

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION TO STANDARD MEASUREMENTS-

Difficult to standardise measurements because human anatomy varies regionwise. Some attempts have been done to standardise the measurements in fashion industry. These attempts results into different standards as following:-

1. In industry the measurement standard committee has developed set of figure types and sizes which are rised from time to time.
2. The various department stores and merchants develop their own standards to satisfy need of customers by survey.
3. The national bureau of standards, NBS, is a non regulatory agency for the purpose of standarising measurements for science and industry.
4. There are ASTM standards, the american Society for testing and Materials-
5. Still industry use latest measurements available on computers database to satisfy customers need.

Standard measurement chart:-

This chart is based on the work of measurement standard committee . But this chart has to be Required periodically.

Standard Measurement Chart

Use when form or model is unavailable.

CIRCUMFERENCE

MEASUREMENTS:

(Ease not included)

Grade:
Size:

1. Bust:
2. Waist:
3. Abdomen:
4. Hip:
- UPPER TORSO (bodice):

5. Center length:

Front

Back

6. Full length:

Front

Back

7. Shoulder slope:

Front

Back

8. Strap:

Front

9. Bust depth:

Bust radius

10. Bust span:

11. Side length:

12. Back neck:

13. Shoulder length:

14. Across shoulder:

Front

Back

15. Across chest:

16. Across back:

17. Bust arc:

18. Back arc:

19. Waist arc:

Front

Back

20. Dart placement:

LOWER TORSO (Skirt/Pant):

22. Abdominal arc:

Front

Back

23. Hip arc:

Front

Back

24. Crotch depth:

25. Hip depth:

Center front

Center back

26. Side hip depth:

27. Waist to ankle:

1"	1"	1 1/2"	1 1/2"	1 1/2"	2"	
6	8	10	12	14	16	18
34	35	36	37 1/2	39	40 1/2	42 1/2
24	25	26	27 1/2	29	30 1/2	32 1/2
32 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	36	37 1/2	39	41
35 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	39	40 1/2	42	44
14 1/2	14 3/4	15	15 1/4	15 1/2	15 3/4	16
16 3/4	17	17 1/4	17 1/2	17 3/4	18	18 1/4
17	17 3/8	17 3/4	18 1/8	18 1/2	18 7/8	19 1/4
17 1/4	17 5/8	18	18 3/8	18 3/4	19 1/8	19 1/2
16 1/2	16 15/16	17 1/4	17 13/16	18 1/4	18 11/16	19 1/8
16 1/4	16 11/16	17 1/8	17 9/16	18	18 7/16	18 7/8
9 1/2	9 3/4	10	10 3/8	10 3/4	11 1/8	11 5/8
9	9 1/8	9 1/4	9 3/8	9 1/2	9 5/8	10
2 3/4	2 7/8	3	3 1/8	3 1/4	3 3/8	3 3/4
3 1/2	3 5/8	3 3/4	3 7/8	4	4 1/8	4 1/4
8 1/4	8 3/8	8 1/2	8 5/8	8 3/4	8 7/8	9
2 3/4	2 7/8	3	3 1/8	3 1/4	3 3/8	3 1/2
5 1/8	5 3/16	5 1/4	5 3/8	5 1/2	5 5/8	5 15/16
7 1/4	7 3/8	7 1/2	7 11/16	7 7/8	8 1/16	8 5/16
7 3/8	7 1/2	7 5/8	7 13/16	8	8 3/16	8 7/16
6	6 1/4	6 3/8	6 9/16	6 3/4	6 15/16	7 1/16
6 1/4	6 3/8	7	7 1/16	7 1/8	7 9/16	7 11/16
9 1/4	9 1/2	9 3/4	10 1/8	10 1/2	10 7/8	11 1/8
8 1/2	8 3/4	9	9 3/8	9 3/4	10 1/8	10 5/8
6 1/4	6 1/2	6 3/4	7 1/8	7 1/2	7 7/8	8 3/8
5 1/4	6	6 1/4	6 5/8	7	7 3/8	7 7/8
3	3 1/8	3 1/4	3 3/8	3 1/2	3 5/8	3 3/4
8 1/4	8 1/2	8 3/4	9 1/8	9 1/2	9 7/8	10 3/8
7 1/2	7 3/4	8	8 3/8	8 3/4	9 1/8	9 5/8
8 1/2	8 3/4	9	9 1/4	9 1/2	10 1/8	10 5/8
9	9 1/4	9 1/2	9 7/8	10 1/4	10 5/8	11 1/8
9 1/2	9 3/4	10	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	11
8 1/2	8 3/4	9	9 1/4	9 1/2	9 3/4	10
8 1/4	8 1/2	8 3/4	9	9 1/4	9 1/2	9 3/4
8 1/4	9	9 1/4	9 1/2	9 3/4	10	10 1/4
37	37 1/2	38	38 1/2	39	39 1/2	40

27. Waist to ankle:	37	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	40
Waist to Floor:	39	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	42
Waist to Knee:	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{5}{8}$	23	23 $\frac{3}{8}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{8}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
28. Crotch length:	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	26	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	29
Vertical trunk:	60	61	62	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
29. Upper thigh:	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	21	22	23	24	25 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mid-thigh:	17	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
30. Knee:	13	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16
31. Calf:	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
32. Ankle:	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11

Method of taking measurement –

Measurement is taken with the help of a measurement tape. Depending on how the measurement is taken are following

Methods:-

1. Direct Methods

In this method measurement are directly taken from body. But a minimum practice is required to take measurement through this method otherwise wrong measurement can be

