



INTERMEDIATE APPARE PRODUCTION

NTQF LEVEL II

Learning guide #22

Unit of Competence: Developing Pattern from a Block Using Basic Patternmaking Principles

Module Title: Developing Pattern from a Block Using Basic Patternmaking Principles

LG Code: IND IAP2MO6 LO4 –LG -22

TTLM Code: IND IAP2TTLM 06 09 19

LO4: Test patterns



Instruction Sheet	Learning Guide 22
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This learning guide is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics –

- Preparing a toile (Proto type of designer garment)
- Altering a pattern
- documented

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 –

- Make a toile to test the fit and accuracy of pattern.
- Alter Pattern to reflect test fitting outcomes, quality standards and workplace practices.
- Document Alterations to patterns



Learning Instructions:

1. Read the specific objectives of this Learning Guide.
2. Follow the instructions described in number 1 to.7
3. Read the information written in the “Information Sheets 1” “Information Sheets 2” “Information Sheets 3”. Try to understand what are being discussed. Ask you teacher for assistance if you have hard time understanding them.
4. Accomplish the “Self-check 1” “Self-check 2” “Self-check 3”
5. Ask from your teacher the key to correction (key answers) or you can request your teacher to correct your work. (You are to get the key answer only after you finished answering the “Self-check 1” “Self-check 2” “Self-check 3”).
6. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation you can proceed to Learning Guide #23
However, if your rating is unsatisfactory, see your teacher for further instructions or go back to Learning Activity.
7. Submit your accomplished Self-check and do the laps test. This will form part of your training portfolio.



Information Sheet-1

Making a toile to test the fit and accuracy of pattern

4.1 Making a toile to test the fit and accuracy of pattern

The following should be done sequentially:

- Toile or garment segments are tested for proportioning and fit.

(A **toile** is a model of a garment made out of calico or other cheap fabric.) It is always wise to make a simple prototype model of a garment or any other textile product out of cheap fabric. This allows you to identify property details and measurements before you make your final fabric choice for the product. Prototypes can also be produced to test specific parts of a product, for example, an adjustable strap.

- Fitting is performed to ensure that prototype meets with customer satisfaction.



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.is a model of a garment made out of calico or other cheap fabric.(3 points)

- a) *toile*
- b) Fitting
- c) tested
- d) Non

2.is performed to ensure that prototype meets with customer satisfaction.(3 points)

- a) tested
- b) **Fitting**
- c) Non
- d) Toile



Note: Satisfactory rating - 3 points and above points

Unsatisfactory - below 3

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.

Answer Sheet

Score = _____
Rating: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. _____

2. _____



Information Sheet-2

Altering pattern to reflect test fitting outcomes

4.2 Altering pattern to reflect test fitting outcomes

In this world we live in – the one made up of women and men who want to make their own clothes for various reasons – there are many struggles that are experienced. The one you contacted about the most, usually as a reply to my welcome series of emails, is fitting issues and how to alter patterns to accommodate the various fit issues we humans have to deal with.

This is something that should be done with any commercial sewing pattern too, because very few patterns will ever fit perfectly from the get go.

Of course, these ‘ideals’ are unlikely to have a bust bigger than a B-cup, a sway back or a dowager’s hump (awful term!). Because, those body fit issues aren’t ‘ideal’ right?

So, much like how when you go to the store to buy a jacket and it doesn’t fit you because of various reasons, the same is true of sewing patterns. Your options are to buy the garment and then pay to have it altered or buy the pattern and learn how to alter it yourself.

Side note: when you make fashion collections you make multiple toiles / muslins per garment. You do this to test for fit issues as well as to evaluate the overall silhouette, proportion and balance of the design.



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. Why we alter the pattern **(3 points)**
 - a) *To fit the garment*
 - b) *To become good shape*
 - c) *To become good out lock of the garment*
 - d) *All of the above*
2. How you alter the pattern**(3 points)**
 - a) *By using dart manipulation*
 - b) *By adding seam allowance*
 - c) *By adding ease allowance*

Note: Satisfactory rating - 3 points and above points

Unsatisfactory - below 3

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.

