



TRADE: TAILORING

MODULE CODE: TALWS 501

TEACHER'S GUIDE



MODULE NAME : TALWS 501 WOMEN SUIT

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Introduction (to the module)

This module describes the skills and knowledge required to carry out carefully the various Women Suit. The module will allow the trainees to realize women suit according to the fashion.

It will also allow the trainees to innovate different women Suit fashion.

MODULE CODE AND TITLE: T A L W S5 0 1 W O M E N S U I T

LEARNING UNITS:

- 1. LU 1: IDENTIFY WOMEN SUIT**
- 2. LU 2: MAKE PATTERN OF WOMEN SUIT**
- 3. LU 3: REALISE WOMEN SUIT**

LEARNING UNIT 1: IDENTIFY WOMEN SUIT

Picture/s reflecting the Learning unit 1



STRUCTURE OF LEARNING UNIT

Learning outcomes

1.1: Classify women suit

1.2 Select material and tools for women suit

1.3 Analyse women suit

Learning outcome 1.1: Classify Women suit



Duration: 10hrs



Learning outcome 1.1 objectives

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. Introduce correctly women suit used in tailoring
2. Classify correctly the types of women suit used in Tailoring.
3. Differentiate correctly parts of women suit used in Tailoring



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
	Videos Books Catalogue of fashion Pictures of women suit Women suit garment Sketches of women suit	Internet



Advance preparation:

- Hand out about the learning outcome and their contents
- Sewn models of women suits
- Trainer's pedagogical document
- Catalogues of fashion



Content 1: Introduction of women suit



Summary for the trainer related to the content

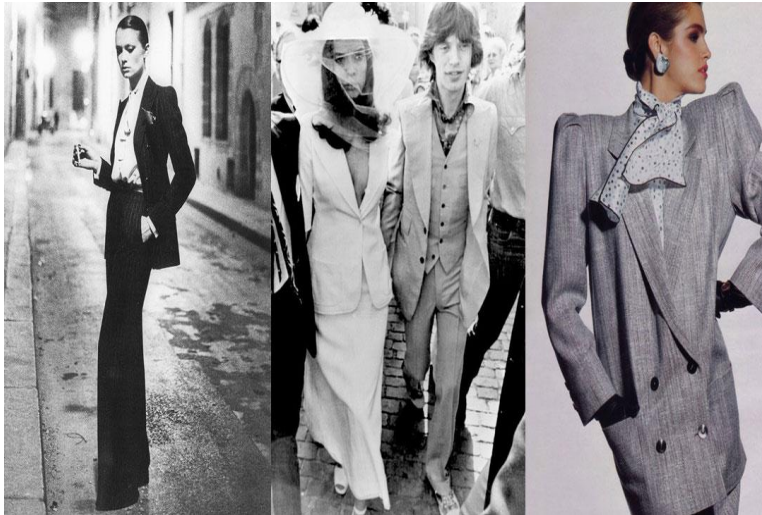


- ✓ At Michael Andrews we have long created bespoke suits for a wide range of professionals. After all, a perfectly-tailored suit conveys power, style and a sense of identity. That's why, in recognition of International Women's Day, we decided to explore the triumphant history of the woman's suit.
- ✓ Although women's suits may not date back to the 1600s the way men's do, they nevertheless have a colourful, boundary-pushing history. The first notable appearance of a woman making a man's suit her own was in 1870 when actress Sarah Bernhardt began wearing her "boy's clothes" in public.
- ✓ At the time, a woman sporting a man's suit was scandalous, but this controversy didn't keep her from further challenging gender roles – she played the lead in Hamlet in 1899.
- ✓ Ahead of her time in many ways, Ms. Bernhardt was the original champion for what has become the sartorial calling card of modern women.
- ✓ By 1910 the suffragette movement was in full swing and with it came women who were bolder and more active.
- ✓ Rallies, marches and civil disobedience required more than just shaking off dated 1800s ideals – they required less restrictive clothing.
- ✓ Enter the Suffragette Suit.
- ✓ This predecessor to the modern skirt suit was a sharp counterpoint to the popular "hobble skirt," the mainstream fashion of the time that was so narrow at the ankles the wearer 'hobbled' around.
- ✓ The Suffragette Suit was a hallmark of progressive woman and inspired icon and fashion Grande dame Coco Chanel.

- ✓ Possibly the most well-known designer to make women's suits, Chanel gained popularity during the first World War by eschewing corsets for tailoring and is widely credited with making the first truly female suit in the modern sense.



- ✓ In 1933, Eleanor Roosevelt became the first Lady to wear trousers at an official function. She had been out riding and didn't have time to change before hosting the annual White House Easter egg roll.
- ✓ Although her clothing choice was accidental, she embraced the unconventional attire, posing for several photos in her eyebrow-raising outfit. And then there was Marlene Dietrich. With her films Morocco (1930), Blonde Venus (1932), and Seven Sinners (1940) she effectively turned international perceptions and women's wear in general on their heads by wearing her iconic tuxedos and white double-breasted suits into infamy. Dietrich's public championing of the pant suit in both her professional and personal life coincided with designer Marcel Rochas creating the first ready-to-wear women's pant suits.
- ✓ In 1939 Vogue published its first spread featuring women in trousers. By the forties, silver screen powerhouse Katherine Hepburn had joined the fray.
- ✓ With her highly publicized preference for wearing trousers on and off set she helped solidify trousers as part of everyday women's wardrobes.
- ✓ The female suit saw a brief lull in popularity after the Second World War as many sought a return to traditional domestic roles after the mass influx of women into the wartime workforce.
- ✓ Dior's "New Look" embraced the 1950s housewife look with nipped waists and full skirts. But by the 1960s the suit was back in full force as an unprecedented 40% of women had joined the workforce.
- ✓ This decade saw many watershed moments in equality with the Equal Pay Act of 1963, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and a Presidential act banning discrimination based on gender in 1967.



- ✓ In 1966 Yves Saint Laurent sealed his icon status with the release of his “Le Smoking” tuxedo. This female tuxedo was so ahead of its time that many hotels and restaurants would not permit women inside while wearing it.
- ✓ Then in 1971 Bianca Pérez-Mora Macías married Mick Jagger and mesmerized the world in a white, Yves-St-Laurent-designed Le Smoking outfit that went down in bridal attire history. Not to be overlooked, the seventies also saw the rise of unisex clothing in youth culture and the addition of the Title IX education amendment that allowed girls to wear pants in public schools.
- ✓ By the 1980s the percentage of women in the workforce had grown to over 50%, and the decade became known for the iconic “power suit”.
- ✓ With Giorgio Armani championing androgynous shoulder pads and the over-sized jacket silhouette, the stereotypical look for women in business was born.
- ✓ In 1993 trailblazing Senators Barbara Mikulski and Carol Moseley-Braun led the charge to overturn the ban on women wearing trousers on the Senate floor. It is hard to imagine that as little as 25 years ago a woman could have been expelled from Congress for wearing pants.
- ✓ Since then we have seen an unprecedented rise of women in business, politics, and athletics, culminating last year with a record number of women elected to the United States Congress.

What is a female suit called?

On a woman, a tailored jacket and matching pants are called a “suit.” Put these same garments on a man, though, and they transform into a “**pantsuit**.”

- ✓ Women suit are the complete of trousers or skirt and jackets which have been discovered in 17 century by and it was useful in such different activities such as wedding ceremony, graduation ceremony, military officers also used suit in their rhythmic presentation

- ✓ In 1933, Eleanor Roosevelt became the first Lady to wear trousers at an official function
- ✓ Marlene Dietrich. With her films Morocco (1930), Blonde Venus (1932), and Seven Sinners (1940) she effectively turned international perceptions and women's wear in general on their heads by wearing her iconic tuxedos and white double-breasted suits into infamy
- ✓ The female suit saw a brief lull in popularity after the Second World War as many sought a return to traditional domestic roles after the mass influx of women into the wartime workforce.



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ Brainstorming about introducing the women suit



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ Not applicable it is an introduction



Points to Remember (Take home message)

- **Different types of women suit**
 - ✓ Basic women suit
 - ✓ Women suit style
- **Different part of women suit**
Front parts, back parts And Accessories



Content 2: Different types of women suit.



Summary for the trainer related to the content

Different types of women suit

Basic women suit

WOMEN SUIT STYLE

Single Breasted



A single-breasted jacket has only one set of buttons and buttonholes, which do not overlap. It can be two buttoned, generally accepted, or three buttoned.

✓ The one button version is generally for dinner jackets.

The single-breasted jacket may be worn with a waistcoat, a close fitting waist length garment, without sleeves or collar.

✓ Waistcoat may be made of the same fabric of the suit.

It has a '**V**' shaped neck and the back is of silk. Also called, the British style suit, it generally gives a casual look as compared to the double-breasted.

Different types of women suit

Basic women suit

WOMEN SUIT STYLE



Double Breasted

- ✓ The double-breasted is the one which has two front overlapping across the body. It is traditionally ventless i.e., having no flaps at the back.
- ✓ It generally has four or six button options. It is also known as **the Italian style suit and generally worn by tall men for an elegant look**. It is more of a conservative and a neat tailoring piece.



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ Research on different types of women suit.



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ Differentiate different types of women suit in pair.

✍ Points to Remember (Take home message)

- ✓ A single-breasted jacket has only one set of buttons and button holes, which do not overlap. It can be two buttoned, generally accepted, or three buttoned
- ✓ The double-breasted is the one which has two front overlapping across the body. It is traditionally ventless



Content 3: Different part of women suit

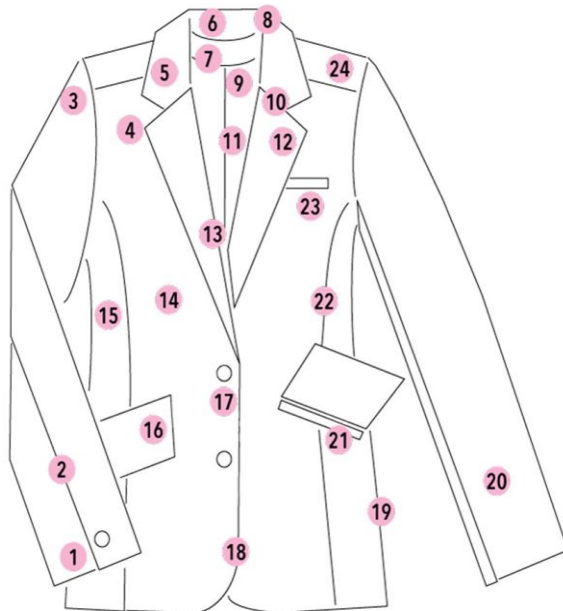


Summary for the trainer related to the content

Different parts of women suit

A 3 piece suit consists of three parts: **a jacket, trousers, and a waistcoat** (known as a vest in North America). While some may suggest that all three components should be made with the matching fabric, you can also wear a contrasting waistcoat or jacket to differentiate the look.

Front parts



1. Sleeve Vent and Buttons

Where one side of the sleeve overlaps the other, creating a small opening. It's often decorated with anywhere from one to four decorative buttons. Most jackets have a mini vent in the sleeve seam at the hem.

2. Sleeve Seam

The seam along the back of the sleeve where the upper sleeve and the under sleeve are joined.

3. Sleeve Head (or Cap)

The point of the sleeve just to the other side of the shoulder seam. This is one of the key fitting points on any jacket.

4. Collar Notch

The corner on the lower portion of the collar (the lapel); this style of collar is referred to as a "notched collar."

