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SCHOOLS DIVISION OF NEGROS ORIENTAL
REGION VII

Kagawasan Ave., Daro, Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental



TLE - HE - DRESSMAKING

Quarter 4 - Module 3:

Apply Finishing Touches on Ladies' Trousers



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TLE – Grade 10
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Quarter 4 Module 3: Apply finishing Touches on Ladies’ Trousers
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TLE

Quarter 4 - Module 3

APPLY FINISHING TOUCHES ON LADIES' TROUSER





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 Produce Ladies Trousers

MELC LO 4. Apply finishing Touches on Ladies' Trousers

4. 7. Apply finishing Touches

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. Identify the different materials used for finishing touches
2. Perform the methods and procedures on how to apply finishing touches on ladies' trousers;
3. Sew the waistband; and
3. Attach appropriate fastener for the ladies' trouser



What I Know

IDENTIFICATION

Direction: Name the following fasteners. Write the answer in your activity or quiz notebook.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.

Lesson

3

PRODUCE LADIES' TROUSERS APPLY FINISHING TOUCHES ON LADIES' 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 amend if necessary.



What's In

Direction: Answer the questions below on your notebook.

1. Why is there a need to apply finishing touches on ladies' trousers?
2. What are the different fasteners needed in assembling and sewing the ladies' trousers?



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. Write your answer in your notebook.

1. The type of fastener sewn to the fabric either through holes on their face, or through a hole in stalk called a shank.

B				O	N
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2. The type of fasteners used for a lightweight fastening.

S	N		P
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3. Are versatile fasteners that can fit into both straight bars and round eyes, and are strong enough not to open under stress.

H	O			and			E
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4. This sturdy set is used on pants and skirt waistbands.

S		I		T	---	H			K	and			R
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5. The edge of a garment or other item that is turned up and secured using the sewing machine.

H		
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What is It

APPLY FINISHING TOUCHES ON LADIES' TROUSERS



Fasteners add function and details to any garment. The most common fasteners are snaps, self gripping devices, and hooks and eyes.

The fastener used will depend on the

- garment fabric
- the type of garment
- the position and type of opening
- the amount of stress the fastener will experience
- and the effect you want to create.

For example, a delicate fabric may call for covered snaps while rugged active wear needs a heavy-duty snap fastener.

There are many types of fastening available. Some of them are purely functional while others are more decorative as well as practical. Most fastenings are hand stitched in place. Permanent fastenings, such as stitching and fusing, create form and shape in tailored garments.

Trousers need not be over-decorated with embellishment except for those pants worn during presentations or shows. There are just some embellishments and decorations which we can employ in our trousers. Trousers are formal wear that is why, there is no need to put many decorations in it.

TYPES OF FASTENERS

Buttons

Buttons are one of the oldest forms of fastening. They come in many shapes and sizes, and can be made from a variety of materials including shell, bone, plastic, nylon, and metal. Buttons are sewn to the fabric either through holes on their face, or through a hole in stalk called a shank, which is on the back. Buttons are normally sewn on by hand, although a two-hole button can be sewn on by machine.

a. Sew-Through Button

a. **2-Hole button**- This is the most popular type of button and requires a thread shank to be made when sewing in place. A toothpick will help you to sew on this type of button.



b. **4-hole button** - This is stitched in the same way as for a two-hole button except that the threads make an X over the button on the front.



c. **Shanked Button**- when sewing this type of button in place, use a toothpick under the button to enable you to make a thread shank on the underside of the fabric.



Snap Fastener

Snap Fasteners are used where a lightweight fastening is needed. They are available in a black or silver metal finish in a range of sizes. Small, clear plastic snaps may be used on fine fabrics. There are many types of non-sew snap with decorative metal or colored caps, which are attached using a special tool or a hammer.



a. **Sew-on snap fasteners** are available in range of sizes, non-sew snaps provide an alternative to button holes on casual garments. Snap Fastener Made from a nylon or metal, this fastener is formed from a ball and socket, which simply press or snap together and are easily pulled apart.

b. **Non-sew Snap Fastener** This fastener has a decorative metal cap. The fabric is held between the socket stud and the stud cap. The other edge is held between the ball stud and the rivet. The two sides then snap together.



c. **Non-sew covered snap** Designed to look like a covered button, this ball-and-socket fastener is available in a kit containing five pieces that snap together. It is covered by a circle of fabric .

