

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI COLLEGE
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**DEPARTMENT OF
FASHION TECHNOLOGY & COSTUME DESIGNING**

DIPLOMA IN FASHION TECHNOLOGY



STUDY MATERIAL FOR DIPLOMA IN FASHION TECHNOLOGY

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DIPLOMA IN FASHION TECHNOLOGY

PAPER – I

FASHION DESIGNING

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FASHION DESIGNING

Unit - I

Design – Definition, Types – Structural and Decorative Design and their requirements. Elements of design – Line, shape, Colour, Size and Texture. Principles of Design - Balance, Rhythm, Emphasis, Harmony and Proportion, Application of Principles of design in dress.

Unit – II

Fashion Sketching – Introduction, Drawing, aspects of drawing, Tools, Difference between normal and fashion figures. Human Proportion and figure construction – Head the unit of measurement and average Proportion. Method of determining and Individuals Proportions – Proportions of the women figure – The balance line. Proportions for the figure measuring seven and one half heads – how to draw a front view lay figure – how to draw the three quarter view lay figure - how to draw a straight line fashion figure - how to draw a head – drawing the fashion figure, free hand drawing. Illustrating the garment details – collars, neck lines, sleeves, skirts and trousers.

Unit – III

Colour – Definition, Colour theories – Prang and Munsell Colour system. Dimensions of Colour, Hue, Value and intensity standard Colour harmonies and the design principles applied to Colour in dress design.

Unit – IV

Trimmings and decorations – Definition, Types – Ric-rac, Laces, Bias trimmings, Embroidery, Applique, Smocking, Belts and bows, Fringes and tassels. Selection and application of trimmings and decorations.

Fashion Accessories – Shoes, hand bags, Jewellery, Hats and Ties. Prepare an album for Accessories.

Unit – V

Figure irregularities – stout figure, thin figure, slender figure, narrow shoulders, broad shoulders, round shoulders, large bust, flat chest, large hip, large abdomen, round face, large face, small face and broad face, prominent chin and jaw and prominent forehead. Wardrobe planning and factors to be considered while selecting clothes for different age groups (men and women).

Reference Books:

1. “Fashion Sketch Book” written and illustrated by Bina Abling, Fair child Publications, New york.
 - a. “Wardrobe Strategies for women” by Judith Rasband, Delmar Publishers, London

DIPLOMA IN FASHION TECHNOLOGY

PAPER - II

FASHION DESIGNING

UNIT - I

PART - A

TWO MARKS

1. Define Fashion.

A style that is accepted and used by the majority of a group at any one time, no matter how small that group is a fashion.

Example: - Clothing, hair style, wearing of ornaments, footwear,etc.,

2. Describe classification of fashion.

The classification of fashion is

- a) Style
- b) Basic or classic
- c) Fashion trend (Current fashion)
- d) Fad

3. What are the two basic designs in fashion?

The two basic designs in fashion are

- a) Structural designing
- b) Decorative designing

4. Write about structural designing?

Structural designing includes the over all design of the garment, its form , shape and also the details involved in assembling the section of the garment such as darts,pleats,tucks,etc., These designs will be simple and well defined about the construction , color thread to be used etc..

5. Write about Decorative design.

Decorative design refers to the design which is drawn by the beginners (or) learners and needs the basic form, so that the designs drawn will be draped over it to give the decorative look. It is not produced in bulk. And it will have more trimmings, prints embroidery fancy buttons & backed on bows. Example: - [Trimmings, Decorative laces, Mirror pieces, etc.,]

6. What are the principles of Designs?

The principles of Designs are

1. Balance
2. Emphasis
3. Harmony
4. Proportion
5. Rhythm

7. What is meant by Balance?

In clothing Balance refers to a visual attribution of weight from a central area. Balance implies a sense of equilibrium. There are 3 kinds of balance such as

1. Formal Balance
2. Informal Balance
3. Radial Balance

8. What is meant by Emphasis?

Emphasis involves the concentration of interest on the selected area of design with other centre of interest subordinated. Emphasis as such should not be placed at an area that one wishes to minimize attention. Designers often create emphasis partially through the careful arrangement of the line, texture and color.

9. What is meant by silhouette?

The silhouette of a costume is overall outline (or) contour. It is also frequently referred to as 'Shape' (or) 'Form'.

10. What is meant by Texture?

In garment technology texture refers to the look and feel of the material in which the garment is made whether woven (or) Non-woven.

11. Define Harmony.

Harmony otherwise called unity. Unity (or) Harmony means that all elements of the design work together to produce a successful visual effect. If the principle of proportion, balance, rhythm and emphasis are applied with creativity the resultant design is said to have harmony. A lack of application of any one principle of design will result in a design which is not harmonious (or) not in harmony.

12. What is meant by proportion (or) scale?

Relationship in size between parts of whole is defined as proportion. Proportion includes planning of a basic shape within a design.

13. What is meant by Rhythm?

Rhythm directs the movements of the eyes as one uses the details of the design. Therefore the Rhythmic pattern needs to be established to give a costume unity. It's the repeated use of lines (or) shades to create the pattern. Types of Rhythm are

- Uniform Rhythm
- Progressive (or) Graduated Rhythm
- Unequal Rhythm.

14. What are the different types of silhouette?

1. Tubular
2. A line
3. Clinging
4. Normal
5. Bell
6. Bouffant

15. Elements of designs (or) Art.

1. Lines
2. Form
3. Shape
4. Color
5. Texture

16. Define line.

These produce an illusion of added height to the outfit design. These lines tend to make a short person look tall.

17. Define Horizontal line.

These lines add width to the garment and height. For example contrasting color belt shortens the height of the figure by cutting the garment into two segments.

20. What is meant by Diagonal lines?

These lines can add (or) decrease the height of the wearer depending on the slope. Diagonal line should be combined with vertical (or) horizontal line. They used alone for the entire dress the effect will be distributing.

21. Curved lines

These lines are more romantic and pensive by nature Curved lines can be a full (or) even appear almost straight. Curved lines are considered graceful and feminine.

22. Explain briefly about principles of fashion.

Consumers establish fashion by rejection of the styles of pattern.

Fashion is not based on price.

Fashions are evolutionary in nature. They are rarely revolutionary

PART - B
FIVE MARKS

1. Define fashion. Explain its basic designing.

In apparel (or) clothing design refers to any arrangement of part, form, color fabric and line to create a version (or) a style.

Two basic designs => Structural, decorative

Structural includes the over all design of the garment. It is form, shape and also the details involved in assembling the section of the garment.

Decorative design refers to the design which is drawn by the beginners & needs the basic form.

2. Explain the principles of Design.

The principles of Designs are

1. Balance
2. Emphasis
3. Harmony
4. Proportion
5. Rhythm

1. Balance:

Visual attribution of weight from a central area. It implies a sense of equilibrium.

1. Formal Balance
2. Informal Balance
3. Radial Balance

2. Emphasis:

It involves the contrast of interest on the selected area of design with other centre of interest subordinated.

3. Harmony:

All elements are work together to produce a successful visual effect.

4. Proportion:

Relationship in size between parts of whole is defined as proportion.

5. Rhythm:

Rhythm directs the movements of the eyes as one uses the details of design.

1. Uniform
2. Proressive
3. Unequal rhythm

3. Explain silhouette & its type.

Silhouette

It refers to outline against the lighter background (or) outline shape (or) contour that it gives to the wearer

Types of silhouette:

- **Tubular:**

The basic feature of a tubular silhouette is narrow skirt

- **A line:**

Skirt with a slight flare at the hem of the garment. It is joined in the sides from the armhole to the bottom hem

- **Bell:**

Bell shaped skirts which are normally having fullness & forms the bell shape

- Medium Bell Shape
- Extreme Bell Shape

- **Clinging:**

Using finer, flexible fabric which drapes well & gives good fall on the body.

- **Bouffant:**

Using stiffer fabric like organdy, taffeta, denime produce bouffant effect

4. Explain Rhythm.

It is the repeated use of lines (or) shapes to create a pattern. Uniform rhythm is the repetition of same space known as ordered lines of rhythm progressive (or) graduated rhythm the size of the unit.

- By regular repeats of trims (Bottom etc) texture & fabric design & prints.
- Progressive (or) radiation in sizes of trims, colours, texture & fabric design.
- Continuous flowing lines such as those in bonds of colors, textures and fabric designs.

5. Explain different types of lines in elements of design.

Vertical line: -

These produce an illusion of added height to the outfit design. These lines tend to make a short person look tall.

Horizontal line: -

These lines add width to the garment & height.

Diagonal line: -

These lines can add (or) decrease the height of the wears depending on the slope.

Curved line:-

These lines are romantic by nature curved lines can be full or even appear almost straight. Curved lines are considered graceful & feminine.

PART - C
TEN MARKS

1. Explain about the Elements of Designs (or) Art.
2. Explain about the principles of Designs.
3. Explain silhouette & its types.
4. Explain the types structural and Decorate Design and their requirements.
5. Explain the Application of principle of design in Dress.