Answer Sheet

Score = _____
Rating: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. _____

2. _____



Information Sheet-3

Documenting alterations to patterns

4.3 Documenting alterations to patterns

Any pattern alterations are completed and assessed to meet **fit** and **design** requirements. Pattern is finalized and checked to ensure **accuracy**, **completeness and compliance to design specifications**. Final patterns are directed to next production process.



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. What is pattern alteration? (3 points)
2. Pattern is finalized and checked to ensure..... (3 points)

Note: Satisfactory rating - 3 points and above points

Unsatisfactory – below 3

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.

Answer Sheet

Score = _____
Rating: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

3. _____
4. _____



Operation sheet -1	Drafting Block pattern for Basic Skirt
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OPERATION Drafting Block pattern for Basic Skirt

TITLE:

PURPOSE: To get fitted pattern as per the given measurement.

CONDITIONS OR SITUTATIONS ❖ Trainees should know how to take body measurements and analyze the help measurements.

SITUTATIONS ❖ Given Body measurements:

FOR THE OPERATION:

	measurement	e.g. German 38 [cm]	$\frac{1}{2}$	Add –on [cm]
W	Waist	72	36	1
H	Hip	97	48,5	1,5
WH	Waist to Hip	20		
L	Skirt Length	70		

❖ Drawing instruments such as T-square, Meter stick Set square, Pencil/ Fixer with eraser, compass, A₀ soft/ hard paper, Scotch tape, Tape measure.

PROCEDURES:

I. Front & Back Part of Skirt

STEP 1

1. Square down waist to hip (A-B) and skirt length (A-C)
2. Square across $\frac{1}{2}$ hip + 1,5 (A-D)
3. Square across $\frac{1}{2}$ waist + 1 and mark on upper line (E)
4. Enhance 1,0 cm up (f) after splitting $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ (i.e. AF=FD)

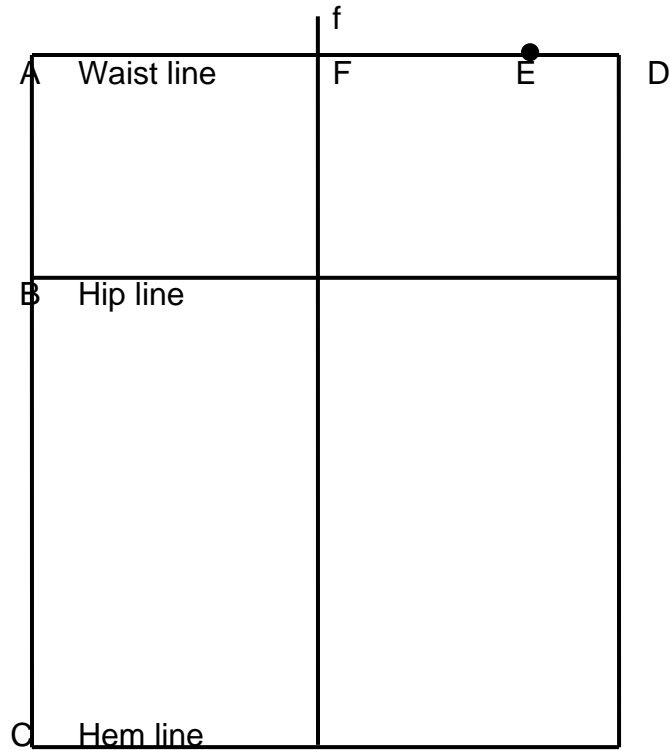


Fig. 1 Basic skirt construction Step 1

STEP 2

Pay attention to the difference between waist and hip measurement in construction:

In the given example:

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ waist} + 1,0 \text{ cm} = 36 + 1 = 37 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ hip} + 1,5 \text{ cm} = 48,5 + 1 = 50 \text{ cm}$$

Difference: 13 cm



The following possibilities of distribution are possible:

- 1 dart front pattern
- 1-2 darts back pattern (depends on calculated total difference >13 and body shape)
- Hip curves (1/2 front and 1/2 back)

Recommendation:

- 1/2 value of total difference + (0-1 cm) = hip curves
- Dart front: 1,5 - 2, 5 cm
- Dart back: max 3-4 cm -otherwise second dart necessary

Please check body shape!

