This first volume of a curriculum guide for use in vocational home economics programs in Louisiana includes entry-level materials for students in grades six through eight. The topics from this level may be included in Exploratory Homemaking, an approved elective offering for students in the cited grades. The unit may be limited to nonlaboratory learning experiences, or it may include a simple construction project. Topics covered in the unit are the following: social psychological aspects of clothing, personal appearance, textiles, economic aspects of clothing, clothing care, careers in clothing and textiles, and clothing construction skill development. Each topic is complete with content, student learning activities, and resources. A complete topical outline for all levels is included in the initial pages of each volume of the guide, while topical outlines for each level precede the materials for that specific level. Student competency-based objectives are included for each topic and some suggested student learning activities are given with the content under each topic and subtopic. Teacher and student resources--such as bulletins, pamphlets, audiovisual materials, and state-approved textbooks--are suggested for each topic and subtopic. An appendix to the guide contains a list of supplementary materials with complete reference information and a brief description of the materials, bulletin board ideas, and teaching supplements. (KC)
STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

BULLETIN 1700

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES CURRICULUM GUIDE

VOLUME I

for

Exploratory Homemaking Programs
(Grades 6-8)

Issued by

Office of Vocational Education
N. J. Stafford, Jr., Ed.D.
Assistant Superintendent

J. KELLY NIX
State Superintendent

1983

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**LEVEL I - CLOTHING AND TEXTILES**

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FOREWORD

The Clothing and Textiles Curriculum Guide is a vital part of the overall revision of curricula for Louisiana Vocational Home Economics Programs.

Dr. Betty C. Harrison, teacher educator, Department of Vocational Home Economics Education in the School of Vocational Education, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, served as director of this curriculum development project. Significant contributions were also made by Mrs. Claudette Simoneaux, research associate for the project, and Mrs. Garole Nola, project secretary. The State Department of Education appreciates the concentrated and collective efforts of these professionals.

The unique contributions of the project advisory council, secondary vocational home economics teachers and other field reviewers, LSU VHEE graduate students, and a skillful professional consultant are also appreciated.

J. Kelli NM
State Superintendent of Education
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Clothing and Textiles Curriculum Guide is the result of a two-year project conducted by Louisiana State University, School of Vocational Home Economics, Education, and funded by the Office of Vocational Education, Louisiana State Department of Education.

Appreciation is expressed to J. Kelly Nix, State Superintendent of Education; Dr. Florent Hardy, director, Coordinating Unit; Dr. Clarence Ledoux, section chief, Evaluation and Curriculum Development; and Dr. Rosalie J. Bivin, section chief, Vocational Home Economics, for their support of this research and curriculum development project.

Acknowledgements are extended to Dr. Charlie M. Curtis, director, School of Vocational Education, and to Dr. Neva F. Olsen, director, School of Home Economics, Louisiana State University, for their support of this project.

Faculty and staff in each of the schools provided additional support to the project personnel.

Special recognition goes to Dr. Betty C. Harrison, project director; Mrs. Claudette Simoneaux, research associate; and Mrs. Carole Nola, project staff, all of whom worked as a team in developing this guide at Louisiana State University. Personal dedication and sacrifice plus established standards for excellence were exemplified in the development of this guide.

Valuable assistance was provided by the project advisory council, graduate students at LSU in VHEE, in-state field reviewers, and an out-of-state consultant, Ms. Patricia Lindley of the Texas Education Agency in Austin. The research base upon which the guide was developed involved vocational home economics teachers throughout Louisiana, vocational home economics program representatives throughout the nation, and clothing specialists with the cooperative extension service in each state.

To all persons who made contributions to the Clothing and Textiles Curriculum Guide, sincere thanks are expressed.

N. J. Stafford, Jr., Ed.D.
Assistant Superintendent
Office of Vocational Education
Louisiana Department of Education
CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT CREDITS

Personnel

Project personnel were responsible for the administration and the facilitation of the curriculum development project, project reporting, and the final product.

Department of Vocational Home Economics Education
School of Vocational Education
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

DR. BETTY C. HARRISON
Project Director

MRS. CLAUDETTE SIMONEAUX
Research Associate

Mrs. Carole Nola
Staff

Project Advisory Committee

The advisory committee was composed of persons employed in the field of clothing and textiles or a closely related service area. The committee helped identify needs, provided technical assistance for curriculum content, and served as reviewers for the guide.

Miss Harriet Babin, Supervisor
Consumer Information Services
Gulf States Utilities Company

Ms. Gay Nan Evans
Home Economics Teacher
Sherwood Junior High
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Mrs. Warren J. Hebert
Guidance Counselor
Plaquemine High School

Dr. Wilson Reeves
Professor
Textile Research
LSU School of Home Economics

Ms. Alice Shanahan
Fashion Coordinator
Goudchaux's
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dr. Rosalie Babin, Section Chief
Vocational Home Economics Education
Louisiana Department of Education

Mrs. Eloise Futrell
Clothing Specialist
Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service

Dr. Eleanor Kelley
Professor and Section Leader
Clothing and Textiles
LSU School of Home Economics

Ms. Pecola Scott
Clothing and Textiles
Southern University

Mrs. Sarah Spence
Occupational Home Economics Teacher
Belaire High School
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Out-of-State Professional Consultant

The consultant provided content expertise for the guide components and monitored and appraised work of the curriculum development. The consultant brought to the project experience in secondary teaching, master level clothing and textiles university work, research, and competency-based curriculum development.

Ms. Patricia F. Lindley
Educational Program Director
Research Coordinating Unit
Texas Education Agency
Austin, Texas 78701

In-State Field Reviewers

In response to a request by project personnel, representatives from vocational home economics teachers in the parish and city systems were recommended by local administrators to be field reviewers for the project. The charge to the reviewers was to critique the prepared materials and submit suggestions for improving the curriculum guide.

Below are the names of the Louisiana vocational home economics teachers who served as field reviewers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Individual</th>
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<td>Louisa Bowie</td>
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<td>Rosemary V. Ernest</td>
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<td>Russell Anne Howard</td>
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<td>Joann Joffroy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patsy C. Johnston</td>
<td>Calhoun High School</td>
<td>Calhoun</td>
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</table>
Louisiana State University Graduate Assistants in Vocational Home Economics Education who helped the project personnel during the time the guide was being developed included:

Diane White (1981)
Ressa Hirsch (1981-82)
The participants in the LSU VHEE PIPS Workshop, "Teaching Clothing Apparel and Textile Products," held during 1981-82 critiqued and contributed ideas for the presentation of the final document.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Name of Participant</th>
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<td>Catherine Bass</td>
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<td>Jo Frances Bice</td>
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<td>Mary Grimm</td>
<td>St. Mary</td>
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<td>Barbara Hayes</td>
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<td>Josephine Hughes</td>
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<td>Cheryl Jeanmard</td>
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<td>Beverly Skiles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Slaughter</td>
<td>Livingston</td>
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<td>Margaret Sorenson</td>
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<td>Mareen Strange</td>
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</table>
Neila Swann
Elizabeth Turnage
Clara Tatum
Genevieve Wolfe
St. Charles
St. Mary
St. Helena
East Baton Rouge

Some graduate students enrolled in VED VHEE classes contributed ideas and information for the guide.

Rosini B. Abu
Freda Baine
Joan H. Benedict
Janet Blackwood
Debbie Coats
Marvelle Donaldson
Frances Fitzgerald
Joanne Garland
Mary Jones
Martha Kaylor
Joyce Mashburn
Arian Parker
Sarah Spence
Neila Swann
RATIONALE

During recent years there has been a surge of interest in vocational home economics curriculum development. According to Spitze (1977) curriculum must change along with the societal changes if the profession is to continue to assist individuals to survive in an ever-changing world. Faced with changing families, diverse populations, and national concerns, educators perceived a need to modernize the clothing and textiles curriculum guide for secondary home economics teachers in Louisiana.

Clothing and textiles are a basic need of all persons. Changing conditions and life-styles affect the means by which this need is satisfied. Providing vocational home economics program participants with diverse opportunities for improving decision making, clothing and textiles consumption and care, or entering and advancing in employment at home and the marketplace can enhance the knowledge base, skill development, and attitudinal adjustments of those individuals. Preparing persons for today and tomorrow must be considered when developing curricula to expand years and constant change as well as diverse populations and ages. Seven areas of focus needed in clothing and textiles evolved from the research for this project. The areas are (1) Social-Psychological Aspects of Clothing, (2) Personal Appearance, (3) Textiles, (4) Economic Aspects of Clothing, (5) Clothing Care, (6) Careers in Clothing and Textiles, and (7) Clothing Construction Skill Development. Each of the areas appears to be necessary for the general preparedness of youth and/or adult program participants. However, limited availability of clothing and textiles curriculum guides in America was found. An eagerness to obtain this work was expressed from many areas of the country. The focus for study in clothing and textiles must be relevant to today but adaptable for tomorrow. Therefore, individuals responsible for classroom study must keep current, remain flexible, and willingly adjust classroom opportunities for students to enter and competently exit the program.

A primary goal in using the research base mentioned above in this curriculum development project was to help the classroom teacher. The intent is for the material to be used as a guide and not to delimit the creativity and enthusiasm of the teacher and/or program participant.

The format of the guide allows independent use of topics, objectives, content, student learning experiences, resources, and supplementary materials. The division of levels is for facilitating use of the guide. Orientation of the guide is aimed at relating learning opportunities in clothing and textiles to both consumer and homemaking activities and wage-earning aspects of vocational home economics programs.
ABOUT THE GUIDE

This Clothing and Textiles Curriculum Guide was designed for efficient use by teachers in vocational home economics programs. The preparation of the guide began in 1981, and it was completed in 1983.

A group of persons active in the field of clothing and textiles or a related area was asked to serve in an advisory capacity to the project personnel. The committee members from secondary and university teaching, research, extension, business, administration, and private enterprise freely gave of their time and expertise. Needs were appraised, guidelines suggested, reviews performed, and general counsel provided throughout the project.

A survey was conducted by the project personnel to assess needs and identify priorities for subject matter content at various program levels. Selected home economics teachers from each of the 64 parishes and two city school systems plus the advisory committee responded. Concepts to be addressed and degree of emphasis for those concepts were evaluated. Inquiries were made to all offices of Vocational Home Economics and to all Cooperative Extension Offices in the United States. Based on these findings, a topical outline was prepared.

Some PIP and Summer workshops provided opportunities for topical outline revision, guide components and format ideas, teaching content information, ideas for student learning experiences, and identification of resources on selected topics.

Seven major categories evolved from the research:

--Social-Psychological Aspects of Clothing
--Personal appearance
--Textiles
--Economic Aspects of Clothing
--Clothing Care
--Careers in Clothing and Textiles
--Clothing Construction Skill Development

The topics within the above areas are organized into five levels. Some of the topics are included in more than one level, and the topical outline illustrates the distribution of the topics throughout the guide. The guide has been divided into three volumes to facilitate distribution of the guide to teachers with programs for junior high schools with grades 6 through 8, senior high schools with grades 9 through 12, and out-of-school youth and adults.

Clothing and Textiles--Volume I
This volume includes Level I for entry level students in grades 6 through 8. Topics from Level I may be included in Exploratory Homemaking, an approved elective offering for students in grades 6 through 8. The wide range of topics permits the selection of appropriate learning activities to meet the needs of students in these grades.
The unit may be limited to nonlaboratory learning experiences, or the unit may include a simple construction project, if students have access to a clothing laboratory. The teacher is not expected to include all of the topics and learning activities presented in this volume.

Clothing and Textiles—Volume II

The second volume includes Levels II, III, and IV. These levels focus on the secondary program for students in grades 9 through 12.

Level II is designed for use as the six- to eight-week unit on clothing and textiles in Consumer-Homemaking I, a comprehensive home economics course for students in the ninth and tenth grades. If students have access to a clothing laboratory, the unit may include the construction of a simple garment, such as pants, shorts, or a skirt, and/or a set of samples illustrating basic construction techniques.

Level III is designed for use as the clothing and textiles unit in Consumer-Homemaking II, a comprehensive home economics course for students who are in grades 10 through 12 and who have completed Consumer-Homemaking I. Students should have access to a clothing laboratory, and the unit should include the development of clothing construction skills necessary for the completion of a simple blouse or shirt with set-in sleeves and a collar.

Level IV includes two one-semester courses lasting 18 weeks for students in grades 10 through 12. The topics under IV-A in the topical outline are for the nonprerequisite semester course in Clothing and Textiles. The selection of topics for this course should include consideration of the students' previous experiences in clothing and textiles. Students who have completed Consumer-Homemaking II should not enroll in this semester course, because the major topics included in Consumer-Homemaking II are also included in the nonprerequisite semester course. Topics in clothing construction skill development should be included in the nonprerequisite semester course in Clothing and Textiles. The topics are not repeated, however, and the teacher is required to refer to Levels II and III for appropriate learning experiences in clothing construction.

Level IV also includes topics for the semester course entitled Advanced Clothing and Textiles. These topics are identified under IV-B in the topical outline. Students are required to complete the nonprerequisite semester course in Clothing and Textiles or Consumer-Homemaking I and II prior to enrolling in the advanced semester course.
Clothing and Textiles—Volume III

The third volume includes Level V for adults and out-of-school youth. Learning activities focus on basic and/or advanced experiences in clothing and textile subject matter to meet the needs of participants.

Scope and Sequence

Topics are in sequential order for each category at each level. Each topic is complete with content, student learning activities, and resources. This format allows for rearrangement as deemed appropriate within the levels. All topics are not expected to be included at each level in each program in the State. Selection of the topics for entry-exit competencies of the participants should be within the scope and time frame recommended by the Home Economics Section.

A complete topical outline for all levels is included in the initial pages of each volume of the guide. Topical outlines for each level precede the materials for that specific level. Adhering to the general provisions of the outlines can ensure better articulation and greater achievement.

Student competency-based objectives are included for each topic and/or sub-topic. Each objective indicates specific behavior expected under the conditions identified. The acceptable level of accuracy for each objective will need to be determined by the teacher and/or school system.

The detailed, outlined content area for each topic and/or sub-topic is intended to guide the teacher's presentation of a common body of knowledge. Teachers should feel free to add, delete, or adjust the information provided in the guide according to the needs, interests, and abilities of their students.

Some suggested student learning activities are given with the content under each topic and/or sub-topic. The activities were planned to coincide with the content being presented. Teachers are encouraged to add other unique teaching-learning strategies for the achievement of the objectives stated in the guide. Some ideas for FHA/HERO projects and ideas for special needs students are also included.

Teacher and student resources are provided for each topic and/or sub-topic. Textbooks related to clothing and textiles are those listed in Louisiana State Adopted Textbooks and Materials, 1982. Selected resources include bulletins, pamphlets, and audio-visual materials available for use by the teacher and student.

A listing of supplementary materials is provided in the appendix of each volume of the guide. Included is complete reference information with a brief description of the materials. Bulletin board ideas and teaching supplements are also included.
Reviews

An out-of-state field consultant analyzed the developed plan, provided direction and suggestions for improvement, and reviewed the materials for accuracy, progressiveness, and sound practice in the clothing and textiles content area for home economics programs.

Statewide review of the curriculum materials was done by representative local home economics teachers. Each city and/or parish system was invited to participate in the review. Ideas and suggestions for improvement were considered and incorporated where feasible.

The guide was submitted to the Louisiana Department of Education for approval prior to the printing for widespread distribution.

The Clothing and Textiles Curriculum Guide is just that--a guide--not an all-encompassing end but a beginning for those who use it.
### CLOTHING AND TEXTILES TOPICAL OUTLINE

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* Level I - Exploratory Homemaking
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### G. Energy needs (factors affecting thermal comfort while using clothing to save energy, conserving energy while sewing, effect of energy on future wardrobe)

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* Refer to the pages indicated for Levels II or III for information on these topics for the nonprerequisite semester course in Clothing and Textiles.
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Cutting</td>
<td>099 071</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Marking</td>
<td>103 075</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Interfacings</td>
<td>--- 057</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>078</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Function, types, selection</td>
<td>--- 057</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>078</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cutting, application, evaluation</td>
<td>--- 061</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>082</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Unit construction (advantage of method, developing a work plan, basic steps in unit method)</td>
<td>107 079</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>187</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Pressing</td>
<td>111 083</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>187</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Importance of and technique used in pressing</td>
<td>111 083</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>187</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Equipment</td>
<td>--- 065</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>187</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Stay-stitching</td>
<td>--- 065</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>187</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. Seams</td>
<td>115 087</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Seam finishes</td>
<td>121 093</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Fullness</td>
<td>--- 097</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td>191 074</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Gathering and shirring</td>
<td>--- 097</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td>074</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Darts and tucks</td>
<td>--- 099</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Pleats</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>191 076</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Facings (function, types, cutting, constructing, finishing)</td>
<td>--- 069</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O. Collars (types, application, construction, detachable)</td>
<td>--- 075</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>085</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Sleeves</td>
<td>--- 079</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>193 089</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Vocabulary, selecting sleeve styles</td>
<td>--- 079</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Types, fit, parts</td>
<td>--- 081</td>
<td>*</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Refer to the pages indicated for Levels II or III for information on these topics for the nonprerequisite semester course in Clothing and Textiles.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topics</th>
<th>Levels/Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Characteristics of sleeve types, construction and application</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Finishes, openings, cuffs, bands</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q. Zippers (types, selection, application)</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Waistline finishes</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Facings, elastic casings</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Waistbands--construction, application, evaluation</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Identification and selection</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Hems</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Kinds, construction</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Finishes for hems, hemming stitches</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Fasteners</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. Buttonholes and buttons (types, selection, application)</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Trims and tapes (types, selection, application)</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Pockets (types, construction, application)</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X. Belts (types, selection, construction)</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y. Tailoring</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Types--identification</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Equipment</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Standards</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Fabric and pattern</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Pre-construction</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Lining, underlining, interfacing</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Pressing</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Construction techniques</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Refer to the pages indicated for Levels II or III for information on these topics for the nonprerequisite semester course in Clothing and Textiles.

xxii
LEVEL I - Clothing and Textiles
(Exploratory Homemaking)
# SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF CLOTHING

## TOPIC

### FUNCTIONS OF CLOTHING

## OBJECTIVE

Given information on the functions of clothing, the student will be able to relate various functions of clothing to the developmental tasks of adolescence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Functions of Clothing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Protection against the elements</td>
<td>Analyze contemporary clothing according to function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Identification of specific roles/status</td>
<td>Research evidence provided by anthropologists and historians to estimate when people began to wear clothes and how clothing was obtained by prehistoric man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Modesty</td>
<td>Share with the class examples of clothing which meets specific functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Adornment/body decoration</td>
<td>Analyze three theories about why people wear clothes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Satisfaction of personal needs</td>
<td>Show filmstrip or slides depicting functions of clothing;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relate the functions served by clothing to the needs of persons in different age groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In buzz groups, relate clothing functions to the adolescent developmental tasks (e.g., assertion of independence from adults, peer group's approval). In groups, select illustrations for the following influences on clothing choice: political events, geography, technological advances.

