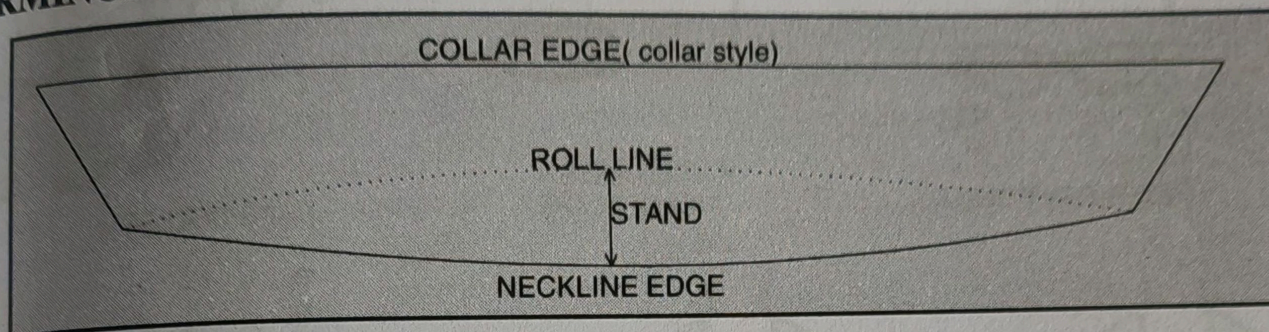


II. COLLARS

A collar is a separate piece of fabric that is attached to the neckline of a garment. It is an accessory to the garment and can be flattering to the wearer as well as serve a useful purpose. As a decorative feature, collars lend character to the garment and enhance the neckline. They may be stiff or soft and feminine and may be embellished with embroidery, with frill or lace edging.

A plain neckline can be completely transformed by the addition of a collar.

TERMINOLOGY OF COLLAR :



TERMINOLOGY OF COLLAR

- (i) **Neckline edge** : The side of the collar that is stitched to the neckline of the garment.
- (ii) **Collar edge** : The outer edge or design of the collar.
- (iii) **Collar stand** : The height at which the collar rolls over itself.
- (iv) **Roll line** : The fold over at the collar stand.

Collars are of three types:-

1. Flat Collars
2. Straight/Stand Collars
3. Roll Collars
4. Collars with revers or lapel

A flat collar is cut in the same shape as the neckline curve and so it lies flat against the dress.

Example : peterpan collar, cape collar, sailor collar etc.

A straight collar is cut along a straight line so it tends to stand up against the neck.

Example : Mandarin collar, convertible collar, shirt collar etc.

A roll collar is drafted using a slight curve, the line of which lies between the deep curve of a flat collar and the straight line of a straight collar. Example:- shawl collar. Hence the roll collar tends to roll and fold back onto the neckbase.

Some collars are attached to a lapel, the front part of a shirt or jacket that is folded back on the chest. Example : coat collar .

Some collars are temporarily attached with buttons, snaps, hook and loop fasteners. These are called detachable collars. They can be added to change the look of the garment.

Types of Collars :

Flat Peter Pan Collar : A peter pan collar is 4.0 to 6.0 cm or 2 inches wide and is commonly used on children's garments. This collar lie flat with the garment or with a slight raise on the shoulder line known as raised peterpan collar. It has rounded ends at front and back and the opening is invariable located at the back.

Cape Collar : Cape collar is wider than peterpan collar, approximately 5-6 inches wide. It is usually seen on frocks. This collar may or may not extend from the shoulders outwards.

Sailor's Collar : The sailor's collar is copied from the collars on a sailor's uniform. It is also called the middie or nautical collar. The collar is square in the back and tapers to a V in the front.

