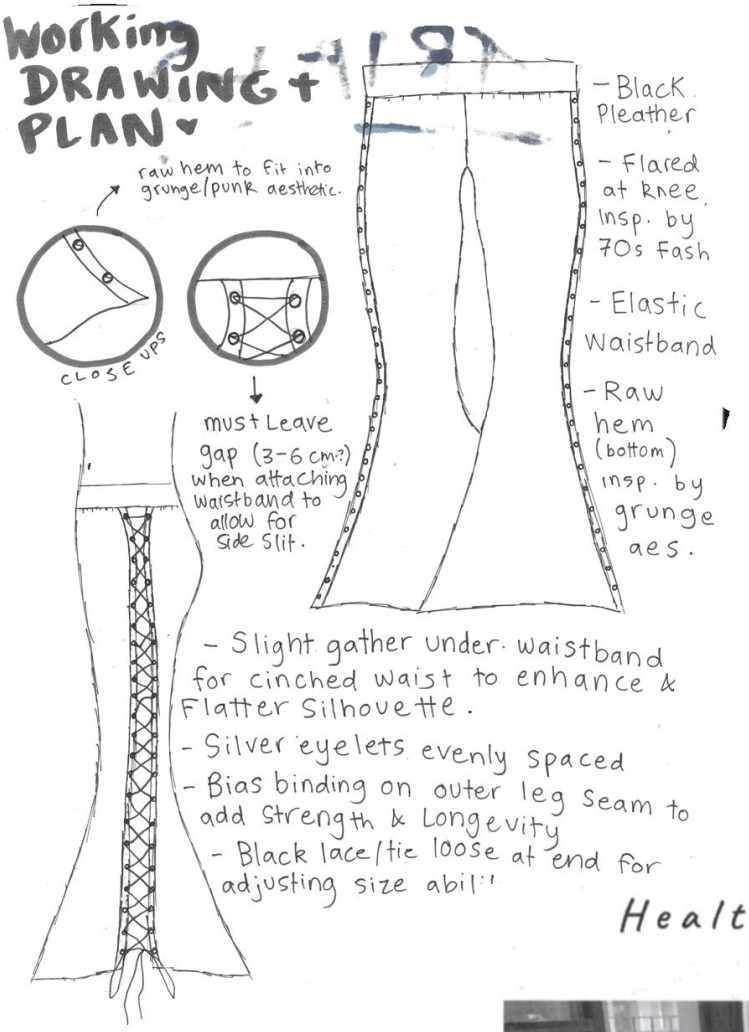
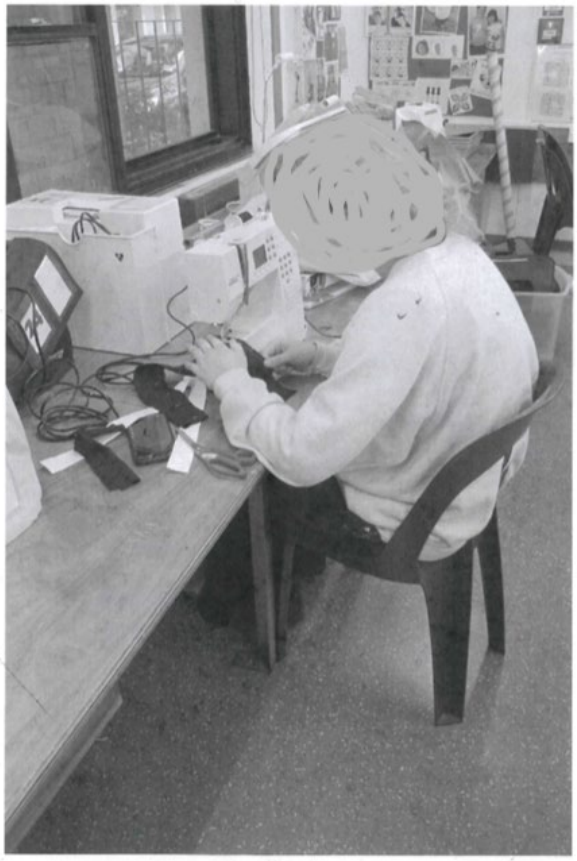
**Low Merit**

Intended for teacher use only

# Working DRAWING + PLAN




## Health & Safety Precautions



Throughout the process of creating my garment, I made sure to ensure I was following the health & safety procedures.