## RESOURCES:

**Textbooks**


Filmstrip

SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF CLOTHING

TOPIC

EFFECTS OF CLOTHING ON THE INDIVIDUAL

OBJECTIVE

Given information on the development of self-concept, the student will be able to describe the influences and effects of clothing on behavior and self-concept.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clothing and Behavior</strong></td>
<td>Watch a family-oriented television program and write a summary of the way clothing is used to picture each character's role.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>Write a skit appropriate for FHA to present to its membership or to the school to illustrate how clothing affects behavior.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing may produce specific behaviors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imitative dress of teachers, stars, or other persons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sloppy dressing and behaving badly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dressing for a formal occasion and behaving well</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clothing and Self-Concept</strong></td>
<td>Individually analyze one's personal wardrobe. Keep a diary of what is worn at a specific time/activity. Record personal feelings at that time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>Prepare a bulletin board depicting how teenagers express individuality and conformity through their choice of clothing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A person's clothing reflects self-concept, attitudes toward society and basic needs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How one feels about one's self or how one is perceived by others is reflected in one's dress</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceptance of the values of society is displayed when one conforms to societal standards of dress.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various movements resist society by wearing unorthodox clothing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing can reflect a need to belong as well as a need for recognition.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RESOURCES:

Textbooks


SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF CLOTHING

IMPRESSIONS CREATED BY CLOTHING

OBJECTIVE Using illustrations of clothing, the student will be able to identify impressions communicated by one’s clothing.

CONTENT

Clothing Communicates Impressions

- Clothing can communicate impressions about a person’s
  - self-concept
  - attitude and behavior
  - occupational role
  - status and prestige
  - age and sex
  - economic status
  - marital status
  - organizational membership
  - emotional message

STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES

- View film "Clothing Communicates."
- List reasons people dress as they do.
- Discuss the relationship of clothing and personality.
- Select pictures of persons dressed in a variety of ways. Explain "first impression" reactions to each picture.
- Summarize the type of clothing that could be worn to make a desired first impression for a specific occasion. Make a collage of clothing appropriate for the selected occasion.
- Examine the importance of brand names as status symbols among teenagers. Debate the question, "Does the label make a difference?"

RESOURCES:

Textbooks


Filmstrip

SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF CLOTHING

TOPIC ART PRINCIPLES

SUB-TOPIC Color (Terminology)

OBJECTIVE Given a list of terms used in the study of color, the student will be able to define the terms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relative Terminology</td>
<td>List and define terminology relative to color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hue</td>
<td>Discuss the various color terms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Using fabric swatches, paint, ink or paper, illustrate the various color terms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shade</td>
<td>Identify examples of each term as seen in the room or in clothing worn by students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tint</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full intensity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle-Value grey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutrals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contrasts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RESOURCES:

Textbooks


Bulletins


SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF CLOTHING

TOPIC: ART PRINCIPLES

SUB-TOPIC: Color (Effects on Personal Coloring)

OBJECTIVE: After the study of personal coloring, the student will be able to determine compatible colors in clothing for different skin tones.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Classification of Skin
  --Red
  --Yellow
  --Black
  --White |
| Color Interrelationships with Clothing
  --Skin tones
  --Hair color
  --Eye color
  --Personal size |
| Basic Hair Colors
  --Blonde
  --Redhead
  --Brunette
  --Brownette
  --Gray/Silver/White |
| Determining Color Types
  --Skin tones, eyes, hair
  --Warm or Cool
  --Makeup |

RESOURCES:

Textbooks


**Bulletin**

PERSONAL APPEARANCE

TOPIC     POSTURE

SUB-TOPIC Advantages of Good Posture

OBJECTIVE Having completed a study of posture and its relationship to appearance, students should be able to list eight advantages of good posture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vocabulary</strong></td>
<td>Demonstrates method of testing posture: stand flat against a wall with head, shoulders, buttocks, and calves touching the wall. Point out the need to relax the shoulders without drooping. Each student practice the above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posture</td>
<td>Alignment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Importance of Good Posture**

-- For muscular development and good health
-- For a better fit in clothes; a smarter look
-- Improves body functioning
-- For a taller and slimmer look
-- Develops self-confidence
-- Provides strong self-concept
-- Keeps body organs in alignment
-- Allows deep breathing
-- Helps avoid round shoulders and an awkward, clumsy walk

**Poor posture can cause**

-- Back problems
-- Interference with body system functions
-- Deposits of weight in areas neither wanted nor needed

**Weight**

RESOURCES

Textbooks


PERSONAL APPEARANCE

TOPIC: POSTURE

SUB-TOPIC: Self Sustaining Rules

OBJECTIVE: Provided with illustrations, demonstrations and an opportunity to practice posture positions, the student will be able to display proper body positions when sitting, standing, walking, picking up objects, and going up and down steps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rules for Sitting</td>
<td>Practice sitting properly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Back straight</td>
<td>Questions one might ask in evaluating self:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Hips touching the back of the chair</td>
<td>How do I feel about the way I am sitting?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Neck in line with upper back</td>
<td>Is it graceful?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--If working at a desk or table, lean forward from the hips</td>
<td>Is it comfortable?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Keep both feet on the floor most of the time</td>
<td>How long could I sit in this position?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Cross legs only at ankles</td>
<td>Do you think teens do more sitting today than in the past?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Avoid crossing the legs above the knees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Cross legs only at ankles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--May rest one foot on the floor and place the other foot behind it in a locked position</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rules for Standing: Stand as though you are suspended by a wire from the top of your head; this will cause you to keep your head high, shoulders back, and tummy and fanny tucked in.

Evaluate each other.

Outline silhouette on paper or take candid camera shots of an individual. Evaluate posture.

Rules for Walking: Practice walking easily and gracefully. Walking with a book
Standing
--Float from the waistline up,
--Walk from the waistline down.
--Swing the legs forward from
the waistline.
--Keep toes pointed straight
ahead with feet parallel,
knees flexed.
--Take a stride that is the
approximate length of your
foot.
--Swing arms easily and move
them in opposition to feet.

Rules for Stooping and Picking up
Objects
--Bend from the knees to lift
things from the floor.
--Keep the back straight.
--Position feet 8 to 10 inches
apart.
--Position allows the long
muscles in the back and
legs to carry the strain
when lifting.

Rules for Going Up and Down Steps
--Before ascending or
descending...
--Pause,
--Eye the steps,
--Maintain head position
parallel to floor,
--Hold body erect, and
--Keep knees flexed.
--Footing
--Entire foot on each step
--Come down on step with toe
first, then the heel.
--Balance self by placing hand
lightly on bannister.
--Place one foot directly in
front of the other.

Avoid
--Heels hanging over the edge
of step
--Leaning the body forward
--Turning knees outward
--Straightening knees with each
step

on the head is a good posture
practice.

Demonstrate body mechanics
Students practice
Evaluate

Demonstrate:
Practice! Practice! Practice!!!
RESOURCES:

Textbooks


PERSONAL APPEARANCE

TOPIC POSTURE

SUB-TOPIC Maintenance of Body Position

OBJECTIVE After studying and practicing good posture positions, students should be able to develop routines and exercises for maintaining pleasing body positions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ways to Develop and Maintain Pleasing Body Positions</td>
<td>Students should develop a plan for improvement of posture, body movements, control of weight, or any deficiency determined in the evaluations. Set up realistic goals and a plan to accomplish them. A reasonable timetable should be used. A critic would be helpful.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Develop a maintenance routine for individuals who have pleasing body positions.

RESOURCES

- Textbooks


# PERSONAL APPEARANCE

## TOPIC
SKIN CARE

## SUB-TOPIC
Skin and Care Products

## OBJECTIVES
Given available resources to study, the student will be able to determine personal skin types.

Provided with professional guidance and using printed information, the student will be able to write a position paper on the importance of skin care.

After observing demonstrations and printed illustrations for good skin care, the student will be able to develop proper personal procedures and techniques in caring for the skin.

After reviewing information and actual products, the student will be able to select the skin care products applicable to his/her personal need.

Upon completion of the study on skin care, the student will be able to establish goals and a personal skin care plan to achieve the goals set.

## CONTENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics of Various Skin Types</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oily</td>
<td>Invite a dermatologist to speak on skin types and care.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Flakiness around the nose</td>
<td>Work in partners and determine the individual skin types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Excess oil dried from exposure to air</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Oily shine on nose, forehead, and chin within an hour after washing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Entire face-bily in the mornings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Resists makeup</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Coarse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Blackheads</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Whiteheads</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Blemishes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Sallowness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Flakiness all over the face</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Chapped</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Rough, dry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Dull-lpoking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Combination skin
- Oil in the "T Zone"
- Forehead, nose, chin
- Rest of face dry

Importance of Skin Care
- To feel good about yourself
- For a clean, healthy appearance
- To guard against permanent pitting and scars
- Result of acne

Care Needed for Different Skin Types
- Oily
  - Wash face several times each day.
  - Use a vegetable fat soap.
  - Scrub briskly with a circular motion.
  - Rinse first with warm, then with cold water.
  - Use an astrigent to tighten pores (optional).
- Dry
  - Wash twice daily.
  - Use a soap for dry skin or a cleansing cream.
  - Tone with a freshener, not an astrigent.
  - Use lotion or moisturizer in the morning, at night, and whenever skin feels dry.
  - A weekly dry-skin treatment
- Combination skin
  - Treat oily areas the same as for oily skin.
  - Treat dry areas the same as for dry skin.

Techniques for Good Skin Care
- Eat properly.
- Cleanse regularly.
- Seek medical help, if needed.
- Evaluate the effect of emotions on skin's appearance.
- Choose skin products carefully.
- Use cosmetics appropriately.

Selecting Skin Care Products
- Choose facial products designed for personal skin type.

Write a position paper on the importance of skin care.

Demonstrate the correct procedures to use in cleaning face.

Outline procedures for a personal skin care program. (Project for unit.)

Invite a make-up consultant to speak to the class about skin care.

Display examples of products available in the market places for skin care.

Design a bulletin board on skin care.

Determine personal skin type and ways to guard against acne.

Analyze individual skin problem(s) and decide on proper techniques to use to alleviate the problem(s).
---Store and use as directed.
---Be consistent and disciplined in care given skin.

Personal Plan for Skin Care
---Unit project begun when analyzing skin type
---Individualized opportunity for personal care of skin

Design and follow a personalized plan for care of the skin.
Designate a "Complexion Day" on the calendar to evaluate progress on plan.

RESOURCES

Textbooks
Draper, W. & Bailey, A. Steps in clothing skills (Rev. ed.). Peoria, Ill.: Chas. A. Bennett Company, 1978, 44-46.

Filmstrip
Teen-Aged? Have Acne? Winthrop Laboratories, New York, N.Y.
The Acne Factory, Werner Lambert Company.
TOPIC: SKIN CARE
SUB-TOPIC: Cosmetics

OBJECTIVES: Upon completing the study of skin types and coloring, the student will be able to select appropriate personal cosmetics.

Following a demonstration-discussion on application of cosmetics, the student will be able to outline and/or describe the steps to follow in applying cosmetics correctly.

Given cosmetics, towels, tissues, and mirrors, the student will be able to demonstrate proper application of cosmetics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

ISTUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Collect advertisements of cosmetics. Discuss the slogans and statements made. Determine the degree of accuracy.

Bring examples of cosmetics to class. Briefly explain function and use of each item.

Discuss reasons for using make-up.
Camouflage undesirable features

--- Raise self concept
--- Improve personal assets

Forms of Make-Up
--- Liquid
--- Cream or cake
--- Stick
--- Powder

Basic Colors for Make-Up
--- Beige
--- Brown
--- Rose

Steps in Applying Make-Up
--- Foundation base
--- Rouge
--- Powder with a puff or cotton
--- Lipstick
--- Eyebrow pencil
--- For color
--- To straighten brow line
--- Mascara
--- Apply to upper lashes

Study magazine illustrations that show suggested procedures for using selected cosmetics.

Prepare a display to show form and variety in cosmetics.

Determine basic colors used in specific cosmetics. Select appropriate color(s).

Invite local beautician or cosmetologist to demonstrate proper application of make-up.

Practice application of cosmetics to complement personal qualities.

RESOURCES

Textbooks


PERSONAL APPEARANCE

TOPIC HAIR

SUB-TOPIC Hair Care--Condition, Products, Schedules, Problems

OBJECTIVES

Using an information sheet on conditions of hair, the student will be able to identify and discuss hair condition and its relationship to hair type.

After reviewing a variety of hair care products, the student will be able to select products suitable for his/her hair type.

Following a presentation on hair care products, the student will be able to determine appropriate products for individual use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition of Hair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Oily</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Separates into strands soon after shampooing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Requires frequent shampooing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Dry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Lacks shine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Feels stiff and fuzzy with brittle ends</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Needs frequent conditioning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Normal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Feels soft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Looks shiny and has bounce</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Keep clean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Condition once a month</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Problem Hair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Over-bleached</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Split ends</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Needs several conditioners</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- May need to be cut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Importance of Hair Care

--Frequent washing gives hair bounce and body
--Reduces the possibility of infection (dandruff)
--Produces shiny, healthy looking hair

Distribute information sheet and discuss hair conditions.
Determine personal condition of hair.
Discuss how hair condition affects the needed care for hair.

Discuss the relationship of cleanliness to healthy hair.
Explain how different types of hair need different kinds of care.
Products for Care of Hair
- Shampoo
- Softeners
- Rinses and colors
- Special conditioners

Daily and Weekly Care of Hair
- Brush daily
- Massage scalp
- Shampoo often
- Use a hair conditioner
- Use hair spray to control the hairdo

Factors to Consider in Shampooing Hair
- Hair type
- Activities
- Weather
- Where you live

Purposes of Shampoo
- Build body
- Intensify the hair color
- Eliminate dandruff
- Control oiliness or dryness

Coping with Hair Problems
- Dry hair
  - Massage warm oil into scalp
- Oily hair
  - Wash twice weekly
- Dandruff
  - Thoroughly brush or use a special dandruff shampoo
- Unruly hair
  - Thick and curly—thin and shape frequently, brush often, and use cream rinses
  - Thin and straight—wear it straight or use a permanent wave

Collect and display several brands of hair care products. Establish cost-effectiveness.
Write a Product Information Book. Include where products can be obtained, cost range, and when and how to use the different products.
Discuss the importance of proper care for a selected hair type.
Make a daily and weekly hair care plan.
Demonstrate how to provide daily care for normal hair.
Explain how different factors influence when and how you shampoo your hair.
Use creative talents to develop a series of posters depicting various aspects of hair care and/or products.
Invite a beautician to speak to class about hair care, basic hair cutting for a variety of styles, and new trends in hair styles for face shapes.

RESOURCES

Textbooks


**PERSONAL APPEARANCE**

**TOPIC** HAIR

**SUB-TOPIC** Hair styles

**OBJECTIVES**
Following a study of the hair, the student will be able to list and describe the parts of the hair and the shaft. After viewing strands of hair, the student will be able to describe his/her hair texture and identify his/her type of hair.

After studying information on face shapes and tracing the face outline on the mirror, the student will be able to identify his/her face shape.

Using examples of current hair styles, the student will be able to select a current hair style which corresponds to his/her type of hair and shape of face.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hair Parts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---Shaft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Cuticle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---Overlapping cells resembling shingles on a roof that protect the hair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Cortex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---Long, thin cells</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Contain the color pigment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Medulla</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Center core</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Empty space</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---Root</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Living part of the hair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Nourished for growth from the blood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Types of Hair Extremes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---Fine hair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Narrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Breaks easily</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Limp with little or no body</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---Coarse hair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Large shaft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Wide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Describe the three parts of the hair shaft. Discuss the need for this knowledge.

Remove strands of hair from head. Discuss texture of the hair. Use a microscope to identify hair type.
Face Shapes
--- Oval
--- Round
--- Oblong
--- Square
--- Heart-shaped

Factors to Consider Prior to Selecting a Hairstyle
--- Type and amount of hair
--- Shape of face, ears, nose, chin and neck
--- Size and contour of your head
--- Hairline

Suggested Hairstyle Consideration for Various Face Types
--- Oval
  . Select simple hair style.
  . Part in the center.
--- Round
  . Add height or length.
  . Lift hair at crown by curling or shaping.
  . Wear a straight bob.
--- Oblong
  . Add width at cheekbones.
  . Fluff or curls at side of head.
  . Wear hair medium length.
--- Square
  . Fluff hair or use soft curls at the temples.
--- Heart-shaped
  . Minimize width at the forehead
  . Smooth on top and at the temples with curls or fluff where jaw starts to narrow

Draw and cut out different facial shapes.
Determine face shape by observing face in mirror with or without a cloth wrapped about the face.

Visit a hair stylist to inquire about hair styles appropriate for various face shapes.
Determine hair style for individual face shape.
Make a collage of current hairstyles for males and/or females. Show which face type could wear which current style.

(FHA) Sponsor a hair styling clinic at school.

RESOURCES
--- Textbooks


Liddell, L. *Clothes and your appearance*. South Holland, Ill.: Goodheart-Willcox Company, 1979, 70-72, 74-77.


PERSONAL APPEARANCE

TOPIC TOTAL LOOK

SUB-TOPI C Health Habits

OBJECTIVES Using guidelines for good nutrition, the student will be able to explain why one needs to follow a daily eating guide for good health.

