



Basic apparel production Level I

Learning Guide 24

**Unit of Competence: Prepare Basic Pattern for
Apparels**

**Module Title: Preparing Basic Pattern for
Apparels**

LG Code: IND BAP 1 M07 LO-01 LG-24

TTLM Code: IND BAP1 TTLM 09 19 v1

LO3. Complete work



Instruction Sheet	Learning Guide # 24
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This learning guide is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics

- Labeling all pattern pieces
 - Completing and attaching specification sheets
 - Directing final patterns
 - Filing and storing finished pattern
- 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
- Label All pattern pieces, including grain lines, notches, pattern information and cutting instructions
 - complete and attach Specification sheets to pattern for filing or storage
 - Direct Final patterns to next production process.
 - Finished pattern are filed and stored if required

Learning Activities

1. Read the specific objectives of this Learning Guide.
2. Follow the instruction describe.
3. Read the information, and try to understand what are being discussed. Ask your teachers for assistance if the content is hard.
4. Accomplish the “Self-check 1” in page 6. Request the answer from your teacher.
5. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation proceed to operation sheet 1. However if your rating is see your teacher for further instruction or go back to learning activity#1.



6. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation proceed to “Information Sheet 2”. However, if your rating is unsatisfactory, go back to Learning Activity #2.
7. Practice the operation sheet .
8. Submit your operation sheet. This will form part of your training portfolio.
9. Accomplish the “Self-check 2” in page 4. Again you can request the key answer from your teacher or you can request your teacher to check it for you.
10. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation proceed to “Lap test 1 2,3,4,5,6,7”. If not go back to operation sheet 1,2,3,4,5,6,7.
11. Read the information written in the “Information Sheet 3”.



Information Sheet-1

Labeling all pattern pieces

1.1 What is labeling

Pattern information : all information on each pattern pieces including name of the pattern components, the final measurement which indicate the distance with arrow, the number of pattern cut ,grain line, cutting line seam allowance ,notches ,functional openings.

All pattern pieces are labeled, including **grain lines, notches, pattern information and cutting instructions.**

Grain line is a line drawn from end to end on each Pattern piece to indicate how the pattern should align with the lengthwise grain of the fabric

Notches/ Balance marks: Marks made on edges of pattern pieces that show

Pattern is finalized and checked to ensure accuracy, completeness and compliance to design specifications.

Final patterns are directed to next production process.

Checking of pattern pieces

Pattern pieces are checked for accuracy, including:-

- ❑ seam allowances
- ❑ ease allowances
- ❑ seam match
- ❑ hems and functional openings

A seam allowance is the area between the fabric edges and the line of stitches. Seam allowances can range from 0.5cm. Most patterns call for a specific seam allowance.

- ❖ In general, our patterns call for a 1/4” or 1/2” seam allowance. Commercial patterns for home sewers have seam allowances ranging from 1/4 to 5/8 inch (6.4 to 15.9 mm).



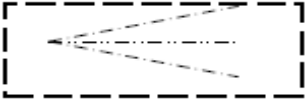


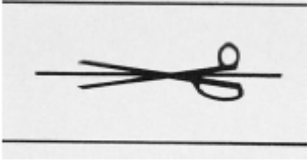


Labeling the Patterns

Label the following items in the pattern.

- ☞ **Center front (CF)** is a line placed in a fold of fabric indicating that the pattern edge has been placed exactly on the fold of the fabric that is on grain.
- ☞ **Fold line** ()—| refers to where the pattern is to be folded.
- ☞ **Notches** (◊) are V-shaped symbols along the cutting line.
- ☞ **Grain line** (↔) are arrowhead symbols with instructions for placing the pattern on grain.
- ☞ **Darts** () are indicated by two broken lines for stitching and a solid line at center for folding.
- ☞ **Button holes** ()—| are indicated by a solid line having a short line at right angles to one and when horizontal or at both ends when vertical.
- ☞ **Solid lines** ()— are used also to indicate center fold lines, some hemlines, placement for pocket and trimmings that go on the outside of the garment.
- ☞ **Name of pattern piece** refers to the parts of pattern
- ☞ **Name of person** refers to the customer/client



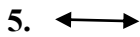
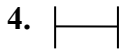
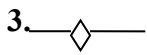
Pattern Symbol	Description	How to use
	Grainline - heavy solid line with arrows at each end	Place pattern piece on fabric with arrow parallel to selvage.
	Button and buttonhole placement - solid lines that indicate length of buttonhole	Mark position where it should be indicated
	Dart - broken line forming a "V" shape, usually at hipline , bust line	Mark, fold along center line and carefully match lines and dots. Stitch to a point.
	Seamline - long broken line, usually 5/8" (1.5 cm) inside cutting line.	Refer to specific seam allowances
	Hem - hem allowance is printed on the cutting line.	Turn hem up to the specified amount, adjusting as necessary.
	Cutting Line - heavy solid line along outer edge of pattern. May also designate a cut-off line for a certain view.	Cut exactly on this line when making the final pattern.