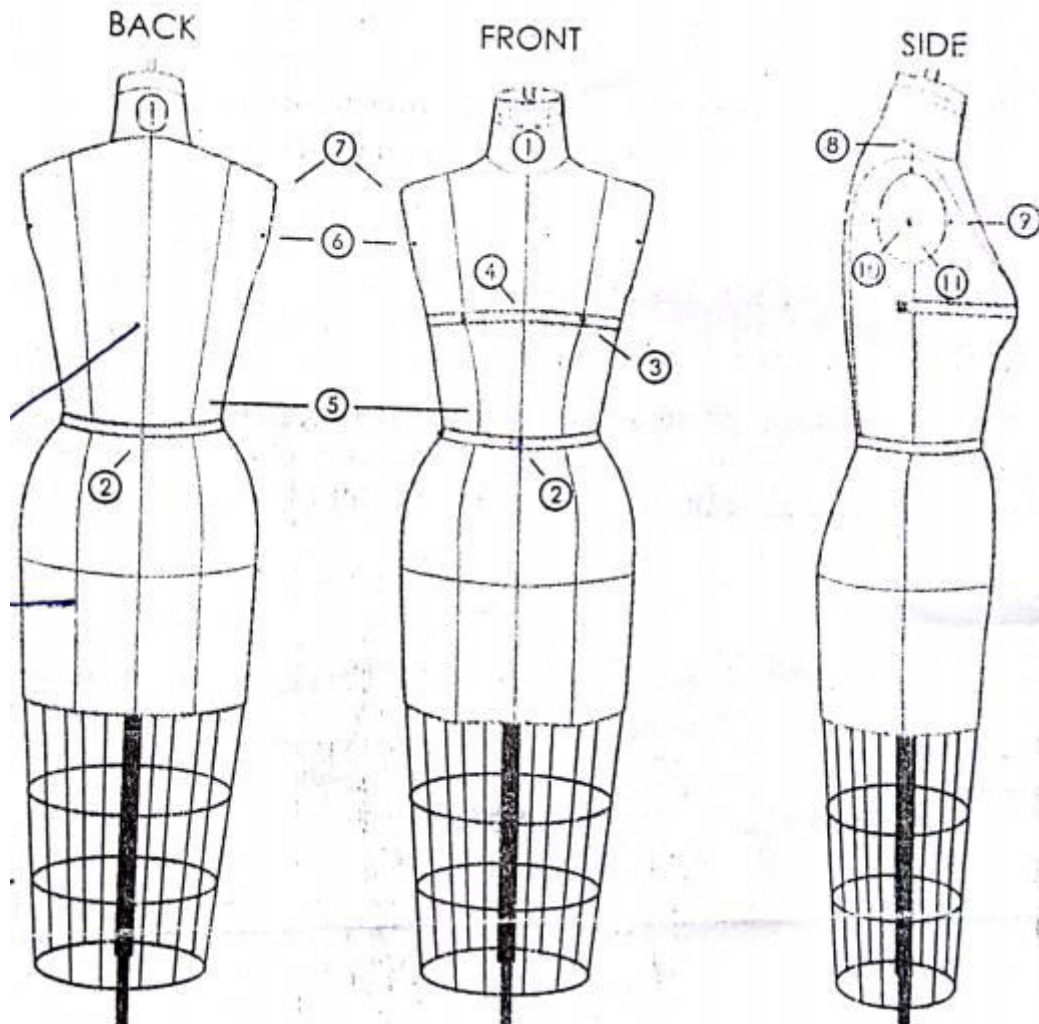
Taken

2. Indirect methods

In this method measurement are taken from already stitched garment and not directly from the body. But this method is not good if the stitched garment is not fit. But it is helpful if the person is not able to go for giving measurement he can send his already stitched garments.

3. Landmarks

In this method measurement are taken from body or from using guidelines which are Known as landmarks. These landmarks are available on forms or dummies as shown Below.



The landmarks are shown by numbers which mean:-

1. Center front neck

Center front back

2. Center front waist

Center back waist

3. But points

4. Center front bust level

5. side front (princess)

Side back (princess)

6. mid-armhole front

mid-armhole front

7. shoulder tip

8. Shoulder at neck

9. Armhole ridge or roll line

10. plate screw

11. armhole plate

The landmarks are used in short forms:-

CF- CENTER FRONT

CB- CENTER BACK

BP- BUST POINT

SS-SIDE SEAM

SW- SIDE WAIST

SH- SHOULDER

HBL- HORIZONTAL BALANCE LINE

SH-TIP= SHOULDER TIP

Classification of measurements-

On the basis of the direction or manner in which a measurement is taken from a body or form the measurements can be classified as following:-

1. *circumference measurements:*

The measurement tape is held around the part of which measurement is taken is known as circumference measurements e.g.-

- Bust or chest
- Waist
- Abdomen
- Hip

2. *horizontal measurements:*

The measurements in which the measurement tape is held parallel to the ground are known as horizontal measurement e.g.

14 across shoulder- front and back

15 across chest

17 bust arc

10 bust span

19 waist arc- front and back

20 dart placement- front and back

22 abdomen arc- front and back

23 hip arc- front and back

25 hip depth- front and back

12 back neck

16 across back

18 back arc

3. *Vertical measurements:*

In vertical measurements measurement tape is held vertical to the ground while taking measurements e.g.

11 side length

13 shoulder length

26 side hip depth

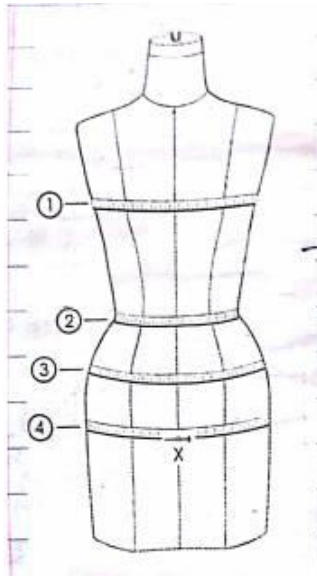
9 bust radius

5 center length- front and back

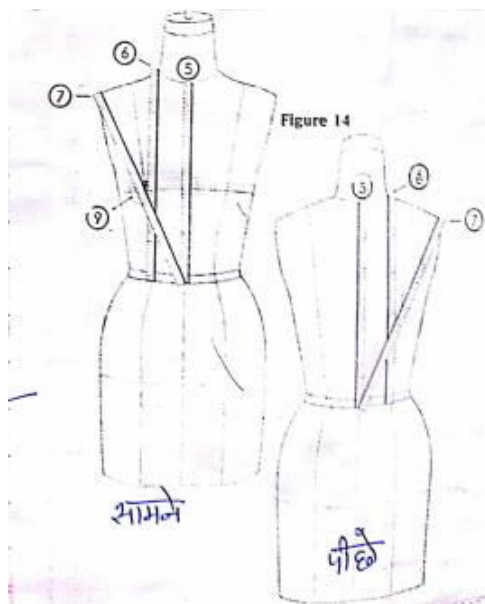
6 full length- front and back

7 shoulder slope- front and back

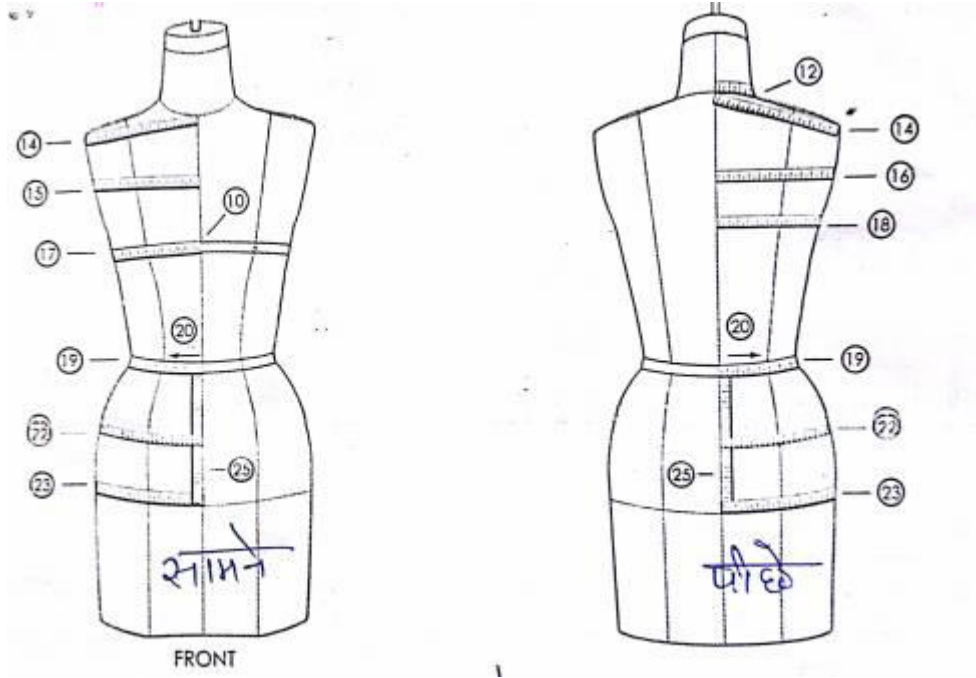
9 bust depth



CIRCUMFERENCE MEASUREMENT



VERTICAL MEASUREMENT



HORIZONTAL MEASUREMENT

CHAPTER 2

METHODS OF DEVELOPING PATTERN-

There are two methods of developing pattern draping and flat pattern making.

Draping

In draping the pattern maker drapes fabric on standard size dummies, cut and shape fabric to fit the fabric as per dummy's shape and hence developing pattern. Normally muslin fabric is used in draping. Please see figure below to understand draping.



Flat pattern making

In flat pattern making a pattern maker develops flat patterns on paper using measurements and tools. Please see picture below to understand flat pattern making.



