



# **INTERMEDIATE APPARE PRODUCTION NTQF LEVEL II**

## **Learning guide #25**

**Unit of Competence: Interpret Pattern and Applying  
Pattern Information**

**Module Title: Interpreting Pattern and Applying  
Pattern Information**

**LG Code: IND IAP2M07 LO2-LG25**

**TTLM Code: IND IAP2TTLM 07 09 19**

**LO2: Interpret patterns**



<b>Instruction Sheet</b>	<b>Learning Guide 25</b>
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**This learning guide is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics –**

- Pattern chart
- Pattern markings
- Garment style features
- Interpreting garment requirement
- Pattern information And specifications

**This assessed 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 –**

- . identify and check Pattern pieces against pattern chart
- identify and interpret Pattern markings using manual tools or CAD system
- identify Garment style features
- interpret and clarify Garment requirements where necessary
- interpret Pattern information and specifications

Develop communication and work schedule with fit model for measurement taking, fittings and presentation of garments.



### **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” and “Information Sheets 4”. Try to understand what are being discussed. Ask your teacher for assistance if you have a hard time understanding them.
4. Accomplish the “Self-check 1” “Self-check 2” “Self-check 3” and “Self-check 4”
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” and “Self-check 4”
6. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation you can proceed to operation sheet and try to understand the procedure discussed Learning Guide #26
7. Accomplish the Lab test and proceed to Learning Guide #26

However, if your rating is unsatisfactory, see your teacher for further instructions or go back to Learning Activity.



## Information Sheet-1

### Identifying and checking pattern pieces against pattern chart

#### 1.1 Identification of Pattern pieces

Every trainee should identify the different pattern pieces of any style. The following are the different pieces of basic garments.

##### 1.1.1 Details of pattern pieces

A. **Blouse:** Front panel, back panel, collar, sleeve, cuff, etc.

Front pattern differ from Back pattern in the following condition

- Neck of front panel of blouse is deeper than that of the back panel
- Arm hole of front panel of blouse is deeper than that of the back panel

B. **Trouser:** Front panel, back panel, waist band, fly, pocket, belt loop etc.

C. **Skirt:** Front panel, back panel and waist band.

1.1.2 **Style detail:** Style is expressing yourself through what you wear. Licensed from I Stock Photo. noun. Style is defined as a particular of doing or saying something, or refers to a unique form of clothing or way of arranging your appearance. An example of style is the method by which you learn.

##### 1.1.3 Fabric swatches

Before even ordering, some companies will send you fabric swatches free of charge to ensure you love the shade and feel of the fabric before.



#### **1.1.4 Trade drawing**

#### **1.1.5 Special pattern information**

Trainees should interpret pattern information's written and marked on each pattern pieces to simplify the cutting and sewing processes.

- ❖ Style/ Item
- ❖ The name of each pattern piece
- ❖ The number of pieces to be cut
- ❖ Style no.
- ❖ Size
- ❖ On fold
- ❖ Grain line
- ❖ Notch
- ❖ Drill mark/punch hole
- ❖ CB or CF
- ❖ Seam allowance



<b>Self check -1</b>	<b>Written Test</b>
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**Directions: Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page**

1. Write the function of pattern information.(2 Point)
2. What is pattern information(2 Point)
3. List blouse pattern pieces (2 Point)
4. List trouser pattern pieces(2 Point)
5. What is fabric swatch(2 Point)

**Note: Satisfactory rating – 5 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 5 points**

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

**Answer Sheet**

Score = \_\_\_\_\_

Rating: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Information Sheet-2

## Interpreting pattern markings using manual tools or cad system

### 2.1 Pattern markings using manual tools or cad system

- 2.2.1 Notches
- 2.2.2 Grain line
- 2.2.3 Seam lines
- 2.2.4 Drill holes
- 2.2.5 Darts
- 2.2.6 Style number
- 2.2.7 Size
- 2.2.8 Cutting instructions
- 2.2.9 Seam allowance
- 2.2.10 Cutting line
- 2.2.11 Stitching line
- 2.2.12 Use of CAD system

#### 2.1.1 NOTCHES

In the Industry, notches are used as a form of communication between the pattern maker,

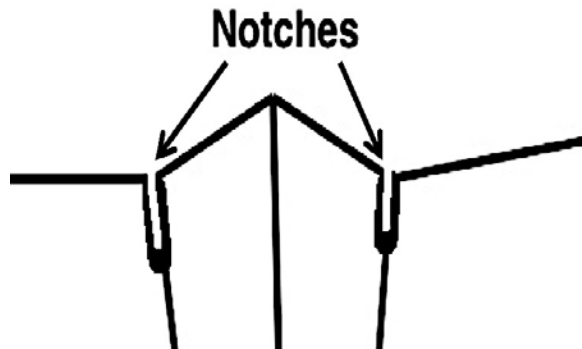
cutter and sewing machinist and are created by making small indents on the outside edges of the seam allowance on the pattern, which are then transferred onto the cut fabric pieces of the garment so that they can be sewn together correctly.

