



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
SCHOOLS DIVISION OF NEGROS ORIENTAL  
REGION VII

Kagawasan Ave., Daro, Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental



# TLE-HE-DRESSMAKING

## Quarter 2 – Module 4:

### APPLY FINISHING TOUCHES ON LADIES' BLOUSE



GOVERNMENT PROPERTY  
NOT FOR SALE

**TLE – Grade 10**

**Alternative Delivery Mode**

**Quarter 2 – Module 4: Apply finishing touches on Ladies' Blouse**

**First Edition, 2020**

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## **TLE**

### **Quarter 2 – Module 4:**

### **Apply finishing touches on Ladies' Blouse**



# Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the TLE-Dressmaking 10 Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Apply finishing touches on Ladies' Blouse!

This module was collaboratively designed, developed and reviewed by educators both from public and private institutions to assist you, the teacher or facilitator in helping the learners meet the standards set by the K to 12 Curriculum while overcoming their personal, social, and economic constraints in schooling.

This learning resource hopes to engage the learners into guided and independent learning activities at their own pace and time. Furthermore, this also aims to help learners acquire the needed 21st century skills while taking into consideration their needs and circumstances.

In addition to the material in the main text, you will also see this box in the body of the module:



## ***Notes to the Teacher***

This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.









As a facilitator, you are expected to orient the learners on how to use this module. You also need to keep track of the learners' progress while allowing them to manage their own learning. Furthermore, you are expected to encourage and assist the learners as they do the tasks included in the module.




For the learner:

Welcome to the TLE-Dressmaking 10 Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Apply finishing touches on Ladies' Blouse!

This module was designed to provide you with fun and meaningful opportunities for guided and independent learning at your own pace and time. You will be enabled to process the contents of the learning resource while being an active learner.

This module has the following parts and corresponding icons:

 <b><i>What I Need to Know</i></b>	This will give you an idea of the skills or competencies you are expected to learn in the module.
 <b><i>What I Know</i></b>	This part includes an activity that aims to check what you already know about the lesson to take. If you get all the answers correct (100%), you may decide to skip this module.
 <b><i>What's In</i></b>	This is a brief drill or review to help you link the current lesson with the previous one.
 <b><i>What's New</i></b>	In this portion, the new lesson will be introduced to you in various ways; a story, a song, a poem, a problem opener, an activity or a situation.
 <b><i>What is It</i></b>	This section provides a brief discussion of the lesson. This aims to help you discover and understand new concepts and skills.
 <b><i>What's More</i></b>	This comprises activities for independent practice to solidify your understanding and skills of the topic. You may check the answers to the exercises using the Answer Key at the end of the module.
 <b><i>What I Have Learned</i></b>	This includes questions or blank sentence/paragraph to be filled in to process what you learned from the lesson.
 <b><i>What I Can Do</i></b>	This section provides an activity which will help you transfer your new knowledge or skill into real life situations or concerns.

 <b>Assessment</b>	This is a task which aims to evaluate your level of mastery in achieving the learning competency.
 <b>Additional Activities</b>	In this portion, another activity will be given to you to enrich your knowledge or skill of the lesson learned.
 <b>Answer Key</b>	This contains answers to all activities in the module.

At the end of this module you will also find:

### **References**

This is a list of all sources used in developing this module.

The following are some reminders in using this module:

1. Use the module with care. Do not put unnecessary mark/s on any part of the module. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises.
2. Don't forget to answer *What I Know* before moving on to the other activities included in the module.
3. Read the instruction carefully before doing each task.
4. Observe honesty and integrity in doing the tasks and checking your answers.
5. Finish the task at hand before proceeding to the next.
6. Return this module to your teacher/facilitator once you are through with it.

If you encounter any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator. Always bear in mind that you are not alone.

We hope that through this material, you will experience meaningful learning and gain deep understanding of the relevant competencies. You can do it!



## ***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 4 – Apply finishing touches on Ladies Blouse

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. Discuss ways on how to apply the finishing touches on ladies blouse.
2. Apply finishing touches on ladies blouse.
3. Give importance on the labelling and packaging of the finished garments.



## ***What I Know***

### **Take this TEST:**

Let's find out how much you know about applying finishing touches on ladies' casual apparel. Read and understand the questions below. Write the letter of the correct answer on your quiz notebook.

