Instruction Sheet	Learning Guide #-1

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

1. Common references and specifications used on patterns
2. Identification and interpretation of pattern marking
3. Features of garment style
4. Clarification and interpretation of garment requirements
5. Verification and conformation of specifications
6. Application of correct interpretations of essential elements

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 –**

- Identify, Understand and Apply Common references and specifications used on patterns
- Identify and interpret Pattern markings
- Identify Garment style features
- Interpret and clarify Garment requirements where necessary
- Apply Correct interpretations of essential elements

Learning Instructions:

1. Read the specific objectives of this Learning Guide.
2. Follow the instructions described in number 3 to 7.
3. Read the information written in the “Information Sheet 1”, “Information Sheet 2”, “Information Sheet 3”, “Information Sheet 4”, “Information Sheet 5” and “Information Sheet 6”. Try to understand what are being discussed. Ask your teacher for assistance if you have hard time understanding them.
4. Accomplish the “Self-Check 1” in pages 27-28.
5. Ask your teacher to evaluate your work.

6. Do the “LAP Test” (if you are ready). Request your teacher to evaluate your performance and outputs. Your teacher will give you feedback and the evaluation will be either satisfactory or unsatisfactory. If unsatisfactory, your teacher shall advice you on additional work. But if satisfactory you can proceed to next Learning Guide..

Information Sheet-1	Common references and specifications used on patterns

2.1.1 Material Type

Materials selection refers to choosing materials for garments, including materials and accessories. After having a basic designing idea, the designers should consider the materials selection because materials explain the character and style of garment. A good pattern maker must be aware of different types of finished leathers and their suitability in making different types of leather garments. There are many kinds of materials involved in making the leather garments, which has changed with each passing day. Materials are reflected fully by the exploitation of materials, the change of garment construction, the fashion color of new style, graphic pattern, and others. Different materials and decoration give a different style. The suitable material plays a crucial role in the garment pattern-design. If the designer attempts to integrate the material, the style and the color, and get great originality, they have to consider the interrelationship among those factors and understand the whole production process of garments.

Separate patterns are made for Leather cutting, Lining cutting, wadding cutting and reinforcement cutting. Each pattern should contain the detail of the material on which the pattern is used. Leathers used for garment include sheep nappa, goat nappa, cow nappa, goat suede etc. Lining used in leather garments is polyester, silk etc.

2.1.1 Material quantity

Material quantity refers to number of times the particular material is cut using the pattern. For example in a leather cutting pattern (say front yoke) the quantity is mentioned as “cut 2”. This means the pattern has to be used for cutting two pieces of leather, one by placing the pattern normally and the other by turning back the pattern. This is done to keep the balance of right and

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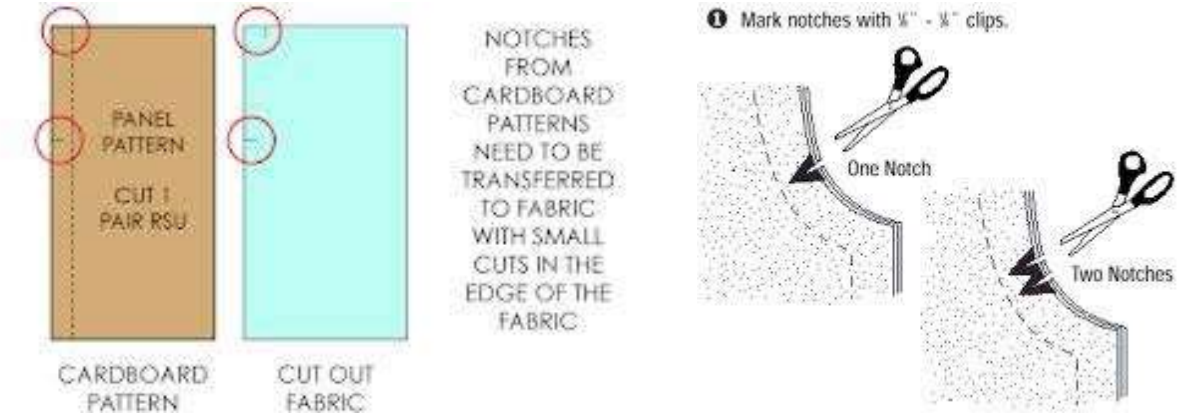
leather, one by placing the pattern normally and the other by turning back the pattern. This is done to keep the balance of right and left in any garment. The material quantity mentioned in the pattern should be strictly followed to maintain the correct cut pieces in each bundle. This also eliminates the delay in the production process for want of any single piece. In lining cutting sometimes the cutting happens with many layers of material. In such cases it is advisable to make markers or lay marking to maintain the exact quantity required. In lining cutting and fusing cutting lay marking is possible because the material comes is a regular shape but in case of leather it is difficult to place the patterns because of the non-uniform shape as well as presence of defects

2.1.2 Notches

Notches are marks placed on the edges of patterns so as to enable easy assembly of cut pieces. The notches are also used to identify different pattern pieces from other similar patterns. Different types of notches such as slit notch, V notch, T notch etc. are used in garment pattern making

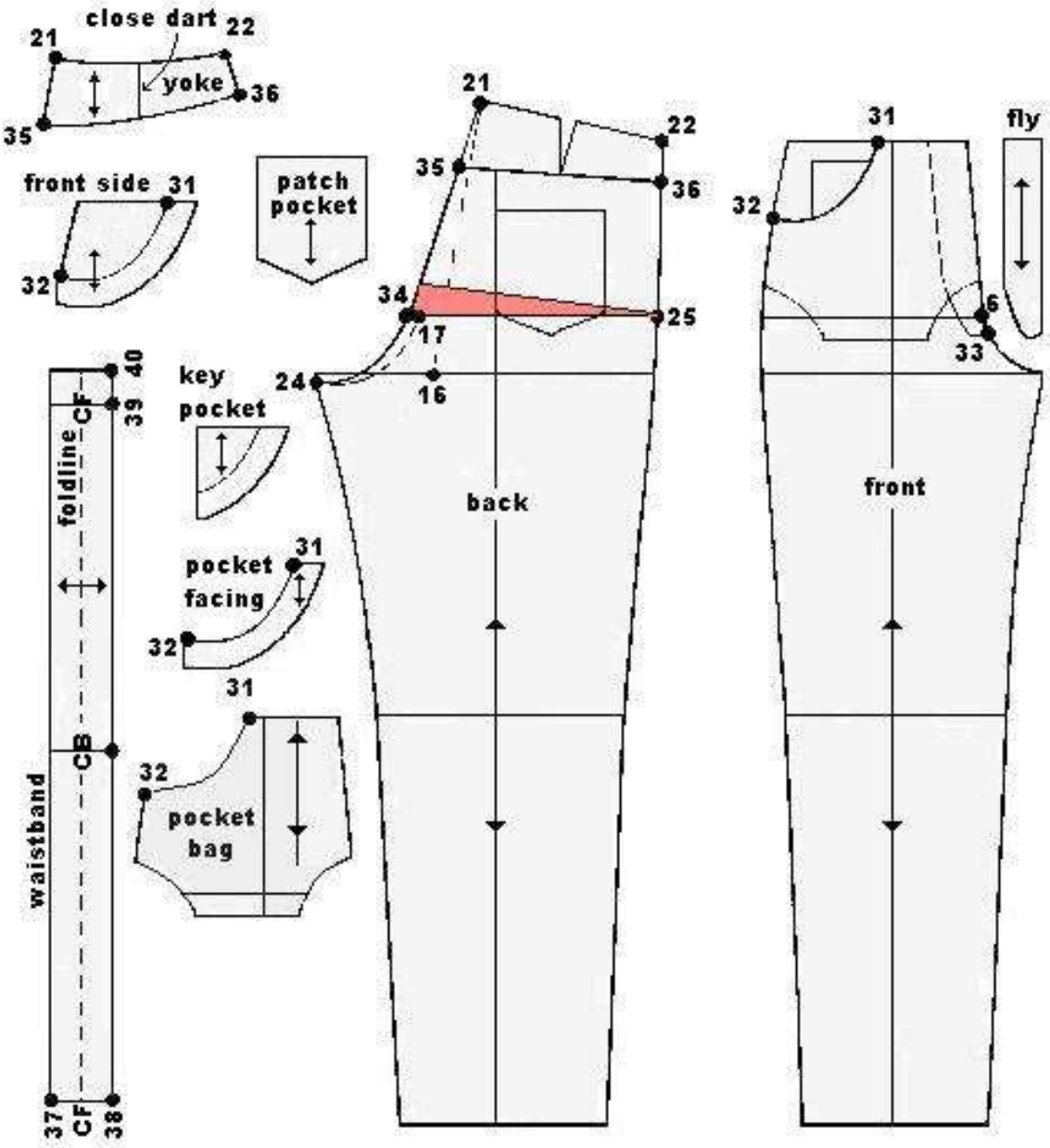


2.1.3 Button markings

Button markings are made in patterns where ever the buttons has to be provided. The size of the button marking depends on the size and type of the buttons used.

2.1.4 Pocket marks

According to the type of pockets the markings are made on the patterns. For Patch pocket the outline of the pocket is drawn on the pattern or marked using drill holes. For inside pocket the mouth of the pocket is marked with drill holes and inside portion is shown in dotted lines.


close dart
21
22
yoke
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36
front side
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patch pocket
21
22
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36
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16
back
31
fly
32
6
33
front
key pocket
40
39
CF
foldline
CB
waistband
37
CF
38
pocket facing
31
32
31
32
pocket bag

Self check -1	Written test

Answer the following questions with appropriate answer

1. Explain material quantity and material type?(3 pts)
2. What are notches and their use of?(3pts)
3. Explain buttons markings? (3pts)
4. Define pocket and their use? (3pts)

Note: Satisfactory rating = 15 points and above Unsatisfactory rating = below 15 points

You can ask you teacher to correct your work.

