

The Four Principle Elements to Pattern Making and Pattern Design

3 DARTS

REASONS why Darts are Placed in Patterns.



This dress has waist darts in the seam lines. If there were no darts in the pattern, this dress would be unable to fit like it does. The fabric would droop under the bust and above the waist line.

Without darts there is no shaping in the finished garment.

Darts do not make the entire pattern fit tighter. Darts prevent the fabric from drooping, or being "baggy". This means that we can put darts only in the places where we want the fabric to fit closer and against the body.

Darts placed in the pattern, in selected areas, cause the pattern and subsequently the fabric, to fit closer to the body.

Consider:-

A pattern is a flat piece of paper.

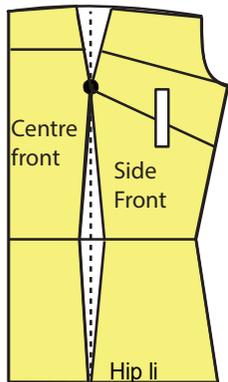
The fabric is flat.

The body/figure is a three dimensional moving form.

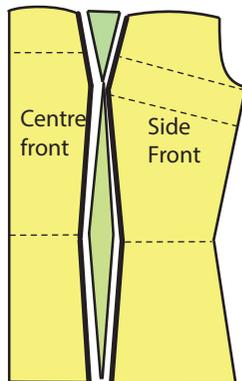
To make the flat fabric curve around and over the three dimensional curved figure, a dart is placed in the pattern where a curve is required.

Learning pattern making teaches *how, where, and why* these darts must be the correct size, and in the right place, for each individual figure shape.

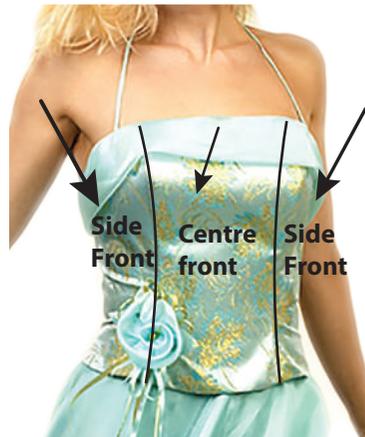
Darts are placed in the pattern.



Darts are transferred to style lines.



Style lines are sewn together to curve the fabric where required.



4 Design.

Designing by dart transfer is the way most designers create their different styles. Darts that are placed in the pattern are then manipulated and/or transferred to panels lines to create the different styles.

Many different styles are created from the ONE basic pattern.

The darts can be sewn into the final garment, often as a feature.

The darts are usually moved around (transferred) into seams, to create different styles.

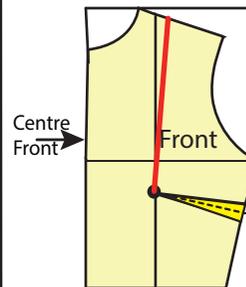
Darts and designing go together and form the very basis of pattern design.

Transferring darts is called dart manipulation.

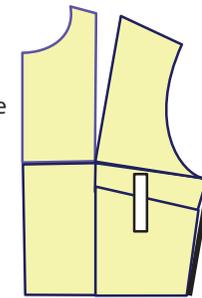
Learning pattern making teaches **how** darts can be transferred, plus **where and why** darts may be manipulated to create different styles to suit each individual figure shape.

This is how pattern design is created by transferring darts.

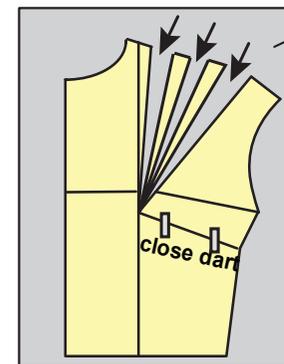
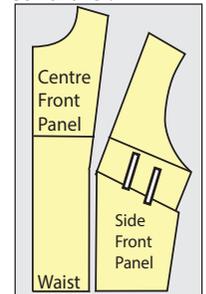
The basic bodice pattern with a bust dart. A style line is drawn to the shoulder line.



The bust dart is transferred to the style line.



The dart at the shoulder is opened further.