1. The final set of operation and process in sewing the garment is;
  - a. Finishing
  - b. Packing
  - c. pressing
  - d. tacking
2. Blanket tack is a type of;
  - a. Arrowhead
  - b. Bar tack
  - c. buttonhole
  - d. French tacks
3. An informal washable skirt with small sleeves is;
  - a. Executive polo
  - b. Polo barong
  - c. polo jacket
  - d. polo shirt
4. The following are characteristics of a good hemming except;
  - a. Stitches are unevenly distributed
  - b. Stitches are flat
  - c. it is even in width
  - d. no bulk or wrinkle
5. A fastener applied in the placket of women's blouse?
  - a. Buttons
  - b. Hook and eye
  - c. snap fastener
  - d. zipper
6. Apparel means;
  - a. Accessories
  - b. Clothing
  - c. decorations
  - d. sewing
7. It is made of bones, metal or glass and it is a common closure on women's garment.
  - a. Buttons
  - b. Hook and eye
  - c. snap fastener
  - d. zipper
8. A common clothing of a grade school girls who has a waistband.
  - a. Jumper
  - b. Long pants
  - c. blouse/shirts
  - d. short pants
9. A stitch that holds folded edge like hem and facing.
  - a. Blanket stitch
  - b. Hemming
  - c. herringbone
  - d. slipstitch
10. Touches means to modify by adding fine details on a finished;
  - a. Accessories
  - b. Applique
  - c. embroidery
  - d. garment



# Lesson 4

## Apply finishing touches on Ladies' blouse

This lesson deals with the preparation of fabrics and pressing tools according to standard operating procedures, temperature setting in accordance with fabric types and pressing sequence and packaging of finished garment.



### *What's In*

**Directions:** Answer the following statement/question below. Write your answer on your activity notebook.

1. Discuss briefly the ways in applying finishing touches on ladies' blouse.
2. Why finishing touches for ladies' blouse important?

### Essay Rubrics

Areas of Assessment	10 points	7 points	4 points	1 point
<b>Ideas</b>	Presents ideas in an original manner	Presents ideas in a consistent manner	Ideas are too general	Ideas are vague or unclear
<b>Organization</b>	Strong and organized beg/mid/end	Organized beg/mid/end	Some organization; attempt at a beg/mid/end	No organization; lack beg/mid/end
<b>Understanding</b>	Writing shows strong understanding	Writing shows a clear understanding	Writing shows adequate understanding	Writing shows little understanding
<b>Mechanics</b>	Few (if any) errors	Few errors	Several errors	Numerous errors
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>				



### ***Notes to the Teacher***

This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.



### ***What's New***

**Directions:** Answer the following statements/questions below. Write your answer on your activity notebook.

1. What finishing touches are applied at the end of the zipper opening?
2. Find out what hemming stitches are applicable to women's wear/
3. Compare the effect of making a worked button hole to the machine buttonhole.
4. Are fasteners necessary? Why?

### **Essay Rubrics**

<b>Areas of Assessment</b>	<b>10 points</b>	<b>7 points</b>	<b>4 points</b>	<b>1 point</b>
<b>Ideas</b>	Presents ideas in an original manner	Presents ideas in a consistent manner	Ideas are too general	Ideas are vague or unclear
<b>Organization</b>	Strong and organized beg/mid/end	Organized beg/mid/end	Some organization; attempt at a beg/mid/end	No organization; lack beg/mid/end
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<b>Mechanics</b>	Few (if any) errors	Few errors	Several errors	Numerous errors
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>				



## ***What is It***

### **FINISHING TOUCHES**

One of the important details of a constructed garment is the inclusion of finishing touches. Finishing touches are fine, hand-finished details required at specific points on a garment as reinforcement.

Following are final touches:

1. French tacks

Several types:

- A. Blanket
- B. Thread chain tack
- C. Machine chain tack

1. Bar tacks
2. Arrowheads

### **HEMMING STITCHES**

A step in finishing a hem is to make it lie flat on the area where it will rest when it is turned up. Hem is finished with hemming stitches.

Hemming is a kind of stitch that holds folded edge like hem and facing. A good hemming is achieved if:

- A. The stitches are flat
- B. It has even in width
- C. There are no bulks and wrinkles
- D. Stitches are evenly distributed

Kinds of Hemming Stitching:

1. Vertical hemstitch
2. Slanting hemstitch
3. Herringbone stitch
4. Catch stitch
5. Slip stitch
6. Blind herringbone stitch
7. Buttonhole stitch

## **WORKED BUTTONHOLES**

Buttons and buttonholes are decorative in addition to the purpose. Accuracy is necessary when marking your fabric if the buttons and buttonholes are to be placed. Hand worked buttonholes are also done after the garment is finished.

## **FASTENERS for WOMEN'S/ MEN'S APPAREL**

The main purpose in concealing garment closing is to keep the closing flat and small. Closing is used in shirts and pants.