FTVETA

Answer Sheet

Score = _____

Rating: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Test I. Short Answer Questions

1. _____

_____

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_____

2. _____

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3. _____

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4. _____

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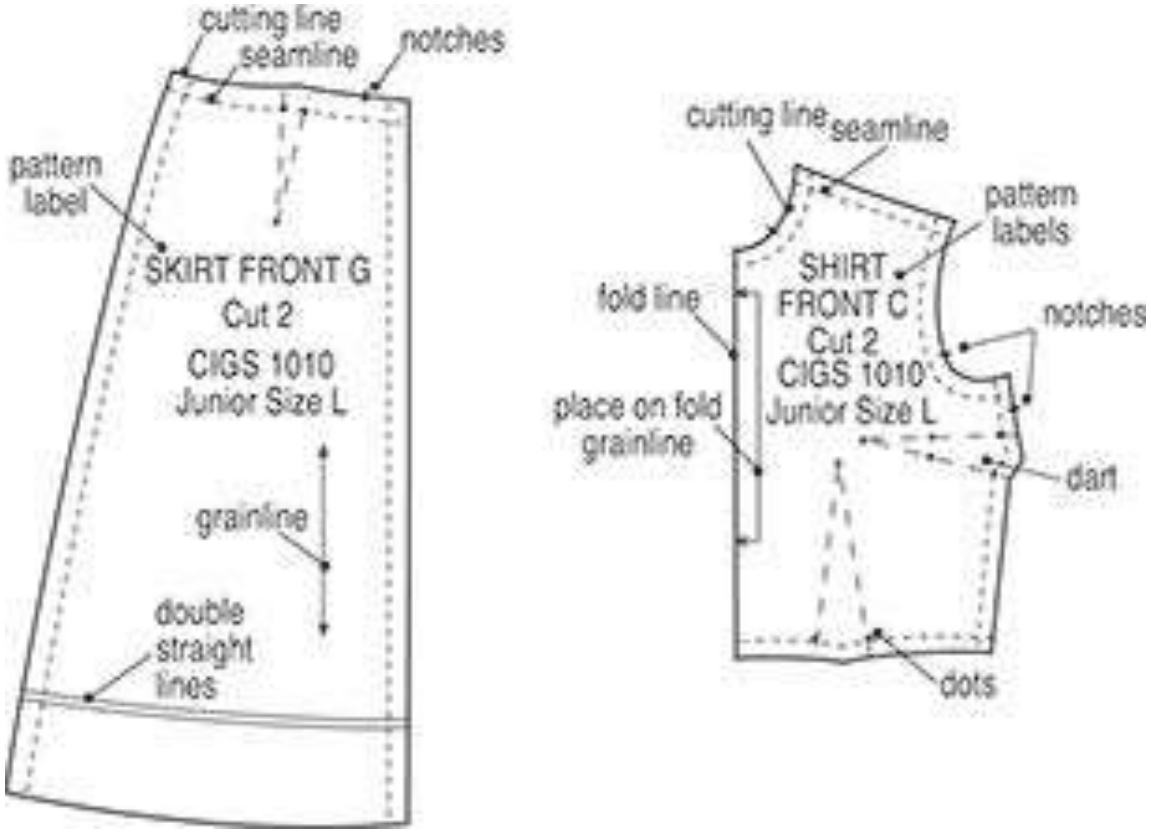
Information Sheet-2	Identification and interpretation of pattern marking

The pattern maker must have the essential knowledge in elementary mathematics, measurements and use of geometrical instruments for drawing geometrical shapes viz. square, rectangle, circle, etc. and other odd shapes.

The pattern maker must give in each pattern the following details, which would help in the process of pattern making. 1) Notches 2) Grain line 3) Cutting line 4) Seam lines 5) Drill holes 6) Darts 7) Pleats 8) Cutting instructions 9) Style number 10) Size



2.1.1 Notches

Whether single or in groups of two or three, these slits or triangles both indicate matching points and help differentiate between seam lines. For example, a skirt back often has a triple notch along the center back seam line and a double notch at the side seams, eliminating confusion that might result in sewing the center back seam line to

the side of a skirt front. Notches are used to line up two or more pieces of the leather/materials that you will be joining together.

2.1.2 Grain line:

This marking is not transferred to the leather/fabric, but it's essential for placing the pattern piece correctly on the leather/fabric. The grain line will be either a straight arrow that should be placed parallel to the lengthwise grain or a bent arrow indicating that one side of the pattern should be placed on a fabric fold. Occasionally, the grain line will be marked to indicate that you should place it on the crosswise or bias grain instead.

2.1.3 Seam lines

On single-size patterns, the seam line is indicated by a dashed line. On multi size patterns, seam lines are not shown or, in some cases, only the seam line for the smallest size is marked.

2.1.4 Drill holes

Drill holes, shown as a circle enclosing a +, are like dots and may be used to mark locations within a pattern piece (for example, a patch pocket location).

2.1.5 Darts

These fitting features are shown as long, narrow triangles extending into the garment body. The dart center is sometimes indicated by a solid line; the dart "legs" are dashed. The dart point and seam line intersections are often marked with dots.

2.1.6 Cutting instructions style number, Size

Production patterns are printed with a universal system of symbols and lines designed to help you put the pattern pieces together quickly, easily and successfully. Every marking is there for a specific reason. Learning what they mean will make your cutting and sewing go more accurately. Not every marking is on every pattern because some are specific to a certain style or construction technique. Layout and cutting markings don't need to be transferred to the fabric. Construction markings, on the other hand, are

very helpful during the sewing process and transferring them to the fabric is a good idea.

Every pattern piece has the following information printed in the center. Each piece is numbered and the number indicates the order in which the pieces are sewn together.

i. Name of the garment and reference number. (Style name and number)
ii. Size of the garment (small, medium, Large etc.
iii. Name of the parts (front, back, sleeve, yoke, collar etc.)
iv. Details of the raw materials (leather, lining, reinforcement, etc.)
v. Number of components to be cut.
vi. Pattern number
vii. Marks or slots for fixing fittings and zips.
viii. Stitching width and stitches per inch or length of stitch in mm.

2.1.7 Seam allowance

Seam allowance (sometime 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 ¼ inch (6.4mm) wide to as much as several inches. Commercial patterns for home sewers have seam allowances ranging from ¼ to 5/8 inch (6.4 to 15.9mm).

2.1.8 Cutting line

On single-size patterns, this is a solid line; on multisite patterns, the cutting line for each size may be marked by a different type or color of line. Cutting lines are generally the edge of the production patterns.

2.1.9 Stitching line

The stitching line along the seam line is called the seam line.

2.1.10 Pleats and tucks:

Whether functional or decorative, these are marked with solid and dashed lines on the pattern pieces, sometimes in conjunction with arrows that show the folding direction. Consult the guide sheet for specific instructions on how to form the pleat or tuck.

❖ Identification of Pattern pieces

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

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.

Self check-2	**Written test**

Answer the following questions with the correct answer

1. What are pattern pieces and information's on it?(3pts)
2. What is cutting seam allowance?(3pts)
3. Explain Cutting line?(3pts)

Note: Satisfactory rating = 7points and above **Unsatisfactory rating = below 7 points**

You can ask you teacher to correct your work.

FTVETA

Answer Sheet

Score = _____

Rating: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Test I. Short Answer Questions

1. _____

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2. _____

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3. _____

Information Sheet-3	Features of garment style

2.1.1 Garment type

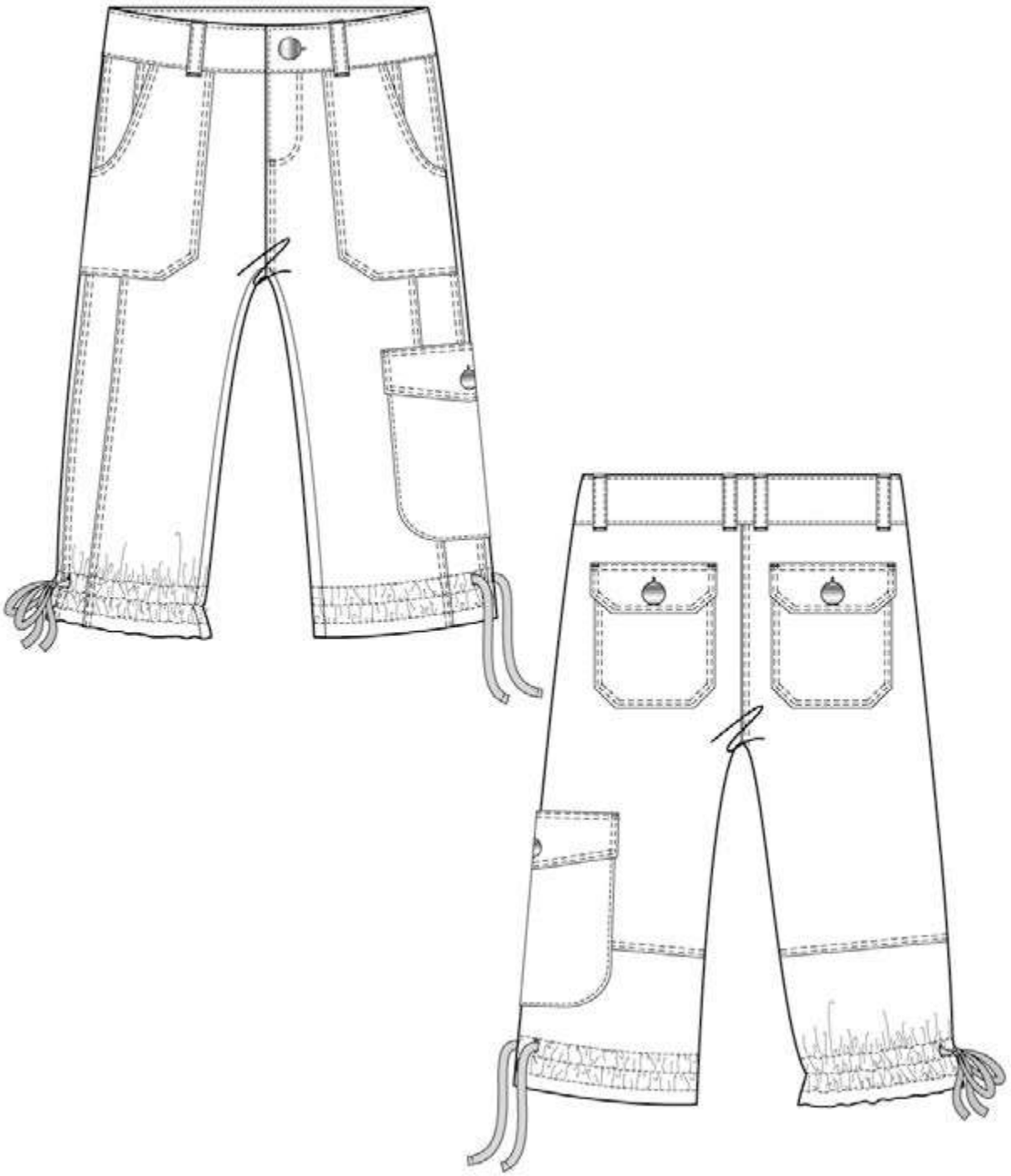
Different types of leather garment include jackets, coats, skirts, pants etc.

