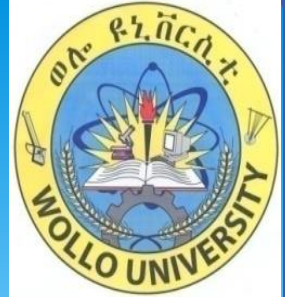


# **WOLLO UNIVERSITY**



## **Kombolcha Institute of Technology**

### **School of Textile, Leather and Fashion Technology**

#### **Department of Garment Engineering**

##### **Garment Construction –I**

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2012 E.C

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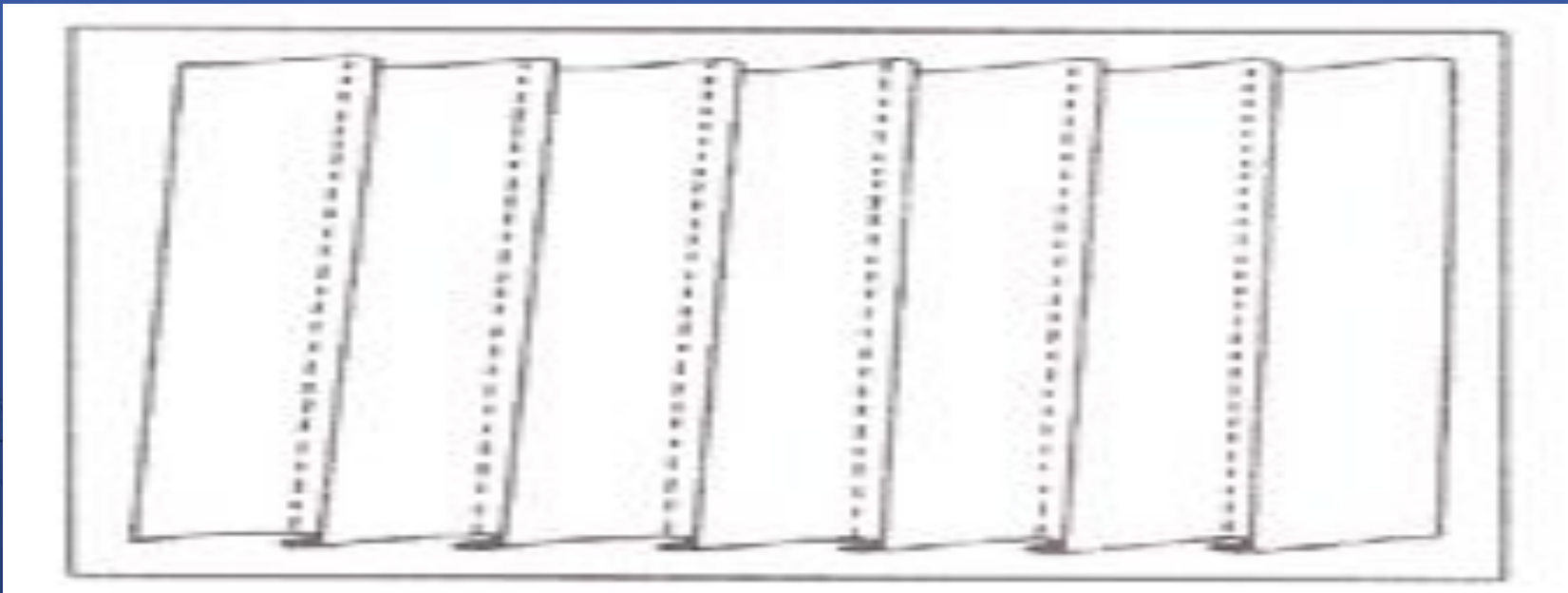
- Definition of tuck
- Application of tuck
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# TUCKS

- A tuck is a fold of fabric stitched in place by running stitch or machine stitch on the right side of the garment.
- They use as a means of shaping the garment to the body, for holding in fullness or add decorative effect at **shoulders**, **waistlines**, yokes, **pockets** or **cuff** of **sleeves** etc.
- The tucks that are partly stitched help in shaping the garments. These are also used in children's garments to hold the allowance for growth.

# Cont.

- These are tiny dainty tucks used on baby clothes and fine blouses.
- To stitch each tuck fold, along the middle of the markings.  
Tack or machine baste about 1/8 inch wide from the fold

