



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SCHOOLS DIVISION OF NEGROS ORIENTAL
REGION VII

Kagawasan Ave., Daro, Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental



TLE - HE - DRESSMAKING

Quarter 4 - Module 5:

PACK FINISHED TROUSERS



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TLE – Grade 10
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 4 Module 5: Pack Finished Trousers
First Edition, 2021

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TLE

Quarter 4 - Module 5

PACK FINISHED TROUSERS





What I Need to Know

This module was designed and written with you in mind. It is here to help you master the nature of Dressmaking. The scope of this module permits it to be used in many different learning situations. The language used recognizes the diverse vocabulary level of students.

The lessons are arranged to follow the standard sequence of the course. But the order in which you read them can be changed to correspond with the textbook you are now using.

The module covers one lesson:

Lesson 1 Pack Finished Trousers

MELC LO 4. Apply finishing Touches on Ladies' Trousers

4.9 Pack Finished Trousers

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. identify the different labelling and packaging techniques used in the garment industries;
2. design a label and packaging to be used for ladies' trousers; and
3. appreciate the importance of packing finished trousers by applying proper techniques in labelling and packaging

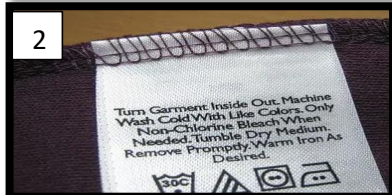


What I Know

Directions: Choose the letter that corresponds the correct label. Write the letter of your choice on your quiz notebook.



A. Care Label



B. Size Label



C. Flag Label



D. Composition Label

E. Special Label



F. Price Label



Lesson

5

PACK FINISHED TROUSERS



Notes to the Teacher

This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners. The following are information that would lead to the activities and assessment. Some activities may need your own discretion upon checking, or you may use rubric if provided. Please review the activities and answer keys and



What's In

Direction: Answer the questions below on your notebook.

1. What is product packaging?
2. Why is there a need to pack the finished trousers?
3. Why garment production needs labelling?



What's New

Let us find out how much you already know about the lesson by answering this

Direction: Guess the word based on the given definition in each number. Write the missing letters of the word inside the letter blocks below the definition.

1. This label that includes the wash care and ironing instruction.

		R		----	L	A	B	E	L
--	--	---	--	------	---	---	---	---	---

2. A small label attached outside the side seam and are normally made of brand logos and it is primarily used as design features.

F		A	G	----	L	A	B	E	L
---	--	---	---	------	---	---	---	---	---

3. The packaging form with a cap, lid, or seal through which the contents of the container can be dispensed in a controlled manner.

D	I	S						N	G	--	C	L	O				E
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---	---	----	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

4. The label that indicates the size of the garments.

		Z	E	----	L	A	B	E	L
--	--	---	---	------	---	---	---	---	---

5. The label that indicates the price of the garments.

P		I	Z		----	L	A	B	E	L
---	--	---	---	--	------	---	---	---	---	---



What is It

LABELLING OF GARMENT

A **garment label** contains various types of information about the **garments**, such as buyer name, country of origin, types of fabric, types of yarn, fabric composition, **garments** size, special instruction about care, etc. Without any type of **label**, a **garment** cannot be sold in the foreign market.



What is Labeling?

A garment label is a communicator between the buyer and the product. A garment label contains various types of information of that garments, such as buyer name, country of origin, types of fabric, types of yarn, fabric composition, garments size, special instruction about care, etc. Without any type of label, a garment cannot be sold in the foreign market.

A label is a slip of paper pasted on the package and/or on the product giving the following details:

1. The nature of the product,
2. The manufacturer,
3. The date of manufacture,
4. The date of expiry (in some cases),
5. The ingredients used (in some cases),
6. The price (the MRP — Maximum Retail Price) and
7. The taxes as applicable.

A label is essentially a medium through which the manufacturer gives necessary information to the consumer.

Importance of Labeling

1. It is informative.
2. It enables the buyer to satisfy himself about the quality of the goods he buys.
3. It enables the manufacturer to give all the necessary information, as may be necessary, to the buyer.
4. It helps to avoid price variations in the market for the product, as the price is mentioned on it.
5. It helps to prevent false claims for the product by the manufacturer.
6. It also helps as a medium of advertisement.
7. It also helps to comply with legal requirements.

Types of Label used in Garments:

There are mainly two types of label and these are-

- A. Main Label**
- B. Sub Label**

A. Main Label:

The main label contains the Brand name or Brand logo of the buyer such as H&M, American Eagle, Nautica, etc. The brand name is an important factor for any product. Because the customers are targeted the Brand during buying any product. A Brand name is a mental satisfaction about the product from the customer's point of view. The main label is totally certified in the right quality of the brand.



