

Certificate course in Tailoring

Jointly organized by

DEBRA THANA SAHID KSHUDIRAM SMRITI MAHAVIDYALAYA

Re-accredited by NAAC with grade 'A' (2nd cycle)

Debra, Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal, India, 721124

With

Aksharekha Swanirvar Prashikshan Kenra

Aksharekha, a Charitable Trust registered under Trust Act 1962 Reg.

[IV-1106-00053/2018]

HPL Link Rd, Manjusree, Haldia, West Bengal - 721602



Eligibility: Higher Secondary

Total No. of Seats: 30

Duration: 1 Year



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TAILORING AND DESIGNING



Duration: 6 Months

Total Timing: 200Hrs

Course	Duration	Practical	Theory
Different Types of Sewing Machines, Industrial Sewing Machine, Important Tools and Materials,	50Hrs	35Hrs	15Hrs
Initial Drafting, Pattern Making and Construction, Fibres and Fabrics	50Hrs	35Hrs	15Hrs
Drafting & Pattern Making for Women's Wear, Drafting & Pattern Making for Men's wear,	70Hrs	55Hrs	15Hrs
Soft Skill, Job Role and Communication Skills, Written/ Business Communication	30Hrs	25Hrs	5Hrs

SYLLABUS FOR TAILORING AND DESIGNING

Detailed Syllabus:

Tailor: Job Role and Communication Skills

- 1.1 Who is a Tailor?
 - 1.2 Skills required
 - 1.3 Job Responsibilities
 - 1.4 Communication Skills
 - 1.5 Different types of Dresses for Women
 - 1.6 Different types of Skirts for Women
 - 1.7 Different types of Basics for Men
 - 1.8 Different types of Dresses for Babies or Children
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An Introduction to the Industrial Sewing Machine

- 2.1 Sewing Machine
 - 2.2 Domestic Sewing machine and its parts
 - 2.3 Industrial Sewing Machine
 - 2.4 Sewing Machine Maintenance
 - 2.5 Treadle Sewing Machine and its parts
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Different Types of Sewing Machines

- 3.1 Different Types of Sewing Machines with Technical Details
 - 3.2 Types of Industrial Sewing Machine Beds
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Important Tools and Materials

- 4.1 Tools
 - 4.2 Safety and security while handling the tools
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Seams and Stitches

- 5.1. Seams: Definition
- 5.2 Types of Seams
- 5.3 Top Stitching Seams
- 5.4 Seam with Fullness
- 5.5 Stitch: Definition



SYLLABUS FOR TAILORING AND DESIGNING

Initial Drafting, Pattern Making and Construction

- 6.1 Tools required for Drafting & Pattern Making.
- 6.2 Initial Construction
- 6.3 Grain and Its types
- 6.4 Pattern Making – Drafting
- 6.5 Sleeve Block
- 6.6 Trouser Block

Construction and Pattern Making for Garments

- 7.1 Collars
- 7.2 Cuffs
- 7.3 Pocket
- 7.4 Placket

Fibres and Fabrics

- 8.1 Fabrics: Definition
- 8.2 Different Types of Fibres

Drafting & Pattern Making for Women's Wear

- 9.1 How to Draft **Skirt(Saya)?**
 - (i) Round Figure Saya.
 - (ii) 6 Cut Saya.
- 9.2 How to Draft a **Nightgown(Align Nighty)?**
- 9.3 How to Draft a **Frock?**
 - (I) Simple Dress
 - (ii) Umbrella Frock
- 9.4 How to Draft a **Salwar (Salwar Kameez)?**
 - (I) Round Neck
 - (ii) Square neck
- 9.5 How to Draft a **Sari-Blouse/Tops?**
 - (i) 4 Tucks Blouse.
 - (ii) Cholicut or Double katari blouse.
- 9.7 How to Draft a **Salwar Pant cutting?**
 - (I) Simple Pajama
 - (ii) Plazo Pant

Drafting & Pattern Making for Men's wear

- 10.1 How to Draft a Kurta?
- 10.2 How to Draft Shirt for Men?
- 10.3 How to Draft Trouser for Men?
- 10.4 How to Draft Pyjamas for Men?



SYLLABUS FOR TAILORING AND DESIGNING

Initial Drafting, Pattern Making and Construction

Tools and Materials for sewing/tailoring

Apart from threads and needles there are so many other tools used in the process of making a garment. Here the participants will learn about the many different tools that are needed and how to use them for sewing job.

Types of tools:

Tailoring tools can be classified into several categories. These are:

Sewing and Embroidery tools:

Hand sewing needles, Machine sewing needles, Sewing threads (cotton, nylon, silk, metallic, bobbin, designer thread etc.), pins, thimbles, bodkin, stiletto etc.



Cutting tools:

(a) **Bent handle shears**; especially used for cutting large fabrics on a table or cutting clothes after marking for sewing dresses. Their angled blade and handle make it easy to cut at an angle. This should not use for any other purpose than cutting clothes.

(b) **General purpose shears**; more general-purpose scissors and are used to cut paper, leather, snip thread etc.

(c) **Sewing scissors/Tailor's scissors/Trimmers**. These are used to cut threads, embellishments from the cloth.

(d) **Thread nippers and clippers**; is a special type of cutter that is used for cutting trailing threads and seems.

(e) **Pinking shears**; These shears have a serrated, jagged or saw tooth blade that allows it to cut a zigzag edge. These are used to cut seems.

