A STUDY OF FASHION DESIGN AND PATTERN MAKING OF LADIES' DRESSES WITH DRAPERIES

Petya Dineva, Zlatina Kazlacheva & Julieta Ilieva

Faculty of Technics and Technologies, Trakia University, Bulgaria

Graf Ignatiev 38, 8600 Yambol, Bulgaria

e-mail: petya.dineva@trakia-uni.bg, zlatinka.kazlacheva@trakia-uni.bg,

zhulieta.ilieva@trakia-uni.bg

Abstract: *The draperies are the most interesting 3D element in fashion design. According to the ways of their constructing they are the most interesting 3D element for the process of pattern making too. They can be classified as free and fixed types. In clothing' design the both types can be used as only decorative or combined decorative and constructional elements. The draperies are used in every type of ladies' clothing but may be the ladies' dresses give possibilities for the more interesting designs. An investigation of all possible ways for designing and pattern making of draperies with decorative and constructional function in fashion design of ladies' dresses is presented in the paper. The free draperies located in the neckline have been presented in the paper, but the same ways of fashion design and pattern making can be used in down parts of dresses, skirts and trousers, in which draperies transform the waist darts. Analogical ways can be used in other details but in these cases the draperies will be with only decorative function. In the pattern making of the free draperies the number of the folds depends on the number of the equidistant arcs, but in the pattern making of the fixed draperies it is not binding the number of the folds to be equated to the number of lines which divide the detail. For the fixed draperies the fan-shaped arrangement according to only one line is enough and the bigger number of folds is a result of the interlacement. All studied in the paper ways of pattern making cover every possibility for fashion design of ladies' dresses or other ladies' garments with free or fixed draperies with decorative and constructional function. The results of the presented investigation of free and fixed draperies facilitate the process of fashion design and pattern making and gives opportunity for variety of models.*

Keywords: *drapery, free draperies, fixed draperies, decorative and constructional function, fashion design, pattern making, ladies' dresses.*

1. INTRODUCTION

According to fashion design and pattern making the draperies are the most interesting 3D element. They can be classified as free and fixed types. In clothing' design the both types can be used as only decorative or combined decorative and constructional elements.

The draperies are used in every type of ladies' clothing but may be the ladies' dresses give possibilities for the more interesting designs.

An investigation of all possible ways for designing and pattern making of draperies with decorative and constructional function in fashion design of ladies' dresses is presented in the paper.

2. DESIGN OF FREE DRAPERIES

The free draperies are formed in a detail in result of geometrical constructional way without fixation with a part of the same detail or another piece.

Figure 1 presents a model of a lady's dress with draped neckline.

The pattern making of the draped detail is presented in Figure 1.1. In Figure 1.1 the drapery is a result of the volume of the bust darts which are included in the neck line. The additional

volume for the draperies is a result of fan-shaped arrangement of the parts of the detail, divided by the bust and waist darts and the front middle line. The contour of the draped neck opening is drawn with horizontal straight line.

Figures 1.2 and 1.3 show another variant of pattern making of draped neckline in the same type shown in Figure 1 by the constructional model, presented in [1]. The drapery is a result of the volume of the bust dart too, after its transformation in the neckline of the constructional base. The additional volume for the draperies in the neckline is a result of fan-shaped setting of the parts of the detail according to a line which divided the piece between the front middle line and the bust and waist darts. The contour of the draped neck opening is drawn with straight line, perpendicular to the middle line of the front. Extra volume can be reached if the transformation not only of the bust dart is made, but if the both bust and waist darts would be transformed in the neckline of the constructional base.

Figure 2 presents a model of a lady's dress with draped neckline, but the main difference with the model, presented in Figure 1, is that drapery forms some folds which are equidistant to the neck opening.

Figures 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 present pattern making of this type of drapery using constructional models, presented in [1]. In Figure 2.1 the places of the drapery folds are defined by arcs, which are equidistant to the neckline contour. The bust dart is transformed in the middle line of the front.

In the first variant of drapery making, which is shown in Figure 2.2, the parts fixed by the equidistant arcs are set in fan-shaped arrangement around points on the shoulder. The contour of the draped neck opening is drawn with straight line, which is perpendicular to the middle line of the front. Extra volume can be reached if the transformation not only of the bust dart is made, but if the both bust and waist darts would be transformed in the middle line of the front.

The main difference between first variant and the second variant, presented in Figure 2.3, is that one-sided tucks in the shoulder are formed between the parts fixed by the equidistant arcs.

3. DESIGN OF FIXED DRAPERIES

Figure 3 presents a model of a lady's dress with fixed draperies which are a result of the interlacement of two draped details.

Figure 3.1 shows the pattern making of the main draped detail. [3, 4] The place of the interlacement is defined by concentric circles and straight lines which fixed the place of fan-shaped arrangement of the pieces of the detail. After the darts transformation and the fan-shaped setting the pieces for the upper and down parts are put around a line which are situated under angle of 45 degrees. [4] This geometrical constructional way is facilitated variant of the pattern making model, which is presented in [2].

The full pattern making of the detail with the use of CAD system is presented in video variant at <https://youtu.be/YmZnUwdhMXc>. [4] A screenshot of the video is shown in Figure 3.2.