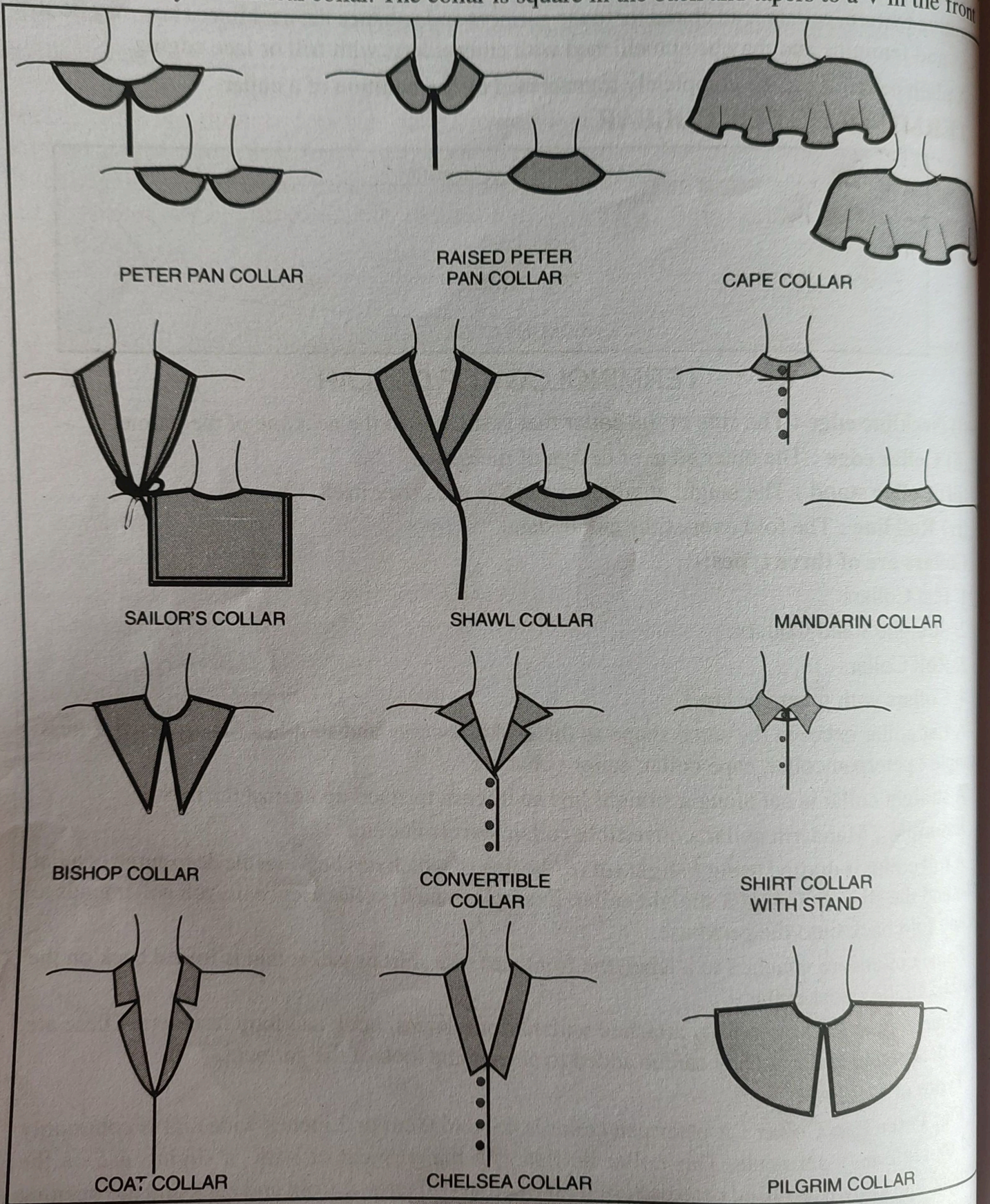


Fig. Types of Collars

Shawl Collar : A shawl collar is cut in one with the front bodice. It turns back on the creaseline but then continues on to the centre back neck, where it is seamed. It is covered by a facing which is cut to the same shape. A well designed shawl collar is most attractive and comparatively easy in construction.

Mandarin or Chinese Band Collar : This collar stands straight on the neckline and has no fall. It is a narrow piece of fabric that stands along the neck of the wearer. The band is stiffened using an interfacing, that is the stiffening fabric for it to stand upright.

Bishop Collar : It is a large collar in which the front edges extend downward and are cornered.

Convertible Collar : Collars that can be worn open or closed can also be referred to as convertible collars. When unfastened the collar springs open, lying flat across the chest.

Shirt Collar : It is used on gents shirts. It is mostly made with a stand so that a conventional tie can be kept in place.

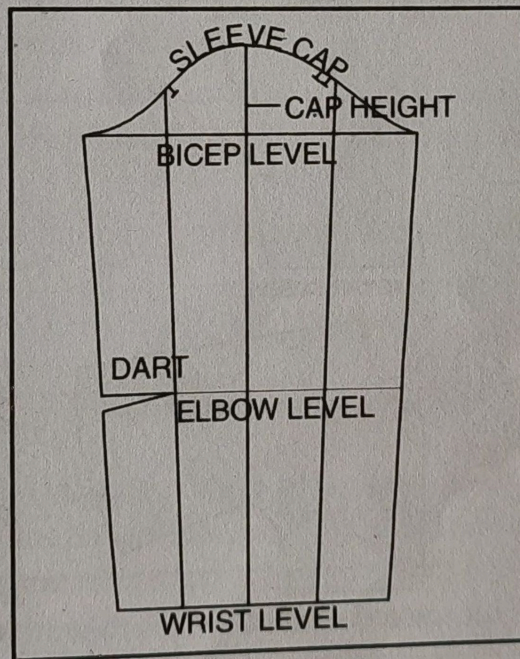
Chelsea Collar : It is a wide collar with square pointed ends attached to a front V neckline opening

Pilgrim Collar : Wide rounded collar extending to shoulders with pointed ends at center front.

III. SLEEVES

Sleeves are part of the garment that covers the arms. Sleeves can be made in varying lengths.

TERMINOLOGY OF SLEEVE



- (i) **Sleeve Cap :** It is the curved top of the sleeve from front to back above bicep line.
- (ii) **Bicep level :** Widest part of the seam dividing cap from lower edge.
- (iii) **Cap height :** Distance from bicep to the top sleeve cap at the grainline.
- (iv) **Grainline :** Straight grain of the sleeve, which is the centre of the sleeve from top of cap to wrist level.
- (v) **Elbow level :** The location of the dart is level with the elbow of the arm.
- (vi) **Notches :** One notch indicates front sleeve and two notches indicate back sleeve.

There are two types of sleeve :

1. Set in sleeves : These sleeves are stitched into the armhole after the front and back shoulder and underarm have been joined. Set-in-sleeves are eased to fit smoothly into the armhole. Example- cap, puff, petal, flared, bell etc.

2. Sleeve cut with bodice : These sleeve are extensions of the bodice. In this, the sleeve and bodice block are combined as one piece, the armhole and sleeve seam is eliminated. Example- magyar, raglan, dolmon, kimono etc.

Types of Sleeves :

Plain Sleeve : This sleeve is prepared without fullness, gathers and pleats. The length of the sleeve may be short or long.

