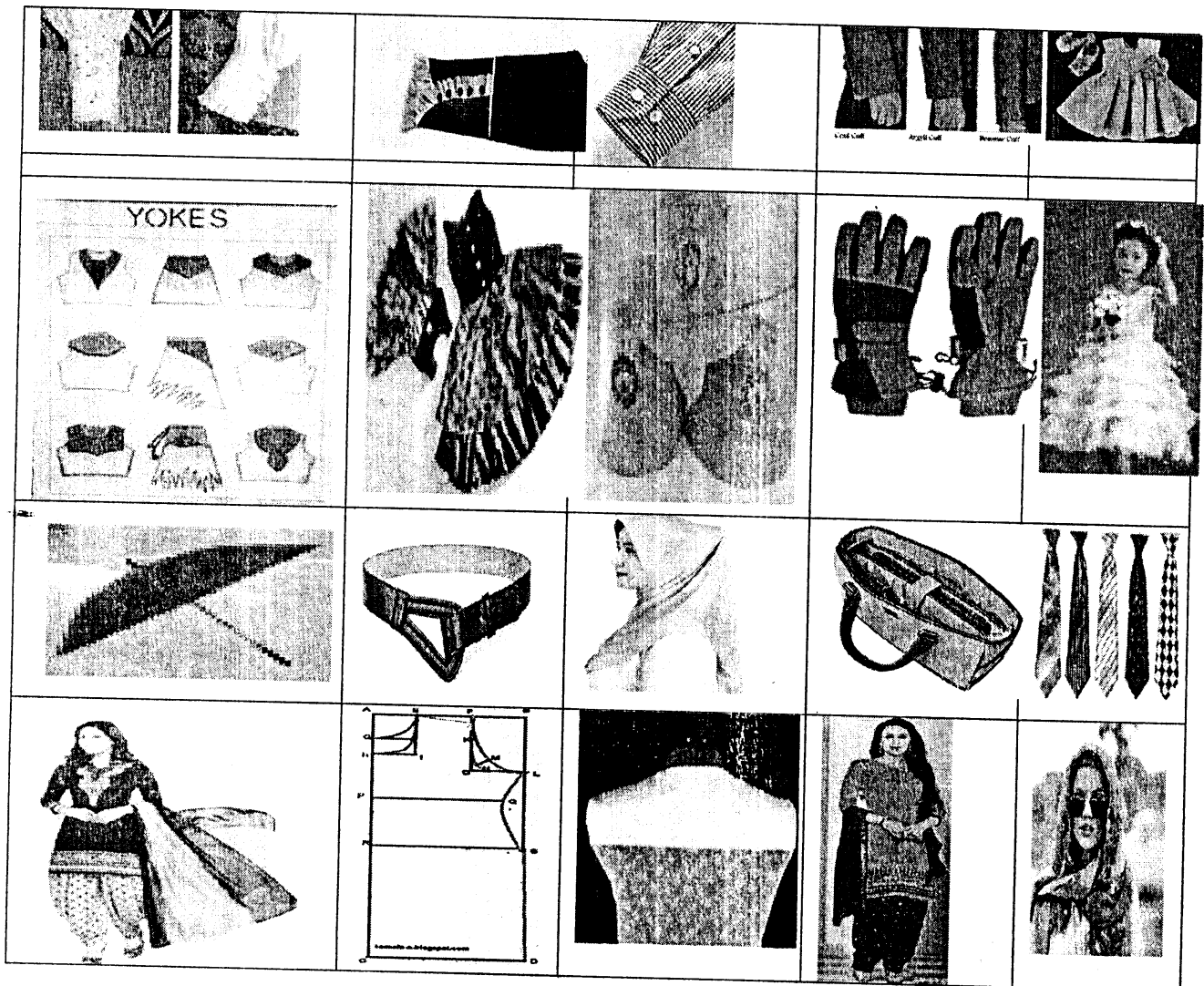


Practical Manual

B.Sc(Hons) Community Science

Garment and Accessory Designing

Semester III, TAD-233 , 3(0+3)



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Department of Textiles & Apparel Designing
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Certificate

Certified that this is the bonafide record of the practical work carried
out by Ms / Mr .-----

Registration number----- under the course of “Garment and Accessory
Designing” TAD-233, credits 3(0+3) during the third semester

Course incharge

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Selection of Figure Template for Men, Women & Children

Introduction

Patterns for children's clothes are grouped into several types, intended to reflect in their styling the size and physical development of the average child at certain ages, groupings are named to correspond with the different stages in a child's growth because the child is toddler. To make an accurate size selection must measure child body measurement and compare individual measurement with those listed for each pattern type to see which type and what size most closely approximates the child's own measurements. The object is to choose a pattern type and size that fits with as alterations as possible.

Toddlers

S.no	Size	1/2	1	2	3	4
1	Around breast or chest	19	20	21	22	23
2	Around waist	19	19 1/2	20	20 1/2	21
3	Approximate height	28	31	34	37	40
4	Finished dress length	14	15	16	17	18

Children's

S.no	Size /inches	1	2	3	4	5	6	6X
1	Around breast or chest	20	20	21	22	23	25	25 1/2
2	Around waist	19 1/2	19 1/2	20	20 1/2	21	22	22 1/2
3	Hip	20	20	21	24	25	26	26 1/2
4	Back waist length	8 1/2	8 1/2	9	9 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4
5	Approximate height	31	34	37	40	43	46	48
6	Finished dress length	17	18	19	20	22	24	25

Girls

S.no	Size /inches	1	2	3	4	5
1	Around breast	26	27	28 1/2	30	32
2	Around waist	23	23 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
3	Around Hip	27	28	30	32	34
4	Back waist length	11 1/2	12	12 3/4	13 1/2	14 1/4
5	Approximate height	50	52	56	56 1/2	61

Chubby

S.no	Size /inches	8 1/2c	10 1/2c	12 1/2c	14 1/2c
1	Around breast	30	31 1/2	33	34 1/2
2	Around waist	28	29	30	31
3	Around Hip	33	34 1/2	36	37 1/2
4	Back waist length	12 1/2	13 1/4	14	14 3/4
5	Approximate height	52	56	58 1/2	51

Pattern size for Men

Pattern size for men and boys are grouped in three categories, each of them related to body build, A comparison of body types and measurements is given size chart such as select a jacket or coat size according to chest measurements, a shirt by the necked band size, trousers according to waist measurements. If measurements fall between two sizes a buy the large size for a husky build, the smaller size for one that is slender. When pattern types are grouped jacket or shirt plus trousers for instance, choose the size by the chest measurement and adjust the trousers, if necessary. In construction of man's garment, the principal goal is clothes with individual styling plus good fit. Since most men prefer results that resemble ready-to-wear or custom tailoring.

Size range charts

Boy's & Teen-Boy's

S.no	Size /inches	Boy's				Teen Boy's			
		7	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
1	Around chest	26	27	28	30	32	33 1/2	35 1/2	31 1/2
2	Around waist	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
3	Hip (seat)	27	28	29 1/2	31	31 1/2	34	35 1/2	37
4	Neck band	11 3/4	12	12 1/2	13	13 1/2	14	14 1/2	15
5	height	48	50	54	58	61	64	66	68

Men's

S.no	Size /inches	Boy's				Teen Boy's			
		7	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
1	Around chest	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
2	Around waist	28	30	32	34	36	39	42	44
3	Hip	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49
4	Neck band	14	14 1/2	15	15 1/2	16	16 1/2	17	17 1/2
5	Shirt sleeve	32	32	33	33	34	34	35	35

Pattern Size for Women

Feminine figures vary greatly in shape, so patterns are sized not only for different measurements but for figure type most closely approximates your own figure. First take your measurements. Next carefully appraise your silhouette front and side, in a long mirror. Overall height is one indicator of figure type, but length of legs and sometimes neck, can make it deceptive. More important are length of torso and location within it of bust, waist and hip levels that are standard for each. In comparing your figure to the standard, take special notice of differences in back neck to waist length and shoulder to apex of bust. Although figure types do not signify age groups an age level may be implied and styles designed accordingly. It is best to stay within the size range of the figure most like yours, but it is possible to choose from another and adjust the proportions

