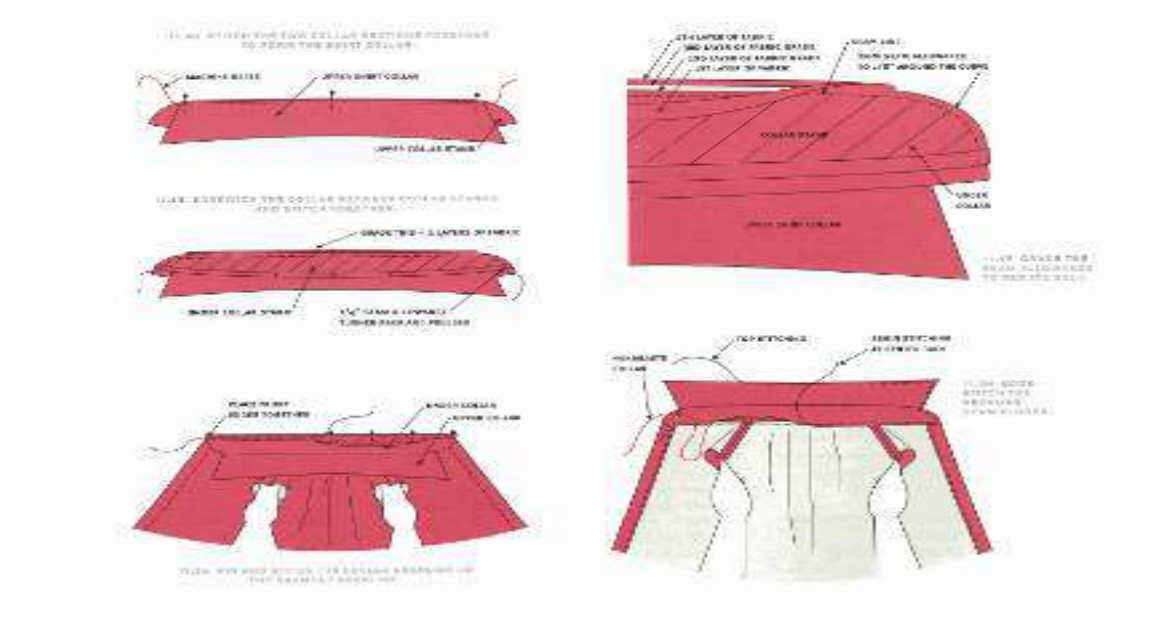
The shape of the outer edge determines the design of the collar, such as round collars (Peter Pan) and middy or sailor collars. Follow the directions for the appropriate neckline edge of your garment.

### 3.1.5 Shirt collar (roll-over collar)

According to Harold Carr nod (Latham d. , 2018) Barbara Latham, “The Technology of Clothing Manufacture”, Wiley Publications. Shirt collar is traditionally used on men's and women's shirts.

Although the collar proportions,

Amount of spread (distance from each collar point), and shape (pointed, round, or squared) can differ, basically another separate collar is stitched to a mandarin collar to form the shirt collar.



**Figure 5.2 shirt collars**

### 3.1.5 Zippers

Several methods for applying zippers are presented here: lapped, centered, hand-stitched, and "hidden."The method or type of zipper chosen will depend up on the location of the placket, the weight and texture of the fabric, and the design details of the garment. The teeth or coil of an inserted zipper should be covered; and the stitching should be straight without seam puckering or zipper buckling. Zippers intended to be decorative as well as functional, such as bulky novelty zippers, will often leave the zipper teeth exposed.

### 3.1.6 Centered zippers

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This method is used most frequently for center back or center front openings or with fabrics that are too bulky for the lapped application. Two folds of fabric conceal the zipper teeth, and two lines of stitching—one on each side of the seam line—are visible on the outside of the garment.

Close the placket opening with machine-basting, as described for lapped zippers. Press the seam open. Attach the zipper foot to the sewing machine and adjust it to the right side of the needle.

With the top of the placket opening toward you, place the right seam allowance flat on the machine.



**Figure 3.3 Centered zippers**

### 3.1.7 fly-front zipper

Considered to be the most challenging of all zipper applications for students, the fly-front zipper relies on accurate marking as well as good sewing skills.

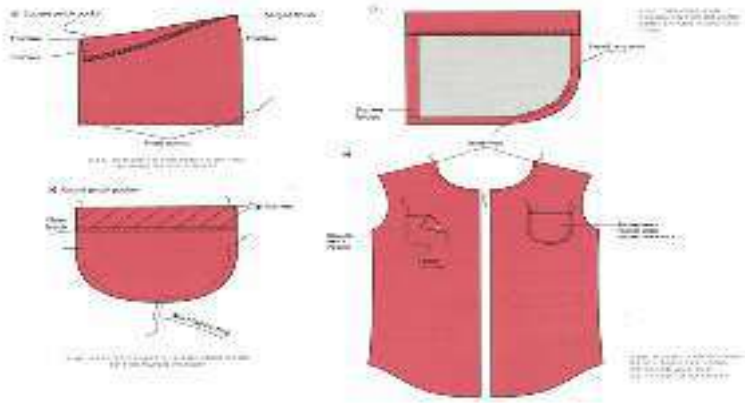
A regular all-purpose zipper is used for pants or skirts, while metal zippers that have an auto lock under the tabs to prevent the zipper from opening are used with jeans and men's trousers. Molded plastic sportswear zippers are used on some jackets, coats, or rain and snow gear.

There are two methods of fly-front zipper application. One method involves cutting the facings all-in-one with the garment; this is sometimes called the "mock" fly-front (Figure 8.9a).

The second method involves applying a separate zipper facing. Zippers for women can be inserted right over left, mainly for business wear, or left over right for jeans and casual wear. This is the designer's choice. The directions that follow illustrate the facing cut in one piece with the pants, and right over left closure.

### 3.1.8 Patch Pocket with Self-Facing

This pocket is the simplest of all patch pockets cut out the pocket with either a squared or curved bottom edge. For a crisp edge, apply sew-in or fusible interfacing that is compatible with your fabric to the upper pocket edge. The upper edge of the self-fabric facing is surged or clean-finished depending on your type of fabric.



**Figure 3.4 Patch Pocket**

Generally sewing garments according to requirements for speed of work related to prepare components and attaching every piece to form garments

Example to make shirt with long sleeve before prepare shirt components like back and front body, sleeves, collar with collar stand, sleeve cuff, front and sleeve plackets, pocket, yoke and buttons then sew full garment of shirt.

To make trousers prepare the components are front and back trouser, waist band, belt loop, pocket, fly zipper.

Skirt components front and back skirt panels, waist band and zipper.

<b>Self-Check 3.1</b>	<b>Written Test</b>
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**Multiple choices**

**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page

1. One the following is shirts components (2 point each)
 

A. Sleeve	C. yoke
B. Collar	D. All
2. From the following one is the requirements of sewing activity?
 

A. Prepare each pieces before assembling	B. Sew all components and make ready
C. Check sewing parts while finished	D. All of the above
- 2 The first task of sewing garment part is?
 

