Understand the Tailoring process

Prerequisites and Techniques for Body Measurements

Clothing comes in various sizes which if comfortable can be easily worn, but it is the fit of the garment that makes the garment more appealing to the eye. For a properly fitted garment, it is the initial body measurement that plays a vital role. Thus, it is crucial for someone be it a student, a dressmaker, designer to have a thorough knowledge of the correct procedure for taking body measurements.

The measuring of a human figure starts with the knowledge of anthropometric measurement. The term anthropometric is derived from a Greek word Anthropos meaning human figure and metric meaning measurement. Thus, it is the systematic collection of measurement of the human body and garment construction need that measurement of an individual or a dress form's different parts to construct a garment of proper fit.

Following are some points describing the importance of a proper measurement:

1. It is very important for taking measuring and thus creating a standard scale.
2. Anthropometric data are used in the Readymade Garment Industry.
3. Detailed measurements are very useful for standard drafting and making paper patterns.
4. Measurements are also important for proper fit as no two people's figures are alike.
5. The final look, silhouette, and fit of the garment principally depend upon the measurement taken.
6. Measurement is needed for calculating the exact quantity of fabric required, to avoid fabric wastage. Before taking measurement there are certain guidelines that should be followed to avoid any abnormality, mistake, or miscalculation related to fitting in the measurement. The guidelines are as follows:

Before measurement, one should find out the client's requirement regarding the fit, style, shape, pocket, collars, etc before taking the measurement. An initial talk with the client and showing patterns and fashion pictures and stitched garments can help out a lot.

1. It is very important to observe the figure of the client carefully to look upon and record any kind of abnormality or deviation from the normal figure and it should be calculated while taking measurement and pattern making.
2. While taking the measurement the client should be advised to stand erect in the natural pose and if possible, in front of the mirror.
3. Measurements should be taken with a proper tape without keeping it too tight or too loose against the body.
4. Measurement should be taken in proper order and in a certain sequence and should be recorded simultaneously.
5. All girth measurements should be taken with the right ease as an allowance for movements or change in figure.
6. Repeat of the measurement for conformation.
7. Before starting with the measurement location of the structural lines of the garment should be taken care of. It can be done by tying a cord at the waistline, scye line, and neck.

8. Measurement should be taken over well-fitted undergarments or over outer garments only if it is fairly fitted.
9. Care should be taken at the start and finish of the measurement to avoid extra measurement.
10. While taking length measurement tape should be kept absolutely flat, smooth and straight i.e. parallel to the spine or centre front.
11. While taking width measurements to be sure that tape does not sag and tape should be parallel to the floor.
12. Arc measurement should be taken from centre line to side seam.

One should avoid taking too many measurements or relying on elaborate methods of measuring which can create more mistakes.

Taking body measurement:

Bodice measurement: the various bodice measurement are as follows

1. Bust: Measurement has to be taken about the fullest part of the chest/bust by raising the measuring tape to a level slightly below the shoulder blades at the back.
2. Waist: Measurement has to be taken tightly around the waist with the tape straight.
3. Neck: Measurement has to be taken around the neck, by keeping the tape slightly above the collar front and along the base of the neck at the back
4. Shoulder: Measurement has to be taken from the neck joint to the arm joint along the middle of the shoulder (A to B in Figure).
5. Front waist length: Measurement has to be taken down from the high point shoulder (HPS) to waist line through the fullest part of the bust (A to C Figure).
6. Shoulder to bust: Measurement has to be taken down from the HPS to the tip of the bust (A to D in figure).
7. Separation of bust point: Measurement has to be taken between the two bust/chest points (D to E Figure).
8. Across back measurement: Measurement has to be taken across the back between armholes about 3" below the base of the neck (P to Q in Figure).
9. Back unit length: Size has to be measured from the base of the neck at the centre back position to the waistline (R to S in the Figure).

10. Armscye depth: Measurement has to be taken from the base of the neck at the centre of the back to a point directly below it and in level with the bottom of the arm where it joins the body (R to T in Figure).

Sleeve measurements

1. Upper arm circumference: Measurement has to be taken around the fullest part of the arm.
2. Lower arm: For the lower arm, measurement has to be taken around the arm at the desired level corresponding to the lower edge of the sleeve.
3. Elbow circumference: Measurement has to be taken around the arm at the elbow.
4. Wrist: Measurement has to be taken around the wrist.
5. Sleeve length: For short sleeves, the length has to be measured from point B to F. For elbow length sleeve, measurement has to be taken from the top of the arm to the elbow point (B to G in figure). For full length, the elbow has to bend slightly and measurement has to be taken down from the top of the arm to the back of the wrist passing the tape over the elbow point (B to H in the figure).