Size range charts

Misses

S.no	Size /inches	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
1	Around chest	30 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	34	36	38	40	42
2	Around waist	23	24	25	26 1/2	28	30	32	34
3	Hip	32 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	36	38	40	42	44
4	Back & waist length	15 1/2	15 3/4	16	16 1/4	16 1/2	16 3/4	17	17 1/4

Half-Size

S.no	Size /inches	10 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	18 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2
1	Around chest	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
2	Around waist	27	29	31	33	35	37 1/2	40	42 1/2
3	Hip	35	37	39	41 1/2	43	45	48	50 1/2
4	Back & waist length	15	15 1/4	15 1/2	15 3/4	16	16 1/4	16 1/2	15 3/4

Women's

S.no	Size /inches	38	40	42	44	46	48	50
1	Around chest	42	44	46	48	50	52	54
2	Around waist	35	37	39	41 1/2	44	46 1/2	49
3	Hip	44	46	48	50	52	54	56
4	Back & waist length	17 1/4	17 3/4	18	18 1/4	18 3/4	18 3/4	18 3/4

1-Aim: Preparation of Samples of Different Shapes of Neck line

Introduction:- Neckline is an important part for a garment, It plays a vital role in every costume. The top edge of a garment that is surrounding the neck is called neckline. Necklines are part of many garments such as shirts, blouses, any type of tops, jackets, coats, dresses, and swimwear. A perfect neckline can make someone charm, smarter & garnishing face, so it is always part of first impressions you leave behind. The neck edge may be finished with a facing, binding or collar attachment

Different Shapes of Neck line:- Square, Round, 'V', Surai, leaf, Star shape & Decorative neck line

Measurements of Basic Bodies Block

1. Length - 6 inches
2. Around chest - 16 inches
3. Around waist - 14 inches
4. Shoulder - 6 inches
5. Length of arm hole - 3 inches

Calculations

1. $1/4$ of chest $-16/4=$ 4 inches
2. $1/4$ of waist, $14/4 =$ 3.5 inches
3. $1/2$ of shoulder, $6/2 =$ 3 inches
4. Width of neck line = 1 inch
5. Depth of neck line = 1.5 inches

Drafting of basic bodies block

Make a rectangle of size 6x4 inches and give the name to four corners AB & CD. AB on fold. From the point A measure 3 inch shoulder on the line AC & give the name to that point as E. Measure 1 inch from the point A width of neck line on the line AC and give the name to that point as F, Measure 1.5, in from the point F and give the name to that point as G, Point G extend and join to line AB. Draw different shapes of neck line such as square, round, 'V', Surai shape, leaf shape, star shape. Measure 3 inches from the point E below length of arm hole and give the name to that point as M and extend this point and give the name to that point as N and join E & N point in a curve line for the shaping of arm hole. Mark the cutting indication of scissor on the curve line. Measure 3.5 inches waist from the point B and give the name to that point as K. Join N & k in a straight line. Take brown paper of size 6x8 inches, fold it & make paper draft, cut & place on the fabric and transferred the draft on fabric and cut

Cloth material required

- Square shape = 6 X12 inches strip
- Round shape = 6 X12 inches strip
- 'V' shape = 6 X12 inches strip
- Surai shape = 6 X12 inches strip
- Leaf shape = 6 X12 inches strip
- Star shape = 6 X12 inches strip
- Decorative neck line =6 X12 inches strip

Finishing of neck line

The neck edge is finished with a fitted facing method used for finishing of all shapes of neck line. Take fabric piece of size 4x 4 inches and place on neck line and pin it properly and mark the seam allowance of 1/6 inches with pencil and stitch on marking as per the shape and notch the neck seam edge and turn the facing fabric back and press, stitch edge of neck and remaining part of facing fabric fold and stitch

Aim:- Preparation of Samples of Different Types of Yokes

Introduction: Yoke is a fashioned pattern piece used in garments, usually fitting around the neck and shoulders or around the hips to provide support for looser parts of the garment. The yokes offer support for slacker parts of the garment like in a gathered skirt or the body of a shirt and thereby aid in regulating the fullness of the garments. They are effectively horizontal panels near the shoulders or waist, which are often used for shaping because dart values can sometimes be absorbed into this seam line. Hence, the yokes are responsible for a trim and smooth upper area of the waistline in garments. Yokes are less often designed for decoration of garments. Different types of suitable yokes for ladies and men's garments.

Yoke used in children's garment: Yokes find best utility in school uniforms and home-wear apparel. For party wear garments, innovative and fancy yoke designs like scalloped, asymmetrical shapes, etc. with contrasting material and decorative edging can be implemented.

Different Types of Yokes

Yoke without fullness: Yoke without fullness mean no design in the piece of fabric of yoke—such as no tucks, pleats. This type of yoke comes in a wide range of shapes and sizes. Front & upper bodies yokes in the garments such as vertical, horizontal, diagonal, circular, yokes in lower garment opposite colour fabric strip join in the skirt of frock or a fabric strip attached in girth of Punjabi top for increasing length

Yoke with fullness: These yokes involve decoration of the fabric with any fullness (tucks, pleats, gathers, shirring and embroidery). The fullness must be completed prior to the attachment of the yoke pattern. The required amount of fabric is cut and desired types of tucks are stitched according to the design.

Variety in shape & size of yoke:- yoke can be designed with a number of shapes like square, round, straight line, scalloped, triangular and asymmetrical. The width and depth of the yoke can be changed to produce desired effects. The yoke with a panel has a part of the yoke stretching out to the full length of the garment. Whereas in a partial yoke, the yoke may extend into the sleeve or it may extend for a certain part of the garment.

Measurements Basic Bodies Block for yoke

1. Length - 6 inches
2. Around chest -16 inches
3. Around waist -14 inches
4. Shoulder b -6 inches
5. Length of arm hole - 3 inches

Calculations

1. $\frac{1}{4}$ of chest $-16/4=$ 4 inches
2. $\frac{1}{4}$ of waist $-14/4 =$ 3.5 inches
3. $\frac{1}{2}$ of shoulder $-6/2 =$ 3 inches
4. Width of neck line = 1 inch
5. Depth of neck line = 1.5 inches

Cloth material required of two opposite colour

- Vertical yoke = 6 X12 inches
- Horizontal yoke = 6 X12 inches strip
- Diagonal yoke = 6 X12 inches strip

Finishing of yoke neck line:

The neck edge is finished with a fitted facing method used for finishing of all shapes of neck line. Take fabric piece of size 4x 4 inches and place on neck line and pin it properly and mark the seam allowance of 1/6 inches with pencil and stitch on marking as per the shape and notch the neck seam edge and turn the facing fabric back and press, stitch edge of neck and remaining part of facing fabric fold and stitch

Draft, paper draft & fabric sample of vertical Horizontal & diagonal yoke

Gents Shirt Yokes

Gents shirt yoke:- The yoke of a dress shirt is the area under the collar that drapes over the shoulder and holds the shirt's backing over the body. It is essentially the piece of the garment that behaves as a hanger, and creates the crisp lines of the shirt's back side. If a yoke is not well-made, it can cause gathering of the fabric in the center of the back, which makes the back look pinched, and often cheapens the entire look of the dress shirt. They are usually sewn with a double layer, so the shape has correct fabric weight to drape over the body, and does not allow any wrinkling.