A. Threading system	C. Stitch checking
B. Adjust needle	D. All

3 The importance of sewing requirement for garment production is \_\_\_\_?.

- A. Used to improve products                      C. better to manage easily  
B. Help to reduce wastage                         D. All

### 3.2 Assembling garment based on sewing standard

The process of making a garment is an orderly profession. It starts from the choice of design, pattern, and fabric up to the construction of the garment. Professional dressmakers divide the process into logical step-cutting-basting, constructing and finishing so they know exactly how long it will take to make a given garment for assembling garment parts. Sewing is the dominant process in garment assembly. Satisfactory garment assembly and performance depend on correct choices of stitches, seams, threads, needle, sewing machine and fabrics to be sewn. Selection of appropriate stitch, seam types and other factors varies with product component, end use, quality level and equipment available. Complete Garment construction.

In this case the whole garment is sewed by one operator but specialized operation, like over locking, hemming, bar tacking, button holes and sewing are done by separate workers. The purpose of pressing to smooth away unwanted creases and crush marks. In garment manufacturing, creases and crushing occur in garments as a result of operator handling and there are particularly bad where garments are handled between operations in bundles, whether tied-up tightly or piled on trolleys or in boxes. However, the increasing use of materials with a high standard of crease recovery, along with the reduction in work in process that results from the installation of hanging transport has reduced the problem for many types of garment. To make creases where the design of the garment requires them. Creases are obvious design features in trousers, skirts (where a series of creases is often referred to as pleating) and some collar styles.

Creases are obvious but still require pressing when they are hems and cuff edges, front edges, top edges of waist bands, pocket flaps and patch pocket edges as well as pressed open seams which from a pressing point of view are two creases sewn together. It normally takes place when several sewing stages have been completed but are still accessible by the press equipment. In includes men’s jacket, trousers and waistcoats, many skirts, women’s tailored jackets and trousers and other lined rainwear. Style change in many of these garments is infrequent and a range of specialized, shaped, press equipment has been developed. The Means of Pressing the means of pressing are heat, moisture (usually as steam) and pressure, singly or in combination.

#### 3.2.1 Sew garments with sewing standard and procedures

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They specialize in providing technology based solutions and industry best practice expertise that deliver significant and measurable cost, speed and productivity improvements to fashion brands, retailers, sewn product manufacturers and textile mills.

- Sewing skirt – 30 minutes (basic design)
- Sewing blouse – 45 minutes (basic design)
- Sewing pants – 75 minutes (with 2 side set-in pockets and 1 back set-in pocket)
- Sewing polo shirt – 60 minutes (with short sleeve, turbinated collar and 1 patch front pocket)
- Sewing men’s long sleeve – 70 minutes
- Sewing blouse with sports collar – 60 minutes
- Sewing dress with princess cut design – 105 minutes
- Sewing basic dress – 65 minutes
- Sewing blazer – 150 minutes (with continuous collar and 2 pockets in front)

<b>Self-Check 3.4</b>	<b>Written Test</b>
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**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below

- 1) How to Sew Garments with company’s time frame?
- 2) How do companies set their time frame?
- 3) Categorize each products of company’s time frame?

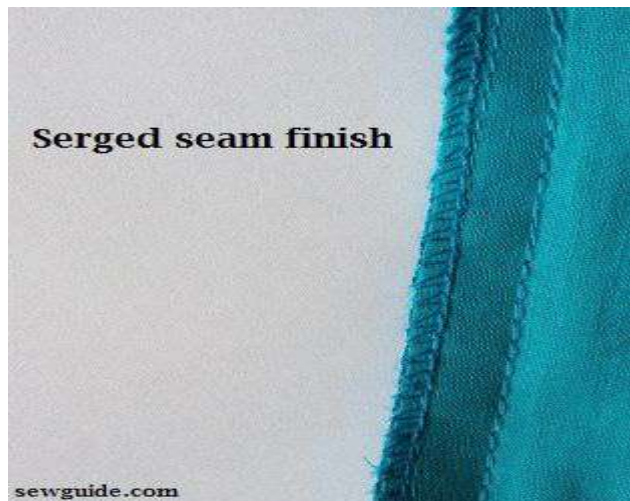
### **3.3 Finishing Seam edges with job requirement.**

If you use the French seam or the flat felled seam there is no need for a separate seam or edge finishing, as in these seams, the edges are enclosed and sewn?

#### **3.3.1 Serge Seam Finish**

This seam finish is done on Serge. A singer encloses the edge of the fabric inside a thread casing. It adds a lot of strength to the seams, especially children’s clothing.

If this seam finish is applied on your home sewn garment it will look like it is manufactured rather than handmade.



**Figure 3.5 Serge Seam Finish**

### 3.3.2 How to finish seams on a Serger

This edge finish can be applied before or after sewing the seam

To sew this finish, keep the fabric to the left of the needles and serge along the fabric edge. The thread will wrap the raw edge in a way that neatly finishes it.

#### A) Overcast foot

The next best option you have is to use an overcast foot along with the overcast stitch. This will create a serger like finish, without cutting the extra fabric that the serger does. If you do not have overcast stitch setting on your machine use zigzag stitch.

Overcast stitch is similar to zigzag stitch but much neater in appearance; if you do not have a serger this is the next best alternative for seam finishes, especially for knits. This may not work well with sheer fabrics.

### 3.3.3 Sew an overcast seam

Fit the overcast foot for your sewing machine

Stitch the plain seam. Trim the seam allowance to 1/4".

Place the fabric so that the raw edge of the fabric is touching the little flap of metal on the overcast foot.

Set the machine to overcast stitch. Overcast stitch is very similar to zigzag stitch. Sew along one seam side with overcast stitches. The edge guide of the overcast foot will make sure that the seam lies flat and straight without any bunching up. Repeat with the other side.

Alternately you can do both the seam allowances together especially for thin fabrics. If done separately after stitching is done, press the seam open.

More reading in detail – How to stitch an overcast stitch by hand and by sewing machine

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### 3.3.4 Pinked seam finish

This seam finish is made using Pinking shears, a particular type of scissors, which gives a zigzag pattern on the cut edge. The very nature of the cutting prevents fraying of cloth in the raw edge to a small degree. It is mainly



used in woven clothes.



**Figure 3.6 Pinked seam finish**

### 3.3.5 Edge stitching Seam finish

This is a very simple seam finish. It is best when done along with pinking the raw edge

How to make an edge stitching seam finish

Keep the two fabric pieces with the right sides together. Stitch a plain seam. Press it open. Pink both the seam edges on one side of the seam allowance 1/4" from the pinked or cut edge make a straight stitch. Repeat on the other seam allowance.

### 3.3.6 Double stitched and trimmed seam finish

Another very simple edge finish in which a parallel stitching line is made to the seam line.



**Figure 4.1 trimmed seam finish**

How to make this simple edge finish?

Keep the two fabric pieces with the right sides together. Stitch a plain seam.

Exactly 1/8 inch away from the seam line, another stitching line is made parallel to the seam line – a straight stitch or a tight zigzag stitch is used here.