UNIT – II
PART - A
TWO MARKS

1. What are the types of collars?

Peter pan collar
Shawl collar
Puritan collar
Scalloped collar
Tailored collar

2. Give a name on any three – types of Neckline.

U – Neck
V- Neck
Sweet heart Neck

3. Give a name on any types of sleeves.

- Plain sleeve
- Pouf sleeve
- Kimono sleeve
- Batwing sleeve

4. Give a name on five types of skirt.

Gathered skirt
Circular skirt
Pleated skirt
Full skirt
Semi circular skirt

5. What are the tools used for drawing?

- Pencil
 - HB, 2B, 4B,6B
 - 2H, 4H, 6H
- Eraser
- Color pencil

6. Fashion sketching.

- Size and proportions of different parts of body
- Height (or) length of the face is 9 inches
- Length of the torso 22.5 inches (2.5 times on the face)
- Length of the leg.

7. What are the balance line terms?

- Plumb line
- Perpendicular line
- Vertical line
- Horizontal line
- Right angle
- Asymmetrical line
- Symmetrical line
- Balance

8. Experiment with Pencils.

Tone:

- Use of one color to produce four ways.
- Vary the square from light to progressively darker tones.

Burnishing:

- Color may be smoothed out by Burnishing
- This is achieved by going over the color with a white or light grey pencil.

9. Definition of shawl collar.

This type of collar is cut as an extension of the garment front itself. The collar is formed by folding this extension back over the garment applying a shape facing.

PART - B
FIVE MARKS

1. Write about the proportions of men's figure.
2. Illustrate the various types of necklines for garments.
3. How to draw front view lay figure?
4. Explain the proportion with diagram.
5. Write a note on balance line.
6. Write a short note on free drawing.
7. Explain the difference between the normal figure and fashion figures.

PART - C
TEN MARKS

1. Explain head unit of measurement and average proportion.
2. Explain the human proportion and figure construction with neat sketch.
3. Explain the proportion of a women figure with the neat sketch.
4. How to draw three quarter view lay figure and straight line fashion figure?
5. Explain and illustrate the garment listed below.
 1. Collar
 2. Neck lines
 3. Sleeves
 4. Skirt

UNIT-III
PART - A
TWO MARKS

1. Define colour.

The first theme to occur in our mind is the colour. The colour element is the most important one. By seeing (or) observing one can easily identify the basic colour.

2. What are the types of colour?

There are three types of colours as follows

- primary colours
- secondary colours & intermediate or
- tertiary colours

3. What is meant by colour theory?

Colours have an important role in drawing and in fashion designing as one of the greatest influencing element of designing and creating a design. They make a design attractive and lively. Various emotions and feelings can be expressed by colour.

4. What are the dimensions of the colour?

There are three types of dimension of colours

- Hue
- Value
- Intensity

5. Define Hue.

It's the name of the colour as red, yellow, blue, green, red violet etc, and normal hue is the colour of full intensity and normal value as it appears on the colour wheel.

6. Define value.

It's the lightness (or) darkness of a colour. A colour lighter than normal value is known as high values. A colour darker than normal value is known as a shade also called as low levels.

7. Define Intensity.

It's the brightness or darkness of the colour. Dull colours are also called soft or grayed which are colours of low intensity. A link may be either bright (or) dull. Bright tints are referred to as clear tints. While dull tints are spoken off as soft tints.

8. Given the importance of colour.

Colour is most important in the elements of design. The first factor to come is the identification of colour. By seeing (or) observing one can easily identify the basic colours.

9. What are the primary colours?

There are three primary colours which are

- Red
- Blue
- Yellow

10. What are the secondary colours?

There are three secondary colours which are

- Green
- Orange
- Violet.

11. Explain about colour wheel.

A colour wheel or in other words chromate circle is very useful for differentiating colours and for establishing their relationship with each other. Colour wheel consists of 12 colours and the key colour of the colour wheel are primary colours, secondary colours and tertiary or intermediate colours.

12. What are the two systems used in colour theory?

Colours have an important role in drawing and in fashion designing as one of the greatest influencing element of designing and creating a design.

13. What do you mean by prang system?

This is the oldest system based on the theory that there are three types of colours namely primary colours, secondary colours and intermediate colours. The prang system is particularly useful when dealing with pigments.

14. What do you mean by mussel system?

It developed by A.H.Munsell and is concerned with light but not with pigment. To obtain a perfect balance of warm and cool colours the orange colour is omitted here by having principle hues.

15. Define colour Harmony.

It is nothing but the understanding of how to use colours and combine them with greater confidence to fulfill all the principles of design. Unity with variety is the key to safety colour harmony.

16. What are the rules of perfect colour harmony?

- Unity of any two dimensions of colour will allow more variety in the 3 dimension.
- Wide variation of value light or dark and hues is usually easier to harmonize than variation of intensity.
- When values & intensities are the same wide variation of hues is possible.

- Wide variation of intensities requires great differences in amounts, unless the duller colours approach a hue level.
- Two identical hues that vary only slightly in intensity seldom look well together because the one (i.e.) duller will tend to look dirty.

17. Define Harmony of Hues.

It is easy to obtain if monochromatic or analogous are used. There is a natural harmony because of the common hue present in colours that are neighboring on the colour wheel.

18. Define harmony of values.

The light colours (i.e.) tints that harmonize easily with other tints while shade that is darker values harmonize easily with others shades.

19. Define harmony of intensity (or) chroma.

Similarity of intensity is often the key to a successful harmony of colours. Bright colours harmonize with other bright colours just as dull colours harmonize with other dull colours. Great variation of hue and value is possible if intensities are lowered.

20. How colours play a major role in human life?

Colours are a major resource to express an individual's personality whether active or gay, quite or reserved, dramatic or youthful.

21. What are the types of colour harmonies?

1. Analogous colour harmony.
2. Monochromatic colour harmony or one hue harmony.
3. Achromatic colour harmony.

22. What is Tetradic colour scheme?

Four colours on the colour chart or wheel that is equidistant from one another in the form of a square. There are 3 tetrads.

- Eg:-1. Red orange, yellow purple, blue green.
2. Red blue, purple green, yellow orange.
3. Blue red, purple orange, yellow green.

23. Explain complimentary colour scheme.

Complimentary colours are the colours directly opposite to each other in the colour wheel.

- Eg:-1. yellow & purple.
2. Blue & orange.
3. Red & green.

24. What are double complimentary colours?

Two directly adjacent colours & compliments when used together form double complimentary harmony.

- E.g.:- purple & red, Purple & yellow, and Yellow green.

PART - B
FIVE MARKS

1. Write notes on primary color.

In the element of design the colour element is the most important one.

They are three types of colours.

1. Primary
2. Secondary
3. Intermediate

Primary colours:

- The colour exists in pure form and bright.
- They are the only colours that cannot mix with other hues.
- They are red, yellow, and blue.

2. Explain color theories.

- Colours have an important role in drawing and in fashion designing.
- They make a design attractive and lively, various emotions and feeling can be expressed by colors.

There are used in two systems

1. Prang system
2. Munsell system

PRANG SYSTEM:

- Primary colors
- Secondary colors
- Intermediate or tertiary

MUNSELL SYSTEM:

- It's developed by A.H. Munsell.
- Concerned with light but not with pigment.
- To obtain a perfect balance of warm and cool colors the orange color is omitted.
- Colors which things given are more alike are adjacent to each other and contain a common hue.
- Colors which are most unlike or directly opposite to each other are known as complementary colors.

3. Explain dimensions of color.

Three dimensions of colors are

- Hue
- Value
- Intensity

HUE:

It is the name of the color as red, yellow, blue, etc.,

VALUE:

Lightness or darkness of the colors. Lighter than normal value is known as tint. Darker than normal value known as shade.

INTENSITY:

It is brightness or dullness of the color.

4. What are the design principles applied to color in dress design?

- The amount and the placement of a color in a costume (or) in a patterned design is determined by applying the principles.
- Proportion, rhythm, balance and emphasis.
- The selection and arrangement of colors.
- Dull colors are accented by bright dark colors by light .

- The effect of a color depends on the similarity (or) contrast of the color used next to it as well as the amount of color used.

5. Explain about color harmony.

- It is nothing but the understanding of how to combine them with greater confidence to fulfill all the principles of design.
- Rules to be perfect color harmony:
- Unity of any two dimensions of colors.
- Wide variation of values and hues.
- When values and intensities are the same.
- Two identical hues that vary only slightly in intensity.

6. Write a note on secondary colors.

When we talk of element of design (or) when we start off with same given themes the first theme to occur in our mind is the color.

SECONDARY COLOR:

When two primary colors are mixed in equal amounts a binary color results. There are three binary colors.

- Orange - yellow + red
- Green – blue + yellow
- Purple - red + blue

7. Write a note on tertiary color (or) intermediate color.

When primary and neighboring binary colors are mixed, an intermediate colour rises which is halfway between the 2 colors.

There are six intermediate colors:

1. Red orange – red + orange
2. Orange yellow – orange + yellow
3. Yellow green – yellow + green
4. Green blue – green + blue
5. Blue purple – blue + purple
6. Purple red – purple + red

PART – C
TEN MARKS

1. Explain the mussel color system and their application.
2. Explain the prang color system and their application.
3. Explain the value and standard color harmonies.
4. Explain the design principles applied to color dress design.

