
Trade introduction

Objectives: At the end of this lesson you shall be able to

- **explain the role of dresses**
 - **name the prospects of the trade.**
-

Trade Introduction

Role of clothes

Besides food and shelter clothes are the basic necessities of human life. Three main functions for clothes can be stated:

Protection: Clothes cover nudity or nakedness of men and women. They protect against injuries while working or during other activities.

Decoration: Clothes have also decorative function. People wear different dresses in different situations. A day to day dress will look different from dresses worn in auspicious function. The decorative aspect is also used to give an individual touch to the person wearing the dress.

Identification: This function of dresses characterises people as part of a special group or society. Pesant costumes and national dresses as well as uniforms of policemen or students may serve as examples.

Scope and prospects of the trade

People started wearing unstitched dresses, i.e. fur and coat of animals and woven pieces of fabrics which were draped around the body.

Stitched garments for upper and lower body necessitate cutting and tailoring of fabrics. Fashion creates lots of new dresses. Fashion parades are conducted throughout the world. The style of saree blouse and ladies' shirts change according to the shape and decoration. This is the reason why the different trades of dressmaking have good prospects in the future.

The work in the dressmaking field involves a multitude of activities.

Stitching dresses for you and your family at home and employment in tailor's shop require your skills for pattern making, cutting and stitching of the components.

Working in industry normally means that many dresses are produced from one pattern. Here you are working in a highly specialised section of production where many layers of fabric are cut and parts are assembled with the help of highly sophisticated machinery.

To set up your own business like tailor shops for example you have to do some investment for machinery and tools; if you don't have own property you have to rent a room where you can set up your production. You need skills to calculate costing, estimate materials etc.

Ergonomics

Objectives: At the end of this lesson you shall be able to

- **define ergonomics**
 - **describe advantages of ergonomics**
 - **explain the components of ergonomics.**
-

Ergonomics is known as human factor which consists of scientific understanding and relation between the human (user/worker) with the elements of system (working environment).

Ergonomics deals with the occupational health, safety and productivity.

It consists of

- Safe furniture
- Easy to use interface

- Easy to use mechanics
- Easy to use handling of equipment

Advantages of ergonomics

- It assesses the fit between a person and technology.
- It assesses the relation between the job (activity) and the demand of user for performing the activity.
- It assesses the presentation of information used.

It is based on following disciplines

- Study of human and their environments.
- Anthropometric survey.
- Bio mechanics.
- Mechanical engineering.
- Industrial design.
- Information design.
- Kinesiology.
- Physiology
- Cognitive psychology
- Industrial and organisational psychology

Ergonomics comprises of three main fields

- Physical
- Cognitive
- Organisational ergonomics

Physical ergonomics include visual ergonomics depends on principles used designing for consumer and industrial products.

Cognitive ergonomics includes usability e.g. Sewing machine/ computer with human interaction (User) such as perception, memory, reasoning and motor responses.

Organisational ergonomics include socio-psycho technical procedures and structure of organizations e.g. team work, virtual organization and quality management etc.

Weakness of ergonomics methods

- More time consuming
- Highly effort planning
- Longer study period is required
- Longitudinal in nature.

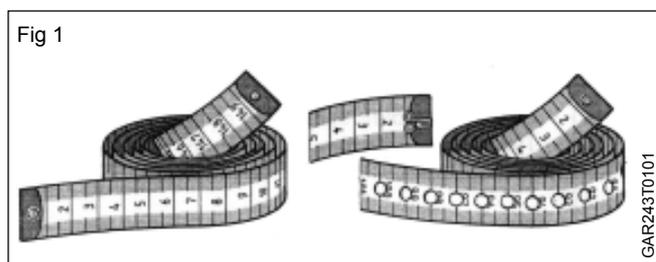
Tools and Equipments

Objectives: At the end of this lesson you shall be able to

- **state various types of**
 - **measuring tools**
 - **drafting tools**
 - **marking tools**
 - **cutting tools**
 - **sewing tools.**

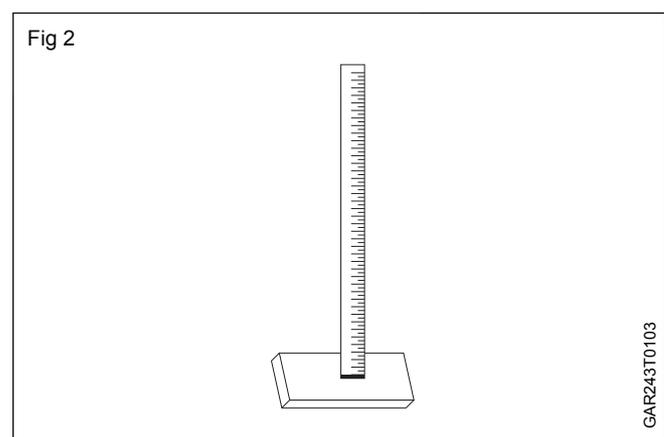
Measuring tape

Flexible fiber glass or fabric measuring tape that is ideal for taking body measurements, measuring patterns and layouts as well as general measuring. Fabric types tend to stretch after prolonged uses. It has marks of inch and centimeter only. Its width is 5 points. It is a measuring ribbon made on scientific base knowledge about the use of fundamental for tailoring. (Fig 1)



Measuring stand

This stand is used to measure long garments as over coat, ladies nighty, gown etc., as well as to check the flare of enriched garments. (Fig 2)



Metal tape

It is convenient and flexible for measuring form or figure. It is made of flexible metal. (Fig 3)

Drafting tools

'L' scale

It is made up of wood or iron, it is called try square also. Its one arm is 12" in length and another is 24" in length. Each inch contains 8 marks. Wooden try square is used in tailoring. Fig 4.