

Quadrant II – Notes

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Notes :

Skirts

A skirt is a piece of clothing that hangs downwards from the waist. Different skirts have been worn in many different cultures at different times. There are skirts that are clothing for women, for men, or for both. In modern Western / European culture skirts are usually worn by women. An exception is the kilt and the fustanella, which are traditional skirts for men that are still worn today. Skirts are worn at semi-formal occasions, and sometimes at formal events, although a dress is more common. The bottom part of a dress can also be called a skirt.

Types of Skirts

- 1. A-Line Skirt :** Named after the shape of the letter 'A', the A-line skirt is tight at the waist emphasising the hips and then flares out at the bottom. The A-line skirt has basic variations in the form of Godet, gypsy and Panelled skirt.
- 2. Asymmetrical Skirt:** These skirts are made up fabrics that have varying lengths at the hem. These are also commonly known as High-Low Skirts.
- 3. Bell Shaped Skirt:** As the name resembles, this skirt sits tight at the waist, flares from the waistline and then falls straight to the knees just like a bell. It is made of heavier fabrics so that it holds in place and doesn't lose shape.

- 4. Bubble Skirt:** Popular since 1950, Bubble skirt as the name implies gives a bubble effect when tucked back under. It gives a much curvier look and hence is not a good option for those who don't want to look voluminous.
- 5. Bustle Skirt:** These skirts are a contemporary adaptation of crinolines that were worn by women under their dresses. These were earlier worn with stockings and garters to shape their dresses. Later these evolved to be worn with crop tops and Corsets to replicate the same.
- 6. Broomstick Skirt:** This skirt is a casual wear option and is wrinkled all along the length. The fabric is wrinkled when it is wet and stays the same throughout. It gives a perfect shabby cowboy look and is the best if the day is full of activity.
- 7. Circular Skirt:** As the name suggests, this skirt makes a perfect circle at the hem. It usually has a skinny waistline and flares out like an A-line. The longer variation of the same is a great pick for formal attires.
- 8. Denim Skirt:** Denim skirts were first worn by hippies who tried to recycle denim jeans by tailoring them together. It further invaded the fashion world with tailors and designer adding laces and fabrics to the usual design. These are very popular with the cowboy styles.
- 9. Dirndl Skirt:** These are very similar to bubble skirts just that they are not scrunched up at the hem. They usually flare out from the hem.
- 10. Draped Skirt:** This is very much similar to the tulip skirt, the only difference being that it is draped at the waist and gives an extreme slimming effect.
- 11. Flared Skirt:** These are very similar to the A-line skirt and flare out immensely from the hem. These are very dressy and classy choice and can work for both a party or an interview.
- 12. Godet Skirt:** These skirts belong to the A-line category and have triangular fabrics inserted into the hemline to enhance the volume of the skirt.
- 13. Gored Skirt:** These skirts have an A-line flare at the hem giving ease at the movement. Technically, these are made by stitching a number of triangular fabrics, *Gores*, that keep on getting wider towards the hem. Many people misunderstand Gored skirts with a Godet Skirt, which is untrue. The difference is in the way the gores are stitched. While these have gores starting from the waistline to the hem, godet skirts have gores stitched only midway of the hem.
- 14. Gypsy/Tiered Skirt:** Evolved from the gypsy cult, gypsy skirts are usually long in length. These normally consist of wrinkled and ruffled up horizontal tiers of fabric attached to the hem.

