



TRANSFORMING LIVES
Through Skilling

Supporting Partners



CHAPTER - 7
CONSTRUCTION AND PATTERN MAKING FOR
GARMENTS

7.1 Collars



moves.

- The fit of the collar depends upon the accurate measurement of the neck circumference.
- The circumference of the collar should be at least 1/4th an inch bigger than that of the neckline.
- One can also put in two fingers inside the measuring tape while taking the size of the neck circumference.
- Collar is an added feature onto the neckline and it frames the face.
- A collar is an essential part of the garment, as it draws maximum attention.
- A comfortable collar stays in place even when the wearer

7.1.1 Collars: Types

Collars can be of various types. They can be narrow, wide, spread, high, with or without stand. Some of the most commonly used types of collars are:

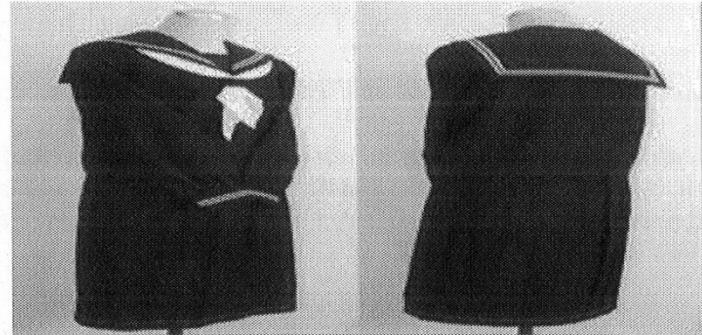
Peter Pan Collar

- It is a flat form of collar.
- It is cut in a way to fit around the neckline, and lies flat on the torso.
- It can come with or without a front-fastening.
- It can be described as small. Soft and round at the corners.



Sailor Collar

- The characteristic feature of the sailor collar is the deep V – Neck in the front.
- The collar is based on the sailor uniforms.
- It has no stand but comes with a square back.



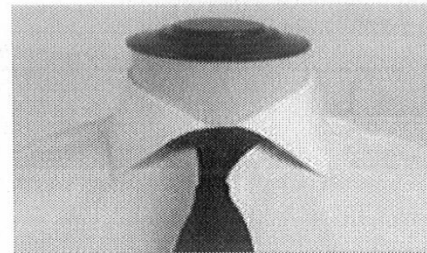
Chinese Collar:

- Also known as Mandarin Collar.
- It is a short unfolded stand up collar style.
- Mostly made for shirts and jackets.
- The length along the Mandarin Collar is straight.
- It can have either straight edges or round edges.



Shirt Collar:

- Collar constructed for shirts.
- There is a widespread space between the points to accommodate a bulky tie.



7.1.2. Drafting a Collar

Now that we know about the different types of Collars, in this section we will learn to draft pattern for a collar. To draft a collar, we will need:

- Paper.
- Muslin.
- Tool Kit.

Steps:

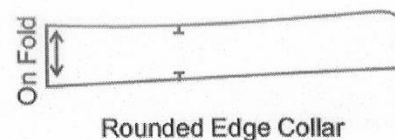
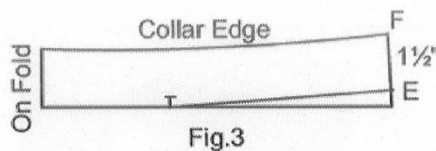
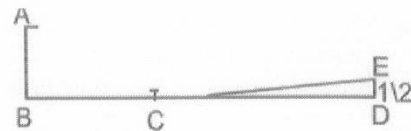
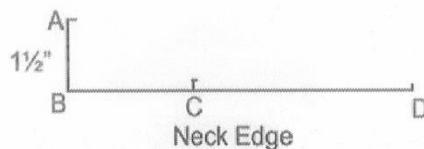
- **Mandarin Collar**

- **For constructing a Chinese or Mandarin Collar, we will need the following measurements:**

- ✓ Back neck - measure from center back to shoulder at the neck edge.
- ✓ Front neck – measure from center front to shoulder at the neck edge.

- **Draw a line, name it AB = 1½" is the collar stand**

- ✓ Draw another line BC = Back Neck.
- ✓ Construct a third line and name it CD = front neck.
- ✓ Construct a fourth line from D, name it DE = ½".



- Draw a curved line from E to C.
- Square $1\frac{1}{2}$ " line at right angles to the curved line at E. Mark it as F.
- Draw a line from A to F parallel to neck edge.

• **Peter Pan:**

- Trace the back pattern.
- Place front pattern on traced copy touching the neckline and overlapping the shoulder tips, 2 inch for a roll of $\frac{1}{4}$ ".
- One can vary this overlap depending on the roll desired.
- Redraw the neckline and copy again along with part of the center lines. A-B = desired collar width.



Fig.4



Fig.5



Fig.6

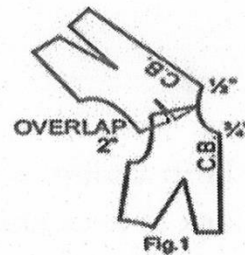


Fig.1

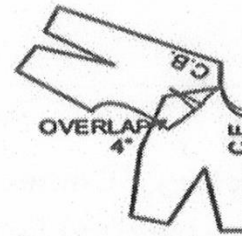


Fig.2

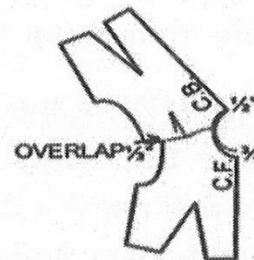
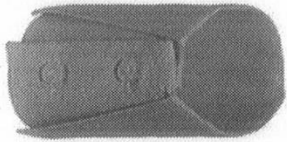


Fig.3

- Draw a line starting from the center back till center front as shown in diagram. Shape the front as desired.