Pattern designing for each garment needs to be done according to the customer requirement. Initially for pattern making a working sketch or drawing is very important. The working sketches of different types of garments are given below.

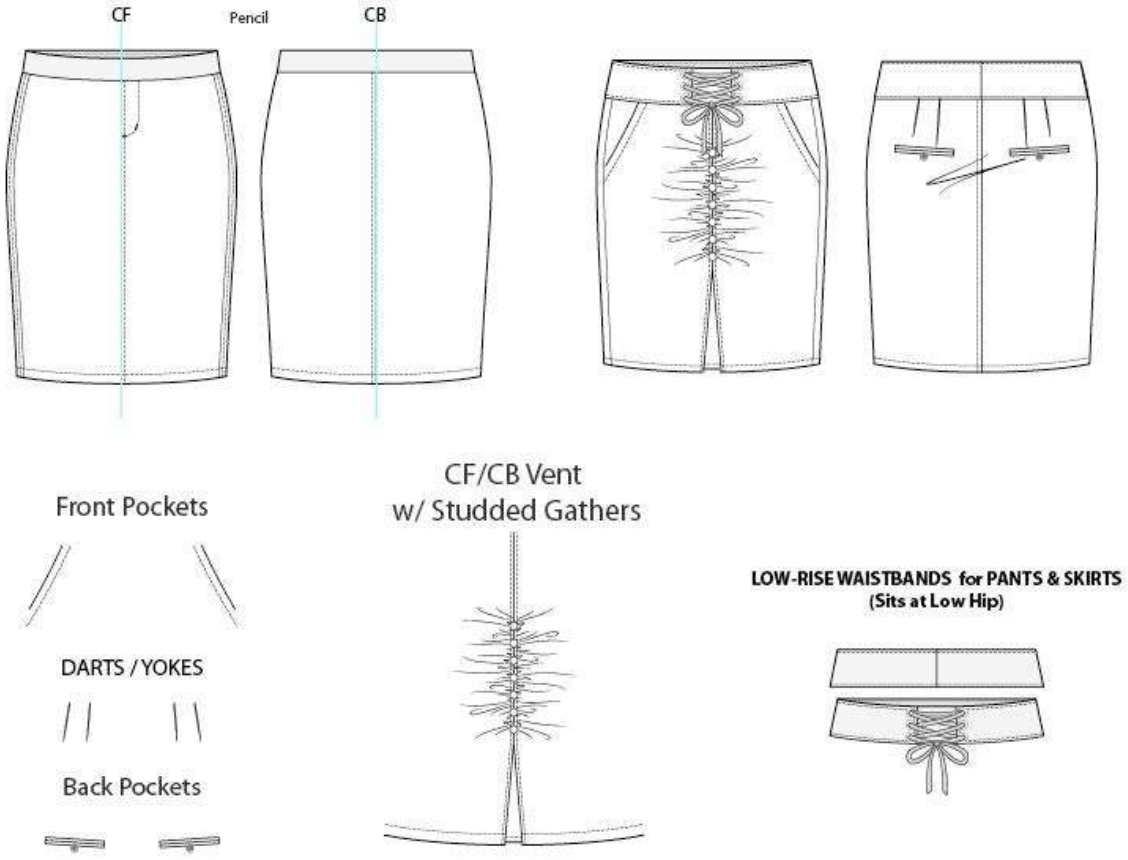
Jacket: front and back view

Coat: front and back view

Pant: front and back view

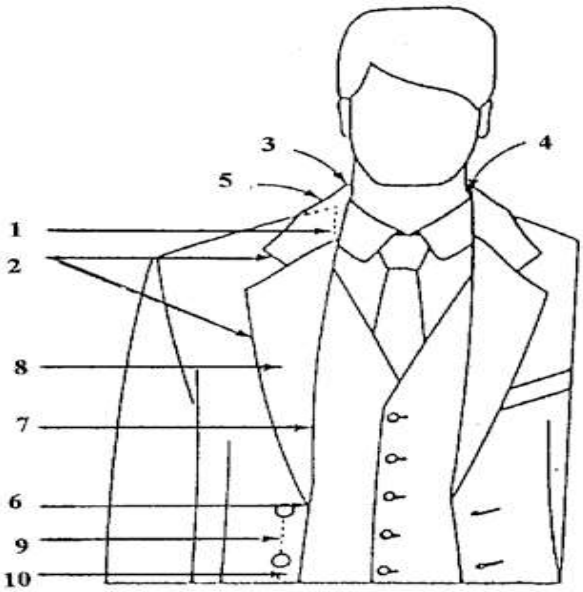


Skirt: front and back view



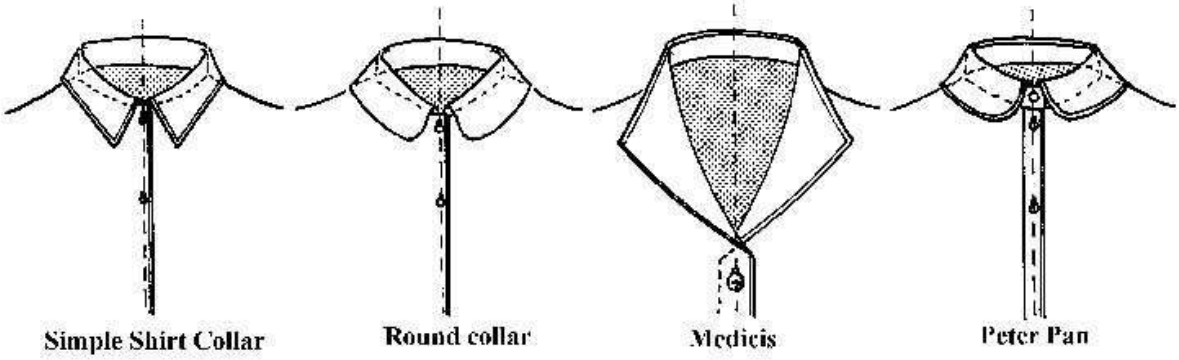
2.1.2 Collar

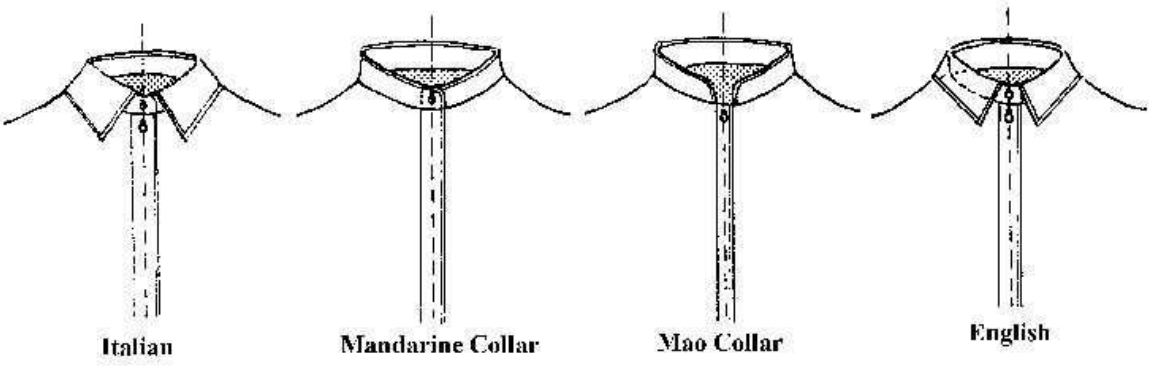
Collar: Terms used for collar construction