UNIT-4
PART-A
TWO MARKS

1. Define trimmings and decorations.

Trimmings and decoration are very much important to produce the variation in constructing the garment and after constructing the garment .There are two types of trimmings,

Structural trimmings

Surface trimmings

2. What are the types of trimmings?

They are two types of trimmings

- Structural trimmings
- Surface trimmings

3. Define structural trimmings.

Trimmings are introduced at the time stitching

Ex : fullness, pleats, darts, tucks, gathers, ruffles, etc.,

4. Define surface trimmings.

After constructing the garment this type of garment is used

Ex: ric-rac, laces, embroidery, bead, etc.,

5. Define embroidery.

Embroidery is the art of working ornamental designs on cloth, leather etc., with decorative stitches. There are different kinds of embroidery which are known by special names such as cut work, drawn thread work, appliqué, smocking, etc.,

6. What do you mean by ric-rac?

Ric-rac is available in different colors at very low cost and is very durable ric-rac are mostly used in children's and ladies garment.

7. How ric-rac is used in garment?

Ric-rac can be sewn flat to the garment through the centre so that the full width of the ric-rac is shown or it may be attached around edges or between seams so that just one edge is shown on the right side of the garment.

8. How is a bias trimming are used?

Bias binding in contrasting material or self fabric can be used to finish neck-lines openings and hems in garments. Bias tubing can be used for making decorative button loops, and frogs.

9. What is smocking?

Smocking is usually done on the skirt part of a dress before the garment is assembling. But it is possible to attach a smocked strip to a finished garment around the neck line, waist line, and yoke line or at any suitable placed on the garment.

10. Explain about the belt.

It is used in decorative purpose and also used in functional purpose. Many types are used in garments. It is used in so many colors of belt.

11. Mention the name of any two types of belt.

- Chain belt
- Leather belt
- Cloth belt

12. Write the application of laces.

You can use lace as

- Edging
- Insertion
- Banding.

13. Explain faggoting.

This trim is used between seams to give a decorative touch. Cut the yoke and the lower section of the blouse separately with ½ inches seam allowances.

14. Define appliqué.

Appliqué is a very effective trim for children's garment. It can be applied on pockets, yokes, above the hemline, etc.,

15. Define accessories.

Fashion accessories and their jewelry counterpart referred to as costume jewelry are items that used as fashion's complementary accessories help to bring up the spot that one wants to highlights in a dress or apparel. They can also help to hide some weakness part of a dress. Adding accessories to different outfits continuously sets trends.

16. Definition shoes.

A shoe is an item of footwear. A form of footwear, which provides protective covering.

17. Types of shoes.

Shoes, belts, slippers and sandals, fashionable low – headed shoes or pumps are of softer leather, coarse common shoes are of sturdier leathers.

18. Definitions belts.

Rubber coated cords located between the piles and tread. They help reinforce the tread, as well as help the tire keep its shape against such forces as tire inflation pressure, centrifugal force, cornering and braking.

19. What are the materials used in belts?

Cords are made from such materials as steel, fiberglass, random, nylon, polyester or other material.

20. Define sunglasses.

Sunglasses (also called sun spectacles see usage of words for eye pieces) are a kind of visual correction aid, variously termed spectacles or glasses, which feature lenses that are colored or darked to screen out strong light from the eyes.

21. Definitions of jewelry.

Jeweler (spelled jewelry in American English) consists of ornamental devices worn by persons, typically made with gems and precious metals. However jeweler has been made out of almost every kind of material.

22. Define hats.

The hats are the name given to a political faction during the age of Liberty (1719 – 1772) in Sweden. It derives from the three cornered hat worn by officers and gentlemen. The primary rivals of the hats were known as the caps.

23. Preparing an album for accessories.

Before starting an album 4 important factors to be considered are

- Planning the album
- Collection the necessary things
- Arrangement
- Final finishing

PART - B
FIVE MARKS

1. Explain any two fashion accessories?

- ❖ Fashion accessories and their jewelry counterpart referred to as costume jewelry are items that are fashion's complementary
- ❖ Shoes
- ❖ Belts

Shoes:

- A shoe is an item of footwear.
- A form of footwear , which provides protective covering
- Black is by far the most usual color
- Occasionally other colors are also seen

Belts:

- Rubber coated cords between the plasmid the tread.
- Metal, leather or composition stripes which bear against the outside of a roll of paper to act as a brake on the roll and thus increase the amount of full of tension on the web.

2. Write a note on belts and bows.

- ❖ It is mainly used in decorative purpose and also the functional purpose.
- ❖ There are many colors available
- ❖ Leathers, fabric or composition stripes are used to guide the web through the press usually known as tapes.
- ❖ Bow is used in decorative purpose
- ❖ Many colors are available.

3. How to prepare an album for accessories?

Before starting the album, four important factors should be considered

1. Planning the album
2. Collection of necessary things
3. Arrangements
4. Final finishing

1. Planning the album:

- List out all the category of accessories
- Decide the size and shape of chart for the album
- It should not be too small or too big
- Cut charts uniformly
- Get the chart sprid bind.

2. Collecting the necessary things:

- Collect pictures from various magazines.
- While collecting picture give equal weight age to all categories.

3. Arrangement:

- The picture should be arranged in a creative and attractive manner.

4. Final finishing:

- Decoration and attractive borders.
- On the end page write your name for teachers comment and signature

4. What is bias trimming explain with example?

- ❖ Bias binding in contrasting material or self fabric can be used to finish neck line lines, openings and hems in garments.
- ❖ Bias tubing can be used for making decorative button loops, and frogs.

PART-C
TEN MARKS

1. Explain the trimming and decoration.
2. Write a note on
 - Accessories
 - Watch
3. Explain selection and application of trimming and decoration.
4. Explain the following of jewelry, hats, ties.
5. Write a note on fringes and tussles.

UNIT – V

PART - A

TWO MARKS

1. Narrow shoulder.

A person with narrow shoulders can use padded or broadened lines in jackets, collars: High pockets. They short pockets and vertical lines, etc., because there appears the narrow shoulder more narrower.

2. Large Bust.

Becoming:

- (i) Silhouette built out at waist and hips if not already large
- (ii) Soft front fullness either above or below the build line.

3. Large Abdomen.

Becoming:

- (i) Details above waistline over blouses.
- (ii) Dresses with a side-wrap narrow self fabric belts.

4. Large face.

Becoming:

- (i) Hats sufficiently large to form an adequate frame for the face.
- (ii) Hair dress of moderate sizes.

5. Square (or) Broad face.

Becoming:

- (i) Hat with an irregular line.
- (ii) Hair dressed rather high and with a soft irregular line.

6. Stout figure becoming.

- (i) Soft yet not clinging fabrics. Fabrics with dull surfaces.
- (ii) No belt or narrow belt
- (iii) Simple necklines, preferably long line and long collars.

7. Thin figure unbecoming.

- (i) Long, narrow skirts.
- (ii) Flat tight waists.
- (iii) Severely straight lines. Angler in the lines of the dress.

8. Narrow shoulder becoming.

- (i) Padded or broadened shoulders, broad lines in yoked collars and lapels.
- (ii) Armhole seams placed slightly out (or) lower than normal.

9. Broad shoulder unbecoming.

- (i) Wide or horizontal structural lines in yokes, collars and lapels.
- (ii) Very small hats.

10. Large bust on becoming.

- (i) The waist line drawn in high fitted waist, aide belts.
- (ii) Trimming at or near the bust line.

11. Large Hips unbecoming.

- (i) Short skirts
- (ii) Tight skirts
- (iii) Very full skirts. Skirts that is narrowest at the hem.

12. Large abdomen unbecoming.

- (i) Waist and upper part of the skirt fitted tightly
- (ii) Slash or belt tied at the center front.

13. Large face unbecoming.

- (i) Hats smaller than the widest part of the face.
- (ii) Trimming that is too small.
- (iii) Too small a hair dress, which will emphasize the sizes of the face.

14. Round face unbecoming.

- (i) Hats with round shapes and lines that repeat the curves of the face.
- (ii) Hair dressed in rounded shapes and lines.

15. Narrow pointed face becoming.

- (i) Short neck laces
- (ii) Hat with medium-sized brim. Hat with slightly droop-ping brim soft crown on the hat.

16. Prominent chin and jaw becoming.

- (i) Rather large hats with soft, irregular lines.
- (ii) Rough placed high on the cheeks and towards the nose.

17. How will you plan your wardrobe?

- i. Make your wardrobe inventory. Plan for future purchases. Repair clothes that are still wearable. Give you “discards” to someone who can use them.
- ii. Plan for convenient storage of your cloths see how many boxes, shoes, and closet rack could help your space to full advantage.

18. Basic wardrobe planning.

- i. Basic wardrobe planning really begins with colour. Choose two basic colours that you can start to build your clothing selection upon.
- ii. Most people choose black, brown, grey, navy but you can decide upon whatever colour you like the best.

PART - B
FIVE MARKS

1. Modify figure irregularities through costume selection.

- Each and every figure has small irregularities in figure.
- They can be modified by selecting correct, hair style, costume, accessories, hats and dress ways.

Example 1:

If one person looks very tall, he should not wear shirt with vertical lines because it shows him taller. He can wear shirt with horizontal lined shirts with shows him as a normal figure.

