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SCHOOLS DIVISION OF NEGROS ORIENTAL
REGION VII

Kagawasan Ave., Daro, Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental



TLE- HE- DRESSMAKING

Quarter 3 – Module 5:

PREPARE MATERIALS FOR LADIES’ TROUSERS



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TLE - GRADE 10**Alternative Delivery Mode****Quarter 3 – Module 5: PREPARE MATERIALS FOR LADIES' TROUSERS****First Edition, 2020**

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TLE

Third Quarter – Module 5: PREPARE MATERIALS FOR LADIES' TROUSERS

Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the Technology and Livelihood Education 10 Dressmaking Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Prepare Materials for Ladies' Trousers!

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 Technology and Livelihood Technology 10 Dressmaking Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Prepare Materials for Ladies' Trousers!

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:

 <i>What I Need to Know</i>	This will give you an idea of the skills or competencies you are expected to learn in the module.
 <i>What I Know</i>	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.
 <i>What's In</i>	This is a brief drill or review to help you link the current lesson with the previous one.
 <i>What's New</i>	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.
 <i>What is It</i>	This section provides a brief discussion of the lesson. This aims to help you discover and understand new concepts and skills.
 <i>What's More</i>	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.
 <i>What I Have Learned</i>	This includes questions or blank sentence/paragraph to be filled in to process what you learned from the lesson.
 <i>What I Can Do</i>	This section provides an activity which will help you transfer your new knowledge or skill into real life situations or concerns.
 <i>Assessment</i>	This is a task which aims to evaluate your level of mastery in achieving the learning competency.
 <i>Additional Activities</i>	In this portion, another activity will be given to you to enrich your knowledge or skill of the lesson learned.
 <i>Answer Key</i>	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 preparing the materials for ladies' trousers. 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 has One Lesson, namely;

Lesson 1 Prepare Materials for Ladies' Trousers

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. Discuss the preliminary processes in preparing materials for ladies' trousers;
2. Perform the preliminary processes in preparing the materials in accordance with the fabric care and standard; and
3. Appreciate the importance of performing the preliminary processes in preparing the materials for ladies' trousers before cutting.



What I Know

IDENTIFICATION

Direction: Identify the following statement and write the letter of your answer on your notebook.

1. The thread running parallel to the selvage.
a. lengthwise thread b. crosswise thread c. selvage d. true bias
2. Which of the following characteristics determines the right side of the fabrics?
a. The print is not visible. c. The right has a rough surface
b. The right side has a smooth appearance. d. The right side has loose thread.
3. The diagonal of a perfect square of the fabric which makes 45 degrees angle with the lengthwise and crosswise threads.
a. lengthwise thread b. crosswise thread c. selvage d. true bias
4. The thread running at right angle or perpendicular to the selvage.
a. lengthwise thread b. crosswise thread c. selvage d. true bias
5. This is a pre-shrinking process which hangs the material without squeezing or wringing
a. Straightening b. pressing c. drying d. soaking
6. The pre-shrinking stage where the wrinkled part of the fabric is treated with an iron
a. Straightening b. pressing c. drying d. soaking
7. It is the most important material used to construct garments usually made of different color, design, and texture.
a. Thread b. Fabric c. Buttons d. Zipper
8. The fabric is folded and submerge in the basin of water
a. Straightening b. pressing c. drying d. soaking
9. The finished edge of the fabric that runs lengthwise or on the sides of the fabric.
a. selvage b. cut edge c. raw edge d. foldings
10. The outer side of a fabric where prints and cloth designs are brighter and the surface is smoother.
a. Wrong side of the fabric c. Bias facing
b. Right side of the fabric d. fold line

Lesson

5

PREPARE MATERIALS FOR LADIES' TROUSERS

The lesson deals with the basic procedure on preparing the materials for ladies trousers.

Good luck and use this learning material as your guide to become a successful dress provider in the future.



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 amend if necessary.



What's In

Direction: Answer the questions below on your notebook.

1. Why is it important to pre-shrink the materials before cutting?
2. What are the methods in straightening the fabric grain?



What's New

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

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. It is done to straighten grain lines necessary before cutting.

