ATLANTIS PRESS

Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 242

2nd International Conference on Vocational Education and Training (ICOVET 2018)

Analysis of Dress Pattern of Body Fitting Without Waist Dart on Chiffon Fabrics

Idah Hadijah[1)]
Fashion Technology Department
Universitas Negeri Malang

Endang Prahastuti[2)]
Fashion Technology Department
Universitas Negeri Malang

Anik Dwi Astuti[3)]
Fashion Technology Department
Universitas Negeri Malang

***Abstract*— The type of research used is descriptive by using qualitative approach with observation technique, interview, and documentation method. Objects in this study were the forms of dresses. They consisted of 3 models, each model consisted of 8 dresses. The total objects were 24 dresses.**

The results of the study of Dress Model I, II, and III, viewed from: (1) the position of the dress fitting factor, not fit on the waist line, neck size, and armscye ; (2) using the waist dart at the front; and (3) in terms of the position of wise grain chiffon fabric, used length wise grain. Position of the wise grain of the chiffon fabric from the waistline until the lower part of the dress does not have drapeability.

Based on the result of the study above, we recommend that the pattern of body fitting dress uses waist dart. If without the waist dart, it is suitable to use stretch fabrics, if using chiffon or other non-stretch fabric, the pattern is placed on true bias when cutting the cloth.

Keywords: pattern, body fitting dress, waist dart, chiffon fabric.

I. INTRODUCTION

Patterns of clothing are pieces of cloth or paper that are used as a basic for making clothing when the cloth is cut. The piece of cloth or paper follows the size of a person's body and a particular model/design. Before making a pattern of clothing that suits the size of the body and a particular model, a basic pattern of clothing must be created. Based on the manufacture technique, the archetype is divided into two kinds: flat technique pattern and draping technique pattern.

The basic pattern of clothing seen from the pattern type consists of construction patterns, standard patterns, and print patterns. The pattern of construction is made based on the size of a person's body, and drawn with mathematical calculations in accordance with their respective construction pattern system (Ernawati, 2008: 222). The basic pattern of clothing is a pattern used as a basis for pattern drafting models used for various body shapes of women, but in reality each pattern system has its own advantages and disadvantages, as Prahastuti (2004: 20) that seen from the fitting factor of the so-en system is not suitable for tall thin women and short skinny, while for dressmaking system is not suitable for the body of a short stout woman. Andriyanti's (2009: 58) concludes that: "The weakness of the meyneke system pattern lies in the position of the shoulder line that tends to backward through the base of the arm, and the position of the front neckline is loose and bumpy".

Similarly, the results of research Prahastuti (2012: 28) concluded, there is a difference position of the fitting point basic pattern women's clothing chartmant system on various body shapes of women. Fayoomy (2014) : “that, in reality there is no such thing as standard or perfect figure, the formulas for constructing basic flat pattern has designed and developed for the standard figure”. T. Bond (2000) that: “There are many difficulties in creating grade rules and alteration movements, especially for the bust suppression and the shaped sleeve”.

Based on some of the problems mentioned above, efforts should be made to create a fashion pattern in accordance with one's body shape, So the pattern appears. The pattern is based on a modified so-en system construction pattern in a certain part by doing some reduction, so as to obtain a pattern corresponding to the /shape of a person's body (Irianti, 2013: 206).

The base pattern of is an archetype that can be used to pattern drafting of various models, including dress patterns.

Preparation of dress pattern of body fitting without waist on the front pattern is a pattern that is designed so that from the front, line dart is not visible, dress pattern consists of 2 parts, the pattern of the front and back pattern, on each pattern The waist line has been added 3 cm for dart, so when the pattern of the front of the waist kennel folded, waist line size remains, but at the waist line more indented into. Thus it requires a dart at the waist, because all the fabric is flat, the couples used will make the flat cloth is formed in accordance with the shape/contour of the body. So dart is commonly used on clothes sutures as disclosed Johnson (2015) that: “All fabric is flat, but you already knew that part. What you may not know is darts are how flat fabric is shaped to the contours of the body. This is why darts are most prevalent in garment sewing”.

The wise grain and the type of fabric used to make the dress is very influential on the cutting of the dress. Fabrics for making dress fitting body without the waist, using cloth drapeability. Chiffon fabric has a drapeability characteristic and not stretch. Plain chiffon fabric is chosen by the students to make the dress more visible

position fitting factor, because the motif on the fabric can affect the vision.