2. Explain large bust and large hip.

Large Bust

Becoming	Unbecoming
i. Panel or vests silhouette out at waist and hip.	The waist line drawn in high fitted waist, wide belts.
ii. Yoke line, jewelry or some other conspicuous line that stops above or below the built line	Trimming at or near the bust line

Large Hip

Becoming	Unbecoming
i. Average amount of fullness in the skirt	Short skirts, tight skirts.
ii. The skirt flared slightly from the hip	Very full skirts. Skirts that are narrowest at the hem.
iii. A slight blouse at the waist line.	Tight closely fitted waist.

3. Write short notes on Wardrobe planning.

- Basic Wardrobe planning really begins with colour. Choose two basic colours that you can start to build your clothing selection upon.
- Most people choose black, brown, grey, navy but you can decide upon whatever colour you like the best.
- After you have chosen two simple colours you can then headent to those listening retail shops.
- Once you arrive inside of your favorite clothing store, shtop for a moment and look around you.
- You will notice that there are two types of clothes hanging racks and folded upon shelves classic and trendy.

4. Explain broad shoulder and Narrow shoulder.

Narrow shoulder

Becoming	Unbecoming
i. Padded or broadened shoulders, broad line in yokes, collars and lapels ii. Armhole seam placed slightly out (or) lower than normal.	Armhole seams placed higher or farther in than normal.

Broad shoulder

Becoming	Unbecoming
i. Hat with a relatively high crown and a fairly wide brim. ii. Lengthwise pleats folds or tucks extending from the shoulder to the waist placed some what towards the center line in order.	Very small hats Wide or horizontal structural line in yokes, collars and lapels

5. Explain any two irregularities.

Large face:

Becoming:

- Hats sufficiently large to form an adequate frame for the face.
- Hair dress of moderate size.

Unbecoming:

- Hats smaller than the widest part of the face.

Square or Broad face:

Becoming:

- Hats with an irregular line.
- Hair dressed rather high and with a soft irregular line.
- Rough placed forward the center of the face and bended up and down.

Unbecoming:

- Lines in the hat or at the neck that repeat the lines of the face line that oppose.
- Hair dressed wide over the ears. Hair parted in the middle.

PART - C
TEN MARKS

1. Discuss the proportion of a Woman's figure?
2. Write short notes on:
 - i. Stout figure
 - ii. Thin figure
 - iii. Prominent chin Jaw
 - iv. Prominent Forehead.
3. Explain about wardrobe planning and give some tips for Wardrobe planning.
4. What are the factors to be considered while selecting clothes for different age group?
5. Explain figure irregularities with neat sketch.

DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, 2008

Fashion Technology

FASHION DESIGNING

SECTION-A

Answer all the questions in 1 or 2 sentences

1. Balance.
2. Decorative design.
3. Normal figure.
4. Average proportion.
5. Prang colour system.
6. Colour harmony.
7. Ric-rac.
8. Embroidery.
9. Fashion accessories.
10. Large face.

SECTION-B

Answer all the questions

11. (A) Write a short note on size and texture.

OR

- (B) What are the principles of design?

12. (A) Write a note on proportions of woman's figure.

OR

- (B) Draw a garment design and indicate the relevant details

13. (A) Explain color theories.

OR

(B) Write a short on 'Hue'

14. (A) Explain any two fashion accessories.

OR

(B) Write a note on belts and bows.

15. (A) Write a short note on large bust and large hip.

OR

(B) Explain broad shoulders and round shoulders.

16 (A) Discuss any four figure irregularities.

OR

(B) Explain how wardrobe planning is done

DIPLOMA IN FASHION TECHNOLOGY

PAPER- II

PATTERN MAKING & GRADING



PAPER- II
PATTERN MAKING & GRADING

UNIT-I

Body Measurements - Importance – Preparation for measuring, measurements needed for Ladies, Children, Boys, and Men. Standardizing body measurements – Importance and Techniques. Eight head theory, Relative girth measures in Gentlemen and Ladies, Relative Length measures in Gentlemen.

UNIT-II

Pattern Making – Methods, Preparation of Paper Pattern, Advantages of paper pattern, Types of paper pattern, principles of pattern drafting, steps in drafting Children's and adult's Pattern, Importance of Pattern details.

UNIT – III

Grading – Definition, types, basic back, front, basic sleeve, basic collar and basic facing grading. Draping – Definition – Techniques – Preparation of dress form.

Relocation of Darts – Converting darts to seams, incorporation of darts into a seam, converting darts to a partial yoke.

UNIT – IV

Fitting – Standards for a good fit, Principles, Techniques, check the fit of a garment, Pattern alteration – Importance, Principles, Common pattern alteration in blouse. Grain – Definition, types, importance. Selvedge – Definition.

UNIT – V

Pattern Layout – Rules, Methods, Special Layouts. Steps in preparing fabric for cutting, points to be remember while cutting the fabric, Transferring Pattern Markings.

PATTERN MAKING AND GRADING

UNIT – I

PART – A

TWO MARKS

1. Define body measurements.

In order to construct garments that fit well, body measurement must be taken with precision.

2. What are the measurements required for ladies garment?

1. Bust
2. Waist
3. Neck
4. Shoulder
5. Front waist length
6. Shoulder to bust
7. Distance between bust points

3. What are the measurements of skirt required for ladies?

1. Waist
2. Hip
3. Waist to hip
4. Skirt length

4. What are the measurements required for children's garment?

1. Thigh girth
2. Cervical height
3. Crotch length
4. Frock length
5. Chest

5. What are the measurements required for boys and men?

1. Shirt length
2. Pant length
3. Cuff measurement

6. What is meant by crotch length?

Measure from the centre back waist under the crotch to the centre front waist. This measurement is useful for pants, pyjamas etc.

7. What is meant by thigh grith?

It is a measurement used for children's garment. Measure around the widest part of thigh. This measurement is useful while attaching children's short pants, girls bloomers etc.

8. List out the Sleeve Measurements.

1. Upper arm circumference
2. Lower arm
3. Elbow circumference
4. Wrist
5. Sleeve length.

9. What do you mean by Arms depth?

It is one of the measurements used in ladies garment. Measure from base of neck. It centers back to a point directly below it and in level with the bottom of the arm where it joins the body.

10. Define Eight head theory.

Eight head theory is used to know the proportions of human body parts with each other and also it is used to analyse the body measurements and their relationship with each other.

11. List out the parts in eight head theory.

- 1) Hair to chin
- 2) Chin to nipple
- 3) Nipple to Navel

- 4) Navel to public organ
- 5) Crotch to mid thigh
- 6) Mid to small thigh
- 7) Small to lower leg
- 8) Lower leg to Bottom of the feet

PART - B
FIVE MARKS

1. Explain about the preparation for measuring.

For taking the measurements:

- Use a good quality measuring tape
- Tape must be sturdy and will not stretch
- Metal end of the tape should be used for stiffness
- Hold the tape parallel to the floor for horizontal measurements and perpendicular for vertical measurements.

2. Explain the measurements required for ladies garment.

Bodice measurements

1. Bust
2. Waist
3. Neck
4. Shoulder to bust
5. Distance between bust points
6. Back width
7. Back waist length

Sleeve Measurements

1. Upper arm circumference
2. Lower arm
3. Elbow circumference
4. Wrist
5. Sleeve length

Skirt measurement

1. Hip
2. Waist to hip
3. Skirt length

3. Explain briefly about the measurements required for children's and men's garments.

Children garment:

1. Thigh grith
2. Cervical height
3. Crotch height
4. Frock length
5. Chest

Men's measurements:

1. Shirt length
2. Pant length
3. Cuff measurement
4. Neck
5. Chest

4. Explain briefly about eight head theory.

- Anatomy is important for stitching and fitting the garment.
- Normally the body parts are having proportion to each other
- The height of the grown up human body can be divided into $7\frac{1}{2}$ equal parts. If he stands on the tip of his toe the height so formed is divided into 8 equal parts.
- The imaginary lines of divisions are drawn on the body these will pass over the following parts.
 - 1) Hair to chin
 - 2) Chin to nipple
 - 3) Nipple to navel

- 4) Navel to pubic organ
- 5) Pubic organ to mid thigh
- 6) Mid to small thigh
- 7) Small to lower leg
- 8) Lower leg to bottom of the feet.

PART - C
TEN MARKS

1. Explain about Eight head theory.
2. Write about the length and grith measurement in gentleman.
3. Write about the length and grith measurement in ladies.
4. Write the importance and preparation for measuring.
5. Write about the standardizing body measurements.

UNIT – II
PART - A
TWO MARKS

1. Define Pattern Making.

It is the method of making any draft of a garment according to particular body measurements.

2. Methods of Pattern Making.

There are three methods of pattern making. They are,

- Drafting
- Draping
- Placement Method or Flat Pattern Method

3. Define Drafting.

It may be defined as a system of drawing patterns on a paper with mechanical precision on the basis of body measurement.

4. What is mean by Draping?

Draping is the manipulation of fabric on a three dimensional form by a designer to obtain perfect fit and harmony between the fabric and design of the garment and the silhouette of the individual.

5. Define Flat Pattern Technique.

The basic pattern may be modified to develop patterns for various styles by a technique called “Flat Pattern Technique”.

