



INTERMEDIANT APPAREL PRODUCTION

NTQF Level-II

Learning Guide#36

**UNIT OF COMPETENCE: Assemble Garment
Parts**

Module Title: Assembling Garment Parts

LG CODE: IND IAP2 M05 LO1-LG36

TTLM CODE: IND IAP2 TTLM36 0919v1

LO1: Prepare cut parts



Instruction Sheet

Learning Guide#36

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

- ✓ Prepare Cut parts
- ✓ Press Cut parts
- ✓ Pin Cut parts together
- ✓ Prepare Accessories and accents for garment design or style

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

Specifically, upon completion of this Learning Guide, **you will be able to:**

- ❖ Cut parts are prepared in accordance with the specified garment design/style
- ❖ Cut parts are pressed in accordance with fabric specifications
- ❖ Cut parts are pinned together in accordance with garment design or style
- ❖ Accessories and accents are prepared in accordance with **garment design or style**

Learning Instructions:

1. Read the specific objectives of this Learning Guide.
2. Follow the instructions described below
3. Read the information written in the “Information Sheets”. Try to understand what are being discussed. Ask your teacher for assistance if you have hard time understanding them.
4. Accomplish the “Self-checks” in each information sheets.
5. Ask from your teacher the key to correction (key answers) or you can request your teacher to correct your work. (You may get the key answer only after you finished answering the Self-checks).
6. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation proceed to “Operation sheets and LAP Tests if any”. However, if your rating is unsatisfactory, see your teacher for further instructions or go back to Learning Activity.



7. After you accomplish Operation sheets and LAP Tests, ensure you have a formative assessment and get a satisfactory result;
8. Then proceed to the next information sheet



Information Sheet-1	Prepare cut parts
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Introduction

It 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

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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

Paperboard or cardboard if 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 Butterick 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.



Self-Check -1	Written Test
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Directions: Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page:

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?

Note: Satisfactory rating - 5 points

Unsatisfactory - below 5 points

Answer Sheet

Score = _____

Rating: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Short Answer Questions



Information Sheet-2

Press Cut parts

Introduction

Press tools are commonly used in hydraulic, pneumatic, and mechanical presses to produce the sheet metal components in large volumes. Generally press tools are categorized by the types of operation performed using the tool, such as blanking, piercing, bending, forming, forging, trimming etc. Press working has been defined as chip less manufacturing process by which component are made from sheet metal. Press working operation are carried out with the help of a metal forming machine called press which shear or forms the component by applying force.

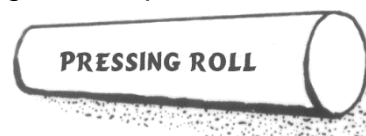
Before pressing the garment you are Making, always test-press a scrap of the fabric first. Set the heat indicator for the type of fiber. For a blend, set the indicator for the fiber requiring the lower temperature. For example, a polyester-wool blend usually should be pressed at the temperature polyester requires. Test the fabric for the amount of moisture, if any, needed to shape it. Also check to see which type of press cloth gives the best results.

Thorough pressing during each construction step contributes to a precision look. It makes following each construction step easier, thus saving you time. Very little final pressing is necessary for a garment that has been properly pressed while being made.

True pressing calls for a lowering and lifting (up and down) motion. This flattens the seam or molds the detail without stretching the seam distorting the grain. Never push drag the iron over the fabric.

All pressing should be done with the grain, just as in stitching. Press seams from the wide to the narrow part of the garment--from the hem to the waist of the skirt, from the neck to the sleeves at the shoulder, toward the point of a dart, etc.

Press curved seams and shaped areas over a pressing ham, roll or cushion. Generally speaking, most pressing is done on the wrong side of the garment when possible. If moisture is needed, use a steam iron or a damp cloth. For best results, dampen the cloth with a sponge. When pressing on the right side of the garment, protect the fabric with a cloth.





Press each seam, tuck or dart before it is joined to a seam or piece of fabric. Basting threads should be removed before pressing. Steam pressing over basting stitches will cause markings to appear in the fabric that, for many fabrics, are almost impossible to remove.