(f) **Button hole scissors**; This is used for making the button hole with a right length.



SYLLABUS FOR TAILORING AND DESIGNING

Measuring tools: It includes Tape Measure to measure body and clothes, Clear ruler to mark on clothes to cut in a right size, Sewing gauge, Chalk skirt hem marker, L-Square

- ✓ **Marking tools;** Tailors chalk, Tracing wheel and tracing paper
- ✓ **Ironing tools;** Iron, Ironing board, Press cloth, Ironing pad
- ✓ **Miscellaneous tools;** Orange stick, cutting table, Loop turner. It is used to turn a sewn tube of fabric inside out. Seam ripper ; it needs to open up or rip out some stitches, this tool has a sharp-edged hook that lets you do so easily and neatly.it is used to make holes right on a thick fabric or leather. In order to make small round holes.



Care and storage of tools

Here are some tips to take care of these tools:

- ✓ Never use your fabric cutting scissors to cut any other material.
- ✓ Always wipe the scissors clean after cutting to remove lint, etc. with a dry soft cloth.
- ✓ Oil the screw on your scissor regularly to ensure it is not getting stuck.
- ✓ Get them sharpened at least once a year.
- ✓ Fold away things like ironing stands, pads and clothes after use so that they stay clean and out of the way.
- ✓ Always put pins on a pin cushion or in a box.
- ✓ Always insert needles through a piece of paper to make it easier to retrieve them.
- ✓ Always roll your threads up so that they do not get entangled.
- ✓ Store your professional iron carefully and keep the plate clean.

Activity: Showing Tools and Equipment

- ✓ The trainer will arrange the tools and equipment needed for tailoring before the training.
- ✓ The trainer will demonstrate all the tools and equipment he/she has arranged for the training and explain the purposes of each tool and how to handle them.

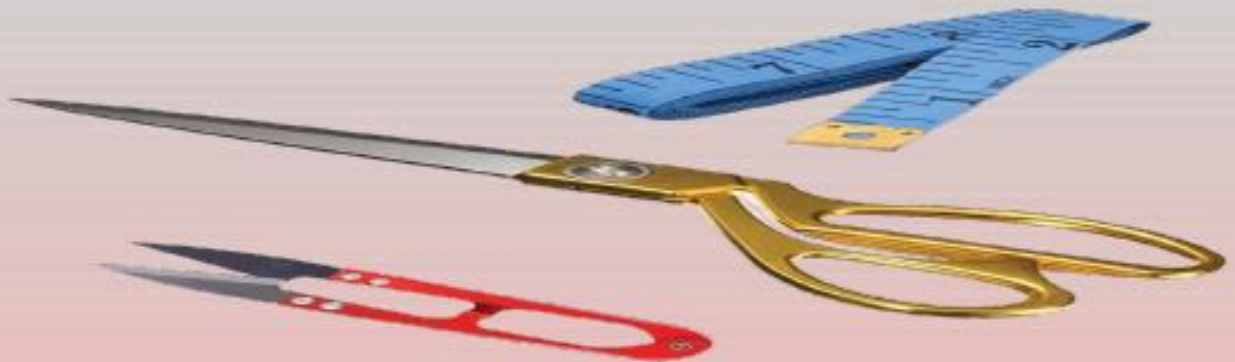


SYLLABUS FOR TAILORING AND DESIGNING

Commonly used tailoring term:

Here are some of the most commonly used tailoring terms:

- ✓ **Alteration** – It means changing a garment to make it fit for the purpose it is designed for.
- ✓ **Baste** – Basting is a loose and easy stitch that is used to join two or more pieces of fabric together. It is used temporarily to keep sew the fabrics in right place.
- ✓ **Ease** – This is essentially an allowance that should be added to all core body measurements (bust, waist and hips) to ensure that the item will fit well.
- ✓ **Edge stitching** – This type of stitch appears as a row on the edge of the fabric and typically with a thread that matches the exact color of the fabric.
- ✓ **Seam allowance** – A seam allowance refers to the space between the stitching and the edge of the fabric. Some items will require a greater seam allowance than others so make sure you get those measurements exact!
- ✓ **Finger pressing** – This is to open a seam allowance by finger-press/by using thumbs.
- ✓ **Give** – If a fabric has 'give' it will have a high amount of elasticity. Lycra for example, has more give than denim. 'Give' is a term that can be used for both fabric



- ✓ and thread. The opposite of 'give' is stability.
- ✓ **Grading** – It's important to produce a precise seam allowance; you don't want to create unnecessary bulk. Grading is the process of trimming the allowance to a smaller width.
- ✓ **Hand** – Hand of the fabric means the feel and drape of the fabric; how the fabric feels to touch.
- ✓ **Notch** – Notch basically means making a small cut in the seam. This allows the fabric to bend slightly at the corners, removing harsh lines from the overall shape.
- ✓ **Selvage** – It is simply the edge of the raw fabric that you might buy at the store. This is where the company and fabric details are written.
- ✓ **Top stitch** – It is a row of stitch, which is visible.
- ✓ **Gathering** – It is a technique for shortening the length of a strip of fabric so that the longer piece can be attached to a shorter piece. Multiple rows of gathering are called shirring.
- ✓ **Interfacing** – It is a common term for a variety of materials used on the unseen or wrong side of fabrics in sewing.



Thank
you!