5. Front Upper Collar

All collars have a front and a back, as well as an upper and an under. This part of the collar is on the top of the jacket.

6. under Collar

Part of the collar that you can't see when worn; it's under the upper collar.

7. Back Facing

The bit of fabric between the lining and the under collar

8. Collar Roll

The point where the collar rolls from the upper to the underside.

9. Back Lining Pleat

Pleat at the back of the lining that allows your body to move inside the jacket without tearing the lining.

10. Collar Gorge

The seam where the lapel and the upper collar join, at the notch.

11. Back Lining

The back portion of the lining is seen inside the jacket from the front

12. Collar Lapel

The lower portion of the collar. This part of the jacket varies in width based on style and trends.

13. Break Line

The coat is buttoned in the front and "breaks" at that point, allowing the collar to roll open.

14. Jacket Front

The portion of the front from the shoulder or yoke to the hem, closest to the collar and front opening. Sometimes there is a dart in this piece for shaping.

15. Jacket Side Front

The section between the jacket front and the side seam.

16. Pocket Flap

Most jackets have a pocket of some sort around this point of the body, and many have a flap on the pocket, either on top of the pocket that is hiding underneath, or just under a pocket opening.

17. Front Buttons

17. Front Buttons

To close up the jacket, buttons are at the center front. Jackets like this typically have one to four buttons, depending on the styling. Double-breasted jackets have twice as many for the overlap.

18. Jacket Center Front

The center line of the jacket, down the front of the garment.

19. Side Seam

The point where the side front and the side back pieces join. This seam goes from under the arm to the hem.

20. Sleeve Front

The portion of the sleeve that faces out on the front of the jacket.

21. Welt Pocket

In conjunction with the pocket flap, there will likely be a welt pocket, either hiding under the flap, or just above the flap.

22. Side Front Seam

The jacket front and the jacket side front are joined at the side front seam, which is often a curved seam for fitting.

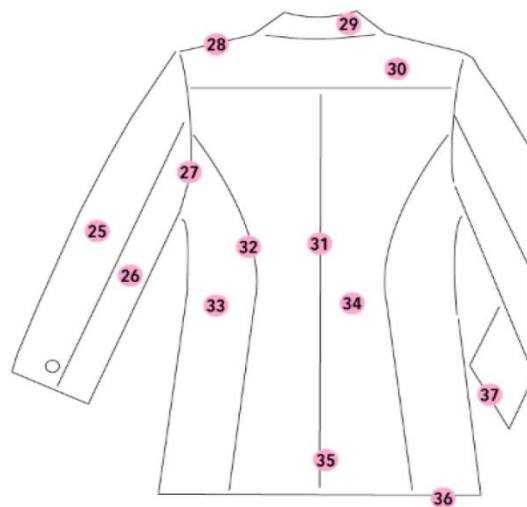
23. Chest Pocket

Some jackets have a simple welt pocket at the chest. This is where a pocket square would be placed, if using one.

24. Yoke Front

Not all jackets will have a yoke, but if there is one, it spans the back over the shoulder to the front. The part of the yoke that's on the front side of the shoulder is the yoke front.

THE BACK OF THE SUIT



25. Upper Sleeve

Most jackets have a sleeve made up of more than one single piece. The top portion is the upper sleeve.

26. Under Sleeve

The lower part of the multi-pieced sleeve.

27. Armscye

The curved opening that goes around the arm (from over the shoulder to under the arm pit); it is pronounced *arm-sigh*.

28. Shoulder

The shoulder, along with the Armscye and sleeve head, is another major point of fitting in any jacket. It is the seam that runs from the sleeve to the neck.

29. Back Upper Collar

The top portion of the back side of the collar.

30. Yoke Back

If your jacket has a yoke, the portion on the back of the jacket is the yoke back.

31. Center Back Seam

Most coats have a seam that runs from the neckline to the hem down the middle of the coat. This is the center back seam.

32. Side Back Seam

The seam where the jacket back and jacket side back are joined. This seam is often curved for quality fitting, much like the side front seam.

33. Jacket Side Back

The jacket side back is the section of fabric that connects the jacket back to the jacket side front.

34. Jacket Back

The section of fabric between the side back seam and the center back seam.

35. Back Vent

Most coats have a back vent to allow for movement. Often the vent is placed at the bottom of the center back seam. Sometimes it's a pair of pleats on either side of the center back, sewn into the side back seams.

36. Jacket Hem

The bottom of the jacket, all the way around the entire jacket.

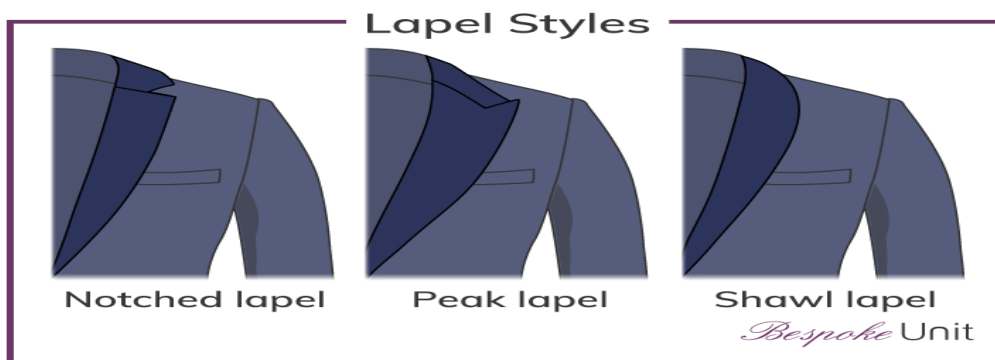
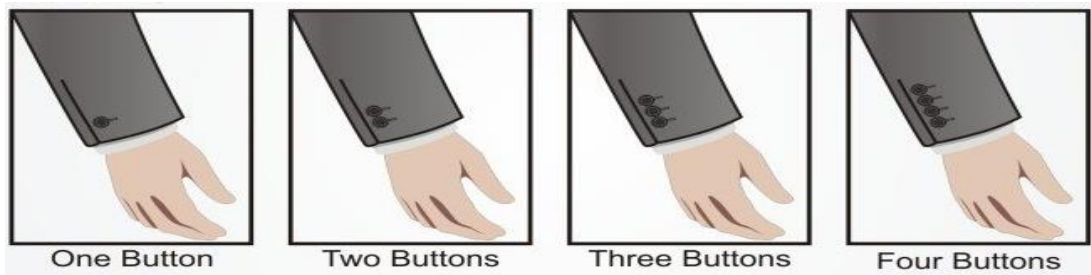
37. Sleeve Hem

The bottom of the sleeve, around your wrist area.

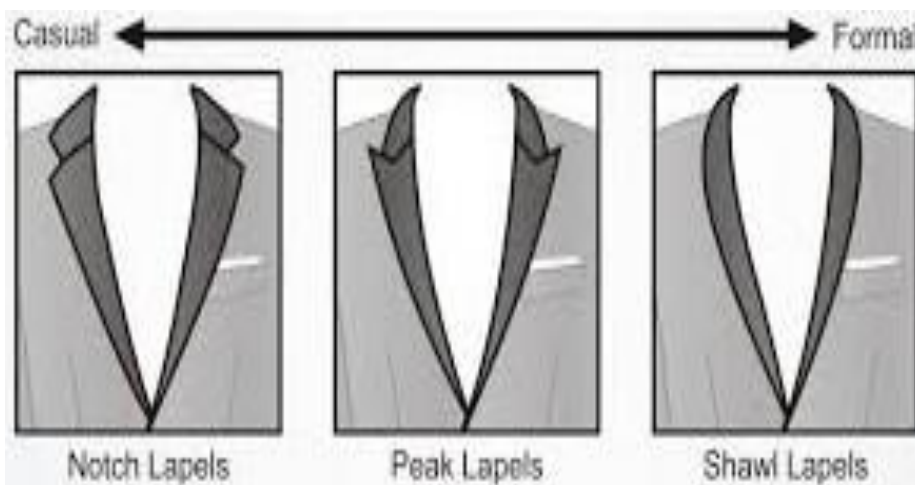
This is a lot of information to absorb, so take some time learning it. Then go forth and sew!

Accessories

SLEEVES



Collar



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ Discussion on Different part of women suit



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ Pair performance on different parts of women suit



Points to Remember (Take home message)

Different part of women suit

Women suit composed by different parts for example we can say

Sleeve Vent and Buttons, Sleeve Seam, Sleeve Head (or Cap), Collar Notch, Front Upper Collar and Etc



Learning outcome 1.1: formative assessment

Open question

1. Introduce women suit

Answer

Women suit are the complete of trousers or skirt and jackets, which have been discovered in 17 centuries by, and it was useful in such different activities such as wedding ceremony, graduation ceremony, military officers also used suit in their rhythmic presentation

2. Differentiate types of women suit

Answer

Basic women suit

Single Breasted

Double Breasted

3. Differentiate part of women suit

Answer

Front part

Back part

And accessories where we can see, Sleeves, collars



Practical learning Activity:

1. According to the given women suit ,Classify them properly and differentiate parts and accessories

Checklist	Score	
	Yes	No
Indicator : Types of women suit are classified		
Types of women suit		
Part of women suit		
Indicator: Parts and accessories of women suit are differentiated		
Front parts		
Back parts		
Accessories		
Observation		



Learning outcome 1.2: Select material and Tools for Women suit

Duration: 10hrs



Learning outcome 1.2 objectives

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. Select appropriately material and tools for women suit used in tailoring.
2. Select appropriately Tools used for women suit used Tailoring



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
French curves - Threads - Tailor's chalk - Buttons - Tailor's rules - Iron - Tailor's square - Press stand - Hum cushions - Pin box Seam ripper	- Thimble - Needles	Shoulders pad Fabrics Internet - Books



Advance preparation:

- Hand out about the learning outcome and their contents
- Sewn models of women suits
- Trainer's pedagogical document
- Catalogues of fashion



Content. 1. Different Materials for Women Suit



Summary for the trainer related to the content

TOOLS USED FOR WOMEN SUIT

Fabric

Shoulder pads

THE USE OF SHOULDER PADS

Shoulder pads are used in jackets, suits and coats to give shape of garment

Fasteners

Interfacing:

Interfacing

Interlining materials

Interlining



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ Research on women suit materials and tools



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ In pair select materials and tools for women suit



Points to Remember (Take home message)

Shoulder pads are used in jackets, suits and coats to give shape of garment

Fasteners

Interfacing:

Interfacing

Interlining materials

Interlining



Content. 2: Tools used for women suit



Summary for the trainer related to the content

TOOLS USED FOR WOMEN SUIT

Marking tools.



Tracing wheel the purpose of the marking tool is to transfer all the little notations that appear on your pattern, the ones that tell you where to cut, fold, sew, or place adjoining pieces.

Measurement tools



A tape measure or measuring tape is a flexible ruler used to measure size or distance. It consists of a ribbon of cloth, plastic, fibre glass, or metal strip with linear-measurement markings. It is a common measuring tool.

Cutting tools

Sewing women suit tools

Cutting tools

Sewing women suit tools

Pressing tools



Ironing Board

An ironing board is a sturdy surface with a narrow end and adjustable height. You need a sturdy surface to press your sewing projects.



Steam Iron

A steam iron combines both a dry iron with a steam iron, and they are awesome! My favorite brand for home sewing is Rowenta.



Clapper and the Point Presser

A clapper is a smooth, usually wooden block that is used for a couple of things.

A point presser, sometimes called a tailor's board, is a strange looking wooden tool that tapers to a point.