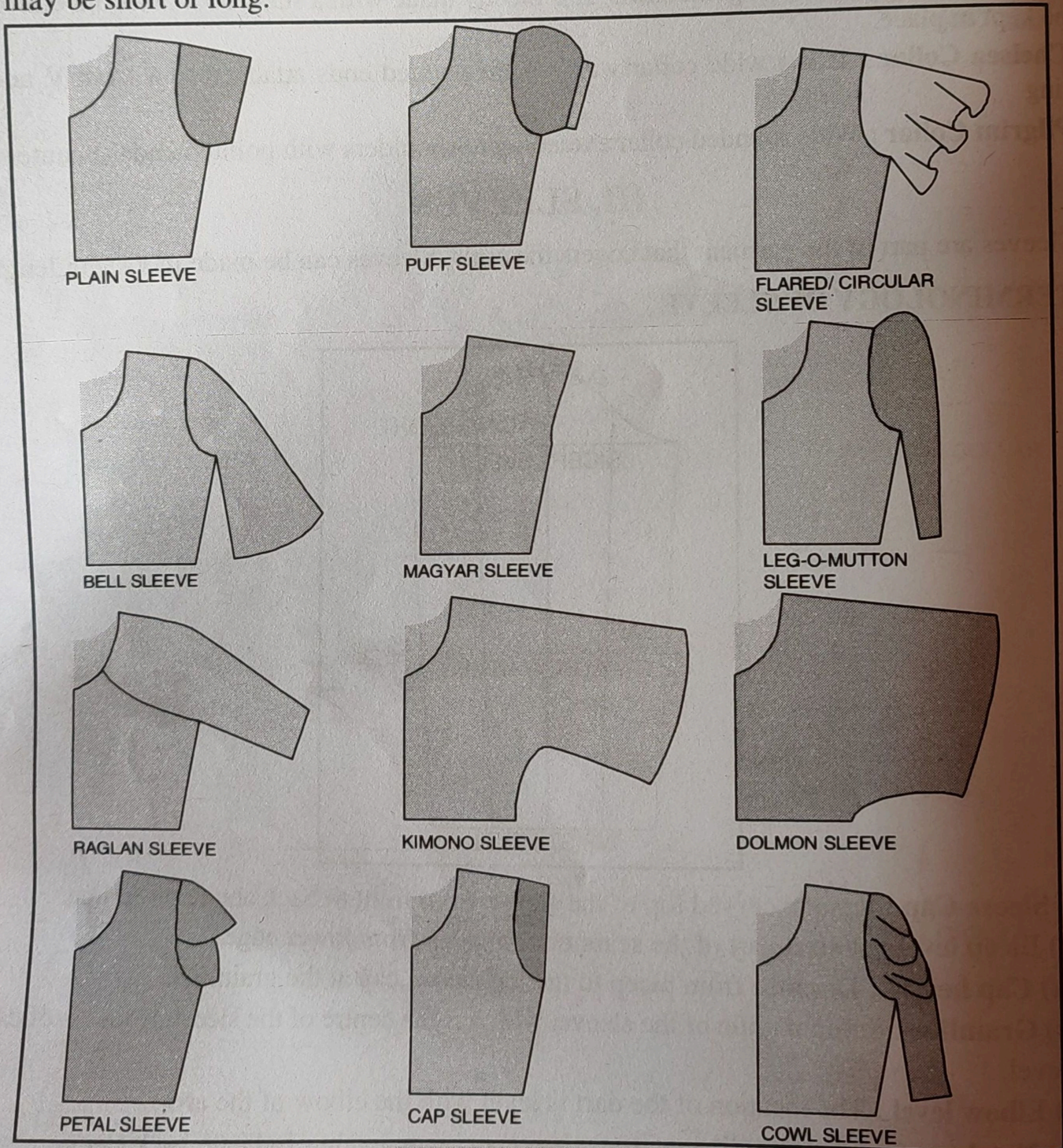


Fig. Types of sleeves

Puff Sleeve : These sleeves give a puffed look. There are three types of variations in a puff sleeve depending upon the location of the gathers. The gathers may be at the top, or at bottom or both at top and bottom.

Flared : This sleeve has a large flared hemline and a smooth cap. It is usually cut on bias to give it an excellent drape.

Leg-O-Mutton Sleeve : This sleeve evolved in 1866's when the long tight sleeve was raised and puffed on the shoulder but left fitted from forearm to wrist.

Petal Sleeve : A short cross over sleeve that does not have an underarm seam. This can be either plain or gathered at the top. The petal sleeve is so called because the two ends of the sleeve after extension, overlap each other making the shape of a petal.

Bell Sleeve : This sleeve is fitted from the armhole but is loose at the bottom. The lower edge is extended to give the shape of the bell.

Cap Sleeve : The sleeve just covers the top of the arm and the underarm seam is very small.

Raglan Sleeve : This sleeve is joined to the bodice by a diagonal seam extending to the neckline. This sleeve is joined to the bodice with a slightly curved seam running diagonally from the underarm front and back to the neckline. It is a good choice for shoulders that are hard to fit and also for growing children.

Magyar Sleeve : This sleeve is cut in one piece with the bodice curving out from the waist line to the sleeve edge. It is basically a short sleeve but the length can be increased.

Kimono Sleeve : This sleeve is cut in one piece, with the bodice curving out from the waistline to the sleeve edge. The shoulder seam is sloped 4-0 cms.

Dolmon Sleeve : This sleeve is similiar to the kimono sleeve in that it appears to be an extension of the bodice. But, it is actually joined by a seam on the bodice which may be either curved or L-shaped.

Cowl : This sleeve is long and has cowls on the outside of the arm. It is usually seen in wedding gowns and western dresses

IV. SKIRTS

Basic Skirt : This skirt hangs straight from the hipline to the hemline. This type of skirts are worn by corporate females and girls.

Pencil Skirt : This skirt has a slightly tighter fitting than the basic skirt. It is narrower at the hem than the hip. It may or may not have a small cut at the side or at the back. Commonly used as office wear or in uniforms of air hostesses etc.

A-Line Skirt : A two-piece skirt with centre front and centre back cut to the fold, it fits smoothly over the hips and has some swing out at the hemline on the sideseams.

Gathered Skirt : This skirt has a gathered waistline that can be finished with an elastic band or a belt. It has a large round hemline. They are also called drindle skirt. It is rectangular in shape that is the waistline and hemline are of equal measurements.

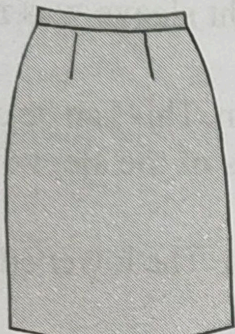
Flared Skirt : This skirt has a larger flare than the A-line skirt.

Full Circular Skirt is cut on bias and is a full circular skirt with no seams.