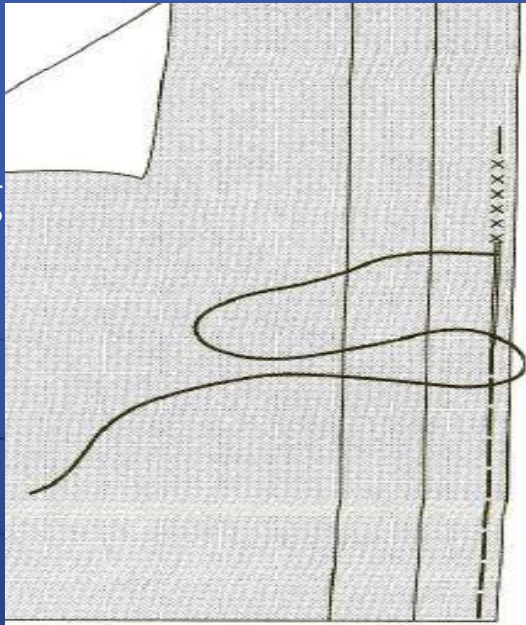


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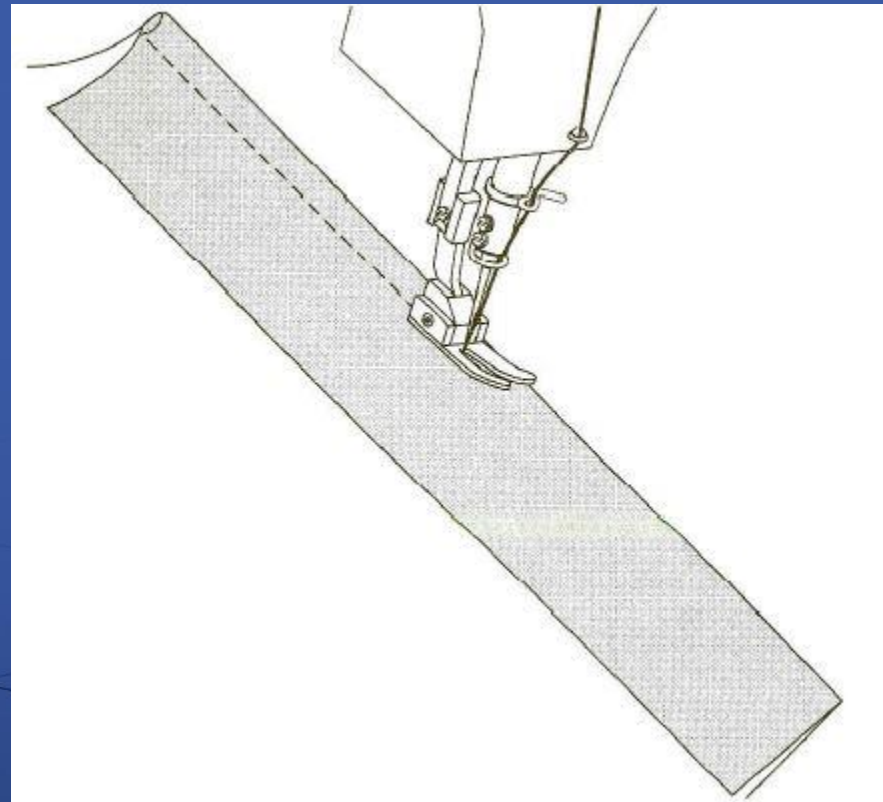
## Procedure:

1) Mark the stitching lines of each tuck on the side of the fabric that will be stitched. If the tucks will be stitched from the correct side, use thread basting.

2) Fold and press each tuck, matching stitching lines.