Seam roll



A **seam roll** is a long, cylindrical tube that is firmly padded and covered with wool on one side and a heavy cotton on the other. It is used to press open seams.



Tailor's Ham

- ✓ A tailor's ham is similar in function and look to a seam roll, however, it is more of an oval shape and literally looks like a ham.



Sleeve Board

A **sleeve board** is a small, padded ironing board that has a little different end shape than a full size board.

Pressing Cloth: A pressing cloth is an open weave piece of cotton or muslin that is placed between the fabric and the iron. It helps to protect the right side of the garment from shine.



Clothes hanger



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ Brainstorming on women suit tools and materials



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ Trainees in pair perform the Collection of materials and tools



Points to Remember (Take home message)

Different materials for women suit

Fabric

??Shoulder pad

??Fasteners

??Underlining and interlining materials

??Pressing materials



Learning outcome 1.2: formative assessment

OPEN QUESTIONS

1. List Any 5 materials used for making women suit

Answer

Fabric

Shoulder pads

Fasteners

Interfacing

Interlining materials

Pressing materials

2. List all Tools used for making women suit

Answer

Marking tools.

Tracing wheel

Answer

Measurement tools
 Cutting tools
 Pressing tools
 Ironing Board
 Iron.
 Steam Iron
 Clapper and the Point Presser
 Seam roll
 Tailor's Ham
 Sleeve Board
 Pressing Cloth
 Clothes hanger



Practical learning Activity

Differentiate the list of materials and their identification used for making women suit

Checklist	Score	
	Yes	No
<u>Indicator:</u> Materials for women suit are differentiated		
Fabric		
Shoulder pad		
Fasteners		
Underlining and interlining materials		
Pressing materials		
<u>Indicator:</u> Tools used for women suit are identified		
Marking tools		
Cutting tools		
Sewing women suit tools		
Measurement tools		
Pressing tools		
Clothes hanger		
Observation		

Learning outcome 1.3: Analyse women suit



Duration: 10hrs



Learning outcome 1.3 objectives

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. Analyse correctly women suit used in Tailoring.
2. Introduce correctly of basic form of women suit used in Tailoring
3. Describe correctly the fashion of women suit used in Tailoring



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - French curves - Threads - Tailor's chalk - Buttons - Tailor's rules - Iron - Tailor's square - Press stand - Hum cushions - Pin box Seam ripper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thimble - Needles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shoulders pad Fabrics Internet Books



Advance preparation

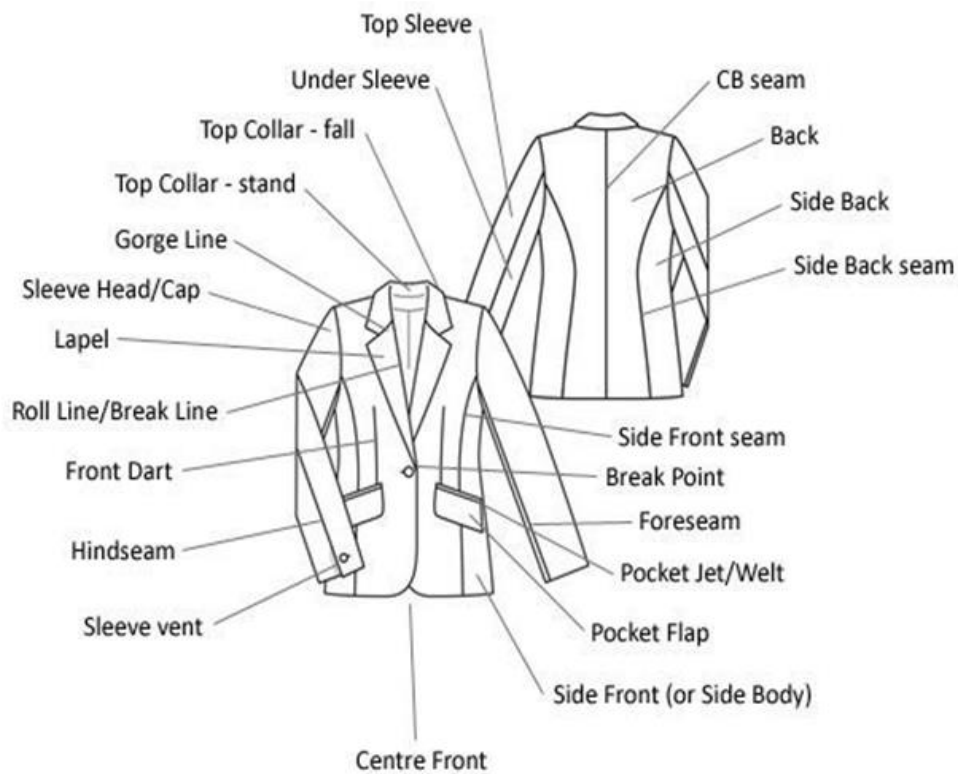
- Hand out about the learning outcome and their contents
- Sewn models of women suits
- Trainer's pedagogical document
- Catalogues of fashion
- Shoulder pad
- Underlining and interlining materials



Content 1. Introduction of basic form of women suit



Summary for the trainer related to the content



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ Brainstorming on women suit
- ✓ Group presentation of work



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ Practical exercise in pair on different steps of sketching of women suit.



Points to Remember (Take home message)

Parts of women suit

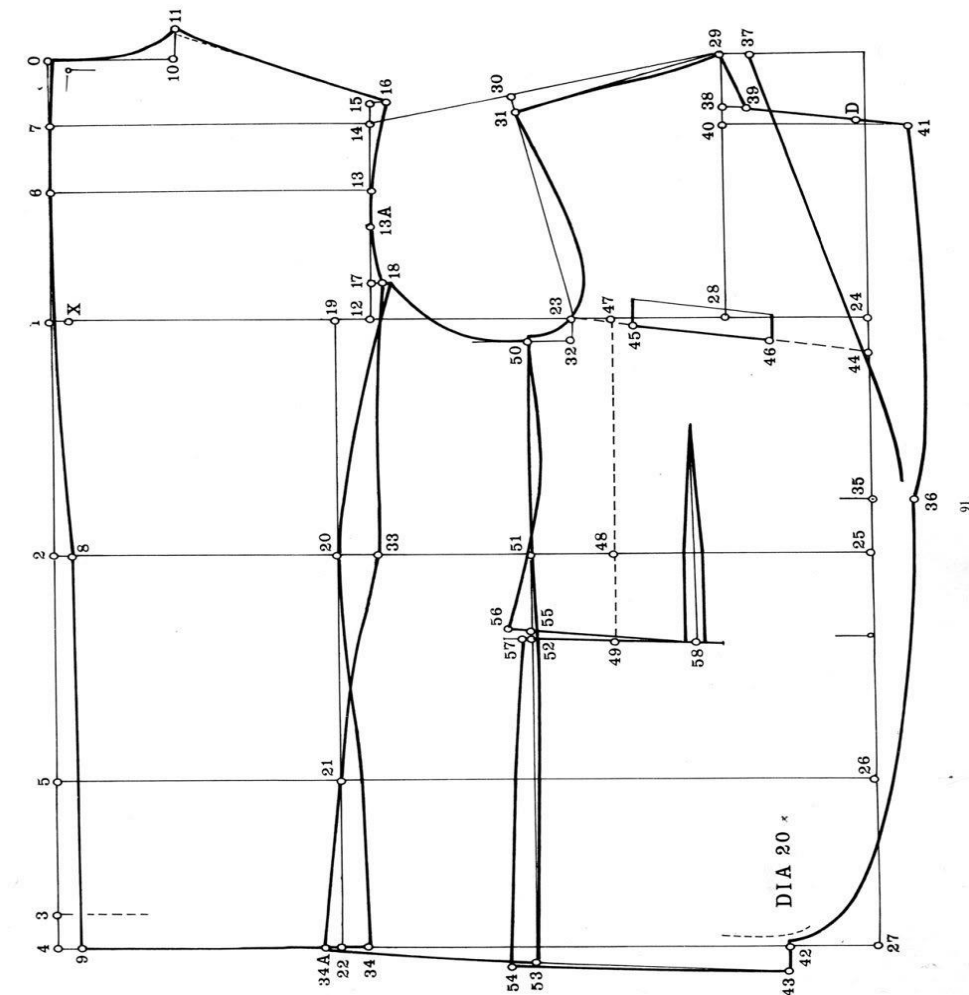


Content 2: Description fashion of women suit.



Summary for the trainer related to the content

✓ **Sketching women suit**



✓ Formal fashion

Formal wear, formal attire or full dress is the traditional Western dress code category applicable for the most formal occasions, such as weddings, christenings, **confirmations, funerals, Easter and Christmas traditions**, in addition to certain **state dinners, audiences, balls, and horse racing** events. Formal wear is traditionally divided into formal day and evening wear; implying **morning dress (morning coat)** before 6 p.m., and **white tie (dress coat)** after 6 p.m.

✓ Informal fashion

Informal wear, also called **business wear, corporate/office wear, tenue de ville** and (colloquially) **dress clothes**, is a **Western dress code** for **clothing** defined by a **dress shirt with necktie**, sometimes with a **business suit** for men, and **cocktail dress or pant suit** for women. On the scale of formality, it is considered less formal than **semi-formal wear** but more formal than **casual wear**, yet retaining availability for more personal expression than semi-formal wear. Thus, informal should not be confused with casual wear such as **business casual** or **smart casual** despite that some people may refer loosely to informal dress as "formal" in contrast with merely casual.



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ Brainstorming on formal fashion and informal fashion
- ✓ Group presentation of work



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ Sketching women suit
- ✓ Individual performance on detailing of women suit fashion by sketching.



Points to Remember (Take home message)

Different materials for women suit

- ✓ Fabric
- ✓ Shoulder pad
- ✓ Fasteners
- ✓ Underlining and interlining materials
- ✓ Pressing materials

- Tools used for women suit

Formal Fashions Inc. has been family owned & operated since 1978 and continues to be a leader in performers' attire for musicians & choirs.



Learning outcome 1.3: formative assessment

1. Discusses on different materials used for sketching of women suit

Answer

Fabric

Shoulder pad

Fasteners

Underlining and interlining materials

Pressing materials

2. How many types of fashion on women suit

Answer

Two types, formal and informal fashion



Practical learning Activity

In pair describe properly parts of women suit

Checklist	Score	
	Yes	No
Indicator: Fashion of women suit are described		
✓ Sketching women suit		
✓ Formal fashion		
✓ Informal fashion		
✓ Details of women suit fashion		
Observation		

LEARNING UNITY 2: MAKE PATTERN OF WOMEN SUIT

Picture/s reflecting the Learning unit 2



STRUCTURE OF LEARNING UNIT

Learning outcomes

2.1: Take measurement

2.2: Trace pattern of women jacket

2.3: Trace pattern of women trousers and skirt



Learning Outcome 2.1: Take measurement

Duration: 20hrs



Learning outcome 2.1 objectives

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. Take appropriately measurement of women suit used in Tailoring
2. Make correctly a pattern of women suit used in Tailoring.
3. Calculate correctly Body measurement by using chest used in Tailoring.
4. Differentiate appropriately the Types of size systems used in Tailoring.