The fixed draperies can be made not only by the interlacement of two pieces. They can be created by the interlacement of two draped part of one detail.

Figure 4 presents a model of a lady's dress with fixed draperies as a result of the interlacement of two parts of a detail.

Figure 4.1 presents the pattern making of the draped detail in which fixed draperies are made by interaction between two parts of the piece.

The full pattern making of the detail, made by traditional hand way of constructing, is shown in video variant at: <https://youtu.be/arzrFnvR6ig>. A screenshot of the video is presented in Figure 4.2.

Figure 1. A model of a lady's dress with draped neckline

Figure 1.1. Pattern making of the draped neck opening of the lady's dress, shown in Figure 1

Figures 1.2 and 1.3. Second variant of pattern making of draped neckline in the same type shown in Figure 1

Figure 2. A model of a lady's dress with draped neckline with some folds

Figure 2.1.
Pattern making of draped
neckline with some folds.
Destination of the folds with
equidistant arcs

Figure 2.2.
The first variant of Pattern
making of draped neckline with
some folds. Fan-shaped
arrangement without tucks in
the shoulder

Figure 2.3.
The second variant of Pattern
making of draped neckline with
some folds. Fan-shaped
arrangement with tucks in the
shoulder

Figure 3. A lady's dress with fixed draperies, a result of two draped details

Figure 3.1. Pattern making of the main draped detail from the model in Figure 3

Figure 3.2. Screen shot of the video variant of the full pattern making of the main draped detail in the model, presented in Figure 3, available at: <https://youtu.be/YmZnUwdhMXc>

Figure 4. A dress with fixed draperies, a result of two pieces of a details

Figure 4.1. Pattern making of the draped detail from the model in Figure 4

Figure 4.2. Screen shot of the video variant of the full pattern making of the main draped detail in the model, presented in Figure 4, available at: <https://youtu.be/arzrFnrR6ig>

Figure 5. Draperies, fixed with an undraped detail

Figure 6. Draperies, fixed with a belt

Figures 5.1 and 5.2.
Pattern making of draperies, fixed with an undraped detail
in the model of a lady's dress, presented in Figure 5

The draperies in a draped detail can be fixed not only by interaction with another draped piece or a part of a piece. They can be fixed with an undraped detail or with a belt, a ribbon, etc.

Figure 5 presents a model of a lady's dress with draperies, which are fixed in the draped detail with an undraped piece.

Figures 5.1 and 5.2 show pattern making of the draped detail in which the draperies are fixed by an undraped piece. The geometric constructional way is the same like the way of pattern making of fixed draperies, results of the interlacement of two draped details, presented in Figure 3.1, or two parts of a piece, shown in Figure 4.1. The only one difference is that in the case with fixation with an undraped detail, presented in Figure 5.1, the concentric circles are replaced with equidistant arcs.

Figure 6 shows a model of a lady's dress with draperies, which are fixed in the draped detail with a belt. [3] The pattern making of this type of fixed draperies is the same as the constructional model, presented in Figures 5.1 and 5.2.

4. CONCLUSION

- The free draperies located in the neckline have been presented in the paper, but the same ways of fashion design and pattern making can be used in down parts of dresses, skirts and trousers, in which draperies transform the waist darts. Analogical ways can be used in other details but in these cases the draperies will be with only decorative function.
- In the pattern making of the free draperies the number of the folds depends on the number of the equidistant arcs, but in the pattern making of the fixed draperies it is not binding the number of the folds to be equated to the number of lines which divide the detail. For the fixed draperies the fan-shaped arrangement according to only one line is enough and the bigger number of folds is a result of the interlacement.
- All studied in the paper ways of pattern making cover every possibility for fashion design of ladies' dresses or other ladies' garments with free or fixed draperies with decorative and constructional function.
- The results of the presented investigation of free and fixed draperies facilitate the process of fashion design and pattern making and gives opportunity for variety of models.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The work is supported by the scientific project 2.FTT/ 2016 'Investigation of the Fashion Design and Pattern making of 3D Elements in Ladies' Clothing' funded by the Faculty of Technics and Technologies of Yambol, Trakia University of Stara Zagora, and the Fund of the National budget for scientific research in higher education in Bulgaria.

6. REFERENCES

- [1] Kim I., Uh. M. (2002). Apparel Making in Fashion Design. Fairchild Pubns Publisher, 2002, ISBN 9781563672163.
- [2] Nakamichi T. (2010). Pattern Magic. Laurence King, London, UK, 2010, ISBN 978-1780676944.
- [3] Mineva G., Kazlacheva Z., Ilieva J. (2014). Design and Pattern Making of Ladies' Dresses with Fixed Draperies. Proceedings of the International Conference on Technics, Technologies and Education ICTTE 2014, Yambol, Bulgaria, October 29 and 30, 2014, pp. 274-282.
- [4] Kazlacheva Z. (2015). Variants of a Lady's Dress with 3D Transformations. Journal of Textile Science and Engineering, Vol. 5, No. 3, 2015: 198. doi:10.4172/2165-8064.1000198; <https://www.omicsgroup.org/journals/variants-of-a-ladys-dress-with-3d-transformations-2165-8064-1000198.php?aid=57046>.