Considering the problems: (1) the pattern of the dress without the waist on the front pattern, the waist position is more inward, (2) the size of bust line and hips line are very different from the waist line, (3) the wise grain influences on the cutting of the dress, (4) characteristic chiffon fabric that does not stretching, and (5) some shortcomings and advantages basic pattern of women that have been described above, it is necessary in the analysis of the pattern of the of the dress to know fitting factor, pattern system, and wise grain. Based on the above, it is deemed necessary to research on " Analysis of Pattern of Body Fitting Dress Without Waist Dart on Chiffon Fabrics".

The focus of this study was the object of the body fitting dress without the front waist on the model dress I, the model dress II, and the Model dress III, covering: (1) dress fitting factor, (2) system pattern of the dress without waist on the front, and (3) position of wise grain chiffon fabric.

Theoretical benefit of research is to develop the science of clothing patterns and types of fabrics suitable for body fitting dress, viewed from the fitting factor and the comfort level of the pattern when worn / used. Practically it can be used as an alternative of selecting the technique of making the dress pattern of body fitting dress according to the type of fabric, fitting factor, comfort level, and position of wise grain chiffon fabric.

A. The Basic Body Pattern of the System

Making basic body pattern is one of the important things in the manufacture of clothing, because if wrong in making basic body pattern, consequently clothing made uncomfortable wear, thus disrupting the activities of the wearer. Patterns are pieces of cloth or paper used to make clothing, the pattern of clothing follows the size of certain body shapes and models, as revealed by Hadijah (2012: 15) Patterns are plagiarisms of ordinary bodies made from paper, used for cutting out one's clothing materials.

Making patterns according to Ernawati (2008: 22) need to consider the following: (1) accuracy in taking the size of the body users, it is supported by accuracy and accuracy in determining the position of points and body lines and analyze the position of point and line of the user body; (2) the ability to determine the correctness of pattern lines, such as the circular line of the sleeve of the arm, the curve of the neck, the shoulder, the side of the body, the sides of the skirt, the shape of the arm, the collar; (3) the accuracy of selecting paper for patterns, such as dorslag paper, paperboard or manila cardboard; (4) the ability and accuracy to mark and annotate each part of the pattern, for example the pattern of the front and back, the mark of wise grain, the mark of wrinkle or pleated, the mark of the camp and the thread, the mark of the seam and so on; and (5) ability and accuracy in storing and archiving patterns.

Making The pattern of clothing begins with the basic pattern, then changed according to the desired model/design. The pattern changed is called a pattern drafting technique. Pattern drafting is a technique for converting basic pattern into models according to design, in pattern drafting can be used various types of basic pattern: body, arms, or skirts.

The basic pattern of the body, made by subtraction on a particular part so as to form a pattern corresponding to one's body shape. As for how to make the pattern: (1) making basic pattern so-en system, (2) dart reduction, ie: neck dart, armscye dart, side dart, waist dart, center back induction (TB), and (3) making pattern drafting dresses according to the design.

B. Dress Pattern of Body Fitting

Dress Pattern of body fitting is the result of pattern drafting of the basic body pattern. The pattern of the body consists of: (1) the pattern of the front has dart located on the side of the body, waist dart, and neck dart, and (2) the pattern of the back has waist dart, dart on the back width, and dart or indentation the center back.

Dart is a folding of sewn garments, generally stitched longitudinally at the waist, to gain clothing and body shapes. Dart is a simple, simple triangular suture, but it has a big impact on the stitches. Dart or indentation clothes can give a sense of confidence, because women always want to look perfect with clothes (Fitinline 2013).

According to Smith (2009, 106) Dart is used to form cloth clothing so as to suit the outline/body line shape, some dart are sewn using straight seam lines and other dart sewn using a little curved line, it was also revealed by Maynard (2010 : 98) that dart is used in the manufacture of clothing to give shape and make fitting clothing is used. So also according to Zulfaturochmah (2013: 20) that the function dart is so that the clothing created can be in accordance with the form of the wearer's body, in addition it is used to change the model to suit the desired.