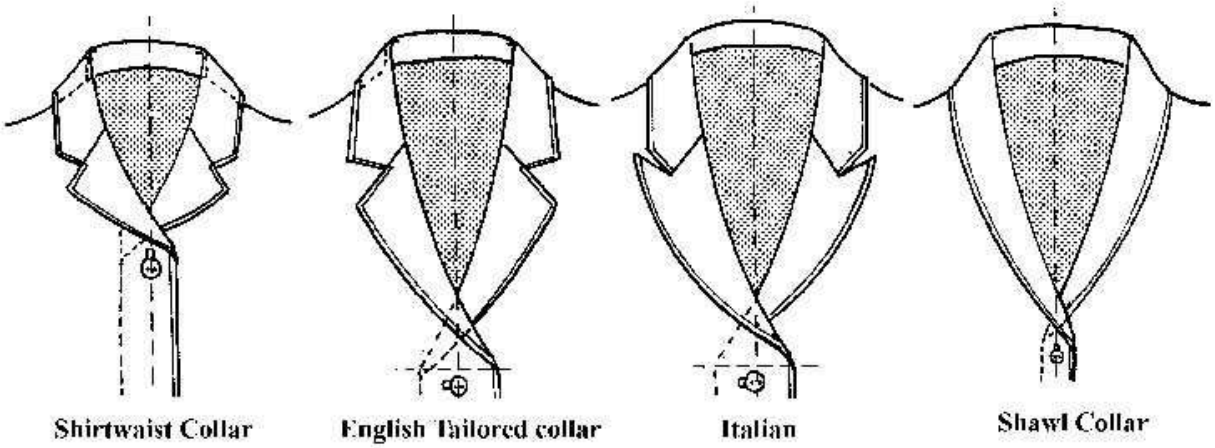


1)Neck Line 2) Style line 3) Roll line 4) Stand 5) Fall 6) Break point 7) Break line 8) Rever 9) Centre front line 10) Button stand

Different type of collars used in leather garments are given below







2.1.3 Sleeves

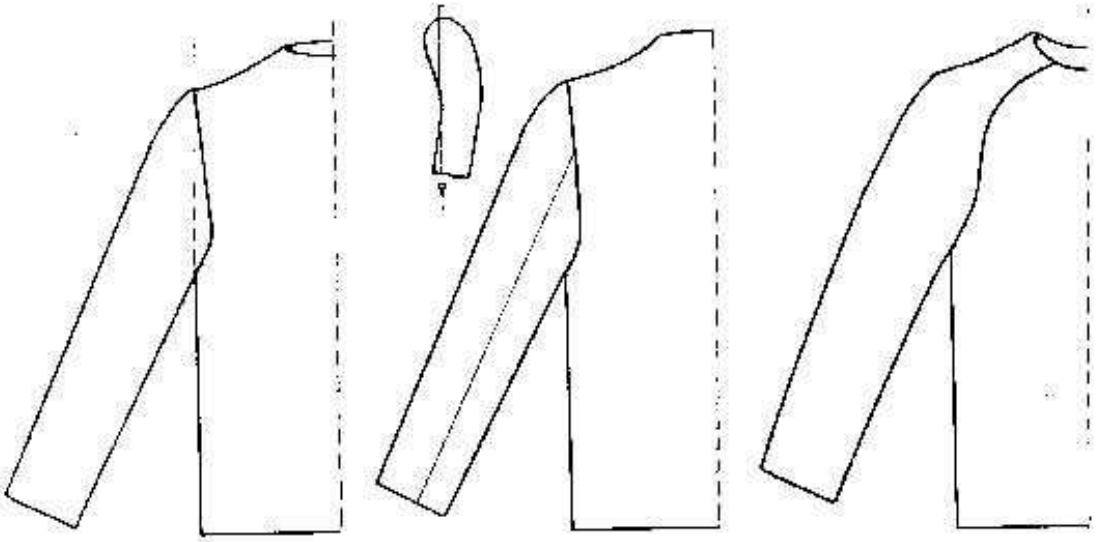
Garments are designed with a wide variety of sleeves, which differ greatly in look and in method of construction. Sleeves must be accurately cut, set and fitted for comfortable wear. They should be cut in such a way that arm can move quite easily. There are five types of sleeves used in leather garments.

They are simple shirt sleeve, tailored sleeve, dropped shoulder sleeve, raglan sleeve and kimono sleeve. Simple shirt sleeves are the most widely used type. The simple shirt sleeve is cut separately from the garment and inserted into the armhole. The length and width of the sleeve can differ but the method of insertion is the same. Raglan sleeve is attached to the back and front of the garment with a long diagonal seam running underneath the arm. Kimono sleeves are usually cut in one piece with the body of the garment.

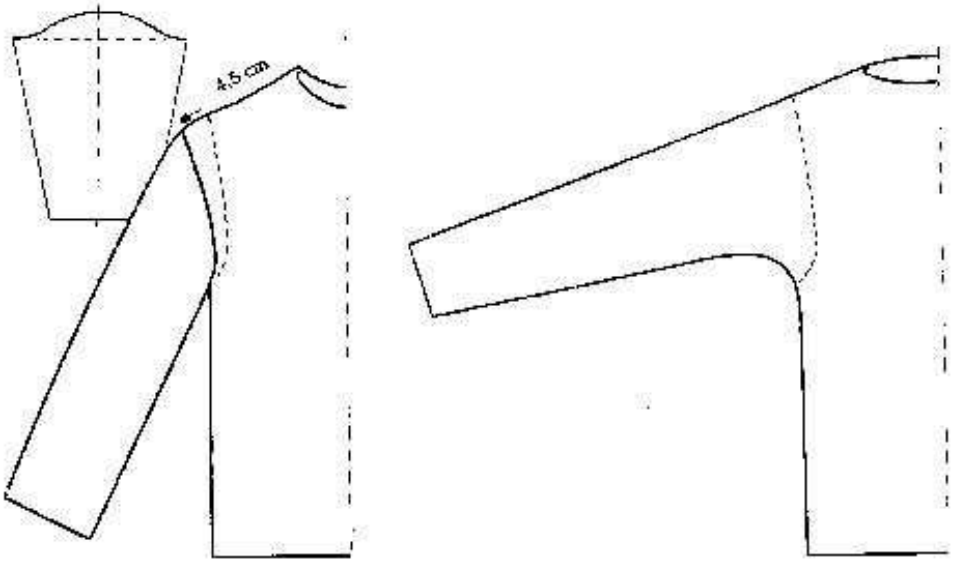
To achieve perfection in making sleeve patterns it is necessary to observe the Following principles:

1) Check garment and sleeve fit and alter the pattern accordingly,
2) Transfer all sleeve and armhole markings to the garment,
3) Use proper pressing techniques during construction and
4) Finish the lower edge of the sleeve before attaching it to the garment.

Type of Sleeves



Simple Shirt Sleeve | Tailored Sleeve | Raglan Sleeve



Dropped Shoulder Sleeve | kimono sleeve

2.1.4 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. **Yoke** construction was first seen in the 19th century. What is a **yoke**? If a shirt, blouse or dress has a separate pattern piece for the shoulder area that attaches to the **front** or back of the garment; this piece is Calles a **yoke**. A **yoke** can be in the **front** or back shoulder area only.

2.1.5 Sides and panels

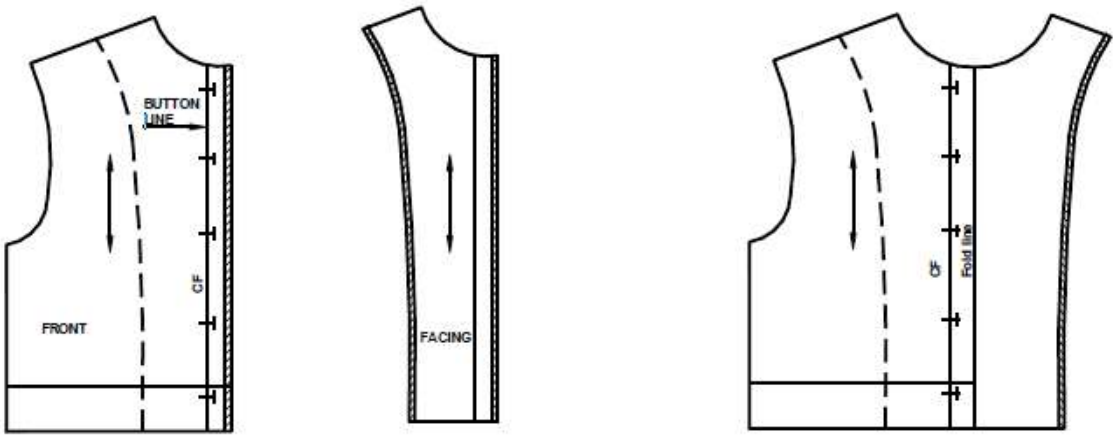
An apparatus for the secure stowing of a magazine, the apparatus comprising a pocket defined by a first pair of opposing side panels and a second pair of opposing side panels, the first pair of opposing side panels being in substantially perpendicular plane to the second pair of opposing side panels and the first pair of opposing side panels being shorter in height than the second pair of opposing side panels, a bottom panel, and a top opening; biasing means whereby at least one pair of opposing side panels are biased toward one another; and means of attachment whereby the pocket may be attached to a person or object.

2.1.6 Openings

There are many types of openings designed for the fronts of shirts, jackets and coats. However, all designs should follow the basic principle that the centre front on a pattern is a stable position and cannot be moved or the fit of the jacket will alter. Therefore care must be taken when button stands and straps are added to patterns. If the neckline requires lowering or altering in any way, it must be completed before working the instructions for front openings.

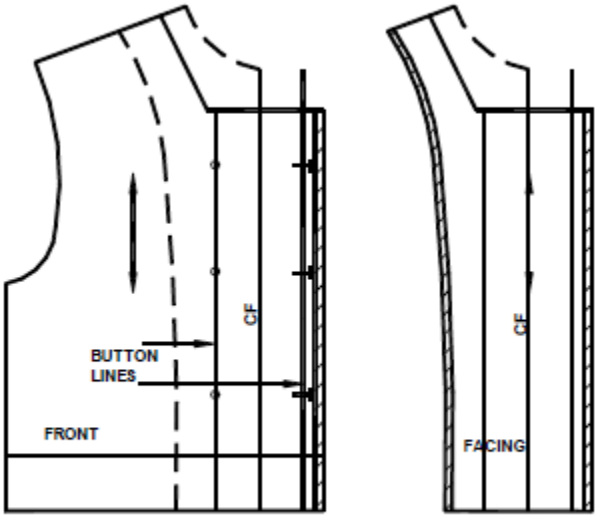
2.1.7 Neckline buttons

Standard Front



Mark buttonholes on center front line (buttonholes overlap the line by 0.2 cm).
Add button stand, approximately 2.5 cm (varies with size of button). Draw in facing line with a dotted line. Trace round front edge of pattern and trace through facing line to construct facing pattern. Add seam allowances to front edge of body section and vertical edges of facing pattern.

