



**Republic of the Philippines**  
**Department of Education**  
National Capital Region  
Schools Division Office – Muntinlupa City

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**SPECIAL PROGRAM IN TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (SPTVE)**  
**DRESSMAKING 10**

- I. Topic: **Preparing Cut Parts**
- II. Objectives:
1. identify the key points in preparing cut parts.
  2. pin cut parts following garment style/design.
  3. value the importance of pressing cut parts of the garment pieces following garment design/style.

III. Brief Introduction of the Lesson

When pinning, pins are placed perpendicular to the edge of a fabric, pattern to the edges of any kind of seam preparatory to basting or stitching, to the folded edge of a dart, pleat, tuck, or hem, and to seams fitted right side out. In this way, the two layers are kept smoothly. If you can baste or stitch over the pins in a straight line, and the pins are easily removed. The edges pucker unevenly.

Pins are placed parallel to seams fitted to the wrong side out and to circumference seams not turned under for the first fitting to establish new lines in fitting and cutting.

**KEY POINTS IN PREPARING CUT PARTS**

1. Use both hands to anchor work flat on the table.
2. Separate the big units from the small units.
3. Place the cloth parts flat on the table.
4. Label the units to avoid confusion when sewing.
5. To get easily the garment parts to be sewed first, place them on the right side of the sewing machine table.

**Method of Inserting Pins**

1. For matching ordinary seams, hold the workup and insert pins at right angles on the seam lines of both layers.
2. For lapped seams, pleats, and other flatwork on the table, use the fingers of both hands spread to serve as a weight to push up a little fold while the right-hand push the pin through. Smooth out the work before lifting the hands entirely away, as in basting.

**PRESSING TECHNIQUES**

The fabric should be free of folds and wrinkles before beginning to work. If the lengthwise fold interfered with the placing of the warp and woof threads in the proper position, then it should be removed. No one can cut or construct a garment successfully if the material is not smooth. Remember never press the material with the thread in a diagonal or less direct. The crosswise of filling threads must be checked for their right angle position to the lengthwise or warp threads.





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**Fine Points:**

1. Have a pin cushion to fit your wrist or pin on your dress.
2. Do not mix needles, especially threaded ones, with your pins.
3. Do not put pins in your mouth.
4. Pointing a pin away from you is awkward; toward you, is graceful and efficient.
5. Patterns are pinned to a cloth first along the grainline, then near the edges.
6. Remove pins after basting and stick them in your handy cushion rather than leaving them on the machine or table.
7. If pins are used in place of basting, with heads up, they will be just right to pull out with your right hand, when you stitch at the machine with the bulk at the left of the presser foot.
- 8 Pull out each pin just before it reaches the presser foot. Some of the newer machines have a flexible presser foot that can stitch over pins. But the heads must be pulled far enough to the right so as not to strike the feed of the presser foot, or they will blunt the needle.
8. Buy fine sharp pins. Discard dirty, dull, bent pins – they will ruin your material.
9. On fine fabrics, use needles or weights (bean bags) for holding the pattern down. Tiny safety pins are good markers on nets, laces, and other loose materials which shed pins quickly, cellophane tape and paper clips on plastics. Satins are not snagged if pins are parallel with the float.
10. Pressing over pins makes marks difficult to remove.
11. Busy workers learn to use more pins and less basting.

IV. Activities:

**Activity 1**

Directions. Rearrange the letters to form the word that best describes the statements below.

1. **I N N P N I G** – fastening particles.
2. **U P K C E R** – fold wrinkle
3. **S I N G P R E** – up and down motion of an iron
4. **P U N S E S D E D** – stopped temporarily.
5. **G E D G A N S** – seized quickly.

**Activity 2**

Prepare the Cut Parts of the Fabrics

Task 1

1. Press each pattern piece.
2. Pin each garment piece according to its or operation.





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**Scorecard:**

Criteria in assessing student's performance. Indicate a check (✓) in the appropriate column.

	Excellent 5	Very Satisfactory 3	Satisfactory 1	Score
A. A. Tools Used appropriate Pinning and Pressing tools				
B. Pressing				
Placed the end side of the material parallel with the edges.				
Applied proper handling of material.				
Press the material evenly and correctly.				
Press all pieces of the garment before sewing.				

Total Score: \_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 3**

Directions: Fill in the blanks. Choose your answer from the list below. Write the correct answer on separate sheet of paper.

<b>Grainline Damp</b>	<b>Flat Needles</b>	<b>Right Side Label</b>	<b>Cloth Pins</b>	<b>Hands Big Units</b>
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1. Use both \_\_\_\_\_ to anchor work flat on the table.
2. Separate the \_\_\_\_\_ with the small units.
3. Place the \_\_\_\_\_ parts flat on the table.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the units to avoid confusion when sewing.
5. To easily get the garment parts to be sewed first, place them at the \_\_\_\_\_ of the sewing machine table.
6. Do not put \_\_\_\_\_ in your mouth.
7. Patterns are pinned to cloth first along the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. on the fine fabrics, use \_\_\_\_\_ or weights for holding pattern down.
9. Pressing over \_\_\_\_\_ makes marks difficult to remove.





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10. Press the article while \_\_\_\_\_ on the wrong side.

**V. Assessment:**

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. It is an organized way of assembling a garment.  
A. lay-outing                      C. pressing  
B. pattern drafting              D. unit method of construction.
2. Which of the following is the best method in inserting pins?  
A. place in any part of the fabric.  
B. separate the big units from the small units.  
C. use both hands to anchor work flat on the table.  
D. insert pins at right angles on the seam lines of both layers.
3. The processes of separating pieces of fabrics after patterns were laid out.  
A. sewing      B. marking      C. lay-outing              D. cutting
4. Which pattern symbol is used to indicate center lines and end of seamlines?  
A. bias grain              B. notch              C. lengthwise grain              D. crosswise grain
5. In preparing cut parts, the big units and small units should be;  
A. combined              B. separated              C. mixed              D. None of these

**VI. Reflection:**

Directions: Answer the following questions briefly on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What are the key points to remember in preparing the cut parts?
2. Why do we need to put the pins along the grainline of the fabric?

**References:**

- Hilario, Carmelita B. (2008). Clothing and Technology Made Easy. Revised Edition. Quad Alpha Centrum Bldg. Mandaluyong City: National Book Store.
- Competency-Based Learning Material in Fourth Year Garments NC II  
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