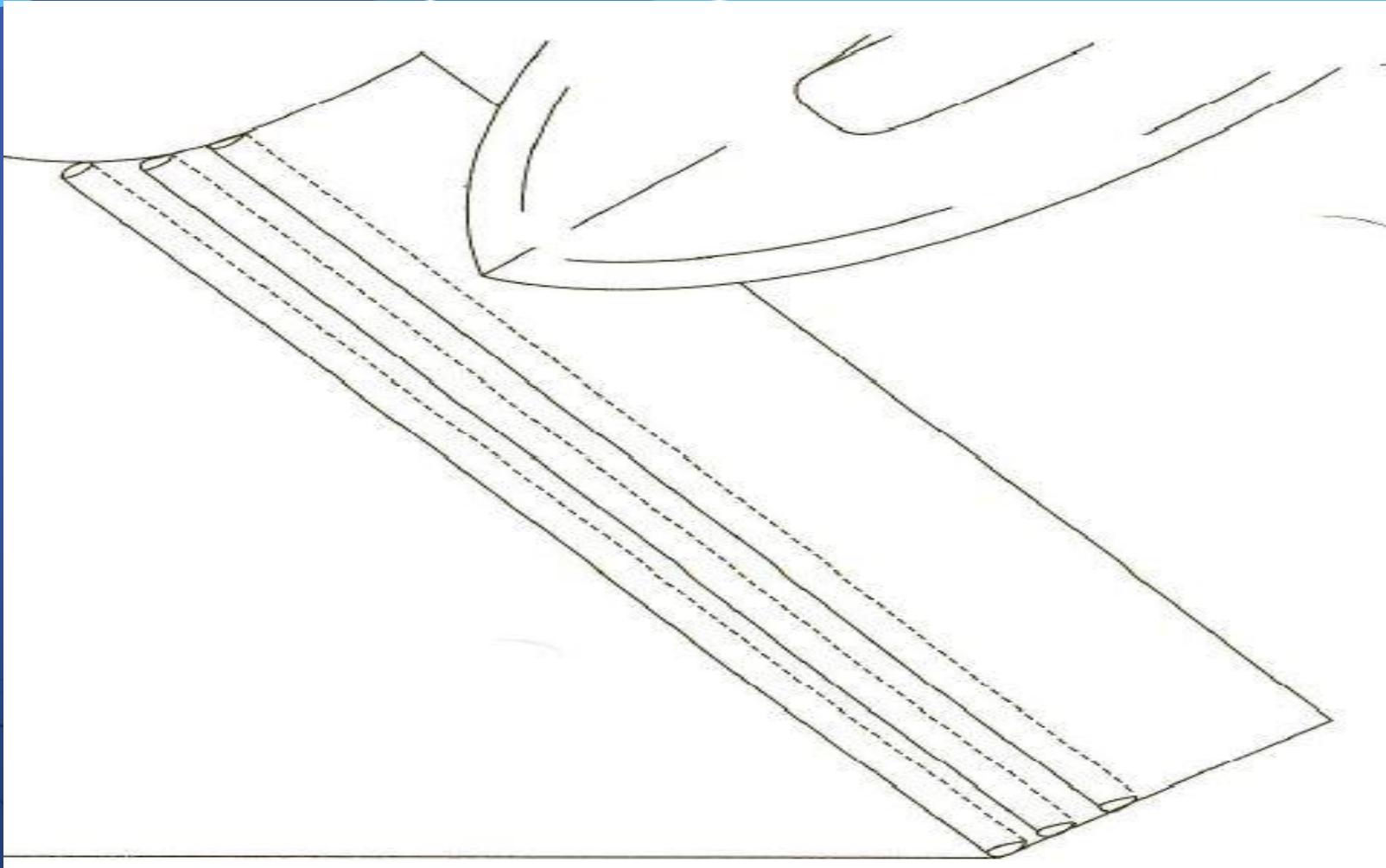


3) Stitch each tuck from the side of the tuck that will be seen. Stitch the tucks along the stitching line, using the fold line of the tuck as a guide.



# Cont.

4) Press each tuck flat. Then press each tuck to one side as desired for the design.



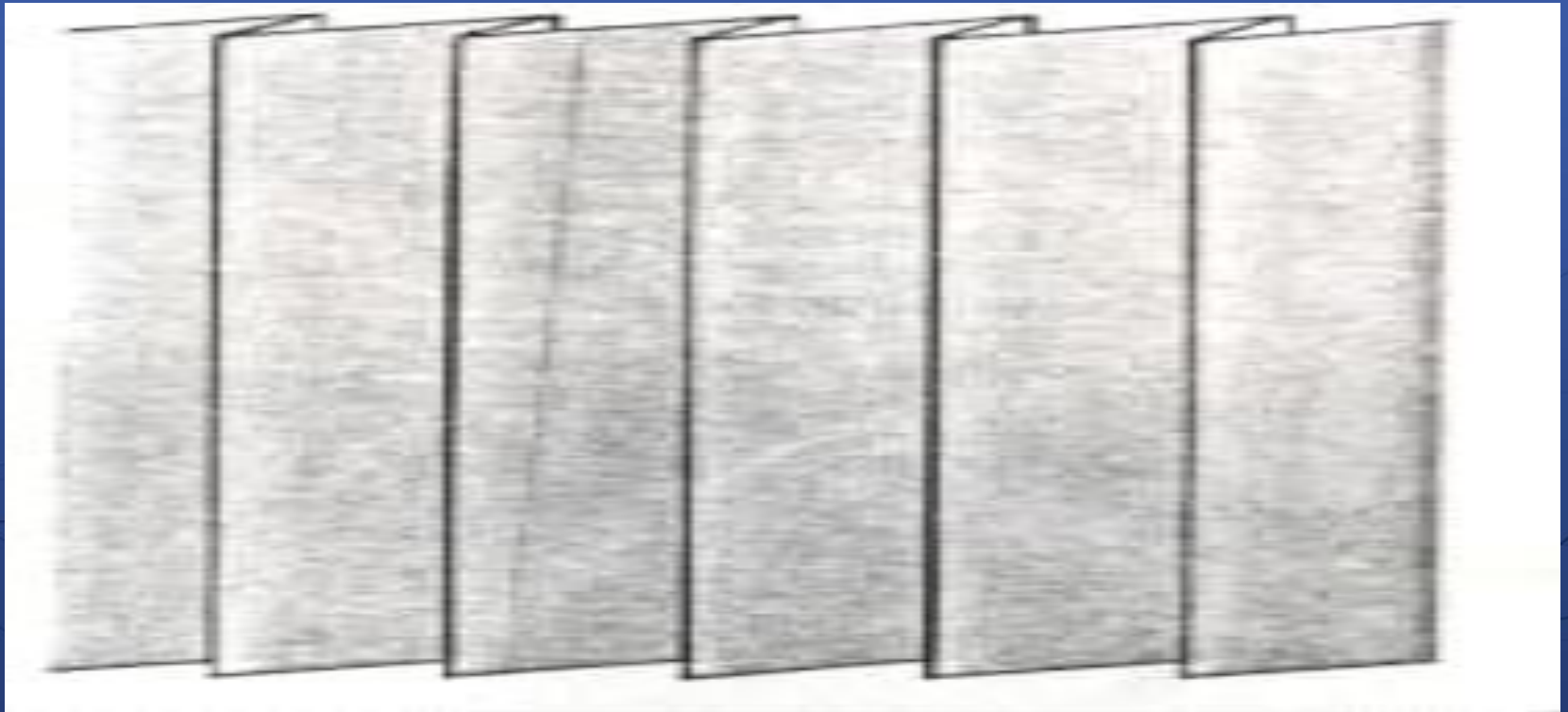
# PLEATS

- Pleats are folds of fabric that provide fullness in some parts of a garment.
- They can be placed single or in a series and can be pressed flat or left unpressed, according to the style of the garment.
- There are different types of pleats that can be used in garment construction. Among more commonly used are:
  - 1) Knife pleats
  - 2) Box pleats
  - 3) Inverted pleat