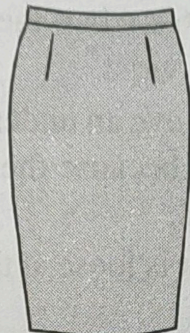
Yoke skirt : Yokes divide the length of the skirt in two parts. The fabric that covers the waist and ends a little above or at the hipline are called yokes. The lower part of skirt can be straight, flared, pleated or gathered depending upon the design.

Wrap Skirt : A basic , A-line, flared or gathered skirt can be developed into a wrap skirt extending the centre front. The hemline may be squared, curved or have a design variation.

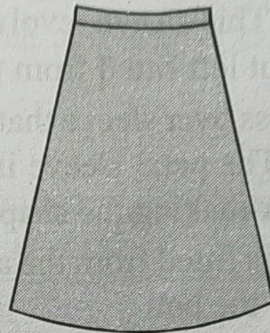
Tier Skirt : The tiered skirt is one in which the skirt length is divided into two or more sections. These sections are either stitched together by gathering or overlapped in the form of frills.



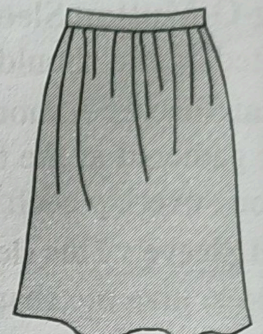
BASIC SKIRT



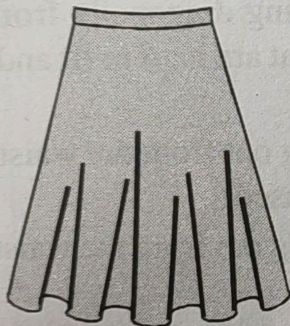
PENCIL SKIRT



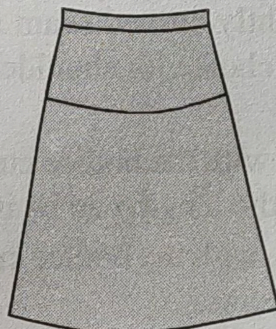
A-LINE SKIRT



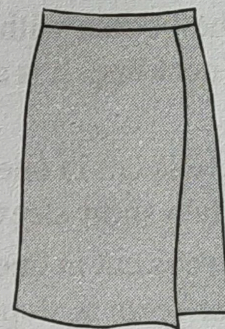
GATHERED SKIRT



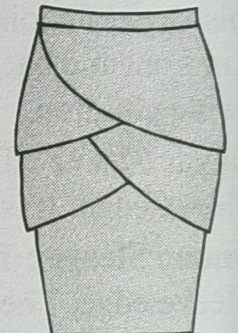
FLARED/ CIRCULAR SKIRT



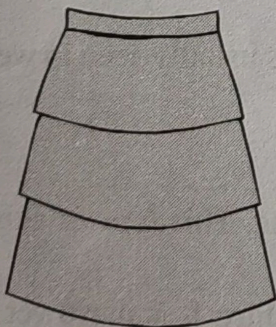
YOKE SKIRT



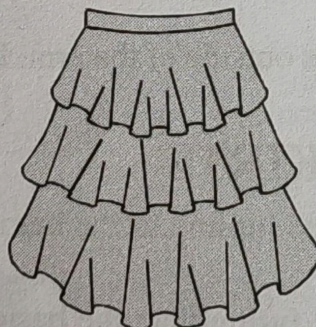
WRAP SKIRT



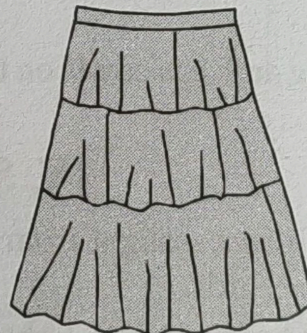
TULIP/PETAL SKIRT



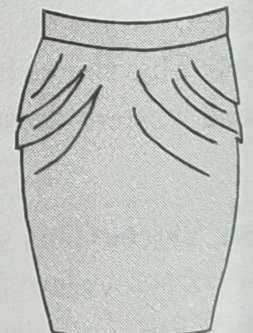
SEPERATED TIER SKIRT



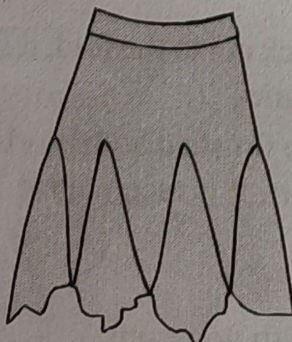
SEPERATED FLARED TIER



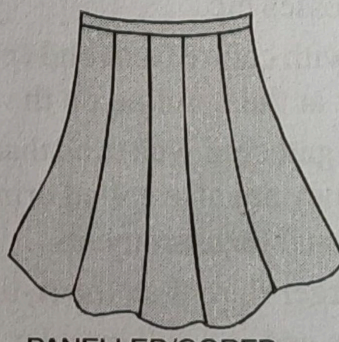
JOINED TIER SKIRT



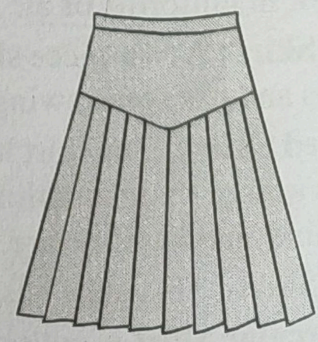
PEGGED SKIRT



GODETED SKIRT



PANELLED/GORED SKIRT



PLEATED YOKE SKIRT

Fig. Types of skirts

Petal Skirt : Tulip or petal skirt is a design variation of tier skirt that have seperated tiers joined at the waistline giving the look of a flower petal.

Pegged Skirt : Pegged skirts have pleats along waistline that radiate towards the side seam. Back skirt is tapered with a slit at back seam.

