



**ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025, SEMESTER – VI**  
**STUDY MATERIAL FOR B.Sc., FASHION TECHNOLOGY**  
**DRAPING TECHNOLOGY**



**STUDY MATERIAL FOR B.Sc., (FASHION TECHNOLOGY)**

**DRAPING TECHNOLOGY**

**SEMESTER – VI**



**ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-25**

**PREPARED BY**

**FASHION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT**



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**UNIT – I**

**DEFINITION**

Draping is a textile technique that involves pinning and placing fabric on a dress form to create a three-dimensional garment.

Draping technology refers to the process of designing, developing, and manufacturing fabrics and textiles to create specific shapes, forms, and textures for various applications, including:

1. Fashion (garments, accessories)
2. Interior design (upholstery, curtains)
3. Technical textiles (industrial, medical, aerospace)

**Key aspects:**

1. Fabric manipulation: Folding, pleating, gathering, and shaping fabrics.
2. Pattern making: Creating templates and designs for draping.
3. Material science: Understanding fabric properties, behavior, and interactions.
4. Computer-aided design (CAD): Using software for digital draping simulations.
5. Prototyping: Testing and refining draped designs.

**Types of draping technology:**

1. Manual draping: Traditional, hands-on approach.
2. Computer-aided draping (CAD): Software-based design and simulation.
3. 3D draping: Creating three-dimensional models and simulations.
4. Digital printing: Printing designs and patterns directly onto fabric.

**Applications:**

1. Fashion design: Haute couture, ready-to-wear, and bespoke clothing.
2. Interior design: Upholstery, curtains, and textile furnishings.
3. Technical textiles: Industrial, medical, aerospace, and automotive applications.
4. Textile research and development: New material discovery and innovation.



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**Benefits:**

1. Increased efficiency and accuracy.
2. Improved fabric utilization and waste reduction.
3. Enhanced design capabilities and creativity.
4. Faster prototyping and production times.
5. Cost savings through reduced material waste.

**Industry software:**

1. OptiTex
2. TUKAcad
3. Gerber AccuMark
4. Autodesk Design Software
5. Browzwear

**Education and training:**

1. Fashion schools and colleges.
2. Textile and material science programs.
3. Online courses and tutorials.

**Manual Draping Tools:**

1. Dressmaker's Dummy: Adjustable, life-sized mannequin for draping fabrics.
2. Draping Stand: Elevated surface for draping and pinning fabrics.
3. Draping Table: Large, flat surface for laying out and manipulating fabrics.
4. Measuring Tapes: Flexible tapes for measuring body and fabric dimensions.
5. Curves and Rulers: Tools for creating smooth curves and straight lines.
6. Pins and Pin Cushions: For securing fabrics in place.
7. Scissors: High-quality scissors for cutting fabrics.
8. Fabric Markers: Tools for marking patterns and designs on fabric.
9. Iron and Ironing Board: For pressing and smoothing fabrics.



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10. Steamer: For relaxing fabrics and removing wrinkles.

**Computer-Aided Design (CAD) Software:**

1. OptiTex: Industry-leading software for 2D and 3D design.
2. TUKAcad: Comprehensive CAD software for fashion and textile design.
3. Gerber AccuMark: Advanced CAD software for automated cutting and design.
4. Autodesk Design Software: Suite of tools for 2D and 3D design.

**3D Draping Software:**

1. Browzwear: Advanced 3D design and simulation software.
2. CLO 3D: Powerful 3D design and animation software.
3. Marvelous Designer: 3D design and simulation software for textiles.

**Digital Printing and Finishing Equipment:**

1. Digital Printers: High-quality printers for printing designs onto fabric.
2. Heat Transfer Presses: For applying heat transfers to fabrics.
3. Sublimation Printers: For printing vibrant, full-color designs onto fabrics.
4. Automatic Cutting Machines: For precision cutting of fabrics.
5. Laser Cutters: For intricate cutting and design.

**Textile Testing and Analysis Equipment:**

1. Tensile Strength Testers: Measures fabric strength and durability.
2. Fabric Density Testers: Measures fabric weight and density.
3. Color Fastness Testers: Measures color resistance to fading.
4. Fabric Friction Testers: Measures fabric smoothness and friction.
5. Thermal Testing Equipment: Measures fabric insulation and thermal properties.

**Miscellaneous Equipment:**

1. Steam Cabinets: For relaxing fabrics and removing wrinkles.
2. Fabric Spreading Machines: For even fabric distribution.
3. Rolling Machines: For rolling and storing fabrics.



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4. Cutting Tables: For precise cutting of fabrics.

5. Sewing Machines: For construction and finishing.

**Industry-Specific Equipment:**

1. Fashion: Embroidery machines, beading machines.

2. Upholstery: Heavy-duty sewing machines, staple guns.

3. Technical Textiles: Specialized testing equipment, laminating machines.

**DRAPING PRINCIPLES**

**Fundamental Principles:**

1. Balance: Harmony between fabric, design, and body.

2. Proportion: Relationship between fabric, design, and body proportions.

3. Emphasis: Focal points creating visual interest.

4. Movement: Fabric flow and drape.

5. Texture: Contrast and harmony between fabric textures.

6. Line: Direction and flow of fabric folds.

7. Form: Three-dimensional shape created by draping.

8. Function: Purpose and practicality of the draped design.

**Draping Techniques:**

1. Gathering: Collecting fabric into folds.

2. Pleating: Folding fabric into precise pleats.

3. Tucking: Folding fabric under itself.

4. Darts: Folds creating shape and fit.

5. Seaming: Joining fabric pieces.

6. Shaping: Creating three-dimensional forms.

7. Draping on the stand: Creating designs on a dressmaker's dummy.

8. Draping on the body: Fitting and adjusting designs on a model.



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**Fabric Considerations:**

1. Weight: Fabric thickness and heaviness.
2. Drape: Fabric's ability to flow and fold.
3. Texture: Fabric's surface quality.
4. Stretch: Fabric's flexibility.
5. Recovery: Fabric's ability to return to original shape.

**Design Elements:**

1. Silhouette: Overall shape of the draped design.
2. Line: Direction and flow of fabric folds.
3. Form: Three-dimensional shape created by draping.
4. Texture: Contrast and harmony between fabric textures.
5. Pattern: Repeating design motifs.

**Draping Methods:**

1. Free draping: Unstructured, creative approach.
2. Structured draping: Precise, measured approach.
3. Combination draping: Blending free and structured techniques.

**Key Considerations:**

1. Grain line: Parallel to warp threads.
2. Selvage: Finished edge of fabric.
3. Bias: Diagonal grain direction.
4. Stretch factors: Considering fabric stretch.

**Draping for Different Fabrics:**

1. Wovens: Stable, non-stretch fabrics.
2. Knits: Stretchy, flexible fabrics.
3. Delicates: Laces, silks, and fragile fabrics.
4. Heavy fabrics: Thick, weighty materials.



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**Draping for Different Garments:**

1. Dresses
2. Tops and blouses
3. Pants and skirts
4. Jackets and coats
5. Accessories (hats, scarves, bags)

**Preparation of Muslin for Draping:**

**Why Muslin?**

Muslin is a lightweight, inexpensive, and versatile fabric ideal for draping due to its:

1. Smooth texture
2. Neutral color
3. Lightweight weight
4. Affordable price
5. Easy to work with

**Preparing Muslin for Draping:**



**Step 1: Cleaning and Pressing**

1. Wash muslin in cold water to remove finishes and impurities.
2. Dry muslin on a low heat setting or air-dry.
3. Press muslin using a steam iron to remove wrinkles.

**Step 2: Cutting and Sizing**

1. Cut muslin into desired size and shape for draping.
2. Consider grain line and selvage when cutting.
3. Use a rotary cutter or scissors for accurate cuts.





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**Step 3: Marking and Labeling**

1. Mark grain line, selvage, and center front/back on muslin.
2. Label muslin with project information (e.g., design name, date).
3. Use chalk, markers, or pins to mark key points.

**Step 4: Interfacing (Optional)**

1. Apply lightweight interfacing for stability (e.g., fusible web).
2. Follow manufacturer's instructions for application.

**Step 5: Final Preparation**

1. Inspect muslin for wrinkles, creases, or imperfections.
2. Make any necessary adjustments or repairs.
3. Muslin is now ready for draping.

**Tips and Variations:**

1. Use different weights or weaves of muslin for specific projects.
2. Add stabilizers (e.g., staystitching, tape) for delicate or stretchy areas.
3. Use colored muslin for contrasting designs or emphasis.
4. Mix muslin with other fabrics for complex textures and effects.

**Common Muslin Weights:**

1. Lightweight (3-4 oz): Ideal for delicate, flowy designs.
2. Medium-weight (5-6 oz): Suitable for most draping projects.
3. Heavyweight (7-8 oz): Best for structured, voluminous designs.

**Industry Standards:**

1. Fashion: 45" (114 cm) wide muslin.
2. Home decor: 54" (137 cm) wide muslin.
3. Upholstery: 60" (152 cm) wide muslin.

**Seam Allowance:**

Definition: The amount of fabric allowed between two or more pieces of fabric to be sewn together, ensuring a strong and durable seam.



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**Standard Seam Allowances:**

1. Garment construction: 1/4 inch (6 mm) to 1/2 inch (13 mm)
2. Home decor: 1/2 inch (13 mm) to 1 inch (25 mm)
3. Upholstery: 1 inch (25 mm) to 2 inches (51 mm)
4. Bag making: 1/4 inch (6 mm) to 1/2 inch (13 mm)

**Types of Seam Allowances:**

1. Narrow seam allowance (1/8 inch / 3 mm): For delicate fabrics, lace, or precision work.
2. Standard seam allowance (1/4 inch / 6 mm): For most garment construction.
3. Wide seam allowance (1/2 inch / 13 mm): For heavy fabrics, upholstery, or decorative stitching.
4. Adjustable seam allowance: Varies depending on fabric thickness, texture, and design requirements.

**Factors Influencing Seam Allowance:**

1. Fabric type and thickness
2. Seam type (e.g., straight, curved, angled)
3. Stitch type and length
4. Garment or project requirements (e.g., fit, durability)
5. Personal preference or industry standards

**Seam Allowance Techniques:**

1. Included seam allowance: Added to pattern pieces.
2. Excluded seam allowance: Not included in pattern pieces; added during cutting.
3. Seam allowance notation: Indicated on patterns or instructions.

**Common Seam Allowance Mistakes:**

1. Insufficient seam allowance
2. Inconsistent seam allowance
3. Forgetting to add seam allowance
4. Not adjusting seam allowance for different fabrics



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**Best Practices:**

1. Use consistent seam allowance throughout a project.
2. Adjust seam allowance for specific fabrics or seams.
3. Consider grain line and fabric direction when adding seam allowance.
4. Double-check seam allowance during pattern making and cutting.

**Preparation of Dress Form for Draping:**



**Step 1: Cleaning and Maintenance**

1. Dust and vacuum the dress form.
2. Wipe with a soft cloth and mild soap solution.
3. Dry thoroughly to prevent water spots.

**Step 2: Covering and Pinning**

1. Cover the dress form with a smooth, tight-fitting muslin or cotton cover.
2. Pin the cover in place, ensuring a snug fit.
3. Use straight pins or T-pins for secure fastening.



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**Step 3: Adjusting and Fitting**

1. Adjust the dress form to the desired size and shape.
2. Ensure the form is level and plumb.
3. Check the measurements against the project's specifications.

**Step 4: Marking and Labeling**

1. Mark the center front, center back, and grain lines on the dress form.
2. Label key points (e.g., shoulder, bust, waist).
3. Use chalk, markers, or tape for clear visibility.

**Step 5: Adding Additional Features (Optional)**

1. Attach a neckline or armhole template.
2. Add a hip or shoulder pad for accuracy.
3. Use adhesive or pins to secure additional features.

**Types of Dress Forms:**

1. Standard dress form: Adjustable, life-sized mannequin.
2. Display dress form: Non-adjustable, decorative mannequin.
3. Specialty dress forms: Plus-size, petite, maternity, or children's forms.

**Dress Form Sizes:**

1. Small (XS-S): 32-34 inches (81-86 cm) bust.
2. Medium (M-L): 36-40 inches (91-102 cm) bust.
3. Large (XL-XXL): 42-46 inches (107-117 cm) bust.

**Tips and Variations:**

1. Use a dress form with a smooth, even surface.
2. Cover the form with a breathable fabric for draping.
3. Adjust the form to accommodate different fabrics or textures.
4. Create a custom dress form using cardboard or foam.



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**Industry Standards:**

1. Fashion: Use a dress form that matches the target market's size and shape.
2. Costume design: Use a dress form that matches the character's or period's specifications.
3. Textile testing: Use a dress form with a smooth surface for accurate testing.

**Draping of Basic Bodice Front:**



**Step-by-Step Guide:**

**Preparation:**

1. Prepare the dress form and muslin fabric.
2. Mark the center front, center back, and grain lines on the dress form.
3. Determine the desired bodice length and style.

**Step 1: Creating the Basic Bodice Front Pattern**

1. Fold the muslin fabric in half lengthwise, right sides together.
2. Place the folded edge along the center front of the dress form.
3. Pin the fabric in place, ensuring a smooth fit.

**Step 2: Establishing the Shoulder Line**

1. Identify the shoulder point on the dress form.
2. Pin a small mark on the fabric at the shoulder point.
3. Draw a straight line from the center front to the shoulder point.



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**Step 3: Creating the Armhole**

1. Identify the armhole point on the dress form.
2. Pin a small mark on the fabric at the armhole point.
3. Draw a curved line from the shoulder point to the armhole point.

**Step 4: Defining the Bust**

1. Identify the bust point on the dress form.
2. Pin a small mark on the fabric at the bust point.
3. Draw a curved line from the armhole point to the bust point.

**Step 5: Establishing the Waistline**

1. Identify the waistline on the dress form.
2. Pin a small mark on the fabric at the waistline.
3. Draw a straight line across the fabric at the waistline.

**Step 6: Refining the Bodice Front**

1. Smooth and adjust the fabric for a flattering fit.
2. Make adjustments as needed for grain line, ease, and drape.

**Basic Bodice Front Variations:**

1. Princess line: Add a curved seam from the armhole to the waist.
2. Gathered bodice: Gather fabric at the center front.
3. Asymmetrical bodice: Offset the center front or armhole.

**Tips and Considerations:**

1. Use a ruler or measuring tape to ensure accuracy.
2. Maintain a consistent grain line.
3. Adjust for ease and comfort.
4. Consider fabric drape and texture.

**Common Mistakes:**

1. Inaccurate shoulder line.



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- 2. Insufficient ease.
- 3. Poor grain line alignment.
- 4. Inconsistent fit.

**Draping of Back Bodice:**

**Preparation of Muslin:**

- 1. Cut a piece of muslin fabric to the desired size, considering the back bodice length and width.
- 2. Fold the muslin in half lengthwise, right sides together.
- 3. Press the fold to create a crisp crease.

**Draping Steps:**

**Step 1: Positioning the Muslin**

- 1. Place the folded muslin edge along the center back of the dress form.
- 2. Pin the muslin in place, ensuring a smooth fit.

**Step 2: Establishing the Shoulder Line**

- 1. Identify the shoulder point on the dress form.
- 2. Pin a small mark on the muslin at the shoulder point.
- 3. Draw a straight line from the center back to the shoulder point.

**Step 3: Creating the Armhole**

- 1. Identify the armhole point on the dress form.
- 2. Pin a small mark on the muslin at the armhole point.
- 3. Draw a curved line from the shoulder point to the armhole point.

**Step 4: Defining the Back Shape**

- 1. Smooth the muslin over the dress form, creating a natural curve.
- 2. Pin the muslin in place, ensuring a flattering fit.

**Step 5: Establishing the Waistline**

- 1. Identify the waistline on the dress form.
- 2. Pin a small mark on the muslin at the waistline.



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3. Draw a straight line across the muslin at the waistline.

**Marking:**

1. Mark the center back, shoulder line, armhole, and waistline on the muslin.
2. Label the muslin with relevant information (e.g., size, style).

**Turning:**

1. Carefully remove the muslin from the dress form.
2. Turn the muslin right side out.
3. Press the seams and edges to create a crisp fold.

**Back Bodice Variations:**

1. Princess line: Add a curved seam from the armhole to the waist.
2. Gathered back: Gather fabric at the center back.
3. Asymmetrical back: Offset the center back or armhole.

**Tips and Considerations:**

1. Maintain a consistent grain line.
2. Adjust for ease and comfort.
3. Consider fabric drape and texture.
4. Ensure a smooth, even fit.