Fasteners are devices used to close the opening of garments and facilitate in wearing.

Kind of Fasteners

A. Buttons – it is made of bone, metal or glass and it is common closure on men's garments.

1. Two-hole button
2. Four-hole button
3. Fabric cover button
4. Shank button
5. Ball button
6. Dome button
7. Rivet button
8. Novelty button

B. Hook and eye – this is used to hold lapped ends of waistband

C. Snap fastener – are used on flat surfaces where there is a little strain.

These are commonly used in baby dresses

Zipper – these are made with a synthetic coils or with a metal teeth

1. Chain zipper
2. Coil zipper
3. Concealed zipper
4. Open-ended zipper

## **HEM and HEM ALLOWANCES**

One of the most important technique in sewing lies on the finishing of edges. The first and most widely used finish for an edge is the hem.

### **• PRESSING THE FINISHED GARMENT**

**Good pressing** – is essential good construction. Pressing equipment if used correctly, aids in achieving flat seams, smooth edges and sharp creases.

**Pressing tools** – are essential for every pressing or ironing job. It is the process of removing creases and wrinkles to a finished garments.

**Pressing Tools and aids:**

1. Electric iron

It has a heat control mechanism, which maintains the correct temperature for each fabric. Irons are available with aluminum or stainless steel soleplates. The soleplates of the iron should be kept smooth and clean.

2. Steam iron

This is convenient for pressing many garments. It may be either dry or with water. The iron will last longer and will give better service if only distilled water is used and if it is always emptied before storing. The steam iron should never be stored on its soleplate because moisture from the iron causes corrosion.

3. Ironing board

An ironing board should be smooth and well padded. It should firmly at the correct height for efficient work. It is an adjustable board or leg slides to adjust height for a standing and sitting positions.

4. Pressing cloth

This is a piece of fabric used when applying more heat you usually would when ironing a fabric. Fabric used for pressing cloth should be white or colorfast and washed freely.

5. Point presser

This is a narrow wooden board that tapers to a point at one end. It provides a small, hand pressing surface for enclosed seams of shaped pieces such as collars, cuffs and lapels.

6. Pounding block

It is used to pound creases into heavy fabric used if moisture is needed for better results.

7. Sleeve board

This is a small ironing board shaped and padded like a large one. The narrow board is used for pressing seams and narrow garment section and the wide board is used for long and straight seam.

8. Seam roll

This is helpful in pressing curves and seams that are in a tube area without creasing another area of the garments.

9. Needle board

It is used beneath the pile of velvet and corduroy. It prevents the pile from becoming matted during pressing.

10. Pressing cushion

This is used when pressing darts and curve seam. The two types of pressing cushion are pressing mitt and tailor's hem.

## Heat Pressure

Heat and pressure from an iron are combined with moisture in the clothing to smooth it. Creases and wrinkles are flattened. These factors must be controlled to ensure professional result and to protect your fabric.

Points to Consider:

1. Check the heat settings on your iron, and test press the fabric.
2. While pressing keep the weight of the iron in your hand.
3. Exert light pressure on the fabric and never rest the full weight of the iron on the fabric.
4. To avoid damage to your fabric use a pressing cloth when it is necessary to press on the wrong side.
5. For fabrics that require additional moisture dampen the cloth with a wet sponge.

## Pressing Techniques

Pressing is essential to the good look of a garment. After cutting the excess threads on a finished garment, final pressing is done. The amount of final pressing can be kept to a minimum touch up. Finish garment must have a well-pressed look. To achieve this pressed look, there are techniques involved and these are the following:

1. Press on the underside first to open seams and to smooth the sleeve cap.
2. Press the rolled collar and lapel.
3. Reverse to the right side out, pressing the yoke.
4. Press the center front placket and hemline on the grain of the fabric.
5. Press the sleeves, the hang or fold as necessary.

## Special Pressing Instruction

Some fabrics cannot be pressed at all; heat and moisture would melt the fabric or damage the finish. Vinyl is subject to discoloration so do not press.

## Care of Iron

Irons get dirty and pick up color from the fabric dye so clean your iron periodically, especially in pressing the light colored fabric.

## Ironing and Pressing

**Ironing** is done by using a back and forth motion while **pressing** is done by using an up-and-down motion. Ironing can stretch the fabric out of shape cause wrinkling and puckering on finished so always press.

## Pressing Special Fabrics

1. The yarns of **pile fabrics** should not be flattened in pressing. Lay the fabric pile wrong side up over towel and press lightly.