Cut away excess seam allowance close to the second stitching line.

An overcast stitch also may be used, after trimming the seam allowance.

### 3.3.7. Zigzag seam Finish

This is a seam finish which helps to neaten the seam; the zigzag seam finish is done with the zigzag stitch function in your sewing machine and nature of the stitch prevents the raw edges of the seams from fraying. This is an easy alternative to over locker machine

How to sew a zigzag seam finish

- Stitch the plain seam. Trim the seam allowance to 1/4".
  - Use the zigzag foot and set your machine to zigzag stitch.
  - Use a wide stitch width and small stitch length.
  - Sew along one seam edge with zigzag stitches, making sure that the pointy edge of the zigzag is always at the edge of the fabric. Repeat with the other side
- you can also do this seam finish with both the seam allowances pinned together though the separately done zigzag seam is the right way to avoid bulky seams. You can use the ‘together seam finish’ on delicate and sheer fabrics though.

Hand overcast seam finish (Flannel seam)

An overcast hand stitch is used in this edge finish. Use a matching thread to sew this edge stitch. This is used to finish the seam edges of flannel cloth.

#### How to sew a hand overcast seam finish

Keep with two fabric pieces with the right sides together. Stitch a plain seam. Press it open.

Using a single threaded hand needle, Sew an overcast stitch along the edge, wrapping the fabric edge in thread, all the while maintaining the flatness of the fabric edge. Adjust the closeness of the overcast stitch according to the raveling quality of the fabric. For a very raveling fabric use very tight close overcast stitches.

### 3.1.8 Self-bound Fabric edge finish



Best used for light weight fabrics and sheer fabrics. This seam finish wraps one seam allowance over the other, thus enclosing the raw edge.



**Figure 4.2 Self-bound Fabric edge finish**

### **How to sew a self-bound seam finish**

Keep the fabrics together right sides together along the stitching line and make a plain seam.

Trim one of the seam allowance to 1/8 inch.



Turn the other seam allowance edge over the trimmed seam allowance. Now the smaller edge is enclosed in the fold of the other seam allowance.

Make a straight stitching line along the raw edge of the folded seam, parallel and close to the seam stitching line.

A) Hemmed fell seam Finish

Similar to the self-bound seam edge finish this is hemmed by hand.

How to get it done?

Make a plain seam. One seam side is trimmed to half of the other side. The other seam is turned down and hemmed by hand. Checkout the different hemming stitches.

B) Turned under seam Finish (Clean finish)

A very easy and very neat looking seam finish



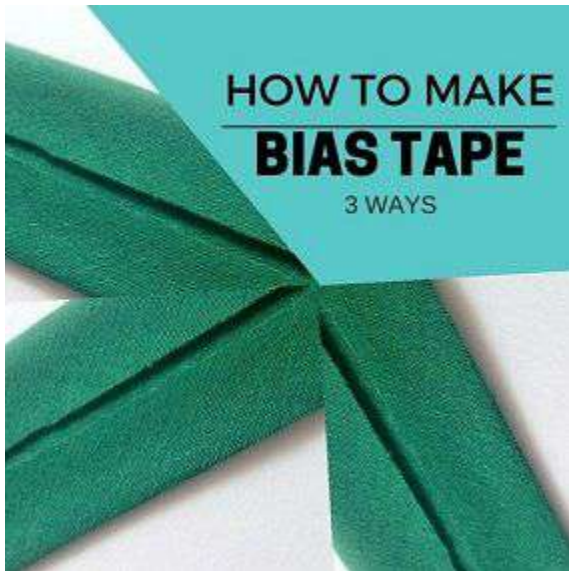
#### How to sew a Turned under seam

- Stitch the plain seam. Press the seams open.
- Make sure that the seams are of 1/2"
- Now turn under raw edges 1/4 inch of the seam allowance and press.
- Edge stitch along the fold line of the turned under seam allowance, each side separately. Voila you have a very clean seam without any complications.



## A) Bound seam (Hong Kong seams) Finish

This method uses bias binding tapes to enclose the seams for a very neat look; all the frayed raw edges are hidden in between the bias binding. This is usually used in high end couture clothes. You can use this in your handmade clothes for a very professional and neat appearance inside.



Make sure that the bias binding tape is made of a very light weight fabric otherwise you will add unwanted bulk to your seams. I would use a contrasting colored bias tape for a very interesting look inside. Checkout the tutorial for different ways of bias binding

### **How to sew Bound – Hong Kong- seams**

Join the two fabrics right sides together and stitch leaving the required seam allowance. Press the seams open with an iron; Make sure that you have not trimmed or over locked the edges Determine the length of the seam. Prepare and cut bias binding for the length Place one edge of the seam into the double folded bias binding and pin in place now sew the seam enclosed in the bias tape close to the edge. For that open the bias binding and first pin one length to the wrong side of one of the seam allowances. Now fold and press the binding around to the right side of your seam allowance and pin it into place. Stitch close to the edge. Repeat for the other side and press in place.

The next section of fabric edges are not necessarily used as seam finishes. These are fabric edge finishes you can use to finish the fabric edges of skirts, dresses, scarfs etc. For more details checkout the post on hemming stitches.

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### B) Picot edge Stitch

A picot stitch makes a zig zag stitch along the edge enclosing the fabric edge in a fold and uses a rolled hem foot for this.



**Figure 4.3 Picot edge Stitch**

For details on how to make this edge – How to sew picot edge with sewing machine and by hand and the best ways to use the rolled hemmer foot

### C) Scalloped Fabric edge

This is a hand finished fabric edge suitable for hems. Blanket stitches are used in a graded fashion on the fabric edge and excess fabric is cut away. Check out the post on scalloped edges for more ways of doing this finish



**Figure 4.4 Scalloped Fabric edge**

#### D) Ornamental braided edge

This is a fabric edge which is usually used as a hem. Braids made with hand stitching are attached to the edge after finishing the fabric edge.



Check out this post “8 beautiful decorative edges” for more edge stitches like this that you can use.



### E) Fringed edges



Checkout the post on making 9 types of fringed trims

### F) *Piped edge*

This is an edge where you sew a cord covered in a fabric strip (known as piping; checkout the post on making piping cord and sewing it)



In sewing, a seam is the join where two or more layers of fabric, leather, or other materials are held together with stitches. Prior to the invention of the sewing machine, all sewing was done by hand. Seams in modern mass-produced household textiles, sporting goods, and ready-to-wear clothing are sewn by computerized machines, while home shoemaking, dressmaking, quilting, crafts, haute couture and tailoring may use a combination of hand and machine sewing.

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In clothing construction, seams are classified by their type (plain, lapped, abutted, or French seams) and position in the finished garment (center back seam, inseam, side seam). Seams are finished with a variety of techniques to prevent raveling of raw fabric edges and to neaten the inside of garments.