## 1) Knife pleats:

- They are usually about 1/2 inch to 1 inch wide and are turned towards the same direction.
- Make all the pleats in the same direction. Press them. Pleats can be top stitched in place from waist to hip to produce the slender effect.



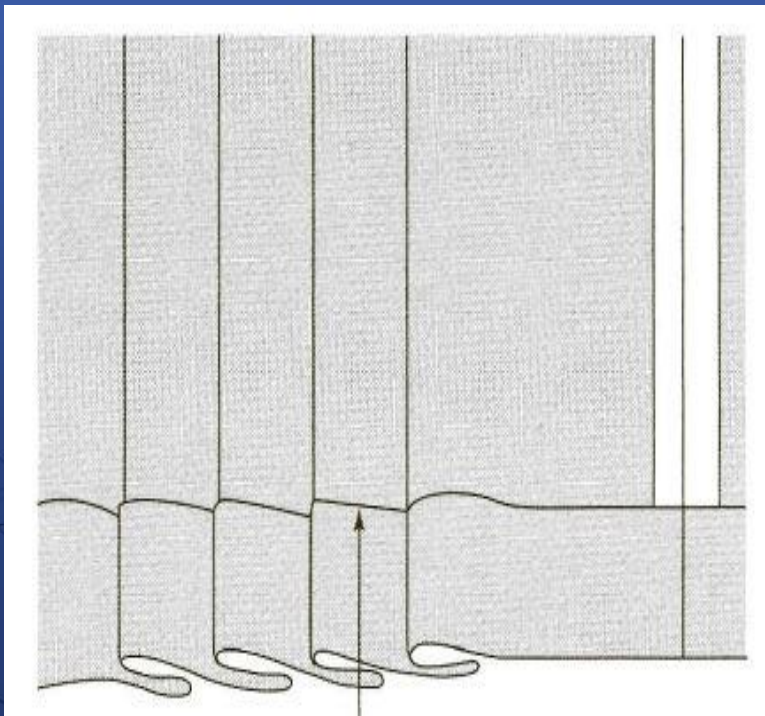


# Cont.

## Procedure:

1) Form each pleat by folding the fabric along each fold line, bringing the fold over to meet the placement line.

2) Baste across the top of the pleated section to hold the pleats in place.



# Cont.

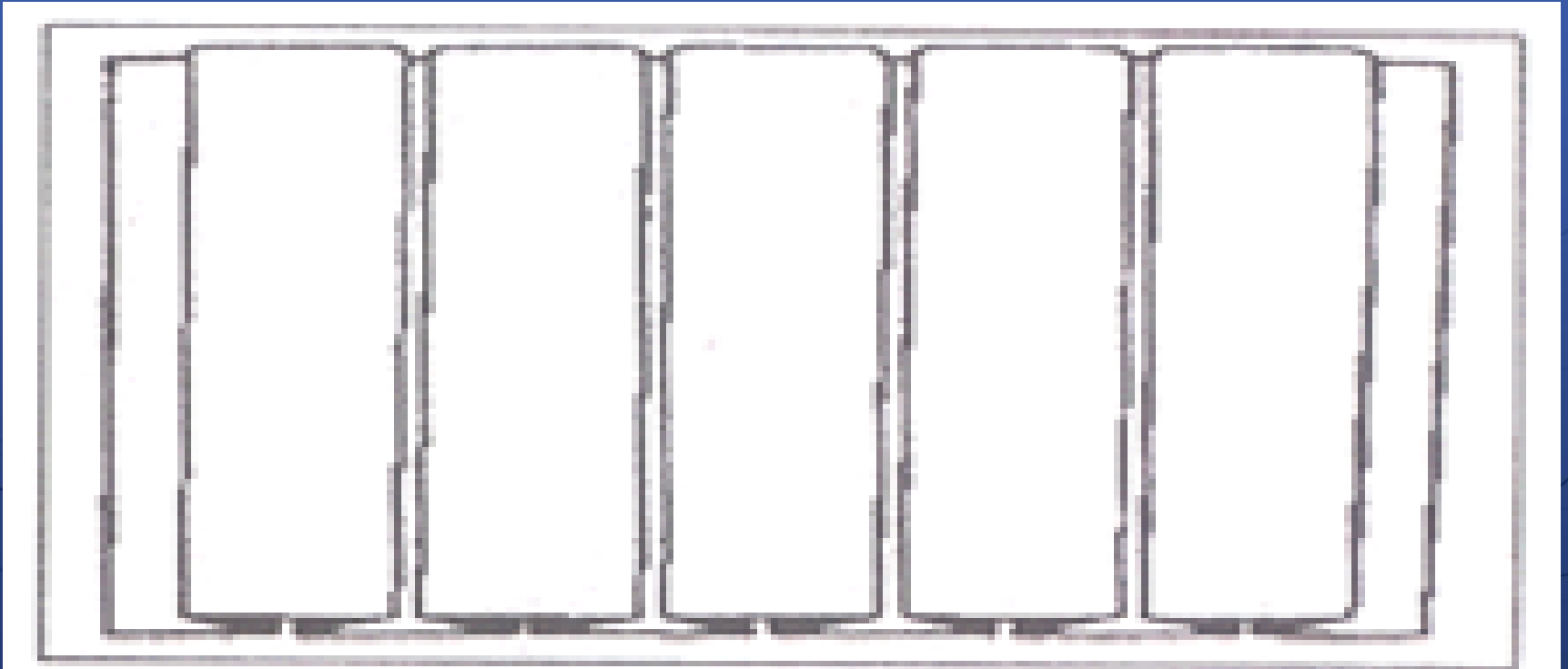
3) Press pleats from the correct side, using a pressing cloth. Press lightly for a soft look. Use more pressure for a sharp finish. Turn the garment over, and press again.

