

The effectiveness of Knock – Off Technique For Making Men's Thobe Pattern

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Abstract:

Garment industry needs to successively developed to keep pace with the continuous global developments in fashion so that it can deliver sophisticated product satisfies consumer taste and bring him good fitting. One of an apparel industries, which require a great quality level in Saudi Arabia, the Men's Thobe industry, so ,the process of Pattern making one of the most accurate functions that the apparel industry depend on, where success of the design and full production depend on . Pattern designer have the ability to adapt pattern all the technical methods and according to the design requirement sand understanding of different forms of the human body in three dimensions. The research aims to Know the possibility of applied Knock – Off technique on the parts of Men's Thobe and Measure the efficiency of the Patterns which prepared Through the study process confirms the effectiveness of prepared the Thobe pattern basic and Complementary parts prepared by Knock – Off technique

Keywords:

*Knock-Off
Pattern making
Men's Thobe*

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Introduction:

Garment industry needs to successively developed to keep pace with the continuous global developments in fashion so that it can deliver sophisticated product satisfies consumer taste and bring him good fitting

One of an apparel industries, which require a great quality level in Saudi Arabia, the Men's Thobe industry

the Men's Thobe are part of the national costumes in Saudi Arabia, it comes in the first place Between youth and adult clothes ,they can wear it in most occasions , and various summer and winter condition , so ,the process of Pattern making one of the most accurate functions that the apparel industry depend on, where success of the design and full production depend on .

Pattern designer have the ability to adapt pattern all the technical methods and according to the design requirement sand understanding of different forms of the human body in three dimensions. (Tahon, S -1983-2)

(Abdalfaziz, Z -2000) studied the Method recommended to prepare the Men's Thobe Pattern to achieve a good level of fitting and comfort and general appearance

As(Haggai, M -2003) study was to identify the factors affecting Saudi Thobe production to achieve the needs of the consumer and to become Saudi Arabia pioneer in the field of the Men's Thobe manufacturing meet domestic market needs

and export

(Zubair, R -2014) studied the functional and aesthetic requirements for the production of Men's Thobe for the elderly to achieve protection and safety requirements for older men as well as ease of wear and comfort

(Magdy ,N -2015) study dealt with SPEC method and this method relies on taking the sample measurements and then recorded in specific tables in specification sheet with a flat drawing of the sample shown measurements places and Pattern prepared according to the dimensions of which have been recorded.

Garments can be copied by one of three methods "measuring, tracing, or rub-off". Measuring and tracing are the easiest methods, The rub-off methods is the most time consuming.(Claire B.Shaeffe:1997-180)

Knock-off is a fashion industry word for copying ready-made garments. This is a common practice and generally happens when hot items hit the retail market. Other manufacturers want a piece of the action before the season ends or before sales cool down. Such items must be produced quickly. This is accomplished by applying a variety of short-cut methods to the patternmaking process.

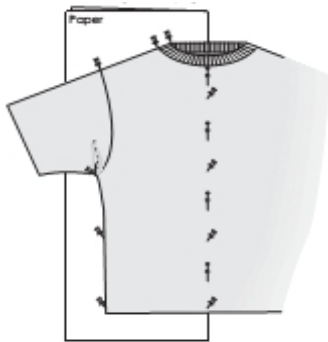
KNOCK-OFF METHODS

- The garment is laid over paper and traced by pencil, pen, or a tracing wheel.
- Paper or muslin is placed over the garment and

the design is rubbed off with tailor’s chalk.

- Transparent plastic (dry cleaner’s plastic bag cut apart or a firmer bag purchased from a hardware store) is placed over the garment and the design is copied with a marking pen.
- The garment is placed on the form and draped with muslin to its exact shape and design.
- Garments can be generated through measurements and following the grainlines of the design.
- The garment is taken apart and pressed, and the fabric patterns are traced.
- A computer can be used to copy designs.
- Knowledge of the various methods for knocking-off garments is essential to the patternmaker. The following projects are guides for generating copies of designs with and without darts.

Figure 1



- Place pins at the center of the garment.
- Fold paper and square a line out from the fold.
- Place center of the garment on fold and the hemline on the squared line. Secure with push pins.
- Pencil the outline of the garment; trace the armhole and stitchline of the front and back necklines with a tracing wheel.
- True the lines and add seams to the copy.
- Cut the pattern from the paper along the back neckline. Trace a copy for the back pattern.
- Trim the front neckline of the original pattern.