7.2 Cuffs



- It is an added layer of fabric at the lower edge of the sleeve of a shirt or any other garment.
- The cuffs protect the cloth from fraying.
- Cuffs can be made by turning back the same material or attaching a separate band of material to the sleeves.
- A cuff can also be used as a decorative item made of lace, or some other trimming.

7.2.1 Drafting a Cuff

To draft a cuff, we will need:

- Pattern Paper.
- Muslin.
- Tool Kit.

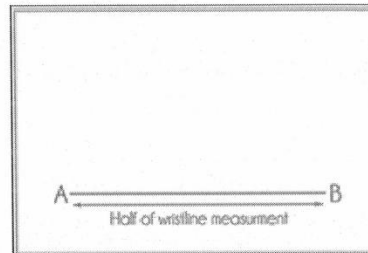
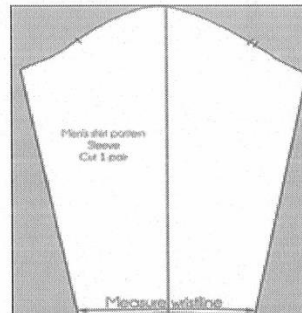


DO YOU KNOW?

Suits have buttons running along the cuffs, originally to accommodate the work of surgeons.

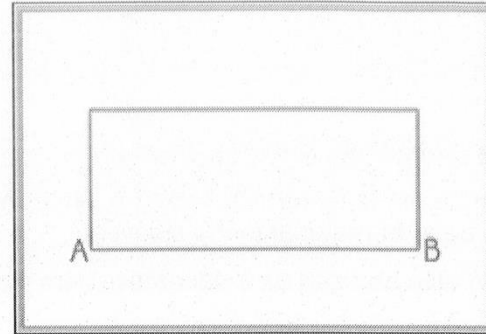
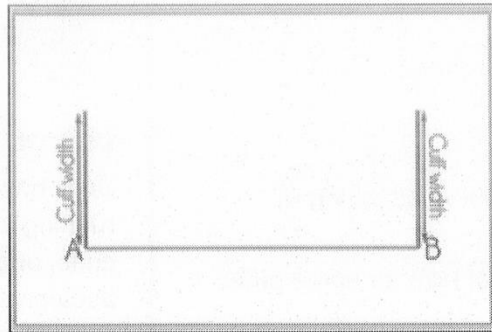
STEP 1

- Take the sleeve you are making a cuff for and measure the wrist line.
- If there is seam allowance on the sleeve, measure only the stitch line.
- Draw a horizontal line, which is half the length of the wrist line on the pattern paper close to the bottom of the sheet
- Mark it as A and B

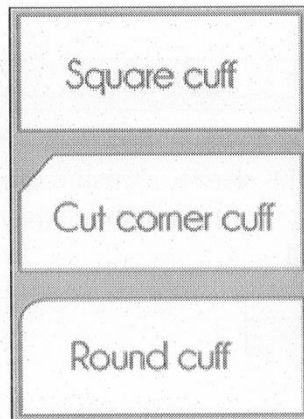


STEP 2

- Measure the cuff width that you want to construct and record it down.
- Draw perpendicular lines up from points A and B, the length you have decided to make your cuff.

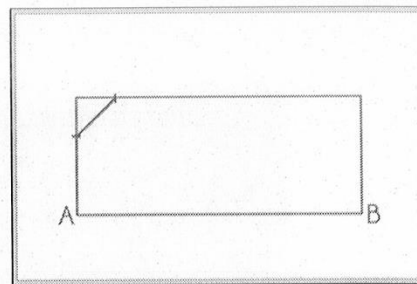
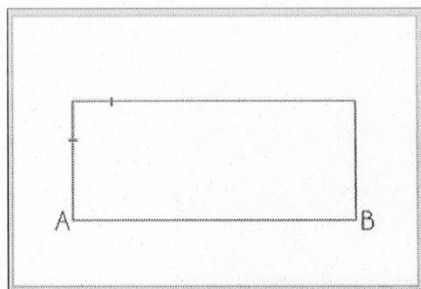


- Complete the rectangle by joining the endpoints of the lines you just drew. Decide what shape you would like your cuff to be. Below are three examples of most commonly used shapes you could choose from:



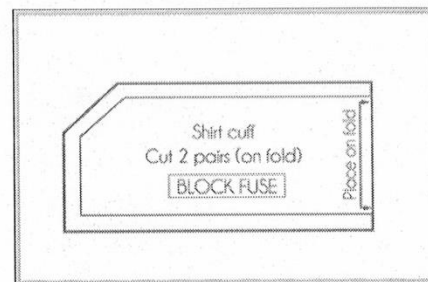
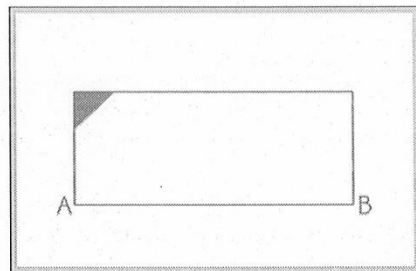
STEP 3

- We will draft Corner cut cuff today.
- Mark a point, on the line A, just beyond half of the cuff width.
- Measure the distance between this point and the corner, and mark this length on the top side too.
- Join the two marks to make a triangle.
- That will be “cut off” corner.