Single yoke: it is the standard style of sewn from the same fabric as the rest of the shirt. Generally, a single yoke is found on garments of a single solid color in gents as well as in ladies

Split yoke: This is the more formal of the two, mainly because it has to be tailored for the person wearing it. It is made out of four different cuts of fabric, with a seam down the middle. The dress shirt will feel easier to move in, since each slope vertical, horizontal. However, patterned shirts, like check patterns or stripe patterns, need to be carefully tailored so that the dress shirt looks fabulous. Shoulder yoke for the gents garment as straight, pointed, two pointed, box pleat in the center of yoke and simple pleats two side of yoke

→Measurements Basic Body Block for yoke

1. Length - 7 inches
2. Around chest - 20 inches
3. Around waist - 20 inches
4. Shoulder - 9 inches
5. slope of shoulder - 0.75 inch
5. Length of arm hole - 3 inches

Calculations

1. $1/4$ of chest $-20/4=$ 5 inches
2. $1/4$ of waist $-20/4 =$ 5 inches
3. $1/2$ of shoulder $-9/2 =$ 4.5 inches
4. Width of neck line = 1 inch
5. Depth of neck line = 0.5 inches

Cloth material required of two opposite colour

- Single yoke = 7 X12 inches
- Split yoke = 7 X12 inches strip

Draft, paper draft & fabric sample of single, split & pleated yoke

Aim: Drafting, Cutting & Stitching of Different Types of Sleeves

Introduction:- Sleeves is the part of garment that wholly or partly covers a person's arm & through sleeves arm passes or slips. The different patterns of sleeves is one of the characteristics of fashion in dress. There are three basic types of sleeves Set-in sleeves, Raglan Sleeves and Kimono sleeves

Types of Set-in Sleeves

1. Set-in sleeves:- Set-in sleeves are the most widely used type. As the name implies, this sleeve is actually set into the armhole of the garment. Variations of the set-in are numerous.

a. Puff sleeves: The top edge, or cap, can be slightly rounded or fully gathered, the length long or short, the bottom tapered, flared or gathered. The armhole can also vary, from the standard round armhole to the deeply cut armhole of a dolman sleeve.

b. Tailored or short sleeves: Tailored set-in sleeves are designed with a slightly rounded cap; ideally they should fall in a smooth curve from the shoulder edge with no dimpling or puckering. To achieve this, the sleeve cap curvature (which measures slightly more than the corresponding part of the armhole) must be carefully eased into the armhole.

c. Mega sleeves:- Mega sleeves are designed by taking bias grain line in fabric and double layer sleeve with a slightly rounded cap; ideally they should fall in a smooth curve from the shoulder edge.

Tailored or Short Sleeves

Measurements

Length of sleeve = 4 inches

Width of sleeve = 4 inch

Armhole of sleeve = 3 inch

Around the arm = 5 inc , 1/2 of the arm = $5/2 = 2.5$ inch

Drafting of tailored sleeve

Make a rectangle of size 4x4 inches and give the name to four corners AB & CD. AB on fold. From the point C measure 1 inch below of arm hole depth on the line CD & give the name to that point as E. Join the points A & E in straight line. Take out the center o of A & E give the name to that point as F. From the point F measure 0.25 above & below and give the to that point as G & H. Join AG & E points in upper curve line and join AH & E in a lower curve line. Measure 2.5 inches from the point B of arm width and give the name to that point as K. Take brown paper of size 6x8 inches, fold it & make paper draft , cut & place on the fabric and transfer the draft on fabric and cut

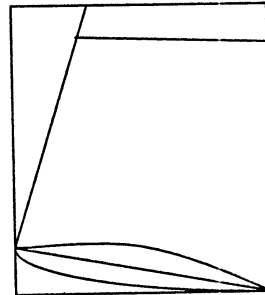
Cloth material required for Tailored sleeves (for two sleeves) = 8x 8 inches

Cloth material required for basic bodies

- Stitching method:-**
- Front -6x7 inches
 - Back -6x7 inches
 - Finishing of neck line -6x4 inches

First edge of neck line finished with the facing method, join shoulder of front & back of bodice, deep curve arm hole of sleeves stitch to the front bodice part to deep curve and upper curve of sleeves attach to the back bodies. Finish sleeves edges by folding. Stitch side of sleeve & bodice (front & back). Finish edge of the waist by folding.

Draft, paper draft & fabric sample of Tailored or short Sleeves



Raglan Sleeves

The raglan sleeve is another type that is attached to the garment. Unlike the set-in sleeve, which is inserted into the armhole, a raglan sleeve is joined to the garment in one continuous seam, which runs diagonally from the front neckline to the underarm and up to the back neckline. The raglan sleeve covers the entire shoulder area. It may be cut from one pattern piece, with shaping achieved by means of a dart along the shoulder line. In some cases, however, raglan sleeves are made from two pattern pieces (front and back), which are shaped as they are seamed together along the shoulder line. Raglan sleeves are comfortable to wear and ideal for hard-to-fit shoulders, the darts or seams are easily alterable to accommodate most figure differences.

Measurements of Raglan sleeves

Length of sleeve = 4 inches

Width of sleeve = 4 inch

Armhole of sleeve = 3 inch

Around the arm = 5 inc , $1/2$ of the arm = $5/2 = 2.5$ inch

Drafting of Raglan sleeves

Make a rectangle of size 4x4 inches and give the name to four corners AB & CD. AB on fold .From the point C measure 2 inch below of arm hole depth on the line CD & give the name to that point as E .Join the points A & E in straight line. Measure 2.5 inches from the point B of arm width and give the name to that point as K. Take brown paper of size 8x8 inches, fold it & make paper draft 4x4 inches , cut & place paper draft on the fabric and transferred the draft on fabric and cut

Cloth material required for Raglan Sleeves (for two sleeves) = 8x 8 inches

Measurements of Basic Bodice Block for stitching sleeves

1. Length - 7 inches
2. Around chest - 16 inches
3. Around waist - 14 inches
4. Length of arm hole - 3 inches

Calculations

1. $1/4$ of chest - $16/4 = 4$ inches
2. $1/4$ of waist - $14/4 = 3.5$ inches
3. Width of neck line = 1 inch
4. Depth of neck line = 1.5 inches
5. Length of arm hole = 3 inches

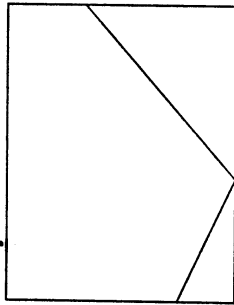
Cloth material required for basic bodies

- Front -7x8 inches
- Back -7x8 inches
- Finishing of neck line -6x4 inches

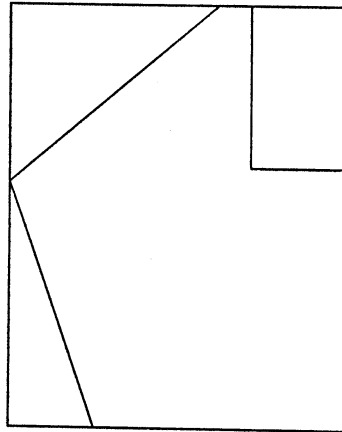
Stitching method

Join diagonal edge of armhole of front and back parts of bodice to diagonal armhole of raglan sleeves. Finish edge of neckline with bias strip, Join arms and under arms of sleeves and side seam of front & back. Stitch edges of the waist line by folding.

Draft, paper draft & fabric sample of Raglan Sleeves



Sleeve draft



Draft of bodice block

Kimono Sleeves

The kimono sleeve is one of the easiest types to construct because it is merely an extension of the main bodice. When this sleeve is cut to extend straight out from the neckline, and with a deep straight out from the neckline, and with a deep "armhole" opening, there is a soft drape under the arm. When it is cut to conform more to the curved shape around the shoulder, and with a shallower armhole opening, the fit becomes closer; arm movements does, however, become more difficult. Such a close fit usually requires a gusset—a small, usually triangular piece of fabric that is inserted into an underarm seam for comfort and ease of movement.