2. **Laminated fabrics** need very little pressing. Paper should be slipped under the seam allowance so that the iron will not come in contact with the foam.
3. **Knitted fabrics** should not be iron back and forth since this may stretch the fabric out of shape; a gentle stamping motion should be used.
4. **Nylon** should be pressed on the wrong side with the cool iron or with a steam iron.
5. **Dacron** a low setting temperature should be used when pressing it.

## **PACKAGING the FINISHED PRODUCT**

Almost anything, the wraps of a product can be called a package. In the context of the industry, materials to be handled, shipped and used are allowed for packaging to facilitate a form of handling many products.

Consumers, particularly the students have learned to associate the design, color and the quality of the package with the quality of the products. They want to be assured that the package commands quality workmanship and attracts interested consumers to purchase the merchandise during exhibits and bazaars in school.

## **Labeling of Garments**

Projects labels must be informative such as the duration of the garment, project preparation, and skills learned by the students. Labels must be pasted or pinned on garments.

All finished projects are to be labeled to identify the owner. Project label is written on one fourth sheet of paper bearing the name of the student, year and section, name of project, number of the project, date started, date finished, swatch, cost of the finished project and teacher's signature. In checking the project the will be based on the given criteria for evaluation and date of submission.

In the industry labeling differs to that of the school.

The following are the labeling information:

- A. Brand and trademark
- B. Name of the manufacturer
- C. Amount and fiber content – Ex. 90% cotton, 10% polyester
- D. Country of origin – Ex. Made in the Philippines
- E. Care instruction

Examples:

1. Machine wash cold
2. Do not bleach
3. Warm iron
4. Dry cleanable
5. Machine wash warm

## **Packaging**

Product packaging is important in modern marketing. Packaging is a means of protecting the content and it also serves as a merchandising aid.

These are the packaging labels of garments:

### **A. Inside**

1. Folding the garment
2. Item packaging
3. Packing in plastic poly bag
4. Waffle packing, vial or bag

### **B. Intermediate**

1. Wrap bag in foam and tape foam
2. Vacuum seals waffle pack in a plastic bag
3. Place the sealed bag inside a cardboard box
4. Layers sealed bags inside a plastic in two-tone box
5. Label plastic two-tone box

### **C. QA documents (Quality Assurance)**

Certificate of compliance, including origin and analysis shall be put into "QA documents" envelop to be included in the shipment.

### **D. Outside**

1. Place wrap inside packages inside the intermediate cardboard box.
2. Securely seal box with packing tapes.
3. Place packing slip inside the box.

## **Packaging Materials**

The design elements like shape, texture and color illustrate packing that contributes to the package. Modern package is not only a mere product container but also a primary function of protecting the contents.

The following are used as packaging materials:

### **A. Synthetic**

1. Cellophane
2. Plastic envelop
3. Plastic bags
4. Paper bags
5. Paper cartons
6. Paper wrapper
7. Paper shopping bags

### **B. Chipboard (Items for outside packing)**

1. Insert board – this is used in folding and packing shirts.



2. Shirt board – used in preparing shirts for bagging.
3. Flower cups – protect any embroidered or flower accessory during shipping.

Dress board – provides stability and protection for garments during shipment.

If the business is registered, and has a business name, the owners may use the business name for **product labels**. The business name may also be printed on the packaging material to make it unique and distinct from other products being sold in the market. Here are some ways in packaging products.



Sometimes special packaging materials are used to keep the items being sold in good condition all the time. It keeps out dirt and moisture while the items are kept in storage until they are sold.

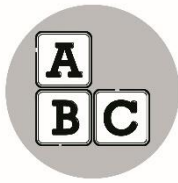
Common packaging materials are made out of paper, plastic, cardboard, or even indigenous materials such as local fibers like *sinamay*. Here are more creative ways to package household linens.



### Packaging Practices

Packaging practices are listed below:

- A. Quality Control Section. Before packing each blouse is checked and double checked
- B. Ironing Section. Garments are ironed to remove the folds and creases.
- C. Packing Section. Dresses are folded properly inside a plastic envelope and sealed.
- D. Shipment Section. The individually packed blouses are placed in big safety boxes by dozen and ready for loading and shipment.



## ***What's More***

Student's Activity:

**Directions:** Supply the given information as your label in your project. Write this on a short size bond paper.

Name of the Student: \_\_\_\_\_  
Year and Section: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Project: \_\_\_\_\_  
Project Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date Started: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date Finished: \_\_\_\_\_  
Swatch : \_\_\_\_\_  
Cost of the Finished Product: \_\_\_\_\_  
Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_



## ***What I Have Learned***

**Directions:** Answer the following. Write your answer on your activity notebook.

1. Describe a well-pressed garment.
2. Why are the pressing tools essential in pressing job?
3. Enumerate five pressing tools and their uses.
4. Give the importance of labelling the finished garment before packing.
5. What do you think is the reason why synthetic materials for packing are commonly used today?