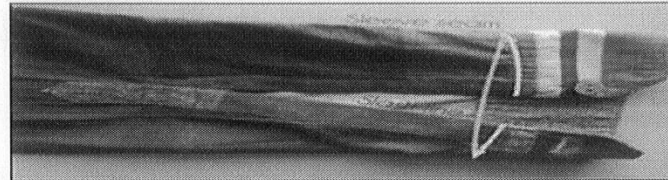
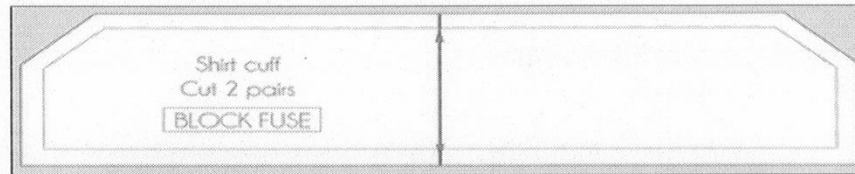
STEP 4

- Add a narrow seam allowance to the pattern on all edges except the bottom edge.
- Add the cutting instructions on the pattern.
- A cuff pattern can be made half or full depending on one's choice. Here we will draft with a full pattern.



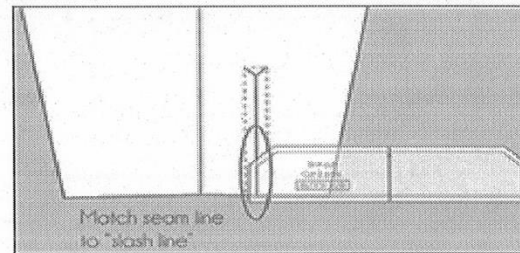
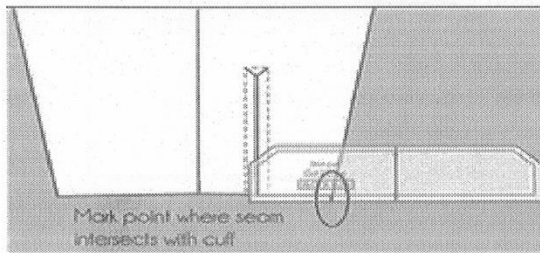
STEP 5

- Now we will mark the notches on the cuff to make sewing easier. First, identify your sleeve seam and slash line.



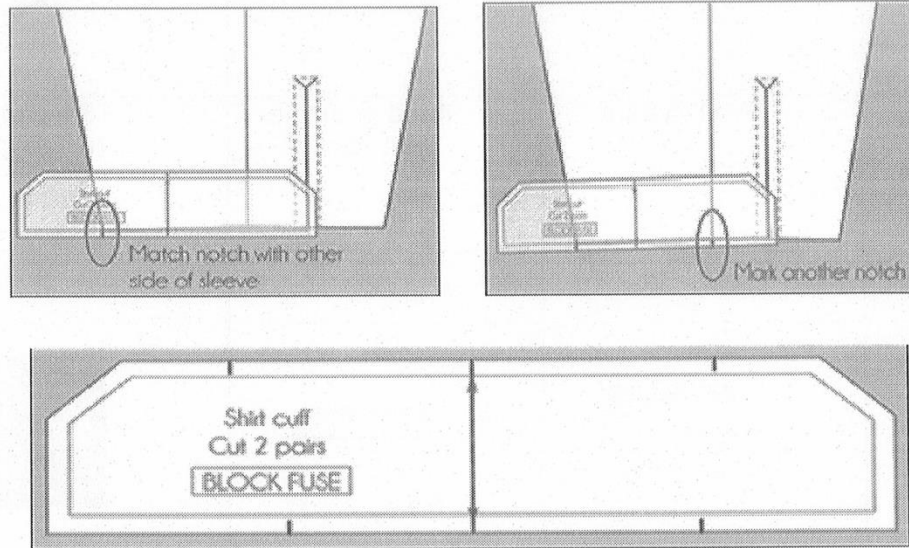
STEP 6

- The cuff is sewn once the sleeve seam is sewn starting and finishing at slash line.
- To mark the notches, link up the side seam line of the cuff along with the bottom edge, with the slash line of the sleeve.
- Mark a notch at the intersection point of the sleeve seam with the baseline of the cuff pattern.



STEP 7

- Mark a second notch with the other side of the sleeve
- Move the cuff pattern to the other side of the sleeve
- Line up the notch with the opposite sleeve seam from where you started
- Pivot the cuff, along the seam line of the shirt until you reach the place where you would like to place your second notch
- Transfer this notch onto the sleeve pattern underneath, with a tracing wheel


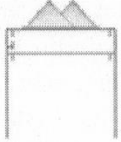
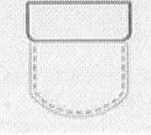
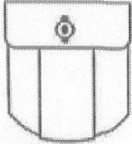

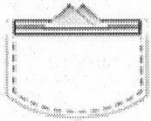
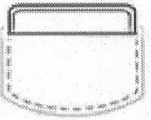
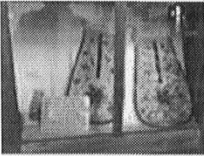


7.3 Pocket

We all know what a pocket is and what it does.