**Common Mistakes:**

1. Inaccurate shoulder line.
2. Insufficient ease.
3. Poor grain line alignment.
4. Inconsistent fit.

**Related Draping Techniques:**

1. Draping a zipper or closure.
2. Creating a back neckline.
3. Adding sleeves or sleeve openings.





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**Draping of Basic Sleeve:**

**Preparation:**

1. Prepare the muslin fabric, dress form, and necessary tools.
2. Determine the desired sleeve length, width, and style.
3. Mark the armhole and shoulder point on the dress form.

**Draping Steps:**

**Step 1: Creating the Sleeve Cap**

1. Fold the muslin in half lengthwise, right sides together.
2. Place the folded edge along the armhole, aligning the fold with the shoulder point.
3. Pin the muslin in place, ensuring a smooth fit.

**Step 2: Establishing the Sleeve Length**

1. Measure and mark the desired sleeve length on the muslin.
2. Draw a straight line across the muslin at the marked length.

**Step 3: Shaping the Sleeve**

1. Smooth the muslin over the arm, creating a natural curve.
2. Pin the muslin in place, ensuring a flattering fit.

**Step 4: Defining the Sleeve Seam**

1. Identify the sleeve seam line (typically 1-2 inches from the armhole).
2. Draw a curved line along the sleeve seam.

**Step 5: Refining the Sleeve**

1. Adjust the muslin for ease and comfort.
2. Ensure a smooth, even fit.

**Marking and Turning:**

1. Mark the sleeve cap, sleeve length, and seam line on the muslin.
2. Label the muslin with relevant information (e.g., size, style).
3. Carefully remove the muslin from the dress form.



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4. Turn the muslin right side out.
5. Press the seams and edges to create a crisp fold.

**Basic Sleeve Variations:**

1. Bell sleeve: Add width to the sleeve cap.
2. Fitted sleeve: Reduce ease and create a more tailored fit.
3. Puffed sleeve: Gather fabric at the sleeve cap.
4. Raglan sleeve: Eliminate the shoulder seam.

**Tips and Considerations:**

1. Maintain a consistent grain line.
2. Adjust for ease and comfort.
3. Consider fabric drape and texture.
4. Ensure a smooth, even fit.

**Common Mistakes:**

1. Inaccurate sleeve cap.
2. Insufficient ease.
3. Poor grain line alignment.
4. Inconsistent fit.

**Related Draping Techniques:**

1. Draping a cuff or sleeve band.
2. Creating a sleeve opening.
3. Adding gathering or pleats to the sleeve.

Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a basic skirt using draping technology:

**Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the skirt, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the hip measurement plus the desired length of the skirt.



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3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:

- Draping table or dress form
- Measuring tape
- Ruler
- Pencil or marker
- Pins
- Scissors

**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the skirt fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Creating the Waistline**

1. **Marking the waistline:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the waistline on the fabric, taking into account the desired waist height and the natural waistline of the client or model.
2. **Folding the fabric:** Fold the fabric in half lengthwise, right sides together, and press the fold to create a crisp crease.

**Step 3: Creating the Skirt Shape**

1. **Draping the fabric:** Drape the folded fabric over the draping table or dress form, aligning the waistline mark with the table or dress form's waistline.
2. **Creating the skirt shape:** Use pins to secure the fabric in place, starting from the center front and working your way outwards. Create a smooth, even curve for the skirt shape.
3. **Adjusting the skirt length:** Adjust the skirt length as needed, making sure to maintain an even hemline.

**Step 4: Creating the Darts and Seams**

1. **Creating the darts:** Use pins to create darts at the waistline, starting from the center front and working your way outwards. The darts should be evenly spaced and about 1-2 inches deep.



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2. **Creating the seams:** Use pins to create seams at the sides of the skirt, starting from the waistline and working your way down. The seams should be evenly spaced and about 1/4 inch wide.

**Step 5: Trueing the Skirt**

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the hemline:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the hemline, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 6: Finalizing the Skirt**

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the skirt, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the skirt:** Press the skirt to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the skirt for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.



## UNIT – II

### FRONT BODICE WITH UNDER ARM DART

Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a back bodice with a neckline dart:

Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the back measurement plus the desired length of the bodice.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

#### Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the bodice fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

#### Step 2: Creating the Back Bodice Shape

1. **Draping the fabric:** Drape the fabric over the draping table or dress form, aligning the center back with the table or dress form's center back.
2. **Creating the back bodice shape:** Use pins to secure the fabric in place, starting from the center back and working your way outwards. Create a smooth, even curve for the back bodice shape.



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### Step 3: Creating the Neckline Dart

1. **Marking the neckline:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the desired neckline shape on the fabric.
2. **Creating the dart:** Use pins to create a dart at the neckline, starting from the center back and working your way outwards. The dart should be about 1-2 inches deep and evenly spaced from the center back.

### Step 4: Trueing the Back Bodice

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the neckline:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the neckline, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

### Step 5: Finalizing the Back Bodice

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the back bodice, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the back bodice:** Press the back bodice to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the back bodice for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

### Common Adjustments

- **Shoulder slope:** Adjust the shoulder slope to ensure a smooth, even curve.
- **Neckline depth:** Adjust the neckline depth to ensure it is even and symmetrical.
- **Dart placement:** Adjust the dart placement to ensure it is evenly spaced from the center back.

Dart manipulation is a technique used in draping technology to create a more fitted and tailored garment. A dart is a fold in the fabric that is used to shape the garment and create a more precise fit.

### Types of Dart Manipulation

There are several types of dart manipulation that can be used in draping technology, including:

1. **Dart rotation:** Rotating the dart to a different location on the garment to change the fit and shape of the garment.



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2. **Dart transfer:** Transferring the dart from one location to another on the garment to change the fit and shape of the garment.
3. **Dart elimination:** Eliminating the dart altogether by incorporating it into a seam or another dart.
4. **Dart combination:** Combining two or more darts into a single dart to simplify the pattern and reduce bulk.
5. **Dart re-distribution:** Re-distributing the dart excess into another part of the garment to create a more balanced and proportionate fit.

### Techniques of Dart Manipulation

Some common techniques used in dart manipulation include:

1. **Slash and spread:** Slashing the fabric and spreading it apart to create a new dart or to re-distribute the dart excess.
2. **Slash and overlap:** Slashing the fabric and overlapping the edges to create a new dart or to eliminate an existing dart.
3. **Folding and tucking:** Folding and tucking the fabric to create a new dart or to re-distribute the dart excess.
4. **Pivoting:** Pivoting the dart around a fixed point to change its location and direction.

### Advantages of Dart Manipulation

Dart manipulation offers several advantages in draping technology, including:

1. **Improved fit:** Dart manipulation can help to create a more precise and tailored fit.
2. **Increased flexibility:** Dart manipulation can be used to create a wide range of styles and silhouettes.
3. **Reduced bulk:** Dart manipulation can help to reduce bulk and create a more streamlined appearance.
4. **Enhanced creativity:** Dart manipulation offers a wide range of creative possibilities for designers and pattern makers.

Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a waistline dart:

### Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.



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2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the waist measurement plus the desired length of the garment.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Creating the Waistline Dart**

1. **Marking the waistline:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the waistline on the fabric, taking into account the desired waist height and the natural waistline of the client or model.
2. **Creating the dart:** Use pins to create a dart at the waistline, starting from the center front and working your way outwards. The dart should be about 1-2 inches deep and evenly spaced from the center front.

**Step 3: Shaping the Waistline Dart**

1. **Shaping the dart:** Use pins to shape the dart, creating a smooth, even curve that follows the natural shape of the body.
2. **Adjusting the dart:** Adjust the dart as needed, making sure it is evenly spaced from the center front and that the waistline is smooth and even.

**Step 4: Trueing the Waistline Dart**

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.





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2. **Trueing the waistline:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the waistline, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

#### **Step 5: Finalizing the Waistline Dart**

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the waistline dart, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the waistline dart:** Press the waistline dart to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the waistline dart for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

#### **Common Adjustments**

- **Dart depth:** Adjust the depth of the dart to ensure a smooth, even curve.
- **Dart placement:** Adjust the placement of the dart to ensure it is evenly spaced from the center front.
- **Waistline shape:** Adjust the shape of the waistline to ensure it follows the natural curve of the body.

Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a dart at the waist and center front:

#### **Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the waist measurement plus the desired length of the garment.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors



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**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Creating the Waist Dart**

1. **Marking the waistline:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the waistline on the fabric, taking into account the desired waist height and the natural waistline of the client or model.
2. **Creating the dart:** Use pins to create a dart at the waistline, starting from the center front and working your way outwards. The dart should be about 1-2 inches deep and evenly spaced from the center front.

**Step 3: Creating the Center Front Dart**

1. **Marking the center front:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the center front on the fabric, taking into account the desired width of the garment.
2. **Creating the dart:** Use pins to create a dart at the center front, starting from the top of the garment and working your way down. The dart should be about 1-2 inches deep and evenly spaced from the center front.

**Step 4: Shaping the Darts**

1. **Shaping the waist dart:** Use pins to shape the waist dart, creating a smooth, even curve that follows the natural shape of the body.
2. **Shaping the center front dart:** Use pins to shape the center front dart, creating a smooth, even curve that follows the natural shape of the body.

**Step 5: Trueing the Darts**

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the darts:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the darts, making sure they are even and symmetrical.

**Step 6: Finalizing the Darts**

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the darts, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the darts:** Press the darts to remove any wrinkles or creases.



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3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the darts for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

### Common Adjustments

- **Dart depth:** Adjust the depth of the darts to ensure a smooth, even curve.
- **Dart placement:** Adjust the placement of the darts to ensure they are evenly spaced from the center front.
- **Dart shape:** Adjust the shape of the darts to ensure they follow the natural shape of the body.

Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a French dart:

### Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the bust measurement plus the desired length of the garment.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

### Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

### Step 2: Creating the French Dart

1. **Marking the bust line:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the bust line on the fabric, taking into account the desired bust height and the natural bust line of the client or model.



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2. **Creating the dart:** Use pins to create a dart at the bust line, starting from the armhole and working your way down. The dart should be about 1-2 inches deep and evenly spaced from the armhole.
3. **Shaping the dart:** Use pins to shape the dart, creating a smooth, even curve that follows the natural shape of the body.

### **Step 3: Trueing the French Dart**

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the dart:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the dart, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

### **Step 4: Finalizing the French Dart**

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the dart, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the dart:** Press the dart to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the dart for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

### **Characteristics of a French Dart**

- **Location:** A French dart is located at the bust line, starting from the armhole and working its way down.
- **Shape:** A French dart is shaped like a triangle, with the base of the triangle at the bust line and the point of the triangle at the armhole.
- **Depth:** A French dart is typically about 1-2 inches deep.
- **Purpose:** A French dart is used to create a fitted, curved shape at the bust line.

Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a double French dart:

### **Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the bust measurement plus the desired length of the garment.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:



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- Draping table or dress form
- Measuring tape
- Ruler
- Pencil or marker
- Pins
- Scissors

**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Creating the First French Dart**

1. **Marking the bust line:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the bust line on the fabric, taking into account the desired bust height and the natural bust line of the client or model.
2. **Creating the dart:** Use pins to create a dart at the bust line, starting from the armhole and working your way down. The dart should be about 1-2 inches deep and evenly spaced from the armhole.
3. **Shaping the dart:** Use pins to shape the dart, creating a smooth, even curve that follows the natural shape of the body.

**Step 3: Creating the Second French Dart**

1. **Marking the second dart location:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the location of the second French dart, about 1-2 inches below the first dart.
2. **Creating the second dart:** Use pins to create a second dart at the marked location, starting from the armhole and working your way down. The dart should be about 1-2 inches deep and evenly spaced from the armhole.
3. **Shaping the second dart:** Use pins to shape the second dart, creating a smooth, even curve that follows the natural shape of the body.

**Step 4: Trueing the Double French Darts**

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.



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2. **Trueing the darts:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the darts, making sure they are even and symmetrical.

**Step 5: Finalizing the Double French Darts**

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the darts, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the darts:** Press the darts to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the darts for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

**Characteristics of a Double French Dart**

- **Location:** Double French darts are located at the bust line, with the first dart starting from the armhole and the second dart located about 1-2 inches below the first dart.
- **Shape:** Double French darts are shaped like triangles, with the base of the triangles at the bust line and the points of the triangles at the armhole.
- **Depth:** Double French darts are typically about 1-2 inches deep.
- **Purpose:** Double French darts are used to create a fitted, curved shape at the bust line, providing a more precise fit and a more flattering silhouette.

Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a flange neckline dart:



**Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the bust measurement plus the desired length of the garment.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape



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- Ruler
- Pencil or marker
- Pins
- Scissors

**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Creating the Flange Neckline Dart**

1. **Marking the neckline:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the desired neckline shape on the fabric.
2. **Creating the flange:** Use pins to create a flange at the neckline, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side.
3. **Creating the dart:** Use pins to create a dart at the flange, starting from the center front and working your way outwards. The dart should be about 1-2 inches deep and evenly spaced from the center front.

**Step 3: Shaping the Flange Neckline Dart**

1. **Shaping the flange:** Use pins to shape the flange, creating a smooth, even curve that follows the natural shape of the body.
2. **Shaping the dart:** Use pins to shape the dart, creating a smooth, even curve that follows the natural shape of the body.

**Step 4: Trueing the Flange Neckline Dart**

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the dart:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the dart, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 5: Finalizing the Flange Neckline Dart**

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the dart, taking care not to disturb the fabric.





2. **Pressing the dart:** Press the dart to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the dart for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

#### Characteristics of a Flange Neckline Dart

- **Location:** A flange neckline dart is located at the neckline, with the flange folded back towards the wrong side.
- **Shape:** A flange neckline dart is shaped like a triangle, with the base of the triangle at the neckline and the point of the triangle at the center front.
- **Depth:** A flange neckline dart is typically about 1-2 inches deep.
- **Purpose:** A flange neckline dart is used to create a smooth, even curve at the neckline, while also providing a decorative flange detail.

#### Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a bust line dart at center front:

##### Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the bust measurement plus the desired length of the garment.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

##### Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.





### Step 2: Creating the Bust Line Dart

1. **Marking the bust line:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the bust line on the fabric, taking into account the desired bust height and the natural bust line of the client or model.
2. **Creating the dart:** Use pins to create a dart at the bust line, starting from the center front and working your way outwards. The dart should be about 1-2 inches deep and evenly spaced from the center front.

### Step 3: Shaping the Bust Line Dart

1. **Shaping the dart:** Use pins to shape the dart, creating a smooth, even curve that follows the natural shape of the body.
2. **Adjusting the dart:** Adjust the dart as needed, making sure it is evenly spaced from the center front and that the bust line is smooth and even.

### Step 4: Trueing the Bust Line Dart

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the dart:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the dart, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

### Step 5: Finalizing the Bust Line Dart

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the dart, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the dart:** Press the dart to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the dart for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

### Characteristics of a Bust Line Dart at Center Front

- **Location:** A bust line dart at center front is located at the bust line, starting from the center front and working its way outwards.
- **Shape:** A bust line dart at center front is shaped like a triangle, with the base of the triangle at the bust line and the point of the triangle at the center front.
- **Depth:** A bust line dart at center front is typically about 1-2 inches deep.
- **Purpose:** A bust line dart at center front is used to create a smooth, even curve at the bust line, providing a more precise fit and a more flattering silhouette.



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Here are some common armhole variations in draping:

### 1. Standard Armhole

- **Characteristics:** A standard armhole is a basic armhole shape that is suitable for most garments.
- **Draping procedure:** To create a standard armhole, fold the fabric back towards the wrong side at the armhole edge, creating a smooth, even curve.

### 2. Raised Armhole

- **Characteristics:** A raised armhole is higher than a standard armhole, providing more coverage and support.
- **Draping procedure:** To create a raised armhole, fold the fabric back towards the wrong side at the armhole edge, creating a smooth, even curve. Then, raise the armhole edge by about 1-2 inches, depending on the desired height.

### 3. Lowered Armhole

- **Characteristics:** A lowered armhole is lower than a standard armhole, providing less coverage and a more relaxed fit.
- **Draping procedure:** To create a lowered armhole, fold the fabric back towards the wrong side at the armhole edge, creating a smooth, even curve. Then, lower the armhole edge by about 1-2 inches, depending on the desired height.