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
Picture - Sketching pencils - Shading pencils - Flip chart Marker - Tracing paper - Carbon paper - French curves - Glue	-Scissors - Tracing wheel	Women suit fashion Dress form - Women suit fashion Sketches - Catalogue



Advance preparation:

- Measuring tape
- Pattern papers
- Handout
- All pedagogical documents



Content .1. Body measurement for women suit



Summary for the trainer related to the content

Take measurement

- ✓ Check your height and weight. Use a pencil to mark your height on a wall, and then use a tape measure to get an exact measurement. Next, get your current weight using a bathroom scale.
- ✓ While the individual measurements associated with the suit are also important to get the right fit, your height and weight can help you estimate your fit.

Measures for women jacket



Shoulder: Is the part of human torso forming a relatively horizontal surface running away from the neck, or is the horizontal surface of person ending by where arms joint started

- ✓ Measure shoulder-to-shoulder to get your over-arm measurement.
- ✓ The over-arm measurement will help to find the width of the entire jacket, from shoulder-to-shoulder.
- ✓ Start your tape measure at the joint of one shoulder.
- ✓ Then, run it across the top of your shoulders, behind your neck, and to the joint of your other shoulder.
- ✓ When determining measurements, do not pull the tape measure tight. Instead, make sure it fits snugly around your body.



CHEST/CHEST CONTOUR: Is the portion of the front of the human body from below the neck to the top of the abdomen and it is started under arms and it is the fullest upper part of human being. Raise your arms and measure around the widest part of your chest. This measurement is essential to get the right body-fit and a flattering cut for your jacket.



LENGTH OF THE ARM: it is not a part of human but it is considered when we are going to take measurements of person from the shoulder joint up to the wrist of human on his arm if it is a long sleeve shirt.

Measure your arm from your shoulder down to your wrist. Place the end of your tape measure at the shoulder seam of your dress shirt.

Then, slide the tape measure down your arm toward your wrist. Take the measurement at your wrist to find your proper sleeve length.

You may also need to provide your coat in-sleeve measurement for a custom-made suit.

This is the measurement of the underside of your arm.

To get it, place the end of the tape measure in your armpit, then pull it down to your wrist and record the measurement.



Total length: It is not a part of human but it is considered when we are going to take measurements of person from the shoulder joint and arm ,continue bellow the chest part up to the end of customer need the lengths of his/her shirt.

Get your jacket length by measuring from your neck to your thumb.

Put your arms down at your sides, with your hands relaxed over your hips. Then, position the tape at the base of your neck and run it down the front of your body. Stop when the tape reaches your thumb and take the measurement.

Your jacket will probably end around your upper thigh area, depending on how long your arms are.



You do not feel restricted. This measurement should be taken along the lower section of the neck, below your Adams Apple and above your Sternal Notch.



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ Observation on taking body measures
- ✓ Brainstorming on body measurement for women suit



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ Practical exercise on taking body measurement



Points to Remember (Take home message)

Take measurement

- ✓ Check your height and weight. Use a pencil to mark your height on a wall, and then use a tape measure to get an exact measurement. Next, get your current weight using a bathroom scale.
- ✓ While the individual measurements associated with the suit are also important



Content 2: Body measurement by using chest



Summary for the trainer related to the content



NECK MEASURE

Around your neck at the height where your collar, if buttoned, would be.

This measurement should be taken along the lower section of the neck, below your Adams Apple and above your Sternal Notch.

The tape should be comfortably touching the skin, with enough room so that

The tape should be comfortably touching the skin, with enough room so that you do not feel restricted.

✓ **WAIST / STOMACH MEASUREMENT**

Measure around the fullest part of the waist/stomach or right below your bottom ribs, whichever is greater.

Body measurement by using chest

- ✓ Waist Chest
- ✓ Hip Chest
- ✓ Shoulder (Half)
- ✓ Armscye depth
- ✓ Neck



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ Group discussion on body measures and calculating body measures by using chest



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ In pair perform the measure taking by using chest



Points to Remember (Take home message)

NECK MEASURE

WAIST / STOMACH MEASUREMENT



Content 3: Different types of size systems



Summary for the trainer related to the content

DIFFERENT TYPES OF SIZE SYSTEMS

		Jacket	Size	Chart	(cm)			
Size	XXS	XS	S	M	L	XL	2XL	3XL
EUR	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58
US//UK	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
Shoulder	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
Chest	96	100	104	108	112	116	120	125
Sleeve	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	66
Length	72	73	75	75	77	77	79	79
		Pants	Size	Chart	(cm)			
Size	XXS	XS	S	M	L	XL	2XL	3XL
US//UK	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42
Waist	76	80	84	88	92	96	101	106
Hip/Seat	94	98	102	106	110	115	120	125
Length	105	105	107	107	109	109	112	112
	1 cm	==	0.4inch		1 inch	==	2.54cm	

Size unit: centimeters or inch

Small, Medium, Large, X-large

Standard size chart measurement

Learn how jackets are sized. Suits typically have a number that defines their chest measurement and length. This allows you to pick the jack that most closely matches your measurements.

The most common jacket sizes for adults include:

38 jackets are for people with a 40 in. chest, 18 in. shoulder, and 24.5 in. sleeves.

40 jackets are for people with a 42 in. chest, 18.5 in. shoulder, and 25 in. sleeves.

You may be able to get an improperly fitting jacket tailored.

Confirm that the coat is smooth across your back. Coats shouldn't look bunched

DIFFERENT TYPES OF SIZE SYSTEMS Cont...

The image is a composite of three parts. On the left, a woman is shown from the waist up, wearing a black sleeveless dress with a white lace bodice. Purple double-headed arrows indicate measurement points: 'BUST' across the chest, 'WAIST' at the natural waistline, and 'HIP' across the widest part of the hips. On the right, there are two tables. The top table, titled 'SIZE CHART', lists UK sizes (6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16) and their corresponding measurements in centimeters for bust, waist, and hip. The bottom table, titled 'SIZE CONVERSION CHART', shows the conversion between UK, Europe, USA, and Australia sizing systems.

SIZE CHART

SIZE	BUST	WAIST	HIP
UK 6	77cm	59cm	81cm
UK 8	82cm	65cm	86cm
UK 10	87cm	69cm	91cm
UK 12	92cm	74cm	96cm
UK 14	97cm	79cm	101cm
UK 16	102cm	84cm	106cm

SIZE CONVERSION CHART

UK	6	8	10	12	14	16
EUROPE	34	36	38	40	42	44
USA	2	4	6	8	10	12
AUSTRALIA	6	8	10	12	14	16

Size: one of a series of graduated measures especially of manufactured articles (as of clothing) conventionally identified by numbers or letters



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ Brainstorming on different types of size systems



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ Practical exercise on taking body measurement



Points to Remember (Take home message)

What are Body Measurements?

Body measurements refer to measuring the actual person (or people) who will wear a garment. These are different from garment measurements and can be taken manually or purchased from different body data services. Many body measurements are important to building a balanced, well-fitting garment. Some of these measurements are more important - we'll call them "Key" or "Primary" measurements, while others - called "secondary" measurements, are still a factor in pattern creation, but are less essential to the fit of the garment.

Body measurement by using chest

- ✓ Waist Chest
- ✓ Hip Chest
- ✓ Shoulder (Half)
- ✓ Armscye depth
- ✓ Neck



Learning outcome 2.1: formative assessment

Written assessment

Select the best answer on Q2 and Wrong answers on Q1 and Q3

1. Taking measurements of women suit is all about:
 - a. Measures for women Jacket
 - b. Measures for shirt
 - c. Measures for trousers

The answer is b

2. Calculating Body measurement by using chest you consider the following
 - a. Waist Chest
 - b. Hip Chest
 - c. Shoulder (Half)
 - d. Armscye depth
 - e. Neck
 - f. All are True

The answer is f

3. Choose the wrong answer about differentiating Types of size systems

- a. Small,
- b. Medium,
- c. Large,
- d. X-large, XX large, XXX large
- e. XMN large

The answer is e

Practical assessment

Take measurements of women suit, calculate body measurement by using different sizes

Checklist	Score	
	Yes	No
Indicator : Measurement of women suit are taken		
✓ Measures for women jacket		
✓ Measures for skirt		
✓ Measures for trousers		
Indicator: Body measurement by using chest are calculated		
✓ Waist Chest		
✓ Hip Chest		
✓ Shoulder (Half)		
✓ Armscye depth		
✓ Neck		
Indicator: Types of size systems are differentiated:		
✓ Small,		
✓ medium,		
✓ Large,		
✓ X-large, XX large ,XXX large		
Observation		

Learning Outcome 2.2: Trace pattern of Women jacket



Learning outcome 2.2. objectives

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. Identify correctly the Pattern element used in Tailoring
2. Trace appropriately the Part of women jacket used in Tailoring



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Picture- Sketching pencils- Shading pencils- Flip chart Marker- Tracing paper- Carbon paper- French curves- Glue	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Scissors- Tracing wheel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Women suit fashion-Dress form- Women suit fashion-Sketches- Catalogue



Advance preparation

- Pattern paper
- All pedagogical documents



Content .1. Main pattern elements



Summary for the trainer related to the content

Types of line pattern elements

Picking up a pattern piece can be like trying to read a foreign language. There are many basic rules of thumb on pattern symbols.

Symbol Key

On almost every

Commercial pattern, there is a key to the symbols that are on your pattern pieces.

Types of lines for pattern

Pattern Adjustment Lines

These are lines included in the pattern piece for lengthening and shortening the pattern piece. Always refer to the pattern directions to alter in these locations.

Grainlines

Cutting Lines

Stitching Lines

Dots

Size lines

Centre Front / Centre Back lines

Notches

Grainlines

Foldlines

Cutting line

Adjustment lines

Darts

Buttonholes and Buttons

Zipper mark

Stitching lines

Shapes

Marking symbols on your fabric

- Pins
- Marker pens
- Tacks
- Chalk and chalk pens
- Snips

3. Dimensioning

Is the process of measuring either the area or the volume that an object occupies?

It is the method of calculating capacity for the storage, handling, transporting and invoicing of goods. Vehicles and storage units have both volume, weight capacity limits, and can easily become full in terms of volume before they reach their capacity in weight. By dimensioning for capacity needs, companies and warehouses can make optimal use of space in order to minimize costs in order to maximize profits.