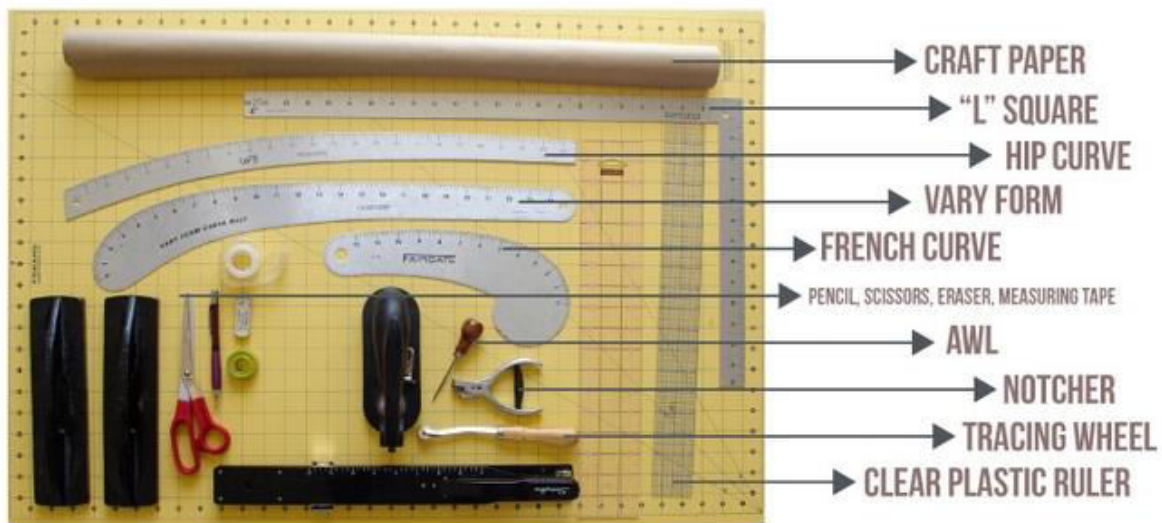
Comparison between flat patternmaking and draping-

1. Draping is a time consuming process than flatpattern making.
2. Draping gives better fit than flat pattern making
3. Draping needs standard size dummies while flat pattern do not.
4. Draping is more expensive than flat pattern
5. Draping needs muslin while flat pattern needs pattern paper.
6. Draping is usually done for designing garments or for custom made garments while flat pattern is done for readymade or retail made garments.
7. The efficiency of draping method is less than flat pattern method.
8. Draping is a 3 D activity while flat pattern is 2 D.

CHAPTER 3

Pattern Making Tools:

To work efficiently, the pattern maker must have the proper pattern making tools and supplies. For making better communication with the workroom and to minimize errors due to misunderstanding, the pattern maker should know and understand some terminology related with pattern-making tools.



Pattern making tools

List of Pattern Making Tools and Their Function:

There are various pattern making tools which are vastly used in **apparel industry** have pointed out in the below with their function:

1. Straight pins,
2. Straight pin holder,
3. Scissors,
4. Pencils and pens,
5. Rulers,
6. Curve rules,

7. Hanger hooks or ringers,
8. Push pins,
9. Magic mend scotch tape,
10. Black twill tape,
11. Notcher,
12. Tracing wheels,
13. Awl,
14. Metal weight,
15. Measuring tape,
16. Tailors chalk.

All the above pattern making tools have explained in the below with their function:

1. Straight pins:

Dress maker used it for draping and fitting.

2. Straight pin holder:

Pincushion or magnetic holder which is used for wrist and table.

3. Scissors:

There are different types of scissors such as paper scissor, **fabric** scissor etc.

4. Pencils and pens:

- Mechanical pencil and sharpener which is used for pattern work.
- Red and blue colored pencils are used to identify pattern changes. Black, green, red and blue felt tip pens for pattern information.

5. Rulers:

- **Tailors** square (24 × 14) inch metal ruler with two arms forming a 90° angle that measures, rules and squares simultaneously.
- Also used to triangle with the measurements to square lines.

6. Curve rules:

French curve is one of the several curves used for shaping arm hole and neck line.

7. Hanger hooks or ringers:

It is used to hold the patterns together for hanging on rods.

8. Push pins:

Push pins are used for pattern manipulation. It also prevents pattern slippage when **cutting** several plies of paper together.

9. Magic mend scotch tape:

It is used to mend pattern work.

10. Black twill tape:

Black twill tape is used for the placement of style lines on **garments**.

11. Notcher:

It is used to indicate **seam** allowance, center line and also to identify front and back of patterns.

12. Tracing wheels:

It is used to transfer **pattern** shape into paper.

13. Awl:

It is used to indicate the ending of darts, pocket, trim and **button** hole placements.

14. Metal weight:

Metal weight is used to hold the patterns in place for tracing and marking.

15. Measuring tape:

It is used to measure the size of pattern.

16. Tailors chalk.

Tailors chalk is used for making adjusted seams and **style** lines.

CHAPTER 4

INTRODUCTION TO STYLE INTERPRETATION

Style may be defined as certain characteristics that distinguish a garment from other garments. It can be treated as a subdivision within a fashion.

Thus, what is style interpretation?

Style interpretation may be defined as the process of explaining or communication the style of a garment into its finer details to the required person, group, customer or buyer.

How style interpretation is done?

Style can be interpretation into following ways:-

- Through designs, sketches
- Through photographs
- Through media
- Through fashion shows
- Through movies/ads/reviews
- Through conversation
- Through stitched garments display
- Through displays on mannequins or dummies
- Through computer aided files
- Through information desks/ story boards etc

What are the benefits of style interpretation?

There are numerous benefits of style interpretation which can be listed as following:-

- Style interpretation helps the needy to understand style.
- Style interpretation helps in learning of old styles.
- Style interpretation helps a designer to lay the ideas for new style.
- Style interpretation helps customers to select the choice
- Style interpretation helps buyers to communicate his order to style manufacture of the respective regions.

- Style interpretation helps is a tool of communication in fashion industry.
- Style interpretation helps designers to presents their styles to the customers.
- Style interpretation facilitates learning of history of fashion as it is complete anatomy of style.
- Style interpretation helps to avoid any kind of mistake during garment production due to miscommunication.

CHAPTER 5

What is garment pattern making?

In sewing and fashion design, a **pattern** is the template from which the parts of **garment** are traced onto fabric before being cut out and assembled. Patterns are usually made of paper, and are sometimes made of sturdier materials like paperboard or cardboard if they need to be more robust to withstand repeated use.

1. Block/sloper:

Sloper is a term given to a very basic set of pattern piece used to make patterns of any style. This is a term for a paper cutting of basic bodice, skirt, sleeve or any such basic pattern from which all the other designs are developed. Block normally represents the dimensions of a specific form or figure. It has darts to fit to the contours of the body but no other design features. It is a foundation that is used to make the pattern for a design and has no seam allowances.

It is important that the correct block is chosen for the design; this not only saves time during adaptation but can affect the final shape. The basic blocks can be drafted to fit individual figures by using personal measurements instead of the standard measurements listed in the size chart.

2. Pattern Paper:

Pattern paper comes in a variety of weights and colors. Each serves a special purpose. Each paper supplier uses a code system to indicate the range of paper weights available. The manufacturer's preference based on personal choice and the using to which it is put. The heavy pattern papers are commonly referred to as tag board, manila or hard paper whereas the lighter weights are called marking paper. Some important pattern making terms which are vastly used in **readymade garment industry** have explained in this article

3. First patterns:

The original pattern developed for each **design**. This pattern is generally made from marking paper and usually requires fitting and adjustments. Half a pattern is developed unless the design is asymmetrical.

4. Production Pattern:

It is one kind of pattern set that has been perfected and corrected and contains every pattern piece required to complete the **garment**. **Production** pattern is normally used by the grader for **grading** sizes and by the marker maker for preparing **fabric** layout.

5. Grading:

Grading is how a pattern is made bigger or smaller, depending upon the measurements that you have. It sounds quite mathematical but it is really one way of adapting the existing pattern so that it is going to work, and most importantly, fit!