- A pocket is an add-on item for on the blocks.
- Pockets can be found on an article of clothing for upper or lower body to hold small items.
- It is constructed separately and then patched onto an article of clothing.
- There are various types of pockets that are constructed all over the world. Some of the commonly used types of pockets are:

Types of Pockets

Patch Pocket	Patch Pocket with topstitching	Flap Pocket	Buttoned-flap patch pocket with box pleat
			
<p>"Smile" slit pocket with piping and arrowhead reinforcements</p>	<p>Welt Pocket</p>	<p>Stand or single-welt pocket</p>	<p>18th century-style hanging pockets</p>
			

7.3.1 Drafting a Patch Pocket

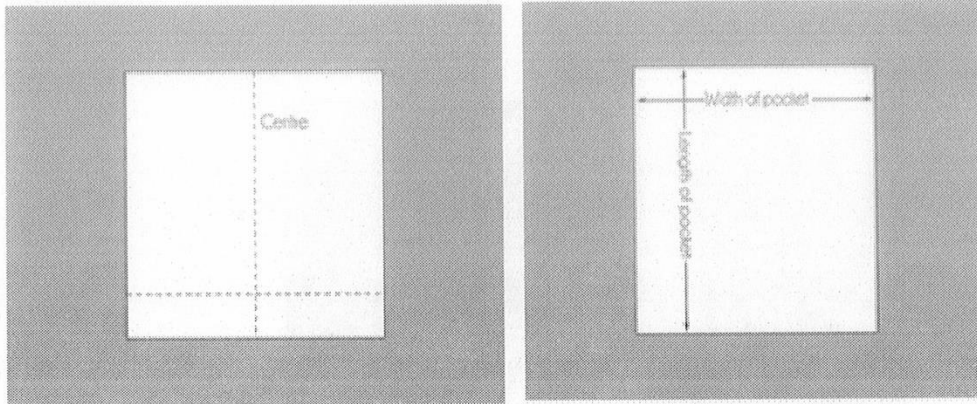
To draft a pocket, we will need:

- Paper Pattern.
- Muslin.
- Tool Kit.
- Length of the Pocket – 18 cm.
- Width of the Pocket – 15 cm.

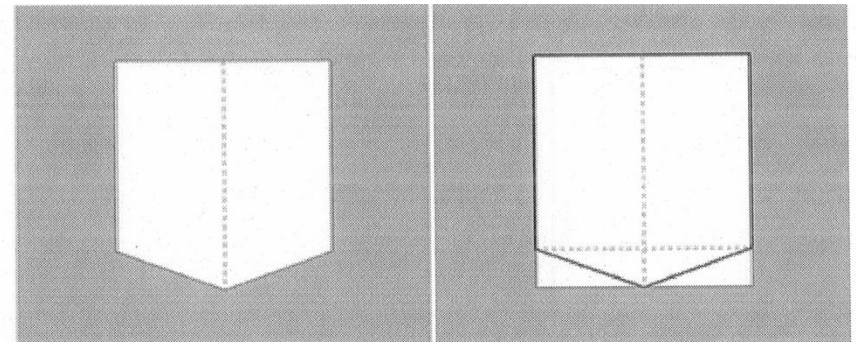
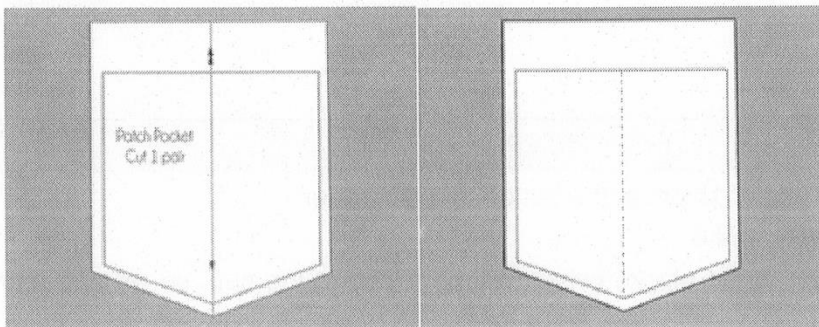
Dimensions may vary according to the need.

Steps:

- Draw a square or rectangle with the given dimensions.
- To make a five sided pocket, draw a dotted line vertically down the center of the square/rectangle.
- Draw a parallel line 3 cm above the baseline.

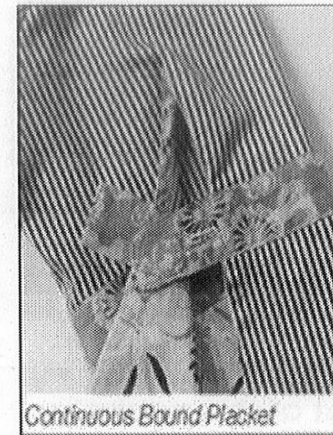
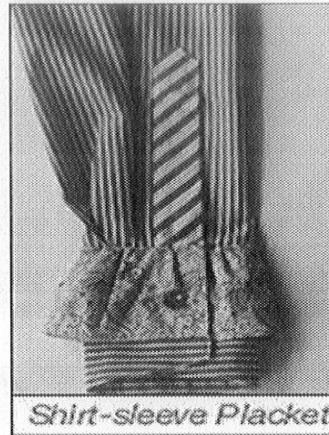


- Draw straight lines from either end of the line you just drew, down to the center point on the baseline, to make the point of the pocket.
- Cut out the shape.
- Add seam allowance of 3 cm around the sides to get a perfect finish.
- Fold the seam allowance.