All basic seams used in clothing construction are variants on four basic types of seams:<sup>[1]</sup>

- I. Plain seams
- II. French seams
- III. Flat or abutted seams
- IV. Lapped seams



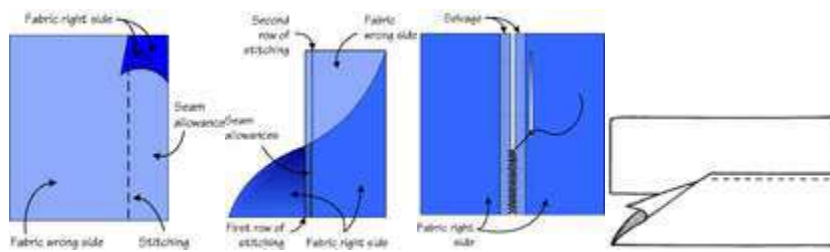
1) **Plain seam** is the most common type of machine-sewn seam. It joins two pieces of fabric together face-to-face by sewing through both pieces, leaving a seam allowance with raw edges inside the work. The seam allowance usually requires some sort of seam finish to prevent raveling.

Either piping or cording may be inserted into a plain seam.

In a **French seam**, the raw edges of the fabric are fully enclosed for a neat finish. The seam is first sewn with wrong sides together, and then the seam allowances are trimmed and pressed. A second seam is sewn with right sides together, enclosing the raw edges of the original seam.

In a **flat or abutted seam**, two pieces of fabric are joined edge-to-edge with no overlap and sewn with hand or machine stitching that encloses the raw edges. **Antique or old German seam** is the 19th century name for a hand-sewn flat seam that joins two pieces of fabric at their selvages. This type of construction is found in traditional linen garments such as shirts and chemises, and in hand-made sheets pieced from narrow loom widths of linen.<sup>[5]</sup>

In a **lapped seam**, the two layers overlap with the wrong side of the top layer laid against the right side of the lower layer. Lapped seams are typically used for bulky materials that do not ravel, such as leather and felt.



Plain seam    French seam    Ancient or Old German    Lapped seam

Flat seam

A seam finish is a treatment that secures and neatens the raw edges of a plain seam to prevent raveling,<sup>[6]</sup> by sewing over the raw edges or enclosing them in some sort of binding.

On mass-produced clothing, the seam allowances of plain seams are usually trimmed and stitched together with an over lock stitch using a signer. Plain seams may also be pressed open, with each seam allowance separately secured with an over lock stitch. Traditional home sewing techniques for finishing plain seams include trimming with pinking shears, over sewing with a zigzag stitch, and hand or machine over casting.

ii). **Bound seam** has each of the raw edges of its seam allowances enclosed in a strip of fabric, lace or net 'binding' that has been folded in half lengthwise. An example of binding is double-fold bias tape. The binding's fold is wrapped around the raw edge of the seam allowance and is stitched, through all thicknesses, catching underside of binding in stitching.<sup>[7]</sup> Bound seams are often used on lightweight fabrics including silk and chiffon and on unlined garments to produce a neat finish.

iii) **Hong Kong seam** or **Hong Kong finish** is a home sewing term for a type of bound seam in which each raw edge of the seam allowance is separately encased in a fabric binding. In couture sewing or tailoring, the binding is usually a bias-cut strip of lightweight lining fabric; in home sewing, commercial bias tape is often used.

In a Hong Kong finish, a bias strip of fabric is cut to the width of the seam allowance plus 1/4". The bias strip is placed on top of the seam allowance, right sides together, and stitched 1/8" from raw edges. The bias strip is then folded over the raw edge and around to the underside and stitched in place

Bound seam – The binding is wrapped  
Around each raw edge and sewn in place  
With one line of stitching

In clothing construction, seams are identified by their position in the finished garment.

A **center front seam** runs vertically down the front of a garment.

A **center back seam** or **back seam** runs vertically down the center-back of a garment. It can be used to create anatomical shaping to the back portion of a garment particularly through the waist area and hips. It can also be used for styling and functional purposes involving pleats, vents, flare toward the hem or for back closures such as buttoned plackets or zippers.

A **side seam** runs vertically down the side of a garment.

A **side-back seam** runs from the armhole to the waist, and fits the garment to the curve below the shoulder blades. Side-back seams may be used instead of, or in combination with, side and center back seams.

A **shoulder seam** runs from the neckline to the armhole, usually at the highest point of the shoulder.

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**Princess seams** in the front or back run from the shoulder or armscye to the hem at the side-back or side-front. Princess seams shape the garment to the body's curves and eliminate the need for darting at the bust, waist, and shoulder.<sup>[9]</sup>

An **inseam** is the seam that binds the length of the inner trouser leg. The distance from the bottom crotch to the lower ankle is also known as the inseam. The inseam length determines the length of the inner pant leg to appropriately fit the wearer. In the UK this is usually known as the inside-leg measurement (for trousers fit)

<b>Self-Check 3.5</b>	<b>Written Test</b>
-----------------------	---------------------

**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below.

2. Mention types of seam used for edge finish?
3. What is the purpose of edge finish?

<b>Operation Sheet 3.1</b>	<b>Techniques of determining the type of sewing parts</b>
----------------------------	---

4. How do sew finish edge?

Techniques to determining forward and back stitch in standard SPI (2.5) garment parts.

**PURPOSE:** To show how to make precise forward and back stitching & required SPI (stitch per inch) using SNLS machine with the available fabric.

**CONDITIONS** Trainees should know the length measurement scale (cm & inch).

**OPERATION:** Trainees should know the different sewing techniques.

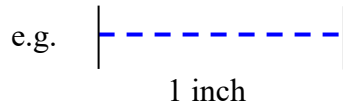
**EQUIPMENT, TOOLS AND MATERIALS:** Fabric, Sewing thread, SNLS Industrial Sewing Machine, Thread trimmer (Weaver's scissor)

**PROCEDURES:**

**Steps:** Make a back stitching (4-5 stitches) repeatedly until you get the correct ones.

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- 1) Make sewing and count the number of stitches within 1 inch (SPI).



Therefore, the no. of stitches in 1 inch= 9. I.e. SPI

If it is NOT as per the required one, adjust the feed dial by rotating it either in  
**QUALITY CRITERIA:**

3. All steps should be done in the correct sequence.
4. The collar should be symmetric.
5. Top stitch should be even and be as per specification

### Operation Sheet 3.4

### Techniques of sewing pieces of sleeve cuff

#### Techniques to determine Preparation of different structure of sleeve cuffs

**PURPOSE:**

To show how to prepare different structure of cuffs.

**CONDITIONS OR SITUATIONS FOR THE OPERATION:**

- Trainees should know the structure of cuffs.
- Trainees should know how to prepare pattern for cuffs.

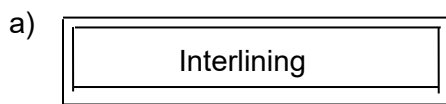
**EQUIPMENT, TOOLS AND MATERIALS:**

SNLS Industrial sewing machines, sewing thread, cut piece of cuffs, interlining, and dice for the cuff (optional!!).

