

1.BASIC WEARS

casual wear emphasises comfort and informality. Casual wear refers to the clothes we use for everyday wear. This style emphasises on comfort, relaxation, and informality. It includes a wide range of clothes and styles. Casual dressing gives first place to personal expression and comfort over formality and conformity.

Tee-shirts (polo shirts, turtlenecks, etc.), jeans, jackets, [khakis](#), hoodies, summer dresses, skirts, [sneakers](#), [loafers](#) and sandals are examples for casual wear. Sportswear, clothes worn for manual labour also falls under casual wear. It can be worn when you are going on trips, shopping, and casual outings with friends. This style is also worn by high school and college students unless the schools don't have a specific uniform. Casual wear is usually made from materials such as cotton, jersey, denim, polyester and [flannel](#). Casual wear is not made from expensive and dressy materials such as chiffon, brocade, and velvet. Casual wear should not be worn for ceremonial events, parties, weddings and other formal events, business meetings or to work (in offices).

Formal Wear

Formal wear refers to clothing that is suitable for formal events such as ceremonial events, weddings, balls, formal dinners, etc. Formal wear is nowadays mostly worn at formal dances, high school prom dances, and entertainment industry award programs.

Although most people associate black tie with formal wear, the satirically proper dress code for formal wear is white tie for evening and morning dress for daytime. Women are supposed to wear ball gowns or formal evening (floor length) gowns. Uniforms such as formal military uniforms, law court dress, academic and graduate dress are also considered as formal wear.

The following list will give a clear description of the dress code for formal wear.

Formal Wear for Men

- Black dress coat (tailcoat), matching trousers with two stripes of satin or braid (Europe or the UK) or a single stripe (the US)
- White vest
- White bow tie
- White piqué wing-collared shirt with stiff front
- Braces
- Shirt studs and cuff links
- White or grey gloves
- Black patent shoes and black dress socks

Formal Wear for Women

- Floor length evening gown long gloves (optional)
- Long gloves (optional)

What is the difference between Casual and Formal Wear?

Casual vs Formal	
Casual is everyday wear.	Formal wear is worn for formal events.
Occasions	
Casual wear is worn for informal and relaxed occasions such as trips, shopping, meeting friends, etc.	Formal wear is worn for formal events such as ceremonial events, weddings, state dinners, etc.
Clothing	
Casual wear includes jeans, tee-shirts, skirts, summer dresses, hoodies, etc.	Formal wear includes dress shirts, dress coats, ties, trousers, long evening gowns, etc.
Shoes	
Sneakers, loafers, slippers, and sandals are worn for casual wear.	High-quality shoes are worn for formal wear.
Materials	
Materials such as cotton, jersey, denim, polyester and flannel are used to make casual wear clothing.	Materials such as satin, velvet, silk, brocade, etc. are used to make formal wear clothing.
Feel	

Traditional wear -A major part of any country's culture and people are the clothes they wear. Better known as the 'Traditional Costume or Attire' of a country, in different cultures, what a person wears is often indicative of his to her personal and social identity, marital status, occupation and sometimes-even religion.

Though following these traditions and wearing traditional clothes is slowly reducing in most countries where westernization is coming more into play, costumes and traditional wear will always have an important part, on the most important days...like festivals, weddings and important events and functions.

It maybe not be practical to wear on a daily basis in this day and age but sure enough is part of our culture and nationality which defines us as a race.

India being so diverse culturally and geographically, almost every region and state in Indian has their own attire.

Some similarities and common factors can be found in these costumes for instance the Sari/Saree can be called the Traditional attire of Indian Women, but the sari is worn differently in different parts of the country.

Party Wear- rA party dress is a **dress worn especially for a party**. Different types of party such as children's party, cocktail party, garden party and costume party would

tend to require different styles of dress. One classic style of party dress for women in modern society is the little black dress.

Uniform -It is a type of clothing worn by members of an organization while participating in that organization's activity. Modern uniforms are most often worn by armed forces and paramilitary organizations such as police, emergency services, security guards, in some workplaces and schools and by inmates in prisons. In some countries, some other officials also wear uniforms in their duties. When everyone in the business or school wears the same thing, employees and students have equal footing. No one can stand out due to better or more expensive clothing. This increases self-confidence and unifies the group. Everyone is on the same platform, regardless of economic status. Wearing a uniform means not having to buy work or school clothes. This creates less strain on the budget.

Finally, uniforms create a sense of belonging. Everyone wearing one feels at home, and that improves team building and overall satisfaction.

Sportswear or **activewear** is [clothing](#), including [footwear](#), worn for [sport](#) or [physical exercise](#). Sport-specific clothing is worn for most sports and physical exercise, for practical, comfort or safety reasons.

Typical sport-specific garments include [tracksuits](#), [shorts](#), [T-shirts](#) and [polo shirts](#). Specialized garments include [swimsuits](#) (for [swimming](#)), [wet suits](#) (for [diving](#) or [surfing](#)), [ski suits](#) (for [skiing](#)) and [leotards](#) (for [gymnastics](#)). Sports footwear include [trainers](#), [football boots](#), [riding boots](#), and [ice skates](#). Sportswear also includes [bikini](#) and some [crop tops](#) and [undergarments](#), such as the [jockstrap](#) and [sports bra](#). Sportswear is also at times worn as [casual fashion](#) clothing.

For most sports the athletes wear a combination of different items of clothing, e.g. [sport shoes](#), [pants](#) and [shirts](#). In some sports, protective gear may need to be worn, such as [helmets](#) or [American football](#) body armour.

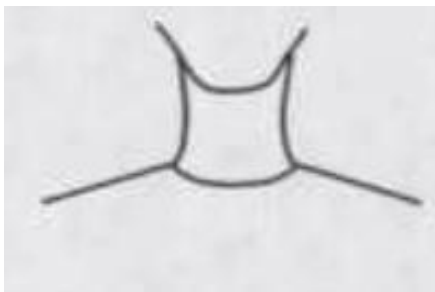
Sports fabrics are technical materials which help to keep the wearer comfortable during exercise. The type of fabric required will depend upon the intensity of the exercise and the activity. [Yoga clothing](#) should use fabrics with exceptional stretch ability for easy movement which will likely require the fabric to be of a knitted construction. Apparel for long distance running will keep the wearer in good comfort if it has excellent moisture wicking properties to enable sweat to transfer from the inside to the outside for the garment. Performance clothing for outdoor sports in the winter or snow sports should use breathable fabrics with very good insulating properties.

Maternity clothing is worn by women as an adaptation to changes in body size during pregnancy. The evolution of maternity clothing began during the Middle Ages, and became fashionable as women became more selective about style and comfort in the types of maternity clothing they wore.

Maternity wear is generally designed using a loose, suitable cut that includes elastic, tabs, stretchable fabric such as elastane, and spandex that allows the consumer extra-comfort in her gestating days. After pregnancy, many women also wear maternity clothes until they have lost the weight of pregnancy and can fit back into normal clothing.

2.NECKLINES

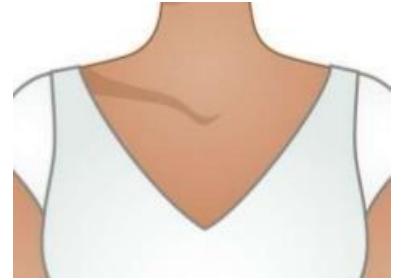
Necklines are perhaps the most conspicuous part of any dress design. It is the top edge that surrounds the neck, especially from the front view, it is part of the bodice around the neck. In women's garments, neckline can be shaped in different ways and styles to get a decorative effect.



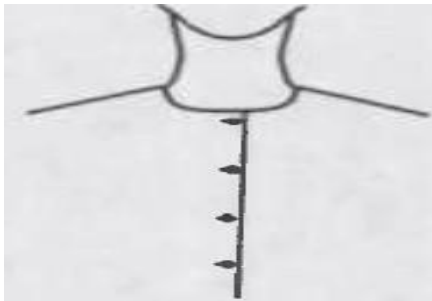
Jewel neckline: This is high round neckline located at base of neck or throat, also called tshirt neckline or crew neck. Mostly found in casual wear.



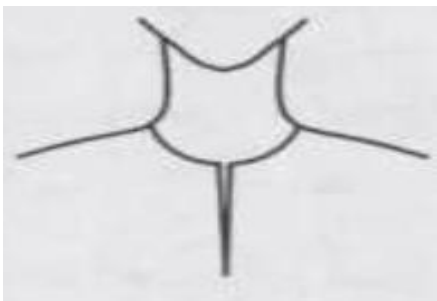
V- neckline: This is a classic neckline formed by two diagonal lines from the shoulders that meet on the chest creating a V shape. The depth of the V can vary



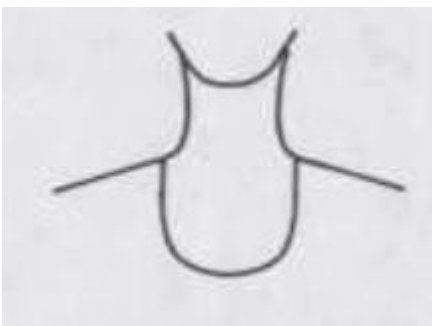
from demure styles to plunging. They are generally seen in casual wear.