Hook and Eye

Hooks are versatile fasteners that can fit into both straight bars and round eyes, and are strong enough not to open under stress. They are made in different sizes and strengths, and are frequently used on waistbands and at the top of the zipper openings. Sew-on snap fasteners are available in range of sizes, and non-sew snaps provide an alternative to buttonholes on casual garments. Hook-and-loop fasteners, usually cut from a strip, are easy to open and close and are often used for garment detail such as cuffs, and in home furnishings



a. **Standard hook and eye** These fasteners have looped eye for use on adjoining fabric edges or straight eye for use with lapped fabric edges.



b. **Covered hook and eye** This set has a looped eye. It is used on coats, jackets and garments made from deep-pile fabrics.



c. **Skirt hook and bar** This sturdy set is used on pants and skirt waistbands. The design stops the hook from slipping off the straight eye.



d. **Non- stitch hook and bar** - This sturdy set is used on pants and skirt waistbands

4. HOOK AND LOOPS

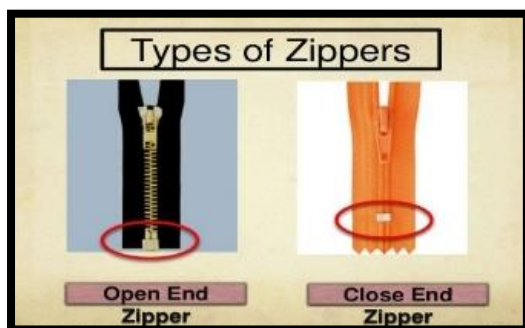
The first component features tiny hooks, the second features smaller loops. When the two are pressed together the hooks catch in the loops and the two pieces fasten or bind temporarily. When separated, by pulling or peeling the two surfaces apart, the strips make a distinctive "ripping" sound.

Hook-and-loops fasteners, usually cut from a strip, are easy to open and close and are often used for garments details such as cuffs and in home furnishing.



Zipper

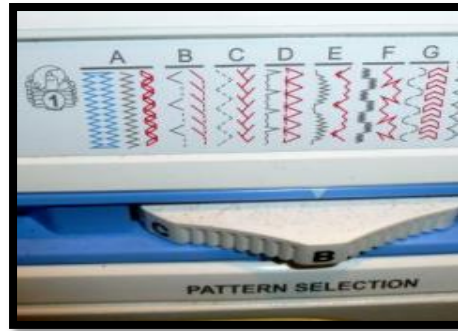
The zipper is probably the most used of all fastenings. There are many types available, in variety of lengths, colors, and materials, but they all fall into one of five categories: skirt or pant zippers, metal or jeans zippers, invisible zippers, open-ended zippers, and decorative zippers.



FINISHING TOUCHES

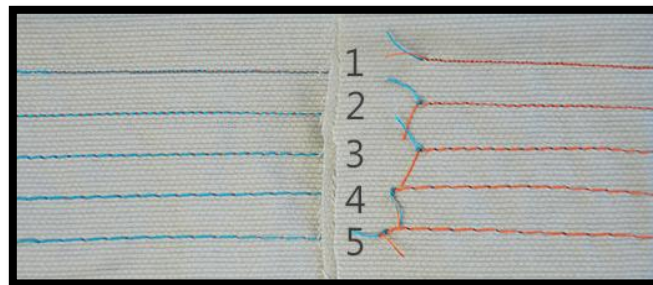
1. Hemming Stitches

Machine Sewing: Load your bobbin and top spool with the same color of thread. The thread should match as closely as possible with the original thread used on the pants. For a simple hem with straight stitching, set your machine for a small to medium straight stitch. In this picture, notice that the stitch width lever is set to the extreme left position. Fold the hem so that the cut edge is folded in toward the crease. Begin stitching 1/8 inch from the top of the hem and go all the way round.

