

**PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL**  
**P.O.BOX 44 RAKIRAKI**  
**HOME ECONOMICS**  
**YEAR 11 (week 26)**

<b>Strand</b>	CLOTHING AND TEXTILES
<b>Sub strand</b>	Pattern Preliminaries (cont from wk 25)
<b>Content learning outcome</b>	Prepare fabric and devise a construction sequence for selected garment

### Estimated fabric Requirements

Before you can accurately calculate meterage, you should select the fabric you propose to use, and note its width (115 cm, 150 cm etc.). The procedure to calculate meterage for a dress for a size 12 is: measure length of dress desired, multiply by 2 and add extra ½ meter for a short sleeve and facings.

*Note also if the fabric has a nap(that is, any surface feature such as pile or a one way design, which would require it to be cut all the same way). The use of such fabric may necessitate purchasing extra length.*

### Grains - The fabric fold

There are several ways to fold fabric:

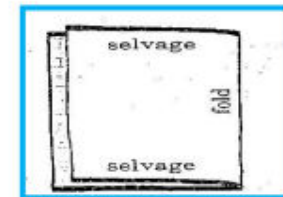
- lengthwise fold
- Crosswise fold

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- Single thickness

- ✓ Pattern pieces are usually symmetrical, so generally a half pattern piece is used, and cut double on fabric fold. When placed on a double material without a fold will require a seam to join it (for which a seam allowances is added).
- ✓ A seam maybe desirable if you need to make an opening in it. Seams which are not on the straight grain (the wrap) help flat fabric to take up flatter the body shape.
- ✓ The two sides of the skirt seam are cut on the bias grain, so that when the skirt is worn, it will hang evenly and flow from the hips. Bias grain is between wrap and weft, but not on the true cross. The true cross is found by folding the weft on to the wrap.

Crosswise folds



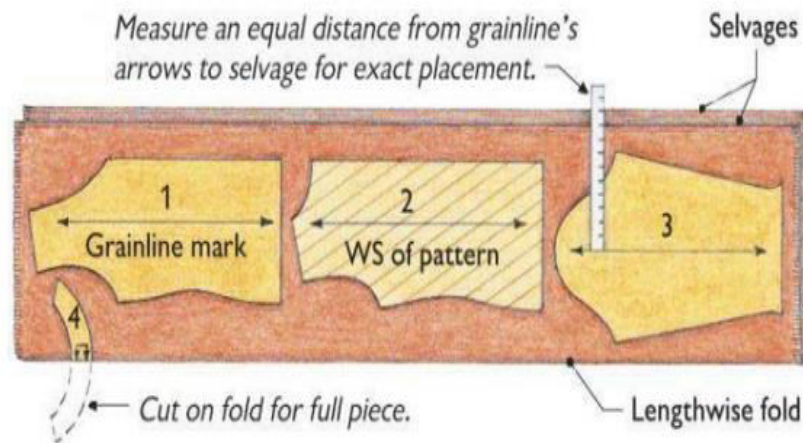
Choose a cutting layout

### nap layout, lengthwise fold

- ✓ A with-nap layout has all pattern pieces placed in the same direction, so any designs or nap on the fabric will be consistently positioned on the garment.

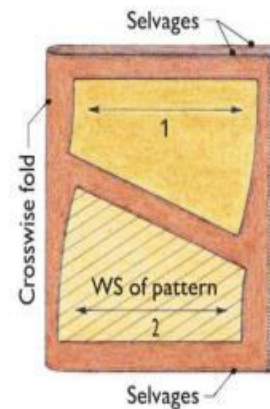
### Choose a cutting layout

- ✓ Pattern instructions provide layout diagrams for various fabric widths. Find the best layout in the instructions for your pattern, size, and fabric width.



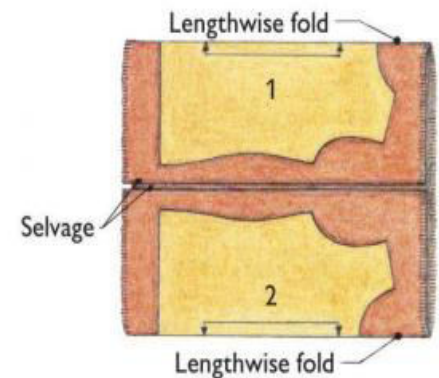
#### With-nap layout, lengthwise fold

A with-nap layout has all pattern pieces placed in the same direction, so any designs or nap on the fabric will be consistently positioned on the garment.



#### Without-nap layout, crosswise fold

In a without-nap layout, the pattern pieces can be placed in opposing directions.



#### Lengthwise double fold

This layout is used when cutting two pieces that fit side by side on the fabric, but need to be placed on the fold for cutting.

### Pattern Lays

**A pattern lay is a plan of the most efficient way to lay all the pieces for a garment on the fabric. You can work out a pattern lay by placing the pieces on the paper as economically as you can.**

Remember the straight grain line, which goes from the top to toe of the garment, must run parallel with the selvedge or wrap, you can fold the fabric crosswise or lengthwise to make two thicknesses.

Each pieces is usually cut double,

Either because it is half pieces

Or because we need two (sleeves, cuffs);

Or because it is a double part (collar)

- ✓ When only one piece is needed it should be cut on single material (Waistband).
- ✓ It is useful to position the largest piece first, and to fit the others round like a jigsaw. Sometimes it helps to put a piece face side down to fit in it.
- ✓ You will still get two symmetrical pieces from it. Put the pieces as close together as you can. The best arrangement is one when there is as little space as possible left between the pieces.
- ✓ When your pattern pieces are properly aligned on the fabric, anchor them with pins, as most sewers do, or use weights. Then get out your scissors. You're ready to cut.

### **Activity**

***Design a layout for a men's shirt (how will you lay out the pattern pieces).***