Measurements of kimono sleeves

Length of sleeve = 1.5 inches

Width of sleeve = 2.5 inches

Armhole of sleeve = 3 inches

Around the arm = 5 inches, $1/2$ of the arm = $5/2 = 2.5$ inch

Measurements of Basic Bodice Block of kimono sleeves

1. Length - 7 inches
2. Around chest - 12 inches
3. Shoulder - 2.5 inches
4. Around girth of bodice - 17 inches
5. Length of arm hole - 3 inches
6. Width of neck line = - 1 inches
7. Depth of neck line = - 1.5 inches
8. Length of arm hole = - 2.5 inches

Calculations

1. $1/4$ of girth of bodies - $17/4 = 4.5$ inches
2. $1/4$ of chest - $14/4 = 3$ inches

Drafting of kimono sleeves

- Make a rectangle of size 7×4.5 inches and give the name to four corners AB & CD. AB on fold. From the point A measure 2.5 inches shoulder on the line AC and give the name to that point as E,
- From the point E measure length of arm hole 3 inches & give the name to that point as F. Join the points EF in a straight line.
- From the point A measure 1 inch width of neck & give the name to that point as G & measure depth of neck 1.5 inches on the point G and label to that point H. Extend point H and join to the line AB and give the name to that point as K. Join the points G & K with a curve line and mark the indication of scissor for cutting.
- Measure width of sleeve 2.5 inches from the point C & give the name to that point as M. Measure chest 3.5 inches from the line AB on the length 3 inches and give the name to that point N. Join the points M N & D in a curve line and mark the indication of scissor

for cutting. Take brown paper of size 7x8 inches, fold it & make paper draft 7x4 inches ,& transferred the draft & cut. Place paper draft on the fabric and transferred the draft on fabric and cut

Cloth material required for kimono sleeves = 14x 8 inches

Stitching method:-

Finish edge of neckline with bias strip, stitch edges of sleeves and join sleeves arms and under arms of sleeves and side seam of front & back. Stitch edges of the waist line by folding.

Draft, paper draft & fabric sample of kimono Sleeves

Aim: Drafting, Cutting, Stitching of Different types of Cuffs on long sleeves

Introduction:-A cuff is an extra layer of fabric at the lower edge of the sleeve of a garment (shirt, coat, etc.) covering the arm, at the wrist. The function of turned-back cuffs is to protect the cloth of the garment from fraying, and, when frayed, to allow the cuffs to be readily repaired or replaced, without changing the garment. Cuffs are made by turning back (folding) the material or a separate band of material can be sewn on, or worn separately, attached either by buttons or studs. A cuff may display an ornamental border or have lace or some other trimming. In US usage, the word trouser cuff refers to the folded, finished bottoms of the legs of a pair of trousers.

Shirt cuffs:-Except on casual attire, shirt cuffs are generally divided down one edge and then fastened together, so they can let a hand through and then fit more snugly around the wrist. Some sweaters and athletic garments (both tops and pants) have cuffs that either contain elastic or are woven so as to stretch around a hand or foot and still fit snugly, accomplishing the same purpose.

Types of cuffs on long sleeves:- Cuffs without opening(placket) and cuffs with opening (with placket)

a) Cuffs without opening(without placket)

This type of cuff can be used on both long and short sleeves, and is made large enough around for the hand or arm to slip in and out easily without a cuff-and-placket opening.

Long Sleeves with cuffs

Measurements of long sleeves with cuffs

Length of sleeve = 6.5 inches (5 + 1.5 inches of cuff)

Length of cuff = 1.5 inches

Width of sleeve = 3 inches

Armhole of sleeve = 3 inches

Around the wrist = 5 inches, $1/2$ of the wrist = $5/2 = 2.5$ inches

Method of drafting of sleeve

Make a rectangle of size 6.5x3 inches and give the name to four corners AB & CD. AB on fold .From the point C measure 1 inch below of arm hole depth on the line CD & give the name to that point as E .Join the points A & E in straight line .Take out the center o of A & E give the name to that point as F. From the point F measure 0.25 above & below and give the to that point as G & H .Join AG & E points in upper curve line and join AH & E in a lower curve line. Measure 2.5 inches from the point B of arm width and give the name to that point as K. Take brown paper of size 6x8 inches, fold it & make paper draft , cut & place on the fabric and transferred the draft on fabric and cut

Measurements of Basic Body Block for cuff sleeves

1. Length - 7 inches
2. Around chest - 20 inches
3. Around waist - 16 inches
4. Shoulder - 6 inches
5. Length of arm hole - 3 inches
6. Width of neck line - 1 inch (front & back)
7. Depth of neck line
 - Front-1.5 inches
 - Back - .05 inch

Calculations

1. $1/4$ of chest $-20/4=$ 5 inches
2. $1/4$ of waist $-16/4 =$ 4 inches
3. $1/2$ of shoulder $-6/2 =$ 4.5 inches

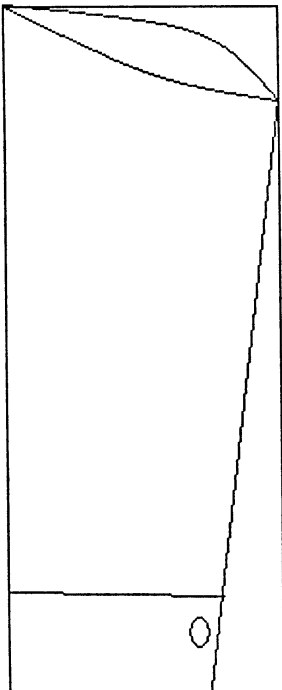
Cloth material required of two opposite colour (38x18inxhes)

- For body block-20x 8 inches
- Neck line finishing-4x4 inches
- For two sleeves -14x6 inches

Stitching method:-

Finish edge of neckline with bias strip, attached contrast colour cuff to wrist (edges) of sleeves and join sleeves arms and under arms of sleeves and side seam of front & back. Stitch edges of the waist line by folding.

Draft, paper draft and fabric stitches sample of cuff sleeve



Aim:-Drafting, Cutting and Stitching of Punjabi Salwar for women

Measurements

1. Full length of salwar 10 inches
2. Hip 20 inches
3. Seat 4 inches
4. Length inside leg 6 inches
5. Bottom of salwar 2.5 inches

Calculation

1. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Hip $\frac{20}{4} = 5$ inches
2. Other measurements are same

Drafting of salwar

1. AB = CD = 10 inches (Full length)
2. AB = on fold
3. AE = CF = 1 inch (fold for cord)
4. BH & MN = 1 inch (fold for bottom)
5. FG = 3 inches (length of seat)
6. GH = 6 inches (inside leg length)
7. Gusset (Triangle) 2 x 2 inches (for looseness in salwar while seating down)

Method of Drafting

Make a rectangle of size 10x5 inches and give the name to four corner AB & CD & measure 1 inch from the point A below and give the name to that point as E similarly measure 1 inch from the point C and give the name to that point as F .Join E F with a straight line for fold for putting cord. Measure seat 3 inches from the point F below and give the name to that point as G. Measure 2.5 inches length of bottom from the point B and give the name to that point as H..Measure 1 inch above from the point B & H and give the name to that point as M& N join these points in a straight line .This width is fold for bottom. Join the points GH in a straight line and it is the length of inside leg)