Here in this example the following distribution is chosen:

- Hip curve: 8 cm
- Dart front: 2 cm
- Dart back: 3 cm

Total 13 cm

As per the above concepts, make the following:

1. Adjust waist at side seam, draw in symmetric hip curves
2. Draw in shaped waist lines
3. Dart front: 6-8 cm from side seam
4. Dart back: 1/2 - 1/2

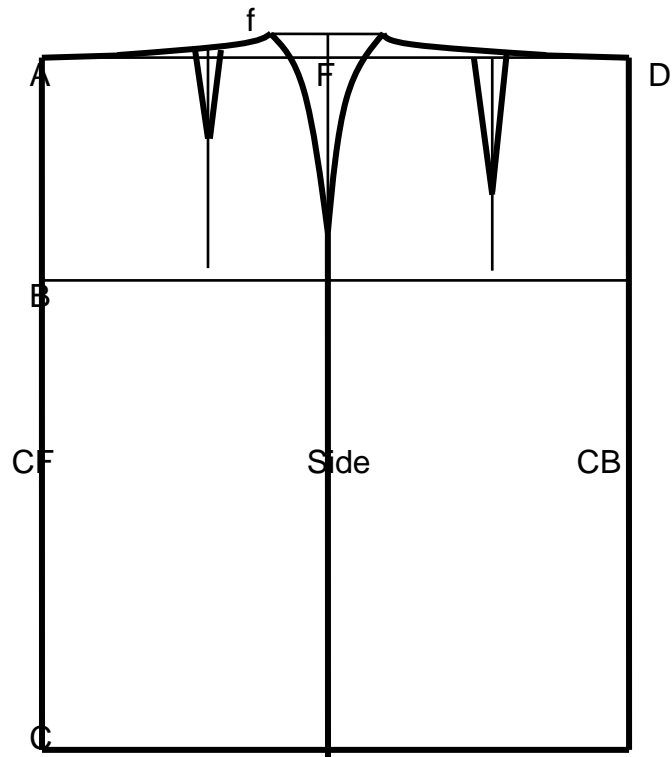


Fig. 2 Basic skirt construction Step 2

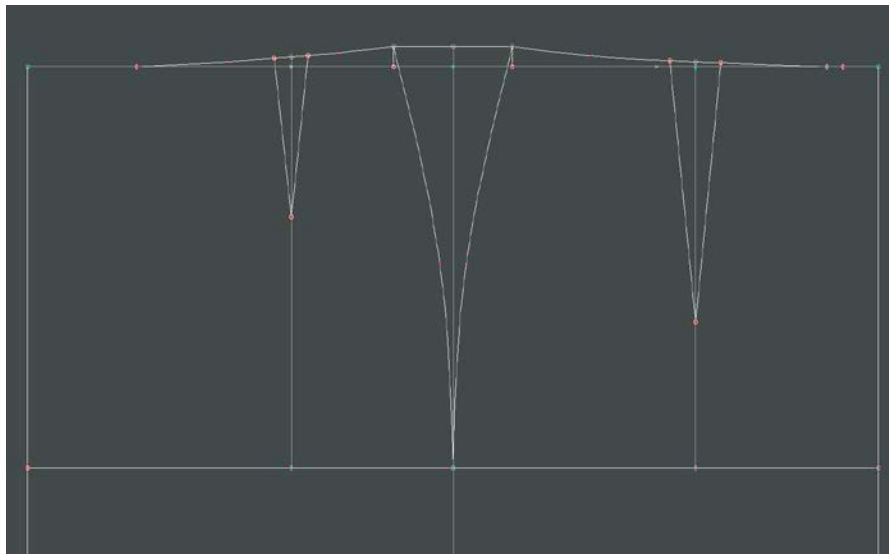


Fig. 3 Basic skirt construction Step 2, in detail

STEP 3



Finish your pattern by tracing from the block.

Fig. 4 Basic skirt step 3, traced pattern.

