



## 3055 BA SANGAM COLLEGE

PH: 6674003/9264117 E-mail: basangam@connect.com.fj



### WORKSHEET 21

School: Ba Sangam College

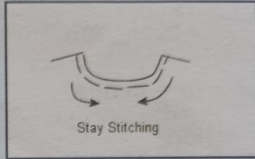
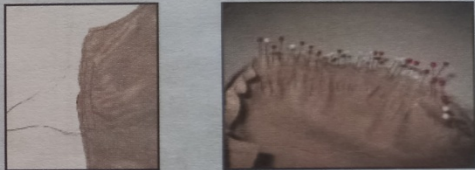

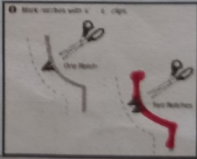
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Home Economics

Year:10

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

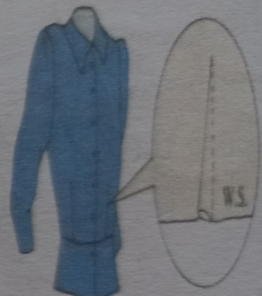
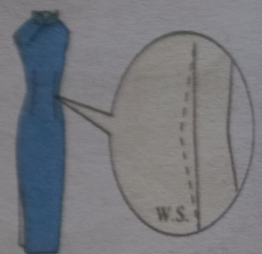
### ADVANCED TECHNIQUES AND PROCESSES

<b>TECHNIQUES-for edges of a garment</b>	
<b>Techniques</b>	<b>Illustration</b>
<b>1. Stay stitching-</b> a row or rows of machine stitches done on curved edges to prevent the edges from stretching.	
<b>2. Easing-</b> row of gathering stitches done to draw up fullness in a piece of fabric. This is done when one section of the garment is larger than an adjoining section. The longer edge is eased into shorter edge.	
<b>3. Notching-</b> used on convex edges (outward curves) Small triangular pieces are cut out from the seam allowance to allow the seam to lie flat or to reduce bulk.	
<b>4. Snipping –</b> used on concave edges (inward curves)	

### **DISPOSING (REMOVAL) FULLNESS**

5. **Darts** In order for the garment to fit the curves of a figure, darts are used

There are two types of darts.

Type of Dart	Uses	Illustration
1 One – pointed dart	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>*At the underarm of the bodice to fit the shape of the bust.</li><li>*To shape the back of a bodice to fit the curve of the shoulder.</li></ul>	
2 Two – pointed dart	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>*To shape the top of a skirt, pants to fit the curve of the hip.</li><li>*At the waist of a dress.</li></ul>	

## MENDING AND REPAIRING

**Print Patch** This is a helpful method of repairing outer garments made of cotton, silk, rayon, linen and nylon. It can be almost invisible on printed or woven patterns.

**Rules: 1.** The patching material must match that of the garment in pattern, colour and texture. New material used for patching should be washed if the garment has been washed, and gently bleached if the colour of the garment has faded.

**2.** The patch should be cut perfectly square and large enough to cover hole and all the surrounding worn part.

**Method 1.** Make a 1 cm turning on both sides of patch and then on top and bottom edges. Tack turnings into position.

2. Tack patch over hole in garment, matching pattern exactly. (Pin in position with a pin across each corner before tacking, to ensure that patch does not slip).
3. Turn back the garment along the top edge of patch, holding the patch side towards you. Oversew with tiny stitches along the two folds.
4. Work one stitch across the corner, unfold the garment and fold again along the second side of the patch, turning the work so that the edge to be stitched is at the top. Oversew second side.
5. Repeat for third and fourth sides.
6. Remove tacking.
7. Turn to wrong side and cut garment material from the hole into corner, stopping 1 cm from the stitches.
8. Cut turnings straight from corner to corner.
9. Loop stitches both edges together; taking care that the stitches do not go through to the right side and that one stitch is worked into each corner.

### **ACTIVITY**

1. State the importance of the following stitches: **(2 marks)**

a. Easing -

---

---

b. Stay stitching -

---

---

2. Discuss the difference between notching and snipping. **(2 marks)**

---

---

---

---