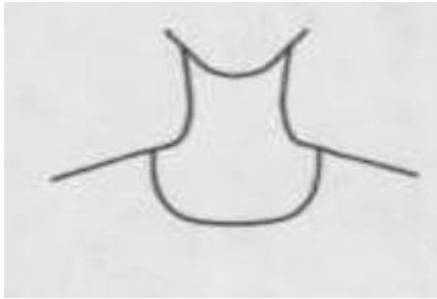
Cardigan neckline: A Jewel or V neckline that opens in the front, usually with buttons along center front.



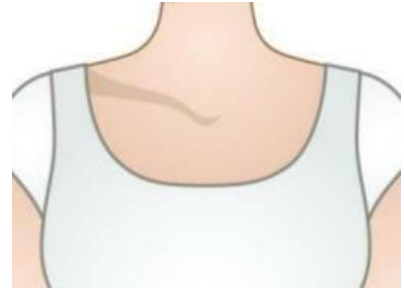
Slit neckline: A narrow vertical opening in a neckline. The slit may be in the front or back. It may be held closed with a button and loop or other fastener.



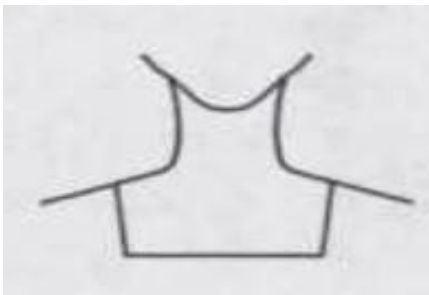
U-neckline: It is cut in front in the shape of letter 'U'. It is the modification of round neckline. The depth of neckline is more than the normal round neckline.



Scoop neckline ; These have a curved U-shape, with the arms of the U hanging on the shoulder, the depth of the U can vary, from demure styles

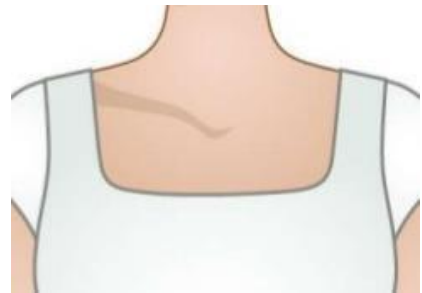


to plunging, conservative to scandalous, but one that is not more than 6" below the collar bone.

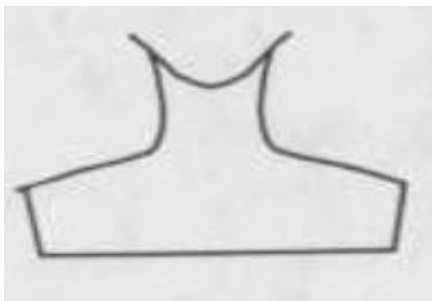


Square neckline:

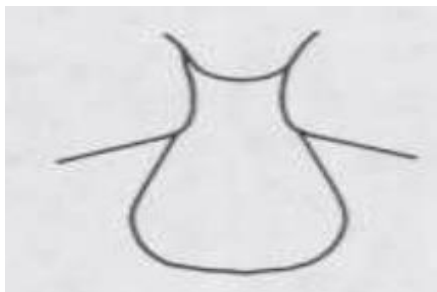
This neckline shape resembles the square shape and has two corners in front. It is a characterized by three linear edges, the



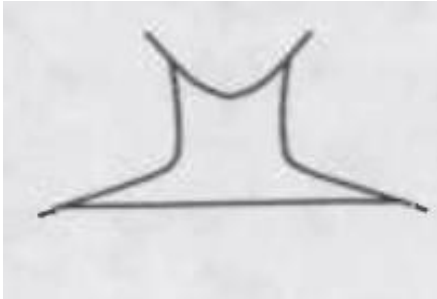
bottom edge meeting the side edges at right angles. The bottom edge cuts across the figure horizontally and the side edges pass over the shoulder. It is a moderately low-cut neckline.



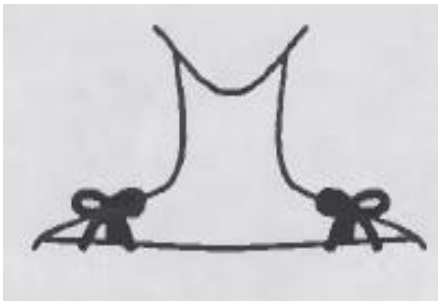
Florentine neckline: It is a moderately low, but very wide, angular or square neckline.



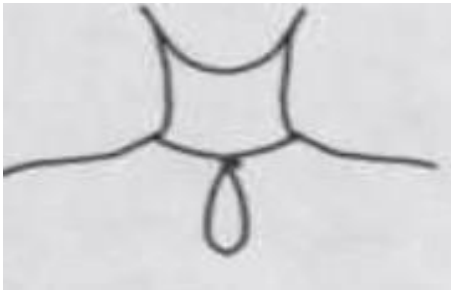
Horseshoe neckline: A low rounded curved neckline, shaped like a horseshoe in front.



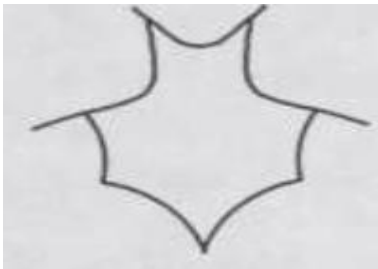
Boat neckline: It is a wide, high neckline that runs horizontally, front and back, almost to the shoulder points, across the collarbone. Also called *bateau neckline*.



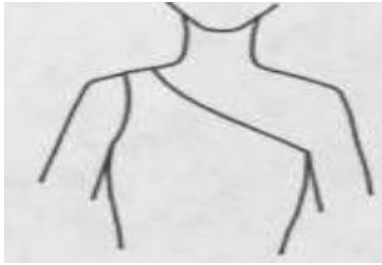
Sabrina neckline: Wide horizontal neckline, not as high as boat and usually has a little bow on each shoulder where they connect.



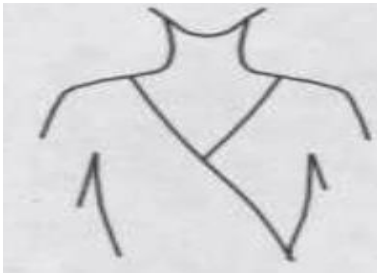
Keyhole neckline: It is a high neckline with an opening cut out at the front. Opening can be round or wedge shaped.



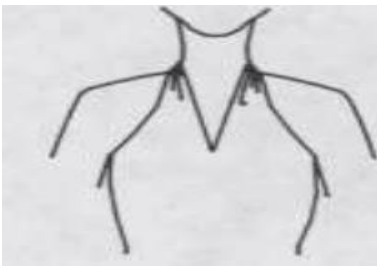
Sweetheart neckline: A neckline that has a curved bottom edge that is concave and shaped like top of a heart.



One-shoulder neckline: It is an Asymmetric neckline starting over one shoulder and extending diagonally to under the other arm. It cuts diagonally across the torso and is also called *Asymmetric neckline*.



Surplice neckline: It is formed by one side of the garment overlapping the other, forming a V shape neckline in the front. It is also known as the bathrobe neckline.

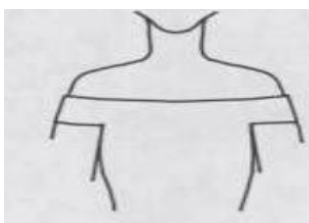


Halter neckline: This neckline has a Vneck or scoop front neckline with straps which wrap around and connect at the nape of the neck.



lingerie and swimsuits.

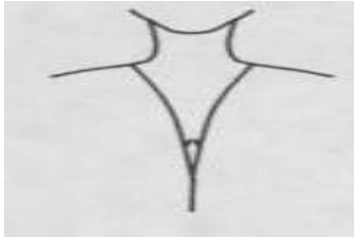
Décolleté neckline: Any neckline that reveals or emphasizes cleavage, is cut very low in front. It is mostly used in ball gowns, evening gowns, leotards,



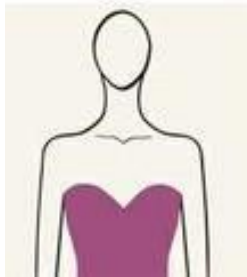
Off-the-shoulder: This is similar to boat neckline but is lower, below the shoulders



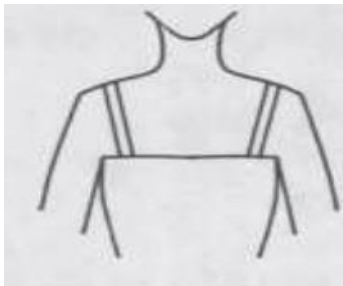
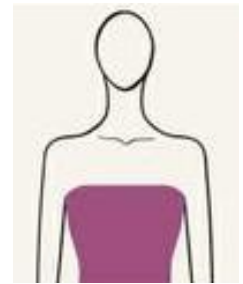
and collar bone. It is a low neckline extending around upper part of arms, baring the shoulders.



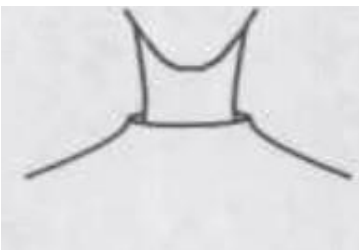
Plunging neckline: Low-cut neckline, usually V-shaped, extending to the level of the breasts or to the waist. Lower than décolleté neckline.