S	T				G	H			N		N	G
----------	----------	--	--	--	----------	----------	--	--	----------	--	----------	----------

2. It is done with the cloth folded in a basin of water.

S			K			N	G
----------	--	--	----------	--	--	----------	----------

3. It is lifting and lowering motion of an iron used to smooth seam.

P			S	S		N	G
----------	--	--	----------	----------	--	----------	----------

4. This refers to the material is hung without squeezing or wringing.

D	R			N	G
----------	----------	--	--	----------	----------

5. It runs 45 degrees angle with the crosswise and lengthwise grain.

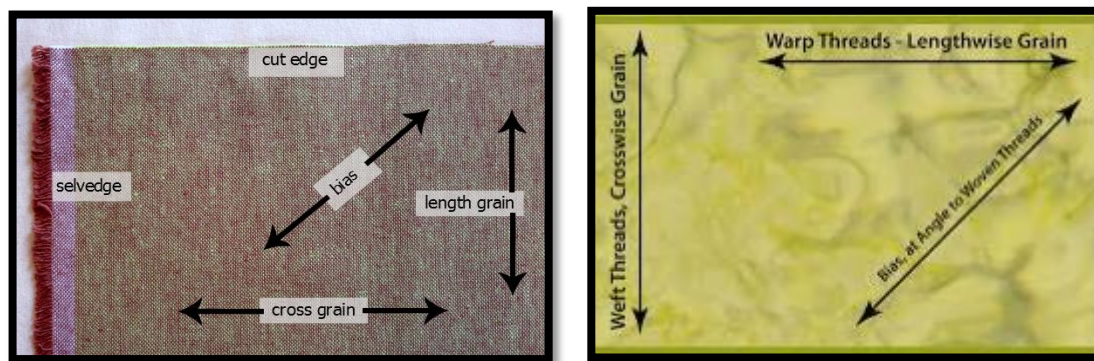
B			S
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What is It

PREPARING THE MATERIALS FOR CUTTING

Let us recall the parts of the fabric so you will never be confused during the discussion of the lesson.



THE THING ABOUT GRAIN LINE

We've all heard about grain line. What is it exactly? Simply put, it is the direction that the woven threads run. The most simplistic weave is horizontal and vertical threads.

The threads that run end to end are the **lengthwise grain**. The threads that run diagonally from selvage to selvage are the **crosswise grain line**. (To make it easier, you may better understand it another way.....the crosswise grain is the edge that the fabric cutters cut when you tell them how much you need.) **The bias grain** runs at a **45-degree angle** to the lengthwise and crosswise grains.

Fabric also comes in various widths. They can be purchased on textile stores. You will purchase and prepare a fabric that fits the job requirement/specifications of your clients. Here is a table showing the different widths of fabrics.

INCHES	CENTIMETERS
35" – 36"	90 cm.
39"	100 cm.
44" – 45"	115 cm.
48"	122 cm.
50"	127 cm.
54" – 56"	140 cm.
68" – 70"	175 cm.
72"	180 cm.

Since patterns are already drafted, you can now lay out pattern on your available fabrics. This will enable you to compute for the exact yardage of the fabric to be purchased for the project.

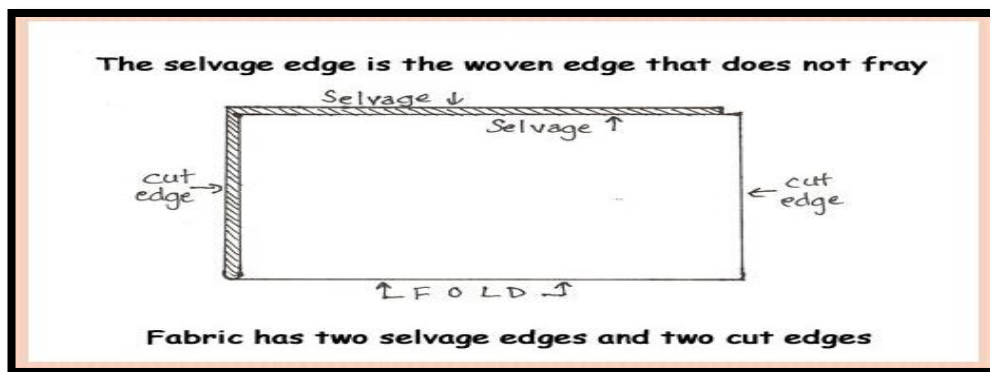
Your knowledge on how to identify the wrong from right side can also be useful in purchasing the fabric.