The widened dart is split to create 3 pleats.



The Bust Dart is moved to the Shoulder

How to Make the Buttonstand and Facing for **Open Neck** Shirts and Blouses.

This kind of facing and buttonstand is generally used with a collar with NO stand.

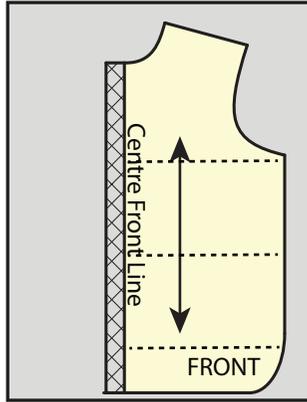
Cut and sew as an all-in-one.

Inside of facing

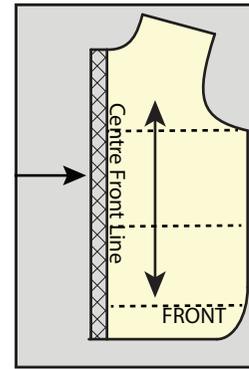


Suitable for open necked shirts for gents and ladies.

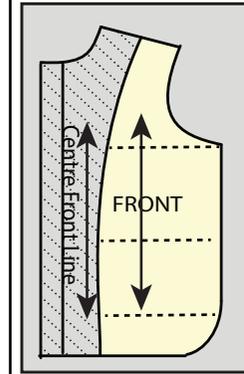
① Start drafting the front bodice from 10 to 12 cm away from the left edge of the paper. Complete the front bodice to hem line.



② Add a 2 cm button stand to centre front line.



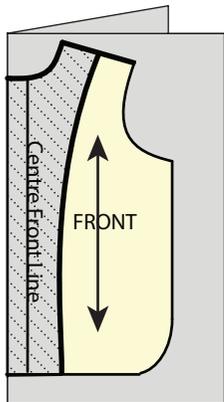
③ Draw the facing onto the bodice pattern. Facing width is 5 cm from centre front line.



Usually the facing width is 7 cm from the centre front line, to prevent the facing protruding. Here buttons and a button stand will hold the facing in place.)

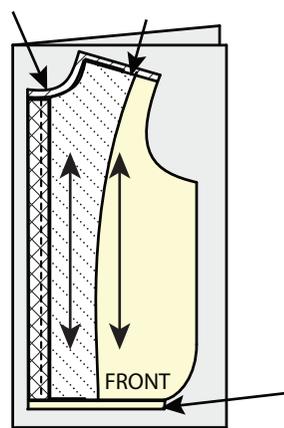
Trace the grainline onto the facing when tracing the facing from the shirt pattern.

④ Fold the paper along the edge of the button stand. Using a tracing wheel (or place carbon paper underneath) trace along the outside line of the facing.

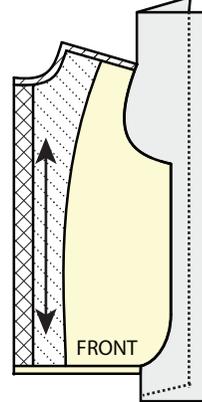


Shown here in darkened lines.

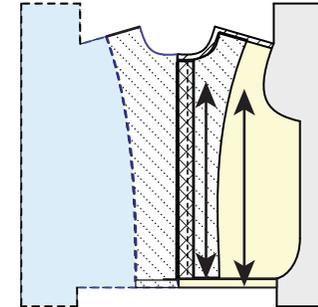
⑤ With the paper folded, add the seam allowances onto the neck curve, the shoulder line and the hem line.



⑥ Cut the pattern free from the paper keeping the paper folded. Cut along the edge of the seam allowances.



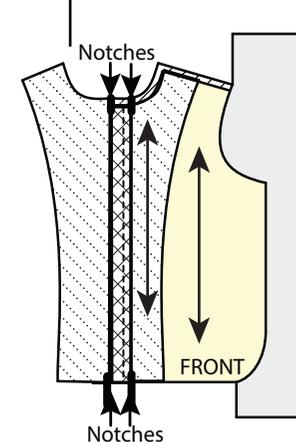
⑦ Unfold the paper. Cut the facing free along the traced off line of the facing.