What is Fabric Cutting?

The first stage in the manufacturing of garments is the cutting and for that pattern, making is the base. Cutting is separating of the garment into its components and in a general form, it is the production process of separating (sectioning, curving, severing) a spread into garment parts that are the precise size and shape of the pattern pieces on a marker. The cutting process may also involve transferring marks and notches from the garment parts to assist operators in sewing, chopping or sectioning a spread into blocks of pieces goods many precede precision cutting of individual patter shapes.This is done to allow for accurate matching of fabric design or easier manufacturing of a cutting knife.

Once the marker is made, pattern pieces must be cut out of the specified fabric, a process called “cutting.” Currently, several cutting techniques exist, ranging from low- to high-tech. Although scissors are used very rarely-only when working with very small batches or sensitive fabrics-cutting continues to be done by hand, particularly in many lower volume establishments. Here, cutters guide electric cutting machines around the perimeter of pattern pieces, cutting through the fabric stack. An electric drill may be used to make pattern notches. The accuracy

and efficiency of this system are considerably less than in computerized cutting systems.

Computerized cutting systems are achieving more widespread use as technology costs decrease and labor costs rise. These computer-driven automated cutters utilize vacuum technology to hold stacks of fabric in place while cutting. Cutting blades are sharpened automatically based on the type of fabric being cut. Gerber Garment Technology manufactures one of the most commonly used cutting systems. This technology has the advantage of being
highly accurate and fast, but does cost considerably more than other cutting techniques.

Best Practices

The precision of cut: To ensure the cutting of fabric accurately according to the line drown of the marker plan.

Clean edge: By avoiding the framing out of yarn from the fabric edge. Cutting edge must be smooth clean. The knife must be sharp for a smooth or clean edge.

Consistency in cutting: All the sizing safe of the cutting parts should be same of a knife should be operated of the right angle of the fabric layer.

Factors involved in Cutting Fabrics

Factors affect the cutting process for fabrics are as follows:-

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  - Nature of fabric (grainline shade, twill etc.)
  - The thickness of fabric.
  - Design characteristics of a finished garment.
  - Machines and tables used.

Production process in the cutting room

Irrespective of size; all cutting rooms use the same basic system to produce cutwork, with the raw material going through the same operations in the same sequence.Cutting production starts with the receipt of inspected raw materials, production orders and graded patterns and finishes when bundles of cutwork are issued for sewing.

Difference between Tailoring and Industrial Garments Manufacturing Industries:

The dress can be made by following the tailoring process or by the industrial **garments manufacturing process**. Though the output of tailoring and industrial garments manufacturing are the same, there is a huge difference between them. Those differences have clearly mentioned in this article.

Tailoring & Industrial Garments Making

What is Tailoring?

In tailoring, a small shop is required with few machines and 1-3 operators. Here, a single dress is made by following the selected person's own body shape which needs a few hours for making. In the case of tailoring, dress fitting is perfect and not required enough capital.

Industrial Garments Manufacturing:

In industrial garments manufacturing, a higher number of laborers and different types of machines are required for making dresses. Here, thousands of dresses are made by following an ideal body measurement wherahe maximum of 15minutes is required to make a dress. In the case of industrial garments manufacturing, dress fitting is not perfect for all time and required a higher amount of capital.

Difference between Tailoring and Industrial Garments Manufacturing:

SL No.	Tailoring	Industrial Garments Manufacturing
01	In the case of tailoring, a small shop with few machines and 1-3 persons is required to run a tailoring process.	Here, different types of machines and a higher number of laborers are required to run the industrial engineering manufacturing process.
02	1-2 persons are required here.	A higher number of laborers and machines are required here.
03	A few hours needed to make a dress.	Maximum 15minutes is required to make a dress.
04	Here, a single dress is made by following a selected person's own body shape.	Here, thousands of dresses are made by following ideal body measurements.
05	Here, grading is not required.	Grading is required here.
06	Here, one dress is made for one person, so the cost of the dress is high here.	Here, thousands of dresses are made by following an ideal body measurement, so, the cost of the dress is lower here than tailoring.
07	The fitting of the dress is perfect here.	Dress fitting is not perfect here for all time.
08	Here, fabric wastage is high.	Here, the fabric is cut by the following pattern, so the chance of producing wastage is lower here than tailoring.
09	The risk of garment making is lower here due to making a single dress.	The risk of garment making is higher here due to making thousands of dresses at a time.
	The capital of the tailoring shop is not	A higher number of capital is