6. What are the methods of Flat Pattern Technique?

- Pivot
- Slash & Spread
- Measurement methods.

7. Explain the Slash & Spread Method.

By this method we can shift, split and combine the needed darts towards the required style of the garment.

8. Define – Pattern.

A pattern can be defined as a model of the various components of a garment. It can be made of paper or plastic. Normally papers are used to make the patterns.

9. Explain the importance of Paper Pattern.

- ❖ Basically, patterns are acting as a time saving device. If we have cut a pattern that can be used all garments of the same size can be cut with the same pattern. By this, we will save precious time, by avoiding the drafting process on each and every fabric,
- ❖ And also, it is easy to draft straight away on the fabric. With the help of the paper pattern, making process can be done quickly.

10. What are the types of paper pattern?

- ❖ Commercial Pattern
- ❖ Personal Pattern

11. What are the advantages of Commercial Pattern?

- ❖ Commercial Patterns save our time and effort.
- ❖ If our measurements suit a particular size, it would be simpler to buy a commercial pattern than drafting one our selves.
- ❖ If we do not have knowledge in cutting by using the readymade patterns we can make a garment with good fitting.

12. What are the disadvantages of Commercial Pattern?

- ❖ Readymade patterns do not give good fit without some pattern alterations, if our measurements do not have the same proportions as the standard figure.
- ❖ Pattern alterations are more complicated process than drafting patterns.
- ❖ Moreover commercial patterns are expensive.

13. Define Personal Pattern.

Patterns drafted using personal or once individual measurements are called as Personal Patterns. They are also referred to as individual Patterns.

14. What are advantages of Personal Patten?

- If we know pattern cutting, we can make patterns ourselves, which will give good fitting rather than ready-made patterns.
- It is very economical.
- We can create our own designs.

15. What are the Principles for Pattern Drafting?

- Before drafting the patterns, check the measurements clearly and read the procedures and instructions carefully.
- Make a rough diagram before drafting.
- Before drafting, we have to decide the amount of ease allowance to be given at the required portions.
- The places of darts and Pleats should be clearly marked.

16. List out any 4 important Pattern Details.

- Name of the style.(Ex.-Gent's shirt , Skirt etc.,)
- Name of the each piece of pattern(Ex- Front, Sleeve etc.,)
- Size of the garment (Ex – Small, Medium & Large)
- Number of pieces to be cut with each pattern piece.

17. What is mean by Commercial Pattern?

They are also referred to as 'Ready-Made Patterns'. Patterns prepared on the basis of standard measurements are called commercial pattern or ready made patterns.

18. What are main parts of commercial pattern?

A commercial pattern has three main parts,

- Envelope
- Instruction Sheet
- Pattern Tissue

19. What are the details contained in the envelope?

The envelope which contains the other two components is printed with

- Photograph or illustrations of the garments, plus the information that is required to select.
- Appropriate size of the pattern and purchase the correct amount of fabric.

20. What is the preparation of paper pattern?

A basic pattern can be prepared by one of the two methods,

- Drafting
- Draping.

21. Why the commercial patterns are done on tissue paper?

Commercial patterns are usually done on tissue paper. Since tissue paper is not bulky, it allows many pieces of patterns to be packed compactly in an envelope.

22. Write the tools required for pattern drafting.

The mechanical tools that are required for pattern drafting are

- (i) Sharp pencil
- (ii) Inch tape
- (iii) Eraser
- (iv) Tissue paper
- (v) Necessary body measurements (or) Standard measurements
- (vi) L types scales
- (vii) French curves

23. What is final pattern?

A final pattern is a pattern which has the neat drafting of body measurement for a particular garment with the details of hem allowance, seam allowance, darts, tucks and with finished alterations.

PART – B
FIVE MARKS

1. Briefly explain about the methods of Pattern Making.

- ➔ It is the method of making any draft of a garment according to particular body measurements.
- ➔ Methods of Pattern making –
 - Drafting - It may be defined as a system of drawing patterns on a paper with mechanical precision on the basis of body measurement.
 - Draping - Draping is the manipulation of fabric on a three dimensional form by a designer to obtain perfect fit and harmony between the fabric and design of the garment and the silhouette of the individual.
 - Placement Method or Flat Pattern Method - The basic pattern may be modified to develop patterns for various styles by a technique called “Flat Pattern Technique”.

2. Briefly explain about the types of paper pattern

A pattern can be defined as a model of the various components of a garment. It can be made of paper or plastic. Normally papers are used to make the patterns

➤ **Types of Paper Pattern:**

- a) **Commercial Pattern** - They are also referred to as ‘Ready-Made Patterns’. Patterns prepared on the basis of standard measurements are called as commercial pattern or ready made patterns.
- b) **Personal Pattern** - Patterns drafted using personal or one’s individual measurements are called Personal Patterns. They are also referred to as individual Patterns.

4. Explain in detail about the personal pattern.

- Patterns drafted using personal or one's individual measurements are called as Personal Patterns. They are also referred to as individual Patterns.
- **Advantages -**
 - If we know pattern cutting, we can make patterns ourselves, which will give good fitting rather than ready-made patterns.
 - It is very economical.
 - We can create our own designs.

4. Explain in details about the Commercial Pattern.

Commercial Pattern:

They are also referred to as 'Ready-Made Patterns'. Patterns prepared on the basis of standard measurements are called as commercial pattern or ready made patterns.

- ❖ A commercial pattern has three main parts,
 - Envelope
 - Instruction Sheet
 - Pattern Tissue

Advantages

- Commercial Patterns save our time and effort.
- If our measurements suit with a particular size, it would be simpler to buy a commercial pattern than drafting ourselves.
- If we not have knowledge in cutting, using the readymade patterns we can make a garment with good fitting.

Disadvantages

- Readymade patterns do not give good fit without some pattern alterations, if our measurements do not have the same proportions as the standard figure.
- Pattern alterations are more complicated process than drafting patterns.
- Moreover commercial patterns are expensive.

5. Briefly explain about the importance of Pattern Details.

- A pattern can be defined as a model of the various components of a garment. It can be made of paper or plastic. Normally papers are used to make the patterns
- Name of the style.(Ex.-Gent's shirt , Skirt etc.,)
- Name of the each piece of pattern(Ex- Front, Sleeve etc.,)
- Size of the garment (Ex – Small, Medium & Large)

- Number of pieces to be cut with each pattern piece.

6. What are the main parts of Envelope?

A commercial pattern has three main parts,

- ❖ Envelope
- ❖ Instruction Sheet
- ❖ Pattern Tissue
- ❖ The envelope which contains the other two components is printed with Photograph or illustrations of the garments, plus the information that is required to select.
- ❖ Appropriate size of the pattern and purchase the correct amount of fabric.

PART – C
TEN MARKS

1. Explain in detail about Pattern Making.
2. Briefly explain about the preparation of paper pattern.
3. Explain about the Principles of Pattern Drafting.
4. What are the steps in drafting the Children's Pattern?
5. List out the importance of Pattern Details.
6. What are the steps in drafting the Adult's Pattern?

UNIT – III
PART - A
TWO MARKS

1. What is grading?

Grading is a method of enlarging or reducing pattern of a particular size, proportionately to some other sizes.

2. What are the general rules or principles of grading?

- We can make patterns of other sizes without pattern of a particular size by Grading.
- The basic pattern should be without seam allowance.
- Using a 32” size pattern, the patterns of sizes 34”, 36”, 38” & 40” can be prepared.
- For a 2” increasing bust size, the increase needed in width measurement on the half pattern is $\frac{1}{4}$ th this i.e., $\frac{1}{2}$ ”.

3. Types of Grading.

Grading can be classified into the following two broad systems.

- Three Dimensional Grading
- Two Dimensional Grading

4. What are the advantages of three dimensional systems?

- It is the only way the front bodice suppression and the bust point can be controlled.
- Minimize the mistakes in calculating grade increments.
- Facilities any change in suppression.
- The draft can be graded by the pattern technician and then handed over it an assistance to be spiked off and cut into sizes.

5. What are the disadvantages of three dimensional grading systems?

- It requires a good working knowledge of pattern cutting.
- It requires more of the pattern technical time.

6. Write about Two dimensional Grading systems.

- A two dimensional grading system only grades a pattern for girth and height.
- It can produce loose fitting garment or semi drape garment.
- However a very loose fitted garment such as a shirt or blouse with a limited size range of say 10-12-14, may be safely graded using a two dimensional system.

7. What are the advantages of two dimensional grading systems?

- It requires little knowledge of pattern cutting.
- Basic instructions are easy to learn and follow.

8. How to grade the back body?

Take the 32” size back bodice pattern (without seam allowance) and trace its outline on a larger sheet of paper. Extend the centre back line A, A1 by one inch and mark four points at 1” intervals.(These represent bust sizes 32” to 40” at 2” intervals.

9. How do you grade the sleeve pattern?

Take the sleeve pattern of bust size 32” and AB is outline on a sheet of paper. Extend the line AB one inch beyond B to B1. Between A, A1 and B, B1 mark points ½ inch intervals.

10. How do you grade the collar?

- Take 32” size collar and trace its outline on a large sheet of paper.
- Here AA1=BB1=1” by marking 4 points at ¼” intervals similarly DD1=CC1=1” by making 4 points at ¼” interval.