### 4. Asymmetrical Armhole

- **Characteristics:** An asymmetrical armhole is an armhole that is not symmetrical, providing a unique and interesting design element.
- **Draping procedure:** To create an asymmetrical armhole, fold the fabric back towards the wrong side at the armhole edge, creating a smooth, even curve. Then, manipulate the armhole edge to create an asymmetrical shape, using pins and draping techniques to secure the fabric in place.

### 5. Bell-Shaped Armhole

- **Characteristics:** A bell-shaped armhole is an armhole that is wider at the bottom than at the top, providing a flared and feminine silhouette.
- **Draping procedure:** To create a bell-shaped armhole, fold the fabric back towards the wrong side at the armhole edge, creating a smooth, even curve. Then, manipulate the



armhole edge to create a bell shape, using pins and draping techniques to secure the fabric in place.

## 6. Curved Armhole

- **Characteristics:** A curved armhole is an armhole that is curved, providing a smooth and continuous line from the shoulder to the armhole.
- **Draping procedure:** To create a curved armhole, fold the fabric back towards the wrong side at the armhole edge, creating a smooth, even curve. Then, manipulate the armhole edge to create a curved shape, using pins and draping techniques to secure the fabric in place.

These are just a few examples of armhole variations in draping. By experimenting with different armhole shapes and techniques, designers and pattern makers can create a wide range of garments with unique and interesting silhouettes.

**Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a typical sleeve squared:**

Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the sleeve measurement plus the desired length of the sleeve.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

### Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the sleeve fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.



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**Step 2: Draping the Sleeve**

1. **Draping the fabric:** Drape the fabric over the draping table or dress form, aligning the center of the fabric with the center of the table or dress form.
2. **Creating the sleeve shape:** Use pins to secure the fabric in place, creating a smooth, even curve for the sleeve shape.

**Step 3: Creating the Sleeve Squared**

1. **Marking the sleeve squared:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the sleeve squared on the fabric, taking into account the desired sleeve length and the natural shape of the arm.
2. **Folding the fabric:** Fold the fabric back towards the wrong side at the sleeve squared mark, creating a crisp crease.
3. **Securing the fold:** Use pins to secure the fold in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 4: Trueing the Sleeve Squared**

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the sleeve squared:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the sleeve squared, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 5: Finalizing the Sleeve Squared**

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the sleeve squared, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the sleeve squared:** Press the sleeve squared to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the sleeve squared for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

**Characteristics of a Typical Sleeve Squared**

- **Location:** A typical sleeve squared is located at the top of the sleeve, where the sleeve meets the armhole.
- **Shape:** A typical sleeve squared is shaped like a square or a rectangle, with the edges of the square or rectangle aligned with the edges of the sleeve.
- **Size:** A typical sleeve squared is about 1-2 inches wide and 1-2 inches deep.



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- **Purpose:** A typical sleeve squared is used to create a smooth, even transition from the sleeve to the armhole, providing a more comfortable and flattering fit.

**Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a cutaway sleeve:**

**Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the sleeve measurement plus the desired length of the sleeve.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the sleeve fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Draping the Sleeve**

1. **Draping the fabric:** Drape the fabric over the draping table or dress form, aligning the center of the fabric with the center of the table or dress form.
2. **Creating the sleeve shape:** Use pins to secure the fabric in place, creating a smooth, even curve for the sleeve shape.

**Step 3: Creating the Cutaway Sleeve**

1. **Marking the cutaway:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the cutaway on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the cutaway.



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2. **Cutting the cutaway:** Use scissors to cut along the marked line, creating the cutaway sleeve.
3. **Shaping the cutaway:** Use pins to shape the cutaway, creating a smooth, even curve that follows the natural shape of the body.

**Step 4: Trueing the Cutaway Sleeve**

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the cutaway:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the cutaway, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 5: Finalizing the Cutaway Sleeve**

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the cutaway sleeve, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the cutaway sleeve:** Press the cutaway sleeve to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the cutaway sleeve for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

**Characteristics of a Cutaway Sleeve**

- **Location:** A cutaway sleeve is located at the top of the sleeve, where the sleeve meets the armhole.
- **Shape:** A cutaway sleeve is shaped like a curved or angled line, with the cutaway portion of the sleeve removed.
- **Size:** A cutaway sleeve can vary in size, depending on the desired shape and style of the garment.
- **Purpose:** A cutaway sleeve is used to create a stylish and modern silhouette, while also providing ease of movement and comfort.

**WAISTLINE VARIATIONS:**

Here are some common waistline variations in draping:

**1. Natural Waistline**

- **Characteristics:** A natural waistline is a waistline that falls at the natural waistline of the body, usually around the narrowest part of the torso.



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- **Draping procedure:** To create a natural waistline, fold the fabric back towards the wrong side at the natural waistline mark, creating a crisp crease.

## **2. Raised Waistline**

- **Characteristics:** A raised waistline is a waistline that is higher than the natural waistline, usually around 1-2 inches above the natural waistline.
- **Draping procedure:** To create a raised waistline, fold the fabric back towards the wrong side at the raised waistline mark, creating a crisp crease.

## **3. Lowered Waistline**

- **Characteristics:** A lowered waistline is a waistline that is lower than the natural waistline, usually around 1-2 inches below the natural waistline.
- **Draping procedure:** To create a lowered waistline, fold the fabric back towards the wrong side at the lowered waistline mark, creating a crisp crease.

## **4. Asymmetrical Waistline**

- **Characteristics:** An asymmetrical waistline is a waistline that is not symmetrical, usually with one side higher or lower than the other.
- **Draping procedure:** To create an asymmetrical waistline, fold the fabric back towards the wrong side at the asymmetrical waistline mark, creating a crisp crease.

## **5. Curved Waistline**

- **Characteristics:** A curved waistline is a waistline that is curved, usually following the natural curve of the body.
- **Draping procedure:** To create a curved waistline, fold the fabric back towards the wrong side at the curved waistline mark, creating a smooth, even curve.

## **6. Peplum Waistline**

- **Characteristics:** A peplum waistline is a waistline that features a flared or ruffled detail, usually at the waistline seam.
- **Draping procedure:** To create a peplum waistline, fold the fabric back towards the wrong side at the peplum waistline mark, creating a crisp crease. Then, use gathering or ruffling techniques to create the peplum detail.





## 7. Empire Waistline

- **Characteristics:** An empire waistline is a waistline that falls just below the bust, usually around 1-2 inches below the natural waistline.
- **Draping procedure:** To create an empire waistline, fold the fabric back towards the wrong side at the empire waistline mark, creating a crisp crease.

These are just a few examples of waistline variations in draping. By experimenting with different waistline shapes and techniques, designers and pattern makers can create a wide range of garments with unique and interesting silhouettes.

**Here's a step-by-step guide on draping lowered waistline variations:**

Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the waist measurement plus the desired length of the garment.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

### Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.





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### **Step 2: Draping the Lowered Waistline**

1. **Marking the lowered waistline:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the lowered waistline on the fabric, taking into account the desired waist height and the natural waistline of the client or model.
2. **Folding the fabric:** Fold the fabric back towards the wrong side at the lowered waistline mark, creating a crisp crease.
3. **Securing the fold:** Use pins to secure the fold in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

### **Step 3: Creating the Lowered Waistline Variation**

1. **Curved lowered waistline:** Use pins to shape the lowered waistline into a curved shape, following the natural curve of the body.
2. **Asymmetrical lowered waistline:** Use pins to shape the lowered waistline into an asymmetrical shape, with one side higher or lower than the other.
3. **Peplum lowered waistline:** Use gathering or ruffling techniques to create a peplum detail at the lowered waistline.

### **Step 4: Trueing the Lowered Waistline**

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the lowered waistline:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the lowered waistline, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

### **Step 5: Finalizing the Lowered Waistline**

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the lowered waistline, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the lowered waistline:** Press the lowered waistline to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the lowered waistline for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

### **Characteristics of a Lowered Waistline Variation**

- **Location:** A lowered waistline variation is located below the natural waistline, usually around 1-2 inches below.



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- **Shape:** A lowered waistline variation can be curved, asymmetrical, or feature a peplum detail.
- **Size:** A lowered waistline variation can vary in size, depending on the desired shape and style of the garment.
- **Purpose:** A lowered waistline variation is used to create a longer, more flowing silhouette, while also providing a comfortable and flattering fit.

**Here's a step-by-step guide on draping lowered waistline variations:**

**Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the waist measurement plus the desired length of the garment.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Draping the Lowered Waistline**

1. **Marking the lowered waistline:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the lowered waistline on the fabric, taking into account the desired waist height and the natural waistline of the client or model.



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2. **Folding the fabric:** Fold the fabric back towards the wrong side at the lowered waistline mark, creating a crisp crease.
3. **Securing the fold:** Use pins to secure the fold in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 3: Creating the Lowered Waistline Variation**

1. **Curved lowered waistline:** Use pins to shape the lowered waistline into a curved shape, following the natural curve of the body.
2. **Asymmetrical lowered waistline:** Use pins to shape the lowered waistline into an asymmetrical shape, with one side higher or lower than the other.
3. **Peplum lowered waistline:** Use gathering or ruffling techniques to create a peplum detail at the lowered waistline.

**Step 4: Trueing the Lowered Waistline**

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the lowered waistline:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the lowered waistline, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 5: Finalizing the Lowered Waistline**

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the lowered waistline, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the lowered waistline:** Press the lowered waistline to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the lowered waistline for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

**Characteristics of a Lowered Waistline Variation**

- **Location:** A lowered waistline variation is located below the natural waistline, usually around 1-2 inches below.
- **Shape:** A lowered waistline variation can be curved, asymmetrical, or feature a peplum detail.
- **Size:** A lowered waistline variation can vary in size, depending on the desired shape and style of the garment.



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- **Purpose:** A lowered waistline variation is used to create a longer, more flowing silhouette, while also providing a comfortable and flattering fit.

**Here's a step-by-step guide on draping lowered waistline variations:**

Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the waist measurement plus the desired length of the garment.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Draping the Lowered Waistline**

1. **Marking the lowered waistline:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the lowered waistline on the fabric, taking into account the desired waist height and the natural waistline of the client or model.
2. **Folding the fabric:** Fold the fabric back towards the wrong side at the lowered waistline mark, creating a crisp crease.
3. **Securing the fold:** Use pins to secure the fold in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.



### Step 3: Creating the Lowered Waistline Variation

1. **Curved lowered waistline:** Use pins to shape the lowered waistline into a curved shape, following the natural curve of the body.
2. **Asymmetrical lowered waistline:** Use pins to shape the lowered waistline into an asymmetrical shape, with one side higher or lower than the other.
3. **Peplum lowered waistline:** Use gathering or ruffling techniques to create a peplum detail at the lowered waistline.

### Step 4: Trueing the Lowered Waistline

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the lowered waistline:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the lowered waistline, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

### Step 5: Finalizing the Lowered Waistline

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the lowered waistline, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the lowered waistline:** Press the lowered waistline to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the lowered waistline for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

### Characteristics of a Lowered Waistline Variation

- **Location:** A lowered waistline variation is located below the natural waistline, usually around 1-2 inches below.
- **Shape:** A lowered waistline variation can be curved, asymmetrical, or feature a peplum detail.
- **Size:** A lowered waistline variation can vary in size, depending on the desired shape and style of the garment.
- **Purpose:** A lowered waistline variation is used to create a longer, more flowing silhouette, while also providing a comfortable and flattering fit.



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Here's a step-by-step guide on draping scalloped waistline variations:

**Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the waist measurement plus the desired length of the garment.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Draping the Scalloped Waistline**

1. **Marking the scalloped waistline:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the scalloped waistline on the fabric, taking into account the desired waist height and the natural waistline of the client or model.
2. **Creating the scallop shape:** Use pins to create the scallop shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the scallop shape:** Use pins to secure the scallop shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 3: Creating the Scalloped Waistline Variation**

1. **Deep scallop:** Create a deep scallop by folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a deeper curve, creating a more dramatic scallop shape.



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2. **Shallow scallop:** Create a shallow scallop by folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a shallower curve, creating a more subtle scallop shape.
3. **Asymmetrical scallop:** Create an asymmetrical scallop by folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in an asymmetrical curve, creating a unique and interesting silhouette.

**Step 4: Trueing the Scalloped Waistline**



1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the scalloped waistline:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the scalloped waistline, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 5: Finalizing the Scalloped Waistline**

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the scalloped waistline, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the scalloped waistline:** Press the scalloped waistline to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the scalloped waistline for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

**Characteristics of a Scalloped Waistline Variation**

- **Location:** A scalloped waistline variation is located at the waistline, typically around the natural waistline or just above.
- **Shape:** A scalloped waistline variation is shaped like a scallop, with a smooth, even curve.
- **Size:** A scalloped waistline variation can vary in size, depending on the desired waist height and the natural waistline of the client or model.
- **Purpose:** A scalloped waistline variation is used to create a decorative and feminine detail at the waistline, while also providing a comfortable and flattering fit.





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Here's a step-by-step guide on draping pointed waistline variations:

**Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the waist measurement plus the desired length of the garment.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Draping the Pointed Waistline**

1. **Marking the pointed waistline:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the pointed waistline on the fabric, taking into account the desired waist height and the natural waistline of the client or model.
2. **Creating the pointed shape:** Use pins to create the pointed shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a sharp, angular curve.
3. **Securing the pointed shape:** Use pins to secure the pointed shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 3: Creating the Pointed Waistline Variation**

1. **Deep pointed waistline:** Create a deep pointed waistline by folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a deeper curve, creating a more dramatic pointed shape.





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2. **Shallow pointed waistline:** Create a shallow pointed waistline by folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a shallower curve, creating a more subtle pointed shape.
3. **Asymmetrical pointed waistline:** Create an asymmetrical pointed waistline by folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in an asymmetrical curve, creating a unique and interesting silhouette.

#### **Step 4: Trueing the Pointed Waistline**

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the pointed waistline:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the pointed waistline, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

#### **Step 5: Finalizing the Pointed Waistline**

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the pointed waistline, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the pointed waistline:** Press the pointed waistline to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the pointed waistline for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

#### **Characteristics of a Pointed Waistline Variation**

- **Location:** A pointed waistline variation is located at the waistline, typically around the natural waistline or just above.
- **Shape:** A pointed waistline variation is shaped like a point, with a sharp, angular curve.
- **Size:** A pointed waistline variation can vary in size, depending on the desired waist height and the natural waistline of the client or model.
- **Purpose:** A pointed waistline variation is used to create a decorative and feminine detail at the waistline, while also providing a comfortable and flattering fit.

Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a princess bodice:

#### **Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.



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2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the bust measurement plus the desired length of the bodice.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Draping the Princess Bodice**

1. **Marking the princess line:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the princess line on the fabric, taking into account the desired length and shape of the bodice.
2. **Creating the princess shape:** Use pins to create the princess shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the princess shape:** Use pins to secure the princess shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 3: Creating the Bodice Shape**

1. **Marking the armhole:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the armhole on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the armhole.
2. **Creating the armhole shape:** Use pins to create the armhole shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the armhole shape:** Use pins to secure the armhole shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.



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#### **Step 4: Trueing the Bodice**

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the bodice shape:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the bodice shape, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

#### **Step 5: Finalizing the Bodice**

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the bodice, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the bodice:** Press the bodice to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the bodice for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

#### **Characteristics of a Princess Bodice**

- **Location:** A princess bodice is located at the front of the garment, typically extending from the shoulder to the waistline.
- **Shape:** A princess bodice is shaped like a princess line, with a smooth, even curve that follows the natural shape of the body.
- **Size:** A princess bodice can vary in size, depending on the desired length and shape of the bodice.
- **Purpose:** A princess bodice is used to create a fitted, feminine silhouette, while also providing a comfortable and flattering fit.

#### **Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a cowl bodice:**

##### **Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the bust measurement plus the desired length of the bodice.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler



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- Pencil or marker
- Pins
- Scissors

**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Draping the Cowl Bodice**

1. **Marking the cowl line:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the cowl line on the fabric, taking into account the desired depth and shape of the cowl.
2. **Creating the cowl shape:** Use pins to create the cowl shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the cowl shape:** Use pins to secure the cowl shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 3: Creating the Bodice Shape**

1. **Marking the armhole:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the armhole on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the armhole.
2. **Creating the armhole shape:** Use pins to create the armhole shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the armhole shape:** Use pins to secure the armhole shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 4: Trueing the Bodice**

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the bodice shape:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the bodice shape, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 5: Finalizing the Bodice**

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the bodice, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the bodice:** Press the bodice to remove any wrinkles or creases.