4) Attach the adjoining garment piece (for example , bodice, yoke, or waistband).



## 2) Box pleats

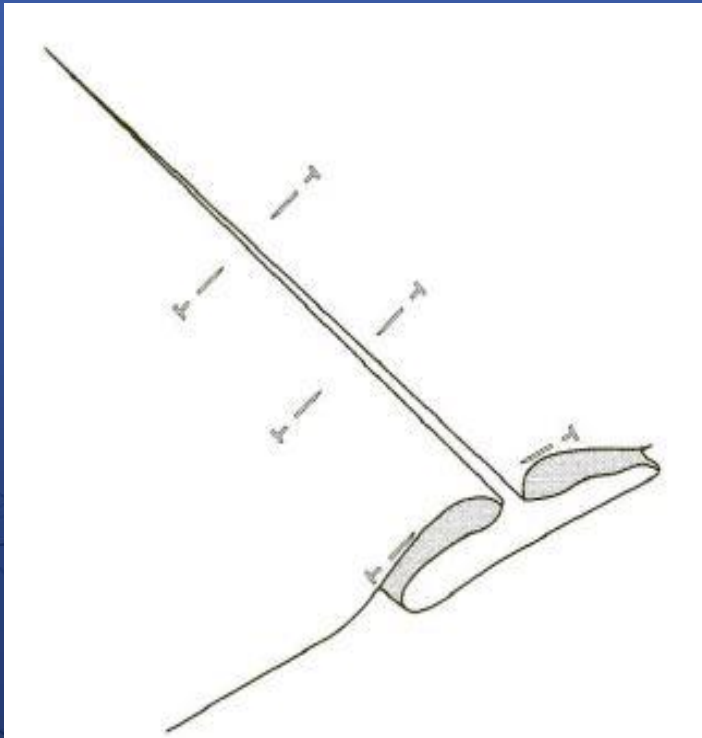
- Two knife pleats turned away from each other (one to the left and one to the right) form a box pleat.
- These are used quite often for uniforms.



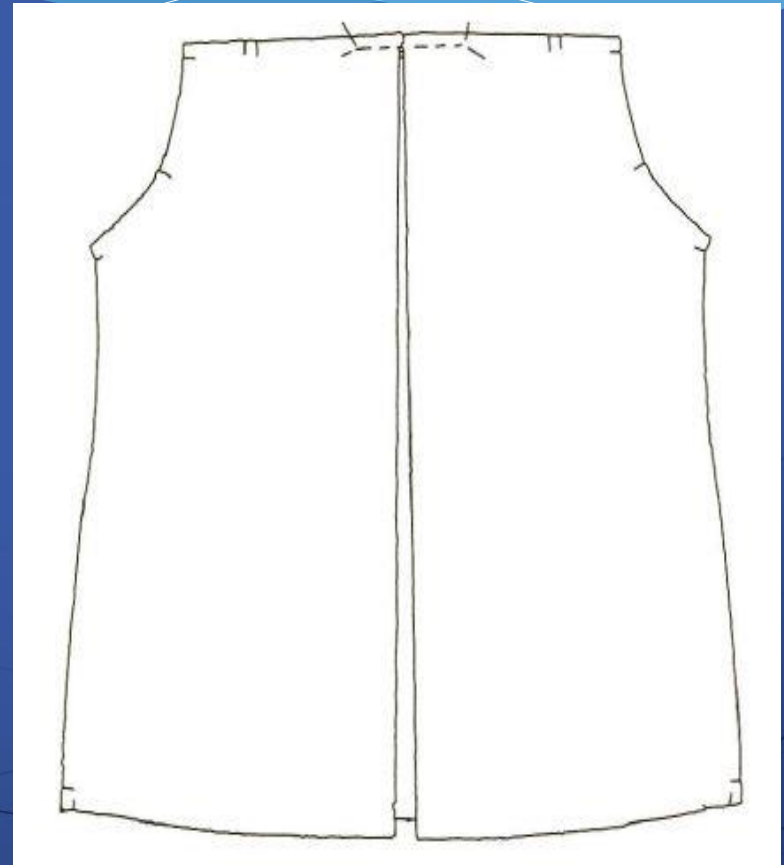
cont.