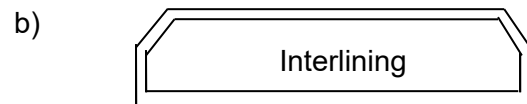
**PROCEDURES:**

Steps

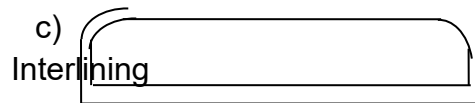
1. First, fuse the interlining on upper part of cuff.



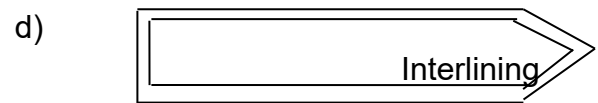
Rectangular one/two-piece cuff



Hexagonal cuff

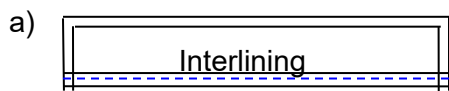


Round cuff

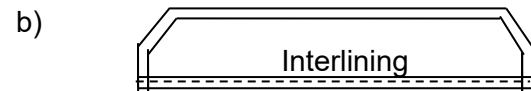


Pointed type cuff

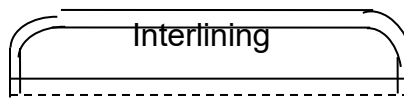
2. Make a rolling of the fused part of cuff.



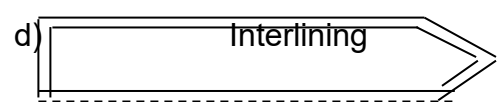
Rectangular one/two-piece cuff



Hexagonal cuff

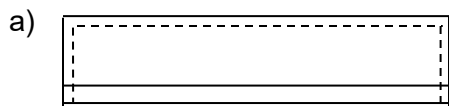


Round cuff



Pointed type cuff

3. Put the right side of readymade piece of collar over the other right side of the other piece of collar, attach the two pieces together

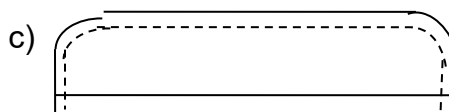


Rectangular one/two-piece cuff

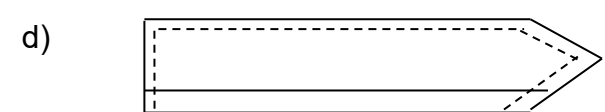


Hexagonal

cuff



Round cuff

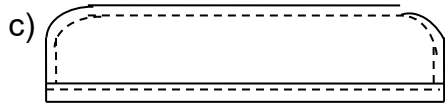


Pointed type cuff

4. Turn, cut off the edge and make a top stitch as shown below.



Rectangular one/two-piece cuff  
cuff



Round cuff

Hexagonal



Pointed type cuff

**PRECAUTIONS:**

- Make sure that interlining is firmly fused on the fabric.
- Make sure that SPI of machine and quality of stitch is in the right mode.

<b>LAP Test 3.1</b>	<b>Practical Demonstration</b>
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Time started: \_\_\_\_\_

Time finished: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions:** Given necessary templates, tools and materials you are required to perform the following tasks within --- hour.

**Task 1-** determine forward and back stitching & use SPI standards

**Task 2-** Prepare and attach different kinds of patch pockets

**Task 3-** determining to Prepare and attach different kinds of patch pockets

**Task 4-** determining to Preparation of different structure of sleeve cuffs

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## Unit Four: Incorporate modifications

This learning guide is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

- Performing alterations/modifications after initial fitting
- Conducting final fitting to ensure clients satisfaction.
- Completing garment alteration

This guide will also assist you to attain the learning objectives stated in the cover page.

Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- Perform alterations/modifications after initial fit
- Conduct final fit to ensure clients satisfaction.
- Complete garment alteration

## Unit Four: Incorporate modifications

Alterations means taking your clothes to an alteration specialist is an excellent way to make sure your garments fit you perfectly. (brass, 2013) and metal hardware At Carmel Tailoring & Fine Clothier in Carmel, their professional tailors are equipped with the tools and skills to alter any item of clothing.

This learning guide is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

Here, these alteration specialists reveal which items are brought to them for tailoring most frequently. This guide will also assist you to attain the learning objectives stated in the cover page.

Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

**4.1.1 Wedding Dresses:** One of the most popular items brought into Carmel Tailoring & Fine Clothier is bridal gowns. Usually, a bride-to-be will pick out a dress that fits her pretty well but could use some alterations to make her look perfect on her wedding day. An alteration specialist can easily modify any area where there's a straight seam, from the waist and shoulders to the actual length.

**4.1.2 Men's Suits:** It's extremely rare to find a suit or tuxedo at a retail store that comes ready to be worn to a formal event. Most men have to bring their formal wear to an alteration specialist for modifications. After taking measurements, a tailor will hem pant legs, take in a shirt, or slim down the sleeves.

**4.1.3 Leisure Wear:** Every now and then, you'll experience a problem with a recently bought item you'll want to fix. An alteration specialist can modify everyday clothes, too, like blue jeans

### 4.1 modifications after initial fitting

• Performing alterations/modifications after initial fitting

• Conducting final fitting to ensure clients satisfaction.

• Completing garment alteration

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or jackets. Whether you want to shorten the length of your jeans, let out a little in the waistline, or add a new zipper, Carmel Tailoring & Fine Clothier can help.

Having your clothes altered or modify is a great way to turn garments from okay to absolutely fabulous and get a perfect fit *off the rack!* However, the key to success lies in finding a tailor or seamstress that can take up any challenge and give you what you want. Below is a guide about what you can have altered and what makes a good tailor from a master craftsman that will make your clothes fit like a glove, *every single time!*

**4.1.4 Hens’ pants and jeans** -This is the most usual clothing adjustment that most people ask for. You may either lengthen or shorten your pants and is a very simple alteration that doesn’t require any particular skills.

**4.1.5 Hens Skirts & Dresses** - It may be that your preferences shift or hemline trends have changed and you need to adjust your skirts and dresses to make them more modern and appealing. If your garment is a straighter shape, things are easy, and there’s no problem shortening, for example, a maxi dress to above knee length.

Takes in Waistlines on Skirts & Pants-You may have a pear-shaped body figure, which means that your waist is smaller in comparison to your hips. Your curvaceous physique will need some waistline alterations on the pants and jeans, so they fit perfectly on you. Of course, the same applies to skirts, too.

**4.1.6 Shortens tops**-For women with a relatively short torso, it is pretty common to need their tops shortened because they are too long. If you can’t tuck your top in (i.e. you want to wear it with a skirt), a good tailor will alter the garment to your preferences.

**4.1.7 Shortens Straps on Tank Tops**-Instead of yanking up necklines and pulling too long straps that fall back up on your shoulders, you can have the straps of your tank tops or even dresses adjusted to the optimal length for just a few dollars.

**4.1.8 Tapers Pants**-For some people, finding the right pants is an arduous task for many reasons. If you see yourself falling into that category, a tailor will save your day. For example, you can narrow some of your wide-leg jeans and pants if you want a straight-leg figure or do any other modification so that your pants are always in line with your preferred pants style and, of course, more flattering! If the tapering starts at knee length, the modification is not severe and can be easily handled by a good tailor.