### Essay Rubrics

Areas of Assessment	10 points	7 points	4 points	1 point
<b>Ideas</b>	Presents ideas in an original manner	Presents ideas in a consistent manner	Ideas are too general	Ideas are vague or unclear
<b>Organization</b>	Strong and organized beg/mid/end	Organized beg/mid/end	Some organization; attempt at a beg/mid/end	No organization; lack beg/mid/end
<b>Understanding</b>	Writing shows strong understanding	Writing shows a clear understanding	Writing shows adequate understanding	Writing shows little understanding
<b>Mechanics</b>	Few (if any) errors	Few errors	Several errors	Numerous errors
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>				



## Assessment

**Direction:** Choose the letter of the correct answer and write it on your quiz notebook.

1. Georgette is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ fabric.
  - a. Cotton
  - b. Linen
  - c. Silk
  - d. Wool
  
2. A garment label information like 90% cotton, 100% polyester falls under;
  - a. The amount and fiber content
  - b. Brand and trade mark
  - c. Care instruction
  - d. Name of the manufacturer
  
3. Blanket tack is a type of;
  - a. Arrowheads
  - b. Bar tack
  - c. Buttonhole
  - d. French tack

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is an informal washable shirt with small sleeves.
- Executive polo
  - Polo barong
  - Polo jacket
  - Polo shirt
5. Touches means to modify by adding fine details in a finished;
- Accessories
  - Applique
  - Embroidery
  - Garment
6. Apparel means;
- Accessories
  - Clothing
  - Decoration
  - Sewing
7. It is a stitch that holds folded edge like hem and facing.
- Basting
  - Blanket stitch
  - Hemming
  - Herring bone stitch
8. \_\_\_\_\_ should be smooth and well padded.
- Ironing board
  - Needle board
  - Pressing cloth
  - Sleeve board
9. The following are all characteristics of a good hemming except;
- Stitches are unevenly distributed
  - Stitches are flat
  - Stitches are even in width
  - There are no bulks or wrinkles
10. To modify by applying fine details in a finish garments means;
- Finishing
  - Hem
  - Touches
  - Tacks
11. It is made of bone, metal, or glass and a common closure on women's garments.
- Buttons

- b. Hook and eye
  - c. Snap fastener
  - d. Zipper
12. It is the process of removing creases and wrinkles to a finished garment.
- a. Creasing
  - b. Finishing
  - c. Pressing
  - d. Pounding
13. After garment is \_\_\_\_\_, it is pressed when needed.
- a. Completed
  - b. Constructed
  - c. Cut
  - d. Sewn
14. Anything that protects, embellishes, or wraps a product can be called;
- a. Bundle
  - b. Cargo
  - c. Package
  - d. Stocks
15. It provides a barrier to protect your fabric from direct contact with the hot iron.
- a. Needle board
  - b. Pressing cloth
  - c. Seam roll
  - d. Sleeve board
16. What kind of a special fabric should not be ironed back and forth?
- a. Knitted fabric
  - b. Laminated fabric
  - c. Pile fabric
  - d. Woven fabric
17. It is done by using a back and forth motions and can stretch the fabric out of shape.
- a. Cutting
  - b. Ironing
  - c. Pressing
  - d. Washing
18. It is a slip of paper showing an inscription that indicates character or ownership.
- a. Label
  - b. Order slip
  - c. Price

- d. Warp
- 19. What kind of fastener is applied in the placket of women's blouse?
  - a. Button
  - b. Hook and eye
  - c. Snap fastener
  - d. Zipper
- 20. It is the final set of the operation and process in sewing the garment.
  - a. Finishing
  - b. Packing
  - c. Pressing
  - d. tacking



## ***Additional Activities***

**Directions:** Share your learning insights/reflection about the lesson. Write your answer on your activity notebook.

I have learned that \_\_\_\_\_.

I have realized that \_\_\_\_\_.

I will apply \_\_\_\_\_.



## ***Answer Key***

WHAT I KNOW	
1. A	
2. C	
3. D	
4. A	
5. D	
6. B	
7. A	
8. D	
9. B	
10. D	

ASSESSMENT	
1. C	
2. A	
3. C	
4. D	
5. D	
6. B	
7. C	
8. A	
9. C	
10. C	
11. A	
12. C	
13. A	
14. C	
15. B	
16. A	
17. B	
18. A	
19. D	
20. A	

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