After reading selected references on exercising for good health, the student will be able to outline the importance of exercise and demonstrate simple exercises to keep physically fit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bases for Good Health</td>
<td><strong>Review the food groups and functions of nutrients.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Good nutrition</td>
<td><strong>Brainstorm to establish a list of food statements you have heard.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Proper exercise</td>
<td><strong>Discuss these statements and judge the nutritional soundness.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Adequate rest</td>
<td><strong>Develop a personal diet plan to meet individual needs.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Good mental attitude</td>
<td><strong>Determine calorie intake and output for one day.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily Food Guide</td>
<td><strong>Demonstrate selected exercise to keep physically fit.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Milk and milk products</td>
<td><strong>Research human and nonhuman resources available in the community which support exercise for physical fitness and good posture.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Meat and meat substitutes</td>
<td><strong>Design an exercise schedule for weight loss or other identified need.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Vegetables and fruits</td>
<td><strong>Perform exercises to shape and tone specific areas of the body.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Breads and cereals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Considerations that are Basic to Good Health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Follow the daily food guide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Know functions of nutrients.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Avoid crash diets and fads.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Develop good eating habits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Maintain calorie intake equivalent to energy output.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper Exercise</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Encourages good posture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Aids in weight control</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Promotes good health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Considerations for Simple Exercise</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Appropriateness of the exercise</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Good posture exercise techniques</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Rest and relaxation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Personal hygiene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Health and Appearance

---Good health habits enhance personal appearance.
  - Skin
  - Hair
  - Posture
  - Physique
  - Body shape

Explain how good health habits affect personal appearance.

RESOURCES

Textbooks


PERSONAL APPEARANCE

TOPIC: TOTAL LOOK

SUB-TOPIC: Type of Accessories

OBJECTIVE: Given available resources to study, the student will be able to identify the different accessories suitable for garments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accessories</td>
<td>Define the term &quot;accessories.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Items that accompany and/or enhance the major garment</td>
<td>Bring examples of accessories to class and place on display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples of Accessories</td>
<td>From an individual field trip to local stores, compile a list of available accessories, approximate quality, and range of cost. Share with class members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Shoes</td>
<td>Using illustrations show how accessories can change the effect of a garment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Handbags</td>
<td>Write a news article about the use of accessories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Hosiery</td>
<td>Have students make posters using pictures of two or more basic garments showing different accessories used to enhance the garment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Scarves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Jewelry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Belts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Role of Accessories in Wardrobe

--Updating last year's outfit
--Adding a spot of interest to a garment
--Providing a color accent
--Changing a dress from dressy to sporty or tailored
--Accenting attractive features
--Expressing the personality of the wearer
--Affecting mood and/or spirit of the wearer

RESOURCES:

Textbooks


Pamphlets


Clark, M. Accent on accessories. Cooperative Extension Service, Morgantown, West Virginia: West Virginia University for Extension and Continuing Education.

Culp, B. Step into accessories for a total look. College Station: Texas Agricultural Extension Service, Texas A & M University.

King, B. Styling with scarves. Cooperative Extension service; Lexington, KY: University of Kentucky, College of Agriculture.


Rader, H. Hosiery. Knoxville, Tenn.: Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Tennessee, n.d.

Rader, H. Handbags. Knoxville, Tenn.: Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Tennessee, n.d.

Rankin, V. Accessories. Columbia, Mo.: Extension Division, School of Home Economics: University of Missouri, n.d.

TEXTILES

TOPIC FIBERS

SUB-TOPIC Use and Care

OBJECTIVES Using information on characteristics of fibers, the student will be able to cite uses of the various fibers.

Given available resources to study, the student will be able to equate the relationship of fiber characteristics with intended use of the fibers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use of Fibers</td>
<td>Visit stores to read labels on garments and upholstery. Note fiber content of products and care required. Report findings on fiber content to class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural fibers</td>
<td>Read assignment on use of fibers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>Display various fibers. Label use of fibers on display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Heavy duty clothing as well as light clothing</td>
<td>Compare a written assignment on &quot;Fiber Characteristics versus Use.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Undergarments and sleepwear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Household items</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Church altar cloths</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Fine handkerchiefs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Summer dresses and suits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Table linens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Winter clothing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Sweaters, scarfs, and mittens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hats</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blankets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Wedding dresses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Evening and cocktail gowns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Ties and scarfs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufactured fibers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rayon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Wearing apparel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Drapery and upholstery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetate and Triacetate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Evening gowns and party clothing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Outer garments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Drapery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Upholstery fabric</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nylon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Lingerie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Hosiery
- Ski clothes
- Swimwear
- Carpets
- Upholstery
- Acrylic fibers
  - Bulk knit such as sweaters
  - Work clothing
  - Blankets
  - Carpets
- Polyester fibers
  - Neckties
  - Wearing apparel of all types
  - Filler for pillows, blankets, quilts
- Curtains
- Modacrylic fibers
- Sleepwear for children
- Draperies

Care for Fibers

--- Natural fibers
  - Cotton
    - Washes easily
    - Accepts chlorine bleach and high heat
  - Linen
    - Iron while damp on wrong side.
    - Avoid folding fabric to prevent creasing.
    - Avoid bleaches and vigorous rubbing of fabric.
  - Wool
    - Brush and air occasionally.
    - Dry clean or wash with mild soap in lukewarm water.
    - Do not tumble dry.
    - Avoid use of chlorine bleach.
  - Silk
    - Dry clean
    - Hand wash using lukewarm water and no chlorine bleach.
    - Press with warm iron.

--- Manufactured fibers
  - Rayon
    - Shrink in laundering.
    - Iron at medium temperature.
  - Acetate and Triacetate
    - Hand wash in lukewarm water.
    - Press on the wrong side.

Prepare a bulletin board display on care for natural fibers. Mount and label swatches of common fabric made from the different natural fibers.

Demonstrate care of the various natural fibers. Compare results of some misuse of care products on selected fibers.

Select a sample of rayon and one of acetate or triacetate. Test samples with various heats of the iron. Determine the amount of heat that can be applied to samples before damage occurs.
while damp
-Dry clean
-Nylon
-Sensitive to strong sunlight
-Machine wash in warm water.
-Use fabric softeners to reduce static electricity.
-Acrylic fibers
-Laundry in warm water.
-Pres with medium heat.
-Polyester fibers
-Use fabric softener to reduce static electricity.
-Pretest soiled areas with soap or detergent.
-Modacrylic fibers
-Wash garments inside out to prevent pilling.
-Use chlorine bleach to remove stains.

Have students select a garment and launder it properly at home then report on the results. Suggest modacrylic or acrylic, nylon, or rayon.

RESOURCES

Textbooks


Draper, W. & Bailey, A. Steps in clothing skills (Rev. ed.). Peoria, Ill.: Chas. A. Bennett Company, 1978, 71-76.


Filmstrip/Cassettes


"What about the fabric?"
Part I - Clothing,
Part II - Textiles for the home
Part III - Home sewing, recreation and accessories
TEXTILES

TOPIC FABRIC SELECTION

OBJECTIVES After reading selected references on fabric selection, the student will be able to determine factors that will affect the choice of fabric for a given situation.

Given information on shopping for fabrics, the student will be able to identify quality fabrics.

Upon the completion of lesson on selecting fabrics for various needs, the student will be able to select from the suggested list on back of a pattern envelope fabrics suitable for a particular item.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vocabulary</td>
<td>Illustrate the fabric terms. Display the illustration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Grain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Bias</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Lengthwise yarns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Selvage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Crosswise yarns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factors Affecting Choice of Fabric</td>
<td>Read available resources on selecting fabric and cite factors that will affect the choice of fabric for a project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Style of garment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Figure type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Individual clothing need</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Sewing ability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Purpose of garment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Characteristics of Fabrics</td>
<td>Construct bulletin board using fabric samples suitable for specific apparel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suitable for Beginners</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Firm weave</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Medium-weight fabric</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Solid colors or small all-over designs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Moderate price</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Easy care</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Durable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Stable quality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Suitability to pattern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shopping for Fabrics</td>
<td>Examine two different grades of the same type of fabric. Compare care, price, use, and appearance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Look for fiber content, fabric width, and finish.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Check for shrinkage.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Observe wrinkle-resistance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Note the grain of woven fabric.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Secure a permanent care label.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examine care labels and note difference in care requirements and symbols.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Common Fabric Defects
--Flaws in yarn
--Tears or cuts
--Color changes in fabric piece
--Excess sizing
--Misprinted pattern

Selecting Specific Fabrics
--Wovens
  .Correct grain lines
--Knits
  .Test stretch and recovery of knit fabric by using the
  knit gauge on the pattern envelope.
  .Check for wrinkle and run resistance.
--Plaids, stripes, napped, or one-way designs
  .May need to purchase extra amounts of fabric.
  .Fold fabric to match stripes or plaids.
  .Lay all pieces of pattern in same direction on fabric.

Considerations when Selecting Fabric
--Be sure that line, color, texture, and designs complement the figure,
coloring, and personality.
--Select fabric appropriate for the pattern.
--Be sure that the fabric is suited for the intended use of the garment.
--Use natural light to look at the fabric.
--Read the label.

Examine fabrics before purchasing. Identify any defects present in cloth.

Working in groups, list factors to consider when selecting fabric for specific garments. Visit a fabric shop and identify appropriate fabrics to use for specific garments.

Discuss problems associated with use of plaids, stripes, or one-way designs.

Demonstrate how to lay a specific pattern on fabric with special considerations.

Divide into small groups. Each group selects a fabric and coordinates with a suitable pattern. Share findings with class members.

RESOURCES

Textbooks


Bulletins


Smith, J. & Deyo, N. Clothing clues: Lightweight woven fabrics. Columbus, Oh.: The Ohio State University Cooperative Extension Service.

Sewing equipment available
Time management
Costs
Originality and creativity in clothes

RESOURCES

Textbooks


## ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF CLOTHING

### TOPIC
**WARDROBE PLANNING**

### SUB-TOPIK
**Situation and Need**

### OBJECTIVES
Following a discussion on wardrobe planning, the student will be able to identify factors that influence personal wardrobe planning.

Using the information acquired from the discussions on wardrobe planning, the student will be able to assess a well-planned wardrobe.

Given selected resources to study, the student will be able to identify the steps in planning a personal wardrobe.

Using the information on wardrobe assessments and specific situations, the student will be able to determine clothing needs for a personal wardrobe.

### CONTENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Wardrobe</strong></th>
<th><strong>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--Collection of clothing worn during a given season of the year</td>
<td>Read references to find a definition of wardrobe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Factors that Influence Wardrobe Planning</strong></td>
<td>Illustrate the components of a wardrobe—show ways to add to basic clothing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Income</td>
<td>On the board list factors that influence a person's wardrobe requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Geographical location</td>
<td>Decide which factor(s) have the most influence in planning wardrobe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Composition of the family</td>
<td>Evaluate a personal wardrobe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Varied activities</td>
<td>Identify items as &quot;essential&quot; or &quot;non-essential&quot; for inclusion in wardrobe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Present wardrobe</td>
<td>Brainstorm to identify characteristics of a well-planned wardrobe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Available shopping facilities</td>
<td>Construct a bulletin board to illustrate the characteristics of a well-planned wardrobe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Climate</td>
<td>List reasons why wardrobe planning may be profitable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Friends</td>
<td>Compare the benefits of a well-planned wardrobe vs. the effects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Characteristics of a Well-Planned Wardrobe

---Adequate number of garments to meet daily requirements
---Accessories to enhance or extend use of basic garments
---Basic color schemes for which garments can be combined
---Garments that are attractive, becoming, and comfortable
---Suitable items for all occasions
--Clothes express personality
--Appropriate fabric selections for climatic conditions
--Mix and match items
--Wearer has a "total look" on every appearance

Guidelines to Follow in Wardrobe Planning

--Buy, make, or repair only garments that will be used.
--Plan for combination of garment pieces.
--Use a color-coordinated plan for wardrobe.
--Prepare a list of garments on hand with colors to use when shopping.
--Coordinate accessories with additions to the wardrobe.
--Make a plan for care of clothing.
--Revise and change wardrobe plans as wants and needs change.
--Develop a spending plan.

Rules for Planning a Minimum Wardrobe

--One to wear
--One being washed or cleaned
--One to serve as a spare

Adding Clothing to Present Wardrobe

--Plan to suit situation and/or need.
--Select and use becoming designs.
--Recycle or repair clothing as needed.
--Decide whether to buy and/or make garments.

RESOURCES

Textbooks


**Bulletins**


*Winning wardrobes for young women.* New York: Celanese Fibers Marketing Company.
BASICS

DIRECTIONS:
PLACE BASIC COLORS ON PALATE: BLACK, WHITE, GRAY, BROWN. EXTENDING FROM EACH COLOR ON THE PALATE, ILLUSTRATE A COSTUME DEPICTING THE BASIC COLOR.
ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF CLOTHING

TOPIC  WARDROBE PLANNING

SUB-TOPICS Special Wants
        Inventory

OBJECTIVES Using textbook information, class discussions and
illustrated materials, the student will be able to
analyze and list the occasions for which clothes are
needed.

Following a discussion on clothes inventory and its major
thrust, the student will be able to explain the purpose
of making a clothing inventory.

Using information from the study of personal wardrobe
needs, the student will be able to prepare an individual
clothing inventory with a place for selecting only
wearable garments.

With a completed wardrobe inventory in hand and using
class activities, the student will be able to plan for
supplementary items needed to complete or extend the
wardrobe.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Settings that Require Suitable Clothing
  --Home
  --School
  --Business
  --Formal special occasions
  --Active and spectator sports
  --Semi-formal apparel | Determine settings which require specific apparel. Explain reason for choice. |
| Clothing Inventory
  --Recording all clothing items in one’s wardrobe | Listen to speaker address the effect of general appearance on an audience. |
| Factors to Consider when Taking a Clothing Inventory
  --Season of year
  --Personal activity
  --Essentials | Make a list of activities in which a person may participate. Collect and mount 2-3 pictures of suitable garments for each selected activity. |
| Arrange a bulletin board depicting suitable dress for various occasions. | Define clothing inventory. Cite reasons for taking an inventory of one’s clothing. |
| Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of taking an inventory of clothing. |
Develop guidelines which could be used to help one in making decisions in taking a clothing inventory.

Develop a method for grouping clothes while removing them from the closet.

Assess clothing in your wardrobe. Determine reasons for not wearing specific clothing items.

Devise a chart or organized way of listing clothing items to be retained. Note all repairs or alterations needed.

Summarize points that should be included in making a clothing inventory.

Give concrete reasons for discarding garments from closet.

Determine how discards will benefit other friends, relatives, or charity.

Conduct a personal clothing inventory to assess needs and wants and provide a guide for future purchases. (Appendix)

RESOURCES

Textbooks


To be able to plan your clothing, first you need to look in your closet. Pull everything out and sort it on the bed or chairs according to use. Then make your plan using the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THINGS I DO AND PLACES I GO</th>
<th>CLOTHES THAT I WEAR</th>
<th>ACCESSORIES</th>
<th>NEED TO</th>
<th>I WILL</th>
<th>I WILL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example: School</td>
<td>Blue Wool Skirt</td>
<td>Blue blouse</td>
<td>loafers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>white hose</td>
<td>and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>suede belt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Are there clothes on the bed which you did not list in your plan? Why? Do they need repairs? Can they be remodeled? Should they be given away? If you have not worn them in two years, repair, remodel or give them away.

Clothing 4, LSU Cooperative Extension Service, 1980
# ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF CLOTHING

## TOPIC
WARDROBE PLANNING

## SUB-TOPIC
Care Requirements

## OBJECTIVES
After a review of care labels, the student will be able to identify the components of a care label. Following visits to various sources of clothing care, the student will be able to determine the best way to care for specific articles. Using items provided by the department, the student will be able to determine care & cost-effectiveness of articles.

## CONTENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Care Labels</th>
<th>Student Learning Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--Fiber content</td>
<td>Bring examples of permanent-care labels to class. Discuss terms and their meaning as written on labels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Brand name</td>
<td>Locate and examine labels which include information on clothing care which relate to fiber content or finish of a garment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Care requirements</td>
<td>Estimate the costs of various types of clothing upkeep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Performance expectations</td>
<td>Determine how the type of care required influences the cost of maintenance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services Offered for Clothing Upkeep</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--Dry cleaning</td>
<td>Select a garment and use an appropriate cleaning method for the garment. Summarize directions for cleaning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coin-operated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Laundry</td>
<td>Determine cost of replacing the garment if ruined by improper cleaning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coin-operated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Home washer and dryer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Care Processes</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--Washing</td>
<td>List type of care needed for specific garments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Drying</td>
<td>Prepare a chart showing the type of care garments in a personal wardrobe will require.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Ironing</td>
<td>Identify factors that may influence the cost of clothing upkeep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Dry cleaning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Bleaching</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors Influencing the Cost of Upkeep</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--Quality of construction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Number of times a garment is worn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Clothing care facilities
Cleaning products available

RESOURCES

Textbooks
ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF CLOTHING

TOPIC SHOPPING FOR CLOTHING

SUB-TOPIC Pre-determined Goals

OBJECTIVES After studying selected resources on shopping for clothing, the student will be able to name and briefly explain setting pre-shopping goals.

Given information on budgeting, the student will be able to design a budget for a specific situation and individual.

Following a study of policy and procedures for shopping, the student will be able to demonstrate the procedures established by the marketplace.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-determined Goals</td>
<td>Discuss reasons for planning one's wardrobe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Needs</td>
<td>Study family clothing budgets from commercial sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Wants</td>
<td>Determine the division of the clothing budget for family members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Budgets</td>
<td>Design a clothing budget for a hypothetical family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variations in Clothing Budgets</td>
<td>Discuss factors that influence cost of clothes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Income</td>
<td>List ways that savings in the clothing budget can be effected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Family size</td>
<td>Estimate money spent on clothing during the past year. How can that expenditure be extended to the current year?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Locality</td>
<td>Determine if the amount spent for each family member is a fair share of the clothing dollar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Socioeconomic status</td>
<td>Plan a clothing budget for a year for a family of four using quotes from Sears, Penney's, or Montgomery Ward-catalogs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Spending</td>
<td>Role play situations that illustrate use of policies in shopping (Example: Returning items or damaged goods.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Where to shop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--When to shop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Ways to purchase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Cost effectiveness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
--Lay-aways
--Cash vs. credit

Debate both sides of the issue
Cash vs. Credit. Summarize points
on chalkboard.