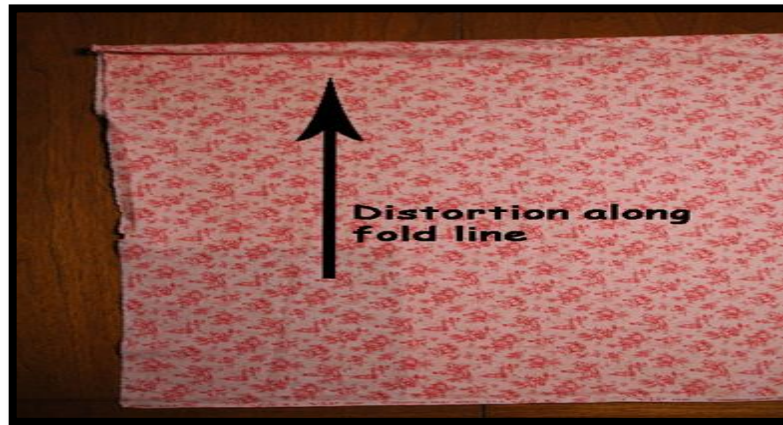
Obviously, the first step to be taken before beginning the work is to straighten the fabric. There are various ways of making fabric ends straight.

HOW TO CHECK YOUR FABRIC

First, begin by washing and drying your fabric (check the end of the bolt for washing and care instructions when purchasing your fabric). If the fabric is wrinkled when you are through laundering, press it flat. Once that is done, fold your fabric so that the selvage edges touch each other (as in picture below).



Smooth your fabric from the selvage edge to the fold line, making sure to keep your selvage edges even. If it looks like this, then it is on grain and you can proceed with your sewing project. More often than not, you will find that your fabric is on grain.



However, if after matching the selvages and smoothing the fabric towards the fold, it looks like the picture above (the fold does not lay flat and is distorted), then you need to straighten your grain line before cutting out your outfit pieces. (Another term for straightening the grain is "squaring the grain".)

STRAIGHTENING THAT GRAIN

Fixing the grain line is relatively simple. You are probably asking yourself right about now, "Why is it important to even bother with this?" It all comes back to drape. If the grain line is off, the fabric will not drape properly and your finished creation will not look its best. You'll also find that if you need to wash your outfit sometime later (your little girl accidentally spills something on it while playing dollies) that it may distort when you dry it. So, you're going to want to fix that grain to save you some heartache later! The easiest way to fix the grain, is the stretch method.

THE STRETCHING METHOD

The stretching method (I suggest this method first because it is the easiest). First, launder your fabric and press if needed. Fold your fabric in half so that the selvage is touching the selvage. Then stretch the fabric on its bias grain as shown below. Be careful that you don't over-pull because you could cause an entirely new distortion:



Then lay your fabric on your table or cutting board and fold your fabric so that the selvages are lined up, and then smooth the fabric to the fold. If you were successful (and your fabric responded to this treatment) your fabric will now be on grain and look like this:



If it didn't work, keep in mind that it may not always work because different fabrics respond differently. Don't worry. There are a few other things that you can do.



If stretching didn't work and your fabric is lightweight, then you can use the **DRAWN THREAD METHOD.**

Clip into the selvage as seen in the picture and select at least two threads. Pull gently across the crosswise grain line, readjusting the fabric as it gathers.



The objective here is to pull the two threads out all the way across the crosswise grain. Be patient. This method takes a little time to complete. As you near the selvage on the opposite edge, you will see where you need to clip into that selvage so that you can completely pull out your two threads.



Once you have pulled them out, you will notice that you now have a straight little channel that runs across the crosswise grain.

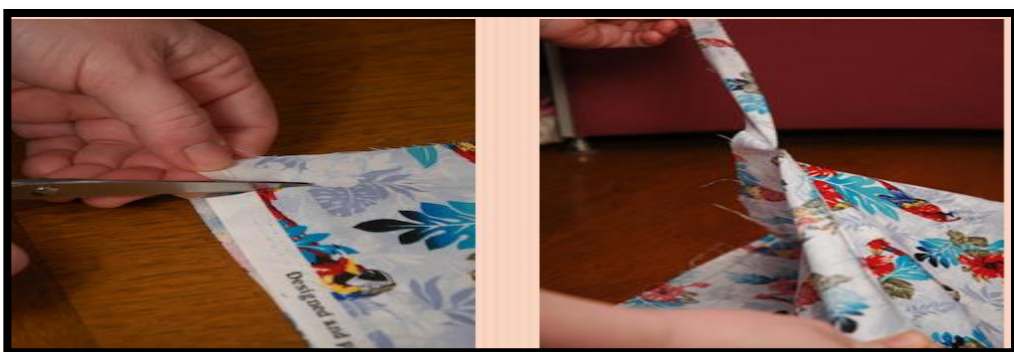
You have just created an 'on grain' cutting line for yourself! All you need to do now, is to cut along this space that was created by pulling out the threads.

Refold your fabric, matching the selvage edges and it will now be on grain and ready for use.