This Method is preferable:-

1. It ensures the neck curve of the facing and the bodice are exactly the same.
2. The curve of the seam allowance on both will be exactly the same.

This style of facing is folded under and held in place by the collar, buttons and at the hemline. It can sewn as one piece with the bodice, or cut away and attached later. Much quicker and easier to make and sew all in one piece.



⑧ Place notches on the centre front line and the edge of the button stand, at the neck curve, and notch these same lines at the hem.

These notches show:-

1. Where the collar is attached (On the centre front line)
2. Where, in the cut fabric, to fold under the facing.

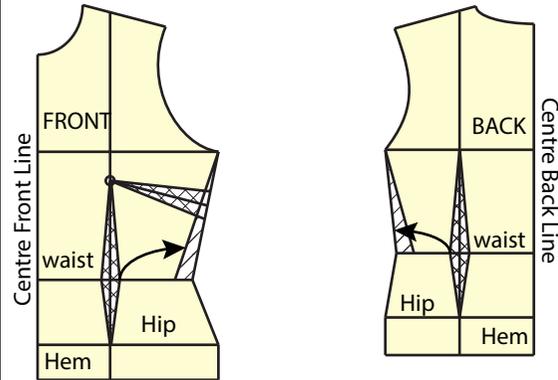
Princess Style Blouse.

Part - 1

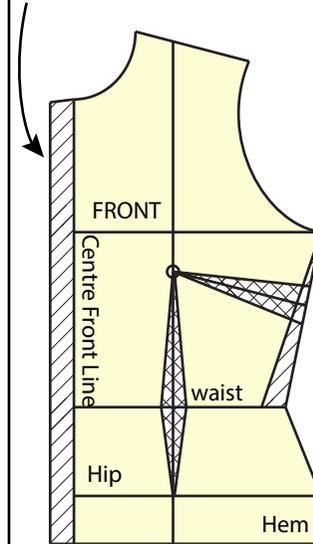


This pattern size (when finished) should be the bust measurement plus 6 cm ease.

1 Draw the basic bodice to this stage. Position the hem line 24 cm below the waist line. Do not neglect to add 2 cm ease onto the hip line and hem line per 1/4 pattern piece. Place 3 cm darts at the waist, compensate on the side seam once the waist darts have been inserted. If preferred, the front waist darts may be left out, however waist darts must be inserted in the back.

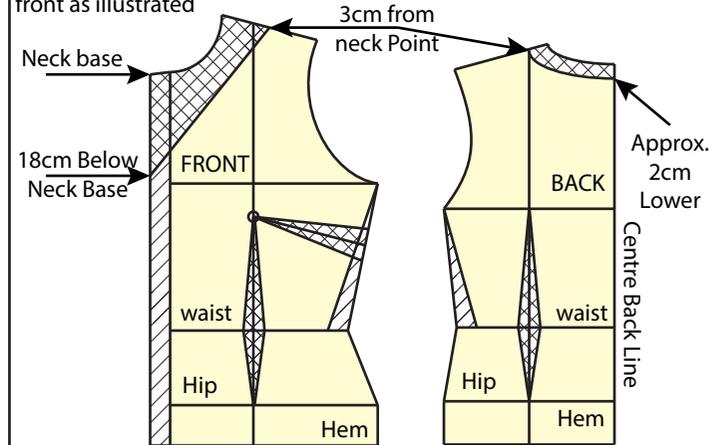


1 Add 2 cm beyond the centre front line for the buttonstand



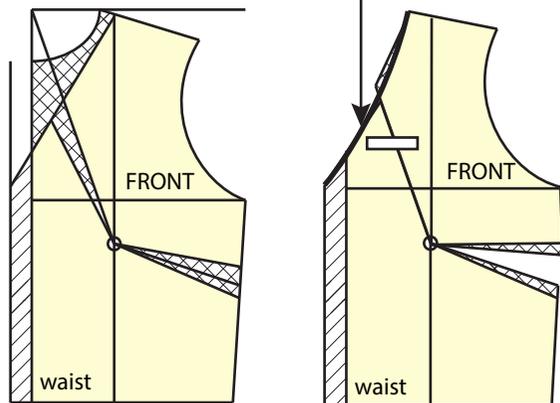
1 To Create the V Neckline.