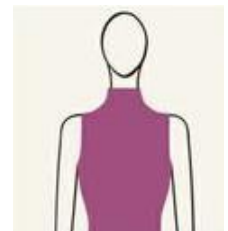
Strapless neckline: Neckline just above the bust. May be held in place by darts and fitting, boning, elastic, or shirring.



Camisole neckline: A straight across neckline just above the bust line, held by two narrow straps over the shoulder that leaves the shoulders bare. Strap width may vary from very narrow (spaghetti) to wide. Also called spaghetti neckline when it has very thin straps.

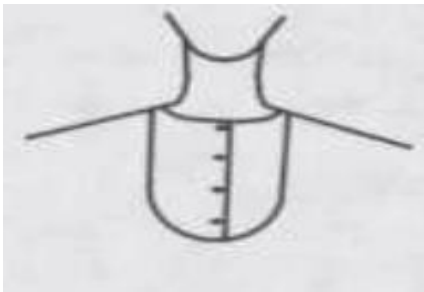


Funnel neckline: High neckline cut in one with garment by slanting or curving shoulder seams upward towards the neck.





Banded neckline: A flat, shaped narrow band finishing the neckline and front opening.



Bib neckline: A front center portion of a garment, usually oval or square. May be set into a blouse or dress below the neckline or extend upward from the waist of pants or a skirt.



Gathered neckline: Full neckline drawn close to neck. May be adjusted or gathered with a drawstring cord or elastic. Also called *drawstring*, *peasant*, or *gypsy neckline*.



Cowl neckline: Draped neckline resulting from bias cut with excess fabric forming soft folds in front or back.



Asymmetric neckline: Any neckline that looks different on either side of the center front of the top or dress. It can be cut differently or it could be the same, but one side is folded down while the other is fastened up.



Caftan neckline: A round neckline with a slit going down the center front. It's usually embellished with trim, braid or beading.



Queen Anne neckline: It has a collar getting up in the back and a V-neckline of varying depth. The shoulders are covered.



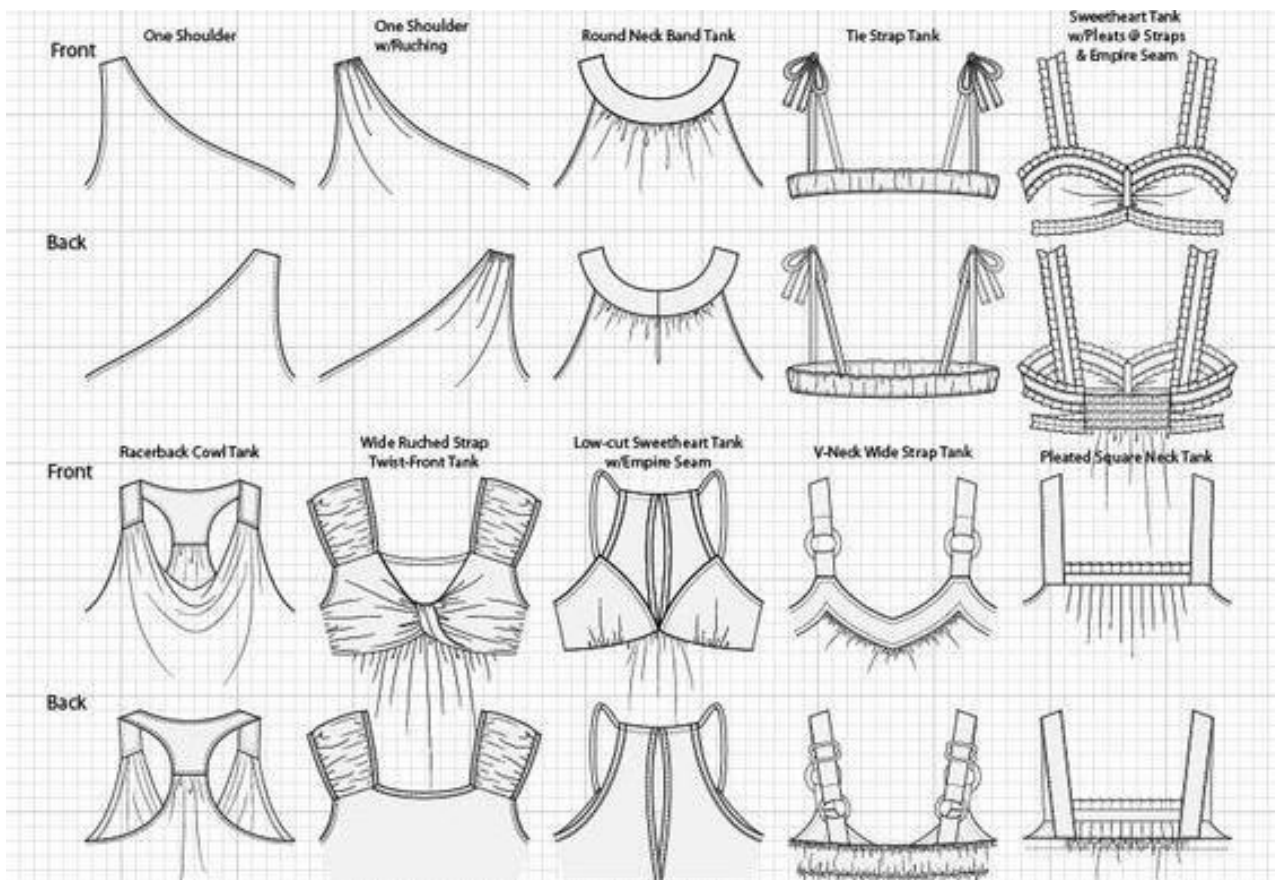
Grecian neckline: The 'Greek' neckline is characterized by a piece of fabric which, starting from the centre of the breast, opens to surround the neck.



Illusion neckline: It uses two different fabrics to create an optical illusion. The covering bodice ends with a straight cut or heart shaped above the breast, which is joined by a transparent fabric or lace to cover the sternum to the neck.



Variations of necklines



Sometimes the back neckline too can be done in various variations:



Closed: this neckline covers the back and remains close to the neck.

U-shape: deep round shape neckline.



Bare: deep neckline supported by thin straps.

Strappy: bare back created by different straps combined.



Open: This neckline makes the back visible through an opening.



V-shape: deep neckline ending with a tip.



X cross: neckline with straps that cross in the centre of back.

Bow: neckline with a decorative bow that holds back the shoulder straps.



Some other back variations



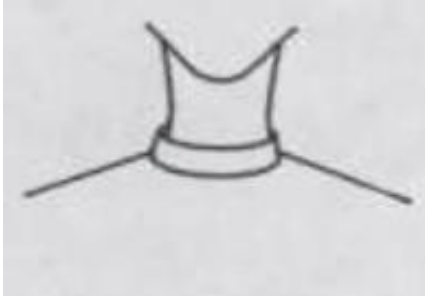
3.COLLARS

A **collar** is the part of a shirt, dress, coat or blouse that fastens around or frames the neck. A collar is added to the neckline of a garment in order to enhance its appearance. A collar could be made close to or away from neckline and the collar edge could be round, curved, square, or pointed (long or short) depending upon design variation.

Collars can be categorized as:

- *Standing or stand-up*: fitting up around the neck and not lying on the shoulders. Collar when stand itself is a collar.
- *Turnover or roll*: standing around the neck and then folded or rolled over. It may be a partial roll or a full roll. A collar where the collar is supported by a stand.
- *Flat or falling(Rippled)*: lying flat on the shoulders. When collar is without a stand.
- *Shawl collar*: formed by an extension of the garment front. These collars can be a stand-up collar or a turnover collar. The collar is seamed at the center back.

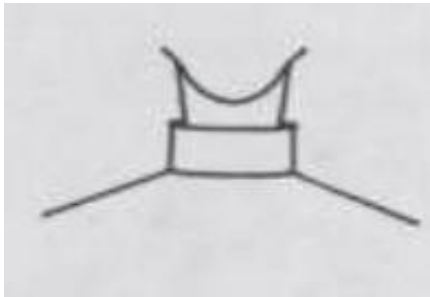
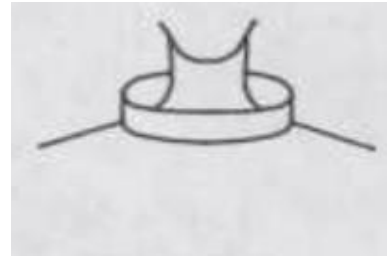
STANDING OR STAND-UP COLLARS



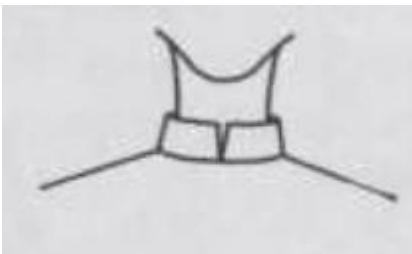
Band Collar: Straight or slightly curved collar cut on a straight grain or bias. May fasten in the front or back. Also called *stand-up collar*.



