



3055 BA SANGAM COLLEGE

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WORKSHEET 21

School: Ba Sangam College

Name: _____

Subject: Home Economics

Year:10

Strand	HEC 10.3 CLOTHING AND TEXTILES
Sub strand	HEC 10.3.6 Processes and Techniques
Content Learning Outcome	HEC 10.3.6.1 Show competency in applying advanced sewing techniques in constructing an article

ADVANCED TECHNIQUES AND PROCESSES

DISPOSING (REMOVAL) FULLNESS

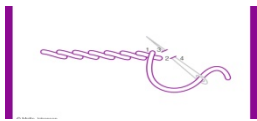



- various ways of shaping and draping fabric to give a better fit and appearance to a garment.
- There are six common methods for disposing fullness.

1. Smocking.

Embroidery stitches are worked on the surface of gathers to form a pattern.

Smocking is particularly attractive for children's garments.

Basic smocking stitches include:

Stem stitch 	Mock chain stitch 	Wave stitch 	Cable Stitch 
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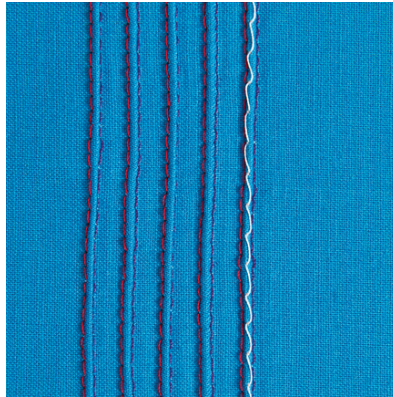
2. Tucks

- is made by stitching a fold of fabric parallel to the fold line.
- are also used as a decorative feature.
 - i. Mark the stitching lines of each tuck.
 - ii. Remove pattern. ii. Fold tuck to inside or outside of the garment, according to design.
 - iii. Match the stitching lines, press and baste in place.
 - iv. Stitch tuck and remove basting stitches.

Pressing tucks

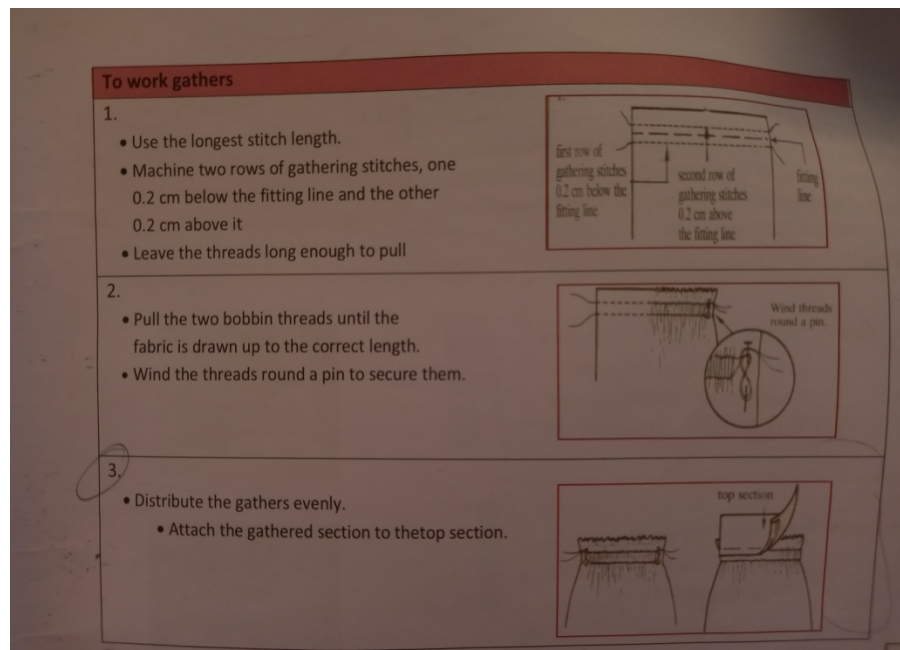
- Press each tuck flat as it was stitched. If pressing from right side, be sure to use a press cloth so as not to mark the fabric.

- Then press all tucks in the direction in which they will be worn.



2. Gathers

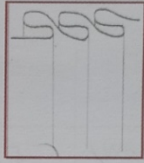

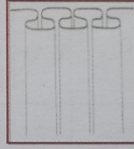

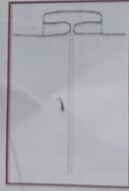

- Gathering is perhaps the most common method used to dispose of fullness.
- A wider piece of fabric is drawn up along a double row of loose stitching so that it fits a smaller piece.
- *An even distribution of gathers denotes good gathering.*



4. Pleats

- are folds of fabric, stitched at one end and pressed flat in position and its width varies according to the style.

There are three types of pleats, which assist in disposing fullness.

	Type of Pleat	Process of formation	Illustration	Sample
1	Knife pleats	Folds face in one direction.		
2	Box Pleats	*Two knife pleats face away from each other. *The folds of the pleats meet on the wrong side.		
3	Inverted Pleats	*Two knife pleats face each other on the right side. *Usually used at the centre front or centre back of a garment.		

ACTIVITY

1. State the difference between tucks and pleats. (2 marks)

2. Identify the use of tucks. (1 mark)

3. What denotes a good gather? (1 mark)

4. Name and describe the three types of pleats. (6 marks)

a.

b.

c.