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3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the bodice for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

#### Characteristics of a Cowl Bodice



- **Location:** A cowl bodice is located at the front of the garment, typically extending from the shoulder to the waistline.
- **Shape:** A cowl bodice is shaped like a cowl, with a smooth, even curve that follows the natural shape of the body.
- **Size:** A cowl bodice can vary in size, depending on the desired depth and shape of the cowl.
- **Purpose:** A cowl bodice is used to create a dramatic and elegant silhouette, while also providing a comfortable and flattering fit.

Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a yoke bodice:

#### Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the bust measurement plus the desired length of the bodice.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors



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**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Draping the Yoke**

1. **Marking the yoke line:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the yoke line on the fabric, taking into account the desired width and shape of the yoke.
2. **Creating the yoke shape:** Use pins to create the yoke shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the yoke shape:** Use pins to secure the yoke shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 3: Creating the Bodice Shape**

1. **Marking the armhole:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the armhole on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the armhole.
2. **Creating the armhole shape:** Use pins to create the armhole shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the armhole shape:** Use pins to secure the armhole shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 4: Trueing the Bodice**

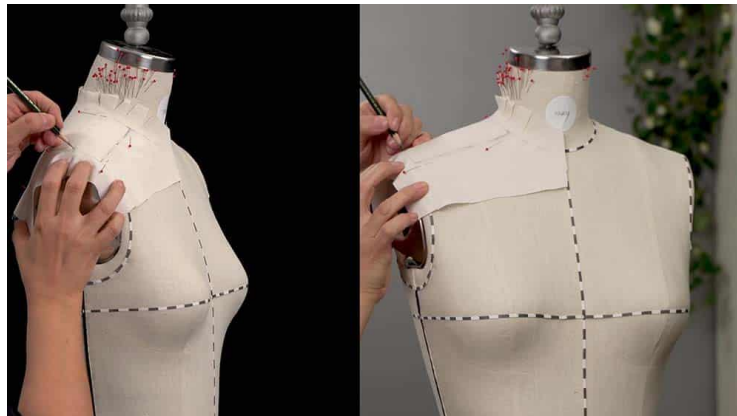
1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the bodice shape:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the bodice shape, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 5: Finalizing the Bodice**

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the bodice, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the bodice:** Press the bodice to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the bodice for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.



### Characteristics of a Yoke Bodice



- **Location:** A yoke bodice is located at the front of the garment, typically extending from the shoulder to the waistline.
- **Shape:** A yoke bodice is shaped like a yoke, with a smooth, even curve that follows the natural shape of the body.
- **Size:** A yoke bodice can vary in size, depending on the desired width and shape of the yoke.
- **Purpose:** A yoke bodice is used to create a clean and minimalist silhouette, while also providing a comfortable and flattering fit.

Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a front bodice:

#### Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the bust measurement plus the desired length of the bodice.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors





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**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Draping the Front Bodice**

1. **Marking the center front line:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the center front line on the fabric, taking into account the desired length and shape of the bodice.
2. **Creating the armhole shape:** Use pins to create the armhole shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the armhole shape:** Use pins to secure the armhole shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 3: Creating the Bust Shape**

1. **Marking the bust line:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the bust line on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the bust.
2. **Creating the bust shape:** Use pins to create the bust shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the bust shape:** Use pins to secure the bust shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 4: Trueing the Bodice**

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the bodice shape:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the bodice shape, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 5: Finalizing the Bodice**

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the bodice, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the bodice:** Press the bodice to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the bodice for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.





### Characteristics of a Front Bodice

- **Location:** A front bodice is located at the front of the garment, typically extending from the shoulder to the waistline.
- **Shape:** A front bodice can be shaped in various ways, including a fitted, semi-fitted, or loose fit.
- **Size:** A front bodice can vary in size, depending on the desired length and shape of the bodice.
- **Purpose:** A front bodice is used to create a comfortable and flattering fit, while also providing a foundation for the rest of the garment.

Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a back bodice:

### Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the back measurement plus the desired length of the bodice.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

### Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.



### Step 2: Draping the Back Bodice

1. **Marking the center back line:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the center back line on the fabric, taking into account the desired length and shape of the bodice.
2. **Creating the armhole shape:** Use pins to create the armhole shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the armhole shape:** Use pins to secure the armhole shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

### Step 3: Creating the Back Shape

1. **Marking the shoulder line:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the shoulder line on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the shoulder.
2. **Creating the shoulder shape:** Use pins to create the shoulder shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the shoulder shape:** Use pins to secure the shoulder shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

### Step 4: Trueing the Bodice

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the bodice shape:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the bodice shape, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

### Step 5: Finalizing the Bodice

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the bodice, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the bodice:** Press the bodice to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the bodice for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

### Characteristics of a Back Bodice

- **Location:** A back bodice is located at the back of the garment, typically extending from the shoulder to the waistline.
- **Shape:** A back bodice can be shaped in various ways, including a fitted, semi-fitted, or loose fit.



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- **Size:** A back bodice can vary in size, depending on the desired length and shape of the bodice.
- **Purpose:** A back bodice is used to create a comfortable and flattering fit, while also providing a foundation for the rest of the garment.

**Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a square cowl:**

**Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the bust measurement plus the desired length of the cowl.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Draping the Square Cowl**

1. **Marking the cowl line:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the cowl line on the fabric, taking into account the desired depth and shape of the cowl.
2. **Creating the cowl shape:** Use pins to create the cowl shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the cowl shape:** Use pins to secure the cowl shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.



### Step 3: Creating the Square Shape

1. **Marking the square shape:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the square shape on the fabric, taking into account the desired size and shape of the square.
2. **Creating the square shape:** Use pins to create the square shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the square shape:** Use pins to secure the square shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

### Step 4: Trueing the Cowl

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the cowl shape:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the cowl shape, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

### Step 5: Finalizing the Cowl



1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the cowl, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the cowl:** Press the cowl to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the cowl for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

### Characteristics of a Square Cowl

- **Location:** A square cowl is located at the front of the garment, typically extending from the shoulder to the bust line.
- **Shape:** A square cowl is shaped like a square, with a flat, even shape that follows the natural shape of the body.
- **Size:** A square cowl can vary in size, depending on the desired depth and shape of the cowl.



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- **Purpose:** A square cowl is used to create a dramatic and elegant silhouette, while also providing a comfortable and flattering fit.

**Here's a step-by-step guide on draping an under arm cowl:**

**Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the bust measurement plus the desired length of the cowl.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Draping the Under Arm Cowl**

1. **Marking the cowl line:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the cowl line on the fabric, taking into account the desired depth and shape of the cowl.
2. **Creating the cowl shape:** Use pins to create the cowl shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the cowl shape:** Use pins to secure the cowl shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.



### Step 3: Creating the Under Arm Shape

1. **Marking the under arm line:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the under arm line on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the under arm.
2. **Creating the under arm shape:** Use pins to create the under arm shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the under arm shape:** Use pins to secure the under arm shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

### Step 4: Trueing the Cowl

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the cowl shape:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the cowl shape, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

### Step 5: Finalizing the Cowl

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the cowl, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the cowl:** Press the cowl to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the cowl for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

### Characteristics of an Under Arm Cowl

- **Location:** An under arm cowl is located at the front of the garment, typically extending from the under arm to the bust line.
- **Shape:** An under arm cowl is shaped like a curved line, with a smooth, even shape that follows the natural shape of the body.
- **Size:** An under arm cowl can vary in size, depending on the desired depth and shape of the cowl.
- **Purpose:** An under arm cowl is used to create a dramatic and elegant silhouette, while also providing a comfortable and flattering fit.

Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a warped neckline:

### Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.



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2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the bust measurement plus the desired length of the bodice.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Draping the Warped Neckline**

1. **Marking the neckline:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the neckline on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the neckline.
2. **Creating the warped shape:** Use pins to create the warped shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the warped shape:** Use pins to secure the warped shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 3: Creating the Shoulder Shape**

1. **Marking the shoulder line:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the shoulder line on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the shoulder.
2. **Creating the shoulder shape:** Use pins to create the shoulder shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the shoulder shape:** Use pins to secure the shoulder shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.





#### Step 4: Trueing the Neckline

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the neckline shape:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the neckline shape, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

#### Step 5: Finalizing the Neckline

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the neckline, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the neckline:** Press the neckline to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the neckline for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

#### Characteristics of a Warped Neckline

- **Location:** A warped neckline is located at the front of the garment, typically extending from the shoulder to the bust line.
- **Shape:** A warped neckline is shaped like a curved line, with a smooth, even shape that follows the natural shape of the body.
- **Size:** A warped neckline can vary in size, depending on the desired depth and shape of the neckline.
- **Purpose:** A warped neckline is used to create a dramatic and elegant silhouette, while also providing a comfortable and flattering fit.

#### Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a coil twist:

##### Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the bust measurement plus the desired length of the garment.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape





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- Ruler
- Pencil or marker
- Pins
- Scissors

**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Draping the Coil Twist**

1. **Marking the twist line:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the twist line on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the twist.
2. **Creating the twist shape:** Use pins to create the twist shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the twist shape:** Use pins to secure the twist shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 3: Creating the Coil Shape**

1. **Marking the coil line:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the coil line on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the coil.
2. **Creating the coil shape:** Use pins to create the coil shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the coil shape:** Use pins to secure the coil shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 4: Trueing the Twist**

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the twist shape:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the twist shape, making sure it is even and symmetrical.



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### Step 5: Finalizing the Twist

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the twist, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the twist:** Press the twist to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the twist for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

### Characteristics of a Coil Twist

- **Location:** A coil twist is located at the front of the garment, typically extending from the shoulder to the bust line.
- **Shape:** A coil twist is shaped like a twisted coil, with a smooth, even shape that follows the natural shape of the body.
- **Size:** A coil twist can vary in size, depending on the desired shape and size of the twist.
- **Purpose:** A coil twist is used to create a dramatic and elegant silhouette, while also providing a comfortable and flattering fit.

### Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a butterfly twist:

#### Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the bust measurement plus the desired length of the garment.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors



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**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Draping the Butterfly Twist**

1. **Marking the twist line:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the twist line on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the twist.
2. **Creating the twist shape:** Use pins to create the twist shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the twist shape:** Use pins to secure the twist shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 3: Creating the Butterfly Shape**

1. **Marking the butterfly line:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the butterfly line on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the butterfly.
2. **Creating the butterfly shape:** Use pins to create the butterfly shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the butterfly shape:** Use pins to secure the butterfly shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 4: Trueing the Twist**

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the twist shape:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the twist shape, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 5: Finalizing the Twist**

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the twist, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the twist:** Press the twist to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the twist for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.



### Characteristics of a Butterfly Twist

- **Location:** A butterfly twist is located at the front of the garment, typically extending from the shoulder to the bust line.
- **Shape:** A butterfly twist is shaped like a butterfly, with a smooth, even shape that follows the natural shape of the body.
- **Size:** A butterfly twist can vary in size, depending on the desired shape and size of the twist.
- **Purpose:** A butterfly twist is used to create a dramatic and elegant silhouette, while also providing a comfortable and flattering fit.

Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a bust twist:

### Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the bust measurement plus the desired length of the garment.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

### Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.



### Step 2: Draping the Bust Twist

1. **Marking the bust line:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the bust line on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the bust.
2. **Creating the twist shape:** Use pins to create the twist shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the twist shape:** Use pins to secure the twist shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

### Step 3: Creating the Armhole Shape

1. **Marking the armhole line:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the armhole line on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the armhole.
2. **Creating the armhole shape:** Use pins to create the armhole shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the armhole shape:** Use pins to secure the armhole shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

### Step 4: Trueing the Bust Twist

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the bust twist shape:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the bust twist shape, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

### Step 5: Finalizing the Bust Twist

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the bust twist, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the bust twist:** Press the bust twist to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the bust twist for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

### Characteristics of a Bust Twist

- **Location:** A bust twist is located at the front of the garment, typically extending from the shoulder to the bust line.
- **Shape:** A bust twist is shaped like a twisted curve, with a smooth, even shape that follows the natural shape of the body.



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- **Size:** A bust twist can vary in size, depending on the desired shape and size of the twist.
- **Purpose:** A bust twist is used to create a dramatic and elegant silhouette, while also providing a comfortable and flattering fit.

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## UNIT – III

### DRAPING AND SKIRTS AND SLACKS

Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a one-piece basic skirt:

#### Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the waist measurement plus the desired length of the skirt.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

#### Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

#### Step 2: Draping the Skirt

1. **Marking the waistline:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the waistline on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the waist.
2. **Creating the skirt shape:** Use pins to create the skirt shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the skirt shape:** Use pins to secure the skirt shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.



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### Step 3: Creating the Hemline

1. **Marking the hemline:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the hemline on the fabric, taking into account the desired length of the skirt.
2. **Creating the hemline shape:** Use pins to create the hemline shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the hemline shape:** Use pins to secure the hemline shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

### Step 4: Trueing the Skirt

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the skirt shape:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the skirt shape, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

### Step 5: Finalizing the Skirt

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the skirt, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the skirt:** Press the skirt to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the skirt for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

### Characteristics of a One-Piece Basic Skirt



- **Location:** A one-piece basic skirt is located at the lower half of the body, typically extending from the waistline to the desired length.
- **Shape:** A one-piece basic skirt is shaped like a cylindrical tube, with a smooth, even shape that follows the natural shape of the body.





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- **Size:** A one-piece basic skirt can vary in size, depending on the desired length and shape of the skirt.
- **Purpose:** A one-piece basic skirt is used to create a comfortable and flattering fit, while also providing a foundation for the rest of the garment.

**Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a gored skirt:**

**Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the waist measurement plus the desired length of the skirt.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Draping the Skirt**

1. **Marking the waistline:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the waistline on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the waist.
2. **Creating the gore shape:** Use pins to create the gore shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the gore shape:** Use pins to secure the gore shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.



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**Step 3: Creating the Gores**

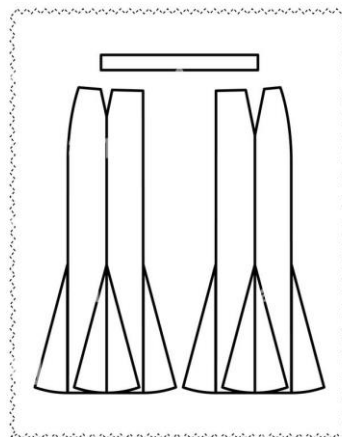
1. **Marking the gore lines:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the gore lines on the fabric, taking into account the desired number and shape of the gores.
2. **Creating the gore shapes:** Use pins to create the gore shapes, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the gore shapes:** Use pins to secure the gore shapes in place, making sure they are even and symmetrical.

**Step 4: Trueing the Skirt**

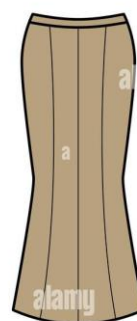
1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the skirt shape:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the skirt shape, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 5: Finalizing the Skirt**

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the skirt, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the skirt:** Press the skirt to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the skirt for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.



**GORED SKIRT**



**Characteristics of a Gored Skirt**

- **Location:** A gored skirt is located at the lower half of the body, typically extending from the waistline to the desired length.



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- **Shape:** A gored skirt is shaped like a flared tube, with multiple gores (triangular or curved pieces of fabric) inserted to create a flared shape.
- **Size:** A gored skirt can vary in size, depending on the desired length and shape of the skirt.
- **Purpose:** A gored skirt is used to create a flared and feminine silhouette, while also providing a comfortable and flattering fit.

**Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a flared skirt:**

**Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the waist measurement plus the desired length of the skirt.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Draping the Skirt**

1. **Marking the waistline:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the waistline on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the waist.
2. **Creating the flared shape:** Use pins to create the flared shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.



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3. **Securing the flared shape:** Use pins to secure the flared shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 3: Creating the Flare**

1. **Marking the flare line:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the flare line on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the flare.
2. **Creating the flare shape:** Use pins to create the flare shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the flare shape:** Use pins to secure the flare shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 4: Trueing the Skirt**

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the skirt shape:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the skirt shape, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 5: Finalizing the Skirt**

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the skirt, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the skirt:** Press the skirt to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the skirt for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

**Characteristics of a Flared Skirt**

- **Location:** A flared skirt is located at the lower half of the body, typically extending from the waistline to the desired length.
- **Shape:** A flared skirt is shaped like a flared tube, with a smooth, even shape that follows the natural shape of the body.
- **Size:** A flared skirt can vary in size, depending on the desired length and shape of the skirt.
- **Purpose:** A flared skirt is used to create a feminine and elegant silhouette, while also providing a comfortable and flattering fit.