- Hair tied up
- close-toed shoes
- No dangly Jewelry
- Sleeves not in way
- Guiding through fabric
- Clear foot space.

# TRIALS

## • Binding + eyelets

The first trial I did was to decide what width binding to use. I trialed 3 widths of binding: 3cm, 4cm, and 5cm. After my 3 trials (as seen in sample on right), I decided that I would use 4cm wide bias binding in my garment. I chose 4 cm because I noticed that the wider I made my bias binding, the easier the fabric bunched, and the untidier it looked. 5cm and up was unnecessarily wide, and therefore unfit for my garment. I decided against 3 cm width after a lot of thought, as eventually I decided I wanted more room between the sewn binding seam and the edge of the outer leg seam to ensure I would have enough room for eyelets, with extra leeway as hammering eyelets can be unpredictable.

The second trial I did was the trialling of different machine feet with my specialty/difficult-to-handle fabric. I trialled 3 different feet; a normal foot, a teflon foot, and a no. 53 teflon straight stitch foot. I decided to use the no 53 teflon foot, as it did not stick to my fabric at all, and there was no drag. Teflon feet are good for plastic, vinyl, leather etc, so I thought it would be a good fit. I also opted for the no 53 foot, as the other teflon foot was wider and more difficult to sew right on the edge of the binding fold.

Finally in terms of binding/eyelet trials, I also trialled the physical process of inserting the eyelets. Through doing this I hoped to gain some practice through trial and error. One thing to note, that I learnt in this trial was that hammering the eyelets too forcefully can easily cause the metal to lose shape, and no longer look tidy and sometimes even cause metal to cover the eyelet opening which would impact the pants functionality as they wouldn't be able to be laced up. I also trialled the distance of 4cm between eyelets. I decided that this was exactly the right distance for the width I wanted the gap to be, and for the amount of skin I wanted showing, so no further testing was needed & I used 4 cm distance in my final garment.

EVIDENCE OF TRIALS


(2) (3) (4)

## (5) Fitting

To ensure that my garment would fit correctly, I did several visual/measurement checks throughout the construction process, as well as a final fitting. Before cutting my pattern pieces, I ensured that the measurements on the pattern matched up to my measurements by visually comparing both measurements on paper. I constantly held the pants up by my legs to check they would fit. I designed the pants to sit mid-high waisted, so a check I did was with elastic widths. I measured exactly where on my midriff I wanted the pants to come up to, and then chose an elastic with a large enough width so they would be as high waisted as I wanted, without losing any of the leg length. Another check/test I did was using a tape measure to measure 1) the width of the bias binding (4cm), 2) the distance between the eyelets (4cm), and 3) the width of the gap on the waistband + outer leg seam. I measured all of these carefully and accurately, ensuring visually that they were all even, and how I wanted them to look. Finally, I did a final fitting. first, with the final garment, I measured all of the measurements such as hip, waist, thigh circumference and length, and made sure these were the same as the final product measurements indicated on my pattern. I found that these matched perfectly, so as I knew that they would fit alright without ruining them, I tried them on. I & visually checked that they fit on my waist underneath my belly button, & that the length left no ankle sowing with shoes on.

## FINAL GARMENT

Well done [redacted]. So many of your techniques have been implemented well. There are some areas of poor execution around the waistband which, with better time management, could have been tested first & implemented better. Overall your finished garment looks good. (7)