Be sure the ironing board pad and cover are completely free of lumps and folds. Many fabrics will pick up marks or develop a shine when pressed over any type of unevenness. Keep the soleplate of the iron clean and free of any scratches.

Take care not to over press which can remove surface texture and create shine. First press the dart on the fold with the tip of the iron. Then press the dart toward the center back or center front of the garment, using a tailor's ham.

Underarm and sleeve darts are turned downward. Double pointed and curved darts need to give at the fold or be clipped at the center for a better line. Darts in very heavy fabrics may be cut open almost to the point. Press open darts the same way as an open Seam, forming a small box pleat at the point.

Purposes of pressing is 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.



To prepare garments for further sewing:

The term 'under pressing' is reserved for pressing operations on partly constructed garments, while final pressing is used for completed garments. The stages at which a garment is under pressed will depend on many factors. It normally takes place when several sewing stages have been completed but are still accessible by the press equipment. An obvious example would be a jacket and its lining before assembly, after which pressing of the separate sections would no longer be possible. Under-pressing also makes further sewing easier to do, or easier to do to a high quality standard. It may be possible to topstitch a collar which has not been pressed, but it is likely to be more quickly and accurately sewn if it is under-pressed.

To refinish the fabric after manufacturing the garment:

Especially during under-pressing, the surface of the fabric may be temporarily changed. A common symptom is gloss or glazing, introduced by extreme pressure of press or iron in order to achieve a firm edge or seam. The surface fibres are heavily flattened in such a way as to form a partial mirror.

In summary, pressing makes the final presentation of the garment, ready for sale.

Categories of Pressings

The process of pressing serves to highlight the variety and extremes which exist within the clothing industry across the different garment types. It is useful to divide garment into categories according to the amount and type of pressing they require.

Garments which require no pressing:

This category includes stretch swimwear and dancewear, bras, briefs and other items of underwear. Manufacturer achieves a satisfactory finished appearance through topstitching of seams and use of fabrics. Sometimes synthetic and usually knitted, which do not require shaping, refinishing or creasing. The factories making such type of garments there may be no pressing equipment.

Garments requiring minimal pressing or finishing:



The term finishing is used here since this category includes garments no more than a light steaming. Since pressing in the sense of applying pressure is not necessary. Such products are single ply garments such as slips and nightgowns, T-shirts and other knitted leisurewear.

Garments requiring the use of an iron in under-pressing and final pressing:

For the opening of seams and the creasing of edges and for pressing garments with gathers and fullness, and in situations where style change is frequent, pressing with an iron is common because it is simple and flexible.

Garments requiring extensive under-pressing and final pressing:

This category includes garments which require the pressing open of seams and setting of edges during manufacturer which use large areas of interlining and which are usually wholly or partly lined.

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 are heat, moisture (usually as steam) and pressure, singly or in combination. These means deform or reform fibres, yarn and fabrics in order to achieve the effect intended by the designer.

Equally important, after application of heat and moisture, is the application of vacuum, which sucks ambient air through the garment as it lies on the buck (the lower part of a press) or pressing table. This rapidly dries out residual moisture from the garment and ensures that the set imparted by pressing is retained. The suction is created by an exhauster operated by an electric motor. In the simpler finishing process, it will be seen that hot air or infra-red heating may serve the same purpose.

Pressing Equipment's and Methods

In practice, many companies combine the use of several types of pressing equipment to achieve satisfactory and economical pressing.



Iron: the traditional form of iron, heated by the gas flame inside the metal casting temperature was estimated only by the rate of evaporation from its bottom surface. A damp rag provided moisture and a piece of linen was the drying agent.

The most common type of iron in general use nowadays is steam electric. The iron is heated by an electric element controlled by a thermostat and supplied with steam, either from the factory's main steam supply or from a small boiler. The steam function of the iron is activated by the touch of a button.