Draw in the style line for the front neckline, as illustrated, 3 cm away from neck point on the shoulder, and approx. 18 cm below neck base on the centre front. The new neckline must extend over the buttonstand. Adjust the back neckline to line up with the front as illustrated



1 To prevent the neck line from standing away from the body, a dart is placed at the neck line. This dart at the neck line is then closed and transferred to the bust dart. Refer to page 48 for more details.

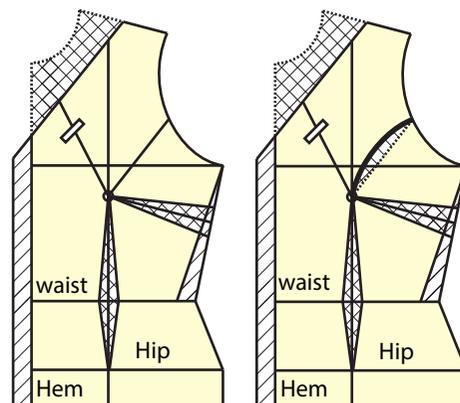
Cut the bodice free from the paper. Cut into the middle line of the bust dart, up to, but not through, the bust point. Cut open and then close the dart made at the neckline. The bust dart opens a little wider. Re shape the neckline by removing the jagged edge where the neckline dart was closed.



1 The front pattern must now be divided along the style/panel line.

Before cutting through to separate the pattern into two, position notches at the bust point, waist line and hip line.

Position the grain line onto the front and side section. The grainline is parallel to the centre front line. The create the style line to the armhole, draw a straight line from bust point to the middle of the armhole. Then curve this line approx. 1 cm up and in the middle of the diagonal line.

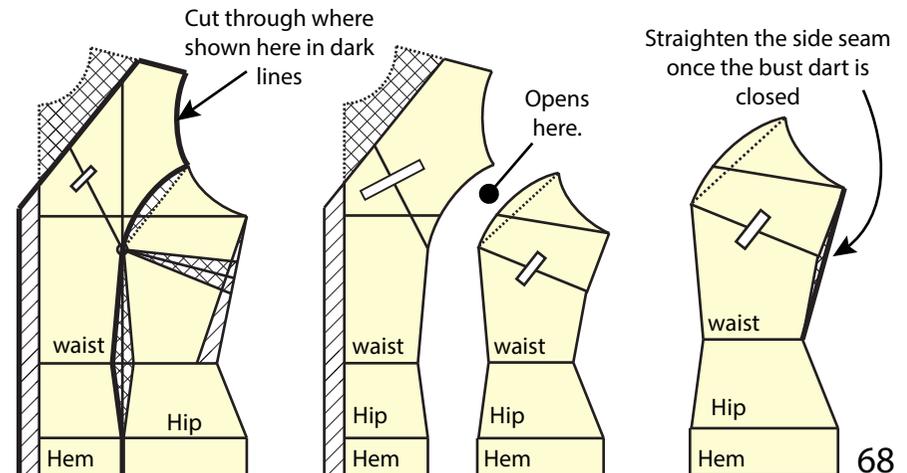


1 On the Front

The bust dart and the waist are now transferred and incorporated into the panel line which runs from the armhole through to the hem line.

To do this:

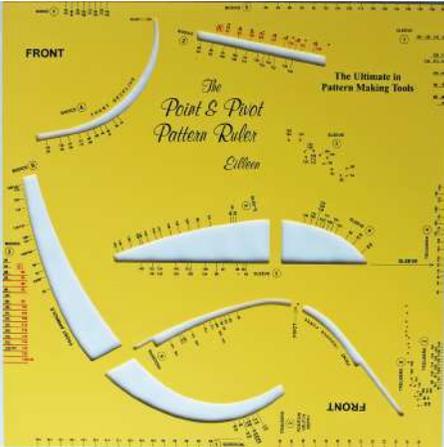
Cut down the panel line from armhole up to, but not into, the bust point. Next, cut along the lower leg of the bust dart, up to, but not through, the bust point. Close the bust dart. The panel line at the armhole opens. Tape bust dart closed. Cut up the panel line from the hem through the bust point, thus separating the pattern into two sections



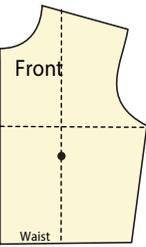
How To Use This Pattern Ruler

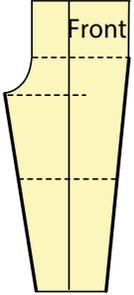
Part 4.