- 15. High-Waisted Skirt:** These are high waisted skirts that are tight and buttoned at your true waist. These often have huge embellishments at the waistline..
- 16. Layered Skirt:** This skirt consists of layers of fabrics that are stitched one above the other from the hem of the skirt. This adds a lot of volume to the body.
- 17. Maxi Skirt:** These skirts are loose and long from the waist to the ankle. These are a good choice for the winter and fall collection.
- 18. Mermaid/Fishtail Skirt:** Inspired by the mermaid myths, this style has a fish cut flaring at the end.
- 19. Mini and Micromini Skirts:** These are the skirts with hemlines just above the knee. With designer Mary Quant, these became a breakthrough in the sixties. Microminis have lengths often halfway up the thighs and are shorter. These need to be worn with a body suit underneath.
- 20. Peasant Skirt:** These date back to the culture of peasants and labourers before making a way into the fashion industry. These were long skirts and used to be made up of rugged fabric so that they could be worn to work. As these were the common outfits for the poor they were wrinkled and were made up of a number of contrasting fabrics. They have now been a good casual wear outfit.
- 21. Pencil/Tube Skirt:** These are straight and very tight at the knees. Again, one must have a perfectly toned body to flaunt the curves with these ones. If not worn by a proper body type these can be a perfect disaster!!
- 22. Pleated Skirt:** These skirts usually are ready to wear and do not need ironing at the last moment!!These have vertical pleats all over their lengths.
- 23. Poodle Skirt:** Inspired from the 1950's these skirts poodle at the floor when you sit down.
- 24. Sarong Skirt:** Think of the beaches and you know what this is!! It's a simple fabric that you can wrap around the waist to form a skirt. You can also wrap it around the body to form a cover up for your bathing suit.
- 25. Skater Skirt:** Also known as circle skirt, this one is an A-line silhouette that sits tight at your actual waist. It gives a sporty casual look and goes back to the skating costumes worn by women in the nineties.
- 26. Skorts Skirt:** A perfect blend of shorts and a skirt, Skorts were designed to make it possible to wear a skirt during work as well. It usually has a flap of fabric over stitched shorts to make them look like a skirt.

- 27. Straight Skirt:** These skirts are tight at the waist and hip area and go straight along the legs. Very similar to the pencil skirt they are a little less tight at the knees. One has to be very careful when wearing these as they cling to the figure. You need to wear the right inner wears so that they don't show up awkwardly through the fabric.
- 28. Trouser Skirt:** These skirts are a perfect blend of trousers and a skirt. These are flared trousers that appear in the shape of a skirt.
- 29. Tulip Skirt:** This skirt resembles the shape of a tulip, with overlapped fabrics in the shape of a tulip petal.
- 30. Tutu Skirt:** This dress is popular as the special dress for ballet and is made up of Tulle. Recently this has paved its way into the fashion industry.
- 31. Wrap Skirt:** This is nothing but a rectangular piece of fabric that you wrap around the waist to look like a straight skirt. This is a good choice for almost every woman.

Pockets

A pocket is a bag- or envelope-like receptacle either fastened to or inserted in an article of clothing to hold small items. Pockets are also attached to luggage, backpacks, and similar items. In older usage, a pocket was a separate small bag or pouch.

Types of Pockets

Jacket Pockets

Though pants pockets are more widely used, when it comes to actually talking about pockets in menswear, suit jackets and sports coats get most of the attention, probably because of their interesting variety. In a nutshell, there are three main forms of external pockets on jackets in order of increasing formality: patch, flap, and jetted.

1. Patch Pockets: The patch pocket is in a sense the most "primitive" as its construction is also the most basic: a patch made of the same material as the jacket itself is simply stitched onto the surface. It is the least hidden of the pocket types, as it, as well as the contents it contains, rests above the garment surface; in this way, it has something in common with early external pouches. The patch pocket is seen as casual because its construction is highly visible, so it appears primarily on sport coats.

2. Flap Pockets: Next in formality is the flap pocket. This differs from the patch pocket because the pouch exists beneath the surface of the jacket and is covered with a flap made from the same material as the jacket itself. This was originally supposed to keep debris from getting

into jacket pockets when worn in the country. Flap pockets occupy a sort of middle ground in terms of formality: they are the main choice for business suits, but they can also appear on sport coats as a testament to their casual origins. Because it is soft, the flap often ends up tucked inside the pocket, which can look sloppy if you have one tucked in and one not.