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**4.1.9 Takes in Sides of Dresses, Jackets & Tops**-This is a common (and fairly easy) alteration for people with a narrow torso and broad shoulders that, in most cases, have to size up to get a good shoulder fit. This leaves them with slightly large garments that don't look too flattering on them. Having the sides taken in a couple of inches is all they need to make their garment fit nicely. Other alterations a tailor can make to your clothes include:

Pants pockets sewn shut or removed.

Skirt waistbands changed. Snaps added. Sleeve hems taken down, and more

All the above and much more! A professional that has mastered the art of tailoring can handle nips and tucks that are considered tricky and always produce the desirable results no matter what. Some of the many challenging tasks that telltale a great tailor are



shoulder alteration

It takes a great level of skills and expertise to either let out or takes in the shoulder area because the tailor is called to change the whole look of a garment so that it fits better. However, since there's always the risk of it no longer looking right, the garment needs to be handled by an expert craftsman. This is very important for the gents that wear suits as they need them to fit like a glove and highlight their best features rather than wear suits that make them look sloppy.

Although tapering a straight skirt or dress is quite simple, doing so with a flared or an A-line garment increases the difficulty level significantly, leaving much room for mistakes and flaws. The slope of the line has to be just right so that the dress or skirts doesn't look "off".

The same goes to shortening a more flared silhouette.

Again, for straight dresses and skirts, shortening is an easy task. But, if you want to shorten a flared or A-line garment more than 1-2 inches, you may change its line so dramatically that it won't look right at all on you. While taking up a neckline is usually done successfully most of

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the times, you can easily end up with results that are less than ideal if your modification involves removing the sleeves (i.e. when you want to take a dress up the shoulder line) and then re-sewing them. Since it is a costly alteration, it has to be delivered by an expert so you can have guaranteed results at all times. Otherwise, it would be nice to just settle with wearing a camisole under the top to make the neckline more flattering or buy a top that fits your better in this critical area when you go shopping.

Anything from zip replacements on clothes, handbags or purses to modifying the style (or even color) of a leather garment or accessory should only be handled by a professional with particular skills and all the necessary know-how required when working with leather, so it get a new lease of life. Anything from zip replacements on clothes, handbags or purses to modifying the style (or even color) of a leather garment or accessory should only be handled by a professional with particular skills and all the necessary know-how required when working with leather, so it gets a new lease of life.

If a garment needs a lot of changes to it or if you have lost a lot of weight and your clothes need to be taken in about one size, it's best to purchase new clothes.

<b>Self-Check 4.1</b>	<b>Written Test</b>
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**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below.

- 1) What are do alteration/modification?
- 2) What are procedures of do alteration/modification?
- 3) What is the best importance of do alteration/modification?

## 4.2 Conducting final fitting to ensure clients satisfaction

Fitting is a process that begins before the first pattern piece is cut and continues throughout the entire construction process of any garment. There are three basic fitting methods that occur in the preliminary stages of sewing. They include measurement adjustments, pinned tissue fitting, and trial garments, aka making muslin.

The three methods on their own, in theory, tell a good, better, best approach to adjusting fit. The method one chooses depends on the intricacy of the garment being made, the garment's intended fit and the severity of an individual's personal fitting issues.

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For example, if making a simple garment with few style lines, like a T-shirt or a loose fitting top, in most cases nothing more than measuring the pattern against one’s basic body measurements is sufficient for getting the garment to fit right. While on the other hand, if making a tight fitting dress with lots of styling details, making a trial garment will ensure the garment will fit properly. In many cases using one, two or all three approaches could be necessary. This is especially true for intricately designed garments like a tailored suit or a special occasion outfit to be made in an expensive or delicate fabric. In these cases it is not uncommon to employ two if not all three methods to get the fit just right.

### I. Measurement fitting



This method involves measuring the body at multiple points and then comparing them to the flat pattern measurements. The most basic points include the full bust, waist and hip. When comparing the two always remembers that the flat patterns include a preset amount of ease and seam allowances. The amount of preset ease is always indicated on the pattern pieces in the form of “finished garment measurements.” Patterns can then be adjusted where differences at those points occur.

This approach is sufficient when fitting simple garments with few style lines and when few personal fitting issues are involved. An advantage to using this fitting method is once the body measurements are recorded they can use again and again, especially for patterns from the same pattern company. This fitting method is time-consuming and more difficult to execute accurately

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when working with patterns that have lots of styling details or many components that have to be pieced together. Knowing where points connect and how any measurement changes will impact those connections as well as the impact to grain line requires detailed and very careful calculations.



**Figure 4.3 Pinned tissue fitting**

Tissue fitting involve spinning pattern pieces together at the seam lines to construct the basic structure of a garment and then trying it on the body to isolate fitting issues. This method provides a solid, but still general idea of how a garment will fit at key points around the body.

The tissue fitting method is best for identifying big fitting issues. Is the garment too loose or tight at major body points like the bust, waist or hip? Does the neckline fall where you want it? Is the shoulder line correct? Are there gaps around the armhole? Is the length too short or too long? Are darts in the right spots and do they sufficiently address those contour points? These are the types of fitting issues a tissue fitting can sufficiently address. Once isolated, these issues then need to be adjusted on the flat pattern.

While generally this is good first fitting approach for most patterns, this method has a number of disadvantages. Chief among them is the fact that patterns only address half the body so many assumptions need to be made of how the patterns will fit around the entire body. Furthermore the tissue paper itself poses issues. One, it is difficult to work with as it tears easily and is subject to

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moisture from body sweat. It also drapes very differently than fabric, so getting a true idea of how the pinned garment will look in the fashion fabric is difficult to discern. Lastly, pinning styling details such as gathers, tucks or pleats is cumbersome and fairly inaccurate.

In the end, this method when used as the sole form of first stage fitting works best on simple garments.

## II. Trial garment



**Figure 4.4 Trial garment**

Making a trial garment, which is typically referred to as "making muslin," involves constructing the basic structure of a garment in an inexpensive material to test its overall fit. It provides the most thorough approach to fitting and isolates every fitting issue that will require adjustment. Yes, this approach is the most time-consuming and adds cost, but it ensures the best overall end product.

The key advantage is as a prototype garment it covers the entire body, unlike tissue fittings, which only addresses half the body. The fit of the muslin through wrinkles and pulls will, literally, tell the sewer where fitting issues are isolated and need adjusting. Once fitting issues are isolated and resolved on the trial garment the sewer can then either transfer the adjustments to the tissue pattern or disassemble the muslin and use those pieces as the pattern.

Another key advantage to this method is it protects the fashion fabric. It prevents having to rip out seams and overworking the fashion fabric, which can hinder the appearance of the final

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product. In addition, once all fitting concerns are addressed and adjusted, constructing the final garment is fast and easy.

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<b>Self-Check 4.2</b>	<b>Written Test</b>
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**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below.

