

PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL
P.O.BOX 44 RAKIRAKI
HOME ECONOMICS
YEAR 11 (week 23)

Strand	CLOTHING AND TEXTILES
Sub strand	TECHNIQUES AND PROCESSES (cont from wk 22)
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

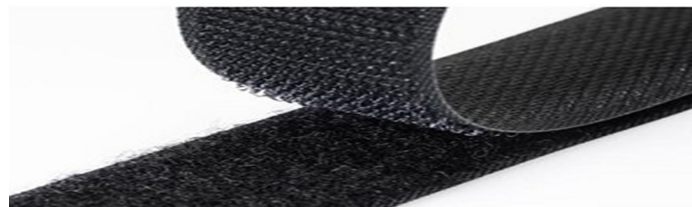
Nylon Tape Fasteners or Velcro

A nylon tape fastener consists of two parts – with covered with small loops and the other with hooks.

When the two parts are pressed together, the loops and hooks interlock. The strips of tape can be machined or sewn with fine hemming stitches around all four edges to keep them in place.

The tape can be cut to any required length.

Velcro fasteners are used in shoes and clothing to replace buttons, laces, zippers and snaps. It is useful for wall hangers, medical bandages and numerous other fastening purposes



Buttons

There is an art to sewing on buttons so that the closing edge will lie flat. This depends on the buttons being located accurately and being sewed on in the correct way for the type of button being used.

Locating Place for Button

- The button must be located in the exact position. If it is not, the overlap will buckle when the garment is buttoned, and will not lie smooth.
- For accuracy, the button is sewed on after the entire garment is completed.
- It is then necessary to reestablish the location for the button even though you have the original pattern markings.



- ❖ In modern clothing and fashion design, a button is a small fastener; now most commonly made of plastic but also may be made of metal, wood, or seashell, that joins two pieces of fabric together.
- ❖ Buttons are most often attached to articles of clothing, but can also be used on containers such as wallets and bags.
- ❖ However, buttons may be sewn onto garments and similar items exclusively for purposes of ornamentation. Buttons serving as fasteners work by slipping through a fabric or thread loop or by sliding through a buttonhole.

Styles of attachment

- ❖ Shank buttons have a hollow protrusion on the back through which thread is sewn to attach the button. Button shanks may be made from a separate piece of the same or a different substance as the button itself, and added to the back of the button, or be carved or moulded directly onto the back of the button, in which latter case the button is referred to by collectors as having a 'self-shank'.

- ❖ Flat or sew-through buttons have holes through which thread is sewn to attach the button. Flat buttons may be attached by sewing machine rather than by hand, and may be used with heavy fabrics by working a thread shank to extend the height of the button above the fabric.

To determine the exact location of the button:

- Pin closing edges together exactly as they will be when closed and lapping them accurately so they lie flat. If it is a center opening, match center lines.
- If closing begins at the neck, match edges of the neckline. If it ends at the hem, match edges of the hemline.
- Stick a pin through the buttonhole to mark the exact location on the underlap. Separate the closing edges and mark exact position of the pin.

Rules for Sewing on Buttons

- Always start with the top button and work down. Button each one as it is sewed in place to be sure there is no buckling of the fabric between the buttons.
- When there are many buttons in a row it is a good idea to sew them all on lightly at first, and then button them to check for buckling. If the overlap lies smoothly, the buttons can then be sewed on more securely.
- Sew buttons on as securely as possible to avoid losing buttons or having to re-sew them.

- Buttons that fasten a closing edge must have a space between the fabric and the button. This is necessary to allow room for the layers of cloth from the overlap when the garment is buttoned. This space is provided by a stem like shank.

Some buttons have shanks, while others lie flat and the shank must be made of thread. The length of the shank depends upon the thickness of the cloth, that is, how much space it will require. Obviously heavy fabric will require a longer shank than a lightweight one.

- When buttons are used for decorative purposes only, the shank is unnecessary.
- When sewing on buttons, use threads double to save time. Match thread to fabric or button.

Sewing on shank buttons

- I. Take a small stitch on right side of garment at point where pin marks location of button.
- II. Run needle through the hole in shank, then through the cloth Repeat until button is fastened securely.
- III. Fasten thread with small stitches at base of shank or on wrong side. Bury thread ends between layers of the fabric.

Activity

List 3 reasons as to why velcro is in demand for childrens and babies clothing?