CHAPTER 6

Yoke

- A yoke in the upper part of a garment the shoulder of hip are.
- The yoke controls gathers, pleats or in a plan area which it is attached.
- It is attached to the lower section by a seam that may appear as a horizontal or stylized.
- A yoke style line can be placed any where above the but level or on the back garment.
- The yoke control gathers, pleat or area to which it is attached.
- As a rule yokes are used to support some kinds of fullness, such as gathers, sircularity pleats and darts.
- **Two type:-** yoke with fullness- gather under they yoke .according fullness yoke with act fullness- which is near the line and no g-
- **Two Types according purpose -:**
 - Functional
 - Decorative
 -
- *As a rule yoke are used to support some kinds of fulness. Such as gathers corcularity pleats and darts.*
- **Bound:-**

Usually found in children and ladies garments of casual and formal wear .It starts from the defects part of the armhole .found on frocks gown and night

- **Straight:-**

It has straight yoke has and is rectangular in shape it. It is found in ladies and children garments. The yoke from the deepest part o the arm hole

- **Square:-**

Found in ladies garments .seen in garments of casual and formal wear.It starts from the armhole or the shoulder line.

- **Triangular:-**

Seen in ladies garments of formal wear. Usually seen an highly gowns the yoke line may start from the arm hole or the shoulder.

Saddle:-

It is usually found on the back of men's shirts. The yoke is one piece in the front s the back.

It usually has pleats or gathers below it can even be cut on the off grain.

Pointed:-

It is a mediated form of triangular or yoke. The yoke has a stiff in the center forming an alphabet of the yoke line. It is found in men's shirts' ladies nightwear

Asymmetrical:-

As the name suggests it has no definite shape and size .It is found in women's bunk dresses.

U –Yoke:-

Its form is like the shape of alphabet u it has a few gather or pleats below .It is found in ladies and children garments of casual wear. It starts from the middle of the shoulder line.

CHAPTER 7

Collar

Encircle:-

A collar encircles the neck and forms the face, offering opportunities for design variations.

- Collar may be developed close to or away from neckline
- They may be wide 'narrow 'flat or high and with or without and attached stand.
- The collar edge may be stylized or may follow a basic shape .It may be round curved. Square ,or pointed (long or short) in any direction
- The neckline or collar acts as a background for the face and should therefore be considered the most important area of entire costume.

Collar Terminology:-

Collar edge/collar style

Collar edge:-

The outer edge or design of the collar

Neckline edge:-

The side of the collar that is stitched to the neckline of the ground

Collar stand:-

The height at which the collar rolls over itself.

Roll line:-

The fold over the collar stand.

Classification of collar:-

- Collar are classified according their various characteristic- width ,shape
Of outside edge, neckline shape ,roll.
- The must important of these characteristics in the way the collar rolls from the neckline edge.

Types of collars:-

- **Peterpan:-**

Peterpan collar is usually seen in children clothes of casual and formal wear .It may be one piece or two piece .the slit or an opening can be in the front or the back .usually seen in children frocks. The collar can even be raised above the shoulder

Cape:-

It is usually bound on the dresses of female children and women . the width of the collar is same throughout cape collar has a plain rounded back and cut in the front.

Chinese:-

It is rounded stiff collar with and openings. There can be a variation in the opening the Chinese collar popularly called the high neck is placed closely to men also wear this collar on safe suits and the qchkans.

Shirts:-

Shirt collar is found on men's shirts. These days it is even found on ladies

Dresses o casual wear. The collar has a bond which makes it stiff and tight around the neck. It has a front opening.

High bias:-

The high bias collar has the shape of a Chinese collar except that it is cut on the bias grain. It is not stiff and it has double fabric. Usually found in female children and ladies garments of casual and formal wear. If the width of the collar is reduced it is named as low bias.

Polo:-

This collar is more of knitted fabric and is double around the neck. It is not stiff and is seen on casual palavers of children man's women.

Flat Tennis:-

Flat tennis collar resembles a shirt collar in all respects except that it lays flat on the shoulders because it is devoid of a stiff bond. Popularly seen on the shirts worn by men or women's children.

Chelsea:-

Chelsea collar is seen on the formal wear garments of ladies children it has two long collars around V neckline. the front and the back of the collar are the same.

Bishop:-

As the name suggest this collar is seen on the formal dress of the priests and the bishops of the church. It is even seen on ladies formal wear the two longing collar are longer than normal collar .It forms a 'w alphabet in the front.

CHAPTER 8

Pocket

Pocket is a cavity .or pouch that has a closed and is usually sewn into or on to a garment.

- It can be decorative or function feature or both
- Its primary use is a depository or temporary holding place for .trims or hands.
- A pocket opening should be wide enough for hands and deep enough to keep objects from falling out.
- Pocket are designed for all type of garment pocket size .shape and placement should cum element balance the design of the garment.

Pocket classification:-

- Outside Pocket
- Inserted Pocket
- Welt Pocket

Outside Pocket:-

Pocket such as the patch Pocket are attached to the outside of a garment. These types of pockets can be designed in a variety sizes and shapes, with or

without flat example –patch

patch with pleat

Pouch Pocket

Inserted Pocket:-

Pocket are inserted into a straight or stylized seam, with the cavity or pouch on the inside of the garment side pocket

Welt pocket:-

Pockets are characterized by a separate strip of flap stitched to the pocket opening with the pouch falling to the inside of the garment.

The pocket can have a double welt or single welt.

Types of Pocket:-

Patch:-

This type of pocket is top stitched on the garment. A patch pocket can be squares. Rectangular, rounded or train wears, trousers, shirts etc. A patch pocket is one of the most commonly seen pockets.

Cross:-

Cross pocket is usually seen stitched along the silhouette of the garment. The other edge pocket can be cut straight or curved. This is normally seen on skirts and trousers.

Kurta:-

Karta pocket is seen stitched along the silhouette of the kurta .The slit of this pocket is along the side seam. It is seen on the kurta's worn by men's & women.

Funnel:-

Funnel pockets can be stitched on all types of garments of formal wear. This pocket is stitched on one side and the rest of it hangs below.

Slit:-

This pocket hangs in the garment. Only the slit /opening of the pocket is visible .This pocket is normally seen on the back of trousers. The slit of the pocket is finished with a facing or a picking.

Flap:-

The pocket is bound inside the garment. The slit of the pocket covered with a 1.5to2 inches broad flap of double fabric. This pocket is usually seen on coats.

Bound:-

This pocket is bound inside the garment and the slit of the pocket has a bond of same or can drafting color .This pocket is usually seen on shirts trousers and children garments.

Pouch:-

This is a patch pocket with a pleat in the centre .the pleat may be box or inverted and it helps in increasing the inner area of the pocket.

CHAPTER 9

SKIRTS

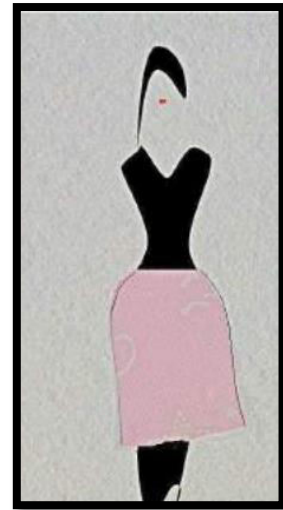
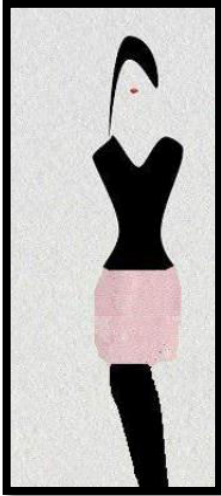
A skirt is just a tube shaped garment hanging down from the waist. But it is a very versatile tube which makes the wearer sophisticated, feminine, flirty, warm, stylish, prim & proper, daring – depending on its make and mode.

1. A line skirt This skirt has a slight flare which makes this one look like a capital letter A. Hence the name A line skirt.



2. Fitted skirt (Pencil skirt/Tube skirt) As the name indicates this is a form fitting skirt from waist to the hips usually with the help of darts. Pencil skirt is in this category. Tube skirt is a fitted skirt made in stretchy fabric. This is a very figure flattering skirt.

3 . Dirndl skirt This skirt is a straight skirt which is gathered at the waist. The fullness of the gathers is fitted by a waistband.