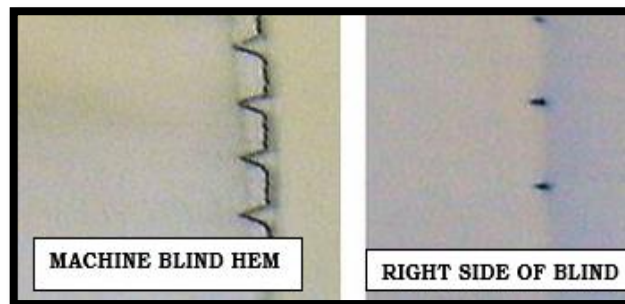


STITCH LENGTH

Straight stitching is used for jeans or for the lining of dress pants. The seam side of pant linings normally faces the seam side of the pants so that the interior and the exterior of the pants both present the finished side. Pant linings are usually sewn with the pants right side out, but with the pant leg gathered toward the crotch so that the lining extends enough for sewing.



For **blind stitching**, set the stitch width and the stitch pattern to the correct position. Here, the stitch width lever has been set to the middle position.



A **machine blind stitch** consists of three or four straight stitches that sew the inside hem followed by a sideways stitch that attaches the inside hem to the pant leg by just a thread. This picture shows a sewing machine that uses a cam and dial to select the sewing pattern. For cam number 1, the dial has to be set at position B to select the blind stitch which is illustrated in gray color on the side of the machine under the letter B. Read the instruction manual for your own sewing machine to determine how to select the stitch pattern.



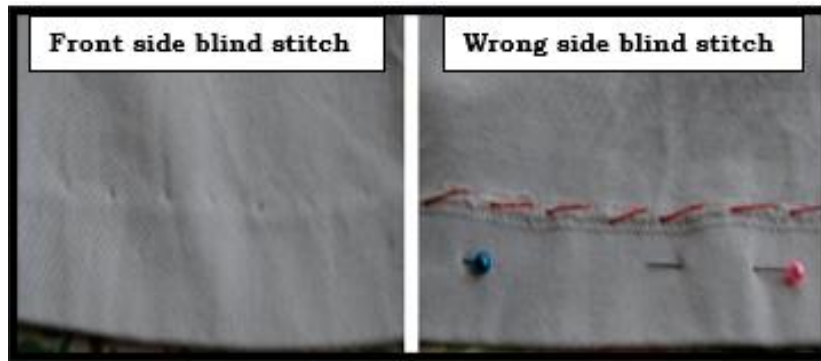
Sewing the **blind hem stitch**. Working with the pants inside out, fold the hem so that the cut edge is folded toward the crease as for the straight hem, but then fold the final edge toward inside of the cuff leaving 1/8 inch to start sewing. The photograph illustrated above is the technique for folding the material.



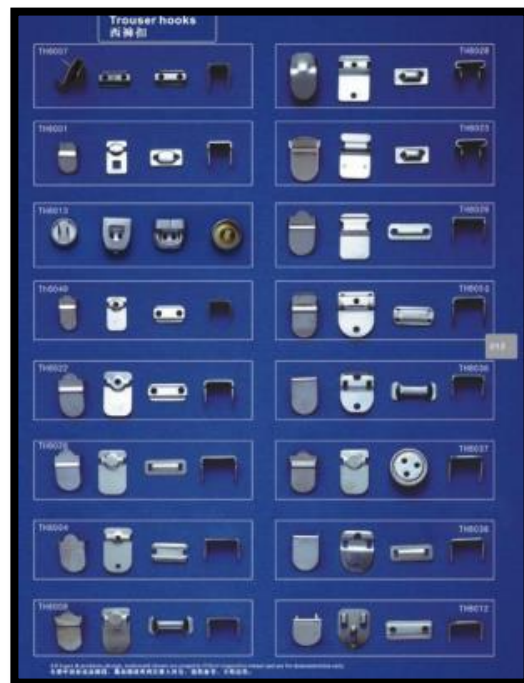
Folding the material for a blind hem stitch. This photograph shows how the cut end of the pants cuff is folded toward the inside of the ironed crease; the pant leg is folded once more leaving a 1/8-inch offset for machine blind stitching. For some materials, it is necessary to iron the fold toward the inside of the previously ironed crease to make the sewing easier and more accurate.



The material is in **position for blind stitching**. Notice that the inner seam is offset about 1/8 inch to the right of the fold in the pant leg.