All opinions above concluded that dart is a small triangular shape stitched using a straight seam line and a curved stitching line contained in the clothing, has a function to form a fashion so that in accordance with the body shape and comfortable/fit to use, forming a silhouette and gives a slim effect, and can disguise the shape of the body that is less attractive so as to increase confidence in the wearer. Besides, the fabric is stitched neatly, not wrinkled and not wavy, as expressed Wancik (2005: 35) side dart should be made so that clothes used beautifully viewed that can support the beauty of the body that uses the clothes. Dart in clothing is an important part, so it should not be eliminated. Wancik (2005: 35) states darts may be changed or not used if: (1) moved elsewhere, becomes wrinkles or becomes an ornamental line, (2) the material used has a high stretchy level such as t-shirts, (3) clothing model Loose, and (4) fabric used smooth and slippery. Jing-Jing Fang (2008) states "darts in a different location can reduce the total area difference between the flattening undevelopable surface and the original curved surface".

Darts are folds on garments sewn longitudinally across the bust, waist, shoulder or other part. According to its location, kupnat can be placed anywhere in accordance with the wishes and designs to be made. Dart on women's clothing varies widely: shoulder dart, center dart, bust dart, waist dart and french dart, contour or double -pointed dart, and elbow dart. These all lines can be changed position or shape according to the desired models.

Findings of research (Jing-Jing Fang, 2014): “an efficient method for generating optimal darted pattern is presented. It compares the important factors of darts, including position, length and amount. After iterative optimization and darts generation, the maximum energy reduction is about 30 percent”.

Dress Pattern of body fitting is a pattern of dresses that has some darts, but so that the stitches are not visible and the dress remains in accordance with the shape of the body, the dart is eliminated by folding the waist dart and side dart, so the shape of the pattern on the waist is smaller from before, and on the bustline convex, because the side dart on the pattern of the dress is folded.

Besides, there is also a reduced section. The technique of folding the curtains and reducing the size of a particular part of the dress pattern will form the on the bust.

Making body fitting dress without waist dart, which are as follows: (1) understand the design drawings dress, (2) measuring the dressform, (3) creating the basic body pattern of the so-en system, (4) copying the pattern and then pattern drafting into a pattern by reducing certain parts; (5) cutting the furing fabric as draft material, (6) sewing draft, (7) fitting draft dress on dreesform, (8) revised draft dress, (9) fitting draft dress that has been revised, (10) putting draft dress on fabric furing, dress length plus model (11) cutting the main material (chiffon fabric), (12) sewing dress and finishing, (9) pressing, and (10) final fitting dress on the dressform.

C. Dress Position Fittings Factor

The principle of fitting in a clothing is seen from five basic factors, namely the wise grain, construction lines, overall clothing, balance, and ease, as revealed by Boorady (2011: 344) “ Judging fit in fashion apparel involves five basic factors, namely the grain of the fabric, the construction lines, the set of the garment, the balance and the ease”.

Generally, the clothing that fits is the clothing that has two conveniences: (1) ease when worn, which is the convenience and comfortable when clothing worn (2) the ease of looking at the design and style / style to create the desired silhouette, a designer in creating a fashion design needs to pay attention to the ease of the fashion function to be comfortable while on the move.

Specifically, fitting refers when the clothes are hanging from start to shoulders until the ends of the wear are visible/smooth/slippery, and not wrinkled and loose/bumpy, unbinding, interested, twisted, or sticky to the body when standing. The fitting clothing is that if there is movement by the wearer, there is no tension in the fabric (the wise grain are attracted), and the user feels comfortable without having to think about and interfere with the user's activity (Boorady, 2011: 345).

D. Wise Grain of Body Fitting Dress

Fiber is a material that the ratio between the length and width is very large and the molecules that make up are oriented mainly toward the long, while the textile fibers are the fibers used for textile applications (Kurniawan, 2016).

Fabrically made fabrics consist of two-way threads namely, direction of warp and feed yarn. The warp yarns are threads arranged straight vertically while the feed yarn is a yarn arranged horizontally on a fabric. The two parts of the yarn cross each other to form a webbing (Admin, 2015). However, if you want the direction of yarn fabric that diagonal / then cut the material (cloth) with the true bias by folding material or cloth with 45 ° angle.

Placing the pattern on the cut can be in accordance with the Length Wise Grain, Cross Wise Grain, true bias or adjusted to the design or style of the desired material.