7.4 Placket

- A placket is an opening or slit in a garment.
- A placket helps in putting the garment on or taking it off.
- It also helps cuffs and bands to fit comfortably around the wrist.
- There are two types of placket:
 - Shirt Sleeve Placket.
 - Continuous Bound Placket.



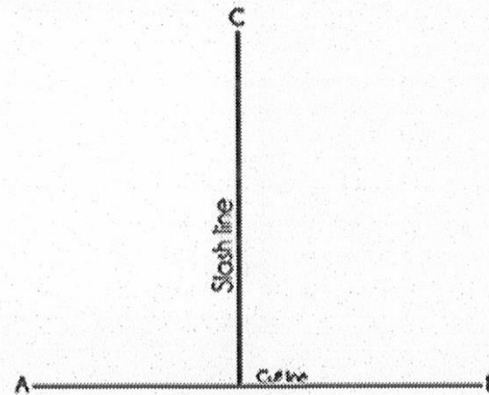
7.4.1 Drafting a Placket

To draft a Placket, we will need:

- Pattern Paper.
- Muslin.
- Tool Kit.

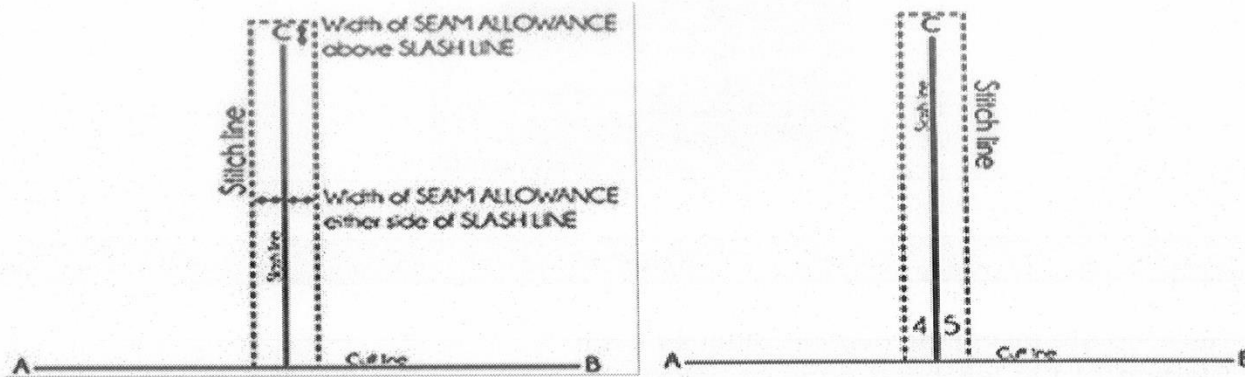
STEP 1

- Draw a horizontal line of 15 cm at the bottom of your paper
- Label the points as A and B
- This line is the part of the placket which will be joined to the cuff, so we can name it cuff line
- Around the centre of line AB, draw a perpendicular line naming it C. This is our slash line.



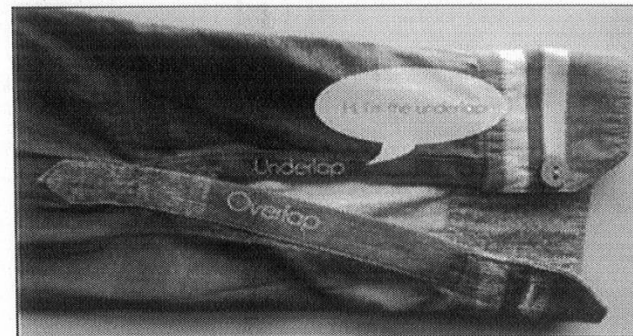
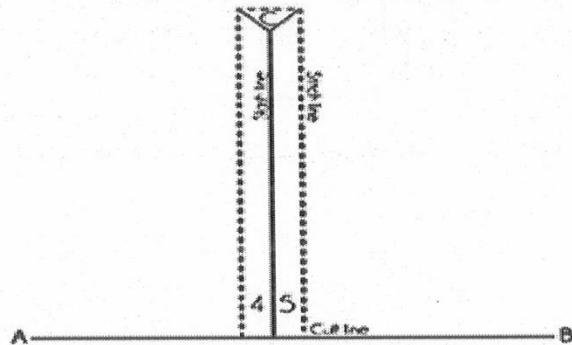
STEP 2

- Add the seam allowance of 1 cm on either side of the slash line as well as along the top edge
- Mark these lines as dotted to mark it as stitch line
- Label the columns on either side of the slash line as 4 and 5.



