
ANALYSIS OF THE RULES OF PROCESSING THE FIBER OF SHOULDER DRESSES USING MANNEQUIN, MODELING, GRAMMAR PIECES AND PIECE METHOD

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Abstract

The rules of obtaining shoulder-length clothes by the method of mock-up, layout, gauge pieces and piece method and their practical application.

Keywords: Maket, Muller, pret-a-porte, simosin, graphic construction, draped, poncho, penula

Introduction

For fiber binding, rectangular pieces of gauze are cut, the dimensions of which are suitable for the mannequin, taking into account the fiber dividing lines and allowances for freedom. Fiber can be divided into pieces (front pieces and back pieces) according to the side seams, front and back pieces. The fiber can also be solid, that is, one stitch - front or back. It is typical for the fiber to split along the side seams that are dropped from the sleeve.

The length of the gusset intended for the front part is the length of the mannequin to the front waist + 8 cm, width: from the middle of the front part to the side line of the mannequin's chest line (or to another cutting line of the fiber) equal to + 1 – 3 cm of freedom, 2 cm of seam allowance and 2 – 2.5 cm for the middle part of the front piece. For the back piece, the gauze piece is cut in the same way as above. The width of the gusset intended for single-seam (front or back) bra fastening is from the middle of the back piece to the middle of the front piece along the chest line. + 2-5 cm extra for freedom, 2 cm seam allowance and 2 cm equal to the amount of the middle of the front or back piece. In a single-seam weft, the direction of the warp threads may be at an angle to the vertical direction of one of the fiber sections.

Gauze pieces are cut strictly on the body and the threads of the rope. In order to ensure the strict direction of the warp and woof threads in the pieces of gauze to be sewn, they are welded with colored thread.

In the gauze piece intended for the front part, stitches are made in the direction of the body thread: in the middle of the front part - at a distance of 2-2.5 cm from the tooth; 10 cm away from this seam, from the point of the nipples, stitches are made along the waist line and chest line in the direction of the rope threads. On the back part, in the middle in the direction of the thread of the tanda - at a distance of 2 cm from the gas blade and from the most protruding point of the shovels, lines are drawn. Lines in the direction of the warp threads are drawn similarly to the lines of the front piece. The step is done on the right side, just like measuring a women's shirt (in women's clothing, the seam is from right to left). In the layout, the warp threads are placed vertically, and the warp threads are placed horizontally. Gauze is placed on the mannequin in such a way that the thread passed in the middle of the front part overlaps with the middle of the mannequin, the thread passed along the breast line is with the breast line of the mannequin. and the studs are pinned first in the middle of the back, then along the chest line.

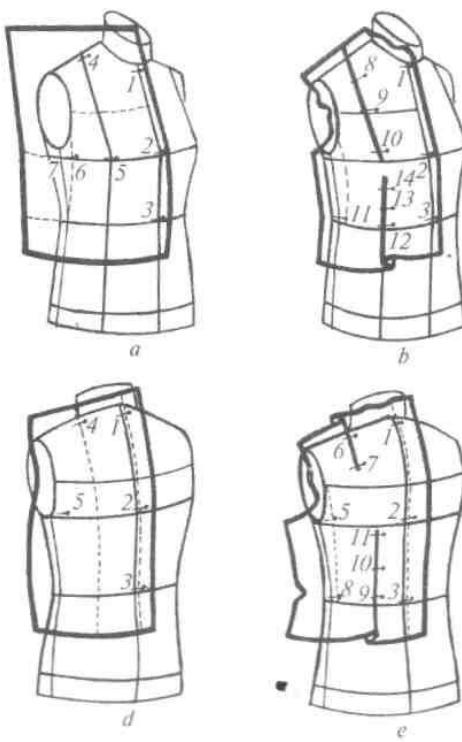


Figure 18. a, b — anterior lobe compression; b, g is a back piece.