RESOURCES

Textbooks

Brinkley, J., Chamberlain, V. & Champion, F. Teen guide to homemaking
(4th ed.). New York: Webster Division, McGraw-Hill Book Company,

Cross, A. Enjoying family living. Philadelphia, Pa.: J. B.

Draper, W. & Bailey, A. Steps in clothing skills (Rev. ed.). Peoria,
Ill.: Chas. A. Bennett Company, 1978, 156, 164-167.

Faiola, T. & Pullen, J. The McGraw-Hill guide to clothing. New York:


Liddell, L. Clothes and your appearance. South Holland, Ill.: Goodheart-

Paolucci, B., Faiola, T. & Thompson, P. Personal perspectives (2nd
243-246.

Strum, M., Grieser, E., Lyle, D. & Roberts, J. Guide to modern
clothing (3rd ed.). New York: Webster Division, McGraw-Hill

Bulletins

How to set up a clothing budget: Forecast for Home Economics. Match,
1978.

Williams, E. Quality before you buy. Baton Rouge, La.: Louisiana

# Economic Aspects of Clothing

## Objective
After surveying selected resources, the student will be able to recognize sources of consumer clothing information.

Upon reviewing information found in periodicals or bulletins, the student will be able to describe information provided by consumer information sources.

The student will be able to predict satisfactions derived from clothing decisions based on consumer information.

## Content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of Consumer Information</th>
<th>Student Learning Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consumer magazines, newspapers</td>
<td>Make a list of sources that provide consumer information on clothing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising</td>
<td>Work in groups and select one source to investigate. Share findings with the class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labels</td>
<td>Gather and make a booklet showing different sources that provide information on clothing for the consumer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brand names</td>
<td>Prepare oral reports on consumer information found in periodicals or bulletins. Role play reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seals of approval</td>
<td>Decide the reasons for consulting consumer information sources before making any major clothing purchases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textile industry classes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer aids</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mail order catalogs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short courses and workshops</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Agencies that Provide Consumer Information

- Better Business Bureau
- Federal Trade Commission
- Consumer's Union and Consumer's Research
- Cooperative Extension Service
- Retail Organizations

## Information Provided by Consumer Information Services

- The way clothes are put together and finished
- Knowledge of fibers, fabrics, and finishes
- Labels and tags
RESOURCES

Textbooks


ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF CLOTHING

TOPIC  EXTENDING CLOTHING RESOURCES.

SUB-TOPICS  Terms used with Recycling
Advantages of Recycling Clothing.

OBJECTIVES  Provided with a list of vocabulary words and examples of
their application in recycling clothes, students will be
able to explain terms and application.

Using printed information and shared suggestions and
experiences, students will be able to write at least five
advantages of recycling clothing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vocabulary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Recycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Durable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Facing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Decorative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Trim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Interfacing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Applique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Stitching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Fusible fabric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Tie dying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Zig-zag stitch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Patch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Include equipment and supply terms where applicable.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advantages of Recycling Clothing
--Reduces individual wardrobe cost
--Allows extended wearing of a garment one has enjoyed
--Establishes pleasure in being creative
--Develops pride in being economical
--Provides clothing other family members may enjoy
--Assists community members with family budgeting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>List vocabulary words. Label as many real examples of each word as possible. Use pictured examples. Define each term and determine areas of application.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bring to class an item of clothing no longer worn and determine whether there is an advantage in recycling it. If so, document it according to class findings on advantages of recycling.

Using the same garment described above, if it meets a criterion for recycling, determine whether adjustments are needed. Justify reasons for decision.

Prepare a bulletin board entitled, "Use What You Have." Place samples showing simple garment-recycling techniques.
RESOURCES

Textbooks


Bulletins


Gotwals, L. M. Recycle your wardrobe. West Lafayette, Ind.: Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service.


Other Resources

CLOTHING CARE

TOPIC PLAN

SUB-TOPIC Plan for Care of Clothing

OBJECTIVES After studying selected resources, the student will be able to devise a personal plan for the care of clothing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Factors to Consider in Devising a Plan for Clothing Care
  --- Daily use procedure
  --- Repair
  --- Preventive measures
  --- Seasonal care | Summarize factors to consider in devising a plan for clothing care. Write a short paragraph describing how a plan for clothing care can benefit the individual. |
| Types of Preventive Care for Clothing
  --- Apply make-up after dressing.
  --- Change to old clothes when working on messy jobs.
  --- Keep pockets free of bulging items.
  --- Keep writing tools away from clothing.
  --- Put on jewelry and watches with care, being careful not to snag fabric.
  --- Wash hands after reading or carrying newsprint items.
  --- Let deodorant dry before dressing. | Make a list of what happens to clothes to make them unwearable, e.g. lint, stains, wrinkles, dirt. Develop a list of preventive care measures that can be used to make clothing items last longer. Carry through with one of the suggestions. Relate an experience and/or bring a garment to class that was given poor care. Report findings and make suggestions for avoiding this situation in the future. |
| Care Affects Clothing
  --- Appearance
  --- Usefulness
  --- Durability
  --- Ease of maintenance | Design and implement a personal plan for care of clothing on a daily, weekly, or seasonal basis. |
| Daily Clothes Care Plan
  --- Hang clothes properly.
  --- Brush or air garments before storing.
  --- Steam from bathroom can help to remove wrinkles thus eliminating need for pressing.
  --- Employ careful dressing procedures. | |
Seasonal Care for Clothing
--Store out-of-season clothes properly.
--Clean clothing before storing.
--Protect wools and furs from moths by sealing properly.
--Provide for sufficient air space in storage compartments.

RESOURCES

Textbooks


CLOTHING CARE

**TOPIC**
STORAGE

**SUB-TOPIC**
Principles and Procedures

**OBJECTIVES**
Following a discussion on storage for clothing and after viewing a variety of storage accessories, the student will be able to explain how storage space can be used effectively.

After viewing examples of improperly stored items, the student will be able to recognize the effect proper storage has on the appearance and life of the garment.

After reviewing storage procedures for clothing, the student will be able to organize storage for personal clothing.

Upon completion of a study about garment storage, the student will be able to explain when and how clothes should be seasonally and continuously stored.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reasons for Storing Clothes</td>
<td>Discuss reasons for proper storage of clothing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Protection</td>
<td>List clothing that requires storage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Cleanliness</td>
<td>Describe personal situations which reveal that clothes storage is ineffective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Good Condition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Convenience</td>
<td>Cite areas in home where clothes can be stored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Easy to see</td>
<td>Draw a diagram of personal space for storage. Make a plan for improving the available closet and drawer space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Easy to reach</td>
<td>Collect and mount pictures; examples of various storage accessories for clothing. Determine personal use of the selected accessories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Characteristics of a Good Storage System</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Saves time and energy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Protects fibers, fabrics, and shapes of garments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Makes best use of available storage space</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Provides convenience for people served</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storing Clothes in the Home</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Closets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Chests</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Drawers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Trunks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Shelves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Garment bags</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Boxed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Shoe racks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessories used for Clothing Storage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Poles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Drawer dividers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Garment bags</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
--Hooks
--Hangers
--Various shapes and sizes of boxes
--Sweater bags

Principles Used in Clothing Storage

--Store items at the point of first use.
--Store items together.
--Store clothes and other items so that they are easy to locate at a glance.
--Store items used frequently at a point of easy reach.
--Store similar items together.
--Use all the space you have.

Organizing a Clothing Storage Area

--Group garments that are equal in length and size.
--Store shoes in a small area.
--Place accessories on open shelves.
--Store folded garments in shallow units.
--Plan for easy access to the storage area.

Seasonal Storage of Clothes

--Wash or dry clean all garments prior to storing.
--Remove belts from garments.
--Store sweaters flat and use tissue paper in folds.
--Moth proof stored garments.
--Provide adequate air space in storage areas.

(FHA) Make a storage accessory for closet and/or drawer.
Discuss the reasons for using good hangers for support of garments.
Design a checklist for personal storage habits.
Discuss principles involved in clothing storage.
Using problems of clothes storage, point out ways to solve the problems.
Demonstrate clothing storage arrangements with use of accessories.
Establish a hypothetical situation.
Organize clothing according to type and frequency of use within the framework of the situation.
Arrange storage space for storage of clothing items.
Re-organize and arrange personal clothing storage area.
Devise a plan for storing your seasonal clothes.
(FHA) Develop a brochure on storage of clothing. Distribute as a part of a service project.

RESOURCES

Textbooks


Bulletins

Potter, G. D., Clothing storage. Knoxville, Tenn.: University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service.
# CAREERS IN CLOTHING AND TEXTILES

## TOPIC
JOB AND CAREER OPPORTUNITIES IN CLOTHING AND TEXTILES

## SUB-TOPIC
Job and Career Opportunities

## OBJECTIVES
After reading references on Careers in the Clothing and Textile industry, the student will be able to identify job and career opportunities available in the field of clothing and textiles. Following a survey of opportunities in Clothing and Textiles, the student will be able to analyze job opportunities in Clothing and Textiles available in the area.

## CONTENT STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Job Opportunities in Clothing and Textiles</td>
<td>Identify hobbies that could lead to a job in the clothing textile field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Salesperson</td>
<td>Interview people employed locally in an area of clothing and textiles. Present short report to class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Alterationist</td>
<td>Prepare a bulletin board on various jobs in clothing and/or textiles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Tailor</td>
<td>View the filmstrip: Careers in the Fashion Industry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Custom Dressmaker</td>
<td>Collect information on career opportunities. Assemble a file on different careers for use by other classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Dry cleaner and laundry worker</td>
<td>Tour a business or an industry that hires people in the clothing and/or textiles area. Investigate available career opportunities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Career Opportunities in Clothing and Textiles</td>
<td>Select a clothing career. Research the literature. Prepare a booklet on this specific career. Include pictures, reports, and resource materials.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RESOURCES

Textbooks


Filmstrip

CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION SKILL DEVELOPMENT

TOPIC SEWING EQUIPMENT
SUB-TOPIC Selection, Use, and Care of Small Equipment

OBJECTIVES

Given resources to study, the student will be able to identify basic sewing equipment used in construction.

Following a demonstration of cutting equipment, the student will be able to describe suitable cutting tools needed for sewing.

Given samples of fabric ready for marking, the student will be able to determine the marking tool needed for the given fabric.

Given information on measuring aids, the student will be able to select and use measuring tools for a specific situation.

Given samples of other sewing tools, the student will be able to list and explain other sewing tools needed for successful machine sewing.

After observing a demonstration on the use of sewing equipment, the student will be able to demonstrate proper use of specific sewing equipment.

Given a variety of sewing equipment, the student will be able to explain how to care for sewing equipment used in construction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic Sewing Equipment</td>
<td>Identify the basic small equipment used in construction. Group tools and supplies according to area of use or function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Hand sewing needles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Pins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Pin-cushion and emery bag</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Dressmaker shears and scissors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Thread clippers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Pinking shears</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Measuring equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Marking tools</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Thread</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Thimbles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Sewing box</td>
<td>Make and decorate a personal sewing box or purchase one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting Tools</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Shears</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Scissors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Pinking shears</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marking Supplies</td>
<td>Collect and place in a sewing box the most essential small sewing equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scalloping shears</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clipper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttonhole scissors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tracing wheel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dressmaker's carbon paper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailor's chalk and pencil</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Measuring Aids</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tape measure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewing gauge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skirt marker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yardstick or meterstick</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Sewing Tools</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needles: sharps, betweens, crewel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pins: dressmaker, silk, ballpoint</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thread: cotton and synthetic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thimble</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Seam ripper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use and Care of Sewing Equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convenience</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage of Equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consider use location</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determine placement, safety,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review space requirements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RESOURCES**

**Textbooks**


# CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION SKILL DEVELOPMENT

## TOPIC
SEWING EQUIPMENT

## SUB-TOPIC
Use of Sewing Equipment (Sewing Machine)

## OBJECTIVES
Following a study of the sewing machine, the student will be able to identify and match parts of the sewing machine to their function.

Given information on threading the sewing machine, the student will be able to identify the basic threading points on a sewing machine.

Given tools and materials, the student will be able to demonstrate how to thread and operate the sewing machine.

After practice stitching on the sewing machine, the student will be able to stitch straight lines, sew curves, and turn corners.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Essential Parts of Sewing Machine
  --Hand wheel
  --Bobbin winder
  --Stitch, length dial
  --Tension regulator
  --Thread guides
  --Take-up lever
  --Spool pin
  --Bobbin case
| Study and compare the parts of different models. Learn the names and the functions of the different parts.
  Relate the sewing machine to other kinds of machines operated by individuals. |
| Threading the Sewing Machine
  --Winding the bobbin
  --Position of needle
  --Threading the upper part of the sewing machine
  --Threading the lower part |
| Display large chart on how to thread the machine. Discuss the difference in the different models. |
| Operating the Sewing Machine
  --Lighting
  --Posture
  --Speed control
  --Stitching a straight line
  --Stitching corners and curves
  --Stitching a circle |
| Practice stitching by following lines drawn on paper or lines of a seam allowance on a pillow top or miniature item. |
RESOURCES

Textbooks


# CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION SKILL DEVELOPMENT

## TOPIC
**PATTERN SELECTION**

## SUB-TOpic
Commercial Patterns

## OBJECTIVES
Given commercial pattern samples, the student will be able to identify the various types of commercial patterns used by consumers.

Given resources to study, the student will be able to name the criteria used to select a beginner and/or advanced pattern.

## CONTENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patterns</th>
<th>Student, Learning Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--Basic to sewing</td>
<td>Select an easy-to-make pattern. Explain reasons for choice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widely Publicized Brands of Commercial Patterns</td>
<td>Compare examples of different brands of patterns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Butterick</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--McCall's</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>--Simplicity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Vogue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Kwik Sew</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buying Patterns</td>
<td>Assemble a list of stores and brands of commercial patterns that are available in your community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Department stores</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Variety stores</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Specialty shops</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Magazines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Mail catalogs/papers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selecting Beginners' Pattern</td>
<td>Display an easy-to-make pattern. Demonstrate how a pattern can be uniquely personalized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Pattern with few pieces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Simple neck finish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Sleeve or armhole finish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Few sewing details</td>
<td>Compare patterns to determine the most difficult.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selecting Advanced Pattern</td>
<td>Demonstrate how to transfer pattern pieces (Ex: sleeves, collars, etc.). Select a pattern for a project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Large number of pieces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Much construction detail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Combining parts of patterns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factors Affecting Pattern Choice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Kind of item one will make</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Type of fabric being used</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Figure type and pattern size</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Sewing ability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Availability of funds for payment of needed materials</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Categories of Patterns used by Pattern Companies

- Fast and Easy
  - Simple to sew with few pieces
- Special How-to-do
  - Detailed instructions for specific construction on garment (collar)
- Special Fabric Patterns
  - Designed for specific fabric (stretch knit)
- Multi-sized patterns
  - Adjustable or multi-cutting lines and/or extra instructions for altering or fitting
- Specialized design patterns
  - Basic, classic, casual, contemporary, or designer looks

Categorize selected patterns from the major pattern companies. Defend the decision.

Determine reasons for placing a specific pattern in a category.

Prepare a bulletin board to show patterns that illustrate each of the categories used by pattern companies.

RESOURCES

Textbooks


TOPIC: PATTERN SELECTION

SUB-TOPIC: Size and Measurement

OBJECTIVES: Using information on figure types, the student will be able to describe the various figure types.

Following a demonstration, the student will be able to take accurate body measurements for pattern selection.

With body measurements and information on figure types, the student will be able to determine personal pattern type and size.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guidelines to Determine Category for Figure-type</td>
<td>Select a partner and use standard tools to take measurements required by each person. Make a chart of the measurements for each person. Make personal measurement charts using metric measurements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basis for Selecting Pattern Type</td>
<td>Refer to a wall chart on figure types and list figure types for which patterns are made. Design a bulletin board illustrating various characteristics of different figure types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Categories of Figure Types</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Categories of Figure Types for Pre-Teens and/or Teenage Groups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To Determine Pattern Size

- Bust measurement/chest measurement
  - Blouses, dresses, coats, or shirts, jackets
- Hip measurement
  - Fitted skirts
  - Slacks
  - Shorts
- Waist measurement
  - Skirts with fullness
  - Trousers/slacks

Other Factors to Consider if Size of Pattern Falls Between Sizes

- Body build
- Desired fit
- Consider measurement area(s) of greatest agreement
- Type of garment

Principles of Measuring for a Pattern

- Measure over the undergarments.
- Take measurements snugly.
- Have someone help take body measurements.
- Use an accurate measure of non-stretchable material.
- Keep measurement tools around the body parallel to the floor.
- Stand straight and relaxed.
- Tie string around natural waistline prior to taking actual measurement.
- Slightly bend elbow to measure sleeve length.

Selecting Pattern Size

- If bust measurement falls between two sizes, select the larger or smaller size according to other measurements.
- If measurements fall between pattern sizes and bone structure is small, select smaller size pattern.
- If the figure is fuller through the bust than other parts of the body, select pattern one size smaller than.

Identify body measurements that are necessary for selecting pattern size.

Analyze personal figure type.
Discuss other factors to consider if pattern does not fit exactly.

Demonstrate how to take body measurements.
Take and record individual body measurements.

Use pattern size charts to determine pattern type and size that best corresponds to individual body measurements.

Bring ready-made garment to class.
Measure garment in same area as for pattern. Compare sizing.
the bust measurement.
- For skirts, slacks or pants, buy pattern by waist measurement; if hip measurement is larger than the pattern buy pattern by hip measurement and adjust pattern at waist.
- For shirts, consider neck size, shoulder width, and sleeve length.