4. Mini Skirt A Mini skirt is a short skirt with approximately 10 to 17 inches length. Other names given to this skirt are bondage skirt, Pelmet skirt. A Micro Mini is an even shorter dress, typically about 10 inches or smaller.

5. Draped Skirt A draped skirt has fullness gathered or draped on one side. Getty Images Entertainment | Daniel Perez It is also called a Sarong draped skirt. Sarong is a square piece of fabric which can be wrapped around the body to make a skirt. A Sarong drape skirt is a sarong wrapped around the body and worn like a skirt.



6. Layered skirt In this type of skirt layers of ruffled fabric are arranged one on top of the other to form a skirt.

7. Circle skirt this is a very full skirt which is somewhat fitted at the waist. The fabric piece of the skirt will resemble a circle with a hole which is why the name.



- 8 Gored skirt This is a panelled skirt with sections of fabric giving fullness to an A line silhouette.



NECKLINE

The **neckline** is the top edge of a **garment** that surrounds the **neck**, especially from the front view. ... For each **garment** worn above the waist, the **neckline** is primarily a style line and may be a boundary for further shaping of the upper edge of a **garment** with, for example, a collar, cowl, darts, or pleats.

	<p>—sweetheart</p> <p>Mostly used in dresses without straps, it's formed by two curves recalling a heart shape.</p>		<p>—scoop</p> <p>U-formed neckline that can be more or less plunging.</p>
	<p>—straight across</p> <p>Typical in the strapless dresses, it's a straight neckline above the breast.</p>		<p>—V-neck</p> <p>A common neckline, it forms a triangle and drops to the breast; can be plunging or low.</p>
	<p>—off-shoulder</p> <p>The straps drop laterally on the arms in a more or less soft way.</p>		<p>—bateau</p> <p>A wide neckline that runs horizontally, front and back, almost to the shoulder points, across the collarbone.</p>
	<p>—jewel</p> <p>A plain rounded neckline just above the collarbone. The name is referred to the ability this neckline has to allow the view of necklaces or pendants.</p>		<p>—square</p> <p>Neckline with linear side edges forming two 90° rounded corners. If the corners are perfectly rights it's called "court".</p>
	<p>—halter</p> <p>A neckline formed by the dress straps that get linked behind the neck.</p>		<p>—high neck</p> <p>A neckline that covers partially the neck and totally the breast.</p>
	<p>—sabrina</p> <p>Similar to the bateau, it goes to one shoulder to the other with a straight line that passes above the clavicles, leaving part of the shoulders bare.</p>		<p>—spaghetti strap</p> <p>A neckline that leaves the shoulders bare and has two very thin straps reminding the "spaghetti".</p>
	<p>—halter strap</p> <p>It features a V-neck or sweetheart front neckline with straps which wrap around and connect at the nape of the neck.</p>		<p>—asymmetric</p> <p>Also known as "cleavage diana" or "shoulder", presents the bodice with a single shoulder strap and a diagonal cut.</p>
	<p>—queen Anne</p> <p>It has a collar getting up in the back of the neck and a V-neckline of varying depth. The shoulders are covered.</p>		<p>—illusion</p> <p>It uses two different fabrics to create an optical illusion. The covering bodice ends with a cut right or heart shaped above the breast, which is joined by a transparent fabric or lace to cover the sternum to the neck.</p>
	<p>—grecian</p> <p>The "greek" neckline is characterized by a piece of fabric which, starting from the center of the breast, opens to surround the neck.</p>		<p>—cowl</p> <p>This neckline has the neck draped that falls softly on the chest.</p>

Types Of Necklines for Dresses and Tops

What different types of necklines for dresses and tops are available in women's neckline styles? When you look at a dress, wouldn't it be nice if you knew what different types of necklines on collars, halters, and straps are available so that you can choose the types of necklines for dresses or shirts that you like based on the neckline that you feel comfortable with and suits your look. The correct types of necklines for dresses or shirts for you can make a big difference between a dress that makes you look good and one that makes you look average. I have put together 18 classic necklines that are usually available on modern dresses today to help you make sense of the different styles.

Types of Necklines

Types of Necklines for Dresses

Asymmetric Neckline

Some very different types of necklines are [asymmetric neckline](#) is when there is just one strap running over a single the shoulder. One shoulder is totally bare with the inner side of the strap running in a straight line from the shoulder to the underside of the underarm. This is quite a stylish type of neckline for dresses and I think would suit you if you have an athletic build. Click on the link above for **our version** or check out [Similar Necklines](#) on **Amazon** here.



TUBE DRESS WITH ASYMMETRIC NECKLINE

Bateau, Boat Neck Neckline

Also known as a boat neck, these different types of necklines are named that due to the boat hull shape of the neckline. Not your modern type of boat, more like Noah's ark as it bends delicately south of the collar bone towards the shoulders. I think this style of type of necklines for dresses is best for you if you are not too big up top in the breast department. However, I would not recommend these types of necklines for dresses for the well endowed. I found this gorgeous chiffon dress that can be used for just about any occasion and is not too expensive considering the versatility and class of the dress, easy you will really stand out in this dress and you can order it from the comfort of your home. [Click Here](#) for **our Prices** or [check out Amazon](#).



BATEAU NECKLINE

Collared Neckline

A collared neckline has a collar, much like a shirt and usually goes well with a dress which buttons up the front and has sleeves down to the elbow and the cuff folded back in a casual

style. I think different types of necklines such as these are very good for dresses or for shirts and can be worn by just about anyone, this dress is so great for a casual days outing, looks good, so cool and comfortable, quite cheap and easy to order while sitting on your couch, [Click Here](#) for **our prices** or see something [similar on Amazon](#).



COLLARED NECKLINE

Crossover Halter Style Neckline

A crossover neckline is where the straps come from the sides of the breasts and cross over each other at the front of the neck and sometimes joins at the back in a halter style. This is a great, not seen everyday style and conjures up visions of a Grecian neckline. Which is kind of similar. I think this is probably best worn by small to medium breasted ladies with well-formed arms. The cross over style would tend to bring the girls together and lift. If you have big breasts these types of necklines for dresses might feel a bit restrictive and flatten what you have. I try to find the most stylish types of necklines for dresses that attract attention and

can't be bought in retail stores and this dress is quite cheap with 25% off for a limited time. [Click Here](#) to **get a price** or [see this style on Amazon](#).



CROSSOVER NECKLINE BODYCON DRESS

Halter

A halter neck is where the dress or top comes inwards from the bust line leaving the shoulders bare while encircling the neck. Halter necklines usually have a low cut or no back on the dress. These different types of necklines are a style which is great for taller women as well as those with broader shoulders and is ideal for you if you have an athletic body. However, I would not recommend this style neckline if you have very narrow shoulders. Nevertheless, this is such a beautiful dress and is very cheap with a 5-star review.



HALTER NECK SHEATH LACE DRESS

Halter Strap

A halter strap neckline is one of the different types of necklines that does not look anything like the halter neck in clothing or dress neckline styles which encircles the neck. The halter

strap is basically a strap that goes around the back of the neck holding up the front of the dress. See the above for recommendations for your upper body type. A beautiful dress for clubbing or parties, you can't go wrong. I found this dress for you very cheap and it will definitely mesmerize your partner or boyfriend, with a bit of flirting. too hard to find something similar in a regular store. Why not order so easily online now.



HALTER STRAP MINI GLITTER DRESS

High Neck

A high neck is just that, a high neckline where the dress comes up to and surrounds the neck about halfway up the neck with the dress or top having sleeves or most often no sleeves, just like any sleeveless top. Just the sort of little black dress you need with a difference, its sexy and a great price. So easy to order from your home.