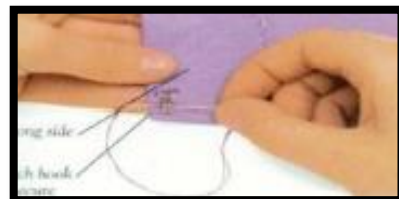
1. ATTACHING FASTENERS



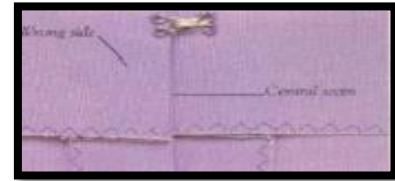
ATTACHING HOOK-AND-EYE FASTENER

Hook and looped eye

1. Stitch around each hole on the hook, without stitching through to the right side. Take two or three stitches over the neck of the hook to secure it. Finish with backstitches near the hook.
2. Position the eye so that the loop projects over the fabric edge by about 1/8 in (3mm). Fasten the thread securely. Stitch around each hole. Stitch over each side of the eye inside the fabric.

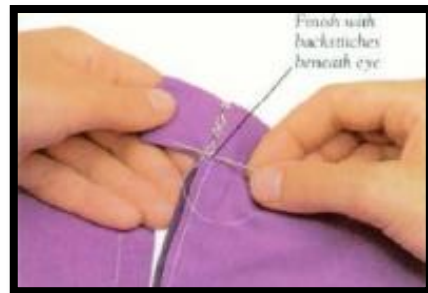


3. Fasten the hook and eye. The finished edges of the two parts of the garment should just meet and lie flat, so that no part of the hook or eye is visible on the right side of the garment.



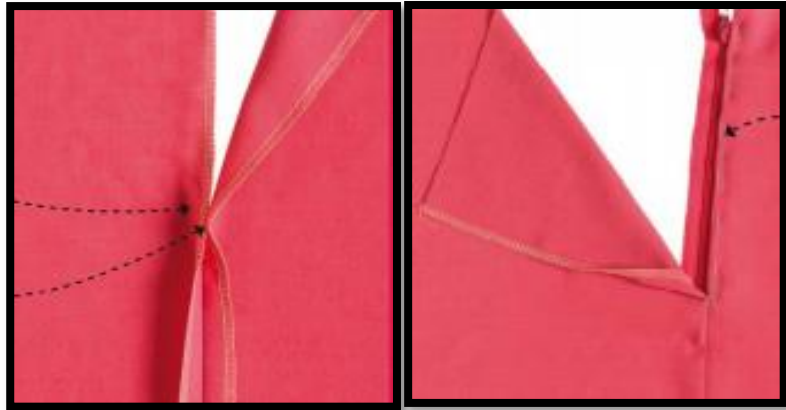
Hook and Straight Eye

1. Stitch the hook to the wrong side of the overlapping edge, with their ends about 1/8 in (3mm) in from the edge. Close up the opening, and mark the positions of the bears with pins on the right side of the underlap.
2. Stitch around the first hole on a bar. Slip the needle between the fabric layers, along to the second hole, and stitch around it. Slip the needle to the second bar position and stitch. Finish by fastening the thread securely.



Lapped Zipper- Skirt zipper in a skirt or a dress is usually put in by means of a lapped technique or a centered zipper technique. For both of these techniques, you will require the zipper foot on the sewing machine. A lapped features one side on the seam- the left-hand side- covering the teeth of the zipper to conceal them.

1. Sew the seam, leaving enough if the seam open to accommodate the zipper.



2. Secure the end of the stitches.

3. Insert the right-hand side of the zipper first. Fold back the right-hand seam allowance by 1/2 in (1.3cm). This folded edge is not in line with the seam.

4. Place the folded edge against the zipper teeth and baste.

5. Using the zipper foot, sew along the baste line to secure the zipper tape to the fabric. Sew from the bottom of the zipper to the top.

6. Fold back the left-hand seam allowance by 5/6in (1.5cm) and press. Place the folded edge over the sewn line of the other side. Pin and then hand baste along fold line.