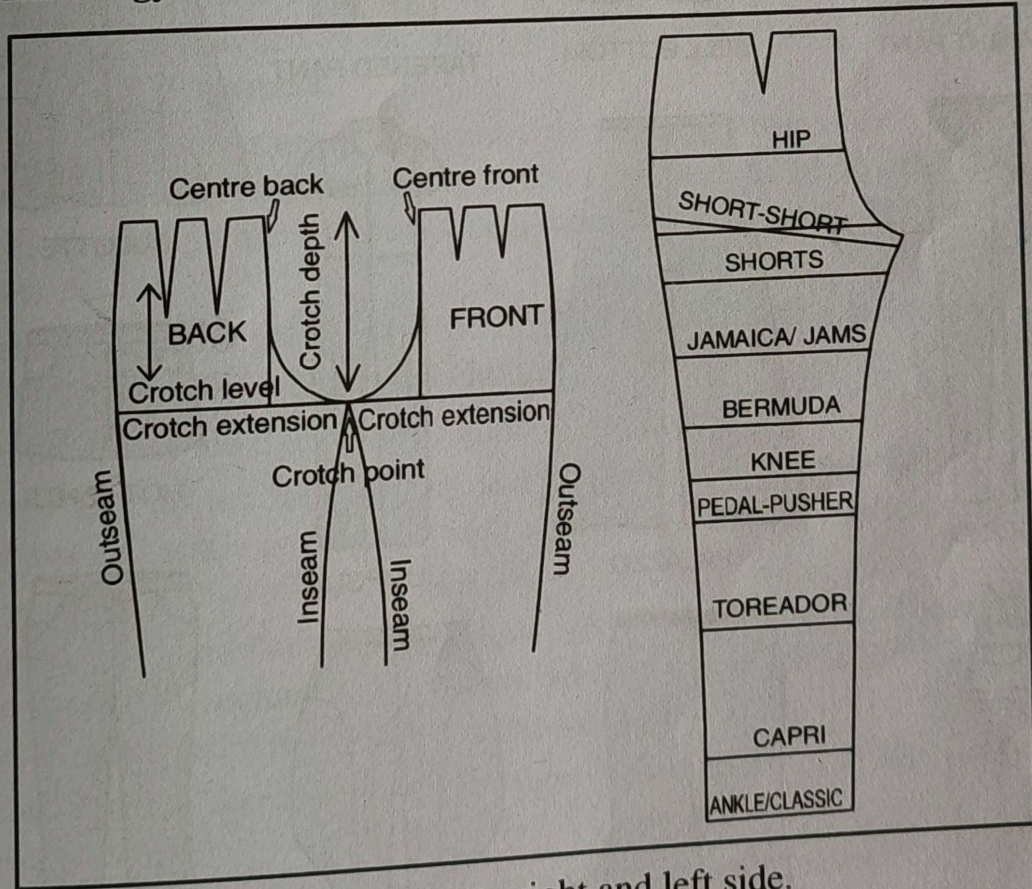
Gored Skirt : A Gored skirt has four or more vertical seams and is cut at each of these seams. This skirt has centre front, centre back and side seams with only slight flaring on each seam. This skirt is fitted upto the hipline and flares out to the hemline.

Godet Skirt : A Godet is a triangular shaped piece of pattern inserted into an otherwise plain skirt to give extra width at the hem. Godets are inserted into the seams of a gored skirt and can also be used in the legs of trousers.

V. PANTS AND TROUSERS

In ancient times, pants were worn by Persian men. They were known by different names at that time. But nowadays, pants and trousers are worn by both men and women. Pants styles vary in length as well as in width. They can be short or long, full or fitted. Although the waistline usually falls at the natural waistline, it can also be higher or lower. A trouser is a pant that hangs straight downward from the outermost part of the abdomen and buttocks. It fits closer to the body.

Trouser Terminology and Trouser Lengths



- (i) **Bifurcated :** It is divided into two parts-right and left side.
- (ii) **Crotch :** It is the base of the torso where legs join the body.
- (iii) **Crotch depth :** The distance from waist to base of crotch of the figure.
- (iv) **Crotch length :** Crotch length is the distance from the centre front waist along the crotch till centre back waist.

- (v) **Crotch extension** : An extension of crotch line at centre front and centre back to inside part of leg.
- (vi) **Crotch point** : End of crotch extension.
- (vii) **Out seam** : Side seam joining front and back trouser.
- (viii) **Inseam** : Sseam between legs joining front and back trouser.

TROUSER /PANT STYLES

1. **Straight pants** : These trousers gives a straight fit and are commonly used by both men and women. These are also called pencil pants or cigarette pants. The front placket has a fly zipper opening and the belt is fastened with a snap button and buttonhole.