Double Breasted Front

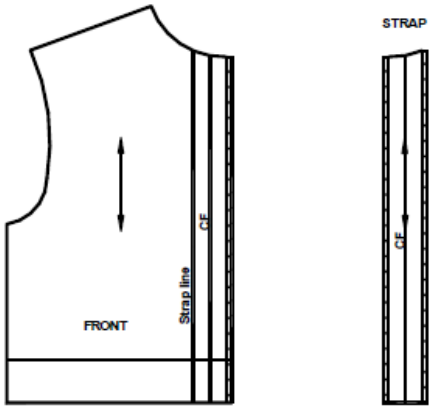


The example shows neckline lowered before front is constructed. Draw in two button lines at equal distances each side of center front. Mark buttonholes, button placing and add button stand. Construct facing as for a standard front.

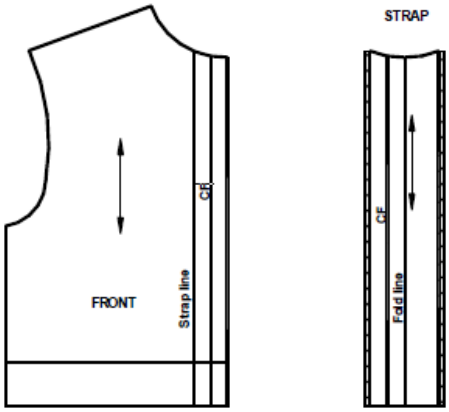
Add seam allowance to front edge of body section. Add seam allowance to both outer edges of strap.

Single Strap Front

Decide width of strap. Add button stand to center front, half width of strap. Draw strap line in from center front, half width of strap. Trace off strap pattern, mark center front line; Mark buttonholes. Add seam allowance to front edge of body section and to both outer edges of strap.



Single strap front



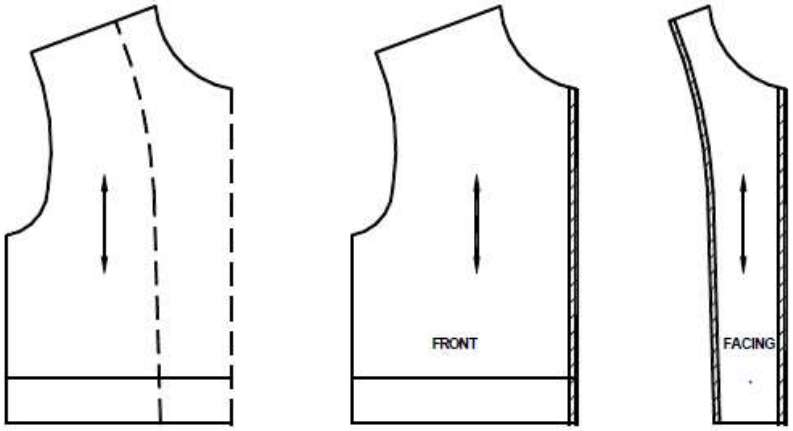
Double strap front

Double Strap Front

Decide width of strap. Add button stand to center front half width of strap.

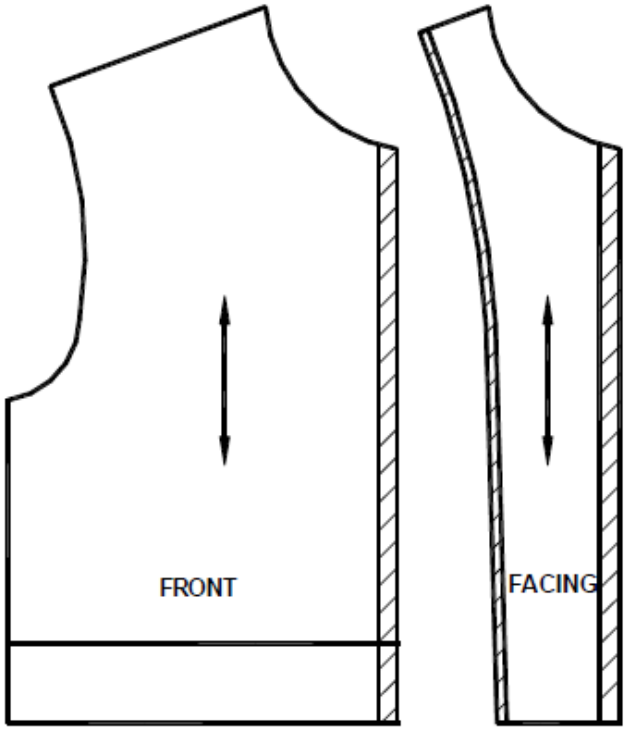
Draw strap lines in from center front, half width of strap. Trace off step pattern, make it double the finished width, repeating a light curve at neck edge. Mark center front line, buttonholes, folds line. Add seam allowance to both outer edges.

Standard Zip Front



Measure width of zip that will be shown on front of jacket. Mark in from center front half this distance and mark this line ‘front edge line’. Rub out center front line. Draw in facing line with a dotted line. Trace round front edge of pattern and facing line to construct facing pattern. Add seam allowance to front edge of body section and to vertical edges of facing pattern.

Concealed Zip Front



Draw in facing line with a dotted line, trace round center front edge of pattern and trace facing line to construct facing pattern. Add a seam allowance of 2 cm to center front edge of body section and to front edge of facing. Add seam allowance to inside edge of facing.

2.1.8 Seams

Seams are the result of a sewing operation which forms a number of stitches, in a material using a continuous thread. The successive linear formation of such stitches is called a SEAM. The purpose of Seam is to Joining, Reinforcing and Decorating of the material.

Operation sheet	Construct Different Types Of Seams

CLOSED SEAMS: The leather components are placed face to face (grain side) and stitched usually 1cm from the edge. The seam is then opened and rubbed down. This is usually done on a flat bed stitching machine; use of a work guide is effective in both an even edge stitching and productivity. Closed seams have to undergo tension both during wear and strength. Hence it is very important to use the right thread and stitch density. The tension must also be correct to avoid “grinning or puckering”.

TIPS: (i) — the texture and the thickness of both the components must be matched otherwise seam will be incorrect.

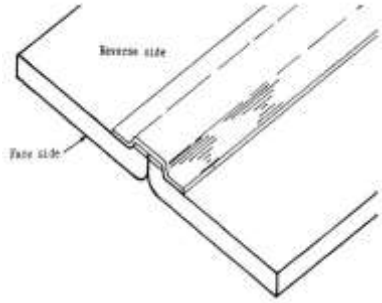
(ii) – Skiving must be done uniform.

(iii) – Edge distance must be uniform.

(iv) – Always use P point needle.

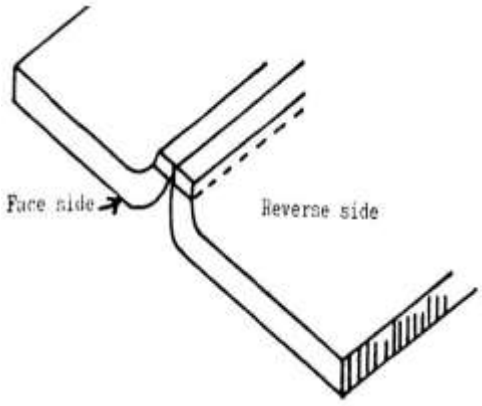
(v) – Do not use a thread heavier than 40 numbers.

A) BROOKLYN SEAM:



When the seam is rubbed down and tapped it is called a Brooklyn Seam.

B) CLOSED SEAM:

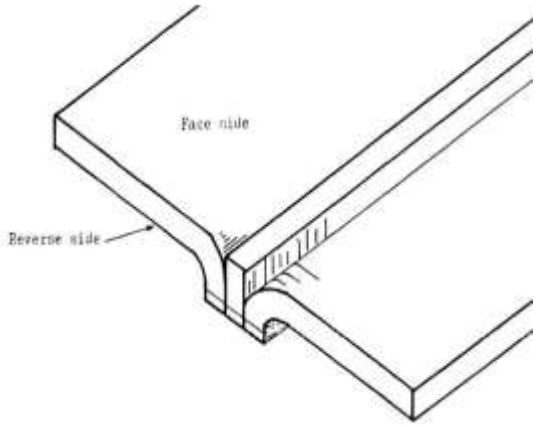


Is rubbed and a woven tape is attached to the reverse side with two rows of stitching one on each side of the seam. Such a seam is called a French seam. There is a special machine for this – a twin needle, two thread chain stitch machine.

C) OPEN SEAM:

Stitch is similar to be closed seam except that the pieces are placed grain to grain and stitched. The edges should be skived uniformly. A tape or cotton cloth should be used in the back portion and stitch from the top (it can be a decorative /design stitch).

D) WELTED STITCH:

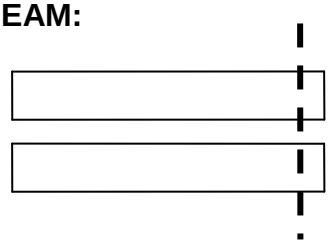


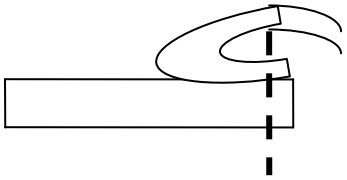
Is a variation of a closed seam, used on heavy material to overcome tension. A strip of seam material is placed in between the component and stitched flush with the edges.