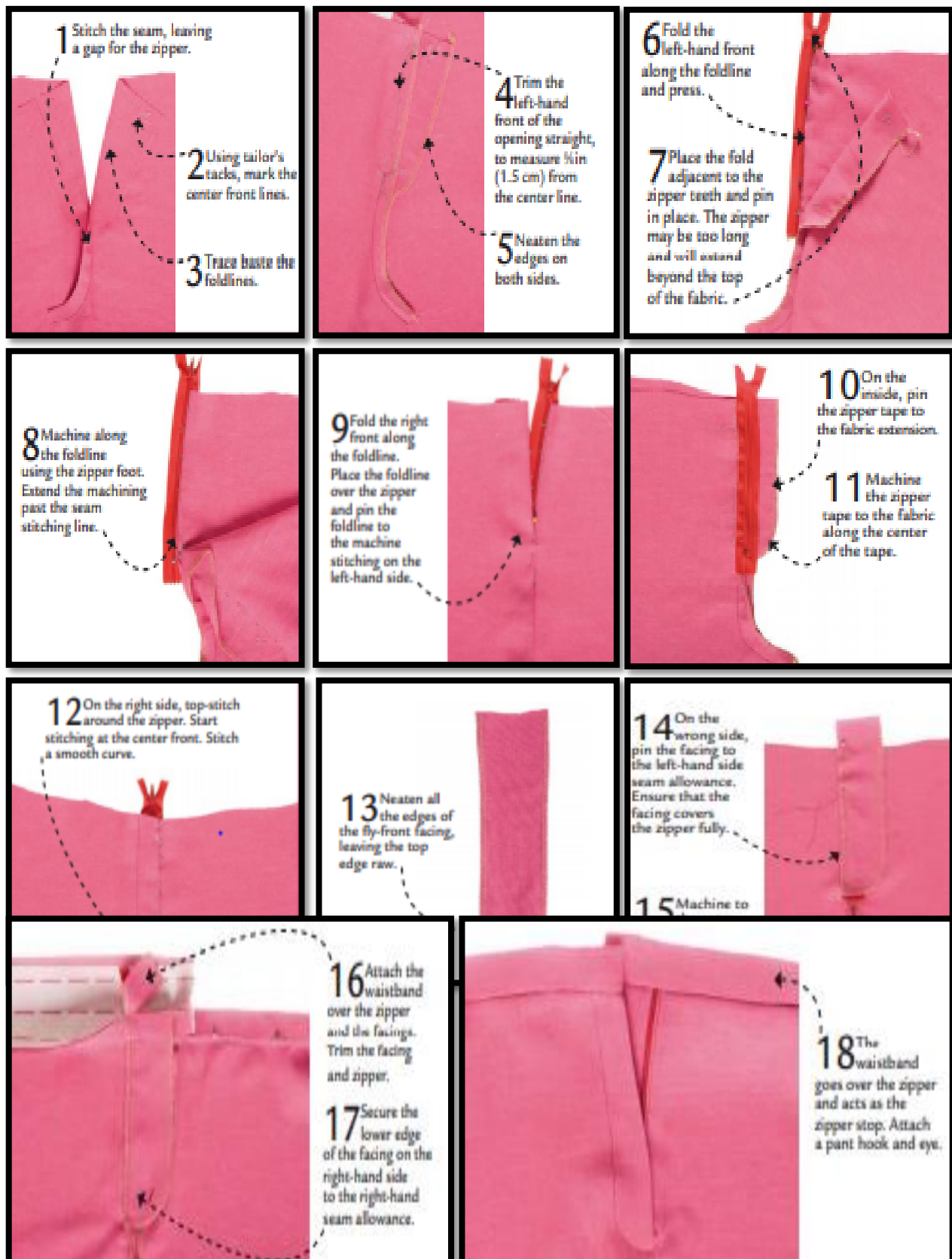


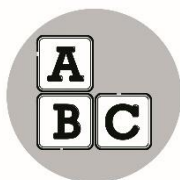
7. Starting at the bottom of the zipper, sew across from the center seamline and then up the side of the zipper. The finished zipper should have the teeth covered by the fabric.



FACED FLY-FRONT ZIPPER

Whether it be for a classic pair of pants or a pair of jeans, a fly front is the most common technique for inserting a pant zipper. The zipper usually has a facing behind it to prevent the zipper teeth from catching.