FRONT



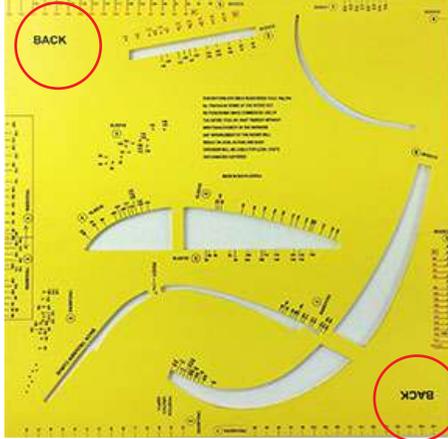
The Pattern Ruler has TWO sides. FRONT & BACK

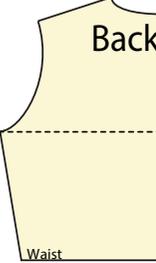


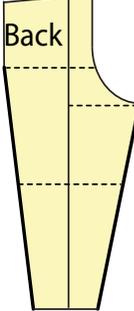


The FRONT side of the pattern ruler draws all the front pattern pieces, whether it is for bodice, trousers, or a sleeve.

BACK



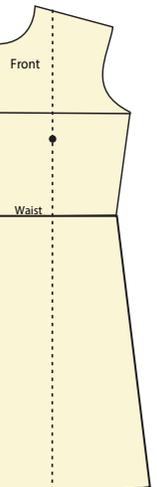
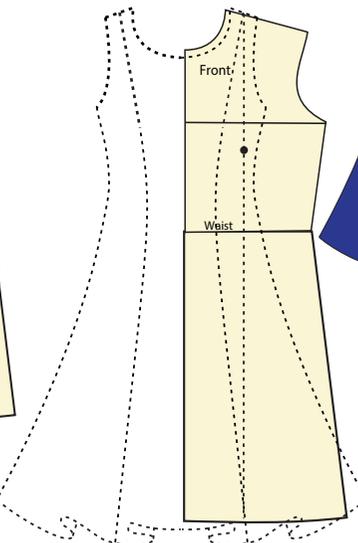
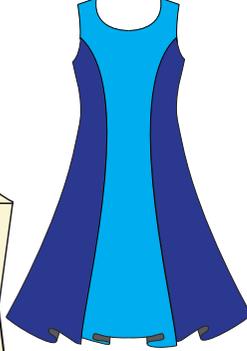




The BACK side of the pattern ruler draws all the back pattern sections, whether it is for a blouse, dress, trousers, or a sleeve.

The Dress Pattern

A dress pattern is made using the bust circumference as well as the hip width. A dress pattern is simply an extension of the bodice pattern. Therefore the bust size number will be used. The skirt of a dress is an *extension* of the bodice pattern.

Two Different Colours of Size Numbers for TWO different types of Bodice

To create this kind of pattern *that has the bodice and sleeve all-in-one* use the RED bust size numbers.

This is a "dropped" shoulder pattern.



To draw a bodice with set in sleeve (separate) use the BLACK bust size numbers.



The Sleeve Pattern

The sleeve pattern is part of the bodice. Whatever bust size number is used to create the bodice, will the same bust size number used to draw the corresponding sized sleeve pattern.

How to Draft the Basic Bodice Pattern

FRONT

Part 1

Points to Note

Use the BLACK numbers marked BODICE.