Self-check-1	Written Test
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Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

I. Write the name of each pattern symbols (5)



Note: Satisfactory rating –above 3 points Unsatisfactory – below 3 points

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



Information Sheet-2	Completing and attaching specification sheets
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2.1 What is specification sheet?

A garment specification sheet or spec sheet is a technical document that contains the construction details of the product, a technical diagram/ sketch of the garment, measurements of the product. Specification sheets are the blueprint of a product, sometimes referred to as the technical pack or tech pack, and should be as comprehensive as possible. It should be a complete package, covering all aspects of the product, including package and labeling. Core lines or styles derived from core lines need as much detail as possible; they are basics, the bread and butter lines, and they should be regularly reviewed, adding and amending information, where necessary, helping manufacturers to maintain or improve quality standards and also helping new suppliers to make correct samples with an accurate costing

How to make a specification sheet for garments?

Today manufacturing is truly international. Retailers place orders in many countries, and this needs to be reflected in the way we design and communicate product specifications, relying as much as possible on illustration rather than text, because much can be lost in translation.

The spec sheet or tech pack can be a complex document with many interrelating parts, and sometimes, at the start of building a range, not all the information will be available. The spec sheet is first initiated when the buyer allocates a reference number, confirms the supplier style, colors, sizes, and fabric details. It is then usually the quality controller's job to be a nuisance and chase (remind) whoever necessary for any missing information to complete the picture.



A garment spec sheet can originate from several sources; the following are some of the most common:

Buyer or designer discussing new ranges directly with the factories and arranging for approval samples to be sent at the head office. (The buyer may give samples bought in local stores to create specifications to take with on the buying trip or use the suppliers spec sheet for initial reference.)

If company has its own pattern and sample room, the initial Spec sheets will be created at the same time the samples are made.

Creating new variations from existing style specifications.

Using existing specification sheets that require updating.

When received initial samples from the supplier for evaluation, please ensure that the buyer has seen and approved each garment first. This will include trying the garments on a figure to ensure that they fit correct and amendments to the size chart and specification might be necessary at this stage.



Self-check-2	Written Test
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Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

I. Short answer

1 what is specification sheet? (3)

2 why we use specification sheet? (3)

Note: Satisfactory rating –above 3 points Unsatisfactory – below 3 points

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



Information Sheet-3	Directing final patterns
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Before we are going to the next process Pattern pieces are checked for accuracy, including:-

- ❑ seam allowances
- ❑ ease allowances
- ❑ seam match
- ❑ hems and functional openings

A seam allowance is the area between the fabric edges and the line of stitches. Seam allowances can range from 0.5cm. Most patterns call for a specific seam allowance.

The following activities should be done when you are ready to document your pattern for production purpose:

- Sizing system for pattern and base size are identified.
For example: the size of shirt shall be designed by numbers as follows: 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 or 44. The numbers corresponds to the neck girth in centimeters.
- Spread sheet of full range for selected sizing system is prepared with essential measurements.

Final patterns are directed to next production process.

- ❖ In general, our patterns call for a 1/4" or 1/2" seam allowance. Commercial patterns for home sewers have seam allowances ranging from 1/4 to 5/8 inch (6.4 to 15.9 mm).



Self-check-3	Written Test
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Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

I. Describe briefly the following questions

1 how to check final pattern? (3)

2 what is seam allowance ?(3)