11. What is meant by Facing?

These are used to provide a neat finish to raw edges in a garment and to support the shape of necklines, armholes, collars, etc.

12. What are the types of facing?

There are two types of facing. They are

- Shaped facing
- Cross facing

13. What is Draping?

Draping is nothing but the real material is draped on the dummy or models is called as Draping.

14. What is tearing?

- Muslin cloth should cut a reasonable amount of extra fabric for ease, seam allowance.
- Selvedge should form the edge of muslin for draping.

15. What is Blocking?

- Before draping muslin may have to be reshaped.
- To reshape muslin, pull the edges diagonal with the fabric squared.

16. What is pressing?

- Press in the direction of warp & weft.
- Apply steam is followed by a Dry Iron.

17. What is marking?

- Mark all muslin with a well-sharpened Pencil.
- Armhole-Dot armhole ridge from shoulder seam to plate screw level.

18. What is Treeing?

- Muslin is drawing the lines that exact dimensions of the finished pattern.
- Remove the muslin from the dress form and remove all the pins.
- Note the all pins.
- To true the armhole is Neckline.
- Add seam allowance to neckline and shoulder seam and trim away the excess muslin.

19. What is meant by Dart?

Darts are V-Shaped stitched folds, formed of the material to the picked up at given-depth and which taper to a point. They are structural lines needed to a shape and fit.

20. What are the Types of Darts?

There are three types of Darts. They are,

- Single Dart
- Double Dart
- Decorative Dart

21. Pivoted Method.

This is one of the methods used to the Dart Manipulation. In this pivotal method dart is transferred from one place to other through Bust point or Neck point or pivotal point.

22. What is Under Arm Dart?

Under Arm Dart is the dart which is placed two inches down from the armhole pit in the under arm seam lines.

23. What is meant by French Dart?

French dart also comes in the under arm seam line. French dart is generally located 3” to 2” up from the waist line.

Some other Darts are:

- Centre Front dart
- Neckline dart
- Armhole dart

24. What are the Transferring Darts in pivotal method?

- Back shoulder dart to back neck
- Front shoulder dart to front neck
- Front shoulder dart to front armhole
- Front shoulder dart to under arm
- Front shoulder dart to centre front

- Front shoulder dart to French dart
- Front shoulder dart to waist double dart
- Double dart to French dart

25. What is Slash and Spread method?

Dart manipulation introduced the slash and spread pivotal transfer pattern making technique, to transfer the dart excess from one location to another for design variation. It is the beginning of the pattern manipulating process. It requires both artistic and technical skills to manage and control the pattern throughout the development process.

26. How to convert dart into partial yoke?

A yoke is a segment of a garment usually placed at the shoulders, above the waist line or below the waist line.

27. What are draping techniques?

These are the techniques by which the fabric undergoes certain processes before draping. The draping techniques have several steps. They are

(i) Preparation of muslin for draping

- a) Tearing
- b) Blocking
- c) Pressing

(ii) Draping steps

Next to drape the neckline

(iii) Marking

(iv) Trueing

28. What is mean by Dart Manipulation?

Dart Manipulation can be accomplished through the pivotal method or slash method. The pivotal method is recommended where single dart are to be repositioned.

29. Explain the two dimensional grading.

- A two dimensional grading system only grades a pattern for girth and height.

- It can produce loose fitting garments or semi-drape garments.

30. Define – Three dimensional grading?

Three dimensional grading which not only increases a pattern for size but also increases or decreases suppression in the following areas,

- Bust to shoulder
- Hip to waist
- Elbow to wrist

It can produce tight fitting or close fitting garment. Ex- Swimming & Sports wear.

PART – B
FIVE MARKS

1. Write short note on Darts.

- Darts are V-Shaped stitched folds, formed the material to picked up at given-depth and which taper to a point. They are structural lines needed to a shape and fit.
- There are three types of Darts. They are,
 - Single Dart
 - Double Dart
 - Decorative Dart
- Under Arm Dart is the dart which is placed two inches down from the armhole pit in the under arm seam lines.
- French dart also comes in the under arm seam line. French dart is generally located 3” to 2” up from the waist line.

Some other Darts are:

- Centre Front dart
- Neckline dart
- Armhole dart

2. Explain the methods of Dart Manipulation.

- Darts are V-Shaped stitched folds, formed the material to picked up at given-depth and which taper to a point. They are structural lines needed to a shape and fit.
- Methods –
 - Slash & Spread Method
 - Pivotal Method
- **Slash & Spread Method:** Dart manipulation introduces the slash and spread pivotal transfer pattern making technique, to transfer the dart

excess from one location to another for design variation. It is the beginning of the pattern manipulating process. It requires both artistic and technical skills to manage and control the pattern throughout the development process.

- **Pivotal Method:** This is one of the methods used to the Dart Manipulation. In this pivotal method dart is transferred from one place to other through Bust point or Neck point or pivotal point.

3. Write short notes on converting dart into seam.

- Darts are V-Shaped stitched folds, formed the material to picked up at given-depth and which taper to a point. They are structural lines needed to a shape and fit.
- Dart Manipulation can be accomplished through the pivotal method or slash method. The pivotal method is recommended where single dart is to be repositioned.
- In this style the decorative seam is formed from the armhole to waist line, dividing the front bodice into panel.
- Conspicuous – Ex- Lace, Ruffles or bias binding.
- Inconspicuous – After finishing the seams, no stitches are visible on the right side.
- General dart manipulation steps.

4. Write the short note on back body grading.

- Grading is a method of enlarging or reducing pattern of a particular size, proportionately to some other sizes.
- We can make patterns of other sizes without pattern of a particular size by Grading.
- The basic pattern should be without seam allowance.
- Using a 32” size pattern, the patterns of sizes 34”, 36”, 38” & 40” can be prepared.

- For a 2” increasing bust size, the increase needed in width measurement on the half pattern is $\frac{1}{4}$ th this i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$ ”.

- Take the 32” size back bodice pattern (without seam allowance) and trace its outline on a larger sheet of paper. Extend the centre back line A, A1 by one inch and mark four points at 1” intervals. (These represent bust sizes 32” to 40” at 2” intervals).

5. Explain in detail about the types of grading.

- Grading is a method of enlarging or reducing pattern of a particular size, proportionately to some other size.
- Grading can be classified into the following two broad systems.
 - Two Dimensional Grading
 - Three Dimensional Grading
- **Two Dimensional Grading :-**
 - A two dimensional grading system only grades a pattern for girth and height.
 - It can produce loose fitting garments or semi-drape garments.
- **Three dimensional grading:-** Which not only increases a pattern for size but also increases or decreases suppression in the following areas,
 - Bust to shoulder
 - Hip to waist
 - Elbow to wrist

It can be produced tight fitting or close fitting garment. Ex- Swimming & Sports wear.

6. What are the Principles of Grading?

- Grading is a method of enlarging or reducing pattern of a particular size, proportionately to some other sizes.
- We can make patterns of other sizes without pattern of a particular size by Grading.
- The basic pattern should be without seam allowance.
- Using a 32” size pattern, the patterns of sizes 34”, 36”, 38” & 40” can be prepared.
- For a 2” increasing bust size, the increase needed in width measurement on the half pattern is $\frac{1}{4}$ th this i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$ ”.
- The pattern has to be lengthening by $\frac{1}{4}$ ” at shoulder level and $\frac{1}{4}$ ” at centre back.
- Both the neck and shoulder have to be widened by $\frac{1}{8}$ ” and armhole by $\frac{1}{4}$ ”.

7. What are the advantages & disadvantages of Two Dimensional Grading System?

- Two Dimensional Grading System:-
 1. A two dimensional grading system only grades a pattern for girth and height.
 2. It can produce loose fitting garments or semi-drape garments.

- **Advantages :-**
 1. It requires little knowledge of pattern cutting.
 2. Basic instructions are easy to learn and follow.

8. What are the advantages & disadvantages of Three Dimensional Grading System?

- Three dimensional grading:- Which not only increases a pattern for size but also increases or decreases suppression in the following areas,
 - a. Bust to shoulder
 - b. Hip to waist
 - c. Elbow to wrist

It can be produced tight fitting or close fitting garment. Ex - Swimming & Sports wear.

➤ **Advantages:-**

- It is the only way the front bodice suppression and the bust point can be controlled.
- Minimize the mistakes in calculating grade increments.
- Facilities any change in suppression.
- The draft can be graded by the pattern technician and then handed over its an assistance to be spiked off and cut into sizes.

➤ **Disadvantages:-**

- It requires a good working knowledge to pattern cutting.
- It requires more of the pattern technical time.

8. How to Transferring the darts using pivotal method?

- Darts are V-Shaped stitched folds, formed the material to picked up at given-depth and which taper to a point. They are structural lines needed to a shape and fit.
- **Methods :** 1.Slash & Spread Method , 2.Pivotal Method
- In pivotal method the dart transformation is as follows,
 - i. Back shoulder dart to back neck
 - ii. Front shoulder dart to front neck
 - iii. Front shoulder dart to front armhole
 - iv. Front shoulder dart to under armhole
 - v. Front shoulder dart to centre front

- vi. Front shoulder dart to French dart
- vii. Front shoulder dart to waist double dart
- viii. Double dart to French dart

10. Explain Draping Techniques. Explain their steps.

- These are the techniques by which the fabric undergoes before draping.