B. Sub Label:

Sub Label is not a label by itself but it includes different types of labels.

1. Care Label:

Care label is another important type of the label for the garments. It assists the customers to know how the product should care. It indicates different types of care instruction about the garments such as Washing, Bleaching, Drying, Laundering, and Ironing, if it can be maintained in a directed way, then the garments will achieve higher durability and garments shade will be perfect for its highest period of time.



2. Size Label:

Size label indicates the size of the garments. Size labels are indicated as S, M, L, XL, where S for small, M for medium, L for large, and XL for extra-large.



3. Price Label:

The price label indicates the price of the garments.



4. Composition Label:

The composition label indicates the fabrication and composition percentage of any garments. That means it indicates which fabrication (Cotton Sub denim, Cotton Regular denim, etc.) and composition percentage (95% Cotton 5% Spandex, 100% Cotton, etc.) have followed during its manufacturing.



5. Special Label:

Sometimes the buyer is advised to use the special label in the garments to attract the customers to their items. Special labels are 100% silk, 100% Cotton, and 100% Leather, etc.



6. Flag Label:

The flag label is a very small label that contains Brand's name or Brand's logo of the buyer. It is attached to the side seam of the bottom parts of the clothing.



7. Manufacturer Label:

It includes manufacturer's code for the buyers who want to order the items from different parts of the world.



8. Batch Mark Label:

It indicates which sewing line or batch had made the particular garment. Only few garment manufacturers add this label for the internal quality inspection process and rectify which line had made the garment and which checker had checked the same. This is normally attached at side seam under wash care label.



FUNCTIONS OF PACKAGING



What is Product Packaging?

A Package is nothing but a container in which things are packed. Packing is the process of covering or wrapping goods into a package. Packaging is the process of designing or producing the container itself.

According to Philip Kotler, protection, convenience and economy are the three important purposes served by package.

FUNCTIONS OF PACKAGING

1. **Protects the Products and Consumer** – good packaging is designed to protect the product. For example, packages should be designed to withstand humidity, puncture, and other types of damage.
2. **Contains the Product** – containers make products easy to carry and keep them separately.
3. **Identity of the Product** – a package would be less useful if it does not identify its contents. Usually, the contents are identified by the label on the package. However, using a special design or color on the package helps customers identify the contents.
4. **Promotes the Product** – the package is the natural place for promotion. It is part of the product which is most visible to the customer.
5. **Makes the Product Easy to Use** – cartons with spouts for easy pouring, boxes with zip-strip openings, butter wrappers with measurement marked on them are examples of the conveniences offered by packaging. In each of these examples, the package is designed with the user's needs in mind.

PACKAGING MATERIALS

1. **Paper and cardboard** – are among the most widely used packaging materials. Paper is inexpensive, lightweight, fairly strong, and easy to print on. Cardboard has all the advantages of paper and is heavier and stronger.
2. **Wood and glass** – are traditional materials for the sturdier or more specialized forms of packaging. Wood makes sturdy shipping crates, which are reused many times. Glass is used mainly to hold liquids or products containing liquids. It doesn't leak and has no smell.

3. **Plastic** – is used in many forms for packaging. It is shaped into jars and bottles; it is molded into boxes, baskets, and trays; it is processed into sheets for packaging toys, bed linens, small articles of clothing and a wide variety of food products.
4. **Metal** – is a material that has long been used to pack liquids and food products. The most commonly used metal container is the can. At one time, all cans were made of steel with a tin plating. Today, aluminum cans are popular, as containers for soft drinks.
5. **Metallic foil** – extremely thin sheet metal, is widely used in commercial packaging. It can be folded and wrapped almost like paper and yet has the strength and moisture resistance of metal.

PACKAGING FORMS

Some of the most familiar forms of packaging are boxes and crates, bottles and jars, and bags and wrappers.

1. **Skin packaging** – plastic film is molded tightly over a product mounted on a card.
2. **Blister packaging** – a plastic bubble is performed in a plastic sheet. The product is placed on a card, and the bubble is placed over it.
3. **Aerosol or Dump dispenser** – a container that releases its contents in spray or foam when a valve is pressed.
4. **Flexible pouch** – is a package formed from plastic film or paper that is filled with the product and sealed by heat process.
5. **Shrink wrap** – is a package made by placing clear film around the product itself.
6. **Multipack** – is a special package design that groups two or more packaged products into a unit for easier display, carry home utility, or user convenience.
7. **Aseptic packaging** – combines many good qualities of cardboard, metal and glass. These containers are called “aseptic” because they keep germs out of foods that need no refrigeration.
8. **Dispensing Closure** – is a cap, lid, or seal through which the contents of the container can be dispensed in a controlled manner.