STEP 3

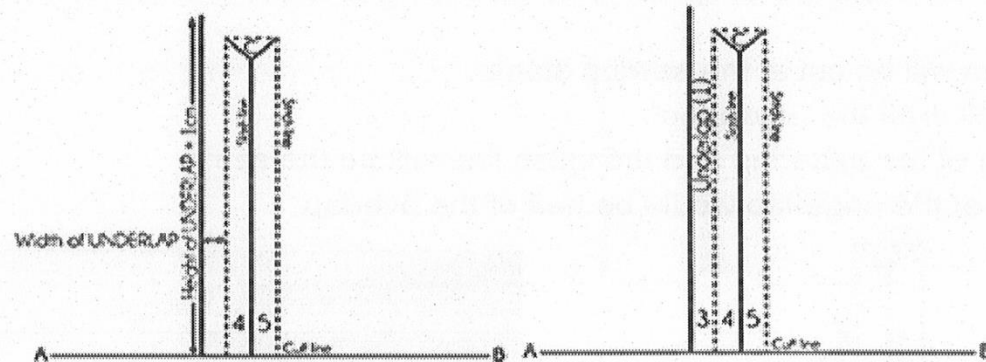
- From point C, draw two diagonal lines outwards, to meet with the corners of the stitch line
- These lines will be cut at the sewing stage
- Now we will draft the “underlap”
- The length of the underlap and the slash line will be the same
- The width of the underlap would be half of the overlap





STEP 4

- Here we are taking the overlap width as 4 cm
- Starting at the left hand edge of column 4, mark a point, on line AB, at a distance same as the width of the underlap towards A
- At this point, draw a perpendicular line of the same length as the slash line, plus 1cm (for seam allowance)
- Label this new column as 'underlap 1', and mark with a number 3



STEP 5

The underlap is made up of two columns:

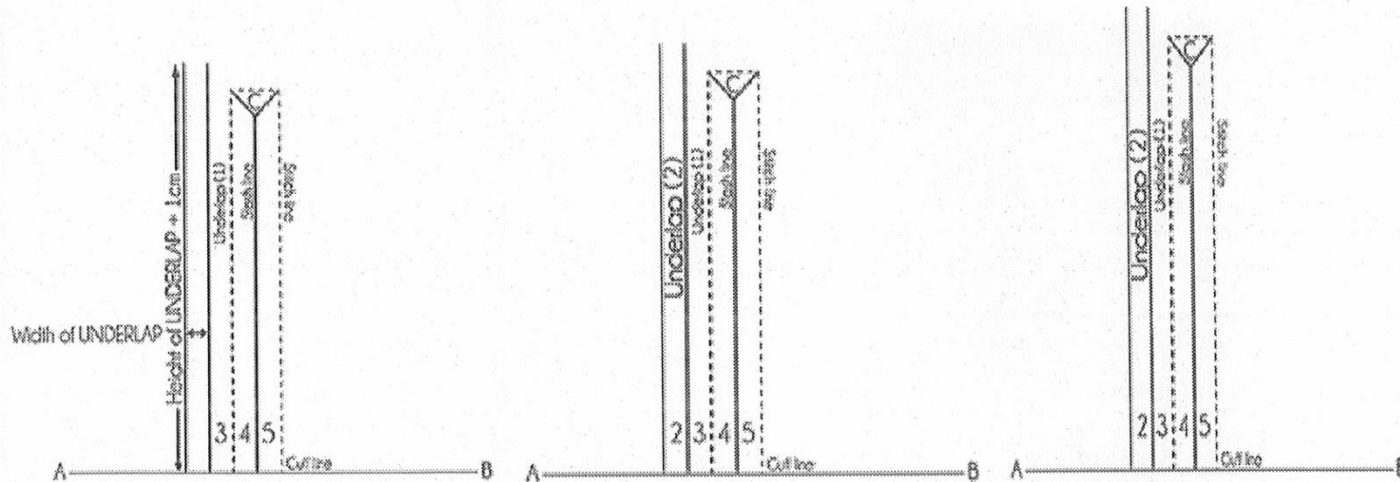
- One that lies outside of the shirt hidden by the overlap
- One on the inside

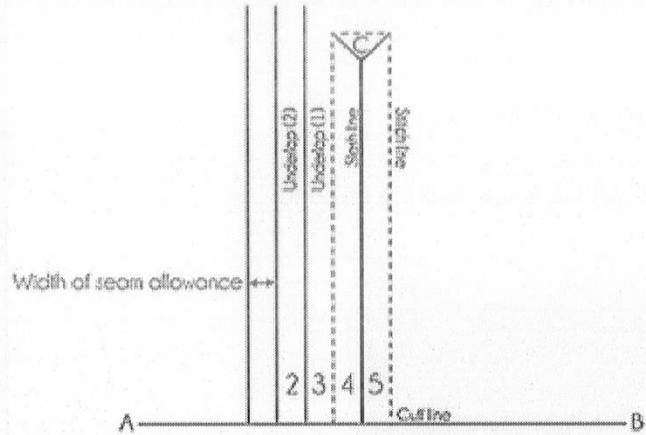
We have just drafted the first part, and now will have to draft the second part.



STEP 6

- Draw another column, for the second part of the underlap, by drawing a column the same length and width as the first.
- Label this column with a number 2 and name as 'underlap 2.'
- Add seam allowance by adding one more column, left of column 2. This needs to be the width of your seam allowance and the same length as the underlap columns.



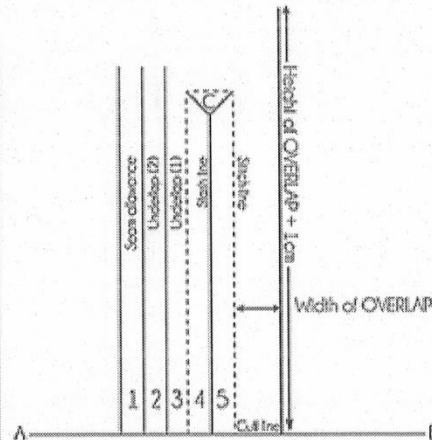


- Label this column with a number 1, and name it 'seam allowance.'