3. Jetted Pockets: Sometimes, men will comment that they prefer to leave the flaps on their pockets tucked in, and, actually, flap pockets were originally intended to be worn this way; the flaps were only taken out if they were necessary to keep rain or debris from getting in. Essentially, a tucked in flap creates impromptu jetted pockets for a cleaner, more polished silhouette. These are the most formal pocket style, appearing on evening wear and formal morning dress alike, though they can also appear on suits and even on sport coats. Their appropriateness for formal clothing, however, lies in their streamlined appearance, since all you see of the pocket is a slit. Jetted pockets are also referred to as besom pockets or welted pockets; the term “welted” refers to the reinforced edges (welts) of the slit, which are partially decorative and partially practical support.

4. The Ticket Pocket: Usually, the discussion of jacket pockets—and of menswear pockets in general—ends here. However, this omits a great number of others that are present on jackets. The ticket pocket, for example, is a third pocket that appears on the lower quarters of a jacket, above the main right pocket. This is because the wearer is assumed by default to be right-handed and would reach into it with his dominant hand. Lefties have to go bespoke or made to measure for the same convenience. The ticket pocket is most commonly flapped and slightly smaller than the pocket below it, though jetted versions exist. The name hints at its original purpose as a feature for train travel: a gentleman traveling to the country would carry his ticket in it, which is also why it technically should be a feature on British country-style jackets, such as tweeds, rather than those intended to be worn for business. When it appears on three-button hacking jackets, the ticket pocket, and indeed, all the flap pockets, may be cut on an upward sloping diagonal; this makes it easier to access the pockets while on horseback, further reinforcing their country associations.

5. The Breast Pocket: The common chest or breast pocket is welted, having a visible edge. A variant that displays a dash of rakish *sprezzatura* is the *barchetta* (little boat) pocket of classic Neapolitan tailoring, with welting that is curved like the shape of a boat. In the days before tissues, handkerchiefs had a very real use, and putting them in the breast pocket kept them separate from the potentially dirty objects one carried in the main pockets of a jacket.

Today, the hankie or pocket square is largely ornamental, and what better place to display one than the upper chest, where it also can visibly coordinate with a tie? Choose a pocket square that isn't too bulky, as large ones will make your pocket bulge and thereby break the clean line of your left lapel.

6. Inside Pockets: Probably the most useful pockets on a tailored jacket are the inner ones though they aren't often talked about. They may not be a sexy topic, but it's worth "looking under the hood" at the inside pockets as part of your off-the-rack purchasing decision. Most sport coats and suit jackets will only have two, one on each side. This is enough to carry a coat or breast wallet on one side (the left side if you're right-handed) and your phone on the other. You don't necessarily want to add many more things on the right side due to the bulk; this is especially important since the wallet goes on the same side where there is already a pocket square. Popular options for additional "everyday carry" in the other pocket are a cell phone, a small notebook and pen for notes, lists and ruminations, or even a flask of booze. If you're lucky enough to have additional pockets, you can use them for other things, like your vehicle key fob, mints, a cigar, or the aforementioned notepad.

Pants Pockets

Most people have a basic sense that their trousers have two pockets, one on each side. However, those who have had custom trousers made will be more aware of the surprisingly large range of pocket options available on a pair of pants.

1. Slant Pockets: By far, the most common side pockets on trousers are slant pockets. As the name implies, these are cut on an angle, enabling the wearer to slide his hands into them easily.

2. Vertical Pockets: However, as is often the case for aficionados of men's style, something beyond the ordinary is more desirable. This can be achieved through choosing pants with vertical pockets that run straight up the side seams. These can make the front rise of your trousers look clean because there is no pocket line intersecting it. Alternatively, if you are wearing pleated pants, a vertical slit will run perpendicular to the pleats. Such pockets are frankly not easy to find, but they are an option on custom trousers from some brands.