Dimensioning contain 3 main lines used

Dimension line

Extension line

Arrowhead line

4. using of scale

Scale: is the tool used in tailoring or other form of graphic in order to reduce, to enlarge the measurement of something you want to draw

Types of scale

1. Full size scale
2. Reduced scale
3. Enlarged scale



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ Group discussion on pattern of women jacket and types of scale and how to use them



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ Demonstration on tracing different lines and reducing scales of women jacket

- ✓ Practical exercise on taking body measurement



Points to Remember (Take home message)

Types of line pattern elements
Symbol Key
Types of lines for pattern
Pattern Adjustment Lines
Marking symbols on your fabric
Dimensioning
Dimension line
Extension line
Arrowhead line
Types of scale

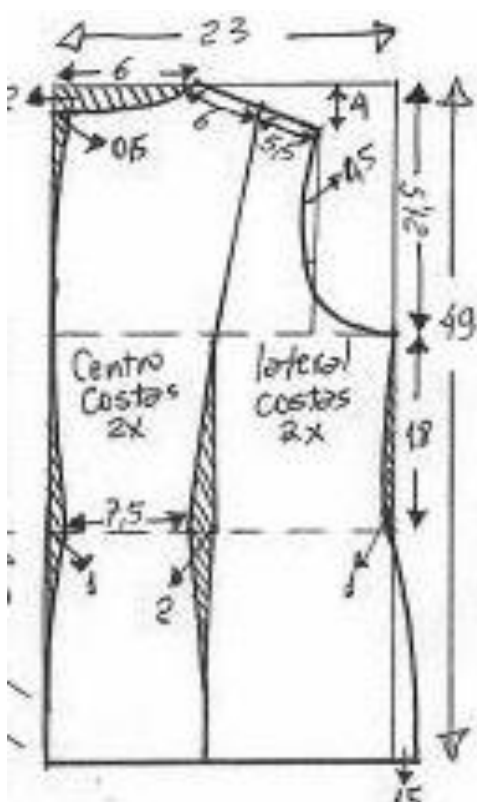


Content 2: Trace part of women jacket

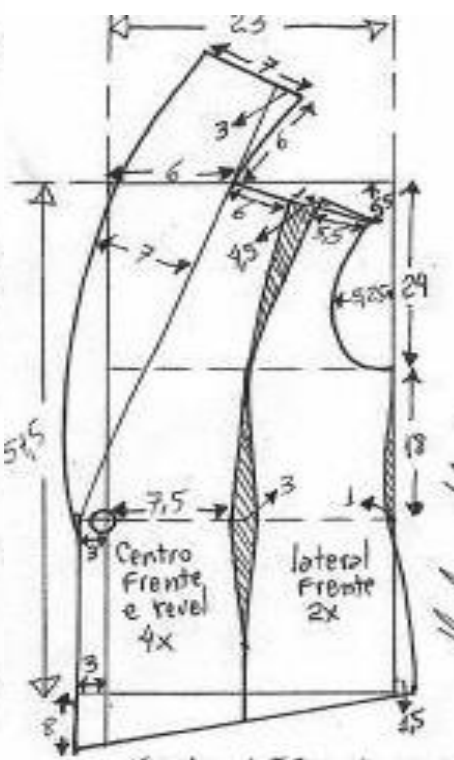


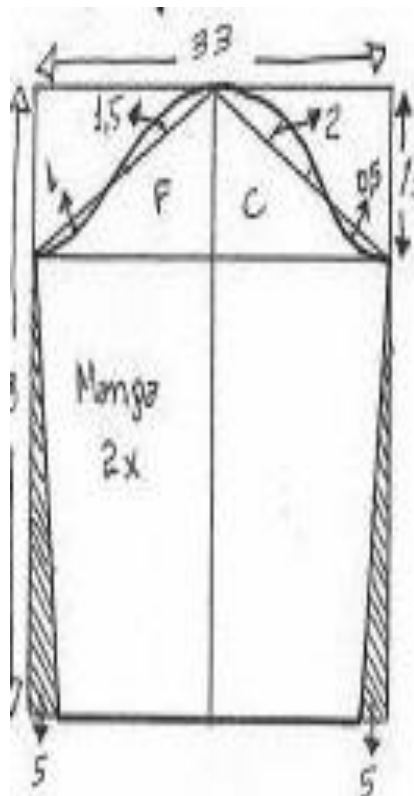
Summary for the trainer related to the content

FRONT PART

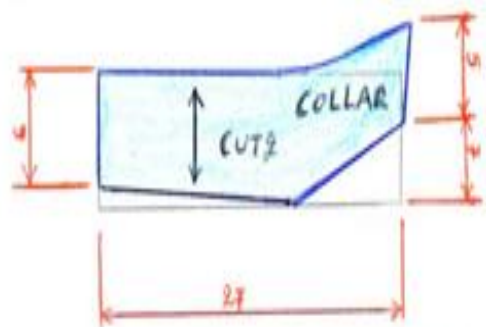


BACK PART





SLEEVE



COLLAR



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ Group presentation on tracing parts of women Jackets



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ Demonstration on tracing pattern of women jacket



Learning outcome.2.2: Formative assessment

Written assessment

List all different pattern elements

Answer

- Pattern Name
- Symbol Key
- Pattern Adjustment Lines
- Grainlines
- Cutting Lines
- Stitching Lines
- Dots
- Size lines
- Centre Front / Centre Back lines
- Notches
- Foldlines
- Adjustment lines
- Darts
- Buttonholes and Buttons
- Zipper mark
- Stitching lines
- Shapes



Practical assessment

Try to Draw Indicate different patterns element and trace women jacket

Checklist	Score	
	Yes	No
Indicator : Pattern element are identified		
✓ Types of pattern lines		
✓ Pattern symbols		
✓ Dimensioning		
✓ Use of Scale		
Indicator : Part of women jacket are traced		
✓ Front part		
✓ Back part		
✓ Sleeves		
✓ Collar		
✓ Jacket accessories		
Observation		



Points to Remember (Take home message)

Main pattern elements

Picking up a pattern piece can be like trying to read a foreign language. There are many basic rules of thumb on pattern symbols. They may vary slightly from company to company, but most are universal. Always refer to the manufacturer's pattern directions.

Tracing of women suit pattern

Learning Outcome 2. 3: Trace pattern of Women Trousers and skirt

Duration: hrs



Learning outcome 2.3 objectives

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. Trace correctly a pattern of women trousers and skirt used in Tailoring.
2. Cut correctly a pattern of women trousers and skirt used in Tailoring.



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
Picture - Sketching pencils, Shading pencils - Flip chart Marker, Tracing paper - Carbon paper, French curves - Glue	-Scissors - Tracing wheel	Women suit fashion ,Dress form - Women suit fashion Sketches - Catalogue and Tissue



Advance preparation:

- All pedagogical document
- Pattern paper
- Scissors

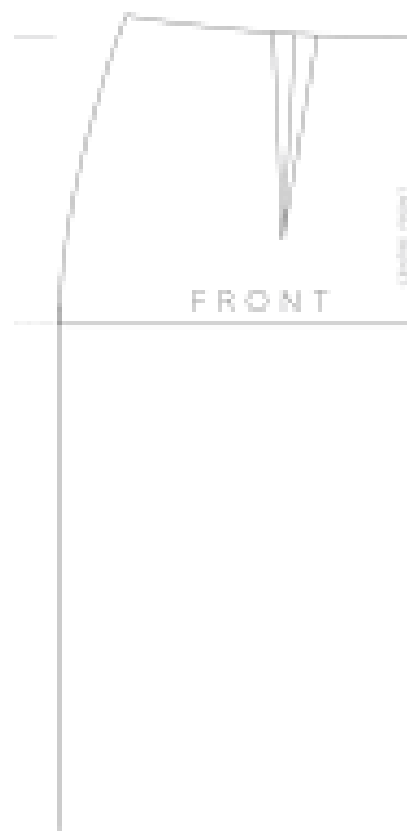
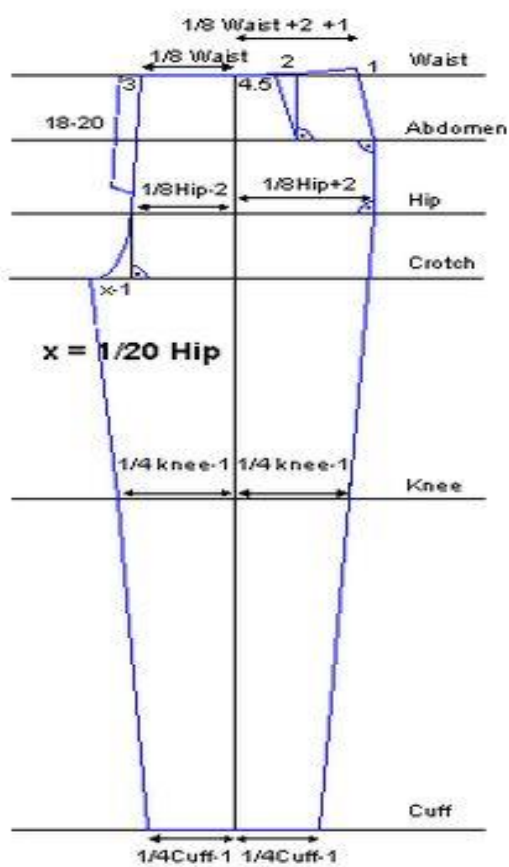


Content .1. Tracing part of women trousers and skirt

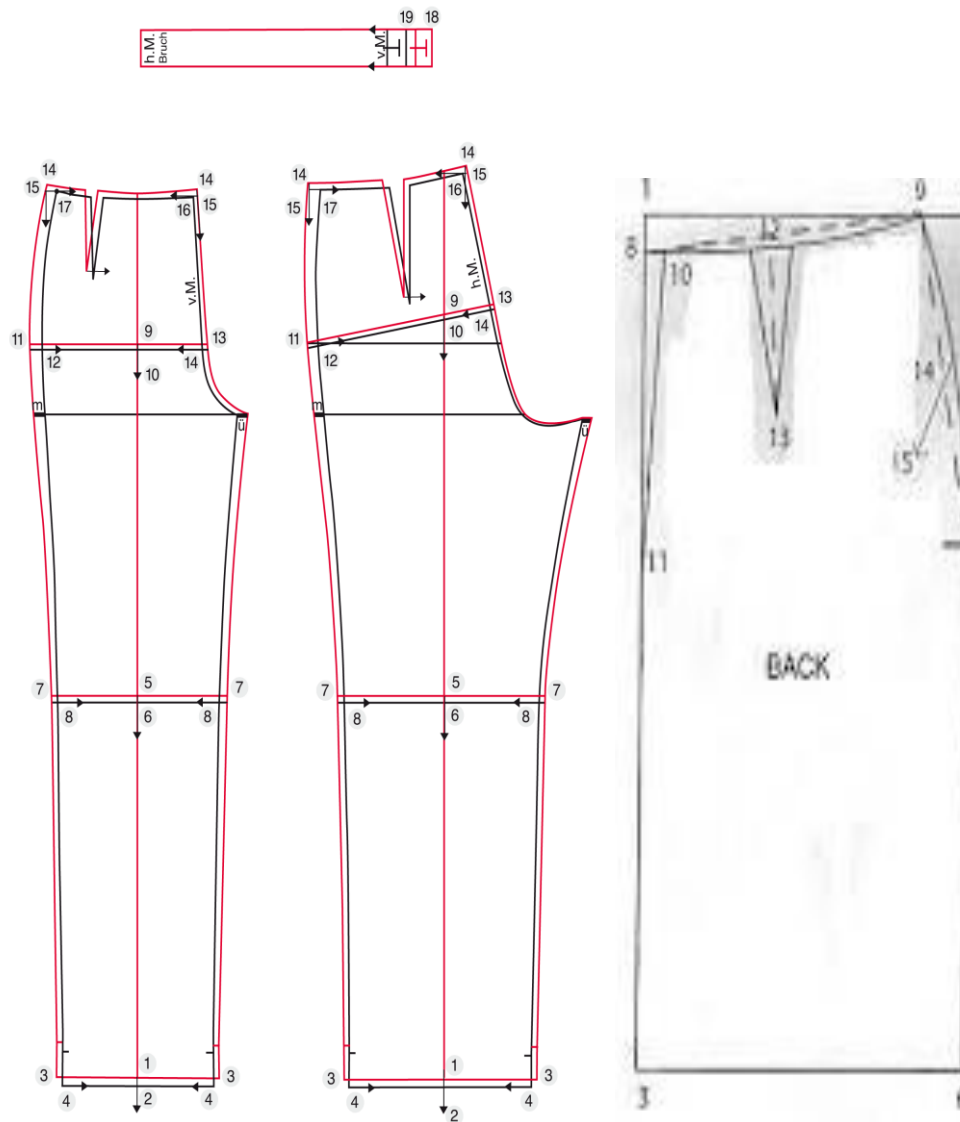
! Summary for the trainer related to the content