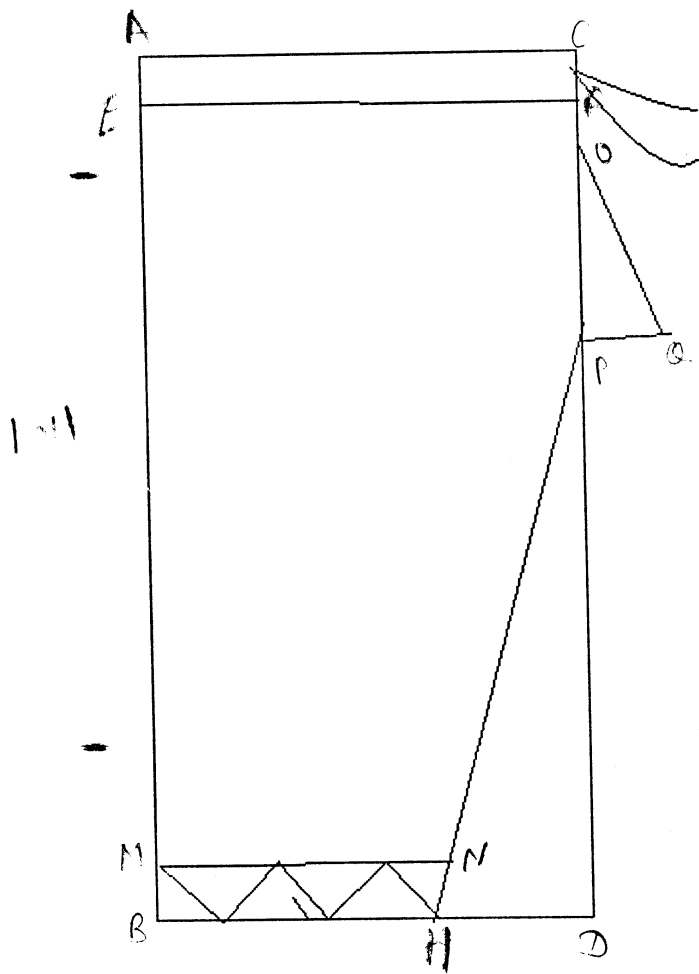
Drafting of Gusset (Triangle) :- Make a rectangle of size 2 x 2 inches and give the name to four corner AB & CD. Take out center of between the points A& C give the name to that point as E. Join the points EB & ED in straight line for making the triangle (gusset) of salwar, mark the indication of scissor for cutting.

Material required

Cloth – 20 X24 inches (for right side & left of leg)

Stitching: Canvas strip place on bottom edge and fold properly and stitch. Make design on the bottom as desire. Stitch fold for cord, attach gusset (Triangle) on the point of the seat to the both parts of salwar leg (left and right) .join salwar leg from bottom to till seat gusset .Stitch and insert the cord in the fold for sufficient fitting to waist after wearing.

Draft, paper draft and fabric stitched salwar



Aim:-Drafting, Cutting and Stitching of Punjabi Kameez for women

Measurements of Basic Body Block

1. Length - 8 inches
2. Around chest - 12 inches
3. Around waist - 9 inches
4. Length of waist - 5 inches
5. Around hip - 12 inches
6. Around girth - 12 inches
4. Shoulder - 5 inches
5. Length of arm hole - 3 inches
6. Width of neck line - 1 inch (front & back)
7. Depth of neck line
 - Front-1.5 inches
 - Back - .05 inch

Calculations

1. $1/4$ of chest $-24/4=$ 6 inches
2. $1/4$ of waist $-16/4 =$ 4 inches
3. $1/4$ of hip $-24/4 =$ 6 inches
4. $1/2$ of shoulder $-6/2 =$ 2.5 inches
4. $1/4$ of girth $-24/4=$ 6 inches

Cloth material required

- For body block-16x 12 inches
- Neck line finishing-4x4 inches
- For two sleeves -8x12 inches

Drafting of Punjabi Kameez

Make a rectangle of size 8x6 inches and give the name to four corners AB & CD. AB on fold .From the point A measure 2.5 inch shoulder on the line AC & give the name to that point as E .Measure one inch width of neck line from the point A on the line AC and give the name to that point as F, Measure 1.5 in depth of neck line from the point F and give the name to that point as G, Point G extend and join to line AB. Draw round shapes of neck line. Measure 3 inches length of arm hole from the point E below and give the to that point as M and extend this point and give the name to that point as N and join E & N point in a curve line for the shaping of arm hole . Mark the cutting indication of scissor on the curve line . Measure 4 inches length of waist from point A below and mark that point as H. From the point H measure 4 inches width of waist and give the name to that point as K. Measure length of hip from the point C as 5 inches give the name to that point as J .Join N K & J in a curve line for the shape of waist mark . Mark the cutting indication of scissor on the curve line on for waist shaping. Prepare paper draft, cut & place on the fabric and transferred the draft on fabric and cut

Stitching:- Finish neck line and arm hole with facing method , join shoulder ,stitch side opening and girth by folding join front and back body blocks and press

Aim:-Drafting, Cutting and Stitching of Gents pyjama

Measurements

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Full length of pyjama | 10 inches |
| 2. Hip | 20 inches |
| 3. Seat | 4 inches |
| 4. Waist length | 16 inches |
| 5. Length inside leg | 6 inches |
| 6. Bottom | 3 inches |

Calculation

1. $1/4$ of Hip $20/4 = 5$ inches
2. $1/4$ of waist $16/4 = 4$ inches
3. Other measurements are same

Drafting of Pyjama

1. AB = CD = 10 inches (Full length)
2. AB = on fold
3. AE = CF = 1 inch (fold for cord)
4. KM = 3 inch (length of seat)
5. NH = 6 inches (inside leg length)
6. B & H = 3 inches (length of bottom)

Method of Drafting

Make a rectangle of size 10x5 inches and give the name to four corner AB & CD measure 1. inches from the point A below and give the name to that point as E similarly measure 1 inch from the point C and give the name to that point as F . Join the points E & F or the fold for the cord. Measure seat of pyjama of 3 on the line EF & label to that point as K. From the point K measure length of seat that is 3 inches give the name to that point as M. Extend the point M and join to the line CD and give to that point as N. Join K & N in curve line for the shape of seat of pyjama. Measure 3 inches width of bottom from the point B and give the name to that point as H and join the points N & H in a straight line that is the inside leg length

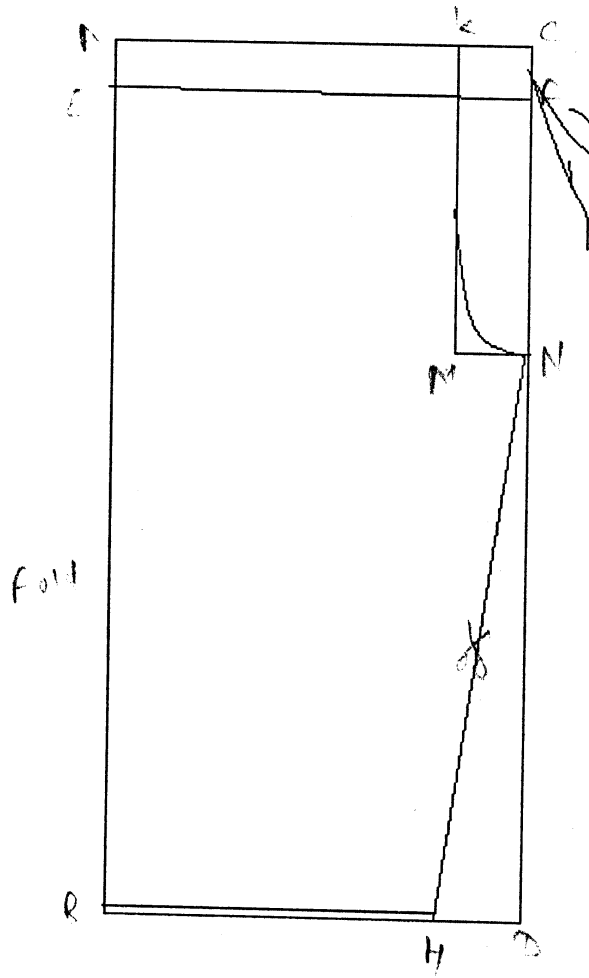
Material required

Cloth – 22 X20 inches (for right side & left of leg)

Stitching

Fold edge of bottom of pyjama properly up to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and stitch. Stitch fold for cord and join seat of both parts of pyjama leg (left and right) .join leg from bottom to till seat and insert the cord in the fold for sufficient fitting to waist after wearing.