The draping techniques have several steps. They are

(i) Preparation of muslin for draping

- a) Tearing
- b) Blocking
- c) Pressing

(ii) Draping steps

Next to drape the neckline

(iii) Marking

(iv) Trueing

11. What is facing? Explain it?

- These are used to provide a neat finish to raw edges in a garment and to support the shape of necklines, armholes, collars, etc.,

- Types of facing

1. Shaped Facing
2. Cross Facing

PART – C
TEN MARKS

1. Explain in detail about the Dress form.
2. Explain Relocating of darts with neat sketch.
3. Explain in detail about the types of Grading.
4. Explain Draping Techniques with neat sketch.
5. Briefly explain about the dart manipulation.
6. Write in detail about the Front & Back Body Grading.
7. Explain in detail about the grading of Collar & Facing.
8. Explain slash pattern technique with neat sketch.
9. Explain the following
 - i. Convert dart into seam
 - ii. Convert dart to partial yoke
 - iii. Pivotal method with neat sketch.
 - iv. Slash and spread method with neat sketch.
 - v. Incorporating darts into a seam.
 - vi. Grading of sleeve.

UNIT – IV
PART-A
TWO MARKS

1. What are the standards for a good fit in garment?

The factors which determine whether a garment has good fit or not are ease, line, grain, set and balance. These factors are referred to as “Standards for a good fit”.

2. Define Pattern Alteration.

If a garment is cut after the pattern is altered to fit our figure. There is no danger of wasting expensive fabric and spoiling the garment.

3. What are the common pattern alterations in a blouse?

The common pattern alterations in a blouse are listed below,

- Shortening the blouse
- Lengthening the blouse
- Lengthening the shoulder seam
- Shortening the shoulder seam
- Decreasing the shoulder slope
- Increasing shoulder slope
- Decreasing or Increasing the back length & front length

4. Write any one specific fitting problem in a blouse and their remedies?

Cause: Shoulder seam is too short.

Problem: End of shoulder seam does not reach arm joint. If sleeve has been attached, the sleeve cap rides up.

Remedy: Lengthen the shoulder seam (Mark the correct length and draw new armhole curve).

5. What are the General Principles for pattern alteration?

- ❖ As far as possible make changes within the pattern by slashing and spreading or slashing and lapping.
- ❖ Pattern can also be altered by redrawing the edges of the pattern. But the first method is by far the best in altering paper patterns.
- ❖ To preserve the original grain line, make all slashes and folds parallel or perpendicular to the grain line.
- ❖ Where there are darts, make changes between the tip of the dart and the outside edge.

6. How to Increase the shoulder slope by pattern alteration method?

Alteration for sloping shoulders:

Slash the pattern as you did for decreasing the shoulder slope. Lower the entire armhole section, overlapping along the crosswise slash and pin finally draws the new shoulder seam line.

7. Define – Ease.

Ease is the difference between the actual body measurement and the garment measurement at any given point. This amount varies with fashion, types of garment and personal taste.

8. Define – Line.

- ❖ Lines to look for in fitting are the basic silhouette seams, circumference seams and design lines.
- ❖ The shoulder seam should be straight across the top of shoulder.
- ❖ The side seam should be straight and must be half way between back and front.

9. Define – Grain.

Grain refers to the direction of yarns in a fabric. Woven fabrics are made up of lengthwise and crosswise or filling yarns interlaced at right angle to each others. These yarns are called the lengthwise and crosswise grains of the fabric.

10. Define – Set.

A garment is said to have a good smooth set, if it has no undesirable wrinkles. Wrinkles are slanting triangles caused by the garment being slanting triangles caused by the garment being strained over some curve or bulge of the body.

11. Define – Balance.

For a good fit, the garment should look balanced from left to right and front to back. A skirt should extend the same distance from the centre to the right and left side. If the shoulder seam stands away from the shoulder at neck point and fits tightly at armhole point, the garment looks out of balance.

12. List out the types of grain.

- ❖ On Grain
- ❖ Off Grain
- ❖ Straight Grain
- ❖ Bias Grain
- ❖ True Bias Grain

13. Define Selvedge.

Selvedge is the finished edge of the fabric which runs lengthwise. Selvedge is woven differently with extra yarns and stronger yarn than the rest of the fabric.

14. What is meant by True Bias?

True Bias makes a 45° angle with lengthwise and crosswise yarns.

15. Define – On grain.

A fabric in which the crosswise yarns run exactly at right angles to lengthwise yarns and which has right-angled corners is said to be on grain or grain perfect.

16. Define – Off grain.

A fabric in which the crosswise yarns are not running exactly at right angles to lengthwise yarns is referred to as off grain fabric. This happens because the fabric has been pulled out of shape and pressed in that position during finishing at the factory.

17. Define – Straight Grain.

Grain refers to the direction of yarns in a fabric. Woven fabrics are made up of lengthwise and crosswise or filling yarns interlaced at right angle to each others. These yarns are called the lengthwise and crosswise grains of the fabric. On patterns, lengthwise grain is referred to as straight grain.

18. Define – Bias Grain.

Bias grain is any direction on a fabric that does not exactly follow a lengthwise or a crosswise yarn.

19. Define – With the grain & against the grain.

A stroke is given to one direction, the thread ravel from the edge of the fabric is known as ‘Against the grain’. If another stroke is given to the fabric in opposite direction the yarn close up compactly is known as ‘With the Grain’.

20. What are the important points to check the fit of a blouse?

- Whether there are any changes needed in length of the bodice, sleeve and shoulder seam.
- Whether it has right amount of ease across bust, under arm, back etc.,
- Whether the seam lines follow the general silhouette of the body.
- Whether the grain lines are falling correctly in the proper places on your figure.
- Whether there are any Wrinkles.

PART – B
FIVE MARKS

1. Explain the general principle for pattern alteration?

- ❖ If a garment is cut after the pattern is altered to fit our figure. There is no danger of wasting expensive fabric and spoiling the garment.
- ❖ As far as possible make changes within the pattern by slashing and spreading or slashing and lapping.
- ❖ Pattern can also be altered by redrawing the edges of the pattern. But the first method is by far the best in altering paper patterns.
- ❖ To preserve the original grain line, make all slashes and folds parallel or perpendicular to the grain line.
- ❖ Where there are darts, make changes between the tip of the dart and the outside edge.

2. Explain any four common pattern alterations in a blouse.

- If a garment is cut after the pattern is altered to fit our figure. So, there is no danger of wasting expensive fabric and spoiling the garment
- The common pattern alteration in a blouse are listed below,
 - Shortening the blouse
 - Lengthening the blouse
 - Lengthening the shoulder seam
 - Shortening the shoulder seam
 - Decreasing the shoulder slope
 - Increasing shoulder slope
 - Decreasing or Increasing the back length & front length

➤ **Alteration for sloping shoulders:**

Slash the pattern as you did for decreasing the shoulder slope. Lower the entire armhole section, overlapping along the crosswise slash and pin finally draws the new shoulder seam line.

3. Write in detail about the types of Grain.

- ❖ Grain refers to the direction of yarns in a fabric. Woven fabrics are made up of lengthwise and crosswise or filling yarns interlaced at right angle to each others. These yarns are called the lengthwise and crosswise grains of the fabric.
- ❖ When a garment is worn, the fabric grain lines must fall correctly in the proper place on your figure. The lengthwise grain should be perpendicular to the floor at the centre front and centre back of the garment. In the sleeve, lengthwise yarns should hang vertically from shoulder line to centre of the sleeve hem. The crosswise yarn should be parallel to the floor across bust, waist and underarm of sleeve.

➤ **Types of Grain:-**

- On Grain
 - Off Grain
 - Straight Grain
 - Bias Grain
 - True Bias Grain
- **On Grain:** A fabric in which the crosswise yarns run exactly at right angles to lengthwise yarns and which has right-angled corners is said to be on grain or grain perfect.
 - **Off Grain:** A fabric in which the crosswise yarns are not running exactly at right angles to lengthwise yarns is referred to as off grain fabric. This happens because the fabric has been pulled out of shape and pressed in that position during finishing at the factory.
 - **Straight Grain:** Grain refers to the direction of yarns in a fabric. Woven fabrics are made up of lengthwise and crosswise or filling yarns interlaced at right angle to each others. These yarns are called the lengthwise and crosswise grains of the fabric. On patterns, lengthwise grain is referred to as straight grain.

- **Bias Grain:** Bias grain is any direction on a fabric that does not exactly follow a lengthwise or a crosswise yarn.
- **With the grain & Against the grain:** A stoke is given to one direction, the thread ravel from the edge of the fabric is known as 'Against the grain'. If another stoke is given to the fabric in opposite direction the yarn close up compactly is known as '**With the Grain**'.

4. How to check the fit of the blouse?

- The factors which determine whether a garment has good fit or not are ease, line, grain, set and balance. These factors are referred to as "Standards for a good fit".
- Whether there are any changes needed in length of the bodice, sleeve and shoulder seam.
- Whether it has right amount of ease across bust, under arm, back etc.,
- Whether the seam lines follow the general silhouette of the body.
- Whether the grain lines are falling correctly in the proper places on your figure.
- Whether there are any Wrinkles.