Types of Ease in Patterns
- Basic
  Ease that pattern companies allow in excess of the basic body measurements
- Design
  Amount of ease is dependent upon design or style of pattern.
  - Styles with fashion details calling for fullness will have more ease.
  - Tight-fitting and strapless styles have less ease.
  - Patterns designed for knits have less ease because of elasticity of fabric.

RESOURCES

Textbooks


KEY GRAIN LINES IN PATTERN FITTING

The real problems in fitting are solved by studying the key grain lines and learning which alterations are needed. For a perfect fit, grain is your key to success. To begin with, the pattern is in perfect line. This perfect grain must be kept to insure a well-fitted finished garment.

Check a basic pattern on your figure to see if:

- Center front and back grain lines are straight and are at right angles with the floor.
- Crosswise grainline is exactly parallel to floor at bustline and hipline.
- The lengthwise grain follows a vertical line from shoulder tip to elbow, and that the crosswise grain runs parallel to the floor above the elbow.
- Underarm seams run in a straight, vertical position, at right angles to the floor from underarm to bottom of skirt.
- The bustline darts point to the fullest part of the bust; the sleeve darts to the elbow.
- Waistline, sleeve length, and neckline fit is correct.

If certain details need changing, make the necessary alterations keeping the above key grain lines in mind.

REMEMBER: Do not overfit, the necessary amount of ease must be maintained for sitting, walking, raising arms and bending.
CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION SKILL DEVELOPMENT

TOPIC PATTERN SELECTION

SUB-TOPIC Packet Information

OBJECTIVES

- Given criteria for pattern selection and information, the student will be able to select a suitable pattern and correct fabric yardage.
- Given a specific pattern the student will be able to interpret information included on a pattern envelope, guide sheet and pattern pieces.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pattern Information</td>
<td>Examine a pattern. List kinds of information provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Pattern envelope</td>
<td>Reproduce the front and back of a pattern envelope. Discuss kinds of information provided on envelope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Guide sheet</td>
<td>Using a pattern envelope, find the following and record on a chart:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Pattern pieces</td>
<td>. Select a view.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattern Envelope</td>
<td>. Determine yardage for your size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Front</td>
<td>. List notions needed to construct item.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Styles and different views</td>
<td>. List pattern pieces needed for view selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Reference number</td>
<td>Work in groups to analyze information included on a guide sheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Size and measurements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Pattern Company</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Back</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Back view(s) of the item</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Suggested fabrics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Yardage requirement for</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>different sizes, views, and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>widths of fabric</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. List of sewing notions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Illustrations of pattern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pieces</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>. Garment measurement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guide Sheet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Suggested layout for various pattern sizes, fabric widths, and views</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Pattern symbols and meanings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Construction directions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Simple alteration ideas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Preparation of fabric</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Methods to transfer pattern markings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Terms defined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RESOURCES

Textbooks:


Draper, W. & Bailey, A. Steps in clothing skills (Rev. ed.). Peoria, Ill.: Chas A. Bennett Company, 1978, 323-341.


CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION SKILL DEVELOPMENT

TOPIC: PATTERN PREPARATION, ALTERATION, AND PLACEMENT

SUB-TOPICS:
- Pattern Symbols
- Selecting Pattern Pieces

OBJECTIVES:
After studying selected resources and viewing examples of pattern pieces, the student will be able to identify symbols used on pattern pieces.

Given a pattern and specific view, the student will be able to choose pattern pieces necessary for constructing a clothing item.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbols on Pattern Pieces</td>
<td>Explain why symbols are used on pattern pieces. Collect and mount examples of symbols used on patterns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Pattern Markings</td>
<td>Review transparency on how to interpret a pattern. Using a commercial pattern, locate and list the symbols used to identify the pattern piece.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification of Pattern Piece</td>
<td>List the different symbols printed on pattern pieces. Explain the meaning of the symbols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbols for Placing, Cutting, Marking, and Constructing</td>
<td>Perform the activity on identifying pattern symbols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Devise a game for reviewing pattern symbols or for use with persons with limited mental capabilities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Considerations for Selecting Pattern Pieces

--- Size
--- View to be used

Select a pattern. Determine which pattern pieces in the envelope will be needed to construct a specific size and view.

RESOURCES

Textbooks


CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION SKILL DEVELOPMENT

TOPIC  PATTERN PREPARATION, ALTERATION, AND PLACEMENT

SUB-TOPIC  Placement

OBJECTIVES  Given resources to study, the student will be able to list the factors to consider in placing the pattern on fabric.

After studying markings on pattern pieces, the student will be able to identify markings designed for pattern placement.

After a review of available information on fabrics, the student will be able to determine the right and wrong side of a fabric.

After studying information on methods of fold fabrics, the student will be able to demonstrate the kinds of fabric folds necessary for the layout of a pattern.

Given illustrations of pattern placements, the student will be able to select the correct pattern layout for the width, the type of fabric, and the pattern design of the chosen fabric.

Given supplies and materials, the student will be able to demonstrate the placement of a pattern on selected fabric.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pattern Layout --Diagram showing how each pattern piece is laid on the fabric</td>
<td>Demonstrate knowledge of pattern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reasons for Pattern Layout --Save time. --Eliminate placement problems of patterns. --Avoid extra expenses.</td>
<td>Discuss reasons for using a prescribed pattern layout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selecting a Pattern Layout --Pattern size --Pattern view or style --Width and type of fabric</td>
<td>Students will circle information on the pattern envelope which is required for selecting the correct pattern layout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determine Right Side of Fabric --Observe outside while fabric is folded on the bolt.</td>
<td>Using pattern pieces for a simple blouse (size 10 and 16) and pieces of fabric (same ydages but-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examine fabric for flaws and defects.
- Right side selvage is usually smoother.
- Right side of weave usually looks more finished than the wrong side.

Types of Folds
- Open fabric
  - Fabric in a single thickness is spread out flat, usually with the right side up.
- Lengthwise center fold—fold in which the selvages are even and parallel to the fold.
- Lengthwise fold less than half the fabric width—a fold in which one selvage is parallel to the other and the width of the fold is adapted to the pattern pieces.
- Crosswise center fold—fold is crosswise center ending with two complete, full-width layers of fabric and even alignment to the ends.
- Off-center crosswise fold—fold is less than half the fabric length, in which one end is parallel to the other and the length of the fold is adopted to the pattern piece.
- Double fold—fold is made by opening the fabric out flat and folding in the two ends of the two sides with the ends of selvages meeting or lying parallel to each other.
- Combination fold—combining two or more types of folds with one pattern layout.
- Bias fold—made by folding the selvage parallel to the crosswise grain.

Pattern Markings for Placement
- Straight grain of the fabric line—solid line with arrows at both ends, to help one place the pattern piece on the line with the fabric grain.

Discuss reasons for knowledge of fabric folds.
Demonstrate different types of fabric folds that can be used for pattern placement.

Study a pattern and identify markings designed for placement.

Different widths: 36", 45", 54") work in small groups to determine length of each width of fabric needed for the given blouse size.
--Fold line--arrow points curved into brackets indicate that pattern edge must be placed on fold of fabric as well as on the grain.

Rules for Laying Pattern Pieces on Fabric

--Circle the layout which best describes the type and width of the fabric.
--Fold the fabric as suggested by the guide sheet.
--Place pattern pieces on the fabric according to the sketch.

Other Guidelines for Laying Pattern on Fabric

--Lay large pattern pieces first.
--Wide ends of pattern piece are usually placed at cut-ends of the fabric.
--Place pieces as close together as possible with no seamlines overlapping.
--Make sure straight-of-grain markings are an equal distance from selvages or fold of fabric.
--Lay pattern pieces that must be located on the fold first.

Value of Securing Pattern Pieces

--Keep pieces on straight grain and in place while you are cutting.

Pinning Pattern to Fabric

--Place pins at right angles to stitching, cutting, and fold lines and diagonally toward the corners.
--Start by pinning the grain line on each pattern piece.
--Space pins 4 to 6 inches apart around pattern piece.
--Smooth the tissue gently from the secured grain line as opposite sides of the pattern are pinned.
--Place a pin inside each notch.
--Keep pins from extending over the cutting line.

Review rules for laying pattern pieces on fabric.

Study selected pattern layout.

Place pattern on fabric.

Demonstrate pinning pattern piece to fabric.
RESOURCES

Textbooks


Bulletins

Spiece, J. Follow that grainline. Lincoln, Ne.: University of Nebraska, College of Agriculture Extension Service.
CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION SKILL DEVELOPMENT

TOPIC  | FABRIC CONSIDERATIONS
---|---
SUB-TOPICS  | Fabric Preparation
   | Woven; Knit, Nonwoven

OBJECTIVES
Given available resources to study, the student will be able to define terms that are associated with fabrics.

Given information on grainlines, the student will be able to identify characteristics of different grainlines.

Following a demonstration, the student will be able to explain different methods used for straightening fabric grain.

Given supplies and materials, the student will be able to demonstrate two ways to make fabric thread perfect.

Given supplies and materials, the student will be able to demonstrate two ways to make a fabric grain perfect.

Given fabric samples, the student will be able to demonstrate an acceptable method for pre-shrinking fabrics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terminology</td>
<td>Define and illustrate the terms associated with fabric preparation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Grain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Fitting or crosswise grain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Selvages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--True bias</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Pre-shrunk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Thread perfect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Grain perfect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Warp or lengthwise grain</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>--Bias grain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Off-grain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Straightening the grain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Characteristics of Grain for Woven Fabrics</td>
<td>Show on samples the various grainlines in woven, knit, and nonwoven fabrics by drawing lines in with pencil, ink, or a marker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Lengthwise grain—parallels the lengthwise threads</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabric strong, stiff, and least likely to stretch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Crosswise grain—perpendicular to the lengthwise grain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less strong, less stiff, and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
stretches.
—Selvages—smooth finished lengthwise edges of woven fabric
—Strong and stiff
—True bias—direction of the fabric 45 degrees from the lengthwise and crosswise grains
—Stretches
—Bias—any fabric direction other than lengthwise, crosswise, or true bias
—Tendency to stretch

Characteristics of Grain for Knit Fabrics
—Ribs (wales)—lengthwise grain
—Courses—crosswise direction

Characteristics of Nonwoven Fabrics
—Lengthwise grain—least stretchy direction
—Crosswise grain—most stretchy direction

Fabric Widths
—18, 22, and 25 inches
—Interfacing fabrics—woven, knit, nonwoven
—35–36 inches
—Cottons, cotton blends, silk
—42, 44, and 45 inches
—Cotton blends, woven synthetics, silks, some nonwoven fabrics
—54–60 inches
—Wools, knits
—72 inches
—Knits

Straighten Fabric Ends (Thread Perfect)
—Tearing
—Pulling a thread
—Cutting along a prominent crosswise thread or line
—Basting a thread line along lengthwise rib (knit)

Draw the lengthwise grain and crosswise grain on a knit fabric.

Find examples of nonwoven fabric. Observe the amount of stretch in the various grains.

Collect samples of different fabric widths. Label fabrics and widths.

Straighten Fabric Grain (Grain Perfect)
—Pulling on the diagonal (except wool)
—Steam pressing

Explain and demonstrate the different methods used to straighten the fabric ends.

Mount samples of fabrics that can be made thread perfect by cutting along a woven design.

Discuss various methods used to straighten fabric grain on woven and knitted fabrics.
Submerging in water (use with washable fabrics only)
Marking with chalk on knit—place lengthwise grain of folded fabric against one side of a square table or a cutting board.

Pre-Shrinking Fabric
—Submerge in warm water, dry on a flat surface, steam press
—Professional dry-cleaning
—Not necessary to pre-shrink Sanforized fabric
—Shrink interfacing, zippers, and trims when shrinking fabric

Pressing Fabric
—Remove wrinkles.
—Press out center fold of fabric.

Demonstrate how to straighten fabric grain by making a fabric length grain perfect.

Demonstrate several ways to pre-shrink fabric.

Show how to press fabric on correct grain.

RESOURCES

Textbooks.


Draper, W. & Bailey, A. Steps in clothing skills (Rev. ed.). Peoria, Ill.: Chas. A. Bennett Company, 1978, 300-308, 80-84.


Bulletins


CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION SKILL DEVELOPMENT

TOPIC             PRE-CONSTRUCTION

SUB-TOPIC        Cutting

OBJECTIVES  Given examples of various types of equipment used for cutting, the student will be able to identify tools used for cutting fabrics.
            After reading selected references on cutting tools, the student will be able to recall the characteristics of good cutting equipment.
            Given specific cutting tools and a fabric sample, the student will be able to explain and demonstrate directional cutting.
            Using selected pieces of cutting equipment, fabric, and pattern, the student will be able to cut a pattern layout correctly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selecting Cutting Tools</td>
<td>Read selected references and state guidelines for selecting cutting tools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Quality of tool</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Use for which the equipment is intended</td>
<td>Display cutting tools. Label with name and use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Sewing needs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Price</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment for Cutting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Shears</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Two-bladed and at least six inches in length</td>
<td>Compile a reference notebook by using pictures from a magazine or catalog. Make a chart of equipment used for cutting and give use of each item.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Bent handle design</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. One of two handles has opening for two or more fingers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Adjustable tension screw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Sharp cutting edge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Pinking shears</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Used for making ravel-resistant seam finishes</td>
<td>Practice cutting fabric samples (later used for seams, seam finishes) using different types of equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Expensive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Less versatile than shears</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Cannot be sharpened easily</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Care offered by manufacturer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Scissors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Shorter in length than shears (3-6&quot;)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. Ring handles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sharp points, slender blades
--- Ripping scissors
  . Small
  . Dull at tip
  . Remove stitching errors from garments
--- Electric scissors
--- Buttonhole scissors
  . 4-5 inches long
  . Pointed blades
  . Blades set to cut a prescribed length
--- Thread clips
  . Short blade
  . Cuts stray threads quickly
  . Used with a clipping motion
--- Seam ripper
  . Used for removing stitches

Directional Cutting
--- Cut fabric in the same direction in which the seams will be stitched, usually from the wider part of the pattern to the narrower (direction of arrows on seam line).

Basic Guidelines for Cutting
--- Handle fabric as little as possible in cutting.
--- Use single or double solid line for cutting.
--- Use sharp shears.

Before Cutting
--- Pin all pattern pieces in place.
--- Parallel grainlines to selvage or place on fold.
--- Allow adequate space for pieces labeled: "cut four."
--- Study special notes for cutting pieces without a pattern.
--- Make sure pins are all inside cutting lines.

Procedures for Cutting Fabrics
--- Keep fabric flat on surface.
--- Use long, firm cutting strokes.
--- Cut notches away from the pattern piece.

Compare use and cost of cutting tools. Identify places where equipment can be purchased.

Demonstrate how to cut directionally and discuss the advantages of the cut.

List basic guidelines for cutting out a pattern.

Cut out fabric using correct cutting tool.
--Cut slash and clip lines together.
--Use small clips for center lines, fold lines, top of sleeve.
--Use full length of blade to cut long straight areas and points to cut corners, curves, and small details.

RESOURCES

Textbooks


Draper, W. & Bailey, A. Steps in clothing skills (Rev. ed.). Peoria, Ill.: Chas A. Bennett Company, 1978, 228, 233-234, 347-351.


CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION SKILL DEVELOPMENT

TOPIC PRE-CONSTRUCTION
SUB-TOPIC Marking

OBJECTIVES

Given selected pattern pieces, the student will be able to identify pattern markings that need to be transferred from pattern to fabric.

Given available resources to study, the student will be able to explain the purpose of markings on selected pattern pieces.

After studying methods of transfer and given needed supplies and equipment, the student will be able to explain the different methods of transferring pattern markings to fabric.

Given examples of fabric, the student will be able to use the marking equipment to transfer markings from pattern to fabric.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reason for Transferring Pattern Marking to Garment Pieces</td>
<td>Read selected references and state reasons for marking pattern pieces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment for Marking</td>
<td>Show equipment used for marking—carbon and tracing wheel; needle, thread, and thimble; pins; tailor’s chalk and dressmaker’s chalk pencil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection of Method for Marking Fabric</td>
<td>Demonstrate how each method is used on various fabrics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—Color, texture, finish, and weight of fabric</td>
<td>Explain advantages and disadvantages of each method on specific fabrics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—Location of marking on pattern piece</td>
<td>Cite factors to consider in choosing a method for marking fabric</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Purpose of Markings
--Show location of construction details

Types of Markings to Transfer to Fabric
--Lines
--Dots
--Notches to show where to alter
--Seam lines
--Placement positions of darts, pockets, centers, fold lines, buttons and buttonholes, pleats, and tucks

Methods of Marking
--Dressmaker carbon paper and tracing wheel--firmly woven fabrics
--Tailor's tacks--use on knits, sheers, lightweights, wools
--Pins
--Tailor's chalk and dressmaker's chalk pencils
--Basting

Advantages and Disadvantages of Each Marking Method
--Tracing wheel and paper
  Quick method
  Markings sometimes are hard to remove and may show on right side of fabric
--Tailor's chalk
  Desirable to use on heavy fabric
  May leave grease spot after pressing
--Tailor's tacks
  Best method to use on white, heavy fabrics, and sheers
  Time consuming
  Less accurate
--Pins
  Usually readily available
  Least accurate and least effective of all marking tools

Transfer Markings to Fabric
--Select marking method to use on fabric.

Show a pattern piece that is properly marked and one that is not. Discuss.

Review the various construction detail markings on commercial patterns. Compare similarities and differences between the major pattern companies--Simplicity, Butterick, McCall's, Vogue, Kwik-Sew.

Have students bring in a used pattern from home. Identify markings to be transferred by type and reason for transfer.

Summarize procedure for using each method of marking.

Display samples showing ways of marking on different kinds of fabric.

Using a small sized pattern, transfer markings by each method. List reasons for using one method over another.

Explain advantages and disadvantages of each method for transferring pattern markings.

Choose a marking method suitable for selected fabric.

Cut out small scale pattern pieces and transfer marking using the different marking methods.
--Decide on markings that need to be transferred from pattern to fabric.

--Trace markings. Use ruler as a guide for straight lines.

---Use correct marking techniques to transfer pattern markings to fabric.

