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Chapter 1 : Sewing - Wikipedia

Sewing secrets from the fashion industry. Look over the shoulders of sewing experts as they show you how to cut and sew the professional way. From sample rooms to production sewing factories, the authors gleaned the best and the fastest garment-sewing techniques and treatments. Sew fast. Sew smart. Make clothes that look better than ready-to-wear.

Origins[edit] Seated woman sewing a kimono , Utagawa Kuniyoshi , early 19th century. Different cultures have developed diverse sewing techniques, from methods of cutting fabric to types of stitches. Sewing has an ancient history estimated to begin during the Paleolithic Era. The Inuit , for example, used sinew from caribou for thread and needles made of bone; [5] the indigenous peoples of the American Plains and Canadian Prairies used sophisticated sewing methods to assemble tipi shelters. Clothing was an expensive investment for most people, and women had an important role in extending the longevity of items of clothing. Sewing was used for mending. Clothing that was faded would be turned inside-out so that it could continue to be worn, and sometimes had to be taken apart and reassembled in order to suit this purpose. Once clothing became worn or torn, it would be taken apart and the reusable cloth sewn together into new items of clothing, made into quilts , or otherwise put to practical use. The many steps involved in making clothing from scratch weaving, pattern making, cutting, alterations, and so forth meant that women often bartered their expertise in a particular skill with one another. From the Middle Ages to the 17th century, sewing tools such as needles , pins and pincushions were included in the trousseaus of many European brides. Although most embroidery stitches in the Western repertoire are traditionally British, Irish or Western European in origin, stitches originating in different cultures are known throughout the world today. However, there are instances of sewing techniques indigenous to cultures in distant locations from one another, where cross-cultural communication would have been historically unlikely. A woman sewing as a street vendor in Bangkok, Thailand. Play media Sewing with an Singer sewing machine. The Industrial Revolution shifted the production of textiles from the household to the mills. In the early decades of the Industrial Revolution, the machinery produced whole cloth. While much clothing was still produced at home by female members of the family, more and more ready-made clothes for the middle classes were being produced with sewing machines. Textile sweatshops full of poorly paid sewing machine operators grew into entire business districts in large cities like London and New York City. To further support the industry, piece work was done for little money by women living in slums. Needlework was one of the few occupations considered acceptable for women, but it did not pay a living wage. Women doing piece work from home often worked hour days to earn enough to support themselves, sometimes by renting sewing machines that they could not afford to buy. In London, this status grew out of the dandy trend of the early 19th century, when new tailor shops were established around Savile Row. Sewing underwent further developments during the 20th century. As sewing machines became more affordable to the working class, demand for sewing patterns grew. Women had become accustomed to seeing the latest fashions in periodicals during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, increasing demand for sewing patterns yet more. American tailor and manufacturer Ebenezer Butterick met the demand with paper patterns that could be traced and used by home sewers. The patterns, sold in small packets, became wildly popular. Several pattern companies soon established themselves. This practice declined during the later decades of the 20th century, when ready-made clothing became a necessity as women joined the paid workforce in larger numbers, leaving them with less time to sew, if indeed they had an interest. The spread of sewing machine technology to industrialized economies around the world meant the spread of Western-style sewing methods and clothing styles as well. In Japan, traditional clothing was sewn together with running stitch that could be removed so that the clothing could be taken apart and the assorted pieces laundered separately. The tight-locked stitches made by home sewing machines, and the use of Western clothing patterns, led to a movement towards wearing Western-style clothing during the early 20th century. Indigenous cultures, such as the Zulu and Tswana , were indoctrinated in the Western way of dress as a sign of conversion to Christianity. Textile industries in Western countries have declined sharply as textile companies compete for cheaper labour in other parts of the world. According