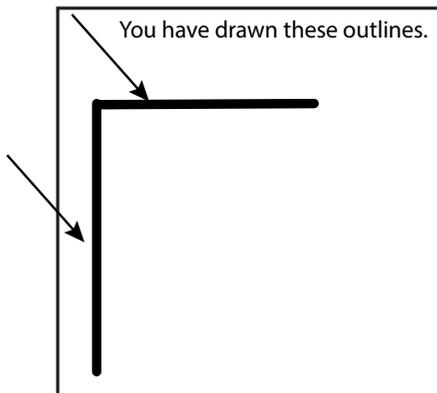
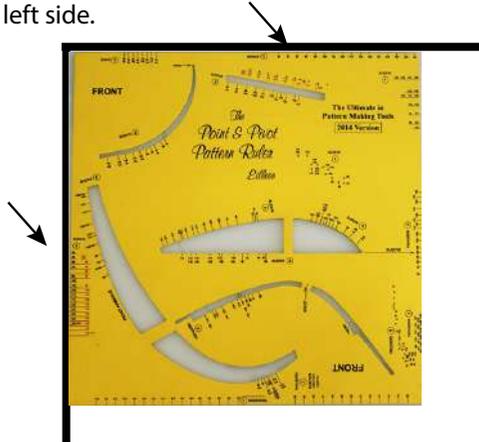
The bust size number referred to in these notes is the bust size pattern *required by the user*.

Write the number of each step when drawing the pattern. This helpful in the first attempts at using the pattern ruler.

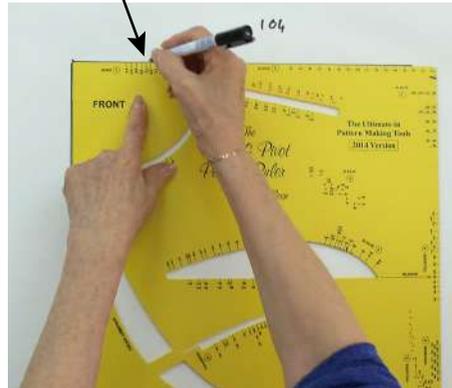
On a piece of paper at least 85 cm square, and with the pattern ruler in this position

Outline the pattern ruler along the top and down the left side.

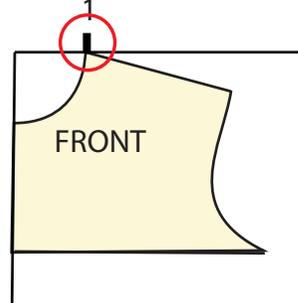
①



Step 1. Mark the black bust size number at bodice step 1.

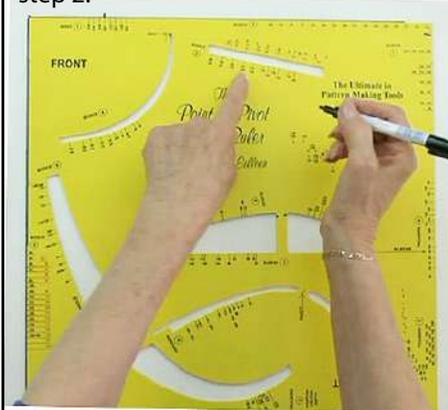


You have marked this point on the pattern.

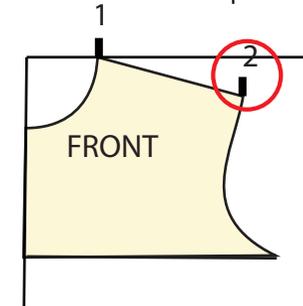


②

Step 2. Mark the black bust size number at bodice step 2.

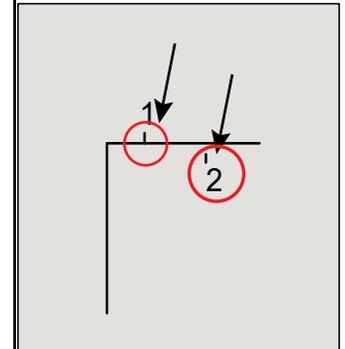


You have marked this point on the pattern.



