

G13 : FASHION : DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

Unit 3 : Development Of Fashion Details

Outline

Skirts

Skirt lengths

Types of skirts (straight, gored, tiered)

Pockets

Patch pocket

Set-in-pocket

Front hip pocket

Slash pocket

Plackets

Continuous placket

Discontinuous placket

Shirt placket

Double breasted placket

Learning Outcomes

- Students will be able to learn on fashion garments like skirts and their variations
- Students will be able to understand on fashion garments pockets and kinds of pockets
- Students will be able to understand the application of different plackets

❖ SKIRT

SKIRT LENGTHS

A skirt is a free hanging part of an outer garment extending from the waist downward (Merriam Webster)

- Micro mini skirt-have a length which extends 10" from the waist above the mid-thigh
- Mini skirt-if the skirt length ends at mid thigh level
- Ballerina skirt that ends at mid calf level
- Maxi skirt-a long skirt that ends at below middle of the calf, but above the ankle or ending at floor level

STRAIGHT SKIRTS

Basic skirt will have the darts of equal lengths in the form of fullness at the waistline in the front and back. The pattern obtained can be used as the base for any other skirt with a hemline that is equal on the front and back

'A' line skirt is fitted at the hips and gradually widens towards the hem, giving the impression of the shape of a capital letter A. The waistline measurement remains the same as in plain skirt but fullness is

added to hem so that its circumference increases. If more fullness is added at the waistline then it becomes a flared skirt

Pencil skirt lengthens from the waist to beneath the knees or down to mid-calf. It hugs the body and is usually made from stretchable fabric. These kinds of skirts are preferred by slim figured women or girls. They are straight cut therefore making it difficult to walk in. These are dressy or formal skirts

Pegged skirt It is also known as the peg-top or inverted skirt as it has fullness introduced at the waistline and with no fullness at the hemline. The skirt may be gathered, pleated into the waistband

Peplum skirts are an extra overskirt flounce sewn onto, and dropping from the waistline. Peplums extend from the waist, down till the hip

GORED SKIRTS

Gore is a triangular piece of fabric. A gored skirt is one with gores which are narrow at the waistline and wider at the hemline. It can have any number of gores which can be equally or unequally spaced as 'desired' by the wearer. The gore can be of various types such as angled, flared, and pleated or may be straight from the hip level. There are two basic types of gored skirts - 6-gore and 4-gore skirt. These kinds of skirts are preferred for bulky fabrics wherein one finds it difficult to gather the fabric at the waist

LAYERED SKIRTS /TIERED SKIRT

Layered skirts are skirts which have layers of fabric attached to each other at the hemline. The length and width of each layer may be the same or may vary. Each gives a different look. The fabric used may or may not be the same. Frills can also be attached as tiers

❖ POCKET

A small bag that is sewed or inserted in a garment so that it is open at the top or side (Merriam webster) In men's and boys' clothes, pockets are used mainly for utilization purposes rather than for decoration The chief purpose of pockets in women's clothing is to add design interest. They should be planned in giving considerable attention to the design of the dress and the figure of the wearer Children love to have pockets in their dresses. Appearance of children's garments can be enhanced to a great extent by designing pocket of varied shapes, sizes, and locations with decorative details such as bias binding, lace, ruffles, tucks, pleats, applique, embroidery etc. suited to the design and purpose of the dress

PATCH POCKET

As the name suggest –patch of fabric is sewn to make a pocket These are attached to the outside of the garment and may or may not be functional in storing small items Patches may be cut in various shapes and sizes

- ❑ **Flap patch pocket:** as the name suggests, is made with a flap that covers the opening of the pocket. Flap pockets are part of suit jackets and the flap is usually rectangular but can also have a pointed or curved bottom. Some flap pockets have a buttonhole and button fastening. Single flaps are popular but double flap pockets are used in some styles of shirts and jackets. Flaps may

be combined with a patch pocket underneath or a hidden pocket. Sometimes flaps are used without any pocket, purely for decoration

- ❑ **Patch pocket with a pleat:** This design allows for a pleat in the centre of the pocket. The pleat adds to the design and to the size of the pocket. Extra fabric is included in the pattern and the pleat, an inverted or box pleat, is visible on the outside of the pocket. Sometimes called a bellows pocket or a safari pocket, this pocket is a simple version of the normal patch pocket
- ❑ **Zippered patch pocket:** The zipper can be inserted into the top or side of the normal patch pocket. This gives a secure pocket closure and some decorative interest at the same time