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Here's a step-by-step guide on draping pleats in a flared skirt:

**Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the waist measurement plus the desired length of the skirt.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Draping the Skirt**

1. **Marking the waistline:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the waistline on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the waist.
2. **Creating the flared shape:** Use pins to create the flared shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the flared shape:** Use pins to secure the flared shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 3: Creating the Pleats**

1. **Marking the pleat lines:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the pleat lines on the fabric, taking into account the desired number and size of the pleats.



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2. **Creating the pleat folds:** Use pins to create the pleat folds, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the pleat folds:** Use pins to secure the pleat folds in place, making sure they are even and symmetrical.

**Step 4: Adjusting the Pleats**

1. **Adjusting the pleat depth:** Adjust the depth of the pleats to achieve the desired shape and size.
2. **Adjusting the pleat spacing:** Adjust the spacing of the pleats to achieve the desired shape and size.

**Step 5: Trueing the Skirt**

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the skirt shape:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the skirt shape, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 6: Finalizing the Skirt**

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the skirt, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the skirt:** Press the skirt to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the skirt for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

**Characteristics of Pleats in a Flared Skirt**

- **Location:** Pleats in a flared skirt are typically located at the front of the skirt, extending from the waistline to the hemline.
- **Shape:** Pleats in a flared skirt are shaped like folds of fabric, with a smooth, even shape that follows the natural shape of the body.
- **Size:** Pleats in a flared skirt can vary in size, depending on the desired shape and size of the pleats.
- **Purpose:** Pleats in a flared skirt are used to create a flowing and elegant silhouette, while also providing a comfortable and flattering fit.



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Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a pleated skirt:

**Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the waist measurement plus the desired length of the skirt.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Draping the Skirt**

1. **Marking the waistline:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the waistline on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the waist.
2. **Creating the pleated shape:** Use pins to create the pleated shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the pleated shape:** Use pins to secure the pleated shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 3: Creating the Pleats**

1. **Marking the pleat lines:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the pleat lines on the fabric, taking into account the desired number and size of the pleats.





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2. **Creating the pleat folds:** Use pins to create the pleat folds, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the pleat folds:** Use pins to secure the pleat folds in place, making sure they are even and symmetrical.

**Step 4: Adjusting the Pleats**

1. **Adjusting the pleat depth:** Adjust the depth of the pleats to achieve the desired shape and size.
2. **Adjusting the pleat spacing:** Adjust the spacing of the pleats to achieve the desired shape and size.

**Step 5: Trueing the Skirt**

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the skirt shape:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the skirt shape, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 6: Finalizing the Skirt**

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the skirt, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the skirt:** Press the skirt to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the skirt for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

**Characteristics of a Pleated Skirt**

- **Location:** A pleated skirt is typically located at the lower half of the body, extending from the waistline to the desired length.
- **Shape:** A pleated skirt is shaped like a flared tube with pleats, with a smooth, even shape that follows the natural shape of the body.
- **Size:** A pleated skirt can vary in size, depending on the desired length and shape of the skirt.
- **Purpose:** A pleated skirt is used to create a flowing and elegant silhouette, while also providing a comfortable and flattering fit.





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Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a side and box pleated skirt:

**Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the waist measurement plus the desired length of the skirt.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Draping the Skirt**

1. **Marking the waistline:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the waistline on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the waist.
2. **Creating the side pleats:** Use pins to create the side pleats, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the side pleats:** Use pins to secure the side pleats in place, making sure they are even and symmetrical.

**Step 3: Creating the Box Pleats**

1. **Marking the box pleat lines:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the box pleat lines on the fabric, taking into account the desired number and size of the pleats.



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2. **Creating the box pleat folds:** Use pins to create the box pleat folds, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the box pleat folds:** Use pins to secure the box pleat folds in place, making sure they are even and symmetrical.

**Step 4: Adjusting the Pleats**

1. **Adjusting the pleat depth:** Adjust the depth of the pleats to achieve the desired shape and size.
2. **Adjusting the pleat spacing:** Adjust the spacing of the pleats to achieve the desired shape and size.

**Step 5: Trueing the Skirt**

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the skirt shape:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the skirt shape, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 6: Finalizing the Skirt**

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the skirt, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the skirt:** Press the skirt to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the skirt for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

**Characteristics of a Side and Box Pleated Skirt**

- **Location:** A side and box pleated skirt is typically located at the lower half of the body, extending from the waistline to the desired length.
- **Shape:** A side and box pleated skirt is shaped like a flared tube with pleats, with a smooth, even shape that follows the natural shape of the body.
- **Size:** A side and box pleated skirt can vary in size, depending on the desired length and shape of the skirt.
- **Purpose:** A side and box pleated skirt is used to create a flowing and elegant silhouette, while also providing a comfortable and flattering fit.



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Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a kick pleated skirt:

**Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric that is at least 1.5 times the waist measurement plus the desired length of the skirt.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Draping the Skirt**

1. **Marking the waistline:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the waistline on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the waist.
2. **Creating the kick pleat shape:** Use pins to create the kick pleat shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the kick pleat shape:** Use pins to secure the kick pleat shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 3: Creating the Pleats**

1. **Marking the pleat lines:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the pleat lines on the fabric, taking into account the desired number and size of the pleats.



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2. **Creating the pleat folds:** Use pins to create the pleat folds, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the pleat folds:** Use pins to secure the pleat folds in place, making sure they are even and symmetrical.

**Step 4: Adjusting the Pleats**

1. **Adjusting the pleat depth:** Adjust the depth of the pleats to achieve the desired shape and size.
2. **Adjusting the pleat spacing:** Adjust the spacing of the pleats to achieve the desired shape and size.

**Step 5: Trueing the Skirt**

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the skirt shape:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the skirt shape, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 6: Finalizing the Skirt**

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the skirt, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the skirt:** Press the skirt to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the skirt for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

**Characteristics of a Kick Pleated Skirt**

- **Location:** A kick pleated skirt is typically located at the lower half of the body, extending from the waistline to the desired length.
- **Shape:** A kick pleated skirt is shaped like a flared tube with pleats, with a smooth, even shape that follows the natural shape of the body.
- **Size:** A kick pleated skirt can vary in size, depending on the desired length and shape of the skirt.
- **Purpose:** A kick pleated skirt is used to create a flowing and elegant silhouette, while also providing a comfortable and flattering fit.



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Here's a step-by-step guide on draping inverted pleats skirts with basic straight slacks:

**Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut two pieces of fabric for the slacks, and one piece for the skirt, taking into account the desired length and shape of the garment.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

**Step 1: Draping the Slacks**

1. **Marking the waistline:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the waistline on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the waist.
2. **Creating the straight slacks shape:** Use pins to create the straight slacks shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the slacks shape:** Use pins to secure the slacks shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 2: Draping the Inverted Pleats Skirt**

1. **Marking the waistline:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the waistline on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the waist.
2. **Creating the inverted pleat shape:** Use pins to create the inverted pleat shape, folding the fabric towards the right side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the inverted pleat shape:** Use pins to secure the inverted pleat shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.



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**Step 3: Creating the Inverted Pleats**

1. **Marking the pleat lines:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the pleat lines on the fabric, taking into account the desired number and size of the pleats.
2. **Creating the pleat folds:** Use pins to create the pleat folds, folding the fabric towards the right side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the pleat folds:** Use pins to secure the pleat folds in place, making sure they are even and symmetrical.

**Step 4: Trueing the Garment**

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the garment shape:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the garment shape, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 5: Finalizing the Garment**

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the garment, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the garment:** Press the garment to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the garment for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

**Characteristics of Inverted Pleats Skirts with Basic Straight Slacks**

1. **Location:** Inverted pleats skirts with basic straight slacks are typically located at the lower half of the body, extending from the waistline to the desired length.
2. **Shape:** Inverted pleats skirts with basic straight slacks are shaped like a flared tube with inverted pleats, with a smooth, even shape that follows the natural shape of the body.
3. **Size:** Inverted pleats skirts with basic straight slacks can vary in size, depending on the desired length and shape of the garment.
4. **Purpose:** Inverted pleats skirts with basic straight slacks are used to create a flowing and elegant silhouette, while also providing a comfortable and flattering fit.



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Here's a step-by-step guide on draping fitted slacks:

**Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut two pieces of fabric for the slacks, taking into account the desired length and shape of the garment.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Draping the Slacks**

1. **Marking the waistline:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the waistline on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the waist.
2. **Creating the slacks shape:** Use pins to create the slacks shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the slacks shape:** Use pins to secure the slacks shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 3: Creating the Darts**

1. **Marking the dart lines:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the dart lines on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the darts.





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2. **Creating the dart folds:** Use pins to create the dart folds, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the dart folds:** Use pins to secure the dart folds in place, making sure they are even and symmetrical.

**Step 4: Creating the Seams**

1. **Marking the seam lines:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the seam lines on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the seams.
2. **Creating the seam folds:** Use pins to create the seam folds, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the seam folds:** Use pins to secure the seam folds in place, making sure they are even and symmetrical.

**Step 5: Trueing the Slacks**

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the slacks shape:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the slacks shape, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 6: Finalizing the Slacks**

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the slacks, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the slacks:** Press the slacks to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the slacks for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

**Characteristics of Fitted Slacks**

- **Location:** Fitted slacks are typically located at the lower half of the body, extending from the waistline to the desired length.
- **Shape:** Fitted slacks are shaped like a tube, with a smooth, even shape that follows the natural shape of the body.
- **Size:** Fitted slacks can vary in size, depending on the desired length and shape of the garment.
- **Purpose:** Fitted slacks are used to create a streamlined and elegant silhouette, while also providing a comfortable and flattering fit.



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Here's a step-by-step guide on draping tapered slacks:

**Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut two pieces of fabric for the slacks, taking into account the desired length and shape of the garment.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Draping the Slacks**

1. **Marking the waistline:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the waistline on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the waist.
2. **Creating the tapered shape:** Use pins to create the tapered shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the tapered shape:** Use pins to secure the tapered shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 3: Creating the Darts**

1. **Marking the dart lines:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the dart lines on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the darts.



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2. **Creating the dart folds:** Use pins to create the dart folds, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the dart folds:** Use pins to secure the dart folds in place, making sure they are even and symmetrical.

**Step 4: Creating the Seams**

1. **Marking the seam lines:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the seam lines on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the seams.
2. **Creating the seam folds:** Use pins to create the seam folds, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the seam folds:** Use pins to secure the seam folds in place, making sure they are even and symmetrical.

**Step 5: Tapering the Slacks**

1. **Marking the taper lines:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the taper lines on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the taper.
2. **Creating the taper folds:** Use pins to create the taper folds, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the taper folds:** Use pins to secure the taper folds in place, making sure they are even and symmetrical.

**Step 6: Trueing the Slacks**

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the slacks shape:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the slacks shape, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 7: Finalizing the Slacks**

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the slacks, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the slacks:** Press the slacks to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the slacks for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.



### Characteristics of Tapered Slacks



- **Location:** Tapered slacks are typically located at the lower half of the body, extending from the waistline to the desired length.
- **Shape:** Tapered slacks are shaped like a tube, with a smooth, even shape that follows the natural shape of the body.
- **Size:** Tapered slacks can vary in size, depending on the desired length and shape of the garment.
- **Purpose:** Tapered slacks are used to create a streamlined and elegant silhouette, while also providing a comfortable and flattering fit.

Here's a step-by-step guide on draping pegged skirts:

### Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric for the skirt, taking into account the desired length and shape of the garment.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors



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**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Draping the Skirt**

1. **Marking the waistline:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the waistline on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the waist.
2. **Creating the pegged shape:** Use pins to create the pegged shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the pegged shape:** Use pins to secure the pegged shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 3: Creating the Seams**

1. **Marking the seam lines:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the seam lines on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the seams.
2. **Creating the seam folds:** Use pins to create the seam folds, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the seam folds:** Use pins to secure the seam folds in place, making sure they are even and symmetrical.

**Step 4: Trueing the Skirt**

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the skirt shape:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the skirt shape, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 5: Finalizing the Skirt**

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the skirt, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the skirt:** Press the skirt to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the skirt for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.



### Characteristics of Pegged Skirts



- **Location:** Pegged skirts are typically located at the lower half of the body, extending from the waistline to the desired length.
- **Shape:** Pegged skirts are shaped like a flared tube with a narrow hem, with a smooth, even shape that follows the natural shape of the body.
- **Size:** Pegged skirts can vary in size, depending on the desired length and shape of the garment.
- **Purpose:** Pegged skirts are used to create a flowing and elegant silhouette, while also providing a comfortable and flattering fit.

Here's a step-by-step guide on draping divided skirts:

#### Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut two pieces of fabric for the skirt, taking into account the desired length and shape of the garment.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler



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- Pencil or marker
- Pins
- Scissors

**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Draping the Skirt**

1. **Marking the waistline:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the waistline on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the waist.
2. **Creating the divided skirt shape:** Use pins to create the divided skirt shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the divided skirt shape:** Use pins to secure the divided skirt shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 3: Creating the Divided Skirt Panels**

1. **Marking the panel lines:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the panel lines on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the panels.
2. **Creating the panel folds:** Use pins to create the panel folds, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the panel folds:** Use pins to secure the panel folds in place, making sure they are even and symmetrical.

**Step 4: Adjusting the Panels**

1. **Adjusting the panel width:** Adjust the width of the panels to achieve the desired shape and size.
2. **Adjusting the panel spacing:** Adjust the spacing of the panels to achieve the desired shape and size.

**Step 5: Trueing the Skirt**

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.





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2. **Trueing the skirt shape:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the skirt shape, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

**Step 6: Finalizing the Skirt**

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the skirt, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the skirt:** Press the skirt to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the skirt for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

**Characteristics of Divided Skirts**

- **Location:** Divided skirts are typically located at the lower half of the body, extending from the waistline to the desired length.
- **Shape:** Divided skirts are shaped like a flared tube with panels, with a smooth, even shape that follows the natural shape of the body.
- **Size:** Divided skirts can vary in size, depending on the desired length and shape of the garment.
- **Purpose:** Divided skirts are used to create a flowing and elegant silhouette, while also providing a comfortable and flattering fit.



## UNIT – IV

### DRAPING OF YOKES, SLEEVES AND COLLARS

Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a fitted yoke:

#### Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric for the yoke, taking into account the desired shape and size of the yoke.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

#### Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

#### Step 2: Draping the Yoke

1. **Marking the yoke line:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the yoke line on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the yoke.
2. **Creating the yoke shape:** Use pins to create the yoke shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the yoke shape:** Use pins to secure the yoke shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.



### Step 3: Creating the Shoulder Slope

1. **Marking the shoulder slope:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the shoulder slope on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the shoulder slope.
2. **Creating the shoulder slope:** Use pins to create the shoulder slope, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the shoulder slope:** Use pins to secure the shoulder slope in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

### Step 4: Creating the Armhole

1. **Marking the armhole:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the armhole on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the armhole.
2. **Creating the armhole:** Use pins to create the armhole, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the armhole:** Use pins to secure the armhole in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

### Step 5: Trueing the Yoke

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the yoke shape:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the yoke shape, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

### Step 6: Finalizing the Yoke

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the yoke, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the yoke:** Press the yoke to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the yoke for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.

### Characteristics of Fitted Yokes

- **Location:** Fitted yokes are typically located at the upper half of the body, extending from the shoulder line to the desired length.
- **Shape:** Fitted yokes are shaped like a curved tube, with a smooth, even shape that follows the natural shape of the body.



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- **Size:** Fitted yokes can vary in size, depending on the desired length and shape of the garment.
- **Purpose:** Fitted yokes are used to create a streamlined and elegant silhouette, while also providing a comfortable and flattering fit.

**Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a bodice yoke:**

**Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for the garment, considering factors like drape, texture, and seasonality.
2. **Measuring the fabric:** Measure and cut a piece of fabric for the bodice yoke, taking into account the desired shape and size of the yoke.
3. **Gathering tools:** Collect the necessary draping tools, including:
  - Draping table or dress form
  - Measuring tape
  - Ruler
  - Pencil or marker
  - Pins
  - Scissors

**Step 1: Preparing the Draping Table or Dress Form**

1. **Covering the table or dress form:** Cover the draping table or dress form with a layer of muslin or calico fabric to prevent the garment fabric from slipping.
2. **Setting the table or dress form:** Set the table or dress form to the desired height and adjust the measurements to match the client's or model's measurements.

**Step 2: Draping the Bodice Yoke**

1. **Marking the yoke line:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the yoke line on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the yoke.
2. **Creating the yoke shape:** Use pins to create the yoke shape, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the yoke shape:** Use pins to secure the yoke shape in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.