E) PIPED SEAM:

In this, a piping of same or contrasting color is inserted in between the two components for design or decoration.

F) BLIND SEAM:

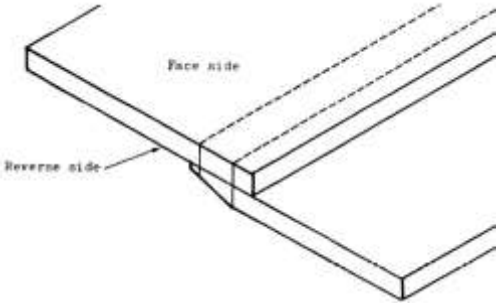


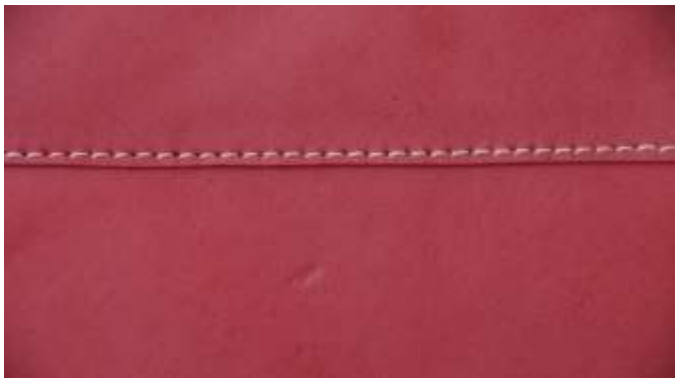


Is used when the stitching holding the two pieces is not to be seen

The edge of the bottom component is underlay skived on the grain side. The top component is stitched face to face on the stitch mark. Adhesive is then applied to the part of the bottom component. Then the top piece is pulled back and stuck.

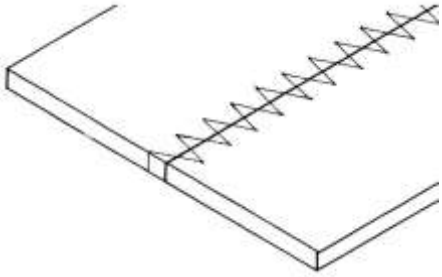
G) LAPPED SEAM:

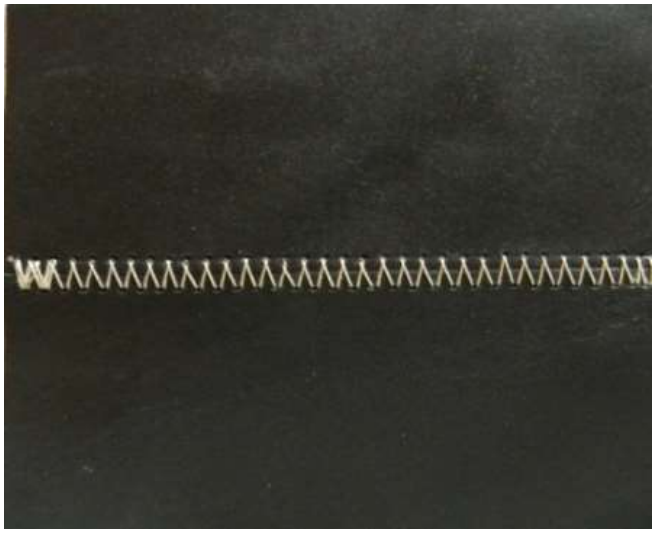




The edges of two components are placed on top of one another, both are facing upwards. The underlay pieces have an allowance of 8- 10 mm, and are skived. The pieces are stitched together usually with a double row. The underlay part of the leather should be light skive otherwise it will be tear with strain.

H) BUTTED SEAM:





is when two pieces are stitched together without any allowance both components facing the same way. This is done on the Zigzag machine. Normally the stitch throw is 6mm. for leather, 8mm. for synthetics and 10mm. for fabrics. This seam is not strong enough but it should be reinforced in the back.

N.B. The distance of the stitching from the edge should be 2.5mm – 3mm. Too narrow an edge distance may lead to upper material failures. Normally in the bag the distance

maintained 3mm from the edge and 2.5mm in the wallet or small leather goods. Too wide an allowance adds to unnecessary bulk and problems in leather goods.

DIFFERENT SEAMS NEEDS DIFFERENT TYPES OF NEEDLES

SEAM	NEEDLE POINTS
Close Seam	P
Blind Seam	P
French Binding	P / SD1
Decorative Stitching	LR /P /S
Top line	LR / P
U- Binding	R /SD1
Elastic	R
Lapped Seam	P /LR

DIFFERENT TYPES OF EDGE FINISHING –

RAW EDGE TREATMENTS:

The leather has to choose minimum substance and not looseness. According to the thickness of the leather should be split into measurements, suppose the handle or strap the thickness should be 2 or 2.2mm. So the upper part should be 1.4 or 1.2mm and the

lower part be .8mm both has to be joined to make a strap. After that the Strap cutting machine is required to cut the leather according right measurements for the straps. In the lower part of the strap put the reinforcement – Eva (rubber), cotton cloth, canvas cloth with the glue and pasted the top part also. After joining the both side then the final trimming needed. For smoothening the edge of the strap use the Emery paper (00 numbers).With the help of brush or Edge coloring machine put the color with binder on the edge of strap. After drying the edge again smoothen the surface with emery paper and again color it. For finishing the edge should be needed waxing and polishing it. Before stitching every function should be finish.

For good finishing belt needed little bit skiving and proper reinforcement and good decorative stitching.

FOLDED EDGE TREATMENTS:

The edge of the components or the straps has to be skive according the measurements of the folding. If the fold measurement is 1cm, then the skive portion should be 1.1cm. Put the reinforcement with glue and fold it. Folding could be done by hand or by Thermo Folding Machine.

There are two types of curves in folding, a) Convex Curve, b) Concave Curve.

A) CONVEX CURVE:

Operation sheet	Convex and concave curve method of folging


In this type put the reinforcement and fold it .Here the folds will formed as pleats. The excess material for folding cut and reduces it and nicely pressed the components by mallet.

B) CONCAVE CURVE:


In this concave curve the excess material for fold should be cuts/nicks. But the cut should not touch to the edge of the components. If so the cut should be visible from the front/upper part.

While folding care has to be taken:

- The folding allowance should not be excess otherwise the impression will find from the upper part.
- The cuts should be even and correct for good stitching.
- Not too much adhesive is used, otherwise the lumps could be formed which could cause problems in stitching.

- If beads of adhesive are visible at the needle holes after heat setting, it means the adhesive is not good and it hampers the machine and cut the threads.
- The reinforcement must be placed properly.

BAGGED TOP LINE: This seam is to give a reverse stitch with no top stitching. The lining is stitched face to face with the outside section of the upper. The seam is stuck down towards the inside of the upper section and then lining is folded over the top line with the seam below the edge of the upper. Outer and lining must be securely bonded otherwise the edges will be loose and bulky. Glue must be evenly spread to avoid bumps. The lining should be tightly pulled down while turning over and securely bonded; otherwise it will lead to lining appearing loose and wrinkled.

Operation sheet	Binding methods

BINDING: Binding is attaching a strip of leather on the mouth of the component. There are two types of binding – (1) English Binding (2) French Binding.

ENGLISH BINDING:

- This binding is stitched over the edge of the upper part or any component.
- This construction is done on a Cylinder Bed Machine with Binding apparatus.
- The selection of the tube depends upon the binding width , total thickness of the material (including twice of the binding thickness).
- Binding are usually reinforced.
- This binding is strong and stretch resistant.

FRENCH BINDING:

This French Binding is stitched (approx 15mm in width) face to face with the upper component. The reinforcement is given on the flesh side of the upper at the edge. Then the binding is folded over the edge, stuck and hammered down. Stitched down by a row of top stitching.

- Use of work guide could facilitate edge stitching operation.
- This binding is strong and does not stretch.
- Sometimes the front/top stitch can be invisible or can be in the middle of the binding.

2.1.9 Zips

Zippers otherwise called as fasteners provide closings and opening on a variety of fashion features in garments. Basically zippers are of three types namely conventional, separating and invisible. Conventional zippers are most often used. They are closed at one end and sewn into a seam. Separating zippers are open at both ends and are sewed into a seam that will open completely. The invisible zipper is constructed to disappear into a seam. Like conventional zipper, it has one closed end. All zippers have chain of metal (Aluminum, Brass, Zinc Oxidized) or plastic teeth joined to fabric tapes.

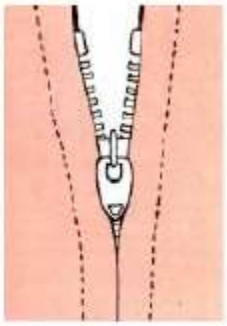
Metal Molded Nylon

No3, No.5, and No. 8 zips are used in making leather garments. No. 3 zips, which have small teeth, are used in packets, No 5 zips, which have medium teeth, are used in most of the leather garments and No 8 zips, which have big teeth, are used in long coats & motor bike jackets.

Basic applications for zippers are:

i. Cantered -- used at centre front or back of garment and at edges of the sleeves,
ii. Lapped – used at the left side seam of pants, skirts and dresses,
iii. Fly-front - used on women's pants and skirts
iv. Invisible – used in garments where no visible stitching lines appearing on the right side of the garment and
v. Separating- used in jackets, vests or skirts.