IN SEAM POCKET

Pockets inserted in a seam such as side seam or yoke seam. in which the opening falls along a seam line of the garment is referred as 'pocket set into seam'. the pocket hangs are attached to the seam allowance and are not visible from the outside Side or vertical design seam pocket-pocket bags are attached to vertical seam allowance Yoke or Horizontal design seam pocket-pocket bags are attached to horizontal seam allowance or cut –in-one with yoke piece. This type of pocket is used in pants of men and women, skirts, trousers, shorts, kids' wear, kurtas and pyjamas

FRONT HIP POCKET

This pocket is found at the front of pants, jeans or skirts. These pockets start at the waist and follow a diagonal line to the side seam. The line may be straight or curved or square, but will always be cut and sewn at a slant

SLASH POCKET

This type of pocket is inside the garment with a slash of some type for its opening

There are two types of slash pockets **bound** and **welt**. In the bound pocket each edge of the slash is finished with binding of even width pocket has one wide end called the welt extending above the pocket opening

Bound Pocket

Bound pockets look like large versions of the bound buttonhole

They can also be referred to as a double welt pocket, jetted pocket or slit pockets. Bound pockets can be constructed in different ways

- Half moon pocket (curved bound pocket used in western wear. May be reinforced at the ends with embroidered arrows. Also known as Smile Slit pocket
- Stand pocket (a slash pocket in which the lower edge is finished with separate piece that stands above the pocket opening
- Hacking pocket (slash pocket with flap located at an angle near waist level on jacket or coats

Welt Pocket

- A welt pocket is a slash pocket that is commonly used on the exterior and interior breast on a man's suit jacket or applied on the back of men's trousers
- In men's attire, the pocket is almost always horizontal. In women's attire, the pocket may be at an angle, especially for pockets on the front of trousers or jeans

- Depending on the design of the pocket, it has either one or two lips. A lip is simply a finishing on the opening edge of the welt pocket. When there is just one lip, it is usually the lower lip. When there are two lips, both are finished edges on the top and bottom of the pocket opening

❖ **PLACKETS**

- Plackets are almost always used in clothing that allows easy putting on and removal of the garment
- A placket is an opening in the upper part of skirts, upper part and lower part of trousers or at the neckline or sleeve cuff of a garment
- When sewing plackets, they should be placed so that they could be very comfortably accessed for fastening and unfastening
- Sometimes plackets are used solely as a decorative element especially with embroidery or in contrasting coloured fabrics

TYPES OF PLACKETS

1. Continuous placket / single piece placket

Continuous Placket: a bound slit in a garment that allows the garment to open wider at cuff or bodice opening. Continuous Plackets can be found in children's clothing and women's clothing. Starting 1/4" away from slit line on either side, sew down to the point of the placket. These packets can be made on a seam or a slash. It is usually used in children's garments undergarments like sari petticoat and sleeve openings for a cuff or band. These packets are not suitable for bulky fabrics or curved seams.

2. Discontinuous Placket / 2 piece placket

It is usually tailored in skirt or petticoat on the left-side seam and back seam of dresses. These are plackets used on clothes without a full front opening. There is no center seam.

Two separate fabric strips are used for each edge, hence is called two-piece placket. One of these pieces form underlap and the other side forms overlap. Use the same fabric for light-weight garments and a matching lining fabric for a heavy fabric.

3. Shirt Plackets

These are plackets used on clothes with a full front opening. There is no extra fabric stitched to the edge, the selvage end of fabric is folded and used as the placket

4. Double Breasted Plackets

This opening has a wide, overlapping front flap and 2 parallel rows of fasteners or buttons

5. Asymmetric Placket

This opening has a column of fasteners and a narrow overlap of fabric diagonally across the garment

The following points should be kept in mind while constructing a placket

- A good placket should lay flat on the garment
- A placket should not be thick and should not have gaps at the edges

- The seams of the placket should be strengthened at the closed ends as it has to go through a certain amount of strain during wear
- While choosing a placket the position of the placket, texture of the fabric, age and sex of the wearer along with the current fashion should be kept in mind.

A placket is made either in an opening left on the seam or by creating a cut in a garment which enables one to wear or remove the garment easily. The placket made on a seam is stronger and gives a better finish

Plackets are kept closed with fasteners like buttons snaps, hooks & eyes, loops, press buttons, zippers as per need

In girls' clothing the right side of placket overlaps the left and in boys' clothing left side of the placket overlaps the right side