HIGH NECK GLITTER MESH DRESS

Illusion Neckline

An illusion neckline sometimes called an illusion yoke is when a translucent material extends from the bust line to the neck, encircling the lower part of the neck. I think that due to the transparent nature of the fabric on an illusion neckline you should probably wear no bra or one in which the straps are not visible. If you have extra-large breasts, this dress may not be suitable for you and perhaps should choose from dresses with different types of necklines. The dress pictured comes in other colors. Great for Bridesmaids or a prom. You will feel like a princess and stand out from the crowd. It's not easy to find a dress like this in a brick and mortar store so why waste your time when its right in front of you.



ILLUSION NECKLINE DRESS

PLACKETS

Plackets are openings in woman's **garment** such as a skirt or blouse, either where it fastens or in a pocket. These are typically found in women's **garments** to make it look exact. It helps in providing an excellent fitting to the **garment** and also helps in easing the wearing and taking-off of a fitted **garment**.

Types of Plackets in Clothing

Plackets are openings in woman's **garment** such as a skirt or blouse, either where it fastens or in a pocket. Plackets are particularly seen in women's garments which have a good fit. They can also be found at the cuff of a sleeve in a garment. Plackets facilitate easy usage of clothing and are sometimes used as a component for enhancing the design. In modern usage, the term placket often refers to the double layers of fabric that hold the **buttons** and buttonholes in a shirt. Facings or bands are attached in a modern placket to incorporate buttons, snaps or **zippers**. In designer garments, a placket is a double layer of fabric that contains buttons and buttonholes in a skirt.

Plackets are made by interfacing more layers (generally more than one) of a fabric to impart strength and support to the garment as it is subjected to stress when worn . To protect the wearer from fasteners coming in contact with their skin and to hide underlying clothing, the two sides of the plackets are overlapped. Figure-1 shows a diagram of a shirt placket. Fasteners like zippers, buttons, buttonholes, hooks are used in keeping the plackets closed.

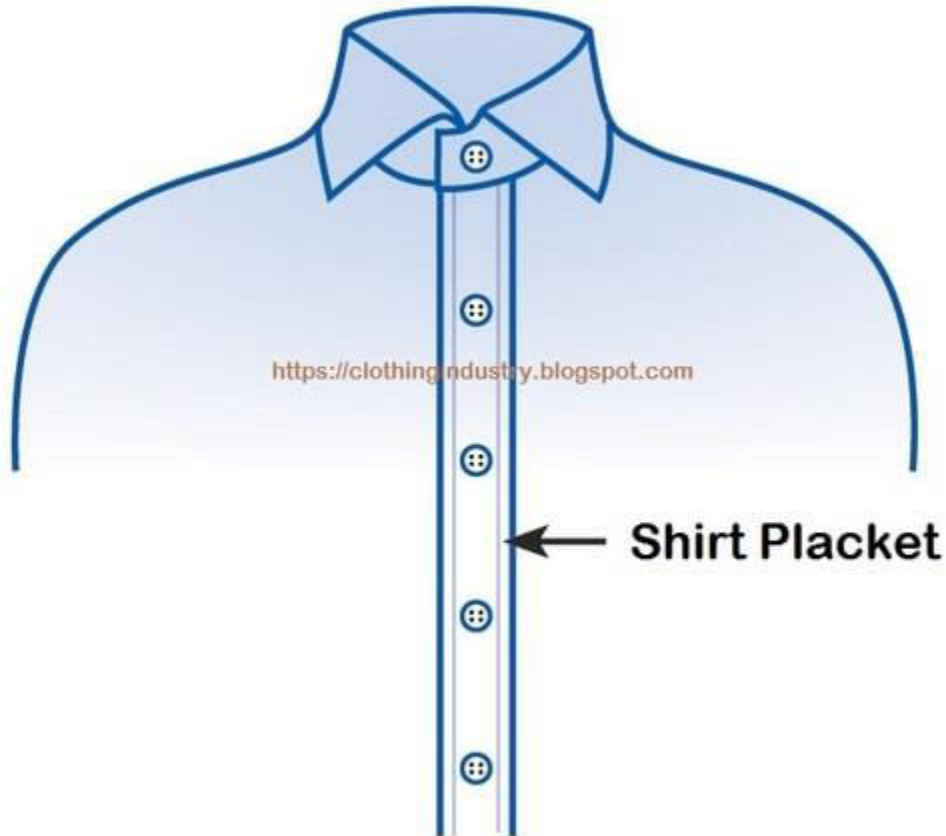


Figure-1: Diagram of a shirt placket

Different Types of Plackets in Garments:

1. Continuous lap sleeve placket:

A continuous lap sleeve or bound placket is a common finish that facilitates dressing ease in blouses and shirts. The opening is similar to the legs of a dart, which looks like a long thin triangle and the dimensions of the placket are normally mentioned on the sleeve pattern.

Figure-2 shows the view of continuous lap sleeve plackets.



Figure-2: Continuous lap sleeve plackets

Band Preparation:

During **cutting operation**, a piece of placket binding had to be cut from the same base fabric used for the main garment panel. Based on the customer requirement, the placket can be on the straight grain or on the bias. In case of a decorative effect, the plaids and stripes are cut on the bias. The placket band should be twice as long as the placket opening marking, with an addition of 1" and 1¼" wide. Under one long edge of the band of ¼" the pressing operation is carried out. Figure-3 shows a sample view of a continuous bound placket.

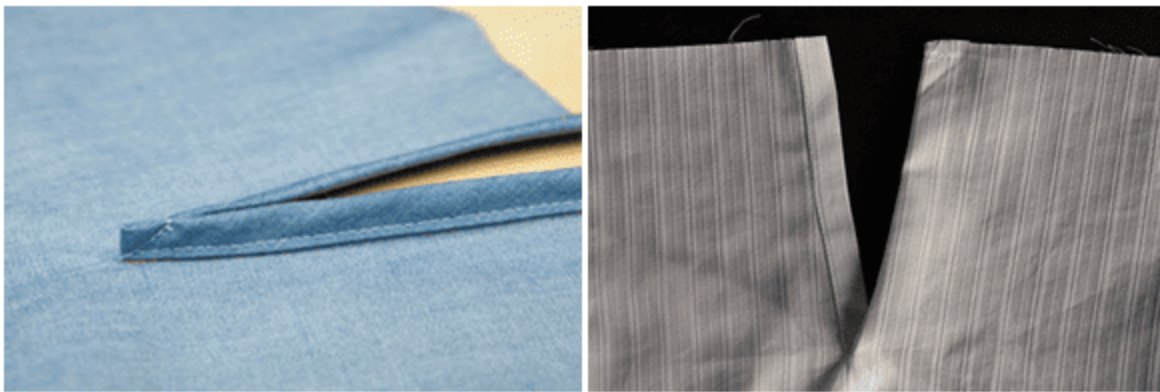
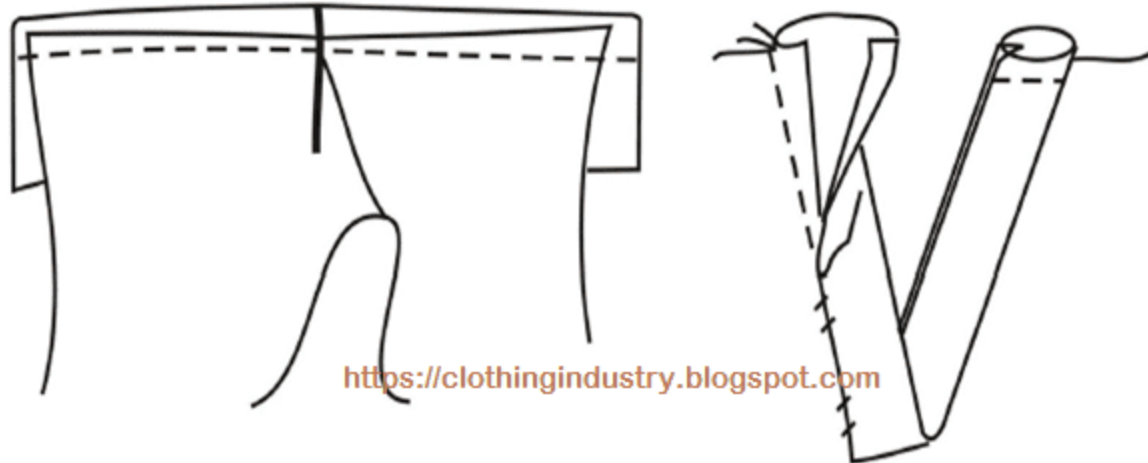


Figure-3: Continuous bound placket

Placket Opening:

In the garment, the placket marking is made by using a tracing paper or soluble marker that is easily removable. During the binding operation, the upper opening of the placket and the pivot point are indicated by dots. In order to make an opening, stitching has to be done along the triangle legs and while approaching the point the stitches per inch could be reduced to 15. After reaching the point, the presser foot should be raised for turning the stitch while the needle remains in the fabric. Then, with the 1" stitch length, stitching has to be carried out from the point to the other side.