- 1) What are conducting final fitting?
- 2) Mention three methods of conducting final fitting?
- 3) Discuss and explain three methods of conducting final fitting?

### 4.3 Completing garment alteration

Generally, These Terms and Conditions (“Terms”) constitute the entire understanding and agreement between the Customer and Adore Bridal relating to the purchase of the garment alterations described on the invoice (the “Services”) and supersedes and replaces any and all prior agreements, whether written or oral, that may exist between them with respect thereto. These Terms may be amended only in a writing signed by both the Customer and Adore Bridal.

No refunds. All sales are final. No refunds, exchanges, returns or cancellations are permitted once an order is placed with Adore Bridal by Customer for Services.

Fittings; Acceptance, Adore Bridal will begin to perform the Services only upon receiving full payment from Customer for the Services. Services provided are based on the measurements provided at the time of Customer’s first fitting. Any measurements set forth on the invoice shall be conclusive evidence of the Customer’s measurements at the time of the first fitting. Adore is not responsible for the cleaning of a sample sale gown. Any changes in Customer’s measurements after the first fitting which cause additional or different Services to be performed will be subject to additional charges. If the Services include any customization in the design of a garment, the Services will be based on the information provided at the time of Customer’s initial request for such customization. Any changes in the design by the Customer after this initial request shall be subject to additional charges. Unless further alterations are required and, if applicable, additional charges are paid for such further alterations, the Customer shall remove its garments from the store immediately upon completion of the second fitting. Acceptance of and satisfaction with the Services shall automatically be deemed to have occurred upon the earlier of:

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Customer signing a Pick up Slip or removal of the garment from the store by Customer or Customer’s representative.

If Customer fails to schedule and appear for a fitting or otherwise pick up Customer’s garments within the time period set forth above, a twenty-five dollar (\$25.00) per week fee will be assessed and billed to Customer, in addition to any other rights and remedies Adore Bridal may have at law or hereunder. All accounts must be paid in full before Customer’s garments may be removed from the store. If Customer is unable to pick up the Customer’s garments, it is the Customer’s responsibility to notify Adore Bridal and provide the name of the person who is authorized to do so. Once garments are removed from the store, Customer bears all risk of loss as to such garments.

Any alterations requested, whether additional or for the first time, will be charged a rush fee if requested within thirty days of the Customer’s wear date. The rush fee for bridal garments is fifty dollars (\$50.00), and the rush fee for non-bridal garments is twenty-five dollars (\$25.00).

Cleaning; Steaming. Adore is not responsible for the cleaning of a sample sale gown. If the garment was purchased at Adore Bridal, a final steaming of the garment is included in the alterations price. No steaming can be done of garments that have been taken out of the store and had any other alterations or adjustments made by any other party.

Warranty disclaimer. Customer acknowledges adore bridal makes no guarantee as to the fit of any garments before or after services are performed. Unless otherwise expressly provided herein, all services are provided as-is, and adore bridal hereby disclaims any and all representations and warranties, express or implied, including without limitation the warranty of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose.

Limitation of liability. In no event will adore bridal be liable for any indirect, incidental, special, punitive, consequential, exemplary, or similar damages, including, without limitation, lost profits, loss of use, pain and suffering or mental anguish, related to or arising out of the services. In no event will adore bridal be liable for any direct damages, related to or arising out of the services in excess of the price paid by customer for the service which is the subject of the claim.

Force Majeure. Any delay or failure in the performance by Adore Bridal shall be excused if and to the extent caused by the occurrence of a Force Majeure. Force Majeure shall mean a cause or event that is not reasonably caused by or under the control of Adore Bridal, including acts of

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God, fires, floods, explosions, riots, wars, hurricane, terrorism, vandalism, governmental acts, injunctions, labor strikes, and errors or omissions of a manufacturer or its distributor.

Governing Law; Enforcement. These Terms shall be governed by the laws of the State of Illinois, without regard to principles of conflicts of law. In the event of a dispute relating to the Services, Adore Bridal may recover from Customer all expenses and attorney fees it incurs in enforcing these Terms, including costs of collecting any unpaid amounts due from Customer. All legal actions relating to the Services purchased hereunder shall be adjudicated in the circuit court for Tazewell County, Illinois.

Miscellaneous. The failure of either party to enforce any right granted hereunder or to take action against the other party in the event of any breach hereunder shall not be deemed a waiver by that party as to subsequent enforcement of rights or subsequent actions in the event of further breaches. Invalidation of any of the provisions contained herein, or the application of such invalidation thereof to any person, by legislation, judgment or court orders shall in no way affect any of the other provisions hereof or the application thereof to any other person, and the same shall remain in full force and effect, unless enforcement as so modified would be unreasonable or grossly inequitable under all the circumstances or would frustrate the purposes here.

Having a stylist is a luxury that not all people can afford. But you don't need to spend thousands of dollars to hire someone that will help you look more pulled together. Any old garment will look significantly better when it actually fits properly, according to costume designer and author Alison Freer.

"If you really love the look of something, it's always worth altering," said Freer. "But this makes you get real with yourself: Do I truly love it? Or am I buying something that is just 'okay' out of habit or boredom? I have \$20 pieces from Forever 21 that were altered that are the stars of my personal wardrobe lineup!" Below is an excerpt from Fler's book on eight clothing alterations she believes are totally worth it.

#### **4.3.1 Shorten a shirt or add a shirttail hem.**

"Having a shirt hem taken up even a half inch can make a big difference, as a too-long top can overwhelm a petite frame and always tends to bunch up and look sloppy," Freer says. "On most simple tops (even those with buttons), you can ask your tailor to add a curved, shirttail style hem instead of a boring straight one. This will create a more interesting, flattering silhouette. This alteration also allows you to tuck tops into clingier skirts or pants with only minimal bunching.

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"However, if there are pockets or zippers involved near the hem of the shirt, attempting to shorten it probably isn't worth the trouble. Leave those pieces on the rack and never look back, because replacing zippers and moving pockets can become costly alterations."

#### **4.1.2 Take in a shirt at the side seams.**

The golden rule of alterations is that anywhere a straight seam exists on a garment is pretty much fair game for an alteration. So if you're considering the purchase of a blouse you love with a fit that's on the not-so-perfect boxy side, check to see if it has a straight seam on each side of the body. If it does, match right up to the register and pay for that bad boy, because taking a straight seam in at the sides is one of the easiest clothing fixes there is.

If your boxy-cut shirt has sleeves, the alteration becomes slightly more complicated, as the tailor will need to cut into the underarm area too. But altering the sides through the underarm is still easily accomplished and totally worth doing. Just keep in mind that it means you'll have to make sure the shirt in question has enough room in the underarm to allow for a small chunk of fabric to be removed. If it's big on the sides but tight in the underarm, it's a no-go."

#### **4.1.3 Take up a shoulder seam (or shorten your straps).**

"This is the mother of all alterations for those of you with short torsos. If you find that many garments hang down a little too low in front and shows the sides of your bra, it's likely due to the shoulder seam being too long. And a good shoulder fit is important, as it can actually improve the look and feel of the entire garment. This alteration works best with a sleeveless or tank top style blouse, as removing the sleeve and reattaching it is tricky, and many times, they won't hang right afterward.