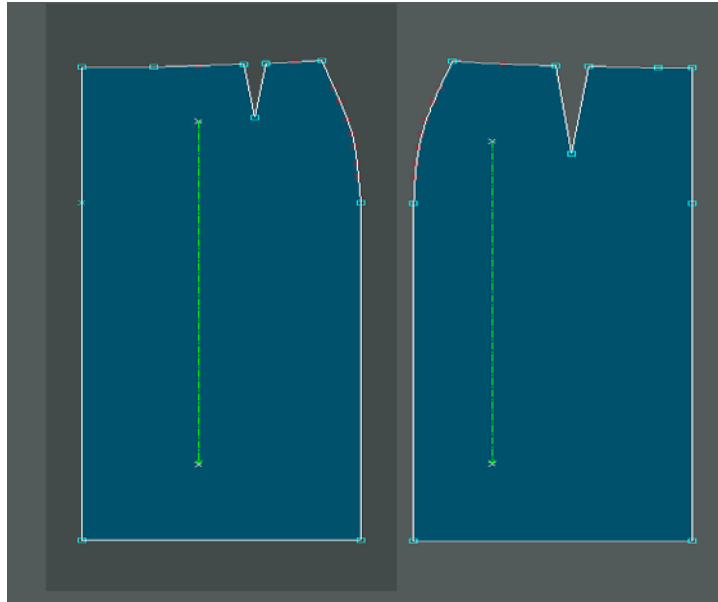
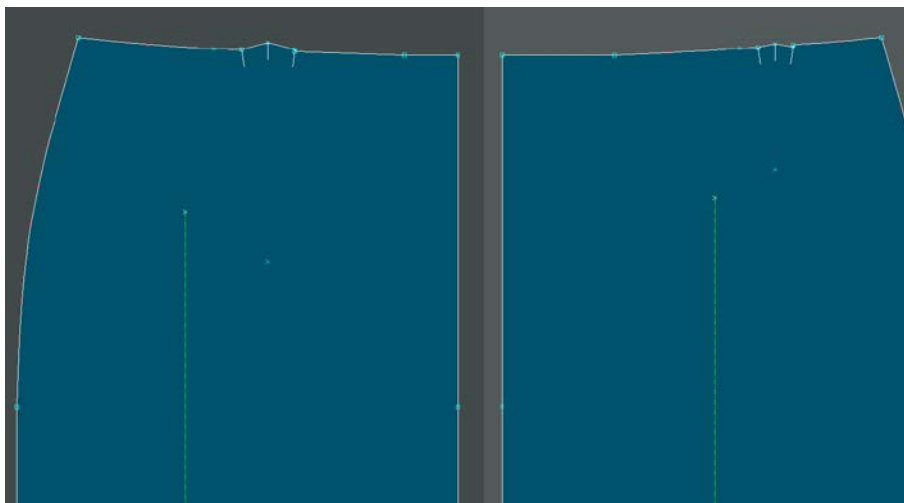


Fig. 5 basic skirt step 3, production dart hat, notches and marks



PRECAUTIONS:

- Take care on taking body measurements and



analysis of help measurements since ones your measurement is wrong, you can NOT find the correct pattern for the specific size.

- Use appropriate drawing instruments when you are making your pattern.

**QUALITY
CRITERIA:**

- The measurements on your pattern should confirm with your analyzed measurements.
 - The pattern should look like accurate, neat, and complete.
3. Necessary information and symbols should be written on each piece of pattern.

Revision: 0	Document Title: Lap Test for operation 1	basic skirt/Practical Demonstration/
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Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Time started: _____ **Time finished:** _____

Instructions: you are required to perform the following request your teacher



LAP TEST: basic skirt/Practical Demonstration/

Instruction: Give necessary templates, workshop, tools and materials you are required to perform pattern making for women's based on small size within 1 hour:-

TASK 1. Take small size body measurement.

TASK 2. Draft pattern

TASK 3. Give seam allowance and Cut pattern properly

TASK 4. Apply quality inspection



Reference:-

- 1) Complete Guide to Sewing; THE READER'S DIGEST ASSOCIATION LIMITED; 1987.
- 2) WORKING DRAFT WD 8896: 2005 Measurements for Men's Manila Shirts; First edition 2005: xx-xx; QSAE.
- 3) WORKING DRAFT WD 8910: 2005 Measurements for Men's Trousers; First edition 2005: xx-xx; QSAE.
- 4) Metric pattern cutting by Winifred A GSC Third Edition.