Draft, paper draft and fabric stitched Pyjama



Aim:-Drafting, Cutting and Stitching of Nehru Shirt

Measurements of Basic Body Block

1. Length - 8 inches
2. Around chest - 12 inches
4. Around hip -12 inches
5. Around girth -12 inches
6. Shoulder - 5 inches
7. Length of arm hole - 3 inches
8. Width of neck line - 1 inch (front & back)
9. Depth of neck line
 - Front-1. inches
 - Back - .05 inch
10. Length of sleeve - 6 inches

Calculations

1. $1/4$ of chest $-12/4=$ 3 inches
- 2.
3. $1/4$ of hip $-12/4 =$ 3 inches
4. $1/2$ of shoulder $-5/2 =$ 2.5 inches
4. $1/4$ of girth $-12/4=$ 3 inches

Cloth material required

- For body block-16x 12 inches
- Neck line finishing-4x4 inches
- For two sleeves -14x16 inches

Drafting of Punjabi Kameez

Make a rectangle of size 8x6 inches and give the name to four corners AB & CD. AB on fold

From the point A measure 2.5 inches shoulder on the line AC & give the name to that point as E .Measure one inch width of neck line from the point A on the line AC and give the name to that point as F, Measure 1.5 in depth of neck line from the point F and give the name to that point as G, Point G extend and join to line AB. Draw round shapes of neck line. Measure 3 inches length of arm hole from the point E below and give them to that point as M and extend this point and give the name to that point as N and join E & N point in a curve line for the shaping of arm hole . Mark the cutting indication of scissor on the curve line. Measure 4 inches length of waist from point A below and mark that point as H. From the point H measure 4 inches width of waist and give the name to that point as K. Measure length of hip from the point C as 5 inches give the name to that point as J .Join N K & J in a curve line for the shape of waist mark . Mark the cutting indication of scissor on the curve line on for waist shaping. Prepare paper draft, cut & place on the fabric and transferred the draft on fabric and cut

Measurements of long sleeves

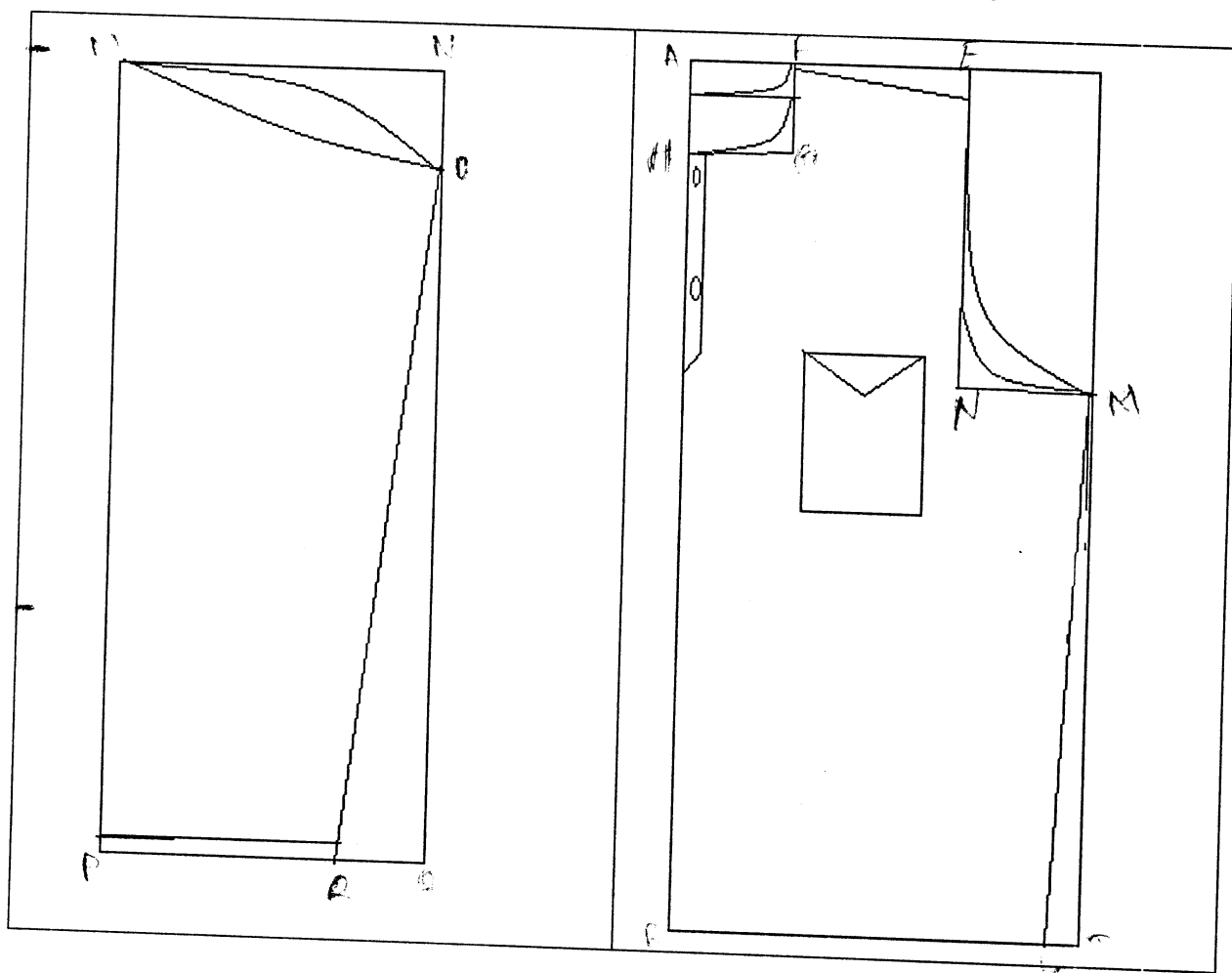
- Length of sleeve = 7 inches
Width of sleeve = inches
Armhole of sleeve = 3 inches
Around the wrist = 5 inches, $1/2$ of the wrist = $5/2=$ 2.5 inches

Method of drafting of sleeve

Make a rectangle of size 7x4 inches and give the name to four corners AB & CD. AB on fold .From the point C measure 1 inch below of arm hole depth on the line CD & give the name to that point as E .Join the points A & E in straight line .Take out the center o of A & E give the name to that point as F .From the point F measure 0.25 above & below and give the to that point as G & H .Join AG & E points in upper curve line and join AH & E in a lower curve line. Measure 2.5 inches from the point B of arm width and give the name to that point as K . Take brown paper of size 6x8 inches, fold it & make paper draft , cut & place on the fabric and transferred the draft on fabric and cut

Stitching:- Finish neck line of back with bias binding method , finish front neck line by facing and make placket for button & button hole, stitch pocket on chest on left side join shoulder ,stitch side opening and girth by folding join front and back body blocks and press

Drafting, paper Draft and Fabric Stitched Nehru Shirt



Aim : Drafting ,Cutting and Stitching of Decorative Waist Belt

Measurements:

- 1.Around the waist -16 inches
- 2.Width of belt -3 inches
- 3.Length of the belt -20 inches

Calculation:

- Waist / 2, $16/2=8$

Drafting of Belt

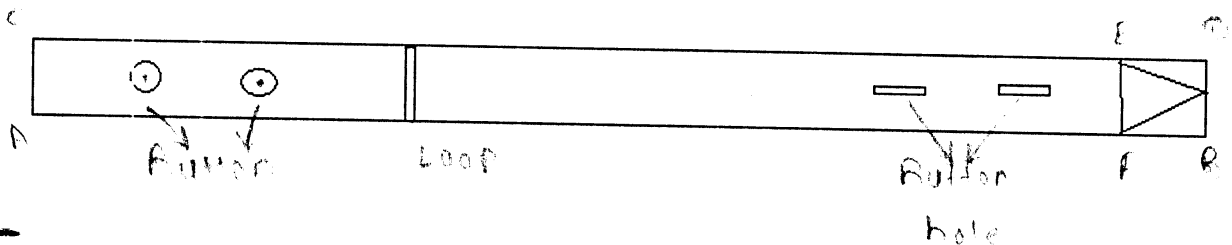
Make a rectangle of size 8x4 inches and give the name to four corner AB & CD measure 1.5inches from the point B above on the line AB and give the name to that point as E, similarly measure 1.5 inch form the point D and give the name to that point as F .Take out the center of point in between the points BD and give the name to the point as G. Join EG and FG in a straight line for making the pointed shape of the belt. Mark the cutting indication of scissor. Take brown paper of size 8x6 inches, fold it & make paper draft , cut & place it on the fabric and transferred the draft on fabric and cut

Material required

Cloth – 22 X6.5 inches strip

Stitching: Stitch the belt from three sides and cut extra material of fabric, on the seam allowance cut small notches for pointed shaping of belt end .Turn fabric tube belt inside out stitch belt from right side for all four side, prepare loop of cloth as per the width of belt insert the loop in belt , make the button and button hole on the belt for fitting the waist.