The nature of the fiber direction of the fabric is different, the cross wise grain more stretch than the length wise grain, the true bias is more stretch than the true bias, so that when compared between the three wise grain, the true bias most stretch, Wancik (2007: 13) reveals: "fabrics with true bias are more flexible than cloth from Length Wise Grain ".

At the time of pattern placement for the body fitting dress, placed in accordance with the length wise grain, it is intended that the dress to be sewn, the result is fitting, comfortable and neat.

E. Chiffon Fabric

Textiles/ fabrics derived from natural and synthetic materials, or mixtures of both types of materials. Textiles are webbing between longitudinal and transverse threads. The longitudinal thread is also called the warp. While the transverse yarn is also called the feed yarn/filling/Pick. The warp thread is a parallel thread mounted on top of the machine, while the thread of feed is the thread that runs left and right through the warp thread, the warp yarn and the crosslinked yarn in such a way as to form a webbing that binds to each other (Ananta, 2009).

Textiles by type can be classified as follows: (1) based on product type/shape ie: staple fiber, filament fiber, and finished product yarn; (2) based on the type of fabric construction: weaving, knitting, fitting, lace, single yarn, gintir yarn. (3) based on the type of color and motive: plain, colorful, patterned or pictorial; and (4) based on the types of materials they manufacture: natural fibers, artificial fibers and mixed fibers, including: wool, flannel, silk, cotton, rayon, satin, and chiffon.

Chiffon belongs to the kind of fabric construction by way of weaving. "The chiffon fabric is woven in a 'balanced plain weave' pattern in which the lusi yarn and the feed yarn have the same pattern and with the criss-cross pattern design. This woven model is not only the simplest and even the oldest"(Textile Technology 2015). The chiffon fabric woven pattern mentioned above, is a yarn structure that produces woven fabrics belonging to a type of fabric that is not stretch / grain. Chiffon is a versatile fabric and is often used for formal wear, blouse, skirt, scarf, dress, lingerie, pajamas, and evening dress (Textile Technology, 2015).

II. RESEARCH METHODS

The types and approaches of research use qualitative approach. It is intended to be able to explain/describe the object under study in the context of a certain time and situation.

Object and Sources of research data is a product of women's body fitting clothes made from all body sizes personally (personal size). Samples are three products of women's dresses made based on the following specifications: (1) product I/dress model I, (2) poduk II/dress model II, and (3) Product III/dress model III.

Each product consists of 8 pieces of dress, bringing a total of 24 dresses. The data sources in this study were selected or determined sources.

Resource persons or data sources, namely (1) experts in the field of clothing, (2) lecturers of course subjects, and (3) participants/students. Research activities include participants with a view to describe the condition of the object / dress in accordance with participant observation. Participant criteria are people who make a dress so they can know the position/location of the dress fitting point. Technique of data collecting using technique triangulation and source triangulation.

Technique of collecting data using triangulation technique: observation, interview and documentation, and triangulation of source, that is consist of: expert of field of study of fashion woman making techniqueII (TPBW II) lecturer, fashion expert, and participant. The triangulation technique is done by observing the object dress at the time of fitting above dressform.

Data collection through data collectivity, in the form of interview results, observation records documents, and photo dresses. Reduction is done to sort data out of focus of research, which deviates too far or unrelated to (1) formulation of point fitting indicator, (2) pattern pattern formulation of pattern system, and (3) he formulation of the wise grain indicator at the moment of the pattern laying.

Test the validity of research data, considering that the issues raised in this study is a case study on the production method of a clothing, and it can be assumed that the results of this study can be used as enrichment of learning materials of clothing, then to test the validity of the research data determined the standard of credibility and dependability.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Result

1. Dress Model I

The dress I model is a one piece sleeveless and without collar with a symmetrical model between the left and right.

The results of research on 8 (eight) dresses of model I, when in fitting on dressform, viewed from the position of fitting factor, namely: the loose neck size, the armscye of the front arm is loose/gaping, the side of the waist wrinkled, and the center back a small part of the dress wrinkled. The position of the dress pattern at the time of cutting chiffon fabric, placed on the the length wise grain, on the waist line, the wise grain tend to be true bias, because the dart folded, then the pattern on the waist line becomes smaller. The results so cutting the dress on the side of the starting hips line to the bottom does not have drapeability. Fitting factor on the other part is included in the fitting criteria.

