

**PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL**  
**P.O.BOX 44 RAKIRAKI**  
**HOME ECONOMICS**  
**YEAR 11 (week 25)**

<b>Strand</b>	CLOTHING AND TEXTILES
<b>Sub strand</b>	Pattern Preliminaries
<b>Content learning outcome</b>	Prepare fabric and devise a construction sequence for selected garment

**Pattern Preliminaries**

Make any changes or fitting alterations to the pattern. If you significantly alter a garment's length, you may need extra yardage to make sure you have a workable layout. Press the pattern pieces with a dry iron set to a low-temperature so that they're easier to work with. Straightening the ends of the fabric

If the ends were cut from the bolt of the fabric, you may need to straighten them by cutting along a single yarn. Below are some methods of straightening the fabric edge:

- a. Pull and remove one crosswise yarn, as it slips the other yarns, it will create a noticeable line, cut along that line.
- b. Realign the yarns by pulling the fabric and steam pressing to straighten the grain lines.
- c. Tear along the weft or warp grain of woven fabrics.

d. Fray along woven fabrics and cut away the frayed yarns along the crosswise grain.

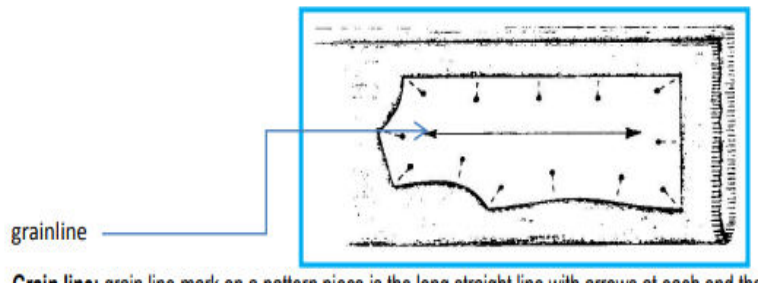
*Preshrink your fabric if necessary, and make sure the grain is straight. Do this by tearing across the grain at the ends of your fabric piece (if it is firmly woven), pulling a thread across the width of the fabric at the ends, or cutting along a dominant line in the pattern or weave. Fold lengthwise, matching selvages, to see whether the ends now match. If they don't and the fabric needs to be straightened, gently pull on the fabric's length from opposite corner.*

**Spread out fabric carefully**

- In preparation for cutting, fabric is usually folded. The instruction sheet gives alternatives for folding that are determined by the Fabric's width, the garment's size, and the size of the pattern pieces.
- A crosswise layout is often distortion or stretching caused by the weight of the fabric hanging over the table's edge. For large fabric pieces, fold or roll up the end that's not being cut, and unroll as your layout progresses.
- Be sure that all of your pattern pieces fit on your fabric before you begin cutting needed for wide pieces, and sometimes a layout shows a double fold, in which both selvages are brought to the center.
- In all cases, fold fabric right sides out to view designs that must be centered or matched and when cutting pile fabrics like velvet or corduroy, because there's less sliding.
- Choose a layout from the appropriate instruction sheet, or invent your own. When working with a plaid fabric, lay out

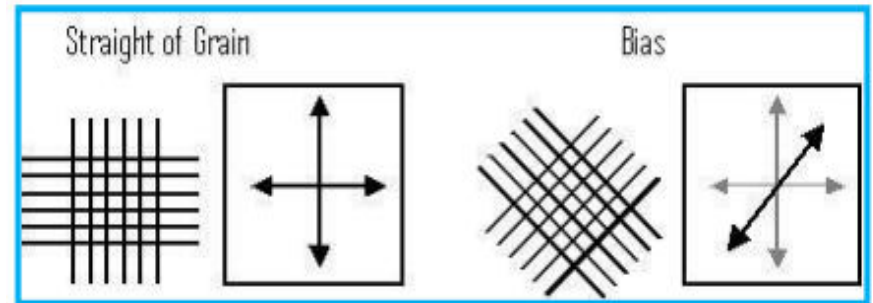
your pattern pieces on a single thickness for easier matching, regardless of suggested layout.

- When laying out soft sheers and slippery fabrics, tightly cover your cutting surface with a muslin-like fabric to help prevent sliding, and use a single-thickness layout.
- Whether you fold or cut singly, always keep the entire length of fabric on top of the cutting surface while pinning and cutting to prevent slipping and stretching. Choose pins suitable to fabric; place them perpendicular to cutting lines and pointed into corners.
- To keep pattern and fabric flat, catch as little of each as possible.



- Grain line: grain line mark on a pattern piece is the long straight line with arrows at each end that shows how to position the piece accurately on the fabric's grain.
- Pin one of the arrows in place, and measure from it to the fabric's selvedge. Then measure and adjust the other arrow so that it's the same distance from the selvedge.
- The phrase with-nap on a layout sheet indicates that all pattern pieces are placed on the fabric going in the same direction, top to bottom.

- Use a with-nap layout for pile fabrics, like velvet and corduroy, and for satin and fabrics with a definite one-way design. A without-nap layout is used when pattern pieces can be laid in both directions.



Fabric Width Fabric is commonly produced in three popular widths:

- 90 cm
- 115 cm
- 150cm

- Always measure the actual fabric as these widths are approximate, and useable width may be reduced by up to 5 cm when selvedge is discarded.
- The width of the fabric dictates its application for example, 90 cm fabric is quite limiting, particularly when large pattern pieces are required to be cut without seam.

- For this reason most woven fabrics for popular use will be 115cm in width from selvedge to selvedge.
- Quality suiting fabrics ( for example, wool blends and gabardines) and many knitted fabrics will be marked in 150 cm widths to accommodate the most generous pattern styling although these fabric may seem expensive compared with fabrics of different widths, consider the relatively small meter age which will be needed. When you have pattern and details of your selected fabric, you can plan a cutting layout and thereby calculate the fabric requirement.

### ***Activity***

***State 3 reasons why we need to do careful planning and laying out of fabric before cutting?***