## Procedure:

1) With the correct sides of the fabric facing up, crease both pleat fold lines to each other, meeting at the center.



2) Baste across the top of the pleated section To hold the Pleats in place.





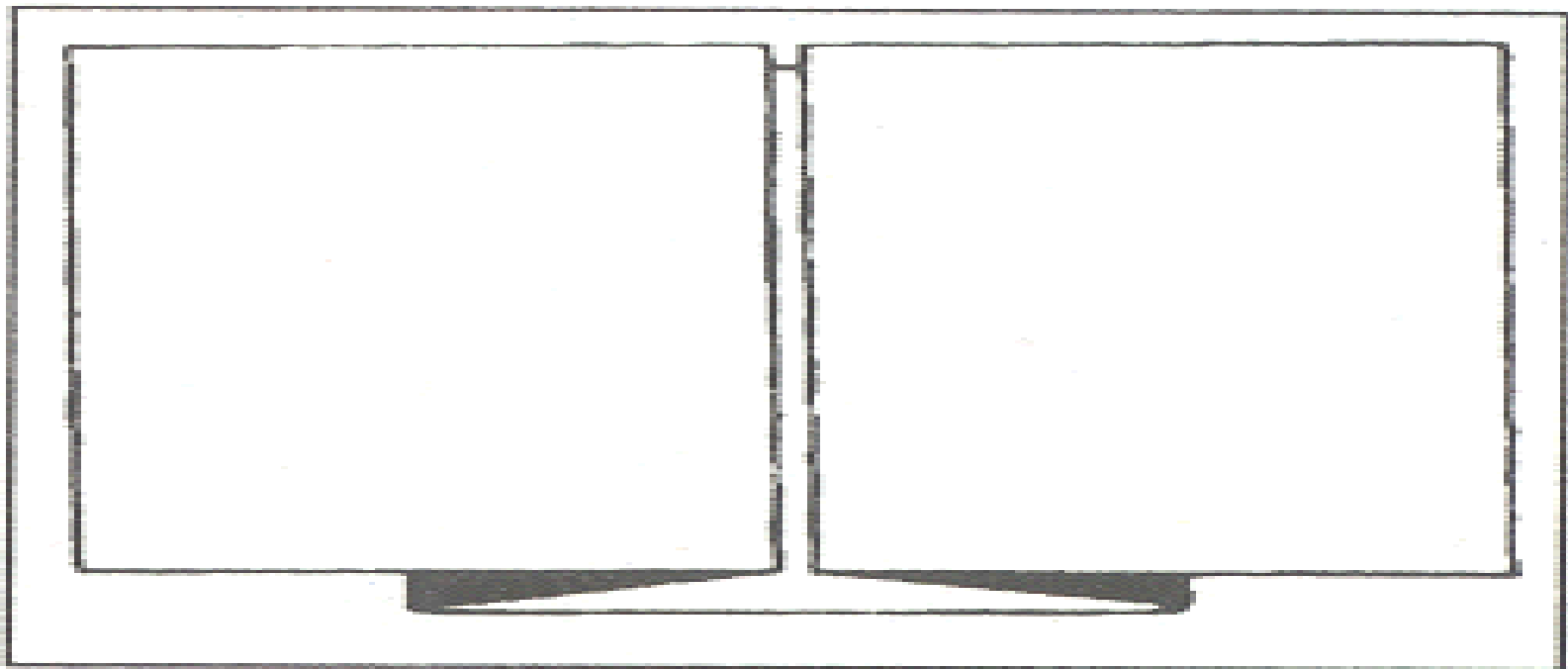
# Cont.

\* 3) Press the pleat flat.



## 3) Inverted pleat

- It is the opposite of a box. It is made up of two knife pleats turned towards each other so that the folds meet in the middle on the right side of the garment.



## **Pleats can be used:**

- **Singly or in a series**
- **At the waist, shoulder, or hipline**
- **Below a bodice yoke seam or skirt yoke seam**
- **On a blouse, bodice, or jacket to release fullness**
- **over the bust or across the shoulder**