RESOURCES

Textbooks

Brinkley, J., Chamberlain, V. & Champion, F. Teen guide to homemaking
(4th ed.). New York: Webster Division, McGraw-Hill Book Company,


Craig, H. Clothing--A comprehensive study. New York: J. B.

Draper, W. & Bailey, YA. Steps in clothing skills (Rev. ed.). Peoria,
Ill.: Chas. A. Bennett Company, 1978, 355-360, 231.

Faiola, T. & Pullen, J. The McGraw-Hill guide to clothing. New York:

Gawne, E. Dress (4th ed.). Peoria, Ill.: Chas. A. Bennett Company,
1975, 507, 494-497.


Iowa Home Economics Association. Unit method of clothing construction


Kelly, J. & Eubanks, E. Today's teen (Rev. ed.). Peoria, Ill.: Chas.

Liddell, L. Clothes and your appearance. South Holland, Ill.: Goodheart-Willcox
Company, 1977, 210-211; 254-256.

New Simplicity sewing book. New York: Simplicity Pattern Company,
1979, 41, 46, 86-88.

Strum, M., Grieser, E., Lyle, D. & Roberts, J. Guide to modern

The vogue sewing book (Rev. ed.). New York: Butterick Division,

Vanderhoff, M. Clothes, clues, and careers. Lexington, Mass.: Ginn

Vanderhoff, M. Clothes--Part of your world. Lexington, Mass.: Ginn
CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION SKILL DEVELOPMENT

TOPIC UNIT CONSTRUCTION

SUB-TOPICS
Advantage of Method
Developing a Work Plan
Basic Steps in Unit Method

OBJECTIVES Using a commercial guide sheet for a pattern, the student will be able to describe the unit method of clothing construction.

Given resources to study, the student will be able to explain the advantages of the unit method in constructing a project.

Given information on the unit method, the student will be able to define unit construction and list the basic steps in the unit method of construction.

Given a guide sheet for a specific pattern, the student will be able to develop a work plan for a specific situation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit Construction Putting a garment together in units; stitching main garment parts and joining them in an orderly way</td>
<td>Read references. Write a definition of unit method of clothing construction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advantages of Unit Method of Construction -- Takes less time to construct a garment -- Minimal handling of garment sections -- Parts of the garment that belong together can be easily found because they are left in units -- Sewing can be completed on each piece as the pattern is removed -- Short periods of time can be used to advantage by working on single units -- Systematic approach makes one visualize where each part of the garment is located, how</td>
<td>Explain how unit construction contributes to an organized way of work.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
parts are joined, and shows the relationship of one part to another.

**Basis for Selecting Unit Method**
Gradual progression of learning from the simple to the more complex decisions, procedures, and techniques.

**General Steps in Developing a Work Plan**

**Top with cut-on-sleeve**
- Front
- Back
- Facings
- Seams and hems

**Simple shirt with darts, zippers, and waistband**
- Front
- Back
- Seams and Zipper
- Waistband
- Fasteners and Hemming

**Simple dress with back zipper**
- Dress front
- Dress back and zipper
- Prepare facings
- Shoulder seams and neck facings
- Side seams
- Hemming and fasteners

**Steps for the Unit Method of Construction**

--- Complete each unit before beginning work on another unit.
--- When two units are completed, they can be joined.
--- Complete another unit and join to others; repeat procedure until all units are joined.
--- Finish all construction details.
--- Give project a final pressing.

**Demonstrate the use of unit construction vs. construction steps randomly selected.**

**Study guide sheet of the pattern selected for a project.**

**Make a plan for a project you select.**

**Plan a display of each type of garment listed at left. Identify units to use in construction.**

**Brainstorm steps to follow in the unit method of construction. Then outline specific steps and a time line for a selected personal project.**

**RESOURCES**

**Textbooks**


CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION SKILL DEVELOPMENT

TOPIC | PRESSING
---|---

SUB-TOPIC | Importance of and Techniques Used in Pressing

OBJECTIVES | After studying selected resources, the student will be able to explain the importance of when and how to press correctly.

| After observing a demonstration on pressing seams and darts, the student will be able to demonstrate the correct pressing techniques for seams and darts.

| Given established criteria, the student will be able to evaluate pressing techniques used in garment construction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Importance of Correct Pressing</th>
<th>Demonstrate correct procedure for pressing seams, darts, hems, and sleeves.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--Maintain the shape and grain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Maintain texture of the fabric</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Maintain a desirable outer appearance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When to Press</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--Before cutting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth, straighten, or shrink fabric</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--During construction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under pressing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Complete</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final pressing</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pressing Seams</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--Press both sides with seam edges flat together. Open and press flat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Place strips of heavy paper under seam edges before pressing open.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Press seam over a seam roll, a rolling pin, or a point presser.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Press open enclosed seams (collars, cuffs, belts, and facings).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Press seam allowance on edge of point presser.
- Open seam with tip of iron.
- Press waistline seam upward.
- Press seam flat on both sides.
- Press seam open before pressing both seam allowance up.
- Standing seam allowances (armhole and crotch) press together and turn up.
- Press open the top position of center front and center back seams, above the notches.

Pressing Darts:
- Press on both sides along the line of stitching.
- Press to one side over a tailor's ham (for shaping).
- Darts that are wide or of a heavier fabric may be split and pressed open.
- Vertical darts at waistline or neckline are pressed toward the center.
- Horizontal darts at bustline or elbow are pressed downward.

Pointers on Pressing:
- Press with the grain line and in the same direction as stitched.
- Press on wrong side of fabric.
- Remove bastings and pins.
- Set iron temperature on lowest heat for a blend.
- Pound sharp creases after fitting the garment is checked.
- Press gathers toward line of gathers.
- Use a pressing cloth for touch up or final pressing.
- Avoid overpressing your garment.

Construct an illustrated pamphlet on pressing.

Describe the appearance of seam and fabric after pressing has been completed.

Demonstrate pressing various kinds of darts.

Develop general guidelines for pressing.

Write a news release on the value of pressing items during the construction process.

Compare two garments for qualities of pressing. On a check sheet rate each garment according to a selected scale for using correct guidelines in pressing.
RESOURCES

Textbooks


Bulletins

Koester, A. W. **Pressing.** Corvallis, Ore.: Oregon State University, 1977.


Thompson, T. *Pressing methods.* Lincoln, Ne.: University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 1981.
CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION SKILL DEVELOPMENT

TOPIC SEAMS

OBJECTIVES
Given resources to study, the student will be able to cite the factors affecting choice of seams for a selected project.

Following a study of seams, the student will be able to identify and select seams appropriate for a specific project.

Given materials and tools, the student will be able to construct samples of seams.

Using samples of seams, the student will be able to demonstrate the correct procedure for pressing seams.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Seams
--Lines of machine stitching joining two fabric edges | Define terms. |
| Seam Allowance
--Fabric between the line of stitching and the raw edge | List on the board the purpose of seams in a garment. |
| .Standard seam allowance
-5/8 inch on most patterns | Look at patterns and note types of seams suggested for the garment. |
| -Narrow seam allowance on lingerie and knits | Explain how and why standard seam allowances vary. |
| Purpose of Seams in a Garment
--Functional
. To join the individual parts of a pattern to form a whole garment | Discuss reasons for choice of seams for specific fabrics. |
| --Decorative
. Accents on garments | |
| Considerations in Selecting Seams and Suitable Seam Finishes
--Fabric | Show samples of plain seams and enclosed seams. |
| --Design | |
| --Purpose of garment | |
| --Location of seam in garment | |
| --Effect desired | |
| --Sewing ability | |
| Basic seams
--Plain seam
.Basic | |
Versatile
--Enclosed seams

Variations of the Plain Seam
--Topstitched seam
--Lapped seam
--Welt seam
--Corded seam
--Slot seam

Preparing a Plain Seam
--Reinforce the beginning and end of each seam.
--Remove pins from seam as you stitch.
--Keep the two edges evenly as you stitch.
--Clip curved seams before being pressed so they will be flat.

Characteristics of a Well Made Plain Seam
--Lies flat
--Is a uniform width
--No puckers
--No tangled or broken threads
--Stitched on grain

Examples of Enclosed Seam
--French seam
--Seam within a seam
--Flat fell seam

Differences in French Seam and Plain Seam
--Two rows of stitching
--Raw edges enclosed
--Narrower finished seam allowance

Use of French Seam
--Sheer fabrics
--Fabrics that ravel

Constructing a French Seam
--Trim seam allowance to 3/16 inch.
--Press seam open.
--With right sides together, press or crease the first row of stitching.
--Stitch 1/4 inch from folded edge, encasing raw edges.

Identify the basic seams and discuss reason for use with specific fabrics.

Show examples of variations of the plain seam.

Prepare a bulletin board on the different variations of the plain seam.

Design a score card to evaluate the construction of a plain seam.

Demonstrate procedure for making selected seams.

Construct a sample of a plain seam.

Show transparency of the French seam and a fabric sample.

Discuss differences between a plain seam and a French seam.

Demonstrate the making of a French seam.

Construct a catalog of uses for the French seam.
Mock French Seam
--Variation of plain seam
--Seam allowances given special
treatment
--Especially desirable on
curved seams on sheer fabric.

Use of a Simulated French Seam
--Crisp, sheer fabrics
--Used only on straight seams

Making a Simulated French Seam
--Place right sides of fabric
together and stitch a
regular seam.
--Press seam open and flat.
--Turn in both sides of the
seam allowance ¼ inch, press.
--Edge stitch the folded edges
together.

Flat Fell Seam
--Enclosed seam
--Tailored appearance
--Decorative
--Durable

Use for Flat Fell Seam
--Sportswear
--Men's shirts
--Pajamas

Qualities of a Flat Fell Seam
--Strong
--Neat
--Serviceable finish
--Comfortable

Constructing a Flat-Fell Seam
--Stitch a 5/8 inch seam with
wrong sides together
--Press seam open
--Press both allowances to
one side.
--Trim one seam allowance to
½ inch.
--Turn under ¼ inch on raw edge
of other seam allowance.
--Press the trimmed edge.
--Top-stitch close to folded
dge on garment.

Steps in Pressing Seams
--Press seam allowance
together flat.
--Press seams open or to one
side according to pattern
drections.

Show transparency and sample of
a flat fell seam.

Display clothing items that make
use of the flat fell seam.

Observe a flat fell seam. Evaluate
seam according to criteria listed.

Using examples explain the
construction of a flat fell seam.

Demonstrate the pressing of a
plain seam.
--Turn garment to right side.  
--Press along the seam crease with a press cloth.

RESOURCES
Textbooks


**Bulletins**


Sadler, M. L. *Seams and seam finishes*. Stillwater, Ok.: Oklahoma State University, 1976.

Seams and seam finishes. Stamford, Conn.: Coats and Clark, Inc., Consumer and Educational Affairs Department, 1980.
CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION SKILL DEVELOPMENT

TOPIC SEAMS
SUB-TOPIC: Seam Finishes

OBJECTIVES
After studying specific resources on finishing seams, the student will be able to give facts affecting choice of seam finishes for various types of fabrics. Given resources to study on seam finishes, the student will be able to describe seam finishes suitable for selected fabrics. Using seam samples, the student will be able to select and construct finishes appropriate for a specific fabric.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seam Finish --- Sewing or trimming seam edges</td>
<td>Read several references to determine meaning of term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose of Finishing Seams --- Neat edge</td>
<td>Select four different types of fabrics. For each, determine purposes of finishing seams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- Reinforce the seams</td>
<td>Name and briefly discuss factors affecting choice of seam allowance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- Prevent raveling</td>
<td>Identify and show samples of each seam finish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- Reduce strain on the seam</td>
<td>List procedures for applying the various seam finishes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- Reduce bulk</td>
<td>Look for seam finishes in commercial garments. Describe types of finishes applied to seams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factors Affecting Choice of Seam Finish --- Type of fabric</td>
<td>Determine why the selected seam finish is appropriate for a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- Style and purpose of garment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Curved areas
--Hong Kong finish
  --Use on medium-to heavy fabrics
  --Attractive on unlined garment
--Pinked and stitched finish
  --Easy
  --Used on fabrics that ravel slightly

Eliminate Seam Finishes
--Firmly woven fabric
--Knotted fabric that does not curl
--Non-woven fabric
--Enclosed seam allowances

Prepare a chart illustrating finishes and fabrics.
Prepare samples of common types of seam finishes used in construction.
Observe specific fabrics. Explain reasons for not using a seam finish on certain fabrics.

RESOURCES

Textbooks


Bulletins


Seams and seam finishes. Stamford, Conn.: Coats and Clark, Inc., Consumer and Educational Affairs Department, 1980.
CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION SKILL DEVELOPMENT

**TOPIC**
WAISTLINE FINISHES

**SUB-TOPIC**
Facings, Elastic Casing

**OBJECTIVES**
After reading selected references, the student will be able to differentiate between a facing and a casing as a waistline finish.

After observing a demonstration on the application of facings and/or casings, the student will be able to describe the procedures used in making an elastic casing and/or facing a waistline.

Given materials and supplies the student will be able to demonstrate the application of a facing and/or casing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Facing as a Waistline Finish**  
-- Replaces separate waistband  
-- Finished edge of garment rests at natural waistline  
-- Additional fabric allowed to finish the waistline edge  | Display an example of a garment with a faced waistline. |
| **Making and Applying a Facing**  
-- Interface waistline edge.  
-- Stitch facing to garment.  
-- Clip seam allowance.  
-- Understitch the seam allowances to the facing.  
-- Secure facings in place where seams cross.  
-- Turn in ends of facing.  
-- Hand stitch in place. | Demonstrate finishing a waistline with a facing.  
Construct a sample of a waistband with a facing. |
| **Casings**  
-- Easy and convenient to use  
-- Additional fabric attached to item which allows for elastic or cord to move freely to cinch the waistline |  |
| **Applying a Casing**  
-- Turn the raw edge of the waistline under 1/2 inch and press.  
-- Press along foldline for casing. |  |
--- Edge stitch along the first fold to form a casing, leaving an opening of 1 to 2 inches.
--- Insert elastic.
--- Overlap cut ends of the elastic 1 inch and stitch.
--- Slip stitch opening of the casing.

RESOURCES

Textbooks


CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION SKILL DEVELOPMENT

TOPIC HEMS
SUB-TOPIC Kinds, Construction

OBJECTIVES
Given samples of various hems, the student will be able to identify the kinds of hems.
After discussions and demonstrations on the steps in making a hem, the student will be able to explain and show the steps involved.
Following a demonstration on distributing fullness in a hem, the student will be able to select and demonstrate one method of distributing ease in a hem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vocabulary</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hemline</td>
<td>Hem width</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seam tape</td>
<td>Inconspicuous hem</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hem</strong></td>
<td>--Finished bottom edge of a garment or garment part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Factors Affecting Hem Length</strong></td>
<td>--Fabric type</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>--Garment style</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>--Garment cut</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>--Personal desire</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Kinds of Hems</strong></td>
<td>--Plain</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>--Straight edges</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>--Narrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>--Clean finish for tailored garments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>--Shaped</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>--Curved hem edge on flared or circular garments</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>--Rolled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>--Very narrow hem for lightweight and sheer fabrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basic Steps in Hemming</strong></td>
<td>--Turn up desired hem allowance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>--Pin or press to establish and hold the hemline.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Browse through references. Define terms used with hems.

Study fashions in current magazines. Select hem length for an individual and explain the reason for the selection.

Study examples of hems in various garments. Identify the advantages and/or disadvantages of the kind of hem used.

Read references on basic steps in hemming.

Demonstrate correct procedure for making a hem.
--Select width for hem allowance.
--Trim excess fabric for desired hem width.
--Apply appropriate edge finish to hem.
--Hand or machine stitch hem.

**Distributing Ease in a Hem**

---Shrinkable fabrics

- Align seams of skirt with seams of the hem.
- Insert brown paper between hem and skirt.
- Steam-press to shrink out fullness.

---Non-shrinkable fabrics

- Stay-stitch-plus.
- Fabric threads crowded together during the stitching process to provide extra ease.
- Ease line
- Machine stitching ¼ inch from edge with a long stitch and pulling machine stitching to align seams of the hem with seams of skirt.

Observe a demonstration on ways to distribute fullness in hems.
Choose and demonstrate one method to distribute ease in a hem.

**RESOURCES**

**Textbooks**


Bulletins


Mead, M. Hemming. Urbana-Champaign, Ill.: University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service.

**CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION SKILL DEVELOPMENT**

**TOPIC**

HEMS

**SUB-TOPICS**

Finishes for Hems

Hemming Stitches

**OBJECTIVES**

Given examples of hem finishes, the student will be able to identify various kinds of hem finishes.

After observing a demonstration on finishing hem edges and hemming stitches, the student will be able to construct examples of different hem finishes and apply an appropriate hemming stitch for selected samples.

Using established criteria for hem application, the student will be able to evaluate a well-made hem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selecting an Appropriate Hem Finish</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-- Cut of garment</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-- Fabric type</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-- Style of garment</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-- Wear garment will receive</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-- Time</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-- Skills and preferences</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Kinds of Hem Finishes

-- Clean finish
-- Turned and stitched
-- Stitched and pinched
-- Tailor's
-- Overcast
-- Zig-zagged
-- Seam binding and stretch lace
-- Bias tape
-- Hong Kong Bound
-- Rolled
-- Faced
-- Iron-on tape
-- Fusible materials

Study resources to cite factors for selecting an appropriate hem finish for various types of fabrics.

Read selected references to identify hem finishes suitable for various fabrics. List characteristics, uses, advantages, and disadvantages of the various edge finishes for hem.

Examine and determine the type of edge finish on garments worn by class members.

Observe a demonstration on edge finishes suitable for specific fabrics.

Prepare several hem finishes for specific fabrics.
Methods of Attaching Hem to Garment
--Machine
--Hand

Selecting a Method for Hemming
--Weight and weave of the fabric
--Style of the garment

Types of Machine Stitching Suitable for Hems
--Topstitching
--Blind hemming stitch
--Shell
--Picot-edged
--Lettuce

Hand Hemming Stitches
--Slip or blind stitch
--Catch-stitch
--Lock stitch
--Slanted-hemming
--Vertical-hemming
--Pick stitch

Special Hemming Tips
--Hang garment 24 hours before hemming.
--Keep stitches fairly loose.
--Use single thread for hemming.
--Make hemming stitches in direction of grainline.