Slashing operation should be carried out without locking of threads up to the point and between the stitching lines. The stitching should coincide with the band $\frac{1}{4}$ " **seam** allowance, but tapering to near nothing in the center.

Without creating a tuck at the placket point, the band is assembled to the sleeve opening using an even $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam allowance. The seam is to be pressed flat during stitching. To get a

proper finishing to the placket, the seam should be flat pressed during stitching and the placket band should be folded beside the sleeve to cover the stitching line.

2. Two-piece placket:

Figure-4 shows the reference diagram of a two-piece placket. This kind of placket is mostly used as an opening in the left side of skirts or in petticoats and sometimes in the back side of dresses. A binding and the overlap with a facing is given as a finishing in the under lap side of this placket. For the overlap a fabric of width 1½" is used. Another fabric having a wider width of 2½" is used for the under lap. Both of these separate fabrics should be 1" longer than the placket opening. In the front part of a fabric (overlap side) narrow strip has to be stitched and the wider strip has to be stitched on the back side of the fabric (under lap side).

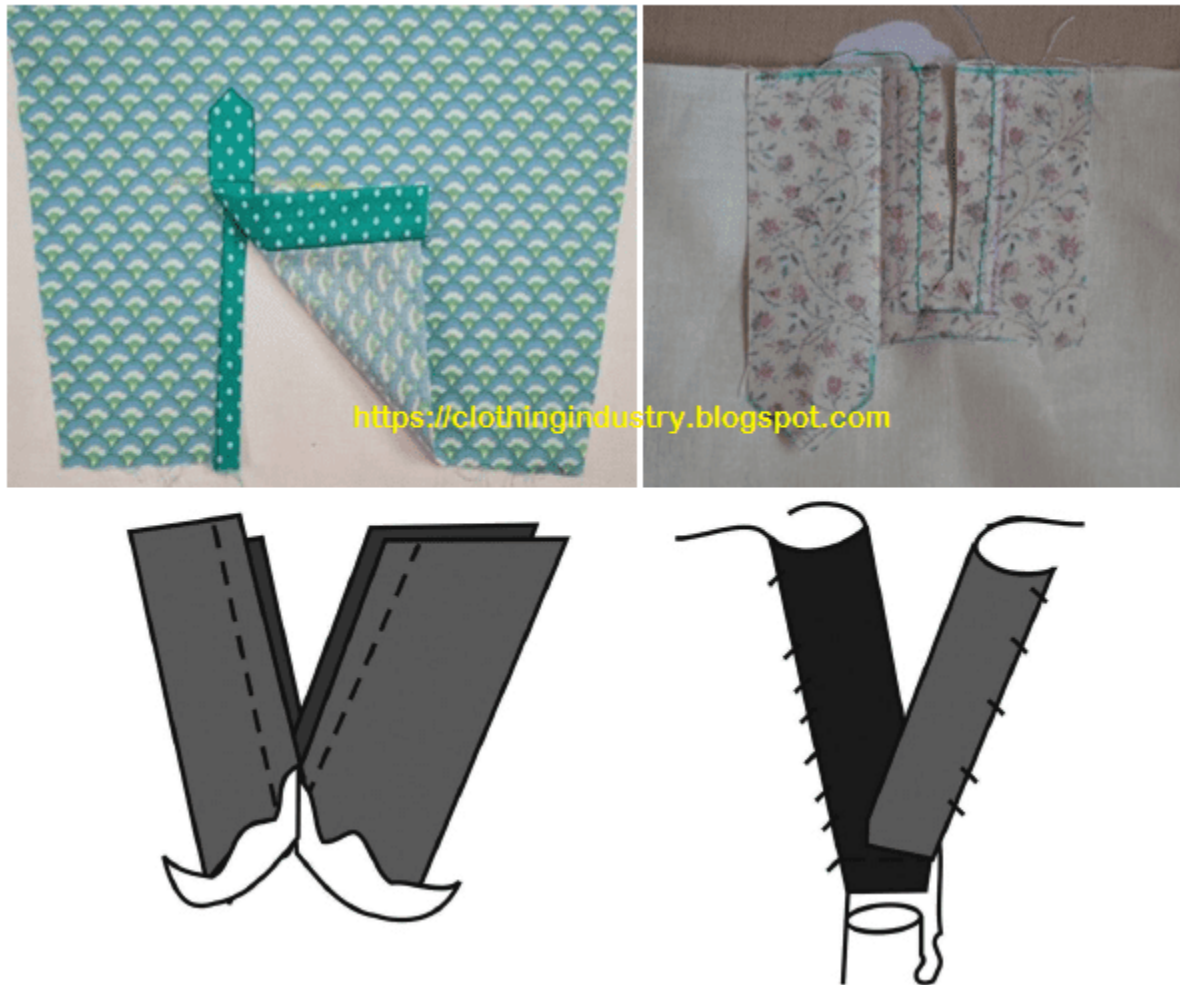


Figure-4: Two-piece placket

In order to get the **stitching** line of the placket and the stitching line of the seam of the garment in line with each other, the seam for the placket to be secured should be equal to the seam allowance used for fixing. An additional length of the fabric strip should be spread out underneath the placket opening. For under lap finishing, a crease mark has to be created with the strip over them and then the free edges which are present at the back side of the panel should be turned under $\frac{1}{4}$ " and hemming of fold to the stitching line should be done to form the bound side of the placket, which is around $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide.

Similarly for finishing an overlap, a $\frac{1}{4}$ " or wider fold should be prepared to another side of its free edges so that the width of the binding in the under lap is equal to the distance from the stitching line to the fold line. The strip should be turned over to the back side of the garment and hemming of fold to be done. Then, a line of stitches is worked at the base of the placket holding the under lap and overlap together. This must be done by hand from the wrong side of the fabric so that no stitches are visible on the right side.

3. Miter placket:

A miter placket or tailored placket provides an attractive look to the garment and also to enhance the strength (Figure-5). A miter placket is very often used in the sleeve opening area of men's shirts, children's garments, and in jibbas where a neck opening is needed. It may be utilized for decorative purposes in children's and ladies dresses, where the color of the placket may be contrasting in order to enhance the aesthetic value of the garment.