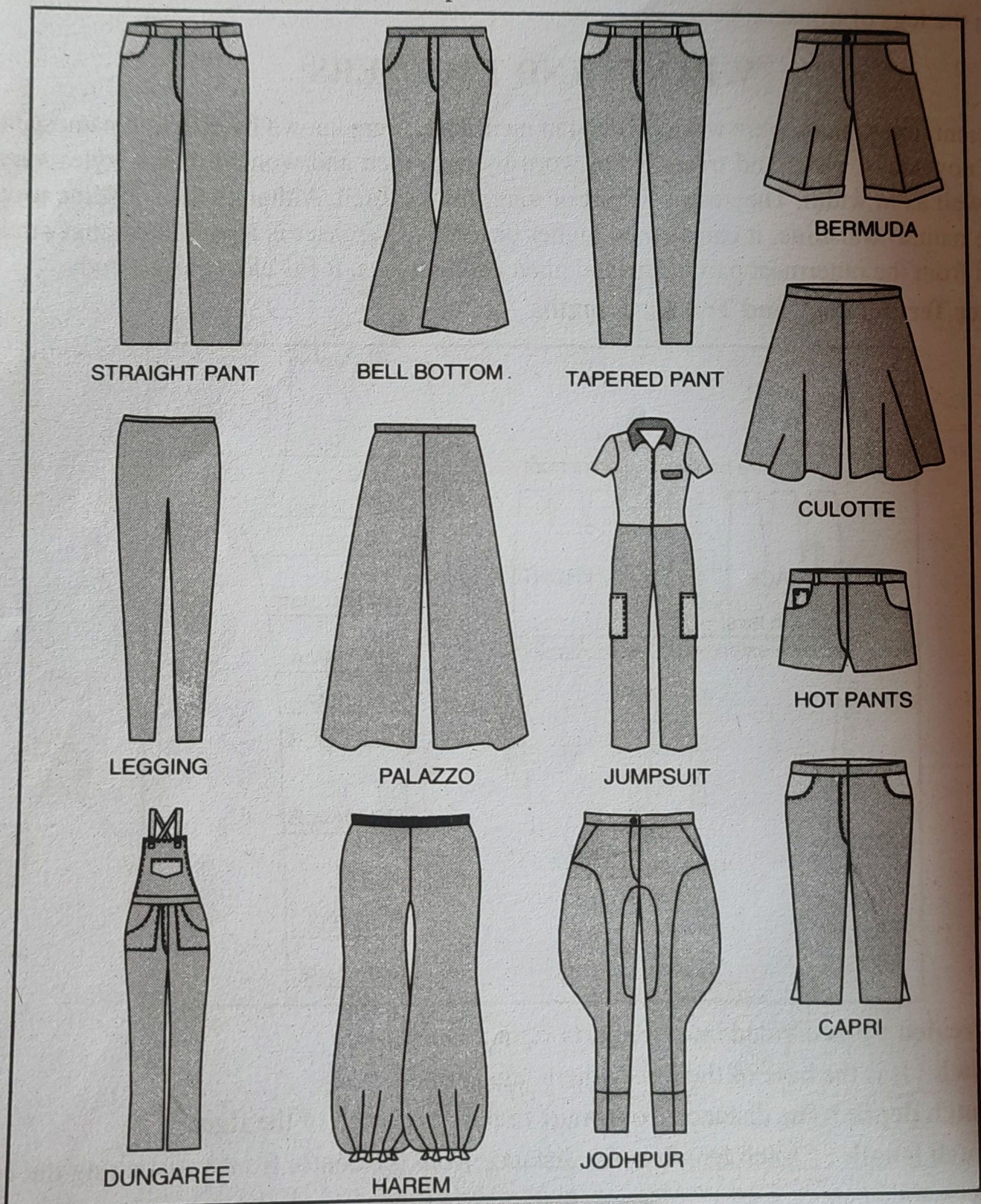


Fig. Types of trousers

- 2. Bell Bottoms :** Flared pants that are wider at the hem than at the knee are called bell-bottoms. These trousers are fitted at the waist, hips, thighs and knees but loose below the knees. These trousers were fashionable in the 1970's.
- 3. Tapered Pants :** Tapered pants are narrower at the hem than at the knee.
- 4. Bermuda :** Bermuda shorts are above the knee pants named for a type of shorts worn as sportswear by men on the island of Bermuda. The hem can be finished with or without cuffs. Bermuda is worn mostly by boys and young men.
- 5. Culottes :** Culottes are pants that are cut to look like a skirt. It is also known as divided skirt. It has flare at the hem. The length of culottes may be length or longer.
- 6. Leggings :** Leggings are close fitting knitted pants. They are also known by the name slacks or tights. Leggings can be in solid colours or printed. These type of pants are body hugging yet comfortable to wear as they are made of knitted fabric, hence stretchable. They are mostly worn by women.
- 7. Palazzo :** Palazzo pants are long, wide culottes. Palazzo have a loose fit from waist to ankle but the hem can have a bigger flare. They are worn by women as a formal wear trouser. It can be worn with western as well as traditional Indian clothes and made from flowing fabrics.
- 8. Jumpsuit :** A jumpsuit is a one piece garment that combines a bodice and trouser joined at the waistline with pockets patched on the suit. They are mostly worn by workers and labourers. It is also considered as a utility garment.
- 9. Jeans :** Jeans or denims are made from a thicker and strong fabric like denim fabric. The stitching is also done with a thicker thread to withstand the strain while stitching and usage. These are considered as a casual garment worn by men, women and children. The original model of jeans have five pockets.
- 10. Dungarees :** The dungaree is a type of jumpsuit that has a bib-top with crossover back suspenders. It is worn by men, women and children.
- 11. Hot pants :** These are tight fitting shorts for women and girls.
- 12. Harems :** Harems are loose fitting and baggy pants that are gathered at the waist and hemline. The waist and ankle is finished with an elastic band. These are made in fine drapable fabrics.
- 13. Jodhpurs :** Jodhpurs pants were mainly used for horse riding. These type of trousers are also seen in the state of Rajasthan. It is a formal wear pants which is loose at the knees and fitted below the knees to ankle and have patches on the inside of the leg.
- 14. Toreador Pants :** Toreador pants are tight fitting trousers of mid-calf length or slightly longer but above the ankle.
- 15. Capri :** Capri are three-quarter pants that ends above the ankles. They may have a small cut at the sides and may be tied up with strings.
- 16. Pedal Pushers :** The length of pedal pushers just ends below the knee. They are worn mainly by women.
- 17. Jamaica Shorts :** Jamaica pants or jams are little shorter than Bermuda but longer than short

Blouson : Blouse with length and fullness above the waist. For blouses the fullness is usually gathered into a band.

Torso : An overblouse that fits snugly through the waist and extends to the hips.

Tunic : Extended mid-thigh or longer overblouse of any style worn beltless.

Pullover : Blouse which pulls on over the head. It may or may not have a collar, but has a neckline large enough to go over the head. May have short or long sleeves.

Wrap : This blouse has a crossover front. It is also called surplice blouse.

Peasant : It is a blouse with drawstring or elasticized neckline and raglan sleeves. It is also called gypsy blouse.

Shell : It is a sleeveless blouse with jewel or scoop neckline which may be buttoned in back or pullover.