There is a range of workplaces available for ironing. In a situation where a variety of parts and shapes of garments has to be pressed, a simple pressing table, similar in shape to a domestic ironing board, is used. Modern tables have a supply of vacuum to hold the garment in position and dry and set it after ironing.

A steam press consists of a static buck and a head of complementary shape which closes onto it, thus sandwiching the garment to be pressed. It consists of a frame carrying the buck which is generally rounded in shape for pressing a variety of garments.

A pipe system is used to distributing steam to head and buck; whereas a vacuum system is to provide suction through the buck.



Self-Check -2	Written Test
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Directions: Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page:

1. How do press cut parts?
2. What are pressed cut parts?
3. Identify press cut parts?
4. Mention pressed cut parts?
5. Mention tools and equipment's used for press cut pars?

Note: Satisfactory rating - 5 points

Unsatisfactory - below 5 points

Answer Sheet

Score = _____

Rating: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Short Answer Questions



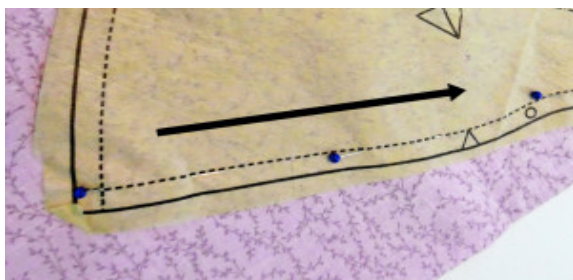
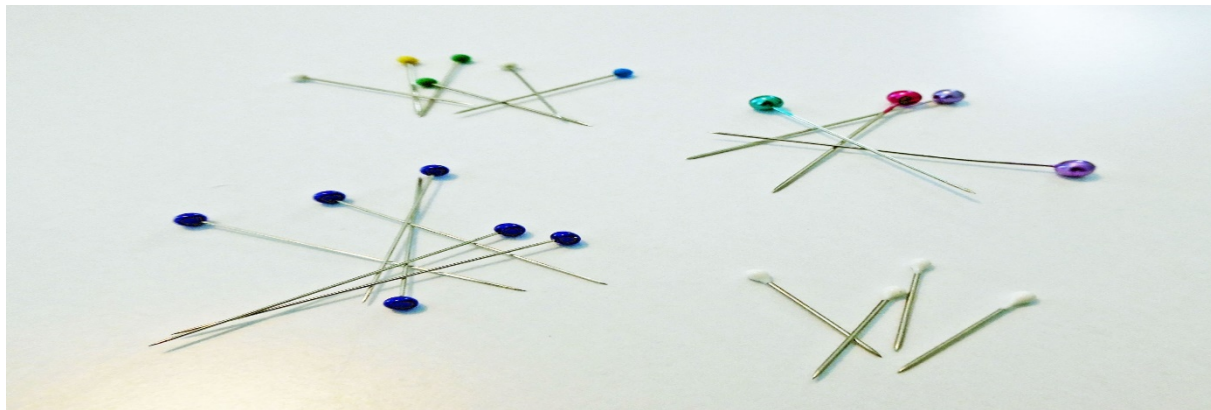
Information Sheet-3

Pin Cut parts together

Introduction

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 your 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.





Self-Check –3	Written Test
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Directions: Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page:

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?

Note: Satisfactory rating - 5 points

Unsatisfactory - below 5 points

Answer Sheet

Score = _____
Rating: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Short Answer Questions



Information Sheet-4

Prepare Accessories and accents

Introduction

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.

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

✚ Shorts and leggings

✚ Coat / suit / blazer

✚ Jogging apparel

✚ Dress / skirt

✚ Polo or blouse (short or long sleeves)

Different types of accessories items are mentioned in the below:



- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Collar stand, | 10. Butterfly, | 19. P.P belt, |
| 2. Carton, | 11. Patch, | 20. Tissue paper, |
| 3. Carton sticker, | 12. Gum Tape, | 21. Size strip, |
| 4. Safety sticker, | 13. Price ticket, | 22. Pocket flasher, |
| 5. Hanger, | 14. Poly bag, | 23. Hand tag, |
| 6. Draw cord/ String, | 15. Safety Pin, | 24. Photo in lay, |
| 7. Back board, | 16. Tag pin, | 25. Both Side Tape, |
| 8. Neck board, | 17. Brass Pin, | 26. Plastic Clip |
| 9. Collar stay, | 18. Buckle, | |

A Fashion accessories is an item used to contribute, in a secondary manner, to the wearer's outfit, often used to complete an outfit and chosen to specifically complement the wearer's look. The term came into use in the 19th century.