### Step 3: Creating the Shoulder Slope

1. **Marking the shoulder slope:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the shoulder slope on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the shoulder slope.
2. **Creating the shoulder slope:** Use pins to create the shoulder slope, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the shoulder slope:** Use pins to secure the shoulder slope in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

### Step 4: Creating the Armhole

1. **Marking the armhole:** Use a pencil or marker to mark the armhole on the fabric, taking into account the desired shape and size of the armhole.
2. **Creating the armhole:** Use pins to create the armhole, folding the fabric back towards the wrong side in a smooth, even curve.
3. **Securing the armhole:** Use pins to secure the armhole in place, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

### Step 5: Trueing the Yoke

1. **Trueing the seams:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the seams, making sure they are even and symmetrical.
2. **Trueing the yoke shape:** Use a ruler or measuring tape to true the yoke shape, making sure it is even and symmetrical.

### Step 6: Finalizing the Yoke

1. **Removing the pins:** Remove the pins from the yoke, taking care not to disturb the fabric.
2. **Pressing the yoke:** Press the yoke to remove any wrinkles or creases.
3. **Final inspection:** Inspect the yoke for any errors or imperfections, making any necessary adjustments before cutting and sewing the final garment.



### Characteristics of Bodice Yokes



- **Location:** Bodice yokes are typically located at the upper half of the body, extending from the shoulder line to the desired length.
- **Shape:** Bodice yokes are shaped like a curved tube, with a smooth, even shape that follows the natural shape of the body.
- **Size:** Bodice yokes can vary in size, depending on the desired length and shape of the garment.
- **Purpose:** Bodice yokes are used to create a streamlined and elegant silhouette, while also providing a comfortable and flattering fit.

Here's a step-by-step guide on shirt yoke draping procedures:

#### Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for draping, preferably a lightweight, non-stretchy fabric like cotton voile or muslin.
2. **Tools needed:** Draping stand or table, fabric scissors, pins, measuring tape, and a ruler.

#### Creating the Yoke Pattern

1. **Start with a basic bodice block:** Use a pre-existing bodice block or create one from measurements.
2. **Identify the yoke line:** Determine the yoke line on the bodice block, typically around the shoulder line.
3. **Draw the yoke shape:** Draw a curved line on the bodice block, following the yoke line, to create the yoke shape.



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### **Draping the Yoke**

1. **Cut out the yoke pattern:** Cut two yoke patterns from the fabric, one for the front and one for the back.
2. **Pin the yoke to the draping stand:** Pin the front yoke to the draping stand, aligning the yoke line with the shoulder line.
3. **Drape the yoke:** Drape the yoke over the shoulder, smoothing out any wrinkles or folds.
4. **Pin the yoke in place:** Pin the yoke in place, making sure it is smooth and even.
5. **Repeat for the back yoke:** Repeat the process for the back yoke.

### **Shaping and Fitting the Yoke**

1. **Check the fit:** Check the fit of the yoke, making any necessary adjustments.
2. **Shape the yoke:** Use steam or a hot iron to shape the yoke, creating a smooth, curved shape.
3. **Add seam allowances:** Add seam allowances to the yoke, typically 1/4 inch (6 mm).

### **Finalizing the Yoke Pattern**



1. **True the yoke pattern:** True the yoke pattern, making sure it is symmetrical and even.
2. **Add grain lines:** Add grain lines to the yoke pattern, indicating the direction of the fabric weave.
3. **Label the yoke pattern:** Label the yoke pattern, including the front and back yoke pieces.

The yoke pattern is now complete and can be used to create a shirt yoke.

**Here's a step-by-step guide on hip yoke draping procedures:**

### **Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for draping, preferably a lightweight, non-stretchy fabric like cotton voile or muslin.
2. **Tools needed:** Draping stand or table, fabric scissors, pins, measuring tape, and a ruler.





### Creating the Hip Yoke Pattern



1. **Start with a basic skirt block:** Use a pre-existing skirt block or create one from measurements.
2. **Identify the hip yoke line:** Determine the hip yoke line on the skirt block, typically around the hipline.
3. **Draw the hip yoke shape:** Draw a curved line on the skirt block, following the hip yoke line, to create the hip yoke shape.

### Draping the Hip Yoke

1. **Cut out the hip yoke pattern:** Cut two hip yoke patterns from the fabric, one for the front and one for the back.
2. **Pin the hip yoke to the draping stand:** Pin the front hip yoke to the draping stand, aligning the hip yoke line with the hipline.
3. **Drape the hip yoke:** Drape the hip yoke over the hip, smoothing out any wrinkles or folds.
4. **Pin the hip yoke in place:** Pin the hip yoke in place, making sure it is smooth and even.
5. **Repeat for the back hip yoke:** Repeat the process for the back hip yoke.

### Shaping and Fitting the Hip Yoke

1. **Check the fit:** Check the fit of the hip yoke, making any necessary adjustments.
2. **Shape the hip yoke:** Use steam or a hot iron to shape the hip yoke, creating a smooth, curved shape.
3. **Add seam allowances:** Add seam allowances to the hip yoke, typically 1/4 inch (6 mm).



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### Finalizing the Hip Yoke Pattern

1. **True the hip yoke pattern:** True the hip yoke pattern, making sure it is symmetrical and even.
2. **Add grain lines:** Add grain lines to the hip yoke pattern, indicating the direction of the fabric weave.
3. **Label the hip yoke pattern:** Label the hip yoke pattern, including the front and back hip yoke pieces.

The hip yoke pattern is now complete and can be used to create a hip yoke for a skirt or pants.

### Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a Mandarin collar:

#### Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for draping, preferably a lightweight, non-stretchy fabric like cotton voile or muslin.
2. **Tools needed:** Draping stand or table, fabric scissors, pins, measuring tape, and a ruler.

#### Creating the Mandarin Collar Pattern

1. **Start with a basic bodice block:** Use a pre-existing bodice block or create one from measurements.
2. **Determine the collar height:** Decide on the height of the Mandarin collar, typically around 2-3 inches (5-7.5 cm).
3. **Draw the collar shape:** Draw a curved line on the bodice block, indicating the shape of the Mandarin collar.

#### Draping the Mandarin Collar

1. **Cut out the collar pattern:** Cut two collar patterns from the fabric, one for the front and one for the back.
2. **Pin the collar to the draping stand:** Pin the front collar to the draping stand, aligning the collar edge with the neckline.
3. **Drape the collar:** Drape the collar over the neckline, smoothing out any wrinkles or folds.
4. **Pin the collar in place:** Pin the collar in place, making sure it is smooth and even.
5. **Repeat for the back collar:** Repeat the process for the back collar.



### Shaping and Fitting the Mandarin Collar

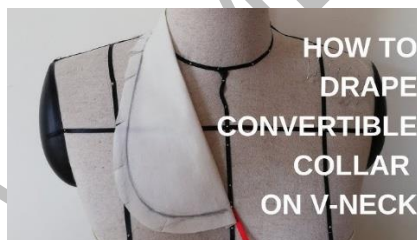
1. **Check the fit:** Check the fit of the Mandarin collar, making any necessary adjustments.
2. **Shape the collar:** Use steam or a hot iron to shape the collar, creating a crisp, curved shape.
3. **Add seam allowances:** Add seam allowances to the collar, typically 1/4 inch (6 mm).

### Finalizing the Mandarin Collar Pattern

1. **True the collar pattern:** True the collar pattern, making sure it is symmetrical and even.
2. **Add grain lines:** Add grain lines to the collar pattern, indicating the direction of the fabric weave.
3. **Label the collar pattern:** Label the collar pattern, including the front and back collar pieces.

The Mandarin collar pattern is now complete and can be used to create a Mandarin collar for a shirt or dress.

Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a convertible collar:



### Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for draping, preferably a lightweight, non-stretchy fabric like cotton voile or muslin.
2. **Tools needed:** Draping stand or table, fabric scissors, pins, measuring tape, and a ruler.

### Creating the Convertible Collar Pattern

1. **Start with a basic bodice block:** Use a pre-existing bodice block or create one from measurements.
2. **Determine the collar height:** Decide on the height of the convertible collar, typically around 2-3 inches (5-7.5 cm).
3. **Draw the collar shape:** Draw a curved line on the bodice block, indicating the shape of the convertible collar.



### Draping the Convertible Collar

1. **Cut out the collar pattern:** Cut two collar patterns from the fabric, one for the front and one for the back.
2. **Pin the collar to the draping stand:** Pin the front collar to the draping stand, aligning the collar edge with the neckline.
3. **Drape the collar:** Drape the collar over the neckline, smoothing out any wrinkles or folds.
4. **Create the convertible fold:** Fold the collar back, creating a convertible shape, and pin in place.
5. **Repeat for the back collar:** Repeat the process for the back collar.

### Shaping and Fitting the Convertible Collar

1. **Check the fit:** Check the fit of the convertible collar, making any necessary adjustments.
2. **Shape the collar:** Use steam or a hot iron to shape the collar, creating a crisp, curved shape.
3. **Add seam allowances:** Add seam allowances to the collar, typically 1/4 inch (6 mm).

### Finalizing the Convertible Collar Pattern

1. **True the collar pattern:** True the collar pattern, making sure it is symmetrical and even.
2. **Add grain lines:** Add grain lines to the collar pattern, indicating the direction of the fabric weave.
3. **Label the collar pattern:** Label the collar pattern, including the front and back collar pieces.

The convertible collar pattern is now complete and can be used to create a convertible collar for a shirt or dress.

Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a Peter Pan collar:

### Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for draping, preferably a lightweight, non-stretchy fabric like cotton voile or muslin.
2. **Tools needed:** Draping stand or table, fabric scissors, pins, measuring tape, and a ruler.



### Creating the Peter Pan Collar Pattern

1. **Start with a basic bodice block:** Use a pre-existing bodice block or create one from measurements.
2. **Determine the collar height:** Decide on the height of the Peter Pan collar, typically around 1-2 inches (2.5-5 cm).
3. **Draw the collar shape:** Draw a flat, curved line on the bodice block, indicating the shape of the Peter Pan collar.



### Draping the Peter Pan Collar

1. **Cut out the collar pattern:** Cut two collar patterns from the fabric, one for the front and one for the back.
2. **Pin the collar to the draping stand:** Pin the front collar to the draping stand, aligning the collar edge with the neckline.
3. **Drape the collar:** Drape the collar over the neckline, smoothing out any wrinkles or folds.
4. **Create the Peter Pan shape:** Fold the collar under, creating a flat, curved shape, and pin in place.
5. **Repeat for the back collar:** Repeat the process for the back collar.

### Shaping and Fitting the Peter Pan Collar

1. **Check the fit:** Check the fit of the Peter Pan collar, making any necessary adjustments.
2. **Shape the collar:** Use steam or a hot iron to shape the collar, creating a crisp, flat shape.
3. **Add seam allowances:** Add seam allowances to the collar, typically 1/4 inch (6 mm).



### Finalizing the Peter Pan Collar Pattern

1. **True the collar pattern:** True the collar pattern, making sure it is symmetrical and even.
2. **Add grain lines:** Add grain lines to the collar pattern, indicating the direction of the fabric weave.
3. **Label the collar pattern:** Label the collar pattern, including the front and back collar pieces.

The Peter Pan collar pattern is now complete and can be used to create a Peter Pan collar for a blouse or dress.

### Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a basic dolman sleeve:

#### Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for draping, preferably a lightweight, non-stretchy fabric like cotton voile or muslin.
2. **Tools needed:** Draping stand or table, fabric scissors, pins, measuring tape, and a ruler.

#### Creating the Dolman Sleeve Pattern

1. **Start with a basic bodice block:** Use a pre-existing bodice block or create one from measurements.
2. **Determine the sleeve length:** Decide on the length of the dolman sleeve, typically to the wrist or just above.
3. **Draw the sleeve shape:** Draw a curved line on the bodice block, indicating the shape of the dolman sleeve.

#### Draping the Dolman Sleeve

1. **Cut out the sleeve pattern:** Cut two sleeve patterns from the fabric, one for the front and one for the back.
2. **Pin the sleeve to the draping stand:** Pin the front sleeve to the draping stand, aligning the sleeve edge with the armhole.
3. **Drape the sleeve:** Drape the sleeve over the armhole, smoothing out any wrinkles or folds.
4. **Create the dolman shape:** Fold the sleeve under, creating a curved shape, and pin in place.
5. **Repeat for the back sleeve:** Repeat the process for the back sleeve.



### Shaping and Fitting the Dolman Sleeve

1. **Check the fit:** Check the fit of the dolman sleeve, making any necessary adjustments.
2. **Shape the sleeve:** Use steam or a hot iron to shape the sleeve, creating a smooth, curved shape.
3. **Add seam allowances:** Add seam allowances to the sleeve, typically 1/4 inch (6 mm).

### Finalizing the Dolman Sleeve Pattern

1. **True the sleeve pattern:** True the sleeve pattern, making sure it is symmetrical and even.
2. **Add grain lines:** Add grain lines to the sleeve pattern, indicating the direction of the fabric weave.
3. **Label the sleeve pattern:** Label the sleeve pattern, including the front and back sleeve pieces.

The dolman sleeve pattern is now complete and can be used to create a dolman sleeve for a dress or top.

Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a long dolman sleeve:

### Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for draping, preferably a lightweight, non-stretchy fabric like cotton voile or muslin.
2. **Tools needed:** Draping stand or table, fabric scissors, pins, measuring tape, and a ruler.

### Creating the Long Dolman Sleeve Pattern

1. **Start with a basic bodice block:** Use a pre-existing bodice block or create one from measurements.
2. **Determine the sleeve length:** Decide on the length of the long dolman sleeve, typically to the wrist or longer.
3. **Draw the sleeve shape:** Draw a curved line on the bodice block, indicating the shape of the long dolman sleeve.





### Draping the Long Dolman Sleeve

1. **Cut out the sleeve pattern:** Cut two sleeve patterns from the fabric, one for the front and one for the back.
2. **Pin the sleeve to the draping stand:** Pin the front sleeve to the draping stand, aligning the sleeve edge with the armhole.
3. **Drape the sleeve:** Drape the sleeve over the armhole, smoothing out any wrinkles or folds.
4. **Create the dolman shape:** Fold the sleeve under, creating a curved shape, and pin in place.
5. **Create the sleeve length:** Fold the sleeve to the desired length, creating a straight or tapered shape, and pin in place.
6. **Repeat for the back sleeve:** Repeat the process for the back sleeve.

### Shaping and Fitting the Long Dolman Sleeve

1. **Check the fit:** Check the fit of the long dolman sleeve, making any necessary adjustments.
2. **Shape the sleeve:** Use steam or a hot iron to shape the sleeve, creating a smooth, curved shape.
3. **Add seam allowances:** Add seam allowances to the sleeve, typically 1/4 inch (6 mm).

### Finalizing the Long Dolman Sleeve Pattern

1. **True the sleeve pattern:** True the sleeve pattern, making sure it is symmetrical and even.
2. **Add grain lines:** Add grain lines to the sleeve pattern, indicating the direction of the fabric weave.
3. **Label the sleeve pattern:** Label the sleeve pattern, including the front and back sleeve pieces.



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The long dolman sleeve pattern is now complete and can be used to create a long dolman sleeve for a dress or coat.

**Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a semi-mounted sleeve:**



**Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for draping, preferably a lightweight, non-stretchy fabric like cotton voile or muslin.
2. **Tools needed:** Draping stand or table, fabric scissors, pins, measuring tape, and a ruler.

**Creating the Semi-Mounted Sleeve Pattern**

1. **Start with a basic bodice block:** Use a pre-existing bodice block or create one from measurements.
2. **Determine the sleeve length:** Decide on the length of the semi-mounted sleeve, typically to the elbow or just above.
3. **Draw the sleeve shape:** Draw a curved line on the bodice block, indicating the shape of the semi-mounted sleeve.

**Draping the Semi-Mounted Sleeve**

1. **Cut out the sleeve pattern:** Cut two sleeve patterns from the fabric, one for the front and one for the back.
2. **Pin the sleeve to the draping stand:** Pin the front sleeve to the draping stand, aligning the sleeve edge with the armhole.
3. **Drape the sleeve:** Drape the sleeve over the armhole, smoothing out any wrinkles or folds.
4. **Create the semi-mounted shape:** Fold the sleeve under, creating a curved shape, and pin in place.
5. **Create the sleeve cap:** Fold the sleeve cap, creating a smooth, curved shape, and pin in place.



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6. **Repeat for the back sleeve:** Repeat the process for the back sleeve.