2. Drees Model II

Dress model II is a one piece dress without sleeves and without collar with asymmetrical model between the left and right chest circumference. Research data on 8 (eight) dress model II, when in fitting on dressform, viewed from position of fitting factor, position of fitting factor of dress on other part is appropriate, but at: Limit of hips line down does not have drapeability, loose neck size (side), The side of the waist is wavy/wrinkled, and the front of the armscye is loose, the narrow waist line, the shoulders bulging, and the center back is not straight..

Judging from the pattern of the , that should be on the pattern of the dress, the waist line is not removed/folded, so that the waist line does not jut inside, and not too much difference in position between waist line and bust line or hips line. Position the wise grain material/chiffon fabric, using the length wise grain, so that the waist side wrinkled.

The chiffon fabric can be used on the dress pattern, but the waist dart is still in use, or if using a pattern without the waist dart, a stretch fabric is used.

3. Dress Model III

Model III dress is a one piece of dress without sleeves and without collar, seen the top of the bust line with a symmetrical model between the left and right. Models on the bust line such as bustier.

Position of the dress fitting factor on the other part is appropriate, but at the side of the waist is still wavy/wrinkled, the side of the dreess on the circumference of the hips line down does not have drapeability, as well as on the part of the armscye is still there waves gaping, bust line still open/gaping, so that the part is fitting, it takes the bust line size I as a measure of control, other things that support the right form, on the bust line be given cup bra, so the position of dress/the bust line is not sagging.

Judging from the pattern of the of the dress without the waist dart on the front, and the position of the wise grain chiffon fabric, in principle the dress model III is the same as the dress model I and II, which is preferably a dress pattern using the waist dart on the fabric chiffon, if without waist dart, more appropriate use of fabric/materials that are stretch.

The bottom of the dress on the model I dress, model II dress, and model III dress, preferably the circle is not too wide, the widening of the part, when the pattern is issued about 5 cm from the ¼ hip line, or if the dress model wants the bottom width, use the model with a connection at the waist, so that the position of the dress at waist line to the bottom does not have drapeability.

B. Discussion

1. Dress Model I

Viewed from the fitting factor, on the other part included into the criteria fit. But that does not fall within the fitting criteria, which are: (1) Side waist line wavy/wrinkled, (2) the loose front neck size, and (3) The armscye of the front is loose.

The principle of fitting in a clothing is seen from five basic factors, namely the wise grain, construction lines, overall clothing, equilibrium, and ease, as revealed

by Boorady (2011: 344) "Judging fit in fashion apparel involves five basic factors, Grain of the fabric, the construction lines, the set of the garment, the balance and the ease ".

Dress fit body model I by using chiffon pattern , is a fitting dress, meaning not loose and not narrow, but at the waist line, neck size, and armscye , there are still parts that do not fit, because the part is still visible wavy/Wrinkled, loose or gaping.

The dress pattern of body fitting without the waist dart, which is a pattern that is folded on a certain part to form the body of a particular body area, the pattern if the front kennel removed/folded (without reducing waist size), not suitable for chiffon fabric.

System dress pattern of the without the front waist dart, the pattern is reduced/folded on the part: the front waist dart, side dart, armscye dart, and on the neck size. While the pattern of the back folded on the back width, on the neck size, and at the center back. The shape of the altered pattern, especially in the pattern of the front waist, looks very different in size between the bust line and the hips line with the waist line.

System dress pattern of the without the front waist dart, when viewed from the type of material, it can be applied to the chiffon fabric, because of its slim, smooth nature. As stated in (Textile Technology, 2015), that chiffon fabrics can be made using cotton, silk, nylon, polyester. Or rayon, is a very soft material, smooth, transparent, light, thin, and thin. But if the dress without the waist dart, less in accordance with chiffon fabric, because the chiffon fabric is included into the type of fabric construction by means of weaving that has no stretch properties.

The position of the dress pattern when cutting the chiffon fabric, placed on the length wise grain, while the waist more indented inward, so that in this section wavy/ wrinkled, It is because the length wise grain does not stretch like true bias. This is in accordance with the nature of the direction of the wise grain, the true bias is more stretch, compared with the length wise grain, or the cross wise grain, when compared between the three wise grains , The most stretch true bias, as expressed by Wancik (2007: 13) that, "fabrics with true bias are more flexible than length wise grain ".

