

PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL
P.O.BOX 44 RAKIRAKI
HOME ECONOMICS
YEAR 11 (week 22)

Strand	CLOTHING AND TEXTILES
Sub strand	TECHNIQUES AND PROCESSES
Content learning outcome	a. demonstrate techniques and processes in garment construction. b. construct a garment using selected processes and techniques. c. Prepare fabric and devise a construction sequence for selected garment with the budget. d. Apply processes and techniques in the construction of a garment e. Create an awareness of the career opportunities in the field of textile construction

TECHNIQUES AND PROCESSES



The basic shape of a garment is determined by the grain and shape of the piece of fabric. More shape is added by seams and other

construction details. Each step in fitting and stitching the fabric contributes to the finished shape and look of the garment.

To complete any household article of their choice the following techniques and processes are to be carried out:

Fasteners:

- Zipper
- Velcro
- Buttons and Buttonholes
- Press studs
- Hooks and eyes Techniques:
- Clipping
- Notching
- Trimming
- Mitre
- Top Stitching

FASTENERS

Fasteners are used to close opening in a garment. Often fasteners are concealed so that the opening will not be noticed.

Sometimes, however, they are used as a decorative feature. For example, pretty buttons are often used to improve the appearance of an ordinary dress or jacket.

Zip fasteners

Zip fasteners are commonly used at the centre front or centre back of dresses, skirts, and trousers.

They are strong fasteners and are most often used to fasten garments at points where there is likely to be strain.



A zipper, zip, fly, or zip fastener, formerly known as a clasp locker, is a commonly used device for binding the edges of an opening of fabric or other flexible material, such as on a garment or a bag.

Types of zippers

- Closed-end zipper.
- Separating zippers.
- Two way separating zippers.
- Continuous zipper chain.
- Nylon coil zippers.
- Metal teeth zippers.
- Molded plastic zippers.
- Pant Zippers

Choosing zips

Nowadays, zipper teeth can be made of metal or nylon. Nylon zips are popular because they are light and suitable for heavy – weight fabrics.

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When choosing a garment, consider the following:

Length: the zip should be one centimeter shorter than the length of the opening so that there is enough space to sew on a hook and eye at the top end.

Colour: a zip of the same colour as the fabric will be less conspicuous when attachment

Attachment of zips

This method is used to insert a zip at the front or back of a garment.

Important points: always use a zipper foot for attaching zips because it allows you to machine close to the teeth of the zip.

Some tips on how to take care of zips

- Fasten the zip before washing or dry – cleaning the garment.
- Do not place a hot iron directly onto a nylon zip. Put a piece of light weight fabric on top of the zip and then iron it lightly with a warm iron.
- Rub some candle wax on the teeth of the zip if the zip becomes difficult to operate.

Activity

State which type of zip is suitable for the following items: demin shorts, bula dress, school bag and woolen jacket.