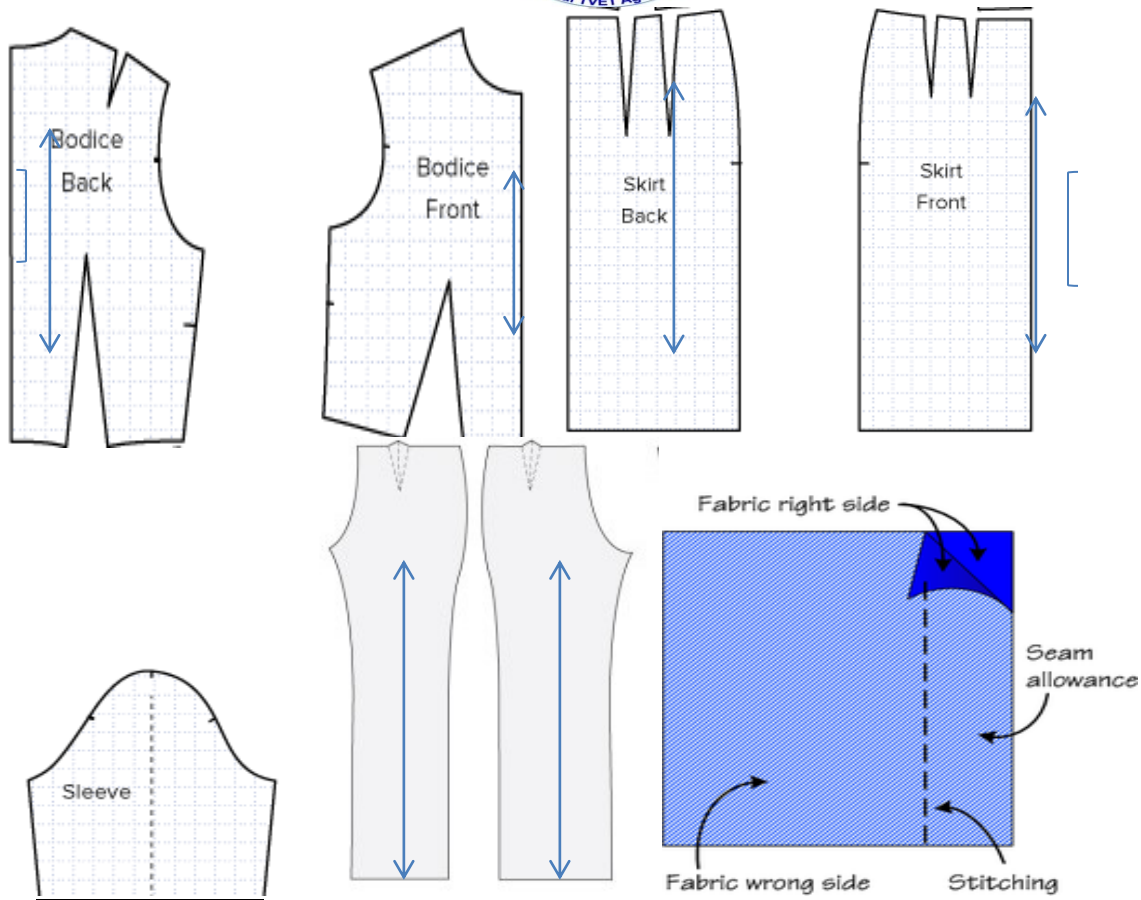
Note: Satisfactory rating –above 3 points Unsatisfactory – below 3 points

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



Information Sheet-4	Filing and storing finished pattern
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In garment industry pattern is the main thing which ones we produce we can use for a long period of time. Therefore we have to put it in a well organized place.



- ❖ **Ease allowances** the amount of room a garment allows the wearer beyond the measurements of their body. For example, if a man has a 40-inch chest measurement; a jacket with a 40-inch chest would be very tight and would constrict movement. An ease of 3 or 4 inches might be added to the pattern (making a 43-44 inch chest), or more to enhance comfort or style. Ease is not generally included in sizing measurements



Self-check-3	Written Test
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Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

| **II. Matching**

Choose the answer from Column B to column A (10)

A	B
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notches 2. Name of pattern Piece 3. Grain line 4. Darts 5. Buttonholes 6. Fold line 7. Name of person 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. refers to where the pattern is to be folded b. V-shaped symbols along the cutting line c. arrowhead symbols with instructions for placing the pattern on grain d. indicated by two broken lines for stitching and a solid line at center for folding e. Are indicated by a solid line having a short line at right angles to one and when horizontal or at both ends when vertical. f. refers to the parts of pattern g. refers to the customer/client

Note: Satisfactory rating –above 5 points Unsatisfactory – below 5 points

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



REFERENC

- 1) <https://www.techwalla.com>.
- 2) [https://fashion insiders.com](https://fashioninsiders.com).
- 3) <https://clothingindustry.blogspot.com>.
- 4) <https://clothingindustry.blogspot.com>.
- 5) <https://onlineclothingstudy.com>.