**BUT** this is also the best way for any seamstress to transfer the information from commercial patterns to the cut pattern pieces. See lesson **ESS. 005 TRANSFERRING MARKINGS**

The notches when transferred or marked correctly will ensure that the two-pattern piece to be sewn together will match up. This is done by making very small nicks in the fabric, only about **2-3mm in length**. This is enough of an indication to easily tell where the



fabric pattern pieces Needs to line up, and how much seam allowance has been allowed by the pattern maker.



**2.1.2 Grain line:** When you place a **pattern** on the fabric, you align the **pattern's grain line** with the fabric's lengthwise **grain**. Unless otherwise noted, **grain** or **grain line** generally refers to the length wise **grain**. True Bias is an invisible **line** that's at a 45 degree angle to the crosswise and lengthwise **grain**.





**2.1.3 Seam line:** The stitching **line** along the **seam** is called the **seam line**. The **seam** allowance (SA) is the space between the fabric edge and the **seam line**.

**2.1.4 DRILL HOLES:** are internal marks used in industry; they are placed on

The body of the cut pattern, and are used for aligning and positioning Pockets, overlays, trim, buttons, and buttonholes.

**2.1.5 Darts:** Darts are folds (tucks coming to a point) and sewn into fabric to take in ease and provide shape to a **garment**, especially for a woman's bust. They are used frequently in all sorts of **clothing** to tailor the **garment** to the wearer's shape, or to make an innovative shape in the **garment**.

#### **Adding a dart, the easy way**

1. Steps 1 – Measure down from the HPS (high point of shoulder) and mark the bust point.
2. Step 2 – Continue line through to the bottom of the pattern (waist), again staying parallel to the grain line or CF.
3. Step 3 – Decide how wide you want your dart to be. ...
4. Step 4 – Draw in the dart legs.

**2.1.6 Style Numbers:** When You Start a New *Clothing* Line. When designing a *clothing* line, one needs to assign *style numbers* to each design. *Style numbers* help you and everyone in your supply chain keep track of your designs.

**2.1.7 Size:** *most* current patterns are multi-sized, which allows you to choose the appropriate size for that portion of your body and blend between sizes. These are the body measurements the pattern company used to design the garment— not what the garment will measure when you are finished sewin



- 2.1.8 **Fabric Cutting Process:** 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

- 2.1.9 **Seam allowance:** (sometimes called inlays) is the area between the fabric edge and the stitching line on two (or more) pieces of material being sewn together. **Seam allowances** can range from  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch (6.4 mm) wide to as much as several inches.
- 2.1.10 **Cutting in line:** also known as **line**/queue jumping, butting, barging, budding, skipping, breaking, shorting, pushing in, or cut sies, is the act of entering a queue or **line** at any position other than the end.
- 2.1.11 **Stitching line:** A seam allowance is the area between the edge of fabric and the stitching line on two (or more) pieces of material being stitched together. A seam ripper is a small tool used for unpicking or cutting stitches
- 2.1.12 **Computer-aided design (CAD)** In order to meet the demands for the market, a computer-aided design (CAD) system gives opportunity for mass customization in fashion. The system enables to create more styles, random changes, make new design, dimension of collection, pattern generation, graded size pattern, marker creation and fabric cutting.



<b>Self check -2</b>	<b>Written Test</b>
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**Directions: Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page**

1. What is seam allowance?(2 points)
2. What is *Style Numbers*? (2 points)
3. What is Fabric Cutting Process? (2 points)
4. What is Darts? (2 points)
5. What is NOTCHES? (2 points)
6. What is Grain line? (2 points)
7. What is Seem line? (2 points)
8. What is cutting in line? (2 points)

**Note: Satisfactory rating – 8 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 8 points**

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

**Answer Sheet**

Score = _____
Rating: _____

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



<b>Information Sheet-3</b>	<b>Identify garment style features</b>
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### 3.1 garment style features

**Garment type:** Trouser Skirt:

#### **Blouse:**

3.1.1 **Collar:** In clothing, a collar is the part of a shirt, dress, coat or blouse that fastens around or frames the neck. A collar may be permanently attached to the main body of the garment (e.g. by stitching) or detachable.

3.1.2 **Sleeves:** There are three basic types of sleeves - set in, kimono, and raglan.

3.1.3 **Yoke:** yoke is a shaped pattern piece which forms part of a garment, usually fitting around the neck and shoulders, or around the hips to provide support for looser parts of the garment, such as a gathered skirt or the body of a shirt..

3.1.4 **Sides: side seam. Noun. (plural side seams) A seam running along the side (of a garment, a cigarette, etc.).**

How to sew a flat seam

Step 1: Pin the fabric of the seam together, wrong sides facing.

Step 2: Sew the seam with the wrong sides facing at the project's allotted seam allowance. ...