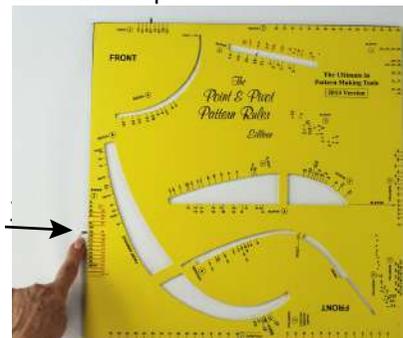
③

You have drawn this at steps 1 and 2.

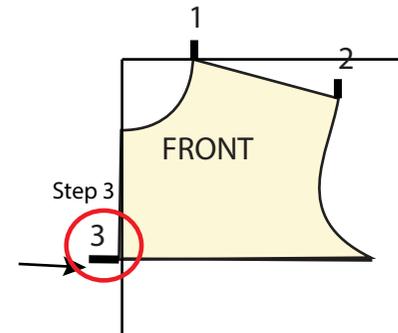


④

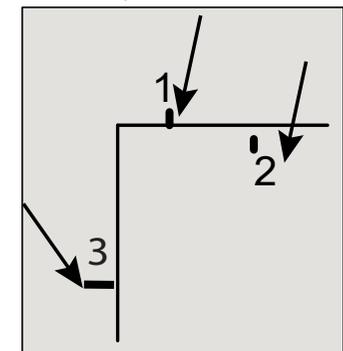
Step 3. Mark the black bust size number at bodice step 3.



You are going to mark this point on the pattern.



You have now drawn these 3 points on the pattern.

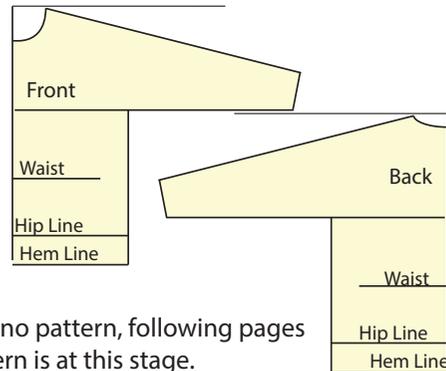




1 Measure the width of the chest.
Refer to page.... on masculine measuring.
Use the (bust) size number that is closest to the chest circumference.

Recommended fabric polar fleece or similar with very slight stretch.

You now have the basic pattern as shown below

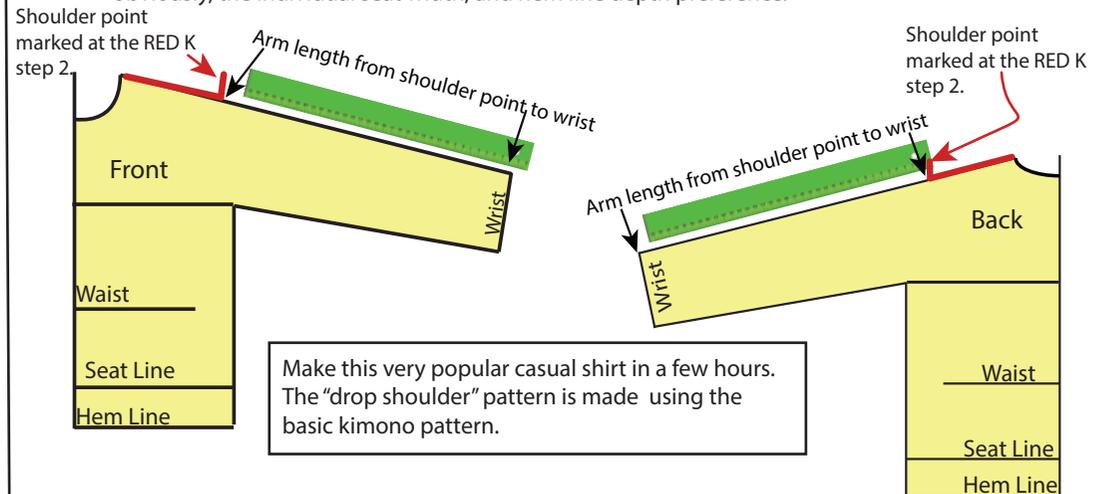


Draw the basic kimono pattern, following pages until the pattern is at this stage.