Tracing part trousers and skirt

Front part of women trousers and skirt



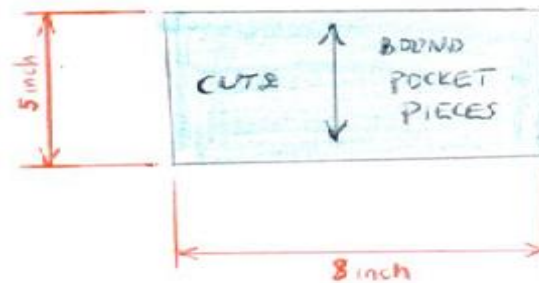
Back part of women trousers and skirt



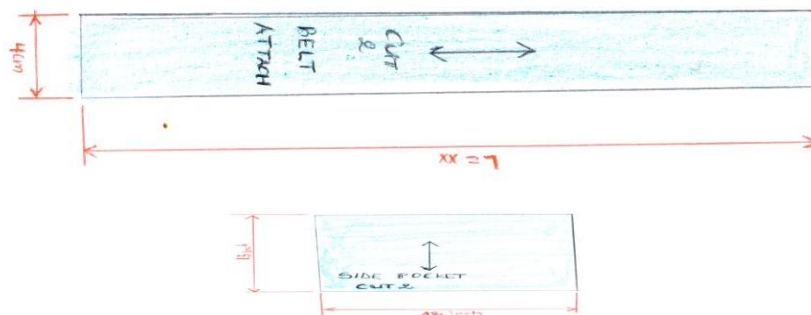
ACCESSORIES OF WOMENTROUSERS AND SKIRT

SIDE POCKETS, BACK PARTS BOUND POCKETS, WAIST BAND

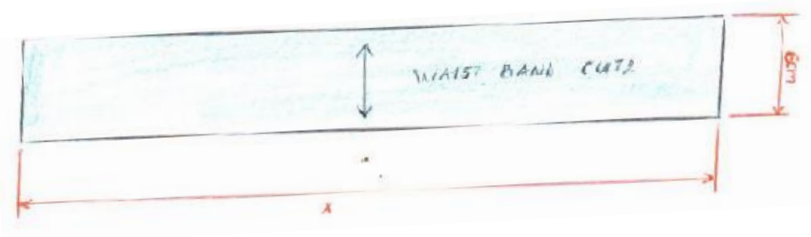
BOUND POCKET



BELT ATTACH/ PORTE CEINTURE



WAIST BAND





Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ Observation on pattern of women trousers or skirt
- ✓ Brainstorming



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ Tracing of women trousers and skirt



Points to Remember (Take home message)

Tracing different models of women suit



Learning outcome 2.3: formative assessment

Proper tracing pattern of women trousers and skirt

Written assessment

1. List the main pattern elements

Answer

Dimensioning

Lines

2. Trace parts of women trousers and skirt

Answer

See on handout

Practical assessment

Tracing pattern of women trousers and skirt

Checklist		Yes	No
<u>Indicator:</u> Main pattern element of trousers and skirt are identified			
✓	Types of lines of pattern		
✓	Dimensioning		
✓	Using of scale		
<u>Indicator:</u> Part of women trousers and skirt are traced			
✓	Front part of women trousers		
✓	Back part of women trousers		
✓	Accessories women trousers		
Observation			

LEARNING UNITY 3: REALISE WOMEN SUIT

50 Hours

Picture/s reflecting the Learning unit 1



STRUCTURE OF LEARNING UNIT

Learning outcomes

Learning outcomes 3.1. Prepare the accessories of women suit

Learning outcomes 3. 2. Join the pieces of jacket

Learning outcomes 3. 3. Interline of women jacket

Learning outcomes 3.4. Join pieces of trousers or skirt for women

Learning outcomes 3.5. Finish and deliver women suit

Learning Outcome 3.1: Prepare the accessories of Women suit



Learning outcome 3.1 objectives

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. Determine correctly the types of women suit used in Tailoring.
2. Identify correctly the Method of preparation women suit the accessories used in Tailoring
3. Determine correctly the Types of women suit used in Tailoring



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scissors - Cutting table - Iron - Iron board Threads - Sewing machines - Straight sewing machine - Overcasting machine - Invisible stitch machine - Tracing board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pins - Needle hand - Seam ripper - Tape measure - Notebook - Pen - Ruler - Pencil - Carbone paper - Template - Eraser - Tailor's chalk - Tailor's square - Marker - French curves - Tracing wheel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women suit fashion - Dress form - Women suit fashion - Sketches - Catalogue - Fabric - Lining - Interfacing - - Flipchart - Marker - Tracing paper



Advance preparation:

- All pedagogical document
- Clothes to iron



Content. 1. Types women suit accessories



Summary for the trainer related to the content

Flaps

Parts of bound pocket

Slashed **pockets** are made by cutting through the garment. ...

Bound pockets look like large versions of the **bound** buttonhole. They can also be referred to as a double welt **pocket**, jetted **pocket** or besom **pockets**. They can be finished with a button and loop for added decoration or function. **Bound pockets** can be constructed in different ways



Part of upper jacket pocket

Trace accessories

Cutting accessories

Interface accessories



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ Group discussion on accessories of women suit
- ✓ Brainstorming on process of joining suit accessories



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ Practical exercise in pair on preparation of women suit accessories



Points to Remember (Take home message)

Bound pockets look like large versions of the **bound** buttonhole. They can also be referred to as a double welt **pocket**, jetted **pocket** or besom **pockets**. They can be finished with a button and loop for added decoration or function. **Bound pockets** can be constructed in different ways



Learning outcome 3.1: formative assessment

Written assessment

Question with short responses and Open-ended questions

1. Give the accessories of women suit

Practical assessment

Checklist	Score	
	Yes	No
<u>Indicator</u> : Types of women suit are determined		
✓ Flaps		
✓ Parts of bound pocket		
✓ Parts of bound pocket		
✓ Part of upper jacket pocket		
<u>Indicator</u> : Method of prepare women suit the accessories are identified		
✓ Trace accessories		
✓ Cutting accessories		
✓ Interface accessories		
✓ Trace accessories		
✓ Cutting accessories		
<u>Indicator</u> : Types of women suit are determined		
✓ Flaps		
✓ Parts of bound pocket		
✓ Part of upper jacket pocket		
Observation		

Learning Outcome 3.2: Join pieces of Jacket of women suit



Learning outcome 3.2 objectives

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. Prepare correctly the accessories of women suit used in Tailoring.
2. Perform correctly the Joining of pieces of women jacket used in Tailoring



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scissors - Cutting table - Tailor's chalk - Iron - Iron board - Threads - Sewing machines ✓ Straight sewing machine ✓ Overcasting machine ✓ Invisible stitch machine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pins - Needle hand - Seam ripper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women suit fashion Dress form - Women suit fashion Sketches - Catalogue - Fabric - Lining - Interfacing



Advance preparation:

- Tissue
- Measuring tape
- All pedagogical document



Content .1. Process of joining



Summary for the trainer related to the content

Process of joining

- ✓ Stiffening front part of women suit
- ✓ Joining the parts of jacket
- ✓ Joining Sleeves part
- ✓ Joining Collar
- ✓ Techniques of joining accessories on women jacket
- ✓ Techniques of pressing women jacket parts



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ Group discussion on joining women jacket
- ✓ Observation on joining parts of women jacket
- ✓ Group presentation
- ✓ Demonstration on joining the parts of women jacket



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ Individual practical exercise in joining the parts of women jacket



Points to Remember (Take home message

JOINING PIECES OF JACKET



Learning outcome 3.2: formative assessment

Written assessment

1. Give the process of joining pieces of women suit

Answer

- ✓ Stiffening front part of women suit
- ✓ Joining the parts of jacket
- ✓ Joining Sleeves part
- ✓ Joining Collar

Practical assessment

Join pieces of women suit

Checklist	Score	
	Yes	No
Indicator: Joining are performed		
✓ Stiffening front part of women suit		
✓ Joining the parts of jacket		
✓ Joining Sleeves part		
✓ Joining Collar		
✓ Techniques of joining accessories on women jacket		
✓ Techniques of pressing women jacket parts		
Observation		

Learning Outcome 3.3: Interline of women jacket



Learning outcome 3.3. objectives

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. Perform appropriately the joining of lining to part jacket used in Tailoring
2. Identify correctly the types of interlining used for jackets used in Tailoring



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scissors - Cutting table - Tailor's chalk - Iron - Iron board - Threads - Sewing machines ✓ Straight sewing machine ✓ Overcasting machine ✓ Invisible stitch machine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pins - Needle hand - Seam ripper - Sketches - Catalogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women suit fashion - Dress form - Women suit fashion - Fabric - Lining - Interfacing



Advance preparation:

- All pedagogical document



Content. 1. Procedures of join lining to part jacket



Summary for the trainer related to the content

FRONT

- 1) For a jacket or coat with front opening, position the front facing pattern piece under the front matching markings. Draw/mark the inner edge of the facing with a dotted or broken line; remove facing piece.
- 2) Measure 1¼-inch from this line toward center front. Draw/mark a solid line. This is the cutting line for the front lining piece.
- 3) Extend the shoulder line 1½ inch. Taper armhole into natural curve. This extension allows for shoulder pad, sleeve heading, and natural arm movement.
- 4) Extend armscye ½ inch at underarm. Taper side seam down to natural waist level. This will allow for bulk created by the garment sleeve and sleeve/shoulder shaping.
- 5) Transfer all other pattern markings such as notches, cutting lines, etc. to the lining pattern.

BACK

- 1) For a jacket or coat, add 1 inch to the center back from neck to bottom. This allows for a center back ease pleat. For short jackets (ending at or above the waist) and vests, add 1 inch at the neckline and taper to nothing at the hemline.
- 2) Position back neck facing underneath garment back piece(s). Draw/mark the inner edge of the facing with a dotted or broken line; remove facing piece. This step is sometimes omitted, and the lining is cut even with the back neckline, especially if the fashion fabric is worn next to the skin (e.g. dress-type suit jacket).
- 3) If the neckline is cut away, measure 1¼ inch from the dotted line toward the neckline. Draw/mark a solid line. This becomes the new cutting line.
- 4) Extend the shoulder line 1½ inch. Taper armhole into natural curve.
- 5) Extend Armscye ½ inch at underarm. Taper side seam down to natural waist level.
- 6) Transfer all other pattern markings such as notches, cutting lines, etc. to the lining pattern. Note: Darts in the lining are frequently turned into tucks or pleats to better accommodate body fullness and movement. Mark the origination (widest) portion of the dart. Do not mark the point.

SLEEVE

- 1) Extend underarm Armscye ½ inch. Taper underarm seam down to elbow.
- 2) Straighten seam line at lower sleeve at hemline.
- 3) Transfer all other pattern markings such as notches, cutting lines, etc. to the lining pattern.

Interlining women jacket

Interlining is a very important in apparel manufacturing. Interlining is one kind of accessories that is used between the two layers of fabric in a garment. To keep the different component or part of apparel in a desired shape, a kind of fabric is used between the two ply of fabric by sewing or fusing is called interlining. Generally, interlinings are soft, thick, and flexible. It is made cotton, nylon, polyester, wool and viscose. Sometimes finishing is necessary to improve its properties i.e. shrink resist finish, crease resist finish.