TEAR METHOD

For fabric that is heavier, there is the ***tear method***. Cut into the selvage as shown in this picture, and then tear it until you nearly reach the opposite selvage, cutting it when you get to the end.



Refold your fabric, matching the selvage edges and it should now look like this:



All of these methods work for straightening (squaring) the grain, with one exception. In the case of a fabric that is plaid or has stripes printed on it (keyword being "printed" here), straightening the grain will not realign poorly printed plaid, striped fabric, or other geometric design! So you must be on your guard when purchasing these types of prints

Sometimes it is as easy as just looking at the selvage edge to see if the stripes or plaid line up perfectly with the selvage.

The fabric for the trouser should be pre shrunk and pressed to ensure that there will be no more shrinkage after it has been cut and sewn.

HOW TO PRESHRINK FABRIC FOR SEWING

Written by Debbie Colgrove

<https://www.thesprucecrafts.com/preshrink-fabric-for-sewing-2977522>

Many think it is not necessary to preshrink fabric, but most change their minds after a garment they made without preshrinking first goes through the laundry. It's worth the time to preshrink your fabric before sewing to avoid any mishaps after your garment is made. Preshrinking fabric will also let you know how it holds up to being laundered.

1. Know the fiber content

Read the end of the bolt when you purchase fabric—most bolts will also describe the best way to launder the fabric. Knowing the fiber content will help you decide upon the best way to launder and preshrink the fabric.

Use your phone to take a picture of the bolt end with the fabric so you don't forget any of the information once you get home.

When you are using a fabric for something for



yourself, use the laundering method you will use when the garment is finished. If you are going to use warm water to wash the garment, use warm water to preshrink the fabric before you make anything with it. Do you use high heat on everything you put in the dryer? Then use high heat to dry the fabric. Even if a fabric is labeled as dry clean only, dry clean it to preshrink it.

When sewing for a gift, be sure to provide the recipient with washing instructions.

2. Prepare the fabric

If your fabric is one which will unravel or fray, add a seam finish to the cut edges so you don't end up with a mess in the washer and dryer. In most cases, serging or adding a zigzag finish to the cut edge is all you need



3. Cotton

Cotton fabric is a natural fiber, so it will shrink. Many cotton fabrics will be marked as pre-washed but may still shrink after washing. Wash and dry the fabric so you know for sure that the shrinking is done before you sew a garment.

Flannel is known to shrink. Use hot water and a hot dryer to obtain the maximum shrinking during the preshrinking process. Repeat the process if you have any inkling that the fabric may shrink even more.

Quilting weight cotton is readily available in most fabric stores and the quality of these fabrics varies widely, so don't take any chances. Dyes often wash out from the fold in the fabric.

Broadcloth is a heavier weight than quilting fabric but should be pre-shrunk to prevent it from shrinking when you are done with your project.

Voile or lawn usually requires a gentle machine setting or hand-washing. Put this type of fabric in the dryer for a few minutes to remove the wrinkles that washing creates before line-drying it.

4. Linen

Linen is a natural fiber that tends to shrink in the laundry. The fibers also soften after they have been washed, so for the finished "feel" of the fabric and to prevent a project from shrinking, wash it in hot water and machine dry it before you create anything with it.



5. Wool

Wool fabric is made from natural fibers and may also be blended with other fibers. Almost all of them are labeled "dry clean only" and you are wise to do just that. Using "easy care" rather than "clean and press" is usually less expensive and gets the job done.

If you never go the dry cleaners and know you will not take the finished item there, try your preferred washing method on a measured sample of the fabric to test the shrinking. In other words, cut a 5-inch sample of the fabric and finish the edges. Measure the sample with the finished edges. Once it has been washed and dried, measure your sample again to see how the size compares after shrinking and make sure you still like the feel of the fabric before you preshrink the entire piece.



6. Silk

Many laundering processes are acceptable for using on silk. Using the sample method described for wool fabric is recommended here.



7. Polyester, Fleece, and Man-Made Fibers polyester fabric

Many will argue that polyester, fleece, and man-made fibers don't shrink. Even if they don't shrink, they may contain finishes that wash out or change the feel and hang of the fabric. The way the fabric is woven is also apt to change in the laundry, so preshrinking is still advised.



8. Interfacing, Trims, and Stabilizers sewing trims

Anything sewn into the garment is going to be subjected to laundering. Things like fusible interfacing cannot be washed and dried without damaging the fusible option of the interfacing. Many fabrics and trims cannot use fusible options if they have not been pre-washed or pre-shrunk because the finishes in the fabric prevent it from fusing.