### **Shaping and Fitting the Semi-Mounted Sleeve**

1. **Check the fit:** Check the fit of the semi-mounted sleeve, making any necessary adjustments.
2. **Shape the sleeve:** Use steam or a hot iron to shape the sleeve, creating a smooth, curved shape.
3. **Add seam allowances:** Add seam allowances to the sleeve, typically 1/4 inch (6 mm).

### **Finalizing the Semi-Mounted Sleeve Pattern**

1. **True the sleeve pattern:** True the sleeve pattern, making sure it is symmetrical and even.
2. **Add grain lines:** Add grain lines to the sleeve pattern, indicating the direction of the fabric weave.
3. **Label the sleeve pattern:** Label the sleeve pattern, including the front and back sleeve pieces.

The semi-mounted sleeve pattern is now complete and can be used to create a semi-mounted sleeve for a dress or top.

### **Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a raglan sleeve:**

#### **Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for draping, preferably a lightweight, non-stretchy fabric like cotton voile or muslin.
2. **Tools needed:** Draping stand or table, fabric scissors, pins, measuring tape, and a ruler.

#### **Creating the Raglan Sleeve Pattern**

1. **Start with a basic bodice block:** Use a pre-existing bodice block or create one from measurements.
2. **Determine the sleeve length:** Decide on the length of the raglan sleeve, typically to the wrist or longer.
3. **Draw the sleeve shape:** Draw a curved line on the bodice block, indicating the shape of the raglan sleeve.

#### **Draping the Raglan Sleeve**

1. **Cut out the sleeve pattern:** Cut two sleeve patterns from the fabric, one for the front and one for the back.



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2. **Pin the sleeve to the draping stand:** Pin the front sleeve to the draping stand, aligning the sleeve edge with the armhole.
3. **Drape the sleeve:** Drape the sleeve over the armhole, smoothing out any wrinkles or folds.
4. **Create the raglan shape:** Fold the sleeve under, creating a curved shape, and pin in place.
5. **Create the sleeve cap:** Fold the sleeve cap, creating a smooth, curved shape, and pin in place.
6. **Repeat for the back sleeve:** Repeat the process for the back sleeve.

#### **Shaping and Fitting the Raglan Sleeve**

1. **Check the fit:** Check the fit of the raglan sleeve, making any necessary adjustments.
2. **Shape the sleeve:** Use steam or a hot iron to shape the sleeve, creating a smooth, curved shape.
3. **Add seam allowances:** Add seam allowances to the sleeve, typically 1/4 inch (6 mm).

#### **Finalizing the Raglan Sleeve Pattern**

1. **True the sleeve pattern:** True the sleeve pattern, making sure it is symmetrical and even.
2. **Add grain lines:** Add grain lines to the sleeve pattern, indicating the direction of the fabric weave.
3. **Label the sleeve pattern:** Label the sleeve pattern, including the front and back sleeve pieces.

The raglan sleeve pattern is now complete and can be used to create a raglan sleeve for a dress or top.

**Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a kimono sleeve with a gusset:**

#### **Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for draping, preferably a lightweight, non-stretchy fabric like cotton voile or muslin.
2. **Tools needed:** Draping stand or table, fabric scissors, pins, measuring tape, and a ruler.

#### **Creating the Kimono Sleeve with Gusset Pattern**

1. **Start with a basic bodice block:** Use a pre-existing bodice block or create one from measurements.



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2. **Determine the sleeve length:** Decide on the length of the kimono sleeve, typically to the wrist or longer.
3. **Draw the sleeve shape:** Draw a wide, rectangular shape on the bodice block, indicating the shape of the kimono sleeve.
4. **Add the gusset:** Draw a triangular shape at the underarm, indicating the gusset.

#### **Draping the Kimono Sleeve with Gusset**

1. **Cut out the sleeve pattern:** Cut two sleeve patterns from the fabric, one for the front and one for the back.
2. **Cut out the gusset pattern:** Cut two gusset patterns from the fabric, one for the front and one for the back.
3. **Pin the sleeve to the draping stand:** Pin the front sleeve to the draping stand, aligning the sleeve edge with the armhole.
4. **Drape the sleeve:** Drape the sleeve over the armhole, smoothing out any wrinkles or folds.
5. **Create the kimono shape:** Fold the sleeve under, creating a wide, rectangular shape, and pin in place.
6. **Create the gusset shape:** Fold the gusset under, creating a triangular shape, and pin in place.
7. **Repeat for the back sleeve:** Repeat the process for the back sleeve.

#### **Shaping and Fitting the Kimono Sleeve with Gusset**

1. **Check the fit:** Check the fit of the kimono sleeve with gusset, making any necessary adjustments.
2. **Shape the sleeve:** Use steam or a hot iron to shape the sleeve, creating a smooth, curved shape.
3. **Add seam allowances:** Add seam allowances to the sleeve, typically 1/4 inch (6 mm).

#### **Finalizing the Kimono Sleeve with Gusset Pattern**

1. **True the sleeve pattern:** True the sleeve pattern, making sure it is symmetrical and even.
2. **Add grain lines:** Add grain lines to the sleeve pattern, indicating the direction of the fabric weave.
3. **Label the sleeve pattern:** Label the sleeve pattern, including the front and back sleeve pieces and the gusset.



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The kimono sleeve with gusset pattern is now complete and can be used to create a kimono sleeve with a gusset for a dress or top.

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## UNIT – V

### DRAPING OF KNIT GARMENTS

Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a bias garment:

#### Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for draping, preferably a lightweight, non-stretchy fabric like silk or cotton voile.
2. **Tools needed:** Draping stand or table, fabric scissors, pins, measuring tape, and a ruler.

#### Creating the Bias Pattern

1. **Start with a basic bodice block:** Use a pre-existing bodice block or create one from measurements.
2. **Determine the bias angle:** Decide on the angle of the bias, typically between 30-45 degrees.
3. **Draw the bias line:** Draw a line on the bodice block, indicating the bias angle.

#### Draping the Bias Garment

1. **Cut out the bias pattern:** Cut two bias patterns from the fabric, one for the front and one for the back.
2. **Pin the bias pattern to the draping stand:** Pin the front bias pattern to the draping stand, aligning the bias line with the center front.
3. **Drape the bias garment:** Drape the bias garment over the draping stand, smoothing out any wrinkles or folds.
4. **Create the bias shape:** Fold the bias garment under, creating a smooth, curved shape, and pin in place.
5. **Repeat for the back bias garment:** Repeat the process for the back bias garment.

#### Shaping and Fitting the Bias Garment

1. **Check the fit:** Check the fit of the bias garment, making any necessary adjustments.
2. **Shape the garment:** Use steam or a hot iron to shape the garment, creating a smooth, curved shape.
3. **Add seam allowances:** Add seam allowances to the garment, typically 1/4 inch (6 mm).





### Finalizing the Bias Pattern

1. **True the bias pattern:** True the bias pattern, making sure it is symmetrical and even.
2. **Add grain lines:** Add grain lines to the bias pattern, indicating the direction of the fabric weave.
3. **Label the bias pattern:** Label the bias pattern, including the front and back bias pieces.

The bias pattern is now complete and can be used to create a bias garment, such as a dress or top.

Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a cut slip dress:

### Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for draping, preferably a lightweight, non-stretchy fabric like silk or cotton voile.
2. **Tools needed:** Draping stand or table, fabric scissors, pins, measuring tape, and a ruler.

### Creating the Cut Slip Dress Pattern

1. **Start with a basic bodice block:** Use a pre-existing bodice block or create one from measurements.
2. **Determine the dress length:** Decide on the length of the dress, typically just above the knee or longer.
3. **Draw the dress shape:** Draw a simple, A-line shape on the bodice block, indicating the shape of the dress.

### Draping the Cut Slip Dress

1. **Cut out the dress pattern:** Cut two dress patterns from the fabric, one for the front and one for the back.
2. **Pin the dress pattern to the draping stand:** Pin the front dress pattern to the draping stand, aligning the center front with the center of the stand.
3. **Drape the dress:** Drape the dress over the draping stand, smoothing out any wrinkles or folds.
4. **Create the slip dress shape:** Fold the dress under, creating a simple, A-line shape, and pin in place.
5. **Add the armhole:** Create a small armhole, just large enough to fit the arm through.
6. **Repeat for the back dress:** Repeat the process for the back dress.



### Shaping and Fitting the Cut Slip Dress

1. **Check the fit:** Check the fit of the dress, making any necessary adjustments.
2. **Shape the dress:** Use steam or a hot iron to shape the dress, creating a smooth, curved shape.
3. **Add seam allowances:** Add seam allowances to the dress, typically 1/4 inch (6 mm).

### Finalizing the Cut Slip Dress Pattern

1. **True the dress pattern:** True the dress pattern, making sure it is symmetrical and even.
2. **Add grain lines:** Add grain lines to the dress pattern, indicating the direction of the fabric weave.
3. **Label the dress pattern:** Label the dress pattern, including the front and back dress pieces.

The cut slip dress pattern is now complete and can be used to create a simple, elegant dress.

### Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a bustier design:

#### Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for draping, preferably a lightweight, non-stretchy fabric like silk or cotton voile.
2. **Tools needed:** Draping stand or table, fabric scissors, pins, measuring tape, and a ruler.

#### Creating the Bustier Pattern

1. **Start with a basic bodice block:** Use a pre-existing bodice block or create one from measurements.
2. **Determine the bustier length:** Decide on the length of the bustier, typically just below the bust.
3. **Draw the bustier shape:** Draw a curved line on the bodice block, indicating the shape of the bustier.

#### Draping the Bustier

1. **Cut out the bustier pattern:** Cut two bustier patterns from the fabric, one for the front and one for the back.
2. **Pin the bustier pattern to the draping stand:** Pin the front bustier pattern to the draping stand, aligning the center front with the center of the stand.



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3. **Drape the bustier:** Drape the bustier over the draping stand, smoothing out any wrinkles or folds.
4. **Create the bustier shape:** Fold the bustier under, creating a curved shape, and pin in place.
5. **Add the boning:** Add boning to the bustier, typically at the center front and side seams.
6. **Repeat for the back bustier:** Repeat the process for the back bustier.

#### **Shaping and Fitting the Bustier**

1. **Check the fit:** Check the fit of the bustier, making any necessary adjustments.
2. **Shape the bustier:** Use steam or a hot iron to shape the bustier, creating a smooth, curved shape.
3. **Add seam allowances:** Add seam allowances to the bustier, typically 1/4 inch (6 mm).

#### **Finalizing the Bustier Pattern**

1. **True the bustier pattern:** True the bustier pattern, making sure it is symmetrical and even.
2. **Add grain lines:** Add grain lines to the bustier pattern, indicating the direction of the fabric weave.
3. **Label the bustier pattern:** Label the bustier pattern, including the front and back bustier pieces.

The bustier pattern is now complete and can be used to create a fitted, corset-style top.

#### **Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a basic knit bodice dress:**

##### **Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable knit fabric for draping, preferably a medium-weight fabric with stretch.
2. **Tools needed:** Draping stand or table, fabric scissors, pins, measuring tape, and a ruler.

##### **Creating the Basic Knit Bodice Dress Pattern**

1. **Start with a basic knit bodice block:** Use a pre-existing knit bodice block or create one from measurements.
2. **Determine the dress length:** Decide on the length of the dress, typically just above the knee or longer.
3. **Draw the dress shape:** Draw a simple, A-line shape on the bodice block, indicating the shape of the dress.



### Draping the Basic Knit Bodice Dress

1. **Cut out the dress pattern:** Cut two dress patterns from the fabric, one for the front and one for the back.
2. **Pin the dress pattern to the draping stand:** Pin the front dress pattern to the draping stand, aligning the center front with the center of the stand.
3. **Drape the dress:** Drape the dress over the draping stand, smoothing out any wrinkles or folds.
4. **Create the knit bodice shape:** Fold the dress under, creating a fitted, knit bodice shape, and pin in place.
5. **Add the skirt:** Add the skirt to the dress, creating a simple, A-line shape.
6. **Repeat for the back dress:** Repeat the process for the back dress.

### Shaping and Fitting the Basic Knit Bodice Dress

1. **Check the fit:** Check the fit of the dress, making any necessary adjustments.
2. **Shape the dress:** Use steam or a hot iron to shape the dress, creating a smooth, curved shape.
3. **Add seam allowances:** Add seam allowances to the dress, typically 1/4 inch (6 mm).

### Finalizing the Basic Knit Bodice Dress Pattern

1. **True the dress pattern:** True the dress pattern, making sure it is symmetrical and even.
2. **Add grain lines:** Add grain lines to the dress pattern, indicating the direction of the fabric weave.
3. **Label the dress pattern:** Label the dress pattern, including the front and back dress pieces.

The basic knit bodice dress pattern is now complete and can be used to create a simple, fitted dress.

Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a knit halter dress:

### Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable knit fabric for draping, preferably a medium-weight fabric with stretch.
2. **Tools needed:** Draping stand or table, fabric scissors, pins, measuring tape, and a ruler.



### Creating the Knit Halter Dress Pattern

1. **Start with a basic knit bodice block:** Use a pre-existing knit bodice block or create one from measurements.
2. **Determine the dress length:** Decide on the length of the dress, typically just above the knee or longer.
3. **Draw the halter neck shape:** Draw a curved line on the bodice block, indicating the shape of the halter neck.

### Draping the Knit Halter Dress

1. **Cut out the dress pattern:** Cut two dress patterns from the fabric, one for the front and one for the back.
2. **Pin the dress pattern to the draping stand:** Pin the front dress pattern to the draping stand, aligning the center front with the center of the stand.
3. **Drape the dress:** Drape the dress over the draping stand, smoothing out any wrinkles or folds.
4. **Create the halter neck shape:** Fold the dress under, creating a curved shape, and pin in place.
5. **Add the halter strap:** Add the halter strap to the dress, creating a simple, tie-back design.
6. **Repeat for the back dress:** Repeat the process for the back dress.

### Shaping and Fitting the Knit Halter Dress

1. **Check the fit:** Check the fit of the dress, making any necessary adjustments.
2. **Shape the dress:** Use steam or a hot iron to shape the dress, creating a smooth, curved shape.
3. **Add seam allowances:** Add seam allowances to the dress, typically 1/4 inch (6 mm).

### Finalizing the Knit Halter Dress Pattern

1. **True the dress pattern:** True the dress pattern, making sure it is symmetrical and even.
2. **Add grain lines:** Add grain lines to the dress pattern, indicating the direction of the fabric weave.
3. **Label the dress pattern:** Label the dress pattern, including the front and back dress pieces.

The knit halter dress pattern is now complete and can be used to create a simple, stylish dress.



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Here's a step-by-step guide on draping knit panties:

### Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable knit fabric for draping, preferably a lightweight, stretchy fabric like cotton-lycra or modal-lycra.
2. **Tools needed:** Draping stand or table, fabric scissors, pins, measuring tape, and a ruler.

### Creating the Knit Panties Pattern

1. **Start with a basic panty block:** Use a pre-existing panty block or create one from measurements.
2. **Determine the panty style:** Decide on the style of the panty, such as bikini, boyshort, or hipster.
3. **Draw the panty shape:** Draw a curved line on the panty block, indicating the shape of the panty.

### Draping the Knit Panties

1. **Cut out the panty pattern:** Cut two panty patterns from the fabric, one for the front and one for the back.
2. **Pin the panty pattern to the draping stand:** Pin the front panty pattern to the draping stand, aligning the center front with the center of the stand.
3. **Drape the panty:** Drape the panty over the draping stand, smoothing out any wrinkles or folds.
4. **Create the panty shape:** Fold the panty under, creating a curved shape, and pin in place.
5. **Add the waistband:** Add the waistband to the panty, creating a simple, elasticized design.
6. **Repeat for the back panty:** Repeat the process for the back panty.

### Shaping and Fitting the Knit Panties

1. **Check the fit:** Check the fit of the panty, making any necessary adjustments.
2. **Shape the panty:** Use steam or a hot iron to shape the panty, creating a smooth, curved shape.
3. **Add seam allowances:** Add seam allowances to the panty, typically 1/4 inch (6 mm).

### Finalizing the Knit Panties Pattern

1. **True the panty pattern:** True the panty pattern, making sure it is symmetrical and even.



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2. **Add grain lines:** Add grain lines to the panty pattern, indicating the direction of the fabric weave.
3. **Label the panty pattern:** Label the panty pattern, including the front and back panty pieces.

The knit panties pattern is now complete and can be used to create a comfortable, fitted panty.