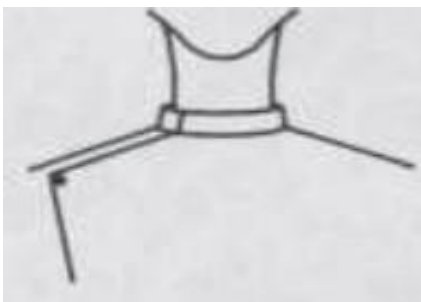
Ring Collar: A stand collar on a wide neckline. Also called the *moat collar* or *wedding-band collar*.



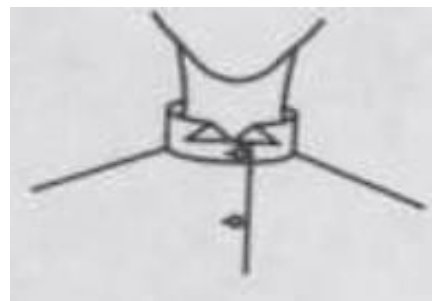
Choker Collar: Wide, high stand, close fitting collar that fastens in the back. Also called *Victorian collar*.



Chinese Collar: Stand collar with square or rounded ends that do not quite meet at centre front. Also called *Mandarin Collar* or *Nehru collar*.



Medic Collar: Narrow stand collar that fastens in the front, also known as a medical collar.

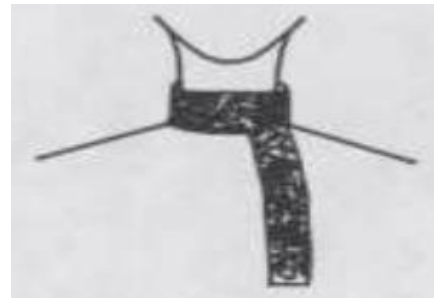


fastens on the right side. Also called *Ben Casey collar*.

Wing Collar: A stiff stand collar with pointed ends that fold outward. Also known as *Butterfly Collar*.



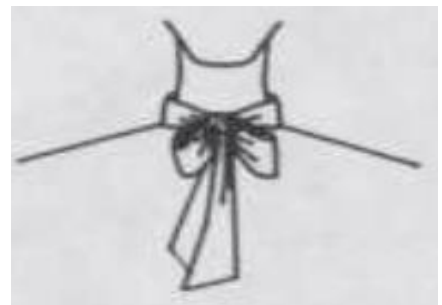
Cossack Collar: Wide stand collar that fastens on the left side. May be embroidered. Also called *Zhivago Collar* or *Russian Collar*.

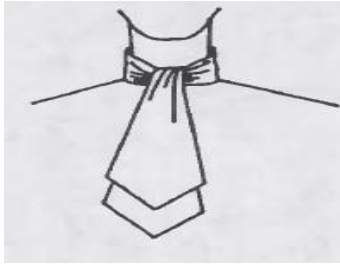


Clerical Collar: Stiff white stand collar, fastened in the back. Also called a *Roman collar*. When the white collar is partly covered by a black or colored collar, it is called a *Rabat Collar*.



Bow Collar: Long extension of wide stand collar tied in a bow. Also known as *Pussy Bow Collar*.



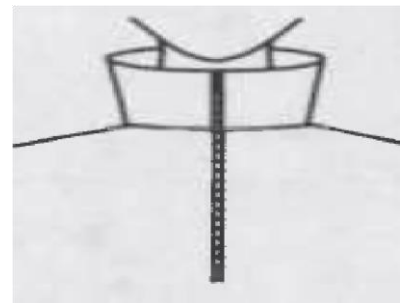


Ascot Collar: Long, medium-wide to wide stand collar with the two ends brought to the front and looped over each other. May be an extension of the collar or attached at back neck of collar. Longer variations are called

stock-tiecollar or flip-tie collar.



Funnel Collar: Large wide stand collar variation which stands away from the face. Generally opens in front.

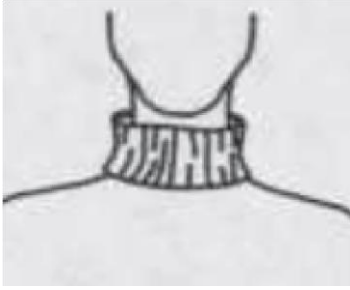


Ruff Collar: a high standing pleated collar, made of starched linen or lace, also known as *Millstone Collar*.



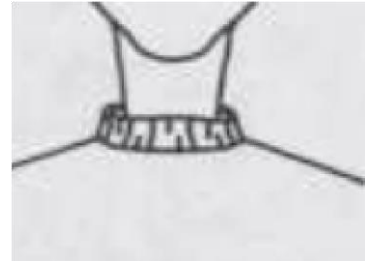
Ruffle Collar: Straight piece of fabric, lace, or trim gathered to neck edge to form ripples.

STAND COLLARS MADE OF RIB KNIT



Turtleneck Collar: High rounded neckline finished with very wide strip of rib knit that is often worn folded over.

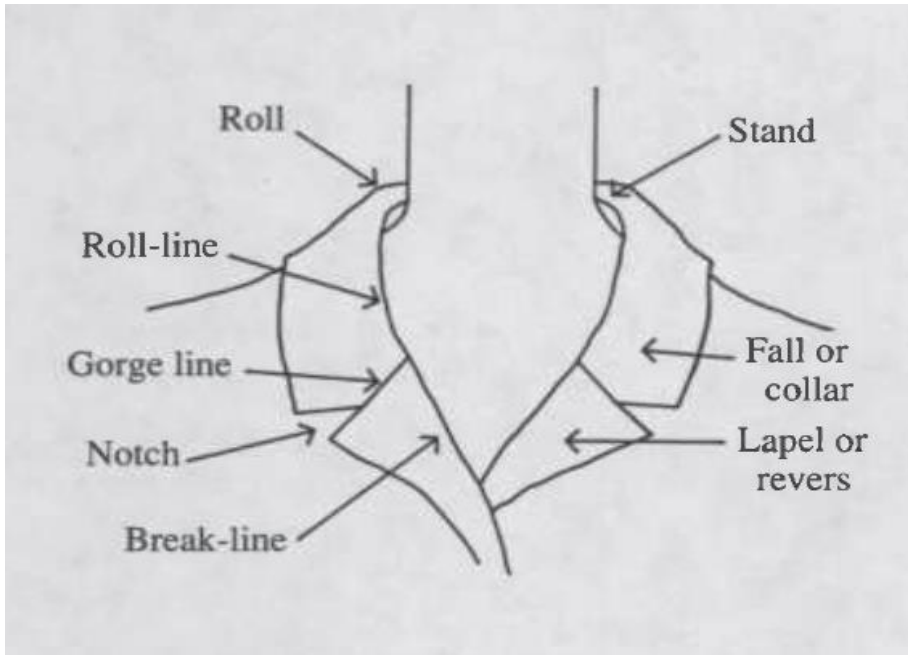
Mock-turtle Collar: High rounded neckline finished with medium wide strip of rib knit.



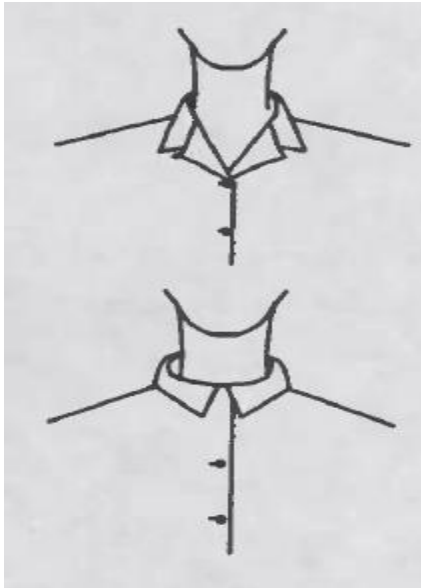
Cowl Collar: Wide bias-cut draped collar. May be of knitted fabric like a wider and deeper variation of the turtleneck which drapes in soft folds.

TURNOVER OR ROLLED COLLARS

Parts of a turnover collar



PARTIAL ROLL COLLARS



can be worn open or closed. Lapels are formed when worn open. Also known as *Camp Collar*.



Convertible Collar : A partial roll collar

which



Notched Collar: Tailored collar used for suits. There is a *notch* where the collar ends and joins the lapel. It has square corners on lapel and collar.

Cloverleaf Collar: same as the notched collar but with rounded corners on lapel and collar.





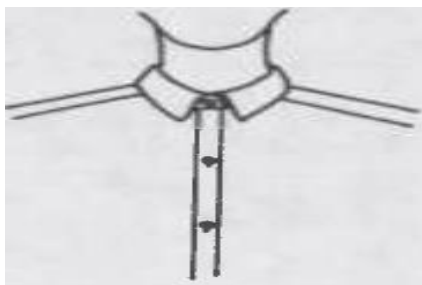
Peaked Collar: with sharp point on lapel.



Johnny Collar: A very small partial roll collar attached to a V neckline. Usually a single-layer knitted collar.



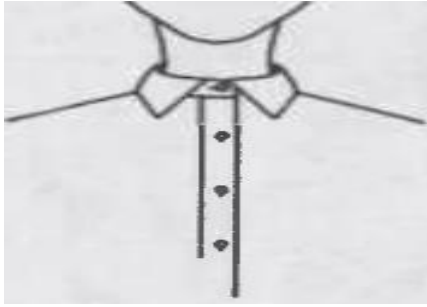
Chelsea Collar: A medium-wide collar for a low V-neckline, with a partial roll and long pointed ends.



