

Glossary

1. **A-Line:** Fitted dress or skirt, in which the side seams go out at an angle. An A-Line skirt is wider at the hem than at the hips but not full enough to fall into folds.
2. **Armhole:** The seam where bodice joins the sleeve, a hole for the arm, it is important to have the depth and width of the armhole to be perfect for an individual especially when clothes are closely fitting.
3. **Armhole Scye:** Term used to describe the scooped out curve of the armhole on a block or pattern.
4. **Balance:** Refers to hang and proportion in a garment, in flat pattern cutting method it is often difficult to judge correct balance until it is test fitted.
5. **Balance Marks:** Marks made on edges of pattern pieces to ensure that pattern pieces match. They are useful as a construction guide on all seams, however, balance marks are vital when different shapes are to be joined together. While, cutting the pattern make small pencil marks at the edge of the paper they are also referred as notches.
6. **Baste:** To stitch pieces of a fabric together temporarily by hand or by machine so that the garment may be fitted or the seams stitched permanently.
7. **Bell Sleeve:** A style of sleeve that is full and flared at elbow or wrist level
8. **Bias:** Fabric that is cut at 45° to wrap and weft grain
9. **Bias Cut:** Refers to a garment such as shorts, skirt, dress or underwear, the pieces of that are wholly or partly cut on the bias.
10. **Clip:** A small snip or cut made in the edge of fabric. All curved edges must be clipped so that the fabric lies flat when final pressing is done.
11. **Crotch Point:** This is where trouser inside leg seams meet the crotch seam. The exact position depends on the figure but the crutch point should be towards the front of the body.
12. **Cutting Board:** A specially constructed folded corrugated board, which opens out to cover a table or bed to provide a surface on which to cut out or make patterns.
13. **Cutting Line:** The point beyond the stitching line or seam lines where the fabric is cut. With patterns that have no seam allowance the cutting line is marked on the fabric using chalk or fabric pen. On a commercial pattern the printed outline is the cutting line for both pattern and fabric.
14. **Dart:** A triangular fold stitched to taper gradually to a point. It makes the fabric shape easily over 3D human body.
15. **Dart Tuck:** Stitching of the dart shaping but stopping short of the dart point, it appears as a tuck from the right side of the garment.



16. **Double Breasted:** A style of front fastening that wrap over to fastens on the left of the body instead of at the center front.
17. **Double Pointed Darts:** These are also called fish darts and are used to shape waist in a one piece dress.
18. **Drafting:** The term applied to drawing and cutting a paper pattern.
19. **Drawstring:** A piece of cord used to tie and hold the waistline of a dress, skirt or trousers, or neckline or hems in place.
20. **Ease:** The amount added to measurements in order to ensure that there is room to move while wearing the garment. The amount varies according to current fashion
21. **Easing:** This is needed when joining two edges that are of different lengths and shape. The longer edge makes a slight bubble of fabric as it is seamed which provides a slight ease for movement. Often the edge to be eased would have had a small dart in that position on the original block. Examples of easing include sleeve heads in to armhole, back shoulder on to front shoulder, back edge of sleeve seam on to front edge at elbow level.
22. **Empire:** A high waist seam it can be on a dress, tunic or nightdress, the upper garment is usually fitted over the bust and often the lower section of the garment is pleated or gathered into the waist.
23. **Extended Shoulder:** The shoulder seam is lengthened and extended so that the armhole seam slopes outwards and runs across the top of the arm instead of passing over the shoulder bone. The underarm must be lowered to allow room for raising the arm.
24. **Flare:** Shaped fullness added to a sleeve skirt edge. While cutting a pattern flare is added by cutting from top to bottom of the basic shape and spreading the pieces at one edge only.
25. **Flounce:** A full circular edging for neckline sleeves and hems.
26. **Fold-back Facing:** A way of finishing straight edge such as button edge of a blouse, by eliminating the seam at the edge .Add a sufficiently wide extension to the edge of the pattern and attach interfacing to extend over the fold line to provide a firm edge when the facing is folded onto the wrong side. Useful in facing on light or transparent fabrics where a seam would be bulky and visible.
27. **Forearm Seam:** The seam nearest to the front of a two piece sleeve.
28. **Frill:** A strip of fabric of any width gathered and attached to a garment as an edging.
29. **Godet:** A flared or triangular insert in the hemline of skirts, sleeves and trousers.
30. **Gorge Line:** A short seam that joins the end of a classic collar to its lapel.
31. **Grading Sizing:** Refers to the way that a pattern is adjusted to the other size while keeping the style. Used in the production of commercial patterns.
32. **Grain:** The direction of yarns in a woven fabric along the length to across the width.