Draft ,paper draft and Stitched Waist Belt



Aim : Drafting ,Cutting and Stitching of Neck Tie

Measurements: Length of the belt-20 inches, Width of belt -3.5 inches

Drafting of tie:- For drafting of neck tie take 1/2 of length as 6.5 inches & width 3.5 inches.

Make a rectangle of size 6.5x3.5 inches and give the name to four corner AB & CD.

BD on fold .From the point A measure 0.5 inch on the line AC & give the name to that point as E .Measure 1 inches from the point B above on the line AB and give the name to that point as F, Join EF with straight line and join FD for making the pointed shape of the tie.. Mark the cutting indication of scissor on the line EF and FD. Take the brown paper & make paper draft and cut place on the fabric and transferred the draft on fabric and cut

Cloth material required

Cloth – 20 X7 inches strip

Cutting: Take the fabric and fold properly place paper draft on the fabric and transferred the draft on fabric and cut

Stitching: Stitch the neck tie from two sides and turn the belt inside out & press suing hot iron by taking the seam in the center and make a knot of tie

AB=CD- 6.4 inches

CD= on fold

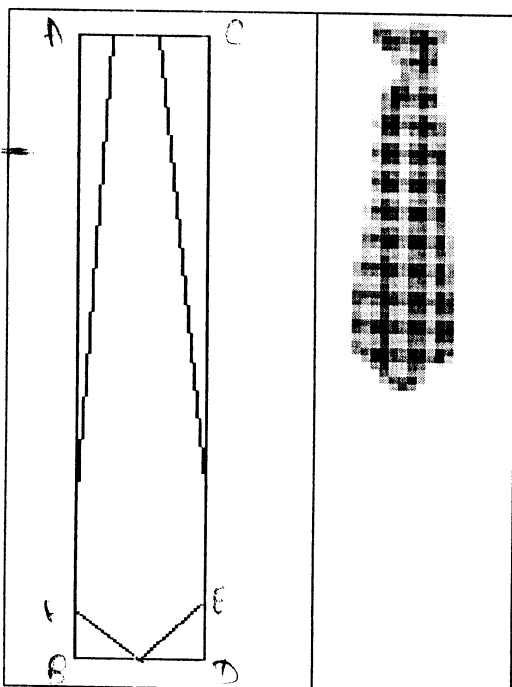
AE=0.5 inch

FB=1 inch

Material required

Cloth – 22 X6 inches strip

Stitching : Stitch the belt from three sides and turn the belt inside out stitch belt from right side for all four side ,prepare loop of cloth as per the width of belt insert the loop in belt , make the button and button hole on the belt for fitting the waist.



Introduction & Classification of Accessories

Foot wears

Foot wears:- In order to confirm an accurate classification you will need to know what material it is made from, who will be wearing it, whether the shoe is for use in sport whether it is, a wellington, a flip flop, or worn for health & safety purposes. The height of a heel and length of sole are also determining factors in shoe classification & whether the item covers the ankle or knee or whether if it is used for sport

Belts

For any woman waist belts are one of the most needed and important accessories. The right collection of waist belts gives you a complete and updated finishing to your wardrobe. The right belt can make a casual, just randomly thrown together outfit to that level which can make a strong statement. Waist belts today are available in multiple materials like cloth, plastic, denim, leather and canvas. Here are a few types of waist belts that every woman should have in their wardrobe and tips on how to wear them:

1.The Metallic Thin Belt

These belts add that extra needed look to a plain dress. They are normally about one inch in width and are most commonly used today. They are widely available in lots of attractive and eye-catching colors and designs. These belts offer maximum usage and are must-haves for today's woman. The main purpose of wearing this belt is to finish off the look. They look great on both formal and informal wears. Metallic belts are more common for teenage girls, usually worn with jeans and high heels, or knee-high heeled leather boots usually with jeans tucked in.

2.Sash Belt

These belts are very attractive and among the most beautiful-looking belts available. They are to be self-tied and don't have buckles. A sash belt looks perfect over a body-hugging sheath dress. However, a three inches wide belt would give a real impact to the dress.

3.The Leather Belt

This belt has a very formal look and is normally worn with formal wear like trousers or skirts. This would be an expensive belt but would have a very plain yet royal look. The belt should not

have any kind of embellishments since it is to be worn over formal outfits. This belt should be purchased taking into consideration that it would make a long-term investment.

4.Hip Belt

The casual hip belt is the one which you can pair with loads of items like over the top of your hipster jeans instead of normal widely used through the loops method. You can also opt for a V-shaped style waist belt look. Over this, you can opt for wearing long cardigans or jackets.

5.Chain Belts

These belts have a very ornamental, charming & dainty look. Chain belts bring along a lot of glimmer and can redesign a simple outfit an elegant and glamorous wear

6.Police duty belt:-

Duty belts are generally wider than dress belts, and are stiffer to better provide for the carry of heavy items such as pistols. It is common military practice for such a belt to be a symbol of authority or to indicate that the wearer is on duty. Such belts are worn even if no equipment is carried on them.

Hand Bags

A **handbag** is also called **purse**, the term "purse" originally referred to a small bag for holding coins, it has a handled medium-to-large and bag used to carry personal items, A "handbag" is larger than purse that holds heavy personal items & accessory beyond currency, .There are various types of hand bags used for different purposes are as follows

1.Shoulder Strap Bag

Shoulder strap bag is perhaps the most common type carried by women today. This type consists of a single or double strap that goes over the shoulders. This type comes in a variety of shapes and sizes. This bag is very versatile and goes with all casual and semi formal clothes. The oversized shoulder bag stitched by using jeans cloth.

2.Hand Bags

These bags are meant to be carried rather than slung across the shoulder. They go best with Western semi formals and formals. They are not very popular with some women as holding on to the bag means one hand is always occupied.

Beach Bags

Beach bags are colorful large size usually made of cloth, straw or other such material. Some of the high end beach bags have a plastic lining inside which protects the bag from moisture. Beach bags are also ideal for other picnics and even the gym. The best beach bags are the colorful ones

sold on the roadside. Tie a contrasting sash belt around it like handle to look as fashionable beach bag

3.Laptop Bags

This bag saves the trouble of carrying a handbag and a laptop case to work. This bag is made of leather or similar material. It has a separate case for your laptop and individual sections to put other personal belongings

Jewellery

Classification of Indian Jewellery is varied and has a huge stock of both ancient and modern forms of jewellery. Indian men and women have traditionally adorned themselves with different types of jewellery. This vast range of Indian Jewellery comprises earrings, necklaces, bangles, anklets, nose rings and a lot more. The use of precious gemstones to make the jewellery more attractive has been an old tradition of India. The various classification of Indian Jewellery is as follows:

1.Gold Jewellery

Among all emerging metals and modernization, gold jewellery is yet coveted by the larger mass. Since the traditional days, gold has been considered the best metal to enhance the beauty of an individual, especially the women, and till today the tradition continues Gold, in Indian history is a culturally significant metal which has found a place in Indian hearts and homes alike.

2.Antique jewellery

Antique Jewellery is those which have a dull and rough look and the uniqueness of this type of jewellery is the old world appearance it has. These can be typically categorized by the era to which they belong. Antique jewellery can compel one to take a deep dive into the rich folklore attached to their existence.

3.Bead Jewellery

The concept of bead jewellery in India had originated from the time of the Indus Valley Civilizations. Use of beads made of gold, silver, clay, wood, and copper and ivory were a common practice among the people of the early days and since then the use of beads in ornaments in various forms have continued.