FULL ROLL COLLARS

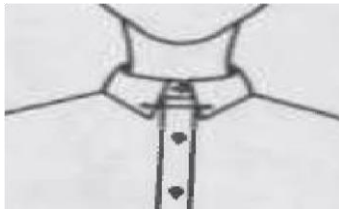
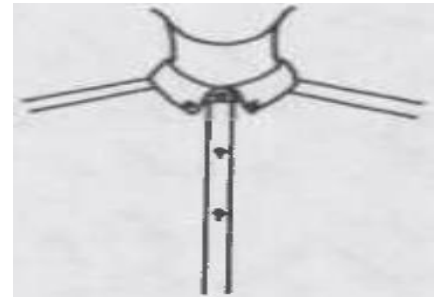
Shirt Collar: The traditional two-piece high stand, full roll collar, (called band and collar). The ends of the collar may be square, round, or pointed. Variations include:

Spread Collar, Button-down Collar, Pin Collar & Tab Collar



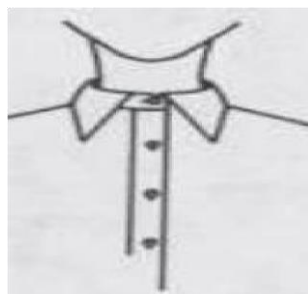
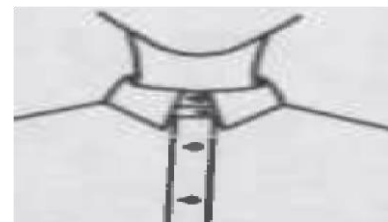
Spread Collar: variation of a shirt collar with wide spacing between ends of the collar.

Button-down Collar: variation of a shirt collar with buttonholes in the ends of the collar, fastened to the shirt by small buttons.



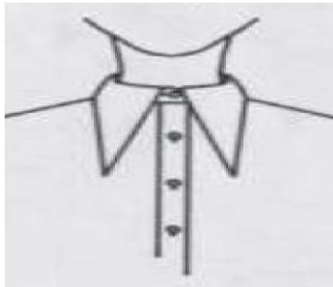
Pin Collar: variation of a shirt collar with eyelets through which a collar pin is inserted

Tab Collar: variation of a shirt collar with a small strap that buttons or snaps to other side of the space between the ends of the collar.



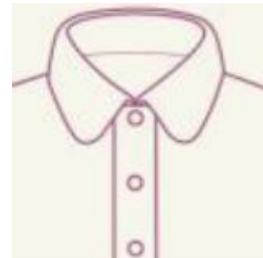
Barrymore Collar: A button-up shirt collar style with long, exaggerated points (4 to 5 inch long points) in front (similar to Byron or poet's collar.)



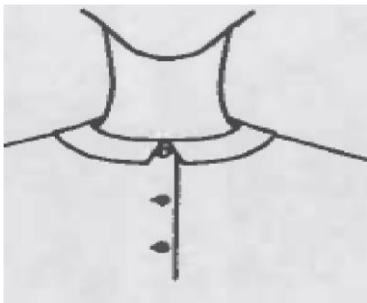


Swallow-tailed Collar: with extremely long, narrow pointed ends.

Club Collar: Medium sized collar with rounded front edges. Also known as *Buster Brown Collar*



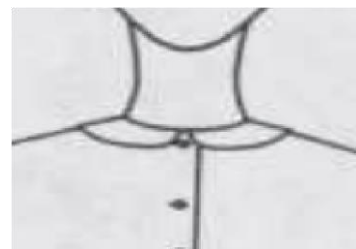
FLAT COLLARS



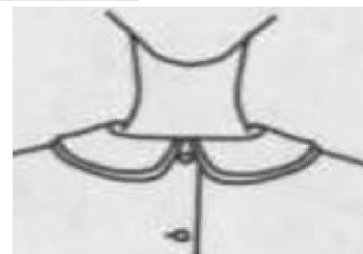
Bermuda Collar: Narrow collar with squared ends at center front. Also known as *Pointed Flat Collar*.

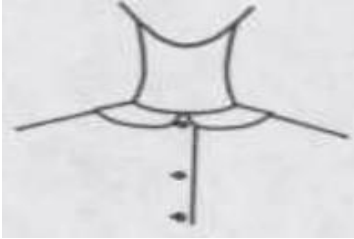


Peter Pan Collar: Small, flat, rounded collar.



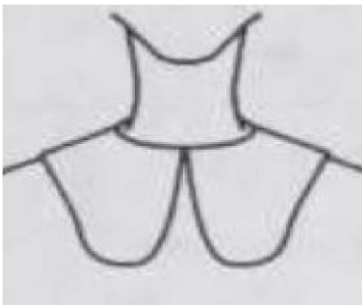
Double Collar: Two collars of the same shape, the upper one smaller to show the lower one.



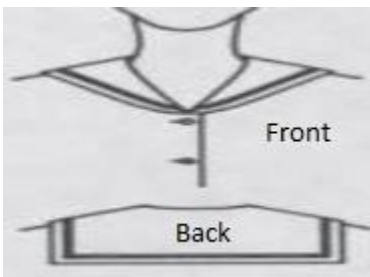


Choir-boy Collar: Medium-sized collar with rounded ends at centre front.

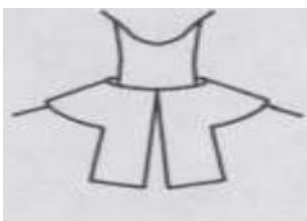
Puritan Collar: Wide collar extending to the shoulders with pointed squared ends or rounded corners at centre front and outer edges.



Platter Collar: Medium-sized collar with large rounded ends in front. Also called *Dog's Ear Collar*.



Sailor Collar: Collar is square in back and tapers to a V in front. Variations include braid trim around the edges and a dickey or inset in the V. Also called *middy collar* or *nautical collar*.

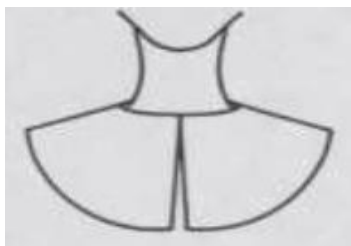


Bishop Collar: Large round collar. The front edges extend downward and are squared.

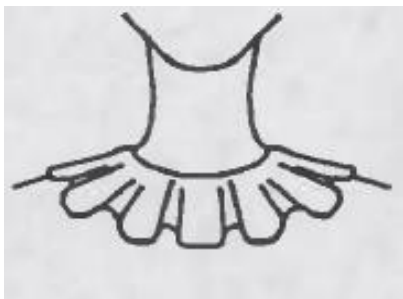
Bertha Collar: Wide, flat, round collar, often of lace or sheer fabric, worn with a low neckline, extending from neckline to shoulder. Opening may be at front or back.



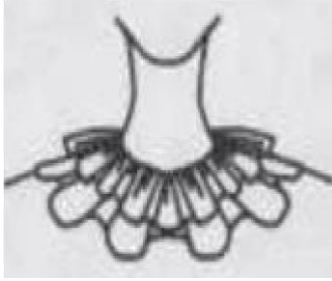
Cape Collar: Large circular collar that looks like a cape and extends or hangs over the shoulders.



Pilgrim Collar: Wide rounded collar extending to shoulders with pointed ends at center front.



Circular ruffle Collar: Edging made from a circular piece of fabric.

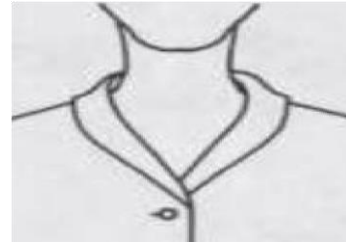


Pierrot Collar: A straight ruffled collar that lays on top of the shoulders. It usually has two or more rows of ruffles.

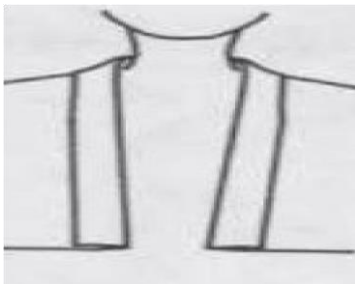


SHAWL COLLARS

Shawl Collar: Collar formed by an extension of the facing and

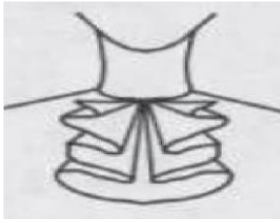


garment front
(undercollar).



Tuxedo Collar: Variation of a shawl collar that continues the length of the garment front opening.

OTHER COLLAR VARIATIONS



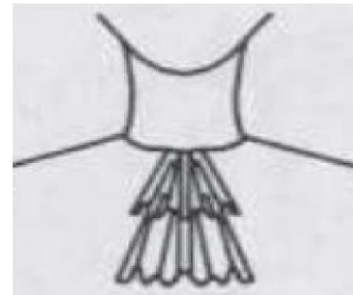
Cascade Collar: A cascade collar is a circular-cut ruffle that is attached to the neckline of a garment. The ruffle can extend as far down as the waistline in a straight or diagonal line, or team up with another ruffle to add even more visual interest.