Thus, the model dress I uses a pattern without waist dart on the chiffon fabric, viewed from the fitting factor on the other side according to the fitting factor, but the waist line, neck size, and armscye , do not match the fitting factor. Judging from the pattern of and wise grain, should use the waist dart, because the chiffon fabric is included into the type of fabric construction by way of weaving so it does not elongate. Ranging from the waist line to the bottom dress, the direction of the chiffon fabric is increasingly toward the periphery, so the result so dress on the part does not have drapeability.

2. Dress Model II

The model II dress viewed from the fitting factor is appropriate, but on the other hand: the loose neck size, the side of the waist is wavy / wrinkled, and the front of the armscye is loose.

Specifically, fitting refers when the clothes are hanging worn from the shoulders to the ends of the clothing looks smooth, and not wrinkled and loose/wavy, not binding, interested, twisted, or sticky to the body when standing. The fitting clothing is that if there is movement by the wearer, there is no tension in the fabric (the wise grain are attracted), and the user feels comfortable without having to think about and interfere with the user's activity (Boorady, 2011: 345).

Judging from the system of patterns, that the pattern of the dress should still wear the waist dart, so the difference in waist position is not indented in. Making body fitting dress required some kind of size, namely: bust line, waist line, hips line, side length, neck size, shoulder, nape to waist, back width, chest, neck to waist, the height of the bust, the armscye , and the length of the dress. The size is in accordance with the dress model. According to Ernawati (2008: 221) the quality of clothing patterns will be determined by several things, including: accuracy in taking the user's body size, precision and accuracy in determining the position of the fitting point and body line and analyzing the position of the point and line of the wearer's body, and the ability to determine the truth pattern lines, such as the line of the armscye , the curve of the neckline, the shoulder, the side of the body, the side of the skirt, the shape of the arm, the collar and so forth.

Pattern of the dress placed on the wise grain of chiffon fabric, so that on the side of the waist wavy/wrinkled. Chiffon fabric can be used on the dress pattern, but the waist dart is still used, if without the waist dart should use a stretch fabric. The waist line and the bottom circumference of the dress are very different in size, so the sides of the hips line of the downward do not go along. Certainly the condition is due to wise grain dress from the waist to the lower circumference tend to diagonal, in accordance with the nature of the fiber cloth direction, that the true bias has a higher degree of stretching compared with the length wise grain (Wancik, 2007: 13).

Thus, the model II dress, fitting factor on the neck size, armscye , and the waist line side are not included in the fitting criteria. Judging from the system of patterns, that the pattern of the dress should still wear waist dart. The position of the wise grain of the chiffon fabric uses the length wise grain, so that the waist dart is not to be removed, if without the waist dart should use a stretch fabric.

3. Dress Model III

Fitting factor dress model III, on the side of the waist is still wavy/wrinkled, armscye is wavy/gaping, and the chest still open gaping. In these sections, not in accordance with the criteria of fitting factor, especially in the bust line, for that required bust line size I as a measure of control, other things that support to fit the shape, in that section needs to be given bra cup (padding/foam for Bra), the cup function on the bra is to support the part so that the position remains firm and stable. (Meilankiky, 2011). Appropriate clothing is not wrinkled and not loose bumpy, unbinding, interested, twisted, or attached to the body when standing. (Boorady, 2011: 345).

Judging from the pattern system, and wise grain, model dress III with pattern on chiffon fabric, it is better to use waist dart, but if you want without wisw dart, use fabric/material that is stretch. On the dress side of the hips line down the fabric position has no drapeability, because the wise grain in this section tends toward the same diagonal as the dress model I and model II.

Thus the dress model III, on the other hand according to the fitting factor, but not in accordance with the fitting factor criteria on the part: the waist side is still wavy/wrinkled, armscye wavy/gaping, wise grain position from the side of the hips line down has no drapeability, and The bust part is still open/gaping. In order to fit the bust section, then on the part should be given a cup bra. Judging from the pattern and wise grain system, you should use waist dart, but if you want without waist dart, use fabric/material that is stretch.