Step 3: Press the seam open on both sides of the fabric. ...

Step 4: Trim one side of the seam allowance down to 1/4

3.1.5 **Openings:**

3.1.6 **Neckline:**

- ✓ Crew Neckline. It is a round neckline which sits close to the neck, typically seen in t-shirts.



- ✓ Jewel Neckline. A slightly lower round neckline, this is a very most common neckline seen in dresses, tops
- ✓ U neckline
- ✓ Square Neckline.
- ✓ V neckline.
- ✓ Boat Neckline / Bateau.
- ✓ Scoop neckline.
- ✓ Collared neckline.

**3.1.7 Buttons:** Some buttons were carved into geometric shapes and had holes pierced into them so that they could be attached to clothing with thread. Ian McNeil (1990) holds that: "The button, in fact, was originally used more as an ornament than as a fastening, the earliest known being found at Mohenjo-daro in the Indus Valley



**3.1.8 Seams:** In sewing, a seam is the join where two or more layers of fabric, leather, or other materials are held together with stitches. ... 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)

**3.1.9 Zips:** Zippers let you put on warmer clothing quickly, something that's important for people working in extreme conditions. Zippers are also important for people with certain disabilities because buttons can be frustrating if you have problems with your hands or arms.



**3.1.10 Gathers:** Gathering is a sewing technique for shortening the length of a strip of fabric so that the longer piece can be attached to a shorter piece. Now, a quick and easy way to make a gather is to use a wide zigzag stitch with a sewing machine.

**3.1.11 Pleats:** A pleat (older plait) is a type of fold formed by doubling fabric back upon itself and securing it in place. It is commonly used in clothing and upholstery to gather a wide piece of fabric to a narrower circumference.

The most common types of pleats

- ✓ Accordion pleat.
- ✓ Box pleat.
- ✓ Inverted pleat.
- ✓ Kick pleat.

**3.1.12 Tucks:** In sewing, a tuck is a fold or pleat in fabric that is sewn in place. Small tucks, especially multiple parallel tucks, may be used to decorate clothing or household linens. When the tucks are very narrow, they are called pin tucks or Pin-tucking.



<b>Self check -3</b>	<b>Written Test</b>
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**Directions: Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page**

1. Write the function of Buttons.(3 point)
2. What is Sleeves? (3 point)
3. What is Collar? (3 point)

**Note: Satisfactory rating – 3 points                      Unsatisfactory - below 3 points**

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

**Answer Sheet**

Score = _____ Rating: _____
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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

4 . \_\_\_\_\_

5 . \_\_\_\_\_



## Information Sheet-4

## Interpreting pattern information and specifications

### 4.1 Interpreting pattern information and specifications

Complete pattern information include

- ❖ Style/ Item
- ❖ The name of each pattern piece
- ❖ The number of pieces to be cut
- ❖ Style no.
- ❖ Size
- ❖ On fold
- ❖ Grain line
- ❖ Notch
- ❖ Drill mark/punch hole
- ❖ CB or CF
- ❖ Seam allowance
- ❖ Construction lines

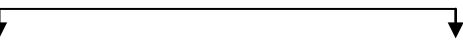
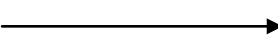
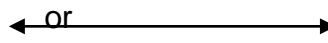
Trainees should interpret pattern information's written and marked on each pattern pieces to simplify the cutting and sewing processes.

The following are common pattern information's written on each patter for production purpose:

- ❖ Style/ Item e.g. Blouse





- ❖ The name of each pattern piece e.g. Front panel
- ❖ The number of pieces to be cut e.g. cut 2X
- ❖ Style no. e.g. BL 001-2004
- ❖ Size e.g. 36
- ❖ Fold line e.g. 
- ❖ Grain line e.g.  or 
- ❖ Notch e.g. V- or U- mark on the edge of the pattern to show like seam and hem allowance, dart legs, for fitting of long seam etc.
- ❖ Drill mark/punch hole e.g. to show pocket position, dart endings, button hole position, etc
- ❖ CB or CF
  - ✓ A pattern with complete pattern markings
  - ✓ A pattern with complete pattern markings and information

**Specifications:** Garment specification sheet is a technical document that contains the construction details of the product, a technical diagram/ sketch of the garment, measurements of the product. At each stage of sample approval, buyer adds comments of the specification sheet



<b>Self check -4</b>	<b><i>Written Test</i></b>
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**Directions: Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page**

1. Write Complete pattern information include **(3points)**
2. What is Specifications?(**3points**)

**Note: Satisfactory rating – 3 points                      Unsatisfactory - below 3 points**

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

**Answer Sheet**

Score = _____
Rating: _____

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_



## Reference:-

- 1) Complete Guide to Sewing; THE READER'S DIGEST ASSOCIATION LIMITED; 1987.
- 2) EOS Level II; UOC 5; Version 2011 G.C.
- 3) Untitled hand outs.