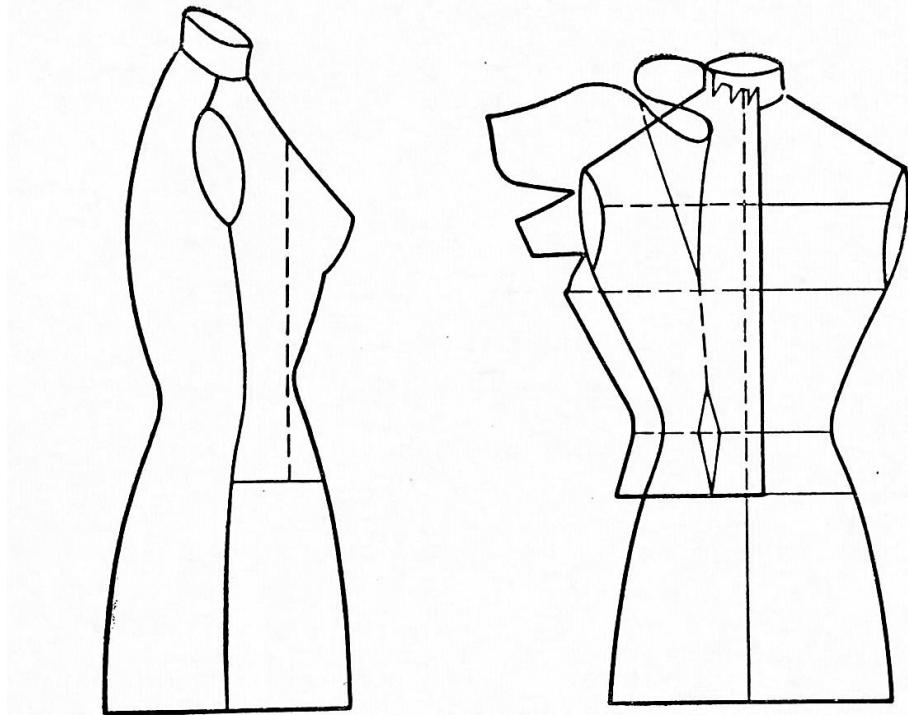


Figure 19. Drawing of the formation of a vitchka in the front part.

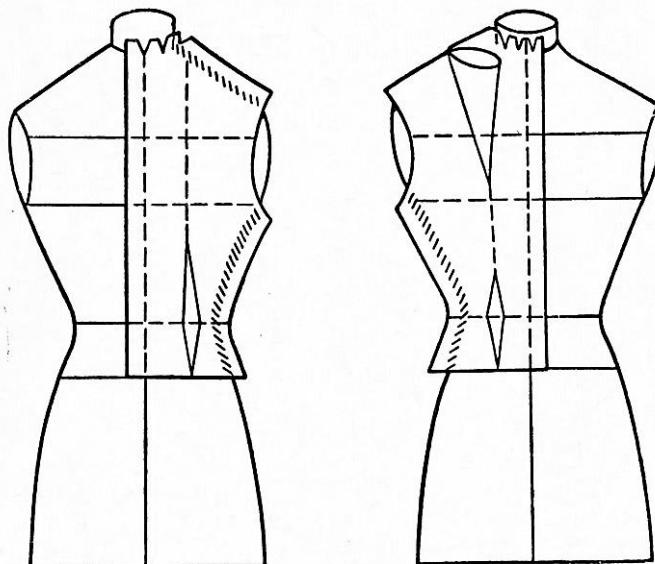


Figure 20. The drawing of the formation of the vitchka in the back piece



Figure 21. The beginning of the formation of the front part on the mannequin.



Figure 22. Forming the front part of the chest and waist.



Figure 23. The process of making a back piece



Figure 24. Removal of the shoulder blade

Construction preparation. Fiber fixation is obtained from the mannequin. Threads are inserted from the line of the side and shoulder seams of the front and back pieces. Control marks are placed on the side seam lines. Threads are also passed over the coils. The butts are taken from fiber binding. The front and back parts are aligned on the table,

the contours of the side and shoulder seams, hems, collar and sleeve seams are determined. All constructive lines are determined by law.



Figure 25. Modeling of the front sprocket

Then the lower part of the sleeve seam is pinned to the top of the side seam. The length of the sleeve and the third line are determined. The piece is taken from the mannequin and the lower part of the sleeve is joined with the bra. Control marks are placed on the sleeve and hem. The kiyama is untied along the hem, bottom seams and sleeve ends. It is leveled on the table and the lower seams of the sleeve contour, the hem and the tip are determined.

1.5 cm at the hem of the sleeve and at the longitudinal cuts, leaving 4 cm at the fold of the sleeve end, the excess of the gusset is cut off. Then the seams of the sleeves are joined together and blued, the waist is blued, and the figure or mannequin is checked.

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