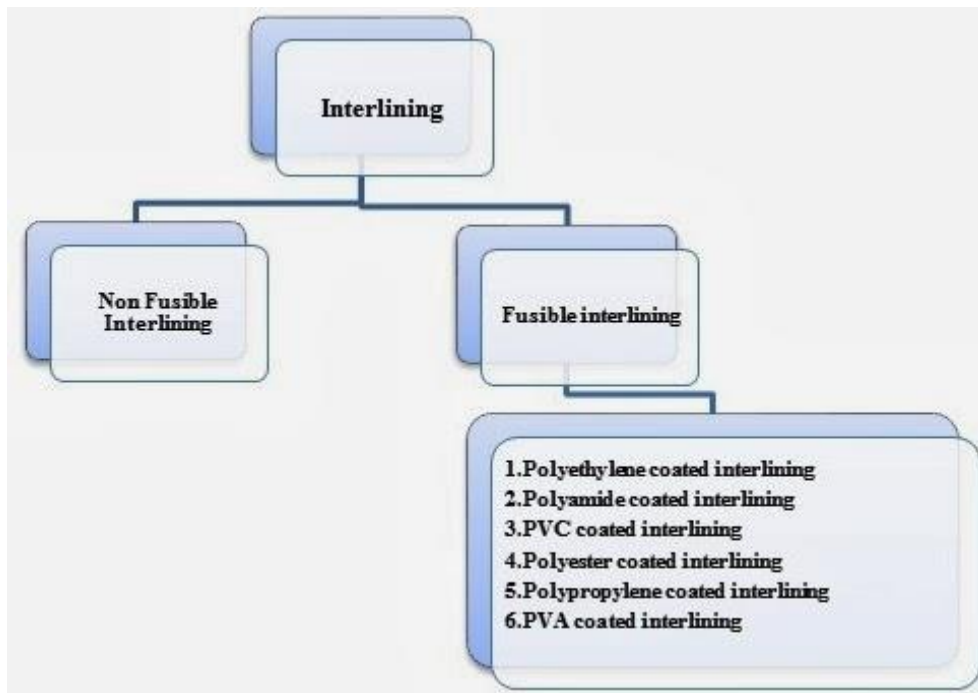
Functions of Interlining

- To support the garment.
- To control the shape of the garment.
- To control the area of the apparel.
- To reinforce the components of the garment.
- To make the apparel beautiful, strong and attractive.
- To ensure the anticipated look, quality and effect of the fabric.
- To improve garment performance.

Uses of Interlinings:

Interlining is generally used in collar, cuffs, waistband, front facing of coat, outerwear plackets, jackets, blazers etc.

Types of Interlinings



There are mainly two types of interlining are as follows:

Sewn interlining or non-fusible interlining.

Fusible interlining.

Non-fusible Interlining:

The interlining, which is used between two layers of fabrics directly by sewing without heat and pressure, is called non-fuse interlining. This type of interlining is also called sewn interlining or non-fusible interlining. For the preparation of sewn interlining a piece of fabric is treated with starch and allowed to dry and finally sewn with main fabric.



Fig: Non-fusible interlining.

Non fuse interlining is used for special case. The application field is given below:

Non-fuse interlining use in “Flame Retardant” apparel.

It is used for making apparel for fire service people.

It also use for making safety apparels for the peoples who works in re-rolling mills.

Specially used in embroidery machine.

Advantages of Non-fusible Interlining:

To make **flame retardant garments**.

Simple and easy technique.

No elaborate machine is required.

Possible to use in steel or re-rolling or highly hearted industry.

Disadvantages of Non-fusible Interlining:

Quality is not good.

Not suitable for large production.

Not available in market.

More time required.

High workload & labor cost.

Fusible Interlining

It is most used interlining. The interlining which is used between two layers of fabrics by applying heat and pressure for a certain time is called Fusible Interlining. Fusible interlining is used for all kinds of apparel. Also it is used in “Ready to wear” and “Bespoke garment”. It is very popular.

Advantages of Fusible Interlining

To get similarities among the apparel. Interlining gives the same outlook of the apparel.

Fusible interlining is available in the market.

Application process is very easy.

It has high productivity.

Fusing time is less.

It is cheap.

Performance is very good.

Disadvantages of Fusible Interlining:

High temperature is required.

Special care is needed during attaching interlining.

Types of Fusible Interlining:

On the basis of resin coating and its properties fusible interlining can be classified as follows:

Polyethylene coated interlining

Polyamide coated interlining

PVC coated interlining

Polyester coated interlining

Polypropylene coated interlining

PVA coated interlining

Polyethylene Coated Interlining



Fig: Polyethylene coated interlining.

Polyethylene is used as resin coating.

The effect of varying the density of the resin is to give a greater resistance to dry cleaning solvents and a higher softening point with increasing density.

This type of interlining is used in collar, cuff of shirt.

The fabric attached with this type of interlining can be washed in water.

Polyamide Coated Interlining



Fig: Polyamide coated interlining.

Polyamide is used as resin coating.

Poly-amides are very widely used in dry cleanable garments.

High temperature fusing is done for the garments, which are washed with water at 60°C.

PVC Coated Interlining

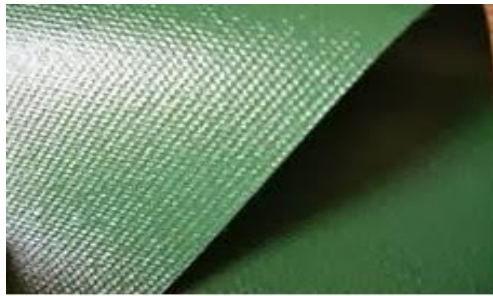


Fig: PVC coated interlining.

Poly vinyl chloride is used as resin coating

This type is suitable for both dry cleanable and washable garments.

PVC coated interlining is widely used for making the coat type garments.

Polyester Coated Interlining



Fig: Polyester coated interlining.

Polyester is used as resin coating

Polyester resins are used in dry cleanable and washable garments because polyester is less water absorbent than polyamide.

It can be used as in all types of garments

This is called ideal interlining

Available in market but costly in price.

Polypropylene Coated Interlining

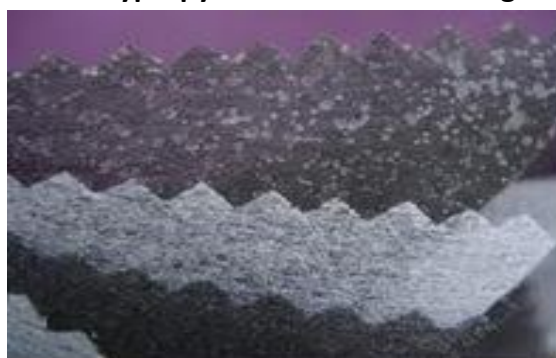


Fig: Polypropylene coated interlining.

The resin is similar to the properties of polyethylene coated interlining

Comparatively high temperature fusing is done.

The fabric attached with this interlining can be washed with water

PVA Coated Interlining



Fig: PVA coated interlining.

Poly vinyl acetate is used as resin coating

PVA coated interlining is not dry cleanable and it has limited wash ability

Low temperature and pressure is required. Basically it is used between the leather and far materials.

The resin is normally in the form of a continuous plasticized coating on the base fabric.

This type is rarely used in garments industry

Difference between Fusing and Non-fusing Interlining:

No.	Fusible interlining	Non-fusible interlining
1.	Labor cost is low.	Labor cost is high.
2.	Processing time is less.	Processing time is more.
3.	Elaborate machine is required.	No elaborate machine is required.
4.	Available in market.	Not available in market.
5.	It is cheap.	It is not cheap.
6.	Suitable for large production.	Not suitable for large production.
7.	High temperature is required.	Temperature is not required.



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ Observation on joining parts of lining
- ✓ Group discussion in joining
- ✓ Group presentation
- ✓ Brainstorming
- ✓ Demonstration on joining of lining parts



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ Individual practical exercise of underlining



Points to Remember (Take home message)

JOINING PIECES OF JACKET

Learning Outcome 3.4. : Join pieces of trousers or skirt of women



Duration: hrs



Learning outcome 3.4 objectives

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. Perform correctly the Process of overcasting the pieces of trousers or skirt of women suit used in Tailoring.
2. Apply correctly the Techniques of setting fly facing of trousers or skirt of women suit used in Tailoring.
3. Perform correctly the Processes of joining upper hip pocket and bound pocket of women suit used in Tailoring
4. Perform correctly the Process of joining the parts of trousers or skirt of women suit used in Tailoring
5. Perform correctly the Process of applying waist band on trousers or on skirt of women suit used in Tailoring



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Scissors- Cutting table- Tailor's chalk- Iron- Iron board- Threads- Sewing machines-Straight sewing machine-Overcasting machine-Invisible stitch machineDress form	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Pins-Needle hand- Seam ripper	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Women suit fashion- Women suit fashionSketches- CatalogueFabric- Lining-Interfacing



Advance preparation:

- All pedagogical documents



Content 1: Process of join trousers



Summary for the trainer related to the content

Process of join trousers

- ✓ **Process of overcasting the parts of trousers**
 - Attach The Pockets Before Pinning The Pantlegs Together.
 - Sew Along The Outer Edge Of Each Pantlegs.
 - Sew Along The Outer Edge Of Each Pantlegs
 - Sew A Straight Stitch Along The Inseam Of The Pantlegs.
 - Pantlegs into the Other and Sew Along the Crotch.

✓ **Techniques of setting fly facing**

Install A Zipper Or Elastic Waistband To Secure The Pants.

You can secure trousers with a zipper or an elastic waistband depending on what you prefer. Install the zipper in the opening you left in the front of the pants, or make a casing with the top edge of the pants and insert elastic through it.

Consult your pattern for details on what type of closure to use for the pants.

For an extra sleek pair of trousers, try adding an invisible zipper

Process of Joining Upper Hip Pocket and Bound Pocket

Process of joining upper hip pocket

Firstly cut 2 pieces of clothes which will help us to make inside hip pockets of front part and attach those pieces one on front part of pant leg and other to the second front of second pant leg

Process of joining bound pocket

Add a couture finish to your garments with bound pockets and buttonholes. Traditionally they were used on tailored coats and jackets to give a professional and expensive finish. Today you can use contrasting fabrics to produce a unique look.

Supplies

Medium to heavy weight fabric remnant, approx. 25cm x 25cm - we have used a contrast fabric to illustrate the pocket opening more effectively.

Lightweight fusible interfacing – 15cm x 15cm

You will also need tacking thread, sewing thread, needle, scissors and a sewing machine.

Instructions - Bound Pocket

- ✓ Tack around each pocket/buttonhole position to form a rectangle.
- ✓ The processes are identical for the buttonhole and the pocket until the final stages. I would suggest working a sample pocket to practise the technique before working a buttonhole.
- ✓ Pocket - The depth of the opening can vary to suit the design, but for your first sample I would suggest 1cm above and 1cm below the opening.
- ✓ Cut a piece of fabric and a piece of fusible interfacing 15cm x 15cm.
- ✓ Iron the fusible interfacing onto the piece of fabric.
- ✓ Tack a rectangle identical in size to the rectangle you have tacked on the main fabric.
- ✓ Place the interfaced fabric onto the main fabric right sides together, carefully matching up the rectangles.
- ✓ Machine stitch the rectangle.
- ✓ Remove all tacking and cut along the centre of the rectangle stopping 1cm from each end. Cut carefully into the corners.
- ✓ Turn the fabric piece onto the wrong side and press to form a letterbox opening.
- ✓ Fold the top edge over to form a pleat covering half of the opening (1cm) and pin in place.
- ✓ Fold the bottom edge to meet the first pleat and pin in place. Baste the two edges together, this will only be a temporary measure.
- ✓ Fold over the garment fabric to reveal the underside of the opening and machine stitch the one side of the opening as indicated. Repeat the process on the other side of the opening.
- ✓ Turn to the right side of the fabric and stitch along the top and bottom edges of the opening by hand.
- ✓ Cut a piece of fabric for the pocket lining – the width of the pocket plus 4cm x the length doubled plus 4cm.