VII. ONE-PIECE DRESSES

Dresses are one-piece garments for women or girls, covering the top of the body and extending to the mid-thigh and below. Fashion trends have also produced dresses of shorter length. These may be without waistline seam or with waistline seam.

Types of one-piece dresses :

Chemise : It is a straight dress without a waistline seam, cut with few or no darts. It is also called shift, sack or pencil dress.

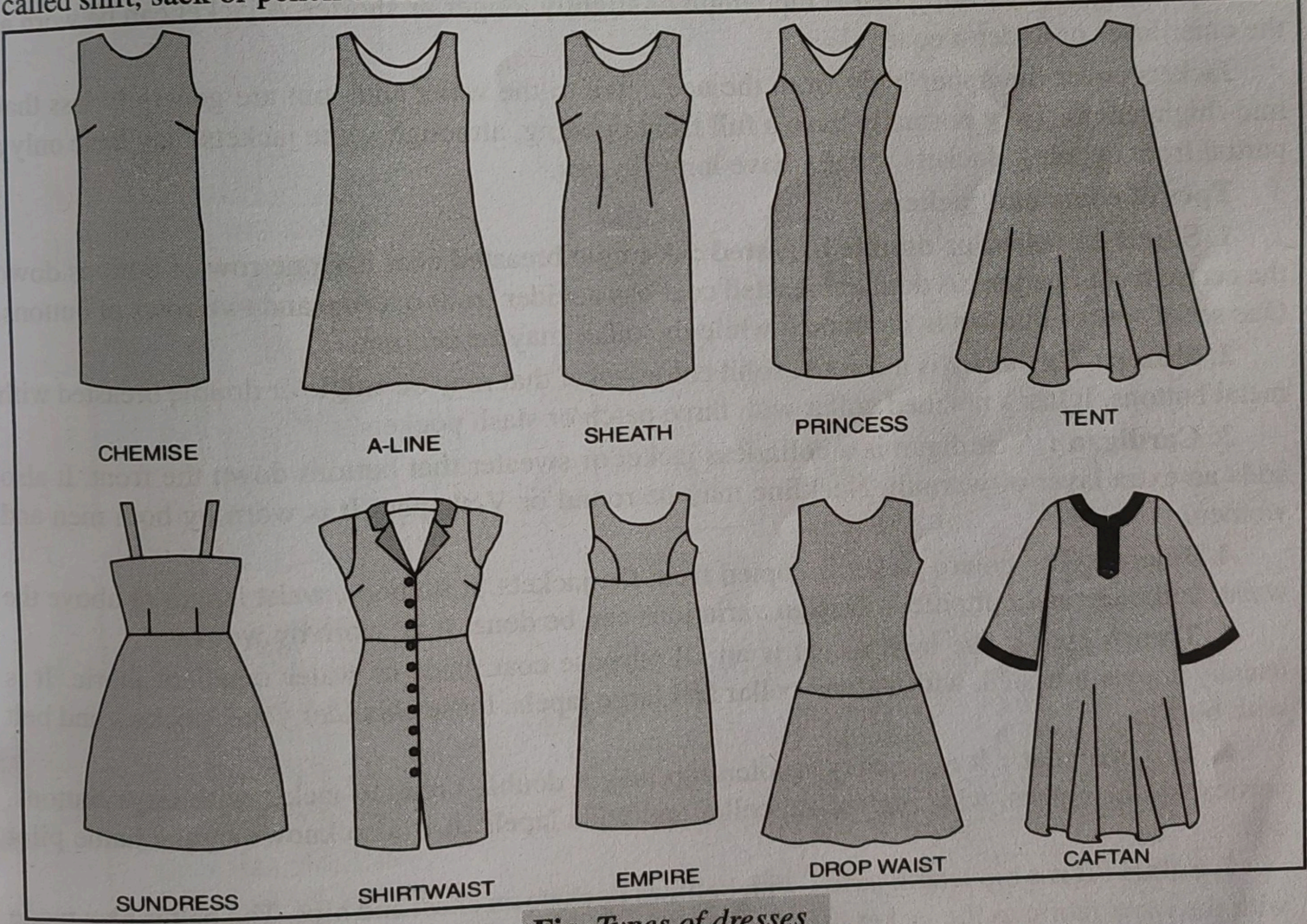


Fig. Types of dresses

A-Line : A dress with normal shoulders, slight flare towards the hemline but without a waistline seam. It was introduced by Christian Dior in 1955.

Tent : Dress with normal shoulders, no waistline seam but very wide, full and flaring hem

Caftan : It is a long dress with decorated opening for the neck and long sleeves.

Sheath : It is a straight narrow dress without waistline seam, fitted with darts.

Princess : A dress without waistline seam but with panels originating from the shoulder or armhole to extending over the bust to hemline.

Empire : It is a straight or slightly flared dress with waistline under the bust.

Drop Waist : It is a dress with elongated bodice so that the waistline seam falls below waist.

Shirtwaist : A dress with bodice styled like a tailored shirt, usually buttoned from neck to below waist with either a straight or full skirt.

Sundress : A dress with camisole or halter type top worn for casual summer wear.

VIII. JACKETS AND COATS

The word coat comes from English word cloak, which was an outer garment worn by men and women. It was wrapped around the body over other clothing to keep the wearer warm. The word jacket comes from the French word 'jaquette', which means little coat. Today a jacket can be worn as the outer layer of clothing that is hip length or slightly longer or shorter. A jacket can be worn as the outer layer or under a coat.

Jackets cover the upper body from the neck area to the waist area, but are generally less than mid-thigh length. They normally have a full front opening, although some jackets may have only a partial front opening. Jackets usually have long sleeves.

Types of coats and jackets :

1. Single-breasted or double breasted : A single breasted coat has one row of buttons down the centre front opening. A double breasted coat has a wider front overlap and two rows of buttons. One set of row of buttons is functional while the other may be decorative.