STEP 7

Now we will draft the overlap

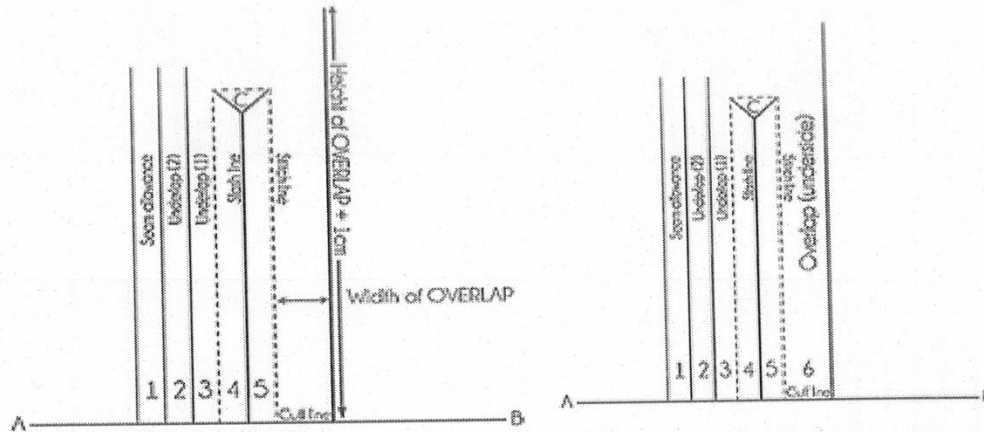
- The 'overlap' neatly covers the slash in the fabric.
- Determine the height of the overlap. Make sure it is 3 cm longer than the length of the slash line.



STEP 8

Now we will work on the right side of the seam:

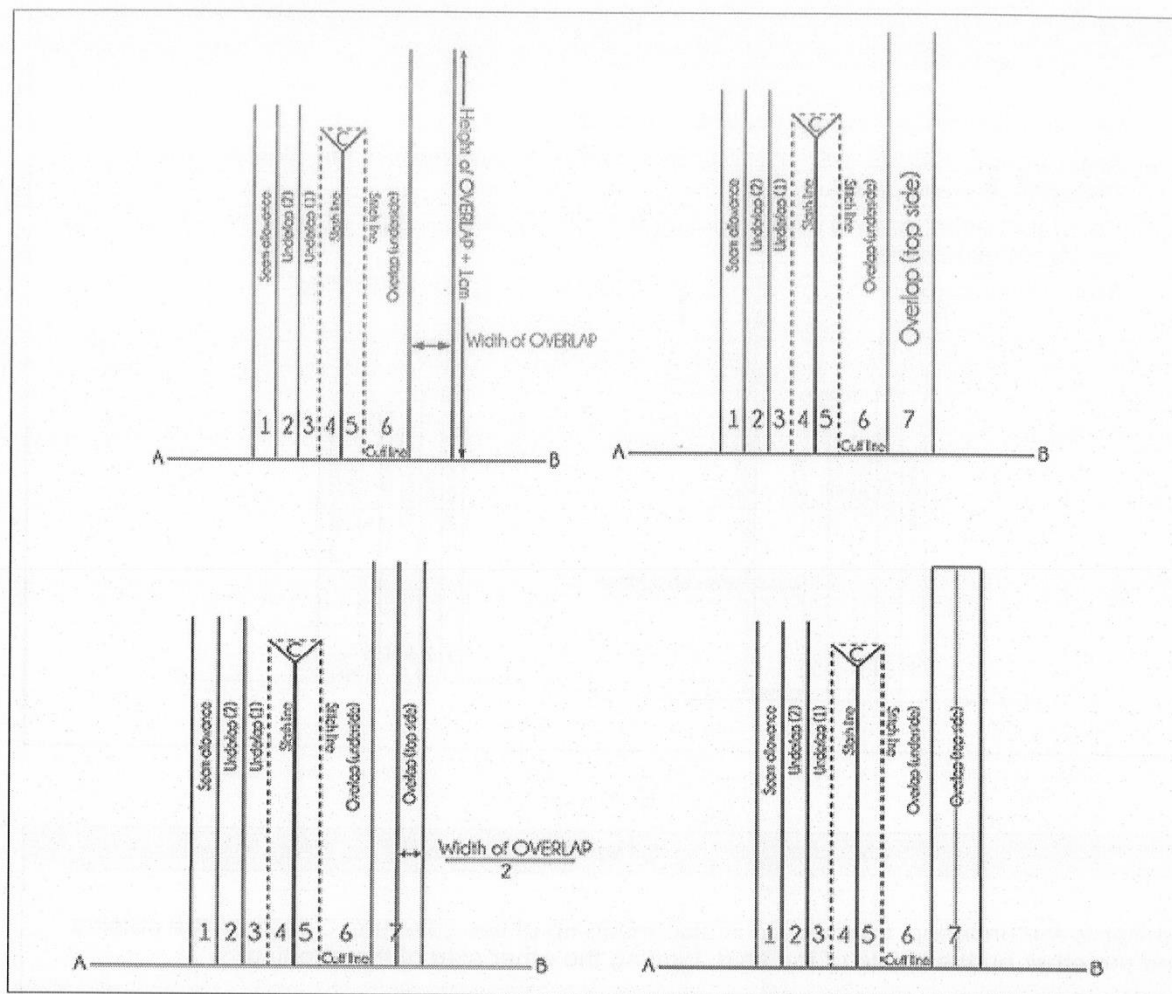
- Mark a point, on line AB, at a distance same as the width of the placket, starting from the stitch line of column 5
- From this point, draw a perpendicular line of the same height of your overlap plus 1cm for seam allowance
- Mark this column with a number 6 and label as 'overlap (underside)'