Cantered zipper application:



Lapped zipper application

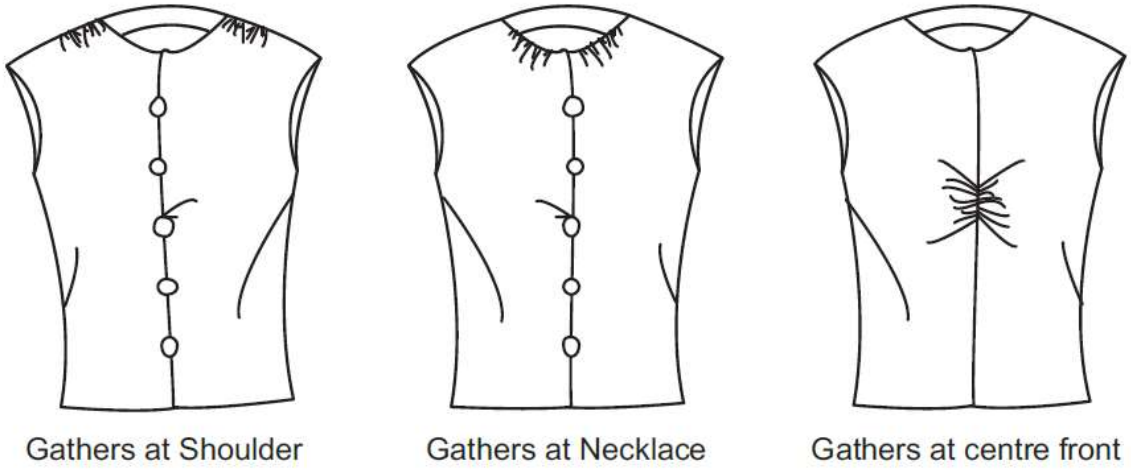
Invisible zipper application

2.1.10 Gathers

Gathers change the look of the basic garment, but do not affect the fit.

Types of gathers:

- Gathers at shoulder
- Gathers at centre front
- Gathers at waist
- Gathers at neckline

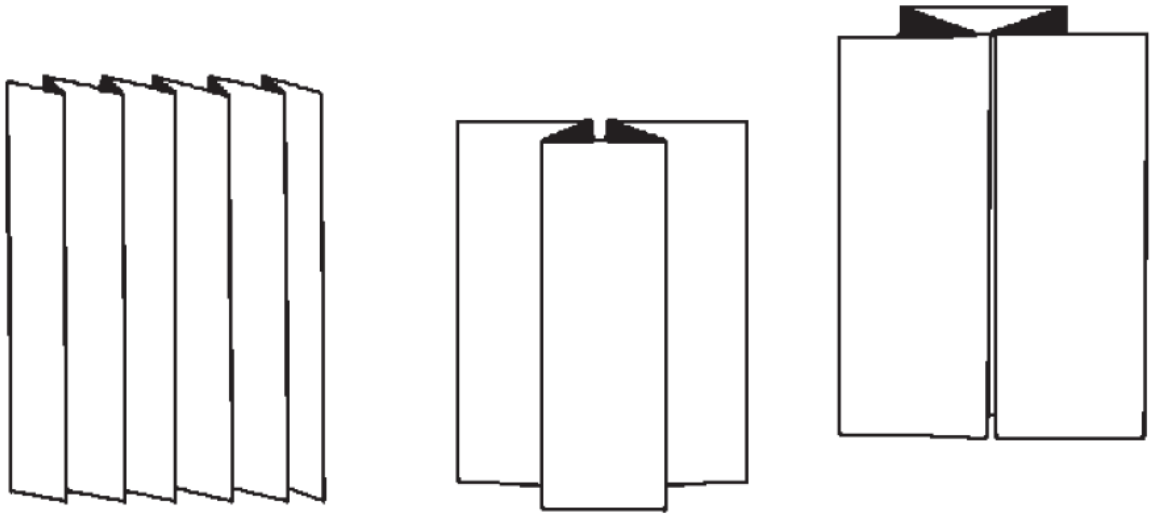


2.1.11 Pleats

A pleat is an unstitched, folded dart held securely along the joining seamline. It is a fold in the fabric that releases fullness. Pleats are used to increase stride room, or can also be used as a design. Pleats are found on skirts, bodices, sleeves, dresses, jackets etc. they are formed in a variety of ways. They may be folded and left un-pressed or pressed, stitched or left unstitched. They may be grouped together with even or uneven spacing. Pleat depth may be single, doubled or tripled.

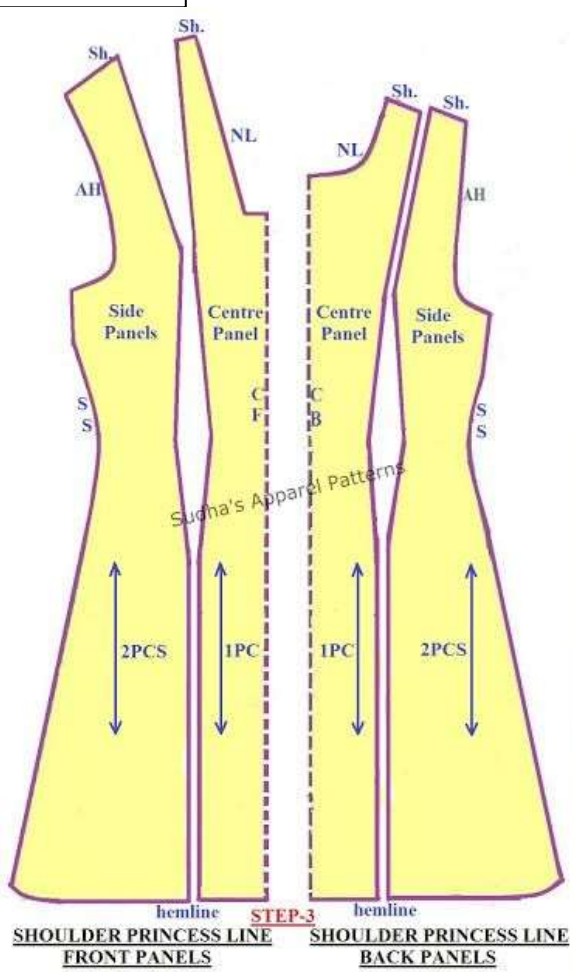
Types of pleats:

- Knife pleats: Pleats are grouped and face in one direction.
- Box pleats: Pleats are folded away from each other on right side of the garment.
- Inverted pleats: Pleats are folded to meet each other on the right side of the garment.
- Accordion pleats: Pleats have folds resembling the bellows of an accordion. The pleats are close together and depth is equal from waist to hemline.
- Sunburst pleats: Pleats fan out and graduate from the waist. They are generally used on circular skirts.



Side pleats Box pleats Inverted pleats

2.1.12 Panels

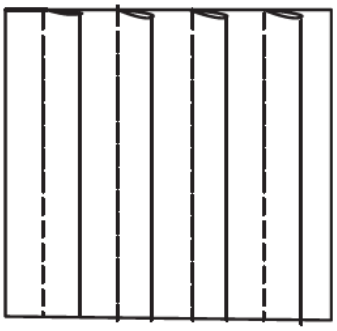


2.1.13 Tucks

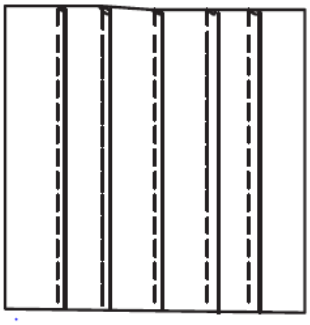
A tuck is a stitched fold on the right side of the fabric resembling a pleat. Tucks are used as design details and can be placed on any garment (top, skirt, dress, sleeve, pants etc.). Tucks can be placed in any direction (vertical, horizontal and diagonal) and may be of any width. They can be spaced close or far apart for varying effects.

Types of tucks:

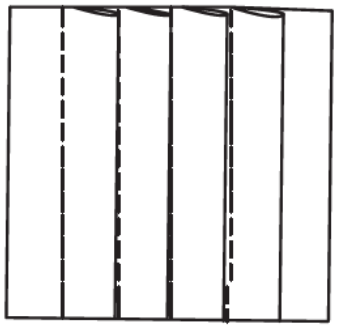
- Pin tucks
- Shell tucks
- Release tucks
- Cross tucks
- Space tucks



Spaced tucks



Pin tucks



Blind tucks

INVERTED PLEATS

ACCORDION PLEATS

SUNBURST PLEATS

Self check-3	**Written test**

Write the correct answer on provided place

Part A

I. Fill the black space(2pts each)

1. _____ Pleats are folded away from each other on right side of the garment.

2. _____Pleats are folded to meet each other on the right side of the garment.

3. Two types of folding curve are _____and _____.

Part B

II. Short answer(5pts each)

1. Explain different type's seams?
2. What are different types bindings and uses?
3. What are the different types of collar?

Note: Satisfactory rating = 20 points and above Unsatisfactory rating = below 20 points

You can ask you teacher to correct your work.

Answer Sheet

Score = _____

Rating: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Test I. Blank Answer Questions

1. **_____.**
2. **_____.**
3. **_____.**

Test II. Short Answer Questions

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

_____

_____

3. _____

_____

_____

Information Sheet-4	Clarification and interpretation of garment requirements

Before designing the patterns for garments all the requirements related to materials and accessories needs to be finalized. Also the working sketch and material chart needs to be prepared. All the necessary details need to be obtained from buyer/customer before starting the pattern making.

This enables clarity in making the patterns. A working sketch & measurement chart should show the following

- Garment drawn to the scale or of correct proportions
- Front & back views
- Specific details; style lines, pocket details
- Skin (material) type, sample swatch
- Assembly details; seam allowances
- Measurement chart with all necessary measurements
- Type of accessories Fastening zips, Velcro, Buttons, Shoulder pads
- Decoration details
- Linings, contrast fabric, ribbings
- Any other special instructions

Self check-4	Written test

Answer the following question in the provided answer sheet (3x2)

1. What is the working sketch & measurement chart contents?
2. All the necessary details need to be obtained from buyer/customer before starting the _____.