5. What is the importance of pattern alteration?

- If a garment is cut after the pattern is altered to fit our figure. So, there is no danger of wasting expensive fabric and spoiling the garment.
- Fitting the garments also will be much easier because there will not be major alterations to be made at this stage.
- Moreover some alterations cannot be satisfactorily made after the garment is cut.
- Hence it is essential that you perfect your pattern by making the necessary alterations before using it for cutting out the actual garment.

PART - C
TEN MARKS

1. Define pattern alteration. Explain the general principle of pattern alteration.
2. Explain specific fitting problems in a blouse and their remedies with neat sketch.
3. Write about the standards for good fitting in details.
4. Explain the following terms,
 - i. Grain
 - ii. On Grain

 - iii. Off Grains
 - iv. Straight Grain
5. Define Selvedge. Explain the types of selvedge.
6. Write a short note on
 - i. Ease
 - ii. Set
 - iii. Line
 - iv. Balance

UNIT -V
PART - A
TWO MARKS

1. What is pattern layout?

Manner in which the patterns are laid cut on the fabric for cutting process is called “Pattern layout”.

2. What are the common methods of folding the cloth for laying the pattern?

- Lengthwise centre fold
- Off centre lengthwise fold
- Crosswise centre fold
- Off centre crosswise fold
- Double fold
- Combination fold
- Open fold.

3. What are the three rules to remember in pattern layout?

- Press the fabric as well as the pattern pieces flat before laying the pattern on the fabric.
- Use a large table or any hard flat surface for accommodating your work.
- If an open layout is used, place the fabric right side up on the table. For the other entire layout fold the fabric right sides facing and wrong sides out.

4. What are the steps involved in preparing the fabric for cutting?

- Checking each end of the fabric to see whether it is straight along a crosswise yarn. If it is not cut, cut it along the crosswise yarn. This process is called Straightening (or) Evening the ends.
- Checking the fabric to see whether it is grain perfect. Straighten the drains, if the fabric is off grain.

- Shrinking the fabric if it has not been pre-shrunk by treatments like “Sanforising”.
- Pressing the fabric and removing all creases.

5. Write a short note on Lengthwise centre fold layout.

In this layout the fabric is folded down the middle parallel to the selvedge so that the selvedges come together. This is the most frequently used fold.

6. Explain – Off centre lengthwise fold layout.

This is used when narrow pieces have to be cut on fold. To ensure that the fold is parallel to the selvedge, mark point measuring the required distance from the selvedge at regular intervals and fold along the marking.

7. What is crosswise centre fold layout?

This is suitable for materials that are too narrow to accommodate the width of the pattern piece when folded lengthwise.

8. Explain – Off Centre Cross wise fold Layout.

When only a part of the material is required to cut pattern piece that are too wide for lengthwise fold layout, this type of fold is used.

9. Explain about the Double fold layout.

This is used when many pattern pieces that are not too wide must be cut on fold. For garments with no opening for front and back sections, this type of fold can be used provide the cloth is wide enough to accommodate the patterns when folded this way.

10. Explain about the Open Layout.

In this type of layout, the fabric is not folded at all. This is used especially for designs which require right and left halves to be cut separately.

11. How will you transfer pattern markings?

To transfer pattern markings, the common methods employed for marking fabrics are:

- Use of tracing wheel and carbon paper
- Contrasting colored tailor's chalk
- Color pencil.

12. What is the importance of grain lines in pattern?

Straight grain lines on patterns must be kept parallel to the fabric selvedge. To ensure this, measure and adjust the pattern so that both ends of the straight grain line are the same distance from the selvedge and pin the pattern to the fabric along the grain line arrows.

13. What are the hints used for arrange the pattern in most economical way?

- Lay the pattern pieces close together.
- Wider end of large pieces should be place at the cut edges.
- Try different layout till you find one that requires minimum length of cloth.
- Start cutting only after all the pattern pieces is placed.

14. Explain about the Asymmetric designs.

These designs called for right and left side to be cut separately from a single layer of fabric, taking care to see that you are not cutting both the sections for the same side. If the material has no right and wrong side, this problem will not arise.

15. How to cut the fabrics with one way design?

When cutting these fabrics, we must take care to see that all the pattern pieces are arranged in the same correct direction.

16. Define lay planning.

Lay planning is defined as the planning the pattern layout according to the fabric economically and neatly.

17. How to match the fabrics with bold designs?

Match plaids and strips so that they form continuous lines across seam opening or meet at equal angles. When we fold such fabrics to keep the pattern pieces, make sure that the strips are matching exactly on both layers of fabric.

18. List out the some of special layouts.

- Fabrics with lengthwise striped design
- Fabric with bold designs such as plaids and crosswise stripes
- Asymmetric designs
- Fabrics with one way design
- Fabrics with nap and pile.

19. How to cut the fabrics with lengthwise striped design?

While cutting the fabric with bold stripes, adjust the portion of the pattern so that one of the prominent lines falls along the centre back of the garment and the remaining stripes are identical on the two sided of the fold.

PART - B
FIVE MARKS

1. What are the rules for pattern layout?

- Press the fabric as well as the pattern pieces flat before laying the pattern on the fabric.
- Use a large table or any hard flat surface for accommodating your work.
- If an open layout is used, place the fabric right side up on the table. For the other entire layout fold the fabric right sides facing and wrong sides out.
- Make a trail layout
- Straight grain lines on patterns must be kept parallel to the fabric selvedge.
- Leave enough space between patterns.
- The patterns must be placed in an economical way.

2. What are the different types of Pattern Layouts?

- ❖ The manner in which the patterns are laid out on the fabric for cutting process is called “Pattern layout”.
- ❖ Decide the best way to fold your cloth. Some of the common foldings that can be used are
 - Lengthwise centre fold
 - Off centre lengthwise fold
 - Crosswise centre fold
 - Off centre crosswise fold
 - Double fold
 - Combination fold
 - Open fold.

3. Explain in detail about the Special Layouts.

The special layouts are as follows,

- Fabrics with lengthwise striped design
- Fabric with bold designs such as plaids and crosswise stripes
- Asymmetric designs
- Fabrics with one way design
- Fabrics with nap and pile.

4. How to increase the marker efficiency percentage?

- Lay the pattern pieces close together.
- Wider end of large pieces should be placed at the cut edges.
- Try different layout till you find one that requires minimum length of cloth.
- Start cutting only after all the pattern pieces is placed.
- If pattern pieces to be kept on fold are narrow, fold the material just wide enough to accommodate them. This will leave all the excess material together on one side.
- Make duplicates for pattern pieces that have to be used twice and use them for making the trial layout.

5. Explain the following in detail.

(a) Asymmetric designs (b) Fabrics with one way design

- **Asymmetric designs:** These designs called for right and left side to be cut separately from a single layer of fabric, taking care to see that you are not cutting both the sections for the same side. If the material has no right and wrong side, this problem will not arise.
- **Fabrics with one way design:** When cutting these fabrics, we must take care to see that all the pattern pieces are arranged in the same correct direction.

PART – C
TEN MARKS

1. Explain in detail about the layouts.
2. Explain in detail about the different types of special layouts.
3. How to arrange the pattern in most economical way?
4. Explain in detail about the marker planning.
5. Write a short note on Market efficiency.
6. Explain the following in detail
 - Combination Layout
 - Open Layout
 - Double Layout
 - Crosswise centre fold layout
 - Lengthwise centre fold layout

DIPLOMA IN FASHION TECHNOLOGY

PATTERN MAKING & GRADING

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 100 marks

SECTION A – (10*2=20)

Answer ALL questions

1. State the importance of Body Measurements.
2. What are girth measures?
3. Enumerate the advantages of Paper Pattern.
4. What are the principles of Pattern Drafting?
5. What is Grading of Pattern?
6. What do you mean by Darts?
7. State the principles of Fitting.
8. List out the types of Grain.
9. What do you mean by Pattern Layout?
10. How do you determine Marker Efficiency?

SECTION B – (5 * 6 = 30)

Answer ALL questions.

11. (a) Write about standardization of Body Measurements.
Or
(b) Explain about Length Measures.
12. (a) Write about methods of Pattern Making.
Or
(b) Explain the importance of Pattern Details.
13. (a) Give short notes on Draping.
Or
(b) Explain the techniques of Fitting.
14. (a) Write about the types of Grading.
Or

(b) Explain about Grain.

15. (a) Write about Special Layouts.

Or

(b) How to increase Marker Efficiency Percentage?

SECTION C – (5 * 10 = 50)

Answer ALL questions.

16. (a) Write in detail about measurements required for Ladies clothing.

Or

(b) Explain about Eight Head Theory.

17. (a) Elaborately write about methods of Pattern Making.

Or

(b) Write about drafting children's clothing pattern with an example.

18.(a) Explain about types of grading and preparation of Dress form.

Or

(b) Write about conversion of darts into seams and partial yoke in detail.

19. (a) How do you check the fit of a garment? Explain.

Or

(b) Explain about pattern alteration in a Blouse.

20. (a) Write about methods of preparation of Pattern Layout elaborately.

Or

(b) Explain about computer application in Pattern Making and Grading.