**Here's a step-by-step guide on draping dungarees:**



#### **Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for draping, preferably a medium-weight fabric like denim or cotton twill.
2. **Tools needed:** Draping stand or table, fabric scissors, pins, measuring tape, and a ruler.

#### **Creating the Dungarees Pattern**

1. **Start with a basic pant block:** Use a pre-existing pant block or create one from measurements.
2. **Determine the dungarees style:** Decide on the style of the dungarees, such as classic, relaxed, or skinny.
3. **Draw the dungarees shape:** Draw a curved line on the pant block, indicating the shape of the dungarees.

#### **Draping the Dungarees**

1. **Cut out the dungarees pattern:** Cut two dungarees patterns from the fabric, one for the front and one for the back.
2. **Pin the dungarees pattern to the draping stand:** Pin the front dungarees pattern to the draping stand, aligning the center front with the center of the stand.





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3. **Drape the dungarees:** Drape the dungarees over the draping stand, smoothing out any wrinkles or folds.
4. **Create the dungarees shape:** Fold the dungarees under, creating a curved shape, and pin in place.
5. **Add the bib front:** Add the bib front to the dungarees, creating a classic dungarees design.
6. **Add the straps:** Add the straps to the dungarees, creating an adjustable strap design.
7. **Repeat for the back dungarees:** Repeat the process for the back dungarees.

#### **Shaping and Fitting the Dungarees**

1. **Check the fit:** Check the fit of the dungarees, making any necessary adjustments.
2. **Shape the dungarees:** Use steam or a hot iron to shape the dungarees, creating a smooth, curved shape.
3. **Add seam allowances:** Add seam allowances to the dungarees, typically 1/4 inch (6 mm).

#### **Finalizing the Dungarees Pattern**

1. **True the dungarees pattern:** True the dungarees pattern, making sure it is symmetrical and even.
2. **Add grain lines:** Add grain lines to the dungarees pattern, indicating the direction of the fabric weave.
3. **Label the dungarees pattern:** Label the dungarees pattern, including the front and back dungarees pieces.

The dungarees pattern is now complete and can be used to create a classic, comfortable pair of dungarees.

**Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a circular flounce:**

#### **Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for draping, preferably a lightweight, non-stretchy fabric like silk or cotton voile.
2. **Tools needed:** Draping stand or table, fabric scissors, pins, measuring tape, and a ruler.

#### **Creating the Circular Flounce Pattern**

1. **Start with a basic skirt block:** Use a pre-existing skirt block or create one from measurements.



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2. **Determine the flounce length:** Decide on the length of the flounce, typically between 2-4 inches (5-10 cm).
3. **Draw the flounce shape:** Draw a circular shape on the skirt block, indicating the shape of the flounce.

#### **Draping the Circular Flounce**

1. **Cut out the flounce pattern:** Cut a circular shape from the fabric, using the flounce pattern as a guide.
2. **Pin the flounce pattern to the draping stand:** Pin the flounce pattern to the draping stand, aligning the center of the flounce with the center of the stand.
3. **Drape the flounce:** Drape the flounce over the draping stand, smoothing out any wrinkles or folds.
4. **Create the circular shape:** Fold the flounce under, creating a circular shape, and pin in place.
5. **Add the gathering stitches:** Add gathering stitches to the top of the flounce, creating a gathered effect.

#### **Shaping and Fitting the Circular Flounce**

1. **Check the fit:** Check the fit of the flounce, making any necessary adjustments.
2. **Shape the flounce:** Use steam or a hot iron to shape the flounce, creating a smooth, curved shape.
3. **Add seam allowances:** Add seam allowances to the flounce, typically 1/4 inch (6 mm).

#### **Finalizing the Circular Flounce Pattern**

1. **True the flounce pattern:** True the flounce pattern, making sure it is symmetrical and even.
2. **Add grain lines:** Add grain lines to the flounce pattern, indicating the direction of the fabric weave.
3. **Label the flounce pattern:** Label the flounce pattern, including the flounce piece.

The circular flounce pattern is now complete and can be used to create a beautiful, flowing flounce for a dress or skirt.



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Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a shirred flounce:



### Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for draping, preferably a lightweight, non-stretchy fabric like silk or cotton voile.
2. **Tools needed:** Draping stand or table, fabric scissors, pins, measuring tape, and a ruler.

### Creating the Shirred Flounce Pattern

1. **Start with a basic skirt block:** Use a pre-existing skirt block or create one from measurements.
2. **Determine the flounce length:** Decide on the length of the flounce, typically between 2-4 inches (5-10 cm).
3. **Draw the flounce shape:** Draw a curved line on the skirt block, indicating the shape of the flounce.

### Draping the Shirred Flounce

1. **Cut out the flounce pattern:** Cut a curved shape from the fabric, using the flounce pattern as a guide.
2. **Pin the flounce pattern to the draping stand:** Pin the flounce pattern to the draping stand, aligning the center of the flounce with the center of the stand.
3. **Drape the flounce:** Drape the flounce over the draping stand, smoothing out any wrinkles or folds.
4. **Create the shirred effect:** Gather the flounce fabric at regular intervals, creating a shirred effect.
5. **Pin the shirred flounce in place:** Pin the shirred flounce in place, making sure the gathering stitches are even and secure.



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### Shaping and Fitting the Shirred Flounce

1. **Check the fit:** Check the fit of the flounce, making any necessary adjustments.
2. **Shape the flounce:** Use steam or a hot iron to shape the flounce, creating a smooth, curved shape.
3. **Add seam allowances:** Add seam allowances to the flounce, typically 1/4 inch (6 mm).

### Finalizing the Shirred Flounce Pattern

1. **True the flounce pattern:** True the flounce pattern, making sure it is symmetrical and even.
2. **Add grain lines:** Add grain lines to the flounce pattern, indicating the direction of the fabric weave.
3. **Label the flounce pattern:** Label the flounce pattern, including the flounce piece.

The shirred flounce pattern is now complete and can be used to create a beautiful, flowing flounce with a shirred effect for a dress or skirt.



Here's a step-by-step guide on draping ruffles:

### Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for draping, preferably a lightweight, non-stretchy fabric like silk or cotton voile.
2. **Tools needed:** Draping stand or table, fabric scissors, pins, measuring tape, and a ruler.

### Creating the Ruffle Pattern

1. **Start with a basic pattern piece:** Use a pre-existing pattern piece or create one from measurements.
2. **Determine the ruffle width:** Decide on the width of the ruffle, typically between 1-3 inches (2.5-7.5 cm).



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3. **Draw the ruffle shape:** Draw a curved line on the pattern piece, indicating the shape of the ruffle.

#### **Draping the Ruffle**

1. **Cut out the ruffle pattern:** Cut a curved shape from the fabric, using the ruffle pattern as a guide.
2. **Pin the ruffle pattern to the draping stand:** Pin the ruffle pattern to the draping stand, aligning the center of the ruffle with the center of the stand.
3. **Drape the ruffle:** Drape the ruffle over the draping stand, smoothing out any wrinkles or folds.
4. **Create the ruffle shape:** Fold the ruffle under, creating a curved shape, and pin in place.
5. **Gather the ruffle:** Gather the ruffle fabric at regular intervals, creating a gathered effect.

#### **Shaping and Fitting the Ruffle**

1. **Check the fit:** Check the fit of the ruffle, making any necessary adjustments.
2. **Shape the ruffle:** Use steam or a hot iron to shape the ruffle, creating a smooth, curved shape.
3. **Add seam allowances:** Add seam allowances to the ruffle, typically 1/4 inch (6 mm).

#### **Finalizing the Ruffle Pattern**

1. **True the ruffle pattern:** True the ruffle pattern, making sure it is symmetrical and even.
2. **Add grain lines:** Add grain lines to the ruffle pattern, indicating the direction of the fabric weave.
3. **Label the ruffle pattern:** Label the ruffle pattern, including the ruffle piece.

The ruffle pattern is now complete and can be used to create a beautiful, gathered ruffle for a dress, top, or skirt.

**Here's a step-by-step guide on draping variable ruffles and peplums:**

#### **Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for draping, preferably a lightweight, non-stretchy fabric like silk or cotton voile.
2. **Tools needed:** Draping stand or table, fabric scissors, pins, measuring tape, and a ruler.



### Creating the Variable Ruffles Pattern

1. **Start with a basic pattern piece:** Use a pre-existing pattern piece or create one from measurements.
2. **Determine the ruffle width and spacing:** Decide on the width and spacing of the ruffles, typically between 1-3 inches (2.5-7.5 cm) wide and 1-2 inches (2.5-5 cm) apart.
3. **Draw the ruffle shape:** Draw a curved line on the pattern piece, indicating the shape of the ruffle.

### Draping the Variable Ruffles

1. **Cut out the ruffle pattern:** Cut multiple curved shapes from the fabric, using the ruffle pattern as a guide.
2. **Pin the ruffle pattern to the draping stand:** Pin the ruffle patterns to the draping stand, aligning the center of each ruffle with the center of the stand.
3. **Drape the ruffles:** Drape the ruffles over the draping stand, smoothing out any wrinkles or folds.
4. **Create the variable ruffle shape:** Fold each ruffle under, creating a curved shape, and pin in place.
5. **Gather the ruffles:** Gather each ruffle fabric at regular intervals, creating a gathered effect.

### Creating the Peplum Pattern

1. **Start with a basic skirt block:** Use a pre-existing skirt block or create one from measurements.
2. **Determine the peplum length:** Decide on the length of the peplum, typically between 2-4 inches (5-10 cm).
3. **Draw the peplum shape:** Draw a curved line on the skirt block, indicating the shape of the peplum.

### Draping the Peplum

1. **Cut out the peplum pattern:** Cut a curved shape from the fabric, using the peplum pattern as a guide.
2. **Pin the peplum pattern to the draping stand:** Pin the peplum pattern to the draping stand, aligning the center of the peplum with the center of the stand.
3. **Drape the peplum:** Drape the peplum over the draping stand, smoothing out any wrinkles or folds.



4. **Create the peplum shape:** Fold the peplum under, creating a curved shape, and pin in place.

#### Combining the Variable Ruffles and Peplum

1. **Attach the ruffles to the peplum:** Attach the variable ruffles to the peplum, spacing them evenly apart.
2. **Adjust the fit:** Adjust the fit of the peplum and ruffles, making any necessary adjustments.

#### Finalizing the Variable Ruffles and Peplum Pattern

1. **True the pattern:** True the pattern, making sure it is symmetrical and even.
2. **Add grain lines:** Add grain lines to the pattern, indicating the direction of the fabric weave.
3. **Label the pattern:** Label the pattern, including the peplum and ruffle pieces.

The variable ruffles and peplum pattern is now complete and can be used to create a beautiful, flowing peplum with variable ruffles for a dress or top.

#### Here's a step-by-step guide on draping an 'A' line shift:

##### Preparing the Fabric and Tools

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for draping, preferably a lightweight, non-stretchy fabric like silk or cotton voile.
2. **Tools needed:** Draping stand or table, fabric scissors, pins, measuring tape, and a ruler.

##### Creating the 'A' Line Shift Pattern

1. **Start with a basic bodice block:** Use a pre-existing bodice block or create one from measurements.
2. **Determine the dress length:** Decide on the length of the dress, typically just above the knee or longer.
3. **Draw the 'A' line shape:** Draw a curved line on the bodice block, indicating the shape of the 'A' line dress.

##### Draping the 'A' Line Shift

1. **Cut out the dress pattern:** Cut two dress patterns from the fabric, one for the front and one for the back.
2. **Pin the dress pattern to the draping stand:** Pin the front dress pattern to the draping stand, aligning the center front with the center of the stand.





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3. **Drape the dress:** Drape the dress over the draping stand, smoothing out any wrinkles or folds.
4. **Create the 'A' line shape:** Fold the dress under, creating a curved shape, and pin in place.
5. **Add the armhole:** Create a small armhole, just large enough to fit the arm through.
6. **Repeat for the back dress:** Repeat the process for the back dress.

#### **Shaping and Fitting the 'A' Line Shift**

1. **Check the fit:** Check the fit of the dress, making any necessary adjustments.
2. **Shape the dress:** Use steam or a hot iron to shape the dress, creating a smooth, curved shape.
3. **Add seam allowances:** Add seam allowances to the dress, typically 1/4 inch (6 mm).

#### **Finalizing the 'A' Line Shift Pattern**

1. **True the dress pattern:** True the dress pattern, making sure it is symmetrical and even.
2. **Add grain lines:** Add grain lines to the dress pattern, indicating the direction of the fabric weave.
3. **Label the dress pattern:** Label the dress pattern, including the front and back dress pieces.

The 'A' line shift pattern is now complete and can be used to create a simple, stylish dress with a classic 'A' line shape.

#### **Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a princess dress:**

##### **Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for draping, preferably a lightweight, non-stretchy fabric like silk or cotton voile.
2. **Tools needed:** Draping stand or table, fabric scissors, pins, measuring tape, and a ruler.

##### **Creating the Princess Dress Pattern**

1. **Start with a basic bodice block:** Use a pre-existing bodice block or create one from measurements.
2. **Determine the dress length:** Decide on the length of the dress, typically floor-length or tea-length.
3. **Draw the princess line shape:** Draw a curved line on the bodice block, indicating the shape of the princess line.



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### **Draping the Princess Dress**

1. **Cut out the bodice pattern:** Cut two bodice patterns from the fabric, one for the front and one for the back.
2. **Pin the bodice pattern to the draping stand:** Pin the front bodice pattern to the draping stand, aligning the center front with the center of the stand.
3. **Drape the bodice:** Drape the bodice over the draping stand, smoothing out any wrinkles or folds.
4. **Create the princess line shape:** Fold the bodice under, creating a curved shape, and pin in place.
5. **Add the skirt:** Add the skirt to the bodice, creating a flowing, princess-line shape.
6. **Repeat for the back bodice:** Repeat the process for the back bodice.

### **Shaping and Fitting the Princess Dress**

1. **Check the fit:** Check the fit of the dress, making any necessary adjustments.
2. **Shape the dress:** Use steam or a hot iron to shape the dress, creating a smooth, curved shape.
3. **Add seam allowances:** Add seam allowances to the dress, typically 1/4 inch (6 mm).

### **Finalizing the Princess Dress Pattern**

1. **True the dress pattern:** True the dress pattern, making sure it is symmetrical and even.
2. **Add grain lines:** Add grain lines to the dress pattern, indicating the direction of the fabric weave.
3. **Label the dress pattern:** Label the dress pattern, including the front and back bodice pieces and the skirt piece.

The princess dress pattern is now complete and can be used to create a beautiful, flowing princess-line dress.

**Here's a step-by-step guide on draping a basic jacket:**

### **Preparing the Fabric and Tools**

1. **Fabric selection:** Choose a suitable fabric for draping, preferably a medium-weight fabric like wool or cotton.
2. **Tools needed:** Draping stand or table, fabric scissors, pins, measuring tape, and a ruler.



### Creating the Basic Jacket Pattern

1. **Start with a basic bodice block:** Use a pre-existing bodice block or create one from measurements.
2. **Determine the jacket length:** Decide on the length of the jacket, typically hip-length or longer.
3. **Draw the jacket shape:** Draw a straight line on the bodice block, indicating the shape of the jacket.

### Draping the Basic Jacket

1. **Cut out the jacket pattern:** Cut two jacket patterns from the fabric, one for the front and one for the back.
2. **Pin the jacket pattern to the draping stand:** Pin the front jacket pattern to the draping stand, aligning the center front with the center of the stand.
3. **Drape the jacket:** Drape the jacket over the draping stand, smoothing out any wrinkles or folds.
4. **Create the jacket shape:** Fold the jacket under, creating a straight shape, and pin in place.
5. **Add the sleeves:** Add the sleeves to the jacket, creating a simple, set-in sleeve design.
6. **Repeat for the back jacket:** Repeat the process for the back jacket.

### Shaping and Fitting the Basic Jacket

1. **Check the fit:** Check the fit of the jacket, making any necessary adjustments.
2. **Shape the jacket:** Use steam or a hot iron to shape the jacket, creating a smooth, straight shape.
3. **Add seam allowances:** Add seam allowances to the jacket, typically 1/4 inch (6 mm).

### Finalizing the Basic Jacket Pattern

1. **True the jacket pattern:** True the jacket pattern, making sure it is symmetrical and even.
2. **Add grain lines:** Add grain lines to the jacket pattern, indicating the direction of the fabric weave.
3. **Label the jacket pattern:** Label the jacket pattern, including the front and back jacket pieces and the sleeve piece.

The basic jacket pattern is now complete and can be used to create a simple, classic jacket.