In general, the dress model I to model III, viewed from the fitting factor, the parts that do not fit are: (1) the neck line, (2) the side waist, and (3) the armscyrle. Judging from the pattern system, the waist should be used on the dress fit body. According to Smith (2009, 106) dart is used to form cloth / clothing so as to suit the outline / line of body shape, it is also revealed by Maynard (2010: 98) that darts used in the manufacture of clothing to give shape and make clothing fit to use. As according to Zulfaturochmah (2013: 20) that the dart function is to make clothing that is made to be in accordance with the shape of the wearer's body, in addition it is used to change the model to fit the desired. Dart in clothing is an important part, so dart should not be removed. Wancik (2005: 35) states darts can be changed or not used if: (1) moved elsewhere, becomes wrinkles or become decorative lines, (2) the material used has a high stretchity like shirt, (3) clothing model Loose, and (4) the fabric used is limp and slippery. For the model III dress, use the bust line I control size, and the bra cup on the bust section.

Judging from wise grain, can use length wise grain if the pattern using waist dart, if without waist dart, you should use a stretch fabric. The result is also related to the dress side portion of the hips line downward does not have drapeability, so the drapeability result should be the bottom circumference of the dress, the circle is not too wide, the widening of the part, when the pattern is issued about 5 cm from the line ¼ hips line, or If Want the width of the design should preferably have a piece/connection on the waist.

Figure 1. Dress Model I

Figure 2. Dress Model II

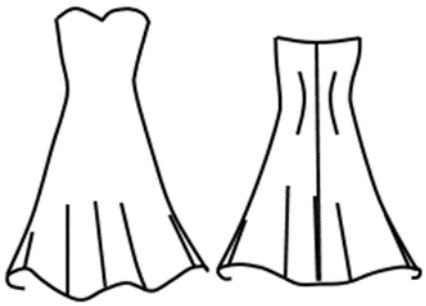

Figure 3. Dress Model III

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

Dress model I viewed from: (1) position fitting factor dress, not fit on the waist line, neck size, and armscye , but on the other fitting; (2) in terms of the pattern system, preferably using waist darts on the front; and (3) in terms of wise grain chiffon use length wise grain. As well as the wise grain chiffon position from the waist line until the bottom of the dress position is increasingly towards the periphery, so the result is cutting/falling dress on the side of the hips line down not having drapeability.

Dress model II is viewed from: (1) the position of fitting factor dress, not fit on the fitting factor on the waist line, neck size, and armscye , but on other parts according to fitting factor; (2) in terms of the pattern system, it is preferable to use waist darts on the front, and (3) in view of the wise grain position of the chiffon fabric, used in length wise grain. Wise grain from the waist down is more oblique, so cutting/fall of the dress on the side starting hips line down does not have drapeability.

Dress model III is viewed from: (1) position fitting factor dress, according to fitting factor, but not appropriate fitting factor in part: waist line, bust line, and armscye . In order to fit the bust section, then on the part should be given a cup bra; (2) in terms of pattern system, it is best to use waist dart on the front, if you want without waist dart, use fabric / material that is stretch; and (3) viewed from the position of wise grain, used wise length wise grain. Cutting fall of the dress on the side starting hips line down not have drapeability, because the wise grain from the waist down more oblique.

B. Suggestion

Suggestions to be described related to the research results and conclusions above, as for the suggestions submitted, are as follows:

Of body fitting dress without waist dart, used: (1) for fabrics of stretch, (2) when using non-stretch fabrics such as chiffon or other fabrics, preferably using patterns with waist darts, and (3) besides it can be used chiffon or other fabric with true bias position, ie when cutting pattern is positioned to true bias.

The width of the lower girth of the dress can be formed according to the model, by means of the model having cuts / joints at the waist, so that at the bottom can be formed wider than A line or half circle.

In order to form armscye and neck fitting size, seam about 6 cm should be given in the section. Wise grain on the armscye or neck size section tends to be oblique, when given the sewing treatment, the part will be widened/wavy, with wide seam on the armscye or neck size, then the location of the stitch will be far from the edge of the fabric, so the shape of armscye or neck size will be stable (according to pattern size). After the stitching is diluted/cut, the result is about ½ cm-1 cm.

REFERENCES

[1] Admin. 2015. Pengertian Benang Lusi dan Benang Pakan Pada Kain. http://teknologitekstil.com/pengertian-benang-lusi-dan-benang-pakan-pada-kain. (Online). Accessed on March 16th, 2016.

[2] Ananta, Muji. 2009. Tekstil. (Online). http://newsananta.blogspot.co.id/2009 /03/tekstil.html. Accessed on October 22nd, 2016.