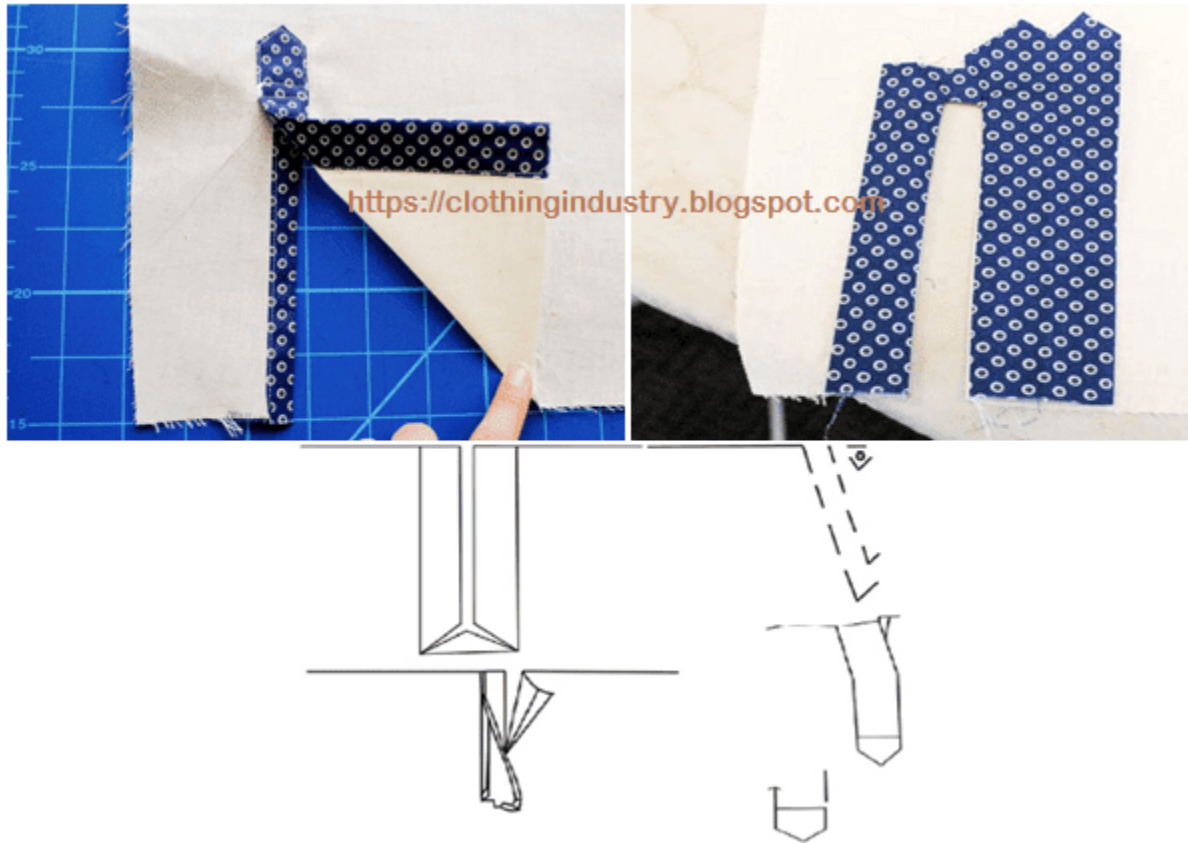


Figure-5: Miter placket

Construction of Miter Placket:

Prepare a strip whose width is $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to match the exact length of the slit (5") for making the under lap. Having a right side facing, one end of the fabric strip is kept exactly in line with the end of the slit. Now seam joining for about $\frac{1}{4}$ " is stitched and $\frac{1}{4}$ " of the fabric strip is folded to the underside of the free edge and is hemmed along the stitching line. Therefore, the under lap stitch exists on the back side of the garment.

In case of overlap, the 1" wide plackets are usually shaped at the tip during finishing to give an attractive look. Similar to the under lap, for overlap a strip of $2\frac{1}{4}$ " wide, which is $1\frac{1}{4}$ " longer than the slit, is cut and then the seam lines are marked using a dotted line $\frac{1}{4}$ " inside the outer edge. The right side of the fabric strip is placed facing the back side of the garment. The small side of the fabric strip should be tacked at the free side of the placket opening on the seam line. After machine stitching the strip, the overlap fabric strip should be brought over the right side of the garment and beneath the seam allowance. In this position, top stitching of the fabric strip to the garment should be done and stitching downward until the

sleeve opening also has to be carried out. Stitch twice across the overlap to hold the under lap firmly in position.

4. Zipper placket:

Zippers are available in different sizes and are usually assembled to the garment panel using tape. Selection of the zipper depends on the size and the color of the placket required. Zipper plackets used in skirts, frocks, shirts, handbags, decorative purses and other garments are shown in Figure-6.



Figure-6: Zipper plackets

Construction of Zipper Placket:

An opening should be made in the garment and the zipper is chosen according to the opening size. A short slit of width $\frac{1}{4}$ " should be cut at the end of the opening, diagonally on both sides and then the formed edges are flipped to the back side and a tack should be done. A stitching as well as hemming of a square piece of tape is done at the end of the placket opening. The zipper is placed over this and attached to the fabric edge. Another square piece of tape with neatly finished edges is positioned such that it is covering the zipper edge and finished with hemming.

5. Faced placket open:

A simple faced placket open is illustrated in Figure-7. It is typically a simple neck finish used on infants' and children's clothes and night dresses. To make this, slashing of opening down from the neck at the center front or center back should be done and fitted facing is applied to the opening. Place facing piece right side facing the garment, do a row of stitch catching the garment more. Turn the facing to the wrong side and top stitch. Finish the facing by turning the edge and hemming.

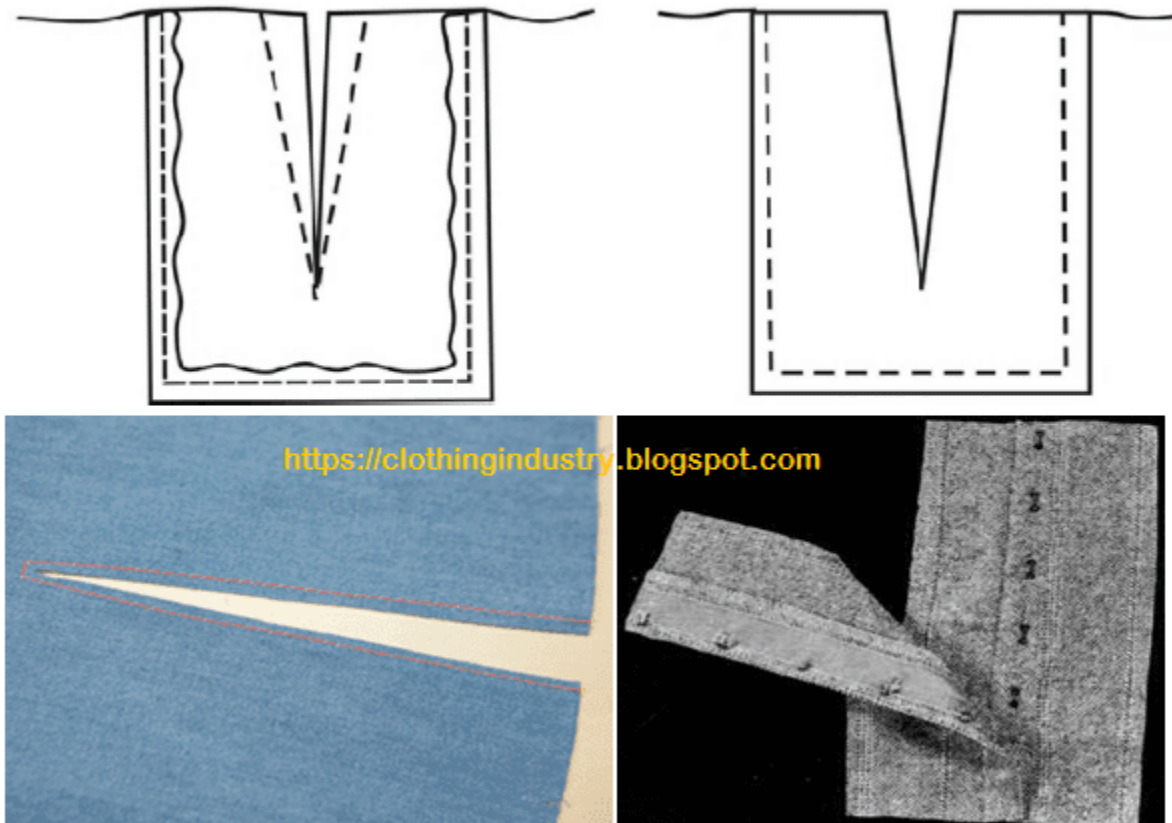


Figure-7: Faced placket open