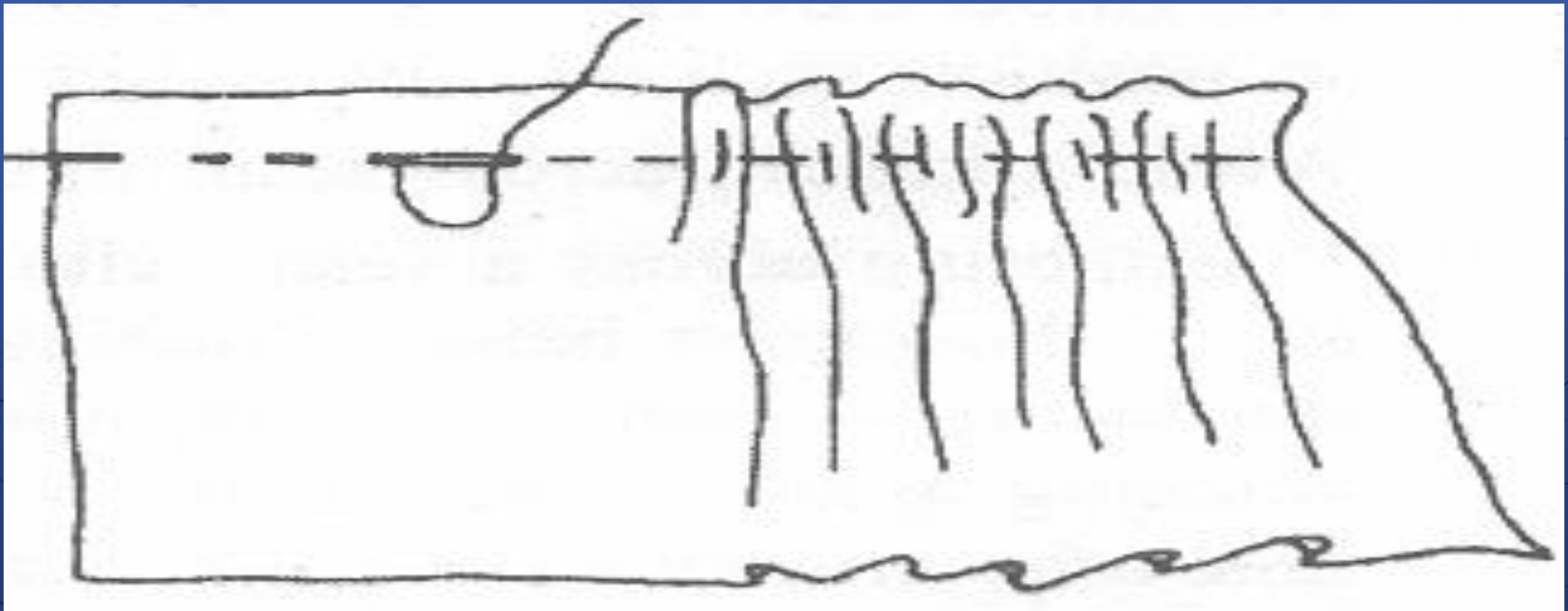


# GATHERS

- Gathering is an effective and decorative way of distributing fullness over a given area.
- These are formed by drawing the fabric together on a line of stitching and may be used to control the fullness at
  - \* round waist
  - \* neck lines and
  - \* upper and lower edge of sleeves.
- Gathering is done by different methods, such as:
  - \* Gathering by hand:
  - \* Gathering by machine:
  - \* Gathering by using elastic:

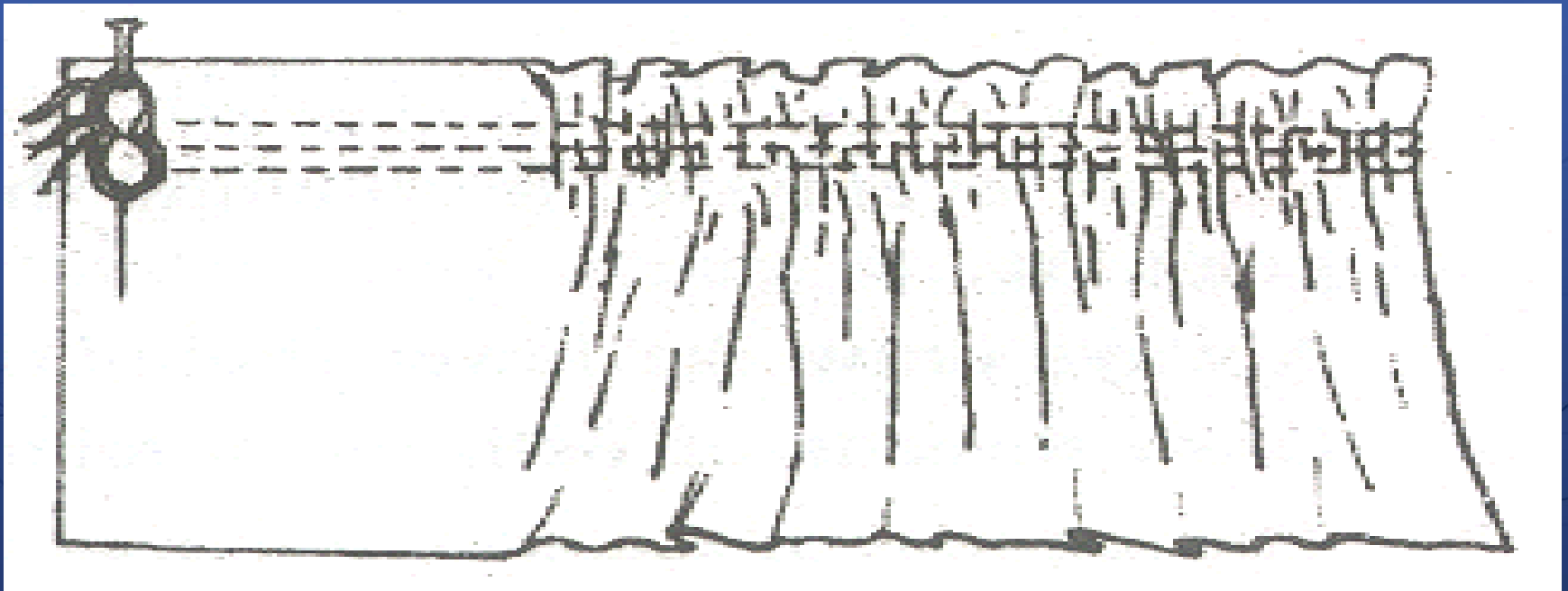
## Gathering by hand:

- Work two rows of running stitches  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch apart –  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch above and below the seam line.
- Draw the ends of threads until the section measures the desired length and secure the thread by winding round a pin as shown



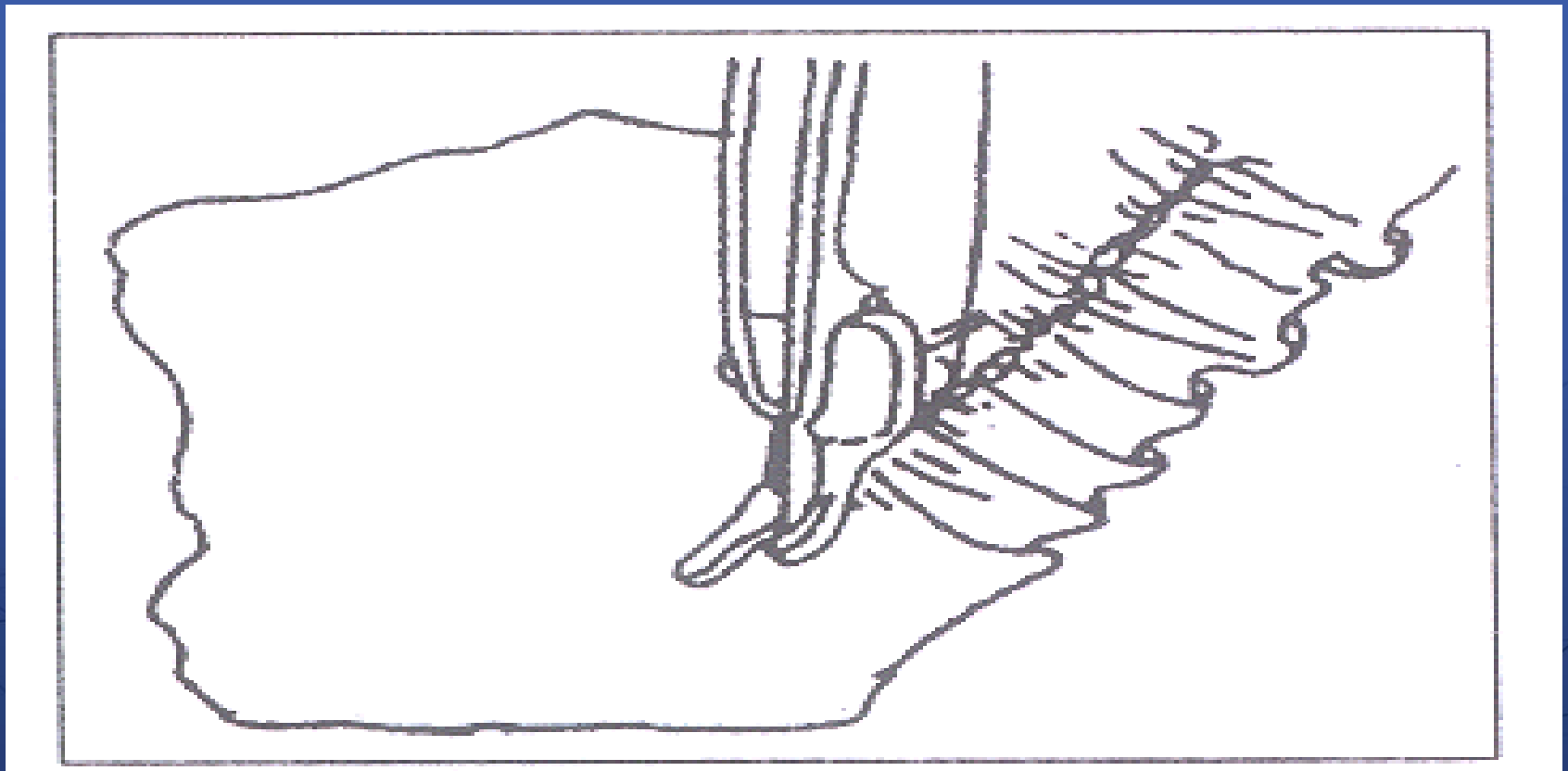
## Gathering by machine:

- Make seam line on the right side of the fabric by adjusting the machine for long stitch and loosening the upper tension slightly. Now work two rows of machine stitches  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch apart. Distribute the fullness evenly by pulling both bobbin threads together



## Gathering by using elastic:

- Gathers can be made by stretching a narrow strip of elastic and stitching on the part of the garment which is to be gathered



THANK YOU