What's More

PERFORMANCE TASK 1

Resources Needed:

Ruler
Tape measure
Scissors/shears

Supplies

Bond paper
1 spool of Thread
1 pc. scrap cloth 3" x 12"
1 pc. Interfacing 1 1/2 "x 12"

Direction: Prepare and cut a scrap of cloth available using the given measurement:
Attach your output on your notebook.

1. Waist band cloth – (Length = 12 inches + 3 cm allowance
Width= 3 inches + 3 cm allowance)
2. Interfacing or pilon or the same cloth (Length = 12 inches + 3 cm allowance
Width= 1 1/2 inches + 1.5 cm allowance)

Procedure:

1. Cut the cloth using the given measurement for waistband. Make sure you cut the fabric on the straight to avoid the fibers stretching. An easy way to be sure you are cutting on the straight is by checking that the individual threads that make up the fabric are at a right angle to your cutting lines.
2. Cut the interfacing or the same cloth using the given measurement
3. Set aside for the next task

Length = 12 inches + 3 cm allowance
Width= 3 inches + 3 cm allowance
Waistband cloth

Length = 12 inches + 3 cm allowance
Width= 1 1/2 inches + 1.5 cm allowance
interfacing

SCORING RUBRICS FOR CUTTING THE WAISTBAND AND INTERFACING

(5 points)	(10 points)
The measurements not perfectly followed.	Follows all the measurements given

TOTAL SCORE _____



What I Have Learned

Direction: Make a journal about your experiences in this module. Write at least a two-paragraph essay on the lesson that have been taken up.

I have learned that

I have realized that

I will apply



What I Can Do

PERFORMANCE TASK 2

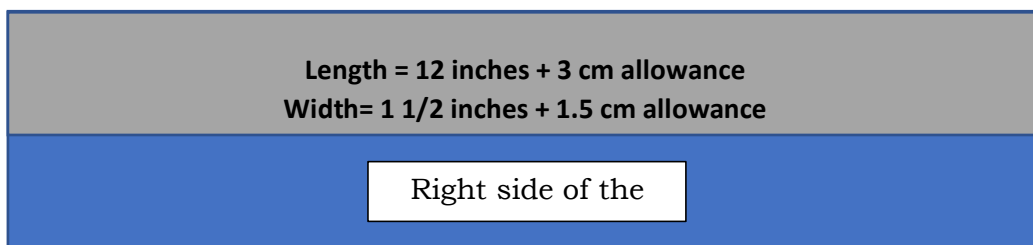
Direction: Sew the miniature waistband and attach the hook and bar fastener following the correct procedure with illustration. Attach your output on your notebook.

WHAT YOU WILL NEED

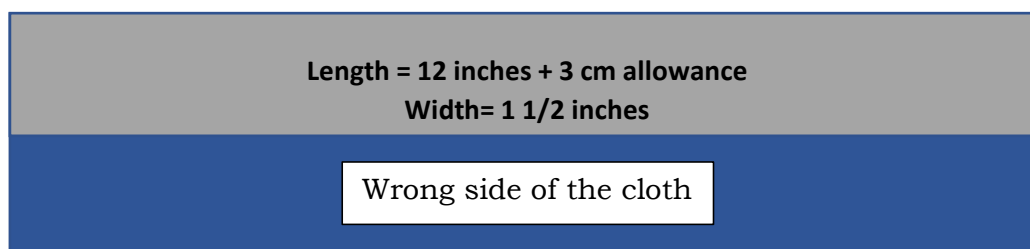
- 1 spool of Thread
- 1 pc. scrap cloth Length = 12 inches + 3 cm allowance
Width= 3 inches + 3 cm allowance
- 1 pc. Interfacing or pilon or the same cloth Length = 12 inches + 3 cm allowance
Width= 1 1/2 inches + 1.5 cm allowance
- 1 pc. Hook and Bar

Procedure:

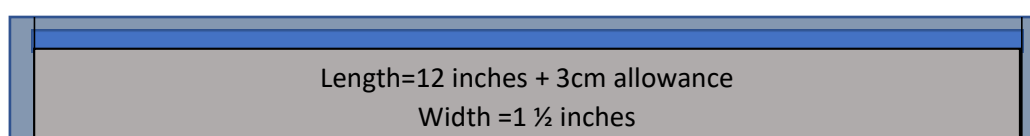
1. Using the cut cloth from previous task for waist band. Begin by pinning together the waistband the interfacing using 1.5 cm allowance and the machine stitch.