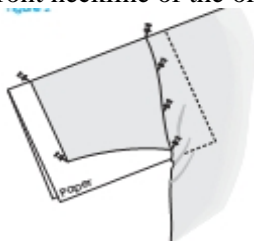
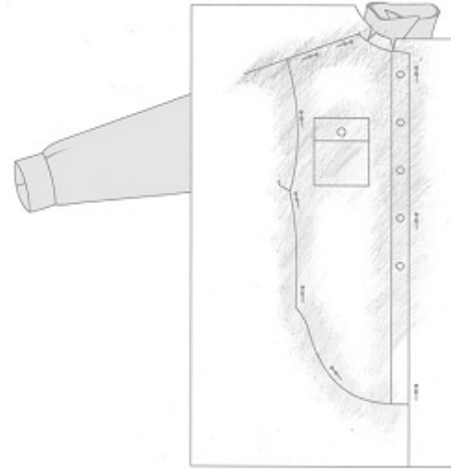


Figure 2

- Place center of the sleeve on fold of the paper.
- Smooth flat so the curve of the cap is visible. Pin.
- Pencil the outline and trace sleeve cap with a tracing wheel. Remove and true

Figure 3

- Lay the front of the shirt on a vertical line and parallel to the cutting table. Pin to secure.
- Smooth the shirt flat and smooth along the neckline and armhole.



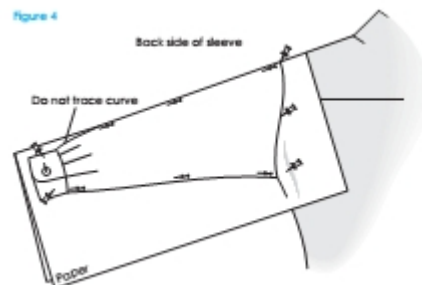
Figures 4a, b Collar and Stand

- Pin mark center back of the collar and stand.
- Place collar on paper and smooth flat. Pin to secure; then trace. Remove collar. Fold paper to
- complete the collar.
- Repeat the process for the collar stand.



Figure 5 Sleeve

- The back side of the sleeve is copied.
- Smooth pleats and capline of the sleeve so that the sleeve lies flat and the curve of the cap is smooth. Pin.
- Place folded paper along the fold of the sleeve. Pin to secure.
- Chalk-rub over the sleeve and pleats, ending at the cuff line.



(Armstrong.H.J:2006-555)

The university one of the community organizations that drafted in the framework of cooperation between the academic and industrial entities to prepare the workers who needed by the labor market, this force the researchers to choose

the subject of research to develop the skills in the field of techniques and methods to prepare Pattern for the Men's Thobe and applying modern empirical scientific

methods and linked to industry requirements.

Problem

The research problem can be formulated in the following questions:

- What is the possibility of applied Knock – Off technique on the parts of Men's Thobe?
- What is the efficiency of Patterns prepared by Knock – Off technique?

Research Objective:

There search aims to:

- Know the possibility of applied Knock – Off technique on the parts of Men's Thobe
- Measure the efficiency of the Patterns which prepared by Knock – Off technique

Research importance:

- contributes to adding a new methods of preparing Patterns For clothing departments students of colleges specialized for linking academic learning and industry requirements..
- contribute to improving the quality of apparel products Pattern and then the quality of the industry

Procedural steps

Research limitations:

Preparation the Men's Thobe Pattern using Knock – Off technique

Research Methodology:

Study tracking the experimental method.

Research Tools

- Field Trip
- Personal interview form
- Evaluation form

Experimental Work

Field Trip and Interview

The researchers visited three of the Men's Thobe factories in Jeddah to held personal interview with the managers of both patterns and sample departments to check the technical files Which contains the technical specifications of the Men's Thobe including the measurements tables, so according to the personal meeting that were held with Pattern makers and samples implementation. aim to collect(gathering)information, data and specialists Reviews to answerer search questions .[Annex \(1\)Interview Form](#)

Data analysis:

The researchers Revised and analyzed the technical files and these samples and identified the basic measurements were necessary to prepare the

Pattern corresponding samples are carried out and then the researcher applied the Pattern drawing steps using the proposed measurements table, which was prepared.

Experimental pattern preparation:

Experimental pattern was prepared according to the following steps :-

1. Obtainment the standard Sample from
2. Use the Knock – Off technical methods to Preparation the Men's Thobe pattern and using Help tools.
3. Select the Men's Thobe parts and use the Tracing wheel to Mock-up an existing garment by tracing style lines through the garment to a new piece of paper
4. After the researchers finished the pattern prepared The researchers shown them to Ten academics professors to evaluate it and give their academic opinions. [Annex \(2\)Evaluation form](#)