When in doubt, preshrink a sample as described in the wool fabric method. Hand-washing and line-drying are best if you have any doubts. If you know a stabilizer is going to shrink in a sewn project, preshrink it and press the stabilizer before you use it.

It's also a good idea to preshrink bias tape and almost all trims. Placing the items in a small garment bag keeps them from becoming tangled in the laundry.



PRE-SHRINKING METHOD BEFORE CUTTING THE CLOTH

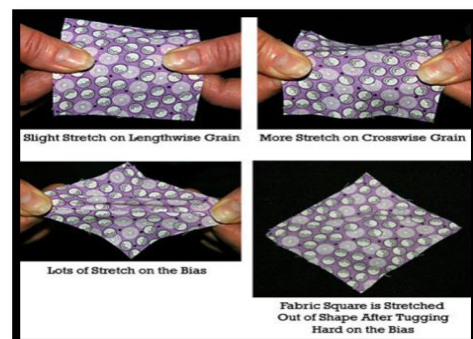
1. Soaking -Fold the cloth properly and Submerge or soak the cloth in a basin of water.



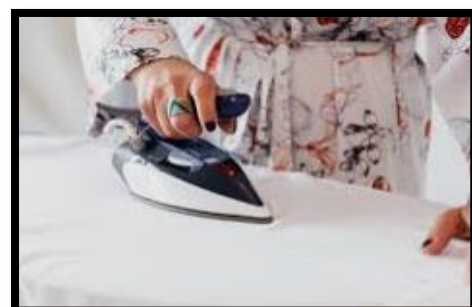
2. Drying – hung materials without squeezing or wringing

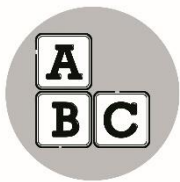


3. Straightening – when the materials is straightened of grainlines before cutting.



4. Pressing- when the winkled parts caused by improper hanging are pressed





What's More

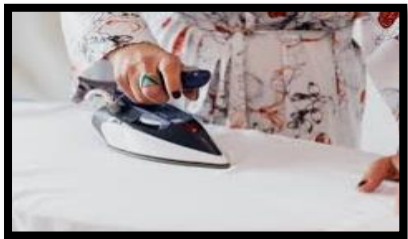
Identify what Pre-shrinking method for fabric is performed in each picture.



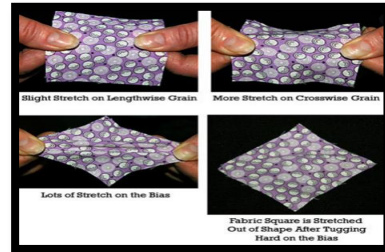
1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



What I Have Learned

Direction: Write at least a two-paragraph essay 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

Instruction:

1. Prepare 8 inches by 8 inches scrap of cloth.
2. Make the fabric thread and grain perfect by pulling a strand along the crosswise grain then cut following the line created by the pulled thread.
3. Make 7 inches by 7 inches perfect grain crosswise and lengthwise cuts.
4. Paste it on the long bond paper.
5. Put all your outputs inside a long plastic envelope with your name, year and section.

You will be graded using the following criteria:

Accuracy	-	30 pts.
Neatness	-	10 pts.
Output	-	<u>30 pts.</u>

70 pts.



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. Anything sewn into the garment is going to be subjected to laundering.
- _____ 2. Polyester, fleece, and man-made fibers don't shrink.
- _____ 3. All-natural fibers need to be pre-shrink.
- _____ 4. Pressing is done in order to remove the wrinkled part of the cloth.
- _____ 5. Straightening is done if fabric is not in perfect grain.
- _____ 6. 100 centimeters with of fabric is equivalent to 35” or 36”.
- _____ 7. The first step in soaking stage is pressing.
- _____ 8. Linen is a natural fiber that tends to shrink in the laundry because the fibers soften after they have been washed
- _____ 9. Flannel cloth must be subjected to a hot water and a hot dryer to obtain the maximum shrinking during the preshrinking process
- _____ 10. Inseam allowance is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (2 cm).



Answer Key

PRE-ASSESSMENT

What I know

IDENTIFICATION

1. a
2. b
3. d
4. b
5. c
6. b
7. b
8. d
9. a
10. b

What's In

(Answers may Vary)

What's New

1. STRAIGHTENING
2. SOAKING
3. PRESSING
4. DRYING
5. BIAS

What's More

1. Folding
2. Drying
3. Pressing
4. Straightening
5. Soaking

What I Have Learned

(Answers may vary)

What I can do

(Criteria is provided for this performance)

ASSESSMENT

TRUE OR FALSE.

1. True
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. True
6. False
7. False
8. True
9. True
10. True

References

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