- Ms

6

In order to integrate the applied design accurately into the final garment, I used a combination of technique trials, and teacher feedback to inform my decisions. The most important part of the construction process in this project was trialling complex techniques. It was through these trials that I was able to test different measurements for binding width, compare the convenience of different machine feet with my fabric, and practice special handling for my specialty fabric. By trialling different widths of bias binding (3cm, 4cm, and 5cm) I was able to decide which width looked best with the eyelets aesthetically. I decided the best procedure in this case was to use 4cm width, as 5cm was too big which caused the fabric to bunch under the foot more creating an untidy finish, and 3cm was much more difficult to sew, and the fabric kept getting stuck under the foot, wasting time and making the stitch less straight. In addition, the 3cm width left no leeway for the eyelets as they needed to be fully on the binding as the purpose of this complex technique was to provide strength and promote longevity in the final piece. Also, teacher feedback also helped inform this decision, [redacted] said she thought that smaller binding looked better. Another important trial was of three machine feet, in which I compared them with straight stitches on my chosen fabric to see which would work best. This was also due to teacher feedback, as the teacher reminded me that teflon feet might be easier to work with on pleather, as they have a non-stick surface. Through trialling and comparing, I decided to use a number 53 teflon foot, as it was narrower than the other teflon foot, and as the teacher has predicted, the teflon feet ran much smoother with very little drag than the standard machine foot.

Following my trials of the binding, I decided that that would be my first technique to implement in the construction process, as it had many steps and took quite a bit of time and focus. From my preplanning, I also thought it would be good to get complex technique done as early as possible to ensure I left enough time to implement it correctly and to a high standard. I began cutting the bias binding before sewing it on immediately after sewing the inner leg seam of the pants, as the outer seam was being left open so this way I would have all my pattern pieces together. As one of my techniques was handling/sewing with difficult fabrics, this was implemented throughout the entire production sequence. If I were given the opportunity to redo this project, I would have done the insertion of eyelets straight after the bias binding. This is because even though I managed to get it done, the eyelets took much longer to insert than I had anticipated, and if I had done it earlier on I wouldn't have been as stressed in the week leading up to the due date. Also, I think doing the eyelets earlier would have benefitted me, as the other difficult and time consuming step was the creation and adaptation of the waistband. If the eyelets were already done, I would have been able to put all of my focus at the end towards the waistband without thinking about other things.

I was able to test and determine how the final applied design would enhance the final garment, as the fabric I chose, while difficult, was exactly what I had in mind from my brief/current likes, and the use of bias binding provided strength to the design. I did a lot of searching for the perfect fabric for my pants design; I knew I wanted vinyl/leather/pleather/stretch in the colour black, and found a stretchy black pleather that I thought would work very well with my flare pattern and elasticated waistband. I did a lot of research on tips for working with pleather as well as stretch fabrics to ensure I was handling it carefully and correctly to ensure it would enhance my final design. I also used bias binding under the eyelets to improve the functionality of the pants, as it provides strength which makes the garment higher quality and last longer. I determined that this would add strength through prior knowledge, independent research, and teacher feedback [redacted]

I implemented tolerances in sizing in my practice by incorporating an elastic waistband and adjustable ties on sides. This gives variation in the sizes my garment can fit, which could account for wear in different seasons such as layering in the winter, or wearing tight on bare skin in summer. Quality control means ensuring that the quality requirements of the garment are being achieved at every stage of manufacturing. I ensured quality control in my practice as I used the same seam allowance of 1cm throughout the whole garment. This ensured quality as it was consistent through the design, and also minimized bulk of fabric. Another thing I did was overlock where possible. Overlocking provides extra strength to the garment, which will improve its wear over time, therefore improving the quality. A small difficulty I encountered was theironing of the fabric; to ensure quality, I knew that I couldn't iron directly onto the fabric, as it was shiny and could melt. I kept this in mind to implement quality control and never ironed the fabric, however at one stage I was ironing the binding connected to the fabric over a calico cloth, and someone else had set the heat too high so a bit of my fabric shine melted at the edges. This was not an issue in the end however, as the binding ment most of it was invisible, and whatever was left is now barely noticeable with the flare silhouette in combination with the silver hardware. The use of the binding as a complex technique was also a point of quality control, as I used binding to provide strength as the eyelets and lace need to be allowed for movement/walking, enhancing the longevity and quality of the garment. To ensure accuracy, I ensured my machine was always set correctly with the right machine settings (stitch length 3), and always followed along the seam allowance guidance lines on the machine to make a straight stitch (excluding the bias binding as had to sew on edge of binding). Finally, I made sure to consider my brief specifications at all points of the project, to ensure my garment would be fit for purpose.