3. Frogmouth Pockets: Another possibility is the frog-mouth pocket, named for its supposed resemblance to the mouth of a frog. In the sense that these are oriented horizontally across the front of the trouser, they are the opposite of the vertical slit pocket. As such, they also really make the pockets a visible feature of the pants. To me, they have an equestrian

vibe, and they enable you to pose with your fingers tucked into them while keeping your thumbs out. Frogmouth pockets go with flat-front trousers as they would interfere with pleats.

4. The Coin Pocket: If you've owned a pair of jeans, you are likely familiar with the coin pocket, a small, seemingly useless pocket that nests inside the larger one on the right front. Originally, it was developed by Levi-Strauss to enable men to carry their pocket watches while wearing denim. Today, in the era of wristwatches, this pocket has become vestigial, something more for a traditional aesthetic than any real function, though some men store things like coins, mints, or a condom in it. Along with the two front and two back pockets, the coin pocket is responsible for the term "five-pocket pants." However, coin pockets can appear in pants that are more formal than jeans too, such as summer chinos, usually in conjunction with regular slant pockets.

5. Back Pockets: Surprisingly enough, the variety of rear pocket options on pants exceeds even the possibilities of the front. You may have no pockets at all, one pocket or two, buttons or no buttons, flaps or simple welts—quite a bit of choice for something with minimal usefulness. Sure, you can put something in those rear pockets, but nothing much if you plan to do any comfortable sitting. As with most clothing design features, simpler means more formal, so dress pants would normally just have plain jetted rear pockets, perhaps with buttons. Once flaps enter the picture, the trouser becomes more casual. Rear patch pockets (again, think jeans) are especially casual.

Shirt Pockets

When considering shirts with pockets, we are usually in the world of casual: single-pocket polos or two-pocket Western shirts. But in the realm of tailored style, one thing comes to mind: the Oxford cloth button-down or OCBD, which bears a single chest pocket on the left side. Unfortunately, shirts with a patch chest pocket have become associated in the popular imagination with nerds wearing pocket protectors or, at best, absent-minded and stylistically challenged science teachers. However, connoisseurs of classic style understand the true appeal of the OCBD: it's ability to be casual yet easily wearable with tailoring at the same time. Part of its casual heritage is the presence of the pocket, so purists will avoid OCBDs that don't have it. Generally, nothing is put in this pocket, certainly not a pen, unless you want to risk leakage or are willing to go the pocket-protector route.

Plackets

A placket (also spelled placquet) is an opening in the upper part of trousers or skirts, or at the neck or sleeve of a garment.^[1] Plackets are almost always used to allow clothing to be put on or removed easily, but are sometimes used purely as a design element. Modern plackets often contain fabric facings or attached bands to surround and reinforce fasteners such as buttons, snaps, or zippers.

Types of Plackets

- 1. Continuous Bound Placket:** These plackets are made on a seam or a cut but should not be made on curved seams and bulky fabrics. This is also called as one-piece placket. They are suitable for children's dresses, undergarments like petticoats and sleeve openings where a cuff or band is used.
- 2. Bound and Faced Placket or Two-Piece Placket:** As the name indicates, this is done with two pieces of fabrics. This placket is commonly used skirts, petticoats and back opening dresses. The overlap and under lap sides are finished with facing and binding respectively.
- 3. Miter Placket:** Miter placket is mainly used in men's shirts, sleeve opening and on neck openings for children's garments where strength is the major requirement. It is also called as tailored placket.
- 4. Zipper Placket:** Zippers are plastic or metal rows with teeth like structures, which can be looped or unlooped by a runner. This is used to open or close the garment. It is attached on the placket. The market is filled with different types of zippers which can be matched based upon the side of placket opening and colour of the garment. Zippers are available in different colour and length.
- 5. Faced Placket Open:** It is one of the simplest methods of finishing a neckline. It is mostly used for infants, children and night dresses.

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