Note: Satisfactory rating = 5points and above Unsatisfactory rating = below 5 points

You can ask you teacher to correct your work.

Answer Sheet

Score = _____

Rating: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Test I. Short Answer Questions

1. _____

_____

2. _____

Information Sheet-5	Verification and conformation of specifications

2.5. VERIFICATION AND CONFORMATION OF SPECIFICATIONS

In manufacturing label patterns are printed with a universal system of symbols and lines designed to help you put the pattern pieces together quickly, easily and successfully. Every marking is there for a specific reason. Learning what they mean will make your cutting and sewing go more accurately. Not every marking is on every pattern because some are specific to a certain style or construction technique. Layout and cutting markings don't need to be transferred to the fabric. Construction markings, on the other hand, are very helpful during the sewing process and transferring them to the fabric is a good idea.

Leather cutting patterns:

This patterns help for the productions. The components pattern included all over allowances such as Folding allowances, Underlay allowances and Stitching allowances. In the leather cutting section the Labor or staffs has to maintain the quality of the leather/material – grain, color, size, and quantity according to the requirements of the client. They have to maintain proper norms for cutting the leather and wastage has to be minimized. The safety norm has to be maintained according to the industry act. To make less number of products, cardboard patterns are used for cutting components. To make more number of products, aluminum or galvanized metal patterns are used for cutting components.

Lining cutting patterns:

The Lining components pattern included all over allowances such as Underlay allowances and Stitching allowances. But it should be shorter in size from the exact pattern. In the lining cutting section the Labor or staffs has to maintain the quality of the lining material – upper part, color, size, quantity according to the requirements of the client. They have to maintain proper norms for cutting the lining and wastage has to be minimized. The safety norm has to be maintained according to the industry act. To make less number of products, cardboard patterns are used for cutting components. To

make more number of products, aluminum or galvanized metal patterns are used for cutting components.

Reinforcement cutting patterns:

This pattern has no allowances of folding, stitching and underlay allowances.

And it should be shorter than the exact patterns of the components. Generally cardboard patterns are used to cut the reinforcements. To make more number of products, aluminum or galvanized metal patterns are used for cutting components some times for mass production clicking dies are also used.

Self check-5	Written test

Answer the following question in the provided answer sheet

PART- A

Short answer (4x3=12)

1. Explain leather cutting pattern conformance specification?
2. Explain lining cutting pattern conformance specification?
3. Explain reinforcement cutting pattern conformance specification?

PART- B

True or False: **(5 * 1 = 5)**

1. Reinforcement pattern has allowances of folding, stitching and underlay allowances.
2. The Lining Cutting Pattern has to be marked by the **BLACK PEN/ COLOUR**.
3. Construction markings, on the other hand, are very helpful during the sewing process.
4. Without notches are used to line up two or more pieces of the leather/ materials that you will be joining together.
5. Cutting pattern has allowances of folding but it has to be included Stitching and Underlay allowances.

Note: Satisfactory rating = 15 points and above Unsatisfactory rating = below 15 points

You can ask you teacher to correct your work.

Answer Sheet

Score = _____

Rating: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Test I: True False Answer Questions

1. _____
2. _____
3._____
4._____
5._____

Test II: Short Answer Questions

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

_____

_____

3. _____

_____

_____

Information Sheet-6	Application of correct interpretations of essential elements

Draft/Construction Pattern: All the design methods of the drawing or photograph has to implemented in this pattern and has to be designed for the final shape ,size and proportion.

Traced Pattern: These patterns are traced from base pattern and have no allowances of Stitching or Underlay. Exactly the same as base pattern but traced individually.

Final Pattern: After tracing form the base pattern stitching allowances and Underlay allowances are added and the now they are called final patterns

Production Pattern: This patterns help for the productions. These patterns are made in card boards or thick boards. The components pattern included all over allowances such as Folding allowances, Underlay allowances and Stitching allowances and also markings such as notches, drill holes etc.

A good pattern of the right size, which has been adjusted to suit your individual requirements, will enable you to obtain a perfect product. A pattern prepared on thick paper or cardboard can be preserved for a long time and can be used over and over again. By manipulating the basic pattern pieces it is possible to produce patterns for complicated and original designs. A paper pattern of a particular size can be used to make new patterns of proportionately larger or smaller sizes by following a systematic procedure called "grading". Cutting with the help of a cardboard pattern is quicker and easier on the leather but on fabric paper patterns are preferred.

MASTER PATTERN: All the design methods of the drawing or photograph has to implemented in this pattern and has to be designed for the final shape ,size and proportion.

EXACT / WORKING PATTERN: From the Master Pattern, the components parts of the product are cut to the correct measurements and shapes .But stitching allowances and Underlay allowances has to be included in this pattern. These patterns are called Exact /Working /making patterns and are largely used for making product.

RAW EDGE /CUT EDGE: This pattern has no allowances of folding but it has to be included Stitching and Underlay allowances. Exactly the same as Exact Pattern /working pattern

CUTTING PATTERN: This patterns help for the productions. The components pattern included all over allowances such as Folding allowances, Underlay allowances and Stitching allowances.

To make less number of products, cardboard patterns are used for cutting components. To make more number of products, aluminum or galvanized metal patterns are used for cutting components. To manufacture in bulk, the cardboard patterns of the product are converted into clicking dies and the components are cut in the hydraulic clicking press for production.

A good pattern of the right size which has been adjusted to suit your individual requirements will enable you to obtain a perfect product. A pattern prepared on thick paper or card board can be preserved for a long time and can be used over and over

again. By manipulating the basic pattern pieces it is possible to produce patterns for complicated and original designs. A paper pattern of a particular size can be used to make new patterns of proportionately larger or smaller sizes by following a systematic procedure called "grading". Cutting with the help of a paper pattern is quicker and easier than on the leather, fabric and other materials. Use of a paper pattern will enable you to cut the bag pattern with a minimum amount of material because it is possible for you to try out the placement of pattern pieces in different ways till you have found the most economical way to keep them.

Self-Check -6	Written Test

Name: _____ Date: _____

Time started: _____ Time finished: _____

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

Part- A

Fill in the blanks: **(5 * 1= 5)**

1- ---------- cutting pattern has no allowances of folding but it has to be included Stitching and ---------- allowances.
2- Closed Seam is rubbed and a ---------- is attached to the reverse side with two rows of----------.
3- The every pattern piece has general information printed in the ---------- and each piece is----------.
4- All designers can obtain helpful information----------, ----------, and efficiently.
5- Use of good and defective leather components for ---------- and ---------- parts of the product.

PART- B **(5 * 1 = 5)**

1. What allowances for the folding and underlay --

   A. 0.8 mm

   B. 1 cm

   C. 0.7 mm

   D. 1.2 cm

2. The distance of the stitching from the edge of a leather bag---

   A. 3 mm- 4 mm

   B. 1 mm- 2 mm

C. 2.5 mm- 3 mm

D. Any

3. Write the key words of bag design information?

4. What is the purpose of seam?

5. Purse buttons of different sizes ---------- are extensively used in leather goods. What are the sizes

Note: Satisfactory rating = 15 points and above Unsatisfactory rating = below 15 points you can ask you teacher to correct your work.

FTVETA

Answer Sheet

Score = _____

Rating: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Part A: Blank space

1. _____
2. _____
3._____
4._____
5._____

Part B: choose

1. _____
2. _____
3._____
4._____
5._____

Self check- General/ Review LG-18 | **written Test**

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Instructions:

Write all your answers in the provided answer sheet

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

Part- A

Test I: Fill in the blanks: (5 * 1= 5)

1. Different types of notches such as _____, _____, _____ etc. are used in garment pattern making.
2. The grain line should be placed _____ to the _____ grain
3. Line where the collar is joined to the neck is called _____ and the rise of the collar from neckline to roll line is called_____.
4. Different types of leather garment include _____, _____, _____
5. Use of good and defective leather components for ---------- and - ---------- parts of the product respectively.

PART- B

Test II: True or False: (5 * 1 = 5)

1. Reinforcement pattern has folding, stitching and underlay allowances.
2. Seams are the result of a sewing operation, which forms a number of stitches, in a material using a continuous thread.
3. Construction markings, on the other hand, are very helpful during the sewing process.
4. Notches are used to line up two or more pieces of the leather/ materials that you will be joining together.
5. Cutting pattern has folding, stitching and underlay allowances.

PART- C

Test III: Short Answer Questions (5 * 1.5 = 5)

1. What is the zip number not used in leather garments --
   A. 3 mm
   B. 5 mm
   C. 8 mm
   D. 10 mm
2. Which is the commonly used seam allowance value in leather garments---
   A. 0.8 cm
   B. 1 cm
   C. 1.5 cm
   D. 2 cm
3. List the different types of sleeves used in leather garment?
4. List the different types of collars used in leather garment
5. What are the basic applications of zipper in leather garments?

Answer sheet

Score = _____
Rating: _____

Name: _____ **Date:**_____

Test I blank space

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Test II. True or False

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Test III: Short Answer Questions

1. _____
_____
_____
_____

2. _____
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3. _____
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4. _____
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_____

5. _____
_____
_____

Note: Satisfactory rating = 15 and above;
Unsatisfactory rating = below 15points.
You can ask your teacher to correct your work.

LAP Test-1	Practical Demonstration Test

Name: _____ Date: _____

Time started: _____ Time finished: _____

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

Task1. Prepare a Piping stitch of 20cm length with cord or plastic pipe.

Task2. Binding

a) Make English Binding?
b) Make a French Binding of 14 cm length and 10cm width.

Task3. Take two leathers of each 10cm length and 6cm width and make:

A) Open Seam,

B) Close Seam,

C) Lapped Seam,

D) Blind Seam.

Task4. Make a Concave Curve and Convex Curve with a leather of 8cm length and 6cm width with reinforcement.

Note: Every pieces of leather construction should be documented