STEP 9

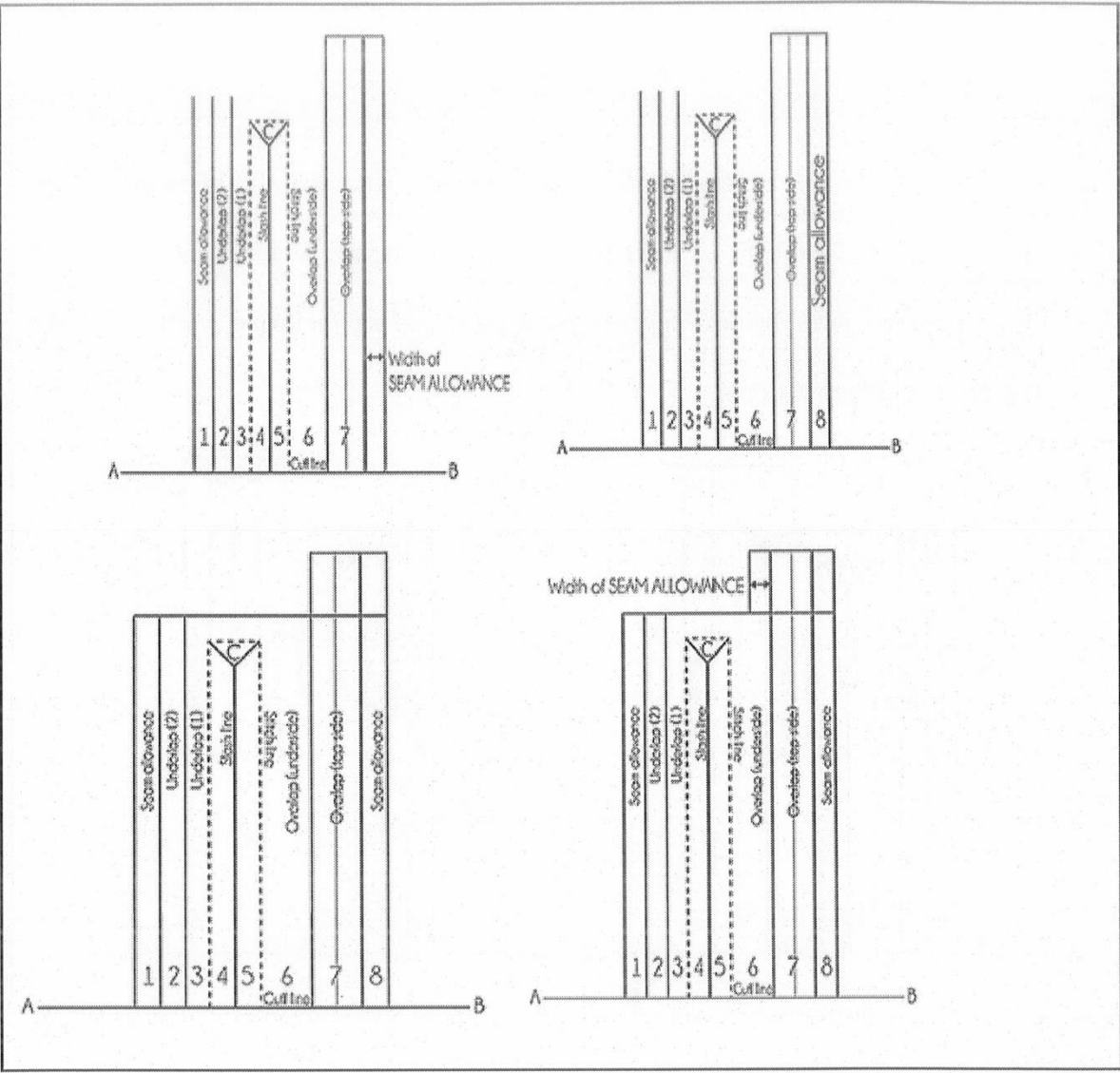
Similar to the underlap, the overlap is also made up of two columns. One is on the outside and the other on the inside of the shirt, binding the other side of the opening.

- Draw a column of the same length the previous one (overlap-underside)
- Label this column as the 'overlap (top side),' as well as with the number 7
- Draw a guideline at the centre of the top side of the overlap (column 7). Make sure it is the same length as the lines on either side of it
- Enclose column 7 with a horizontal line across the top



STEP 10

- Add seam allowance to the right side of the placket
- Label this column as 8 and name it "seam Allowance"
- Draw a line across the top of columns 1-6, and then continue it onward, so it cuts through columns 7 and 8
- Add seam allowance to the left side of the overlap



STEP 11

- Mark the part of the line that divides the seam allowance and the underside of the overlap as a 'cut line'
- The top of the placket will be folded to make a 'little house' shape, which ensures a neat finish
- Mark in the fold lines, by drawing diagonal lines on the top rectangle, from one corner to the other, intersecting at the middle guideline
- The placket pattern is done