PROCEDURE IN PACKAGING FINISHED GARMENTS

Finishing Department: Check points in finishing department consists

1. **Initial finishing inspection:** checking done prior to pressing of the garment at finishing room is known as initial finishing.
2. **Final finishing Inspection:** After pressing garments are again checked and passed for tagging and packing.
3. **Internal final audit:** After garments are packed up to certain quantity, quality control team, do audit of packed garments. This process is carried out to ensure that before handing over shipment to buyer polybag, tissue paper, foam, pins, hanger, plastic Kimble, etc.

HOW TO FOLD THE PRESSED TROUSERS BEFORE PACKAGING

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cu8DS3qDK6I>

<https://getaway.10best.com/13466299/how-to-fold-dress-pants>

1. Pick up the pants from the waist so you're facing the side of them. Lay them down on the table with side seam facing up and the creases on the outer edges. The two pant legs should be layered one on top of the other with the creases lined up neatly. You may need to pick up the pants by the cuffs, shake them slightly and use your fingers to pinch the creases together to make them line up perfectly. You may also need to fold the waistband in near the zipper so the waistband doesn't bulge out at the top of the pants.



2. Without a crease: Place the pants on the bed or table, back side up. Bring one leg over the other, so the side seams are facing out and the folded crotch of the pants juts out on one side.



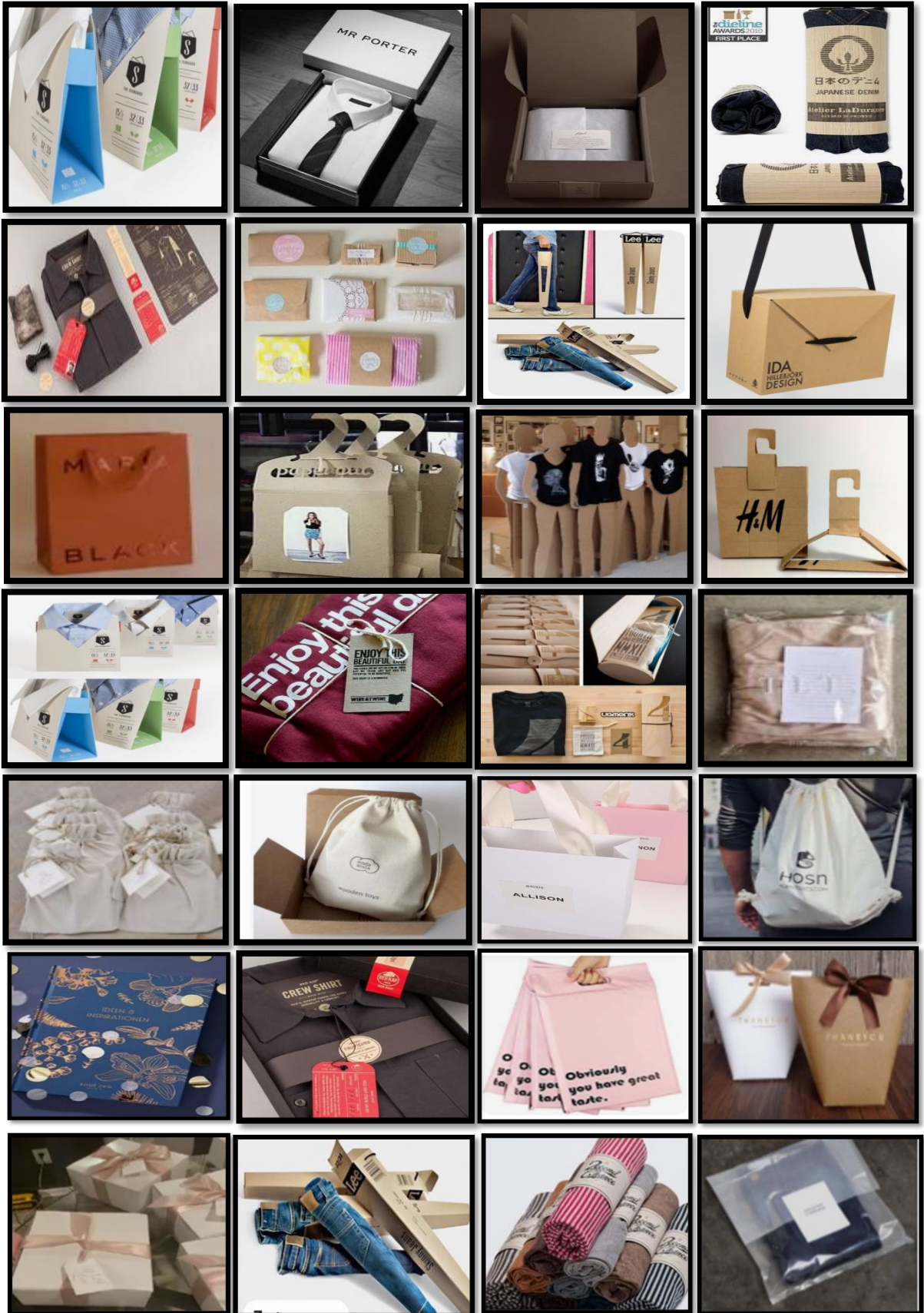
3. For both methods, fold the pants in half, bringing the cuffs up to the waistband. If they won't fit into your suitcase that way, fold them in thirds instead.