to the U. Department of Labor "employment of sewers and tailors is expected to experience little or no change, growing 1 percent from to ". Small-scale sewing is also an economic standby in many developing countries, where many people, both male and female, are self-employed sewers. A tailor fitting a suit in Hong Kong. Patterns and fitting[edit] Garment construction is usually guided by a pattern. Once calculated, the sewer has the measurements needed to cut the cloth and sew the garment together. At the other end of the spectrum are haute couture fashion designs. Complex designs are drafted and refitted dozens of times, may take around 40 hours to develop a final pattern, and require 60 hours of cutting and sewing. It is important for a pattern to be created well because the way a completed piece fits is the reason it will either be worn or not. However, while "standard" sizing is generally a useful guideline, it is little more than that, because there is no industry standard that is "both widely accepted and strictly adhered to in all markets". Such patterns are typically printed on large pieces of tissue paper; a sewer may simply cut out the required pattern pieces for use but may choose to transfer the pattern onto a thicker paper if repeated use is desired. A sewer may choose to alter a pattern to make it more accurately fit the intended wearer. Patterns may be changed to increase or reduce length; to add or remove fullness; to adjust the position of the waistline, shoulder line, or other seam, or a variety of other adjustments. Before work is started on the final garment, test garments may be made, sometimes referred to as muslins. Sewing tools[edit] Sewers working on a simple project need only a few sewing tools, such as measuring tape, needle, thread, cloth, and sewing shears. More complex projects may only need a few more simple tools to get the job done, but there are an ever-growing variety of helpful sewing aids available. In addition to sewing shears, rotary cutters may be used for cutting fabric, usually used with a cutting mat to protect other surfaces from being damaged. Seam rippers are used to remove mistaken stitches. Special marking pens and chalk are used to mark the fabric as a guide to construction. A pressing cloth may be used to protect the fabric from damage. Patterns will specify whether to cut on the grain or the bias to manipulate fabric stretch. Special placement may be required for directional, striped, or plaid fabrics. Before or after the pattern pieces are cut, it is often necessary to mark the pieces to provide a guide during the sewing process. Clothing technology[edit] Clothing technology has evolved to a complicated science weighed against the labor cost making positive and negative effects across the globe. Millions of women in Bangladesh and other developing countries have come out of poverty working as Sewing Machine Operators. Construction of digital garments[edit] Virtual sewing machine tools in a cloth simulation software Digital clothing created with virtual sewing machine in a cloth simulation software With the development of cloth simulation software such as CLO3D, Marvelous Designer and Optitex, seamstresses can now draft patterns on the computer and visualize clothing designs by using the pattern creation tools and virtual sewing machines within these cloth simulation programs.

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Chapter 2 : Sewing secrets from the fashion industry | Open Library

Sewing secrets from the fashion industry Look over the shoulders of sewing experts as they show you how to cut and sew the professional way. From sample rooms to production sewing factories, the authors gleaned the best and the fastest garment-sewing techniques and treatments.

The first commercial pattern I ever used was a simple draped front knit tank top. I had no clue what it was, but from the directions, it appeared to be half the length of the back of the tank top, and was attached to the inside back neckline. I pulled out all my RTW tank tops and searched for something similar. Some way to understand. So I made the tank top without the facing. I sewed a narrow hem to finish the neckline. What I learned, later from a better pattern company I even found one, eventually, in one of my RTW tops. Let me repeat that. This book had no problem thumbing its nose a bit at traditional home sewing techniques. It explained how clothes are made "in the industry". The book opens with a general section on tools, slopers, alterations, and fabric. The last section covers different garment types, giving tips on sleeves, pants, skirts, etc. For example, one mentions that she never uses a press cloth, that whatever piece of paper is lying around will work just fine! I appreciated the laid-back tone. Especially for a beginner, it can be intimidating to learn allllllll the bits and pieces about sewing "right". So much so that I imagine it turns away many would-be sewists. There has been great discussion over on the Cake patterns blog about this very topic, as she recently went over using a back yoke on a skirt instead of darts. And I mean, really, check your casual jeans and skirts. Do you see darts?? Is there an advantage to always following a pattern when other ways work?

Chapter 3 : Susan Huxley (Author of Sewing Secrets from the Fashion Industry)

Sewing secrets from the fashion industry proven methods to help you sew like the pros by Susan Huxley. Published by Rodale Press, Distributed in the book trade by St. Martin's Press in Emmaus, Pa,. Written in English.

Chapter 4 : Sewing secrets from the fashion industry (edition) | Open Library

It's been a while since I last reviewed a book, so here comes my thoughts on the book Sewing secrets from the fashion industry (Amazon affiliate link). The book claims to reveal the best and fastest sewing techniques straight from the garment industry.

Chapter 5 : Sewing Secrets from the Fashion Industry: Proven M | eBay

Buy a cheap copy of Sewing Secrets from the Fashion book. Hundreds of clear photos, excellent step-by-step instructions, dozens of trade secrets from industry experts, and an A-to-Z approach make this one of the.

Chapter 6 : Sewing Secrets from the Fashion Industry : Susan Huxley :

Sewing secrets from the fashion industry. I had reviewed this book from the library and knew it would be a excellant source to have in my sewing library. I really really like this one.

Chapter 7 : Creations: What I'm Reading: Sewing Secrets from the Fashion Industry

Sewing Secrets from the Fashion Industry Book review. Check out reviews for sewing books, magazines and videos related to sewing at calendrierdelascience.com

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Sometimes I get annoyed with home sewing. The first commercial pattern I ever used was a simple draped front knit tank top. In my beginner's brain, I thought it would be two pieces, a front and back; and four seams, shoulders and sides.