"Taking a sleeveless garment up at the shoulder seam is an easy, inexpensive fix," Freer added.

"However, it does automatically raise the front and back necklines too, making the neckline circumference smaller. Whatever amount you raise the shoulder seam will also take the armhole up by the same amount. So make sure you can afford to lose the room before you take the plunge."

#### **4.1.4 Hem a pair of pants or jeans**

A simple hem on a pair of pants should run you about \$12, but the difference it makes in your look is priceless. Just a few inches off the bottom allows the pants to fall straight from your hips as the designer intended -- resulting in a clean, sleek, fresh line from waist to floor.

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"Everyone thinks shortening the hem of jeans is totally out of the question because it's so hard to replicate the original one due to stitching details. But it's really not -- you just need to turn your tailor on to the 'Hollywood Hem.' To achieve it, put your jeans on and figure out where you want the new length to be. Use a pin to mark the spot. Then, cuff the legs up (so they are inside out) until the original hem is right above your existing pin. Use another pin to secure the cuff into place. Take your jeans to the tailor and have them sew right below the original hem, taking care not to sew through any part of the original hem itself. Once it's stitched down, your tailor will cut off the bottom fold of excess fabric, flip the original hem down and press it into place. Your jeans will now fit properly and look as if they came from the store that way!"

**A word of caution:** "Always make sure to wash and dry your jeans at least once or twice before hemming so they can get all the shrinkage out of their system," Freer advises. "Then, and only then, will you know how much you can safely chop off."

#### 4.1.5 Add some darts.

"Darts are most commonly used in blouses to improve fit at the bust line, but can be just as useful to shape a pair of pants or a skirt. The tailor will space the two darts apart evenly, most likely placing them over the fullest part of each bum cheek. The darts will take in the most fabric at the waistband and go down to zero fabric at the point where your hips begin to widen. This alteration will likely run you about \$20-\$25.

"You can also use darts to slim down a boxy jacket. If you have broad shoulders, you may find that you need to buy your jackets a size or two up to have them fit well through the shoulders -- but this almost always causes it to be too boxy through the waist. Ask your tailor to open up the jacket's lining and add two darts at the jacket's back, starting right behind the sleeves and ending just before the hem for about \$40."

#### 4.1.6 Slim down a sleeve.

Cutting down a voluminous sleeve is another alteration that doesn't cost a ton but makes a huge difference in how a garment looks. When a sleeve is too loose, it usually means the armpit is too big as well. Your tailor can take in anywhere from a half inch to a full two inches from the underside sleeve seam, going from the wrist all the way to the underarm and down into the side-boob seam to create a slimmed down, prettier shape. "Your tailor may try to tell you that he or she needs to actually remove the sleeves from the garment to 'properly' take in the sleeve and underarm area, but the shortcut method outlined

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above is one I've used for years with great success -- and sometimes all you really need is the fastest, least expensive way to get from point A to point B. Just make sure you can actually bend your arm at the elbow with the proposed sleeve alteration before the tailor stitches it up for good."

#### 4.1.7 Taper a trouser leg.

"You obviously can't make a pair of wide-leg pants into a legging with this alteration, but you can have your tailor easily trim a bit of excess volume along the garment's inner and outer seams, resulting in a more flattering, streamlined silhouette."

**4.1.8 Fair warning:** "Bringing a pair of pants in by more than about two inches often necessitates moving the pockets to a point where the whole thing just looks wrong. You may be better off just springing for a new pair that fits you better."

#### 4.1.9 Replace a terrible invisible zipper.



Alberto E. Rodriguez via Getty Images

The zipper that will give you the most trouble in life is an invisible zipper, which is practically embedded into the garment, rendering the zipper -- wait for it -- invisible once zipped up! They are commonly found on better cocktail and party dresses.

If you are asking your tailor to replace the zipper completely, you may need to provide them with the new zipper to ensure a perfect color and style match. This means a trip to the fabric store is in your future -- and once you are there, spring for the very best zipper money can buy. Consider replacing plastic zippers with metal ones, as they are stronger and can take more of a beating. Be sure to bring the garment to the store with you so you aren't left scratching your head, wondering which zipper is a better match.

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"If you have a dress that's just a few centimeters too tight (or every zipper you ever use breaks and gets stuck), you could also consider replacing your invisible zippers with a sturdier exposed zipper and treating it like a style detail.

<b>Self-Check 4.3</b>	<b>Written Test</b>
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**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below.

- 1) What are complete garment alterations?
- 2) How do complete garment alterations?
- 3) Why complete garment alterations are important?

### **Operation Sheet 4.1: back stitch Steam stitch**

Note: fill –in the necessary procedures or instruction to do the operation sheet

#### **Materials**

Task 1:- Select Kinds of fabric

Task2:- Select kinds of tread

Task3:- Select hand stitch needle

Task4:-Select hand stitch scissor

#### **PROCEDURES**



- 1 Ironing the fabric
- 2 Cutting of the fabric for proper measurement
- 3 Measure the center of the design
- 4 Trading the hand needle
- 5 Tie the treading needle trade

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6 Began stitch:-The stitches should be straight, fine and evenly spaced and about 1/16 to 1/8 inch in length. Pass the needle through the fabric several times before pulling it through

7 Continue for the selecting stitch

## Operation Sheet 4.2 Cross stitching herring bone stitch

Note: fill –in the necessary procedures or instruction to do the operation sheet

Task 1: Select Kinds of fabric

Task2: Select kinds of tread

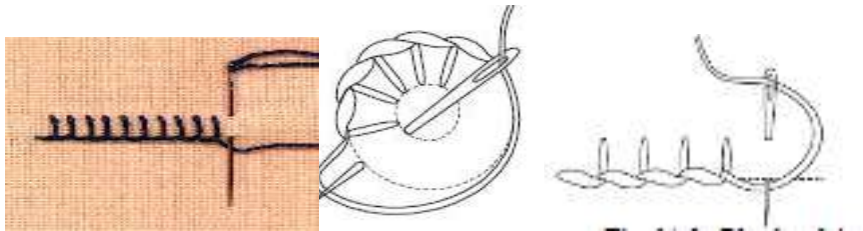
Task3: Select hand stitch needle

Task4: Select hand stitch scissor

### LAP TEST4.1: Cross stitching herring bone stitch

Instruction: Given necessary templates, workshop, tools and materials you are required to perform the following tasks within 3 hours.

**PROJECT TITLE:** Hand work **Button hole Blanket Stitch**



Do properly hand work Button whole Blanket Stitch

TASK 1. Ironing the fabric

TASK 2. Drawing the Button whole Blanket Stitch

TASK 3. Cutting properly

TASK 4. Draw up the needle so a purl is formed at

TASK 5. Repeat keeping stitches even & each purl exactly On the edge of the slats

TASK 6. Tie & remaining the end

TASK 7. Ironing

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