Fashion accessories are decorative items that supplement one's garment, such as jewelry, gloves, handbags, hats, belts, scarves, watches, sunglasses, pins, stockings, bow ties, leg warmers, leggings, neckties, suspenders, and tights.

Fashion accessories add color, style and class to an outfit, and create a certain look, but they may also have practical functions. Handbags are for carrying small necessary items, hats protect the face from weather elements, Laptops provide mobile connectivity and are used to increase work power and gloves keep the hands warm.





Self-Check -4	Written Test
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Directions: Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page:

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

Note: Satisfactory rating - 5 points

Unsatisfactory - below 5 points

Answer Sheet

Score = _____

Rating: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Short Answer Questions



Operation Sheet 1

prepare cut parts

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.

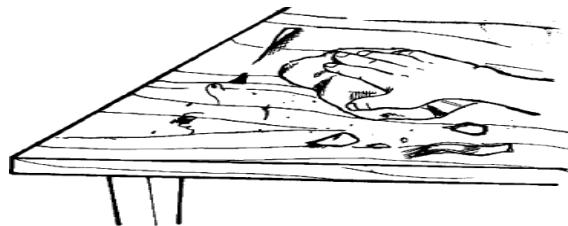
Before beginning to press/iron, be sure that iron and iron board cover is clean

PROCEDURE

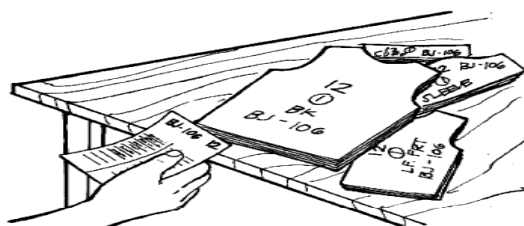
1. Prepare materials, tools and equipment needed as shown.



2. Clean/remove fabric dust, trimmings and staple wires on the bundling table by using a piece of cloth.



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

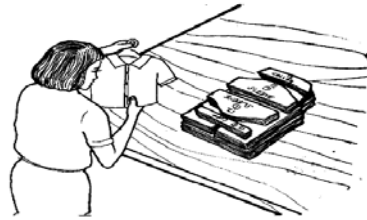




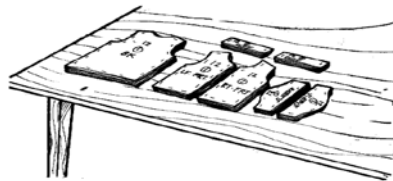
4. Arrange the cut parts from large to small parts



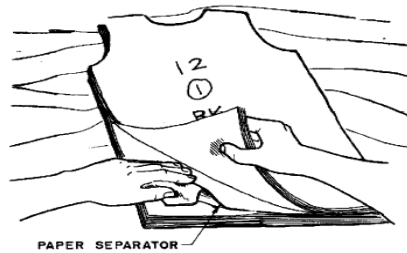
5. Check sample garments for cut parts distributions.



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



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



Note: Paper separator indicates the shade of the cut parts



Operation Sheet 2	CONTENT-
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Procedures for -----

Step 1-

Step 2-

Step 3-

Step N

Operation Sheet-N	CONTENT-N
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Techniques for-----:

Step 1-

Step 2-

Step 3-

Step N

LAP Test	Practical Demonstration
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Name: _____ Date: _____

Time started: _____ Time finished: _____

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

Task 1.

Task 2.

Task N.



List of Reference Materials

1- BOOKS

2- WEB ADDRESSES (PUTTING LINKS)