Bib Collar: Flat rounded, square, or oval shape collar that runs down the front of a dress or top like a child's bib. Often covered with ruffles, pleats, or embroidery.



Jabot Collar: Collar ruffles made entirely out of lace or lace-trimmed linen attached to neckline at center front.



front.

Fichu Collar: Named after an 18th-19th century scarf (fichu) worn across the shoulders and tied in front, this collar is distinguished by fabric that folds away from the neck and over the shoulders, and is often accented by a tie at





Portrait Collar: A wide-lapelled, fold over collar that frames the collarbones and exposes the parts of the shoulders near the neck.

4.SLEEVES

These are part of a garment which covers the arm of the wearer or through which the arm passes or slips. There are many variations of the sleeves but they are all based on the three main styles: set- in, Raglan, and Kimono.

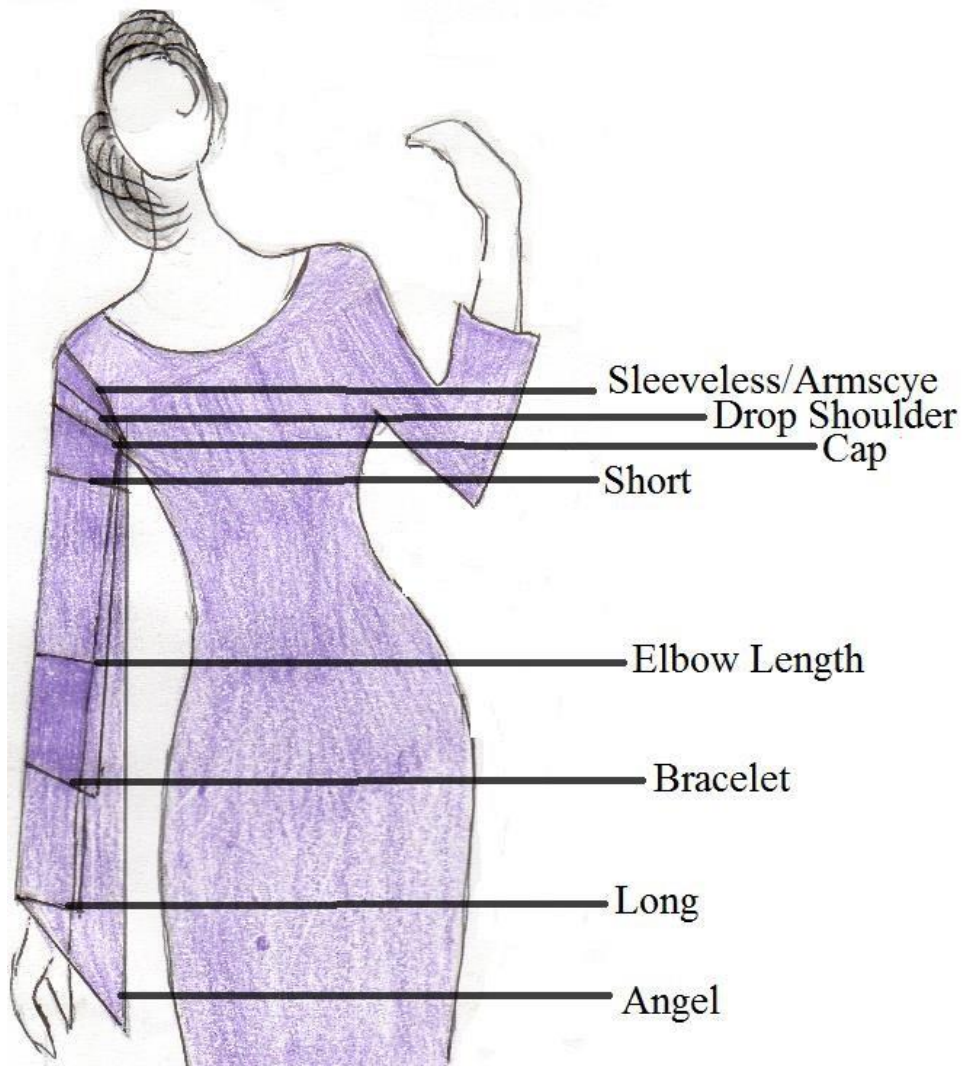
Kimono sleeve: cut in one with the body of the garment, with no armhole seam.

Set- in sleeve: cut separately from the bodice of the garment and sewn into the armhole of the bodice.

Raglan sleeve: extends to the neckline and has slanting seam lines from under arm to neck in front and back. The armhole starts from the armpit and ends on the neckline or next to the neckline.

Design can range from short to long, very full to tight fitting, interest can be added at cuff or sleeve head.

SLEEVE LENGTHS



Armhole/Armhole: No sleeve or sleeveless.

Drop shoulder: The sleeve is attached to an armhole shaped to extend wider than the natural shoulder.

Cap: Extension to the front and back of the garment to cover the top of the arm.

It covers only the shoulder part and doesn't enlarge under the armpit level.

Short: Sleeve length ending about half the distance between elbow and underarm.

Elbow length: Any style sleeve that ends at the elbow.

Bracelet: Three-quarter length cuff less sleeve to show bracelet.

Long: Long sleeve tapered to the wrist so it can be pushed up to stay in place. Also called *push-up*.

Angel: Any long flowing sleeve. May extend longer than the wrist.

VARIATIONS OF SLEEVES

SET-IN SLEEVES

Cut separately from the bodice of the garment and sewn into the armhole of the bodice.



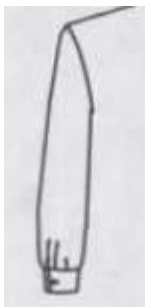
Plain sleeve/Set-in sleeve: The plain/set-in sleeve has a high rounded sleeve cap. The sleeve underarm seam and the blouse side seam are constructed first so the sleeve is set into the armhole. May be any length.



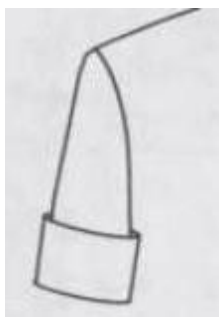
Shirt sleeve: A sleeve with a barely rounded wide sleeve cap, attached to the armhole before the underarm seam and side seam are sewn as a continuous seam. May be any length. Long shirt sleeves are usually



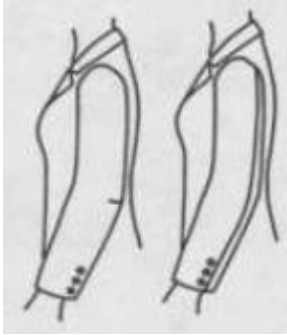
cuffed,
this sleeve is also called *tailored shirt sleeve*.



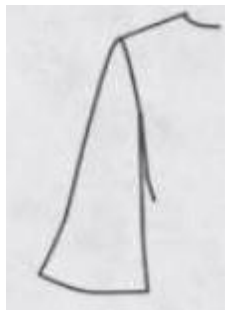
Barrel sleeve: Straight long set-in or shirt sleeve which is smooth at the armhole with minimal fullness at the cuff.



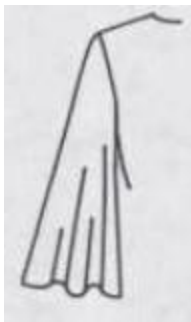
Roll-up sleeve: Straight short or elbow length sleeve designed to be rolled or folded up to from a cuff. May be either plain or shirt sleeve.



Fitted sleeve: A full-length narrow set-in sleeve. May either be one-piece with darting at the elbow or two-piece with vertical seams down front and back of arm, also called *suit sleeve*.



Bell sleeve: A set-in long sleeve that is smooth at the armhole, fitted from shoulder to elbow and flared from elbow to hem edge.



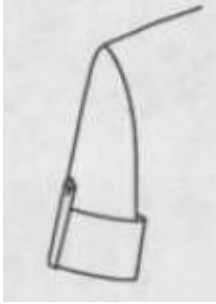
Butterfly sleeve: A set-in sleeve that is smooth at the armhole, widely flared at the hem edge, may be elbow length or longer.

The difference between a Butterfly sleeve and a Bell sleeve is that butterfly sleeves usually don't go completely around the full arm.



Bishop sleeve: It is a billowy long set-in sleeve that hangs gracefully over the arm from a smooth cap. The sleeve has more fullness at the bottom than the top and gathered at wrist by cuff. May be gathered at cap as well as at wrist.





Button-tab sleeve: A long roll-up sleeve with a button-tab sewn above the elbow. The sleeve is rolled up and fastened by the tab with buttonhole and button. May be either plain or shirt sleeve.



Puffed sleeve: Short full sleeve with gathers at armhole or lower edge or both. Also called *puff sleeve*.



Poet Sleeve: A long sleeve fitted from shoulder to elbow, and then flared (somewhat dramatically) from elbow to wrist (or sometimes mid-hand). Often features ruffles on the cuffs.



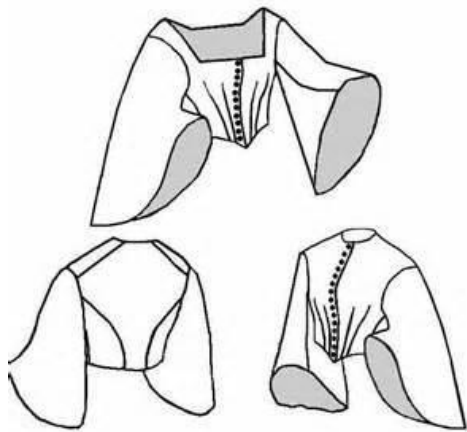
Layered sleeve: A wide sleeve that consists of multiple circular layers of overlapping fabric.