1

2 Follow the size numbers, using the RED numbers on the general pattern ruler, to draft the basic kimono pattern. Use the individual arm length, the individual wrist width, and obviously, the individual seat width, and hem line depth preference.

2



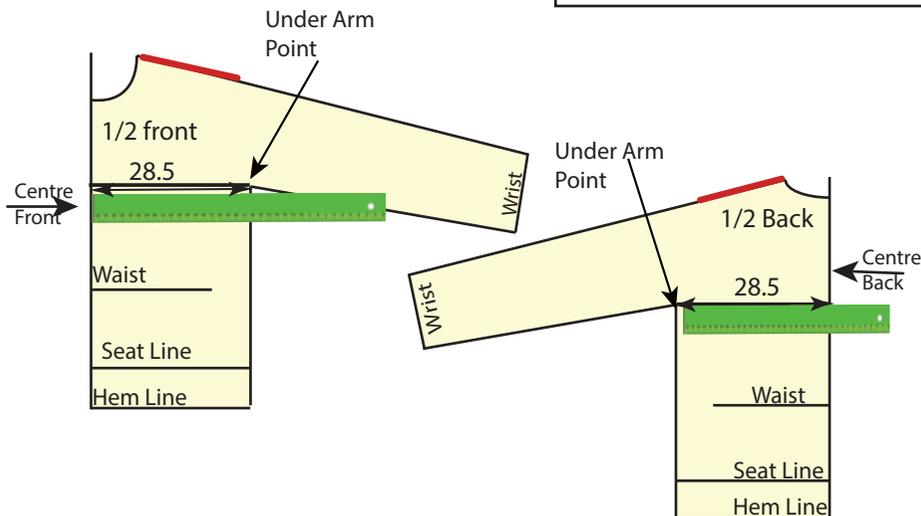
3 Measure the size, the width, of both patterns along the arm hole depth line.

Measure from centre front line to the under arm point.

Measure from centre back line to under arm point.

The size of the pattern (using, as an example,) bust size 104, will be 114 cm.

The size of the pattern, for the bust - in this case - chest size of 104, will total 114. This is because the RED numbers were used on the back pattern. Using the RED numbers, on the back, makes the back pattern the same width as the front.

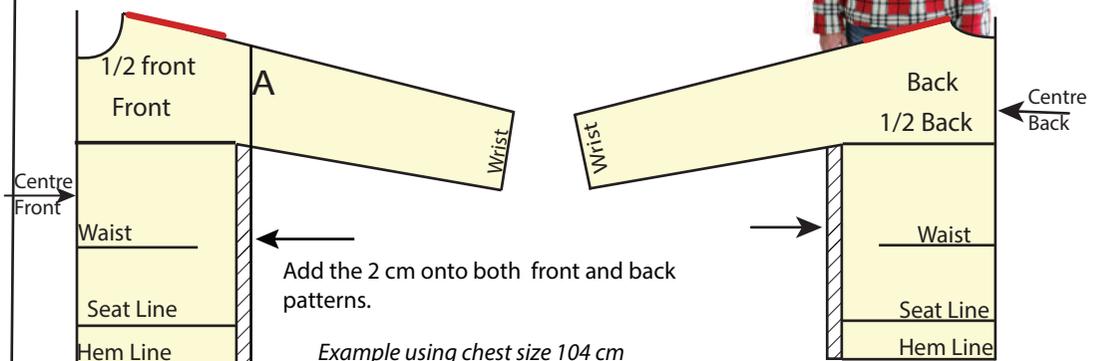


3

4 Gent's clothing requires more "wearing ease". To increase the "wearing" ease, widen the side seam by drawing a line 2 cm away from, and parallel to, the side seam. Continue this line straight through to the shoulder line. Mark this new line A. This increases the size/width of the patterns a further 8 cm in width.

4

Example:- Using chest size number 104, and using the RED numbers, the width of the pattern will be 114 cm. Adding the 2 cm onto the sides seams, will increase the width to 122 cm.



Example using chest size 104 cm
By adding 2 cm onto both front and back increases the size to 18 cm ease.
If 14 cm ease is preferred add only 1 cm to the side seams. 14 cm ease is adequate for a track suit top.