4.Fashion Jewellery

The trendy jewellery which is an integral part of Indian jewellery is commonly called fashion jewellery. Such jewellery is made of cheap and light materials instead of heavy and costly metals. These types of jewellery keep on changing according to the fashion and trends.

5.Meenakari Jewellery

Intricate stone work done in a gold ornament is the essence of Meenakari Jewellery. Meenakari Jewellery is traditional Indian jewellery in which the metal is overlaid with brightly colored designs. The enameling is done using ancient techniques. This jewellery exhibits the artistic skill of a craftsman.

6.Navratna Jewellery

In the Navratna Jewellery, nine precious stones are used in a single ornament. This type of jewellery is prominent in the India because of the astrological importance associated with it. A number of precious stones were fixed within the gold or silver Jewellery in order to give it a beautiful look or for some astrological purposes.

7.Kundan Jewellery

The age of Kundan Jewellery is as old as the Mughal period. It generally involves the beautiful use of stones in ornaments made of gold and silver. Different colours of kundan, various sizes and shapes were cut and fixed in the jewellery. The beauty of the kundan ornament appears graceful look

8. Tribal Jewellery

The jewellery used by the various tribes of India is coming to light in these days. Tribal jewellery is made in only in the silver .Each tribe has kept its unique style of jewellery intact even now. The tribal jewellery has in fact transcended the rural boundary and has reached among the urban elite who use it as junk jewellery. Other traditional jewellery which is used in India is ornaments made of silver, platinum, ivory and some indigenous articles. Jewellery in India is varied and has changed in various time periods. The new forms of jewellery have enriched the stock of Indian jewellery but it has not yet replaced the older forms completely.

Gloves

A **glove** is a garment covering the whole hand. Gloves have separate sheaths or openings for each finger and the thumb; cloth made gloves is comfortable gloves that protected hands against cold or heat, damage by friction, abrasion. Cotton gloves has good abrasion, but no thermal protection, dry gloves; made of rubber with a latex wrist seal to prevent water entry, Wet gloves; made of neoprene and allowing water entry

Types of glove

1.Fingerless gloves-

If there is an opening but no covering sheath for each finger they are called fingerless gloves
Fingerless gloves having one large opening rather than individual opening for each fingers

2. Mittens

Gloves which cover the entire hand do not have separate finger openings or sheaths are called **mittens**. Mittens are warmer than other styles of gloves made of the same material because

fingers maintain their warmth better when they are in contact with each other. Reduced surface area reduces heat loss

3. Disposable Gloves:- Latex, nitrile rubber or vinyl disposable gloves are often worn by health care professionals as hygiene and contamination protection measures from chemicals, and disease; provide a guard for what a bare hand should not touch. Police officers often wear them to work in crime scenes to prevent destroying evidence in the scene . White gloves are worn frequently. Work-oriented white gloves are worn for activities such as gardening and cleanup; "dress" white gloves are worn by professionals who want a clean public appearance, such as taxi drivers, police, politicians and elevator operators

4. Fashionable Gloves

Western lady's gloves for formal and semi-formal wear come in three lengths: wrist ("matinee"), elbow, and opera or full-length (over the elbow, reaching to the biceps). Satin and stretch satin are popular and mass-produced. Some women wear gloves as part of "dressy" outfits, such as for church and weddings. Long white gloves are common accessories for teenage girls attending formal events .Covering hand with the black colour gloves are compulsory in Muslim ladies with the burkha. . Teen ager used white gloves & summer coat for protection from the sun burn in the summer season

5. Sport and recreational

Cycling gloves used for road racing or touring are usually fingerless. Guitar players often use fingerless gloves in circumstances where it is too cold to play with an uncovered hand. Boxing gloves has special padded mitten, Cricket gloves are used by the batsmen wear gloves with heavy padding on the back, to protect the fingers in case of being struck with the ball. The wicket keeper wears large webbed gloves

6. Leather fingerless gloves

Leather fingerless gloves which are resemble regular gloves in most ways, except that the finger columns are half-length and opened, allowing the top-half of the wearer's fingers to be shown. Fingerless gloves are often padded in the palm area, to provide protection to the hand, and the exposed fingers do not interfere with sensation or gripping. In contrast to traditional full gloves, often worn for warmth, Fingerless gloves are worn by motorcyclists to better grip the handle bars

Hats

A **hat** is a head covering which is worn for various reasons, including protection against weather conditions, ceremonial reasons such as university graduation, religious reasons, safety, or as a fashion accessory. In the past, hats were an indicator of social status. In the military, hats may denote nationality, branch of service, rank or regiment. Police typically wear distinctive hats such as peaked caps or brimmed hats, such as those worn by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Some hats have a protective function. As examples, the hard hat protects construction workers' heads from injury by falling objects and a British police Custodian helmet protects the officer's head, a sun hat shades the face and shoulders from the sun

1.Types of Beret:-Types of hats A soft round cap usually made up of wool felts, with a flat crown tight fitting brimless head band worn by both men & women in military school scot group with uniform of NCC.

2.Hard hat:-A rounded rigid helmet with a small brim predominantly used in workplace environments, such as construction sites, to protect the head from injury by falling objects, debris and bad weather

Scarves

A **scarf**, plural **scarves**, is a piece of fabric worn around the neck for warmth, sun protection, cleanliness, fashion, or religious reasons. They can be made in a variety of different materials such as wool, cashmere, linen or cotton. It is a common type of neckwear. A **scarf**, plural **scarves**, is a piece of fabric worn around the neck for warmth, sun protection, cleanliness, fashion, or religious reasons. They can be made in a variety of different materials such as wool, cashmere, linen or cotton. It is a common type of neckwear, and was used to wipe the sweat from the neck and face in hot weather. They were originally worn by men around their neck or tied to their belt. Women cover the head and face. In later times, scarves were also worn by soldiers of all ranks in Croatia around the 17th century. The only difference in the soldiers' scarves that designated a difference in rank was that the officers had silk scarves whilst the other ranks were issued with cotton scarves. The scarf became a real fashion accessory by the early 19th century for both men and women. By the middle of the 20th century, scarves became one of the most essential and versatile clothing accessories for both men and women.

1.In religious or cultural use

Several Christian denominations include a scarf known as a stole as part of their liturgical vestments.

2.In uniforms

Silk scarves were used by pilots of early aircraft in order to keep oily smoke from the exhaust out of their mouths while flying. These were worn by pilots of closed cockpit aircraft to prevent neck chafing, especially by fighter pilots, who were constantly turning their heads from side to side watching for enemy aircraft. Today, military flight crews wear scarves imprinted with unit insignia and emblems not for functional reasons but instead for esprit-de-corps and heritage

3.In sport

Since at least the early 1900s, when the phenomenon began in Britain, different colour scarves have been traditional supporter wear for fans of association football teams across the world, even those in warmer climates. These scarves come in a wide variety of sizes and are made in a club's particular colours and may contain the club crest, pictures of renowned players, and various slogans relating to the history of the club and its rivalry with others. At some clubs supporters will sometimes perform a 'scarf wall' in which all supporters in a section of the stadium will stretch out their scarves above their heads with both hands, creating an impressive 'wall' of colour.

Umbrella

Umbrellas are essential tools to have in hand it is necessary for keeping dry in a wet climate, and protection from sun in summer season. A good umbrella should therefore be made of a strong and washable fabric with fiberglass making it to the top of the excellent materials. The typical material used on the canopy is polyester while other umbrellas use PVC for the cover. You can find a number of designs for the canopy such as stripes, floral, animal prints, cartoon designs and plain color.

8. UV protection umbrella

An umbrella made of UV protection fabric helps protect the users from harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun which are cancerous and highly unpleasant especially if one is exposed to them for a long time. For people who would like to buy a straight umbrella and especially for the sunny seasons, the ultraviolet protection umbrellas will come in handy and offer a lot of protection.