Characteristics of a Good Hem
--Lower edge hangs an equal distance from the floor
--Inconspicuous on right side
--Smooth and flat
--Uniform hem width
--Hem width is suitable for fabric and design
--Hem finish suited for fabric and design
--Hemming stitches
  . Uniform
  . Evenly spaced
  . Secure
  . Free of puckers
--Carefully pressed

Prepare several hem finishes for specific fabrics.
Identify methods used to attach garment hems.
Study resource materials. Note reasons for selecting hemming stitches for specific fabrics.
View illustrations of machine stitching and hand stitching used on hems.
Prepare samples of hand hemming and machine hemming for specific fabrics.
Apply a suitable hemming stitch to selected project.

Review selected references and summarize extra hemming tips prior to applying hemming stitches.

Evaluate samples of hems that include correct hem finishes and hemming stitches.
RESOURCES

Textbooks


Draper, W. & Bailey, A. Steps in clothing skills (Rev. ed.). Peoria, Ill.: Chas A. Bennett Company, 1978, 469-473.


Bulletins


Mead, M. Hemming. Urbana-Champaign, Ill.: University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service.

How The Teenage Male Can Apply Line, Design, and Color to Clothing Choices - Slide tape presentation (80 slides + manual) that details the use of line, color, design, and proportion in creating visual impressions which will aid the teenage male to achieve the physical appearance he desires.

Bergwall Products, Inc.
839 Stewart Avenue
Garden City, N.Y. 11530

Filmstrips: Each filmstrip has an accompanying cassette plus a study guide with review questions.

930 Sewing Equipment 12-17 min.
1. Tools and Supplies
   Measuring Tools
   Using Cutting Tools
   Marking Tools
   Pins and Needles
   Thread
   Pressing Equipment
   Notions

2. Sewing Machine (Singer)
   Parts
   Changing Needle
   Threading
   Bobbin Winding
   Choosing Machine Needles
   Machine Stitching—Testing Tension and Pressure

Pattern and Fabric 12-17 min.

1. Finding Your Figure Type
   Figure Types Used by Pattern Companies
   Taking Body Measurements
   Finding Correct Pattern Size

2. Choosing Patterns and Fabrics
   Measuring for Patterns
   Pattern Selection
   Reading and Interpreting Pattern Catalog and Envelope
   (front and back)
   Natural and Synthetic Fabrics
   Choosing Fabric
   Determining Amount of Fabric to Buy
   Matching Notions
934 How To Make a Blouse 11-12 min. (Simplicity Pattern #8293)

1. Preparing the Pattern and Fabric
   Reading Guide Sheet
   Pattern Symbols
   Measuring Pattern
   Altering Pattern
   Fabric Preparation—Shrinking, Folding, Pressing, Straightening
   Placing Pattern, Cutting, Marking

2. Sewing the Blouse
   Stay-Stitching
   Reinforcing curves, clipping
   Pinning
   Casing (sleeves, waistline)
   Facing
   Hemming
   Seams

935 How To Make Pants 12-15 min. (Simplicity Pattern #7872)

1. Preparing the Pattern and Fabric
   Concepts are similar to blouse

2. Sewing the Pants (Men)
   Stay-Stitching
   Fly Front Zipper
   Pockets
   Back Yoke
   Seams—topstitching
   Waistband
   Belt Carriers
   Hem Buttons and Buttonholes

932 How To Make a Skirt 12-13 min. (Simplicity Pattern #8295)

1. Preparing the Pattern and Fabric
   Concepts are similar to blouse

2. How to Make a Skirt
   Stay-Stitching
   Darts, Gathers
   Pressing Darts
   Seams, Finishing
   Centered Zipper Application
   Waistband with Interfacing
   Fasteners (Hooks and Eyes)
   Hemming
933 How To Make a Shirt 14-19 min.

1. Preparing the Pattern and Fabric
   Concepts are Similar to Blouse

2. Sewing the Shirt (Men)
   Stay-Stitching
   Patch Pocket and Flap
   Yoke
   Shirt Collar
   Sleeve, Placket, Cuff
   Finishing Seams
   Hemming
   Buttons and Buttonholes

Career Aids, Inc.
8950 Lurline Ave., Dept F2
Chatsworth, CA 91311

Careers in Fashion - 35 color slides focus on three key areas--design/production, retailing and communications--and stresses skills transferable from one fashion occupation to another. Cassette and a printed commentary are included with the program.

Fashion: A Provocative Complexity--The filmstrip/cassette program presents a brief history of retailing. Information on the way we shop and the difference between style and fashion are discussed.

Clothing Care Series--Five filmstrips and accompanying cassettes on all phases of clothing care include:
   Teacher's Guide
   Laundromat
   Dry-Cleaning
   Laundry Products
   General Clothing Care
   Ironing

Color and You--Program on the use of color in selecting basic clothes and accessories. Kit contains one color filmstrip and cassette.

Learn-to-Sew Series--Cartoon filmstrip and cassettes are informative and highly motivating. Poster, Teacher's Guide, and Spirit Masters are included.

Let's Learn About Sewing--Sewing history, equipment, materials and supplies

Sewing a Beginner's Project--Step-by-step construction of a project
Spending Money on Clothes--Depicts management of a clothing budget in relation to the family

Sewing Clothes for Yourself--Basic sewing techniques

How to Dress Well Economically--Filmstrip and accompanying cassette aids the student to learn important tips on planning a coordinated wardrobe, when to buy, how to judge quality, and how to care for clothing.

Fit and Fashion--Filmstrip and cassette program discusses figure type, selection of pattern size, where and how much to adjust patterns, and how to make pattern adjustments.

Fashion and Textiles--Program covers interviews with professionals on the job and emphasize abilities necessary for success in the field of fashion and textiles--a good understanding of design, a familiarity with the market, a knowledge of fabrics, and a solid background in fashion technology. Three color filmstrips with accompanying cassettes are included with the program guide.

Plan Sewing and Handicrafts--Individualized course on basic sewing skills used in fashion topics include:

- Sewing Machine Operation
- Seams, Stitches, and Sewing Techniques
- Designing
- Patterns and Alterations
- Linings and Interfacings
- Decorative Finishing Touches

Make-up for the Natural Look--Program depicts value of good skin care and using make-up to enhance the natural look. A teacher's manual accompanies the filmstrip and cassette.

Coats and Clark, Inc.
Dept. P81
P. O. Box 1010
Toccoa, GA 30577

Basic Reference Leaflets

- Thread--Thread construction and principles of hand and machine sewing
- Zippers--Basic and special zipper installations as well as facings and finishing techniques
- Tapes and Trims--Cassings, facings, and bindings
- Grain--Principles of grain in woven, knit, and nonwoven fabrics
- Marking--How to mark pattern symbols, marking methods, and equipment
- Seams and Seam Finishes--Instructions for seams and seam finishes plus handling special seams
- Hems--Preparing hem, hemming stitches, and special couture finishes
Mending—Patching, darning, replacing a zipper, turning collars and cuffs
Tailoring—Tailoring techniques for women's jackets and coats
Saving Energy—How to use clothing and textiles to save energy in different kinds of weather
Metrics for Clothing Construction—Teaching ideas for using metrics in sewing
Time Saving Sewing—Techniques and hints to help speed up your sewing
Sewing for Children—Techniques to use for garments for toddlers and pre-schoolers
Menswear I—Pants—Fly front zipper, back welt pocket, and waistband
Buttonholes—Instructions for bound, hand-worked, and machine-worked buttonholes
Let's Face It—Facing and interfacing techniques; interfacing resource chart
Denim—Seams, topstitching, and fly front and flat-fell zippers
Jersey Single Knits—Ribbing, binding, and exposed zippers
Lingerie—Selection of patterns and fabrics; special sewing and trimming techniques
Short Pile Fabrics—Techniques for corduroy, velveteen, and velvet
Sewing Today's Fabrics—Fake furs, double knits, sweater knits

Educational Dimensions Group
Box 126,
Stamford, CT 06904

Filmstrip: Each filmstrip has an accompanying cassette plus a study guide with short quiz of contents.

408—Careers in Fashion Design—Part I Background—History of Fashion
408—Careers in Fashion Design—Part II—The Job
1065—Sewing Basics
   Part I—Color and Fabrics
   Part II—The Sewing Machine
   Part III—Body Measurements, Pattern Study, Cutting and Making a Vest
   Part IV—Fitting and Alterations
Homemaking Research Laboratories
Tony, WA 54563

Beginning Sewing Techniques—Packet contains lessons on sewing machine stitches, fastening threads, stay-stitching, lengthening and shortening patterns, marking and stitching darts, application of facing, hand stitches, seam finishes, and zippers. Packet contains student texts with illustrated exercises, student tests, and teacher’s key to exercise and tests.

Individualized Instruction Units in Clothing—Units contain complete lesson plans on actual construction of a garment. Program includes a teacher’s guide and key. Contract test sets for the program can be used with content.

Sew Your Own—Emphasis is placed on sewing techniques used by "Ready-to-Wear" manufacturers.

Whole Sewing Catalog—Step-by-step instructions on pattern and fabric selection, layout of material, cutting, marking, making seams, darts, pleats, tucks, gathers, pockets, buttonholes, hems, alterations, zippers, buttons, and more.

Sewing Know-Why—Student workbooks, teacher’s manual, and reproduction of workbook sheets in wall chart form and masters for overhead transparencies. Covers concepts needed to learn to sew based on understanding fabric, pattern, sewing machine, and clothing construction.

Look Like Yourself and Love It—Guide to personal style contains information on projecting a successful image, changing handicaps to assets, avoiding future wardrobe mistakes, choosing complementary hairstyles, makeup, glasses, and understanding and valuing yourself and others.

Home Economics School Service
10,000 Culver Blvd., Dept 82
P O Box 802
Culver City, CA 90230-0802

Clothing—Two-part color filmstrip examines clothing from around the world, the functions of clothing, different materials used for clothing, the ways they are prepared, and how clothing is cared for. Cassette and teacher’s guide comes with filmstrips.

Great Sewing Activities—Set of 50 spirit duplicating masters test students’ knowledge of the sewing machine, fabrics, stitches, styles, patterns, seams, darts, mending, and sewing projects that include patterns.
Clothing and Fashion: A History--Filmstrips with accompanying cassettes show drawings of the costumes in vogue during history's major eras.

Fun with Sewing Vocabulary--Duplicating masters and reproducible pages focus on word games and quizzes in sewing and fashion vocabulary.

Try It On/Dress for Less--Kit centers on high interest/low reading level reader and an accompanying work text dealing with buying clothing and related practical consumer concerns. The kit also contains a read-along cassette and two guides.

Crossword Puzzles for Textiles and Clothing--Book contains 18 puzzles which can be reproduced by any photographic process.

Consumer Clothing--Packet contains 20 activities designed to help students improve skills in clothing value, clothing care and repair, and sewing machine safety and operation. Project contracts and evaluation sheets are included in packet.

Crossroads 3: Fashion and Textiles--Three color filmstrips with cassettes present basic skills needed for careers in the area. Two of the filmstrips examine in-depth careers as fashion editor and manager of a retail outlet. Guide and 36 duplicating masters are included in the media kit.

Maclean Hunter Learning Resources
708 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10017

Butterick Sewing Series
A Trip to the Fabric Store
Get Set to Sew--Demonstrates how to make pattern adjustments, lay out a pattern, and cut and mark fabrics accurately.
Planning to Sew--Program teaches students how to evaluate their wardrobe needs, select projects that fit their lifestyles, personalities, and budgets, and determine their body types and pattern sizes.
Starting to Sew--Review of the sewing machine and basic sewing techniques are given.
Taking Shape--Techniques presented are easing, gathering, using interfacing, grading, trimming, clipping and notching.
Finishing Touches--Program teaches about hems, closures, and trims.

Each of the series contains two filmstrips, duplicating masters, educator's guide, and wall charts.
See and Sew Transparency Series

Get Ready to Sew—Lessons on Know Yourself, Pattern Envelope, Consumer Decisions, Natural Fibers, Man-Made Fibers, Labeling, Sewing Notions and Equipment

Get Perfect Fit—Lessons on Measuring, Figure Types, Flat Pattern Adjustments, Circumference Adjustments, Front and Back Adjustments, Neckline to Shoulder, Sleeve and Armhole, Fitting Pants, and Fit as You Sew

Get Set to Sew—Topics included are Instruction Sheet, Pattern Symbols, Pattern Layout, Cutting and Marking, Language of Shaping, Machine Stitching, and Pressing

Sew I—Covers Seams, Curves and Corners, Seam Finishes, Darts, Facings, Zippers and Zipper Feet, Invisible Zippers, Conventional Zippers, Snaps and Hooks, Waistbands

Sew II—Topics include Shaping, Collars, Sleeves, Sleeve Finishes, Buttons and Buttonholes, Bound Buttonholes, Gatherings and Casings, and Pockets

Menswear I—Topics covered are You and Your Clothes, Pattern Envelope, Notions, Measuring, Flat Pattern Adjustments, Pattern Symbols, Instruction Sheets, Pattern Layout, Cutting and Marking, Shaping and Machine Stitching

Menswear II—Topics include Bands and Yokes, Banded Collars, Plackets and Pockets, Machine Buttonholes, Sleeves, Fly-front Zippers, Waistbands, Cuffs, and Hems

Quick and Easy Sewing Transparencies—Sewing information contains 76 transparencies divided into subject areas with instruction sheets

Clothing Communicates—Filmstrip designed to help students understand how clothing reflects one's personality and society's traditions and attitudes

Making Clothing Choices—Filmstrip demonstrates how to apply the elements and principles of clothing design to student's individual needs

Planning Your Wardrobe—Filmstrip shows how to plan and develop a wardrobe that suits one's lifestyle and budget

Spending Your Clothing Dollars—Filmstrip teaches one how to shop and care for clothing intelligently by comparison shopping, credit, and proper cleaning and storing

Careers in Fashion Design and Manufacturing—Shows students what they can expect from a career in fashion design or manufacturing; two filmstrips, duplicating masters, wall chart and educator's guide

Careers in Fashion Merchandising and Promotion—Filmstrips introduce students to the opportunities available in the fashion merchandising and promotion fields. Program contains duplicating masters, wall chart, and educator's guide

At Home with Textiles—Filmstrip contains information on the construction and uses of textiles. Program contains duplicating masters, wall chart, and educator's guide

Living Color—Filmstrip discusses color terminology and explains basic color schemes. Duplicating masters, wall chart, and educator's guide are included with program
Basic Concepts in Clothing—Topics covered are fad and fashion, elements of fashion design, basic clothing construction, and how to plan, purchase, and maintain a wardrobe. Program has four filmstrips, duplicating masters, transparencies and educator's guide.

Discovering Fibers and Fabrics—Filmstrips explore fibers, steps in fabric production, qualities of different fabrics, the reasons for blends, and the effects of finishes on a fabric's performance.

Sewing to Fit—Review of making accurate body measurements and analysis of one's body structure.

American Man: 200 Years of Authentic Fashion—Story of how events and attitudes of each era have been reflected in men's clothing. Kit contains two filmstrips.

American Woman: 200 Years of Authentic Fashion—Depicts for students how women's fashion has been influenced by historical events. Program has two filmstrips, wall chart, and educator's guide.


The McCall Pattern Company
P. O. Box 9119
Manhattan, KS 65502

Filmstrips

Fabric Fashion Forecast

McCall's Custom Method of Sewing—Color filmstrips detailing steps in garment construction
  Begin With the Pattern
  Start to Sew
  Facing a Neckline
  Making a Bound Buttonhole
  Setting in a Sleeve
  Applying a Waistband
  Hemming a Skirt
  Handling Plaids and Stripes
  Figure Your Size

Historical Highlights and Contemporary Clothes

Birth of a Pattern—Color filmstrip showing how a pattern is made; includes career information in the pattern industry.

How to Make It in Fun Fur—Filmstrip details instructions for sewing with fake fur.

McCall's Custom Method of Tailoring—Two filmstrips with instruction commentary on step-by-step process in jacket or coat construction.
Leaflets
Guide for Color Study, Revised
Color and You
Careers in the Pattern Industry
Know Before You Sew
Knit Novelties—Information/activity sheets dealing with characteristics and handling of special knits
Border Print Basics—Innovative use of classic and new border prints
Quilteds—Quite Easy—Design selection, layout hints, and special constructions

Booklets
The Creative Art of Tailoring—Techniques for tailoring a coat or jacket
Elementary Pattern Adjustments—Quick guide to making basic pattern adjustments for perfect fit
Careers—Information about various jobs in home economics field
How to Fit Book—Sewing tips and how to's for solving fitting problems

Charts
Line-wise—Principles of optical illusions
Female Figure Types—Male Figure Types—Body measurements in customary units and metric units. Tips for determining pattern size and how to take measurements
Color Wheel—Charts with color discs illustrating how to teach color step by step
Optical Illusion Posters—Line art illustrating simple optical illusions and how they are used in fashion
All Basics Chart of Sewing—Wall flip chart consisting of fundamental sewing constructions and terms
Fabric Conversion Charts

Man-Made Fiber Producers Association, Inc.
1150 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Man-Made Fibers—History of man-made fibers, types, production, and the combining of fibers to make fabrics
Nasco
901 Jamesville Ave.
Fort Atkinson, WI 53538

GAMES

Wheel of Fabrics, Fibers and Finishes—Fabric selection and care
Clothing Styles—Terminology used in fashion ads and pattern descriptions
Sewing Tools—Students become aware of different kinds of sewing tools
Good Grooming Game—Good grooming practices
Yardbird—Game teaches students to purchase the proper amount of yardage for sewing projects
Fashions from the Past—Game designed for increasing fashion vocabulary

Teaching Packet for Fabric Recycling—Student guide, study questions, and work plan for fabric recycling

Activities for Clothing Classes—Activities include crosswords on sewing tools, sewing machine parts, identification of different types of sleeves, collars, necklines, spelling tricky sewing words, pattern envelope information, and fabrics

Grooming and Personal Development—Ten puzzles designed for boys on manners, personality, posture, grooming, careers, makeup, and skin care

Nasco Fabric Files—Files designed to teach composition and characteristics of the different fabrics

Sewing Instruction Folders—Developed for knit fabrics. Folders contain printed instructions, and examples of sewing methods are included. Topics are patch pockets, seams and seam finishes, elastic waistband, stay-stitching, hem finishes, interfacings, zippers, and linings.