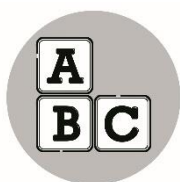


4. Place your dress pants inside the poly plastic container or any artistic packaging presentation if to be marketed or for sale.



ARTISTIC WAYS IN PACKAGING GARMENTS OR TROUSERS USED IN GARMENT INDUSTRIES:





What's More

Resources Needed:

Cutting shears
Art materials
Embellishment
Long bond paper

Direction:

1. In a long bond paper draw and create a prototype label for your own garment creation. You can get inspiration from the label samples in this module.
2. Write the specification of what the label is made off.
3. Be guided with the rubrics below in making your output.

SCORING RUBRICS FOR ARTISTIC LABEL CREATION

INDICATORS	8 POINTS	6 POINTS	4 POINTS	2 POINTS
NEATNESS	Packaging is neatly tuck and done with perfection	Packaging is somewhat neat and tucked perfectly	Packaging is somehow not neatly tuck and done	Packaging is dirty and messy.
LABEL	label is accurate and correctly done	label is somewhat accurate	label is somehow inaccurate.	No label is inaccurate.
AESTHETIC	Aesthetically creative and visually pleasing	Visually pleasing and creative	Somehow visually Pleasing and creative.	Visually not creative and appealing.
DIRECTION	Follows all the direction specifically laid out in the performance task	Few directions were not followed	Many directions were not followed	All directions were not followed.
ON TIME	Submitted the output before the due date	Submitted the output on time	Summitted the output after the due date	Summitted the output 5 days after the due date
TOTAL SCORE				



What I Have Learned

Direction: Write at least two or three sentences about your learning on this lesson/module using the following guide phrases.

I have learned that

I have realized that

I will apply



What I Can Do

Resources Needed:

Measuring tools
Cutting tool
Embellishments
Bond paper
Art materials
Packaging materials

Direction:

1. Make your own packaging made of indigenous or locally available materials at home.
2. The package size must fit a pair of trousers or blouse
3. Be guided with the rubrics below in making your output.

SCORING RUBRICS IN CREATING ARTISTIC PACKAGING

INDICATORS	8 POINTS	6 POINTS	4 POINTS	2 POINTS
NEATNESS	Packaging is neatly tuck and done with perfection	Packaging is somewhat neat and tucked perfectly	Packaging is somehow not neatly tuck and done	Packaging is dirty and messy.
LABEL	label is accurate and correctly done	label is somewhat accurate	label is somehow inaccurate.	No label is inaccurate.
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TOTAL SCORE				



Assessment

TRUE OR FALSE

Directions: Read and answer the following statements. Write “True” if the statement states a fact and “False” if it doesn’t. Write your answer in your quiz notebook.

- _____ 1. Initial finishing inspection is done after pressing garments and passed for tagging and packing.
- _____ 2. Paper and cardboard are among the most widely used packaging materials.
- _____ 3. The Brand or Main Label indicates the brand name or brand logo of company where the garment comes from.
- _____ 4. A label is a slip of paper pasted on the package and/or on the product giving the product detail.
- _____ 5. The main label contains the Brand name or Brand logo of the buyer such as H&M, American Eagle, and Nautica.
- _____ 6. Without any type of label, a garment can still be sold in the foreign market
- _____ 7. The package is the natural place for promotion. It is part of the product which is most visible to the customer.

- _____8. Sub Label is not a label by itself but it includes different types of labels.
- _____9. Packing is the process of covering or wrapping goods into a package.
- _____10. The Manufacturer Label includes manufacturer's code for the buyers who wants to order the items from different parts of the world.



Answer Key

PRE-ASSESSMENT

What I know

1. B
2. A
3. F
4. E
5. D
6. C

What's In

(Answers may Vary)

What's New

1. CARE LABEL
2. FLAG LABEL
3. DISPENSING CLOSURE
4. SIZE LABEL
5. PRICE LABEL

What's More

(Rubrics is provided for this performance)

What I Can Do

(Rubrics is provided for this performance)

ASSESSMENT

TRUE OR FALSE

1. TRUE
2. TRUE
3. TRUE
4. TRUE
5. TRUE
6. FALSE
7. TRUE
8. TRUE
9. TRUE
10. TRUE

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