- ✓ Machine stitch a narrow end of the pocket to the lower edge of the opening.
- ✓ Machine stitch the opposite narrow edge to the top edge of the pocket.
- ✓ Working on the wrong side machine stitch each of the pocket sides.

Completed pocket wrong and right sides

PROCESS OF JOINING THE PARTS OF TROUSERS

1. Pin the fabric pieces together according to the sewing instructions. Lay the pieces out and match up pieces that need to be sewn together. Place the pieces together so that their right sides are facing each other and their edges are aligned. Insert 1 pin every 2 to 3 in (5.1 to 7.6 cm) along each of the edges.

- Ensure that each of the pins goes through both layers of fabric.
- Insert the pins so that they're perpendicular to the edges of the paper pattern pieces. This will make it easier to remove them when you sew the pieces together.

1. Attach the pockets before pinning the pantlegs together.

Sewing pockets requires cutting out multiple pieces for each pocket and pinning them onto the edges of the pantlegs, then sewing, pressing, and topstitching the edges of the pockets.

2. Sew along the outer edge of each pantlegs.

Place the pinned edge of the pantlegs under the presser foot of your sewing machine and sew a straight stitch down the edge. Keep the needle about 0.5 in (1.3 cm) from the raw edge of the fabric. This will provide plenty of security for the seam.

- Remove the pins as you sew. Do not sew across the pins as this may damage your sewing machine.
- Make sure to use a thread that matches or complements your fabric. For example, if you're making black trousers, you may choose to use black thread, or opt for yellow thread if you want it the thread to stand out.

3. Sew a straight stitch along the inseam of the pantleg. Repeat the straight stitch on the inseam of the trousers just as you did for the outside of the pantleg. Make sure to keep the stitch about 0.5 in (1.3 cm) from the raw edges of the fabric.

Remove the pins as you sew. Don't sew over them.

Insert 1 pantlegs into the other and sew along the crotch. Turn 1 of the pantlegs right-side out and leave the other inside out.

Install a zipper or elastic waistband to secure the pants. You can secure trousers with a zipper or an elastic waistband depending on what you prefer.

4. Trim and hem the pantlegs to the desired length. If you're making the trousers for yourself, try them on and check the length

Process of Applying Waist Band on Trousers

Trim the ends of the **waistband** down, leaving a final seam allowance of 5/8" beyond the edge of either side of the fly front. The seam along the **waist** of the **pants** should also be pressed up and graded. Turn the **waistband** inside out. Fold the bottom corner of each facing up at 45 degree angle and pin in place.



Theoretical learning Activity



Practical learning Activity



Points to Remember (Take home message)

Tip: Check your pattern for any special instructions about pressing seams and topstitching. You may need to unfold the pantlegs and topstitch them before proceeding to the next leg.

How to join Pieces of skirt and trousers of women suit



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ Group discussion in joining of fly, pockets and parts of trousers or skirt
- ✓ Group presentation
- ✓ Observation on joining parts of trousers or skirt
- ✓ Brainstorming
- ✓ Demonstration on joining the parts of trousers or skirt



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ Practical exercise on joining the parts of trousers or skirt

Written assessment

1. Discuss the Process of Joining Upper Hip Pocket and Bound Pocket

Answer

Process of joining upper hip pocket

Firstly, cut 2 pieces of clothes, which will help us to make inside hip pockets of front part and attach those pieces one on front part of pant leg and other to the second front of second pant leg

Process of joining bound pocket

Add a couture finish to your garments with bound pockets and buttonholes. Traditionally they were used on tailored coats and jackets to give a professional and expensive finish. Today you can use contrasting fabrics to produce a unique look.

2. List the process of joining parts of trousers

Answer

- ✓ Pin the fabric pieces together according to the sewing instructions.
- ✓ Attach the pockets before pinning the pantlegs together.
- ✓ Sew along the outer edge of each pantlegs.
- ✓ Sew a straight stitch along the inseam of the pantlegs.
- ✓ Insert 1 pantlegs into the other and sew along the crotch.
- ✓ Install a zipper or elastic waistband to secure the pants
- ✓ Trim and hem the pantlegs to the desired length.
- ✓ Process of Applying Waist Band on Trousers

Practical assessment

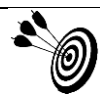
Perform the joining of pieces of trousers or skirt

Checklist	Score	
	Yes	No
Indicator : Trousers or skirt are joined		
Process of overcasting the parts of trousers or skirt		
Techniques of setting fly facing		
Processes of joining upper hip pocket and bound pocket		
Process of joining the parts of trousers or skirt		
Process of applying waist band on trousers or on skirt		
Process of join trousers or skirt		
Process of overcasting the parts of trousers or skirt		
Techniques of setting fly facing		
Processes of joining upper hip pocket and bound pocket		
Process of joining the parts of trousers or skirt		
Process of applying waist band on trousers or on skirt		
Process of join trousers or skirt		
Process of overcasting the parts of trousers or skirt		
Observation		

Learning Outcome 3.5: Finish and deliver men suit



Duration: hrs



Learning outcome 3.4 objectives

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. . Perform correctly the finishing of women trousers or skirt used in Tailoring.
2. Apply correctly the delivering of women trousers or skirt used in Tailoring.
3. Estimate Correctly the Bill of cost of women suit used in Tailoring



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scissors - Cutting table - Tailor's chalk - Iron - Iron board Threads - Sewing machines -Straight sewing machine -Overcasting machine -Invisible stitch machine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pins -Needle hand - Seam ripper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women suit fashion Dress form - Women suit fashion Sketches - Catalogue Fabric - Lining -Interfacing



Advance preparation:

- All pedagogical documents
- Cover of suit



Content .1. Steps of finishing women suit



Summary for the trainer related to the content

✓ **Ironing**

IRONING OF TROUSERS

I divided pressing your trousers into three parts with a total of ten steps.

Part I – Set-Up & the Top of Your Trousers

- Step 1: Double Check Your Temperature and Trouser Cleanliness
- Step 2: Iron the Linings of the Pockets
- Step 3: Iron the Waistband and Top Part of the Trouser

Part II – Pressing Your Trousers' Creases

- Step 4: Mark the Trouser Crease at the Bottom
- Step 5: Mark the Crease at the Top
- Step 6: Press the Front Crease
- Step 7: Press the Back Crease

Part III – Pressing Down the Leg

- Step 8: Press down the Trouser Leg
- Step 9: Repeat for the Other Trouser Leg
- Step 10: Iron Seat and Front of Trousers as Needed
- Limitations – The Case for an Occasional Professional Pressing

✓ **HEMMING**

WHERE SHOULD THE HEM FALL?

Depending on the type of trouser you're wearing or your individual taste, you might opt for one of the following pants hem options:

- **Single break.** This is the look of trouser pants that just slightly go over the top of the shoe, creating a single crease
- **Multiple breaks.** Typically, this is a sign that your pants are simply too long: they don't stop at the shoe so much as fall down in a pile of wrinkles.

Button and button hole

Gather your materials. Using your sewing machine to sew on buttons is easy, but you will need some special materials and tools to get started. To sew buttons onto a piece of clothing, you will need to have

- ✓ **buttons**
- ✓ **garment you want to sew buttons onto**
- ✓ **sewing machine**
- ✓ **button attachment or some tape**

Folding, hanging and packaging



Jacket Fold Style

1. Tucked-Shoulder Fold

This one does involve a large fold down the center of the jacket, meaning it's not quite as crease-proof as a good roll.

That said, you often have to fold a jacket to get it into a suitcase — especially when space is very limited and a flat fold is sometimes the only way to go. This one's better than most, and reduces the number of folds that aren't on seams to one.

2. The Shirt-Style Fold

For the guy on the go, sometimes the easiest way to deal with the jacket is just to quickly fold it over like a dress shirt.

The sleeves tuck behind the back, with the shoulders overlapping slightly at the middle. The big problem here is that you're folding the jacket in several places, both vertically and horizontally. That's a good way to get at least some creases, especially where the folds cross each other.

So why bother mentioning it? It's a lot quicker to throw together than the other two folds, and it's easy to do without a flat surface. You just tuck the collar of the jacket under your chin and make three quick folds, and bam, you're done.

3. The Jacket Roll

To get the least number of folds possible, there's an easy solution: don't fold the jacket at all.

You still need to do some creative tucking and layering, but it is possible to roll the whole jacket up (rather like a sleeping blanket or sleeping pad) into a soft tube of fabric.

The big advantage here is that, properly done, a rolled jacket is never folded across the fabric.



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ Observation on finishing women suit
- ✓ Brainstorming



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ Practical exercise on finishing



Points to Remember (Take home message)

- ✓ Ironing

IRONING OF TROUSERS

I divided pressing your trousers into three parts with ten steps.

- ✓ Hemming

WHERE SHOULD THE HEM FALL?

- Single break.
- Multiple breaks.

Button and buttonhole

Folding, hanging and packaging

Jacket Fold Style

1. Tucked-Shoulder Fold

-Style Fold

The Jacket Roll



Content .2. Bill of cost estimation



Summary for the trainer related to the content

No	Materials description	quantity	Unity	Prices per unit	Total price
1	tissue	5	M	7000	35000
2	linning	2	M	3000	6000
3	threads	2	Bobbins	1000	2000
4	Interfacing	2	M	2000	4000
5	Pattern paper	4	Pc	2000	8000
6	Undercoat	1	Pc	3000	3000
7	Needles machine	2	Pc	300	600
8	Zips	1	Pc	100	100
9	Shoulder pad	2	Pc	2000	4000
10	Needles in hand	3	pc	150	450
GENERAL TOTAL					63150



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ Demonstration on finishing of women suit



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ Practical exercise on estimating cost



Points to Remember (Take home message)

Cost estimation is used to predict the quantity, cost and price of the resources required by the scope of a project. A project might be any process that is started to perform work activities and/or create assets



Learning outcome 3.5.: formative assessment

1. List the steps of finishing of women suit

Answer

Part I – Set-Up & the Top of Your Trousers

Step 1: Double Check Your Temperature and Trouser Cleanliness

Step 2: Iron the Linings of the Pockets

Step 3: Iron the Waistband and Top Part of the Trouser

Part II – Pressing Your Trousers' Creases

Step 4: Mark the Trouser Crease at the Bottom

Step 5: Mark the Crease at the Top

Step 6: Press the Front Crease

Step 7: Press the Back Crease

Part III – Pressing Down the Leg

Step 8: Press down the Trouser Leg

Step 9: Repeat for the Other Trouser Leg

Step 10: Iron Seat and Front of Trousers as Needed

Limitations – The Case for an Occasional Professional Pressing

2. Estimate the Bill of cost

See the answer in this handout

Practical assessment

Perform the finishing and Estimate cost

Checklist	Score	
	Yes	No
<u>Indicator: Finishing women suit are performed</u>		
✓ Ironing		
✓ Hemming		
✓ Button and button hole		
✓ Folding, hanging and packaging		
<u>Indicator: Bill of cost are estimated</u>		
✓ Materials description		
✓ Prices per unit		
✓ Unit		
✓ Total price		
Observation		

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