33. **Gusset:** A small piece of fabric inserted in the seam to allow room for movement. Gussets are most commonly required in kalidar kurta sleeves to allow arm movement.
34. **Halter:** A style of neckline that has a strap or an extension of fabric running from the front armhole to around the back of the neck edge.
35. **Piecing:** Joining fabric before cutting to shape. This is required in case a pattern piece is too wide for the fabric width.
36. **Princess:** Length wise seams passing through the apex and giving shape to the garment. The seam may originate from armhole, shoulder and neckline. The seams are named accordingly e.g. a princess seam originating from shoulder is called shoulder princess. Dresses with these style lines are also called panel dresses. Both princess and panel seams are shaped because they include the bodice darts and are useful when a closer fit is required in the garment.
37. **Rise:** A term normally used in relation to men's trousers it refers to the length of the front crotch seam from crotch point up to waist.
38. **Shaped Facing:** Shaped piece of fabric used to finish the edge of a garment, usually a shaped edge such as neckline or sleeve edge and the facing is shaped to correspond the edge to be finished. The facing shape is obtained by tracing the garment edge; seams in the facing usually match those on the garment.
39. **Shift:** A simple straight dress of any length, usually sleeveless
40. **Shrinkage:** Cotton fabric should be washed before cutting
41. **Square Neck:** A neckline may be squared at front or back. Care should be taken to keep the neckline fairly shallow so that it doesn't gape.
42. **Stay:** An extra piece of fabric such as tape, seam binding or interfacing stitched into a seam that might be liable to stretch or lose its shape.
43. **Taper:** To gradually reduce without changing the shape drastically e.g. patterns of a trousers.
44. **Tent:** The silhouette of a dress or coat that is fitted at the shoulders but slope straight out on the side seams.
45. **Toile:** A pattern made in muslin test fit on a dress-form to check the balance and position of style features etc. The toile can be taken apart and used as the pattern or the adjustments can be transferred to the original paper pattern.
46. **Tunic:** A simple short sleeveless dress.
47. **Undercollar:** The under section of a collar that folds or rolls.
48. **Un-pressed Pleats:** Even folds of fabric that are stitched across one end but which are not pressed below that point.



49. **Vent:** A slit in the back hem of a jacket, which allows person wearing it, to move, bend, sit or use the pocket without pulling the jacket. Vents at skirt hems are usually called slits.
50. **Wrap:** Yarns that run through the entire length of the roll or piece, it is also called straight grain. Most of the pattern pieces are cut on this grain.
51. **Weft:** Yarns that runs across the width of the woven fabric are also called filling yarns it is also called straight grain. The weft yarns are often weaker than the wrap yarn.
52. **Welt:** Finishing of a pocket or a particular type of ridged seam.
53. **Wrap Over:** A style of blouse, dress, skirt and jacket where one side of the front overlaps the other and is often fastened with a belt.
54. **Yoke:** A small piece of the garment which is at the waist of a skirt or trousers or at the shoulders in a blouse or dress. The functional purpose of a yoke is that it generally provides a horizontal seam which can hold fullness. The seam line with which a yoke is attached to the main piece of the garment is called a yoke line. This seam line can be emphasized with piping, lace, ribbon etc.