Balloon sleeve: Long full sleeve with gathers at armhole and at lower edge. Usually made of crisp fabric.



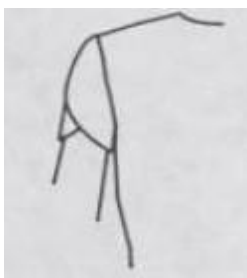
Leg-o'-mutton sleeve: Sleeve with full gathered or pleated top tapering to narrow at the wrist. Also called *leg-of-mutton sleeve* and *Gigot sleeves*.



Pagoda sleeve: a wide, bell-shaped sleeve or funnel-shaped sleeve popular in the 1860s, worn over an engage ante or false undersleeve, arranged to show the sleeve lining and an inner sleeve.



Paned sleeve: a sleeve made in *panes* or panels, allowing a lining or shirt-sleeve to show through popular in the 16th and 17th centuries.



Petal sleeve: Sleeve is shaped with a curved overlap along outer arm, it resembles a petal as



the sleeve sections cross over each other at the cap. Also called *lapped sleeve*.



Circular cap sleeve: Short flaring sleeve that extends out from a smooth cap at armhole.



Melon sleeve: Sleeve made in lengthwise sections that are wider in the middle of the sleeve to give a melon shape in the middle of the sleeve. Usually made of stiffened fabric.



Juliet sleeve: A long, tight sleeve with a puffed upper section.



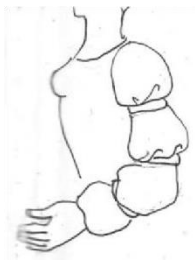
Lantern sleeve: Long or 3/4-length sleeve made with two sections and a crosswise seam(s) to give width. Sleeve is smooth at the armhole



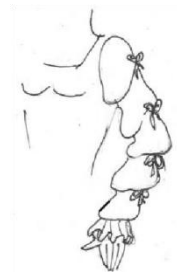
and wrist and flares out from the cap and hemline.



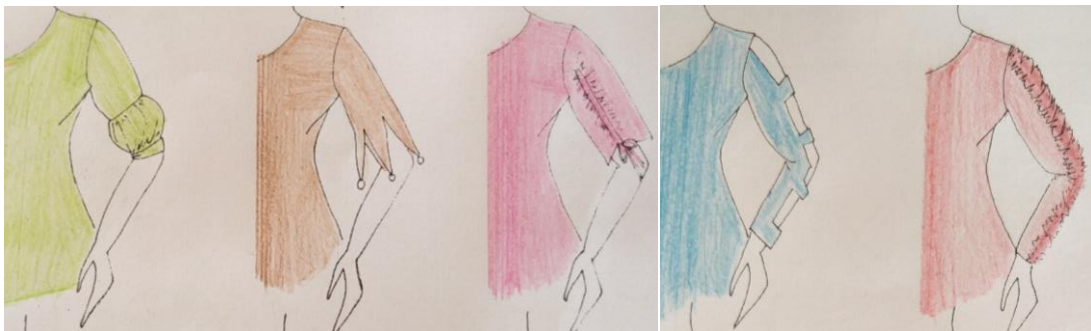
Hanging Sleeve: A sleeve that opens down the side or front, or at the elbow; the reason is to allow the arm to pass through.



Virago Sleeve: A full “paned” sleeve which is gathered into two or more puffs by a ribbon or fabric band above the wrist.



Variations of Set-In Sleeve



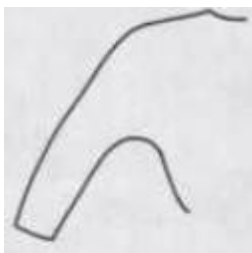


KIMONO SLEEVES

Cut in one with the *front and back of garment*, with no armhole seam.



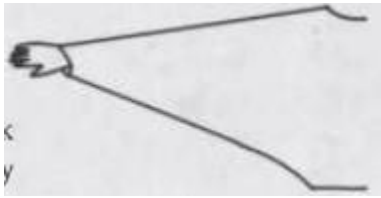
Kimono sleeve: Sleeve may be cut in one with the front and back of the garment or may be attached to the front and back with a vertical seam. Shape is usually angular under the arm in contrast to curve of dolman. Also called *mandarin sleeve*.



Dolman sleeve: Sleeve may be cut in one with the front and back of the garment or may be attached to the front and back with a vertical seam. Shape is usually curved under



the arm. Sleeve is usually long and fitted at the wrist.



Batwing sleeve: Long sleeve with deep armhole almost to the waist and extending to narrow wrist. May be cut in one with the garment or may be a separate sleeve. Also known as a *Magyar sleeve*.

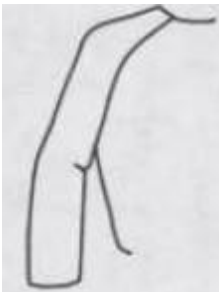


Cape sleeve: May either be a semicircular extension of the front and back bodice or a circular or semicircular piece sewn over the top of the shoulder to give a cape effect.



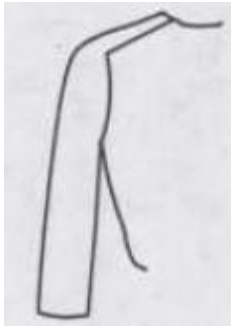
RAGLAN SLEEVE

Extends to the neckline and has slanting seam lines from under arm to neck in front and back. The armhole starts from the armpit and ends on the neckline or next to the neckline.

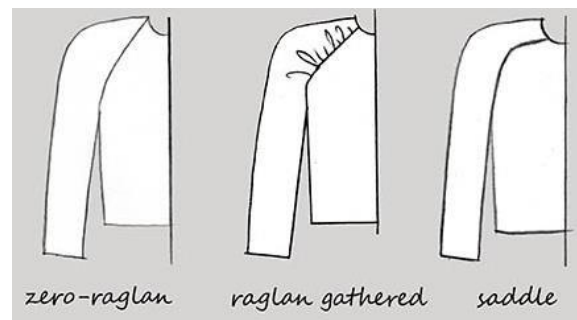
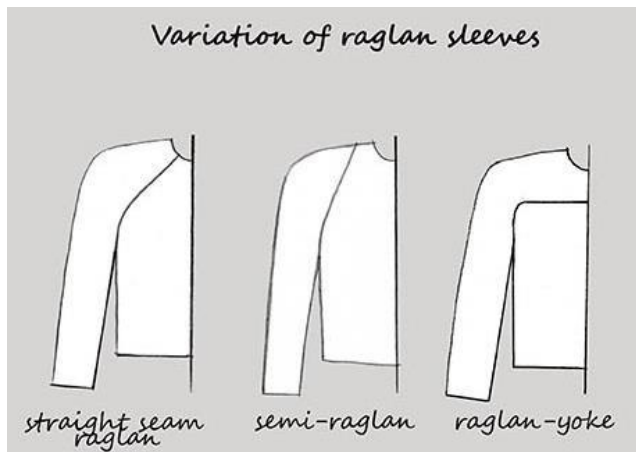


Raglan sleeve: Sleeve joined by diagonal seam that extends from underarm to neckline. May have a dart to shape the shoulder or may have an additional seam along the outside of the arm.

Peasant sleeve: A wide raglan sleeve with gathers at the neckline and lower edge. Gathers may be controlled by drawstring or elastic. Sleeve may be short or long.

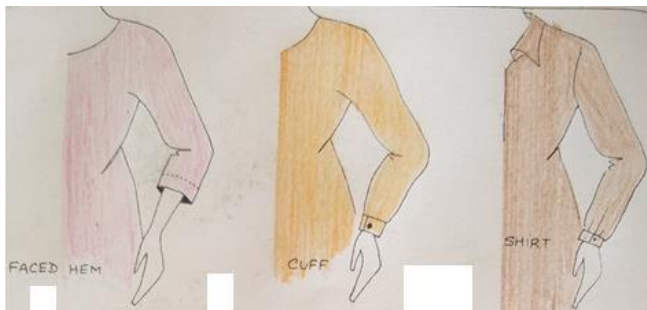
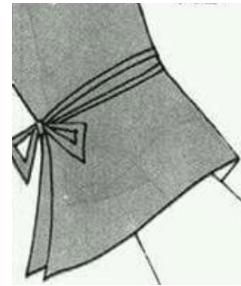
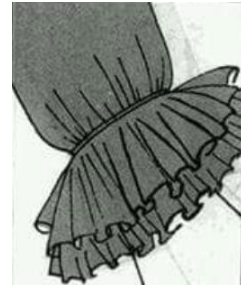
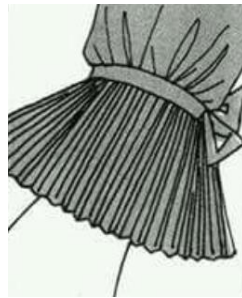
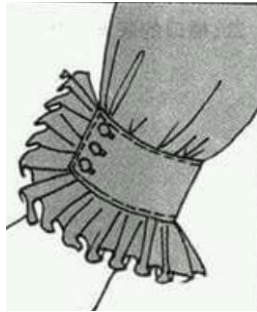


Saddle sleeve: Variation of the raglan in which the shoulder portion is horizontal across chest then diagonal under arm. Also called *epaulet sleeve*.