Nasco Clothing Construction Folders—Discusses techniques to use for zippers, seams and seam finishes, buttonholes, hems, gussets, bias, set-in sleeves, plain cuffs, mitering, pockets, and tailoring tips. Folders contain detailed directions in each folder and actual samples of sewing methods are attached to inside of the folders.

Nasco Plaid Kit—Transparencies of plaid's plus fabric samples of different kinds of plaid's with description of characteristics

Nasco Interfacing Kit—Samples of interfacing fabrics with overhead projector transparency

Nasco Lining Kit—Collection of lining fabrics with characteristics, uses, and fiber content
Neckline Sampling Kit--Kit includes 10 neckline samples, student booklets and exercise sheets, and a teacher's guide.

Color Kit--Kit contains materials for color schemes; color vocabulary; color wheel; and color in relationship to one's likes, dislikes, personality, body shape, complexion, hair, and eyes. Teacher's manual, 12 color collars, student workbooks and tests, and two color wheel posters come with the kit.

Nasco Sewing Transparencies

Equipment for Sewing
   Measuring for Pattern Selection
   Figure and Fit
   Pattern Study
   When You Shop for Fabric
   Use of Interfacing
   Understanding the Grain of Fabric
   Making Fabric Grain Perfect/Preparation of Fabric for Sewing
   Pattern Layout
   Methods of Marking Fabric
   Finishes for a Plain Seam
   Seam Variations
   Basic Hand Stitches
   Stitching and Finishing Darts
   Directional Stitching/Stay Stitching
   Pressing Techniques
   Application of a Lapped Zipper
   Application of Slot Seam Zipper
   Waistband Construction and Application
   Clipping and Notching--Removing Bulk from Seams
   Dressmaker Collar Construction
   Application of Fitted Neckline and Armseye Facings
   Construction of Bound Buttonholes
   Construction of Machine Made Buttonholes
   Understitching
   Hem Finishes/Hem Stitches
   Hems for Flared and Circular Skirts
   Understanding Bias
   Vocabulary of Sewing Terms
   Proper Hem Measurements
   Applying Grippers
   Select the Best Fasteners
   Making Covered Buttons
   Fabric Structures--Four Basic Weaves
   Fitting Pants

Care of Hands and Nails--Slide set program teaches student how to care for hands, nails, and feet.
Interfacing: What, Why, Where, How—The program describes the importance of interfacing, why interfacing is used in a garment, when and where to use a sew-in or fusible interfacing, and how to select an interfacing according to styling of garment. Kit contains a color filmstrip, tape cassette, teacher’s guide with duplicating masters, Pick-a-Pellon Guide Sheet, Swatch Pad of interface, and a poster.

Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Sears Tower
Chicago, IL 60684

Booklets

Selecting Fashions—Emphasizes style, figure types, fit, workmanship, and coordination of the mature woman

Selecting Teen Fashions—Considers how to build a wardrobe for teen girls with fashion, fit, and quality

Young Men’s Clothing—Tells how clothing communicates with emphasis on vocabulary, care, coordination, buymanship, and fibers

How to Select Infants’ and Children’s Clothing—Discusses the clothing requirements of children from birth through age five with emphasis on design, fit, and growth features

A Cash Buying Plan for Children’s Clothes—Guide to the planning and management of limited resources for children’s clothing with a step-by-step clothing budget, buying plan, and buying chart

Sears Color Wheel—A 21-inch color wheel illustrating different hues. Guide is enclosed to help assemble and use color wheel to build color schemes and apply color principles

Sears Fabricare Manual—Features seven swatches of most commonly used fabrics with extensive care information for each

The Basics: Clothing and Accessories—Basics of men’s clothing defined and illustrated in the 80-frame filmstrip with cassette narration and study guide

The Basics: Sportswear—80-frame filmstrip with cassette narration and study guide covers sportswear separates, fabrics, outerwear, and current style trends
Leaflets and Booklets

Simple Pattern Adjustments
Pressing Pointers
Fashion Smarts
Sewing Shortcuts
Say it with Stitches
Simplicity's Mini Dictionary
Fabric-Wise Shopping
Knit Know-How
All About Plaids
Fabric Makes the Fashion
Metric's Sew Easy
Sewing on Your Own
Measure Up
What Pattern Size Am I?
Napped Fabric Know-How
A Fuss-Free Guide to Fitting Pants
"How to Sew" Lesson Set
Sewing is Fun and Easy with a Simplicity Pattern
Find Your Size Wall Chart
Fashion It
Sewing Sheers and Laces
Sewing Quilted Fabrics
Napped Fabrics

The Soap and Detergent Association
475 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10016

Measuring Your Way to a Better Wash—Booklet describes how much laundry detergent to use.

Soaps and Detergents—Information about cleaning products—ingredients, how they are made, how they work, and the various kinds of products available to the consumer
Getting a Job—Program of filmstrips, cassettes, teacher's manual, and 25 skill extenders include the following titles: Making a Career Decision, Preparing to Hold a Job, Looking for a Job, and The Job Interview.

Advancing on the Job—Set of filmstrips, cassettes, teacher's manual, and 25 skill extenders has the following titles: Job Success, Developing Good Work Habits, Evaluating Your Work Performance, and Advancing on the Job.

Good Grooming—Complete good grooming program includes filmstrips with cassettes and teacher's manual. Titles included are Looking Good, Feeling Good; Diet and Exercise; Skin Care and Hair Care; Choosing Your Own Style.

Understanding Your Sewing Machine—Program of filmstrips and cassettes along with teacher's manual include these titles: What Makes Your Sewing Machine Sew; Taking Care of Your Sewing Machine; Corrective Maintenance on Your Sewing Machine; and Easy Solutions to Sewing Difficulties.

Teaching Aids Incorporated
P.O. Box 1798
Costa Mesa, CA 92626-0798

Fundamental of Sewing Knits—Filmstrip titles included are: Round Neck Knit Tops, "V" Neck Knit Tops, Slacks and Shorts, Swimwear, Cardigan, and Alpaca Sweaters. Teacher's manual is included with materials.

Fundamentals of Sewing: Woven Fabrics—Eight filmstrips with accompanying teacher's manual include the following titles: Equipment and Supplies, Fabric Structure; Sewing Terms, Preparation, Triangle Scarf; Construction of a Jumper—Part 1; Construction of a Jumper—Part 2; Construction of a Jumper—Part 3; Construction of a shirtdress—Part 1; Construction of a shirtdress—Part 2; and Construction of a shirtdress—Part 3.

How to Make a Skirt
Preparing the Pattern and Fabric—Cassette and filmstrip shows how to read a pattern guidesheet, how to understand pattern markings, and how to lengthen or shorten a pattern.

Sewing the Skirt—Filmstrip shows how to make a skirt with gathers in the front, darts in the back, and a zipper.
Study guide and cassette come with the filmstrip.

Clothing: Age Cycles and Choices—Function and age cycles; cost, style, quality and planning. Twelve transparencies, 16 duplicating masters, and a teacher's guide are included in the program.

The Psychology of Fashion—Filmstrip explores the world of fashion and how it affects personality. Cassette and teacher's guide are included.

Webster Division
McGraw-Hill Book Company
Manchester Road
Manchester, MO 63011

Clothing Construction Film Loops—Set of 24 includes Preliminary Techniques, Basic Sewing Techniques, Advanced Sewing Techniques. Each film is four minutes in length, comes with a guide, and illustrates the techniques used to solve the problems encountered in learning to sew.

Guide to Modern Clothing Transparencies—11 Color transparencies on line and color in clothes and another set that contains nine visuals on Design in Clothes. The transparencies contain acetate sheets, front matter, and Teacher's Guide Notes.

Westinghouse Learning Corporation
5005 West 110th Street
Oak Lawn, IL 60453

Plan Sewing and Handicrafts—Individualized activity program that includes the following topics: sewing machine operation, patterns and alterations, seams, stitches and sewing techniques, linings and interfacings, designing, decorative finishing touches. Kit contains student progress books, teacher's guide, test card set, and answer pads, daily progress wall chart, duplicating masters, and teacher planning forms.
Clothing Construction

Topic: Sewing Equipment

Subtopic: Selection, Use, and Care of Small Equipment

"TOOLS OF THE TRADE".

Use quality pictures or minatures or models of small equipment and attach them to the bulletin board attractively.

Use three dimensional letters for identification of equipment.

Topic: Sewing Equipment

Sub topic: Selection of Large Equipment (Sewing Machine)

"GET ACQUAINTED WITH ME."

Draw or get picture of sewing machine.

Attach to bulletin board.

Write names of parts on construction paper. Students can attach them to the appropriate place on the sewing machine picture.

Topic: Sewing Equipment

Subtopic: Use of Sewing Equipment (Sewing Machine)

"I CAN'T WORK ALONE."

"I NEED SOME THREAD."

Attach a picture of a sewing machine to the bulletin board.

Use a strip of yarn and connect with pin on parts to be threaded.
Use real notions and attach to bulletin board.

Cut out waves which represent ocean from construction paper and attach to board; or use cotton to represent waves.
Put up patterns that you suggest that your students make.

Attach different types of pattern envelopes attractively to the bulletin board.
Topic: Pattern Selection

Subtopic: Size and Measurement

"WHICH TYPE ARE YOU?"

(Use back of a pattern envelope for drawings.)

Misses     Miss.     Junior     Junior
Petite     Petite

Waist to    Waist to    Waist to    Waist to
hip--9"     hip--7"     hip--9"     hip--7"

Sketch, cut out, or use commercial figure types.

Attach to bulletin board.

Write the different figure types on construction paper
Misses about 5'5"
Miss Petite about 5'2"--5'3"
Junior about 5'4"--5'5"
Junior Petite about 5'1"--5'1"

Attach these to the figure types they match.

Indicate the waistline of each figure type and the measurement from
waist to hip.

Resource

Textbooks

Subtopic: Packet Information

"WHEN NOTHING ELSE WORKS TRY READING."

Attach envelope of pattern with back side up on bulletin board.

Subtopic: Packet Information—Pattern Symbols, Selecting Pattern Pieces

"DO YOU KNOW YOUR SYMBOLS?"

Pin pattern pieces on the bulletin board.

Write names of symbols on construction paper and attach to symbols on pattern piece.

Subtopic: Placement

"WATCH YOUR PLACE."

Make lines and symbols more legible on pattern pieces to be used.

Pin a piece of fabric or soft paper folded correctly on the bulletin board.

Attach pattern pieces to board.
Topic: Fabric Consideration

Subtopic: Fabric Preparation: Woven, Knit, Nonwoven

"KNOW YOUR FABRICS."

Cut heart shapes from construction paper.
Attach fabrics to paper.
Write names of fabrics on paper.
Attach to bulletin board.

Subtopic: Stripes

"WATCH YOUR STRIPES."
Collect pictures of garments made from stripes—vertical, horizontal, diagonal.
Arrange them attractively on the bulletin board.
Subtopics: Plaids--Identity, Selection

"DRESS UP WITH PLAIDS."

Cut pictures of garments made from plaids—even, symmetrical, uneven.
Arrange on a bulletin board.

Topic: Fabric Consideration
Subtopic: Napped and/or One Way Design

"SEW WITH NAPPED FABRIC."

Get a piece of fabric with nap or one way design.
Attach pattern pieces to it.
Attach to board.

Topic: Pre-Construction
Subtopic: Cutting

Cut stars from construction paper.
Cut parts of garment from construction paper.
Write names in stars.
Arrange on board.
Subtopic: Marking

"MARK AND BE MORE ACCURATE."

Get small pattern pieces.

Attach them to pieces of fabric.

Do a different method of marking on each.

Attach to board.

Subtopic: Pressing

"PRESS WHILE YOU SEW."

Cut pictures of pressing equipment.

Write names on construction paper.

Attach pictures to board and place names either above or below them.

Topic: Gathering and Shirring

"DRESS IT UP WITH GATHERS."

Make step by step samples.

Attach to construction paper.

Write each step on construction paper.

Attach to the board.

Topic: Darts and Tucks

"TUCK YOUR DARTS."

Use the same ideas as above.
Subtopic: Pleats

"PLEATS ARE FASHIONABLE."

Make samples of pleats.

Mount on construction paper.

Write names of pleats either above or below.

Attach to a board.

Topic: Seams

"GOOD SEAMS GIVE GOOD FIT."

Make step-by-step samples of different seams.

Mount on construction paper.

Topic: Facings

"WE ALL NEED FACES."

Cut different types of facings.

Mount on construction paper.

Write names on construction paper.

Topic: Collars

"A WORLD OF COLLARS."

Collect pictures of different kinds of collars.

Arrange them on the board in a circle.

Write the names on construction paper and attach.
**Topic: Sleeves**

"ONCE YOU'VE MADE 'EM LOVE 'EM."

Collect pictures of different types of sleeves.

Write names and mount.

"KNOW YOUR SLEEVES."

Cut sleeves from pattern piece.

Write names of parts on construction paper.

Attach sleeve to board and label parts.

**Topic: Zippers**

"ZIP THEM UP."

Label and display different types of zippers.

**Topic: Hems**

"LET'S GO WITH HEMS."

Make samples of different types of hem finishes.

Attach to construction paper and label.

Attach to board.

**Topic: Fasteners**

"WHY USE PINS."

"KNOW YOUR FASTENERS."

Collect different types of fastenings; label and put on board.
Topic: Trims and Tapes

"TRIM THEM UP."

Collect samples of different types of trims and tapes.
Attach them to pieces of fabrics using different method.
Attach to construction paper and label—name of trim or tape and method of applying.

Topic: Pockets.

"DRESS IT UP WITH POCKETS."

Make samples of pockets.
Attach to construction paper.
Label,

OR

Collect pictures of clothes with pockets.
Attach to construction paper.

Topic: Waistline Finishes

"SHAPE UP YOUR WAIST."

Collect pictures of pants and skirts that are made with different waist finishes.
Attach to construction paper.
Write method used for finishing.
Topic: Buttonholes and Buttons

"BUTTON THOSE HOLES."

Make step-by-step samples of buttonholes--hand and machine.

Attach to construction paper.

Write step I, etc.

Divide board into two halves with "hand" on one side and "machine" on the other.

Topic: Tailoring

Subtopic: Standards for a Tailored Garment

"THE TAILORED LOOK."

Collect patterns suitable for making tailored garments.

Subtopic: Fabric

Add samples of fabrics to the bulletin board.

Collect samples of fabrics suitable for making tailored garments.
Subtopic: Equipment for Tailoring

"USE ME FOR A BETTER FINISH."

Cut pictures of tailoring equipment.
Attach to construction paper.
Write names of equipment on paper.
Attach to board.

Topic: Tailoring
Subtopic: Lining, Underlining, Interfacing

"CREATE A MORE PROFESSIONAL LOOK."

Collect samples of fabrics used for lining, underlining, and interfacing.
Attach to construction paper; write names of fabrics on paper.
Attach to board.

Topic: Tailoring
Subtopic: Fitting---Principles

"HOW DO I LOOK?"

Collect pictures of tailored garments---good fit and bad fit.
Divide board in two.
Discuss why pictures were placed under each heading
Have students arrange good fit on one side and bad fit on the other.
Subtopic: Construction Techniques for Tailoring Factors that Influence Selection of Tailoring Techniques

"SAILING WITH TECHNIQUES."

Using construction paper, cut out shapes of boats.
Write the tailoring techniques on each paper board.
Arrange on board.

Tailor Tacking

Interfacing etc.
Economic Aspects of Clothes

Topic: Decision Making

"DECISION! DECISION!"

Write the steps in the decision-making process on construction paper.
Locate pictures which correspond to each step.

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Topic: Wardrobe Planning

Sub Topic: Clothing Design Principles
Fibers and Fabrics

"PLAN YOUR WARDROBE ACCESSORIES."

[Diagram of a star with labels: LINE, FABRIC, DESIGN, COLOR]

Cut this picture from construction paper. Write principles on construction paper.

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Sub Topic: Care Requirements

"READ AND TAKE CARE."

Ask students to collect and take to class labels which include information on the care and fiber content of a garment.
Arrange on board.
Topic: Family Clothing

Sub Topic: Children's Clothing--Importance, Selecting Features

"KIDS ARE PEOPLE TOO."

Collect pictures of children's garments, depicting growth, self help features, attractiveness, etc.

Mount on construction paper.

Sub Topic: Children's Clothing--Measuring and Sizing, Workmanship, Buying Tips

"CHOOSE CLOTHING WISELY."

Collect pictures of clothing a child in each age category will need.

Mount on construction paper.

Divide board in five equal parts.

Write the name of each group on construction paper.

Sub Topic: Men's Clothing

"MEN ARE IN FASHION TOO."

Collect pictures of men's clothing which should be included in the wardrobe.

Mount on construction paper.
Topic: Accepting Consumer Responsibilities

Sub Topic: Sources of Consumer Information

"SEA OF INFORMATION."

Blue Construction Paper

Cut shape of fish from construction paper.
Write sources of consumer information on paper.
Cut bubbles for fish.
Use blue construction paper for background.

Sub Topic: Basic Rights

"LETS EXERCISE OUR RIGHTS."

Ask students to collect articles from magazines and newspapers which describe consumer responsibilities.
Sub Topic: Labels

"THEY GIVE A WORLD OF INFORMATION."

Ask students to collect different clothing labels.

Arrange in circle.

Sub Topic: Complaints

"CONSUMERS HAVE RIGHTS."

Ask students to collect letters of consumer complaints from newspapers and magazines.

Sub Topic: Advertising

"USE THE AD SECTION."

Collect pictures of clothing advertised in newspapers, catalogs, bulletins, and pamphlets.

Mount on construction paper.

Topic: Energy Needs

Sub Topic: Factors Affecting Thermal Comfort Using Clothing to Save Energy

"IT PAYS TO DRESS WARM."

Collect pictures of clothing that provides warmth.

Mount on construction paper.