[3] Andriyanti, Kustin. August, 2009. Perbedaan Antara Pola Sistem J.H.C. Meyneke dan Sistem Dressmaking Terhadap Tingkat Kenyamanan Pemakai pada Pembuatan Kebaya Modifikasi. Skripsi tidak diterbitkan. Program Studi Pendidikan Tata Busana Jurusan Teknologi Industri Fakultas Teknik Universitas Negeri Malang.

[4] Boorady, Lynn M. 2011. Functional clothing-Principles of fit. Indian Journal of Fibre & Textile Research, 36 (December 2011): 344-347.

[5] Ernawati,Izwerni, Nelmira Weni. 2008. Tata Busana untuk SMK Jilid 2. Direktorat Pembinaan Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan. Klaten: PT. Macanan Jaya Cemerlang.

[6] Fitinline. 2013. Kain Sifon. (Online). https://fitinline.com/article/read/kain-sifon/. Accessed on October 23rd, 2016.

[7] Fayoomy, Amal & Tahan Ahmad . 2014. Basic garment pattern design and the development for the standard figure. World Journal of Engineering, Vol. 11 Issue: 2, pp.171-180, https://doi.org/10.1260/1708-5284.11.2.171.

[8] Hadijah, Idah. 2012. Pola Dasar Badan Busana Wanita. Program Studi Tata Busana Fakultas Teknik Universitas Negeri Malang.

[9] Irianti, A. H. S., Hernawati, Ardiani 2013. Tingkat Kesulitan Pembuatan Gaun Pas Badan. Jurnal Teknologi dan Kejuruan, 36 (2): 205-216.

[10] Jing-Jing Fang, Yu Ding, Su-Chin Huang. 2008. Expert-based customized pattern-making automation: Part II. Dart design. International Journal of Clothing Science and Technology, Vol. 20 Issue: 1, pp.41-56, https://doi.org/10.1108/09556220810843520.

[11] Jing-Jing Fang, Yu Ding, (2014) "Energy-based optimal darted pattern for garment design", International Journal of Clothing Science and Technology, Vol. 26 Issue: 2, pp.164-183, https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCST-10-2012-0063.

[12] Johnson, Liz. 2015. How to Make a Dart to Create Contours. (Online). http://www.sew4home.com/tips-resources/sewing-tips-tricks/how-make-dart-create-contours, accessed on October 30th, 2016.

[13] Kurniawan, 2016. Prasetyo. Tekstil Dasar. (Online). (http:// tyorespektor.blogspot.co.id/p/blog-page_7.html), accessed on May 8th, 2016.

[14] Maynard, Lynda. 2010. The Dressmaker's Handbook Couture Of Sewing Techniques. London: A&C Black Publishers.

[15] Teknologi Tekstil. 2015. (Online), Pengertian Kain Sifon – Ciri dan Karakteristik Kain Sifon, http://teknologitekstil.com/pengertian-kain-sifon-ciri-dan-karekteristik-kain-sifon/, accessed on October 22nd, 2016.

[16] Prahastuti, Endang. 2004. Analisis Pola Dasar Pakaian Sistem Chartmant dan Dankaerts Pada Berbagai Bentuk Tubuh Wanita. Laporan penelitian tidak diterbitkan. Lembaga Penelitian Universitas Negeri Malang.

[17] Prahastuti,Endang.2012.Analisis PolaDasar Pakaian Sistem Chartmant dan Dankaerts Pada Berbagai Bentuk Tubuh Wanita. Jurnal TIBBS, 3 (1): 23-29.

[18] Smith, Alison. 2009. The Sewing Book. New York: Dk Publishing.

[19] T. Bond, S.C. Liao, J.P. Turner. 2000. Pattern design construction for ladies' made-to-measure outerwear: Part III: Strategies for made-to-measure patterns. Journal of Fashion Marketing and Management: An International Journal, Vol. 4 Issue: 3, pp.201-221, https://doi.org/10.1108/eb022591.

[20] Wancik, M. H. 2005. Bina Busana Buku V Petunjuk Lengkap Pecah Pola Aneka Model Blus. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

[21] Wancik, M. H. 2007. Bina Busana Petunjuk Lengkap Pecah Pola Aneka Model Kebaya Klasik Dan Modern Buku VI. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

[22] Zulfaturochmah. 2013. Kursus Menjahit Tingkat Dasar. Pekalongan: UPT Sanggar Kegiatan Belajar.