2. Blazer : The blazer is a classic, solid color jacket that may be single or double breasted with metal buttons. It has a notched collar with three patch or slash pockets.

3. Cardigan : A cardigan is a collarless jacket or sweater that buttons down the front. It also adds an extra layer of warmth. Neckline may be round or V-shaped. It is worn by both men and women.

4. Bolero : The bolero jacket is copied from the jackets. It is short, waist length or above the waist, collarless and buttonless. Design variations can be done. It is worn by women.

5. Trench coat : The trench coat is an all purpose coat made of water repellent fabric. It is usually double breasted, with a stand collar and large lapels, loose shoulder yoke, pockets and belt with buckle.

6. The pea coat : It is a heavy woolen hip length double breasted jacket with large buttons, vertical slash pockets, wide high stand collar and wide lapels. It is also known by the name pilot coat.

7. Safari : It is a hip length jacket with bellows pockets on chest and hips. The belt is also made with the same fabric as the jacket. It was usually a hunting jacket.

8. Poncho : It is generally a shawl like overgarment. It is a shaped piece of fabric with an opening cut for the head. It covers the upper part of the body like a shawl. The hem may be asymmetrical or symmetrical and it may or may not have a front neck opening.

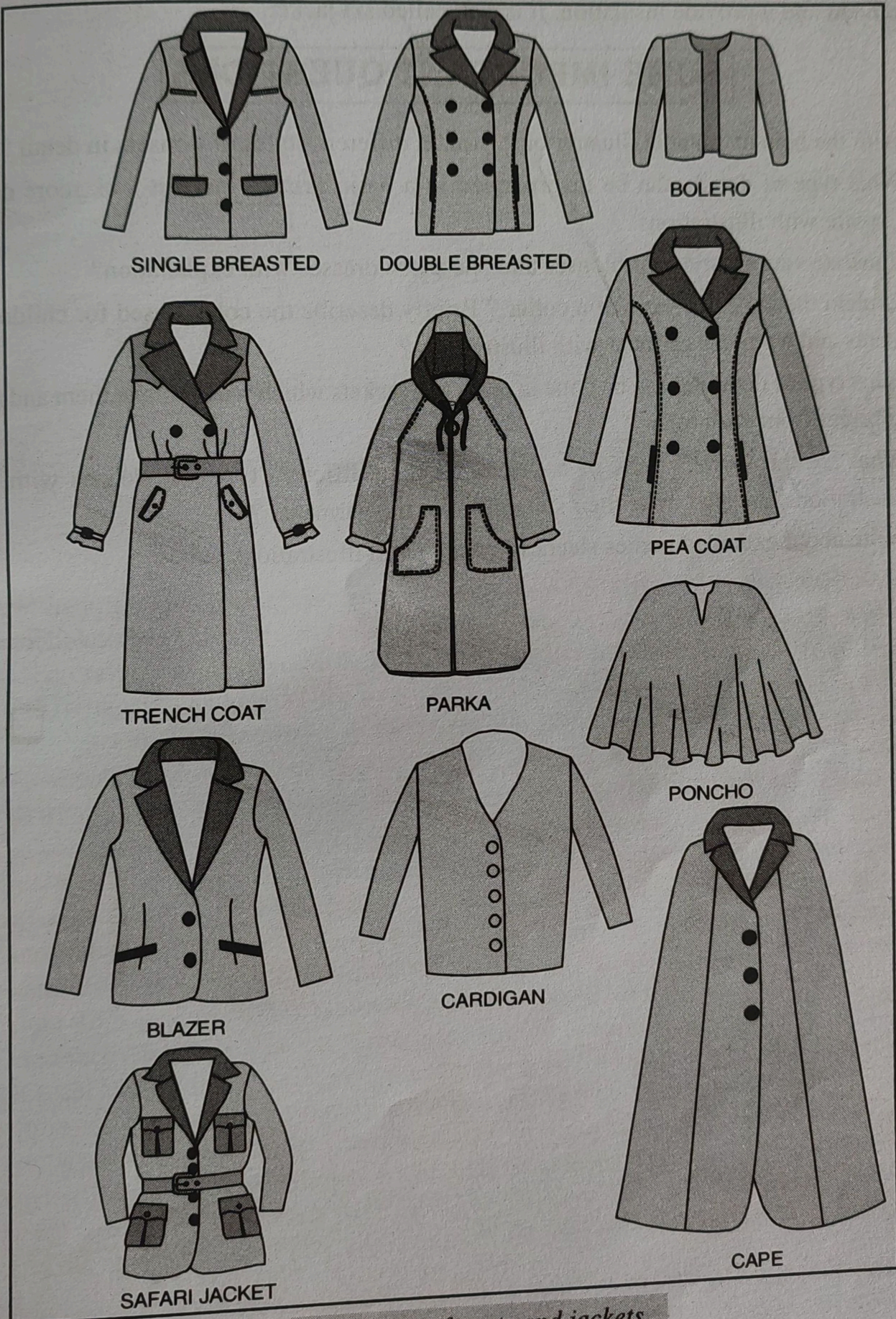


Fig. Types of coats and jackets

9. Cape : It is a sleeveless outer garment with front opening, cut as a rectangle, circle or oval. It may have slits for the arms.

10. Parka : It is a waist or hip length jacket of windproof, water repellent fabric. It has an attached hood and it provide insulation. It is also called ski jacket.

SOME IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

1. With the help of suitable illustrations, explain different styles of trousers in detail ?
2. What type of details can be incorporated in a basic skirt to make it look more designer? Explain with illustrations.
3. Illustrate various styles of blouses and one-piece dresses with explanation?
4. Explain the different parts of a collar ? Briefly describe the collars used for children's garments and women's garment with illustrations ?
5. What type of detailing can be done in coats and jackets which would make them and their use different from each other ?
6. What are the various parts of a sleeve. Explain different types of sleeves with suitable illustrations and also write their suitability for the garments ?
7. Write about extended bodies sleeves in detail with illustrations.