2. With right sides together, fold the length of fabric in half lengthways. Stitch each end remembering to backstitch and leaving 1.5cm seam allowance. Trim excess seam allowance with a shears.



3. Fold the waistband with the right side facing together and wrong side out following the width of the interfacing. Sew both ends of the waistband and turn it to the right side and press



4. Turn your waistband to the right side and press fold and seams



5. Hand sew a hook & eye at each end to fasten the waistband.

YOUR MINATURE WAISTBAND IS FINISHED!

SCORING RUBRICS FOR MAKING A WAISTBAND AND ATTACHING HOOK AND BAR FOR LADIES' TROUSERS

Indicators	Not yet (4 points)	Good (6 points)	Very good (8 points)	Excellent (10 points)
Hook & bar	Hook & bar is not secure, crooked and or placed incorrectly. Stitching is not neat and even.	Hook & bar is a little crooked or not completely secure.	Hook & bar is not completely secure or crooked.	Hook & bar stitching is neat and even with no mistake
Seams and seam finishes	Seams have many puckers, are stretched, too wide, or right sides are not together.	Seams are too wide, have no more than 2 puckers, and are not stretched. Three or more seams do not have right sides together. Seams are not finished.	Seams are a little too wide. Seams may have 1 pucker but are not stretched. Seams are otherwise sewn straight. Some seams are finished.	Seams are the correct width, are not puckered or stretched and right sides are sewn together throughout the project. All seams are finished
Neatness	Fabric cutting or sewing was	Some attempt was made to cut fabric	Good attempt was made to cut	Excellent job! Right sides are together.

cutting and sewing	careless. Edges are not straight.	with the given measurements. Some attempt was made to stitch straight and even. right sides are together	with the given measurements. The stitch is straight and even. seam allowance is correct.	Cutting/stitching is straight and even. Seam allowance is correct.
Time Management	The student did not finish project in the time allotted.	Student needed excessive time to finish project.	Student needed extra time to finish project.	Project was turned in on time or early.

Total score: _____



Assessment

TRUE OR FALSE: 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 notebook.

- _____ 1. Fly front is the most common technique for inserting a pant zipper.
- _____ 2. The zipper usually has a facing behind it to prevent the zipper teeth from catching.
- _____ 3. Skirt zipper in a skirt or a dress is usually put in by means of a lapped technique or a centered zipper technique.
- _____ 4. Stitch the hook to the right side of the overlapping edge, with their ends about 1/8 in (3mm) in from the edge.
- _____ 5. Stitch around each hole on the hook, without stitching through to the right side.
- _____ 6. The finished edges of the two parts of the garment should just meet and lie flat, so that no part of the hook or eye is visible on the right side of the garment.
- _____ 7. A machine blind stitch consists of three or four straight stitches that sew the inside hem followed by a sideways stitch that attaches the inside hem to the pant leg by just a thread.
- _____ 8. For some materials, it is necessary to iron the fold toward the inside of the previously ironed crease to make the sewing easier and more accurate.
- _____ 9. Straight stitching is used for jeans or for the lining of dress pants.
- _____ 10. Interfacing measurements is exactly the same as the cloth intended for waistband.



Additional Activities

Direction: Give 4 examples of fastener and describe its usage. Two (2) points each item. Write your answers in your notebook.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.



Answer Key

What I know	IDENTIFICATION
1. Zipper	2. Hook and bar
2. Hook and loop	3. Hook and loop
4. Snap	5. button
What's In	(Answers may Vary)
What's New	1. BUTTON
2. SNAP	3. HOOK AND EYE
4. SKIRT HOOK AND BAR	5. HEM
What's More	Performance Task 1
(Rubrics is provided for this performance	

What I Have Learned	Answer may vary
What I can do	Performance Task 2
(Rubrics is provided for this performance)	ASSESSMENT
1. True	2. True
2. True	3. True
3. True	4. False
4. False	5. True
5. True	6. True
6. True	7. True
7. True	8. True
8. True	9. True
9. True	10. False
Answers may vary	Additional Activity

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