

B.TECH. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: NOVEMBER 2009

Fourth Semester

TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY (FASHION TECHNOLOGY)

U07FT402: Pattern Engineering

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

Answer ALL the Questions:-

PART A (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

1. The direct measure systems followed by the tailor is also called as _____.
A) Compound method B) Simple method C) Chest measure system D) Draping method
2. Identify the measurement which has measured around the arm at desired level corresponding to lower edge of the sleeve.
A) Upper arm B) Sleeve length C) Lower arm D) Wrist
3. The drafting of pattern without seam allowances is called as _____.
A) Flat pattern B) Primary pattern C) Production pattern D) Working pattern
4. In a drafted pattern the notches are marked always at _____ to the seam line.
A) 45° B) 10° C) 90° D) 80°
5. Modeling is also called as _____ technique.
A) Grading B) Flat pattern C) Draping D) Drafting
6. For producing best drape in modeling process, the fabric should be _____.
A) Bias grain B) Warp grain C) Weft pattern D) Off grain
7. The basic pattern in flat pattern design consists of _____ pieces.
A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 5
8. The triangular folds of cloth that fit flat fabric to the curves of the body is called as _____.
A) Decorative dart B) Fitting dart C) Dividing dart D) Moving dart
9. The slash & lap method of pattern alteration is also called as _____.
A) Pleat method B) Slash method C) Spread method D) Tuck method
10. The vertical and horizontal increment application from a cardinal point is the merits of _____ grading.
A) Multi track B) Suppression C) Stacked D) 3-dimensional

PART B (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

11. What do you understand about pattern making?
12. State the importance of body measurements.
13. Enlist the various pattern details employed in men's wear pattern.

14. Distinguish between working pattern and production pattern.
15. Draw a dress form and point out the various measuring levels.
16. Enlist the merits and demerits of draping process.
17. State the rules to be followed for dart location in basic blocks.
18. State the methods used for conversion of dart to seam lines.
19. State the importance of pattern alteration.
20. What is track grading system?

PART C (5 x 14 = 70 Marks)

21. (a) i) With necessary examples compare and contrast between various pattern making techniques. (7)
- ii) Tabulate the precautions to be followed during measuring the size. (7)

(OR)

- (b) Discuss in detail on preparing basic pattern for the production of women's wear in garment industry.

22. (a) i) With any one kid's wear, discuss in detail on the principle involved in various methods to draft the basic pattern. (8)
- ii) Tabulate the various yokes and collars. (6)

(OR)

- (b) i) Tabulate the seam allowances for breath and length measurements of men's & women's wear. (8)

- ii) Brief the following statements

A) Balance mark B) Grain line (6)

23. (a) i) Tabulate the importance of draping process. (6)
- ii) Explain the procedure involved in predation of fabric for modeling on dress forms. (8)

(OR)

- (b) Enumerate the important procedure involved in draping of any two from the following patterns.

A) Skirts B) Sleeves C) Collars

24. (a) i) Compare and contrast between the slash & spread and pivot method with respect to various darts. (8)
- ii) With suitable illustration, explain the procedure involved in manipulation of shaped darts. (6)

(OR)

- (b) With basic illustrations enumerate the principle involved in manipulation of fitting darts and moving darts using pivot method.

25. (a) i) Explain the general principles involved in basic pattern alterations. (6)
- ii) With suitable basic pattern, enlighten the method adopted for altering the blouse pattern. (8)

(OR)

- (b) With suitable men's trouser pattern discuss in detail on the principle involved in grading process.