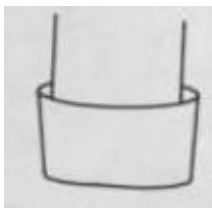
SLEEVE FINISHES

The finishing of a sleeve edge usually depends on the pattern design. It may be a simple self-hem or faced finish (shaped or bias) or decorative double binding made from self or contrasting fabric. The finish is sometimes attached with casing, ruffles or with cuff.



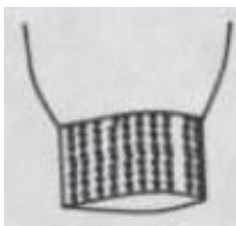


CUFFS



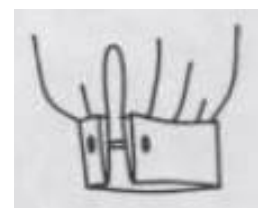
Roll-up cuff: Usually a straight sleeve which is folded up to form a cuff.

Barrel cuff: A band of fabric stitched to the sleeve. Usually closed with one or two buttons. Also called *single cuff*.

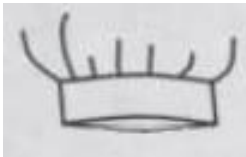
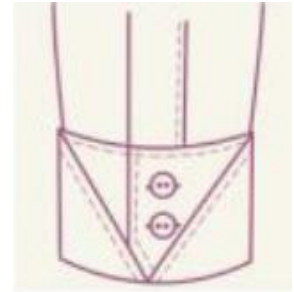


Knit cuff: Rib knitted fabric which fits closely but is stretchy enough to slip over the hand.

French cuff: Wide cuff which turns back and is fastened with a cuff link through all layers.

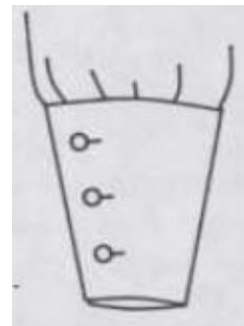


Neapolitan cuff: A two-button turned-back cuff with an extra piece of fabric folded back to imitate a French cuff, but is held together by two buttons. Also called *cocktail cuff*, *capril cuff* or *bond cuff*.



Band cuff: Has no vertical opening. It slips on over the hand.

Gauntlet cuff: A wide turned-back cuff that flares wide at the arm and tapers toward the wrist. Also called *cavalier cuff*.



SLEEVELESS

When the armscye is finished off directly with piping or facing, without attaching a sleeve or a ruffle, it is known as sleeveless. Sleeveless garments are well preferred as the restraint of sleeves is absent thus making the garment

more comfortable, airy and light. This is best suited for summer apparel and to show off beautiful shapely arms.

5.SKIRT

A Skirt is a garment that covers the body below the waistline or the lower half of the body. Both men and women have been wearing skirts for hundreds of years. Skirts according to style or fashion are:



A-Line Skirt: this skirt fits at the waist, slightly touching hips and thighs, broader at the hem. As it is narrow at the top and wider at the bottom it looks like the letter 'A'.

Circle Skirt/ Circular Skirt: this skirt is made in a circular shape that has a flare at the hem and are usually made of lightweight fabric. Also known as Umbrella Skirt.



Gored Skirt: also known as flare skirt, is derived from the A-line skirt. The only difference is, these skirts are wider at the bottom. Depending on the number of gores (panels) they are also named as four gore skirt, six gore skirt and eight gore skirt.



Gathered Skirt: the simplest of skirts, gathered at the waist. When it is gathered at the hip and set in a yoke it is called a Yoked Skirt.

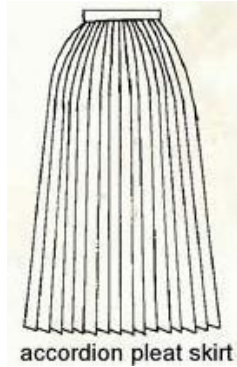


Yoked Skirt/Skirt with yoke: this skirt can have either pleats, panels or gathers set in the yoke, the yoke is generally from the waist to the hips.

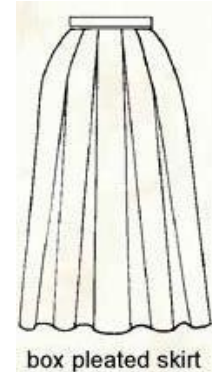


Wrap around Skirt: these skirts wrap around the waist and the leg, sometimes having a slight flare design. It is fastened with a button or tie. A casual wear and mostly made of cotton fabric.

Pleated Skirt: pleats are folds of fabric sewn at the top of the skirt, it hangs from the waist to different lengths. The pleats can be either knife pleats, accordion pleats, box pleats, inverted box pleats.



accordion pleat skirt



box pleated skirt



Sun-ray Pleat Skirt: a flared skirt with stiff pressed pleats which are narrow at the waist and widens towards the hem. Very broad sun-ray pleats are called umbrella pleats.



Drape Skirt: it is an elegant skirt with soft folds.



Trumpet Skirt: this skirt is fitted from waist to above knee and then



flares out from the knee to the floor or to the desired length.



Fishtail Skirt/Mermaid Skirt: this skirt is fitted from waist to calf and then flares out from the calf to the floor.



Pencil Skirt: this skirt hugs the body and lengthens from the waist to beneath the knees or down to mid-calf.

Tube Skirt: similar to pencil skirts but made in a stretch fabric and usually reaches just below the knee.



Straight Skirt: fitted at the waist and hips but falling in a straight line downward so that it is loose at the knees. Similar to pencil skirt only less tight.



Tiered Skirt: also known as gypsy skirt, its length can be from mini to full length.



Prairie Skirt: an American style skirt, it can be slightly flared to very full, with one or more flounces or tiers.



Tutu Skirt: it is a specialised skirt, originally used in ballet. This skirt is made of tulle.



Balloon Skirt: is a youthful skirt which has the middle or central part flare, narrowing down to the lower edge, forming a silhouette of a balloon.

Bubble Skirt: it creates a bubble at the bottom of the skirt as the hem is tucked back under. Also known as the puffball skirt.



Peasant Skirt: also known as dirndl skirt, is a casual skirt lightly gathered at the waist, falls below the knee and made with several layers. The layers can be of the same fabric or different fabrics for each layer.





Tulip Skirt: is like an inverted tulip, it has more fabric around the waistline and a close fitting hemline.



Sarong Skirt: A long, wide piece of sheer, often patterned fabric, tied around the waist for a skirt-like effect. Used widely in tropical climates as a skirt or as a cover-up over a swimsuit. Also known as Pareo.



ruffles in the the stomach. [A framework used fullness or of the back of a worn under the waist.]



Bustle Skirt: this skirt has back, and flat across bustle is a type of to expand the support the drapery woman's dress, it is skirt, just below the



Grommet Skirt: also known as skirts with gussets or godets, these

skirts are great for dancing as they are made with godets which is an extra piece of fabric. The addition of godet causes the skirt to get additional flare and volume.



Handkerchief Skirt: this has an asymmetrical or uneven hem.



Skort: sometimes called a scooter or 'skant', is a pair of shorts with a fabric



panel resembling a skirt covering the front. Some skort are skirts with shorts hidden underneath.

Skater Skirt: is a short, high-waisted circle skirt with the hemline above the knee, often made of soft light weight fabrics





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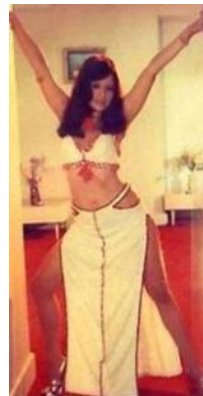
rah Skirt: a short skirt with layered flounces worn by cheerleaders



Button/zipper through Skirts: is a skirt that fastens with buttons or zipper from top to bottom of skirt.



Harem Skirt: a straight skirt with high slits on either side.



Overskirt: is a skirt worn to lay over another garment, either another skirt, petticoat, underskirt or breeches.



Peplum Skirt: is a pencil skirt or a tube skirt with a peplum. [A peplum is a ruffled or flared panel of fabric, which falls just below the natural waistline.]



Hobble Skirt: is a skirt with a narrow hem that restricts or impedes the wearers stride. It was a short lived fashion (fad) in the early 1910s.

High Waisted Skirt: the skirts that fits higher than the waistline are called high waisted skirts.



Low-rise Skirt: is a skirt that sits around the hips, an inch or two below the belly button. They are not worn at the natural waist, nor low enough to expose the buttocks or crotch. Also known as low waist Skirt.



Kilt: a knee-length skirt with deep pleats usually of plaids, worn as part of the dress



for men in the Scottish highlands.

Sulu: a traditional skirt/national dress worn by the men and women of Fiji.

Foustanella: a white knee-length pleated skirt worn by the men in Greece and Albania.



Sampot: it's a long rectangular cloth worn around the lower body. It can be draped and folded in different ways, it is similar to dhoti. Also known as *Pha Nug*.

Sarung: a large tube or length of fabric, often wrapped around the waist and worn by men and women throughout South Asia and other places.