Photo (1) Tracing wheel



Photo (2) Tracing the Men's Thobe

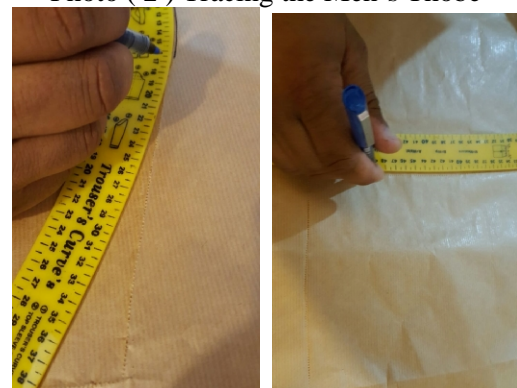


Photo (3) Drawing the Men's Thobe pattern
Surveying the satisfaction of the pattern by using evaluation form to estimate the efficiency of the Pattern, and this evaluation form contained the following items:the Men's Thobe Pattern (Front, Back, Side line, Sleeve)
The measurement will be a tripartite balance estimation (accurate - semi accurate - not accurate)

.To measure the validity and reliability of the evaluation form , the researchers Displayed it to Ten academics professors who recognized the validity of the application. Annex (3)The names of the Reviewer

Validity and reliability of the applied Evaluation form:

1 - Honesty:

Logical validity: the test is displayed on a group of professors which, recognized the validity of all of the application.

2 - Stability:

Stability graders:

The reliability coefficient correctors can be obtained by calculates the correlation coefficient between the scores given by the two Correctors or more of the same individuals or for the same tests. In other words, each examined, gets two degrees or more of the correct one test, the applied stability test was calculated by evaluating the Pattern of the individuals trainees.

The correction was done by three professors of arbitrators, using a scale appreciation in the evaluation process and the corrector has done the each evaluation process alone.

The correlation coefficient was calculated between the three grades established by the correctors (x, y, z) of the applied test, using the dimensional

correlation coefficient level for each model separately

The statistical analysis was used to calculate was percentage and means.

Results

To answer the first question, which states the possibility of applied Knock – Off technique on the parts of Men’s Thobe?

Through theoretical study and the references and field visits to a group of factories in the field of the Men’s Thobe industry and view the techniques to prepare Pattern of Men’s Thobe

And Viewing the technical specifications of the product, making personal interviews with people who preparing Patterns, and implementing the initial samples, and identify the parts of the dress Gents were divided into parts:

- a. The Thobe basic parts
 - body, trunk (front – Back)
 - Sleeve
 - Side (Gasket, Albnich)
- b. The Thobe Complementary parts
 - Back Yoke
 - side Pocket
 - Chest Pocket
 - Placket
 - Collar

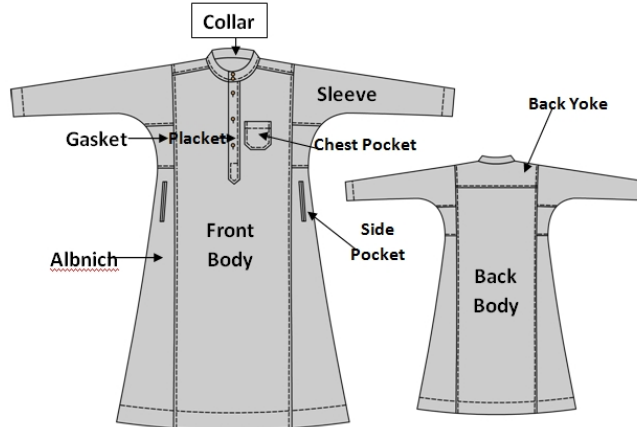


Figure 6 The Thobe basic and Complementary parts

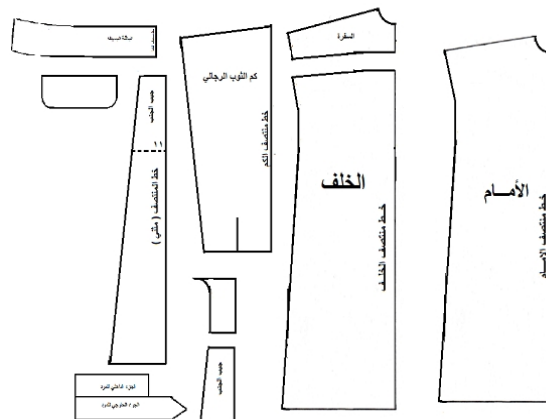


Figure 7 The Thobe pattern basic and Complementary parts

A review of those samples have been developed steps to prepare the Men's Thobe Pattern parts using Knock – Off technique as follows: -

1. Selection of clothing pieces that will be copied
2. iron piece of clothing to remove any wrinkles that may affect the pattern accuracy
3. Product Analysis and accurately identify the basic parts and complementary parts
4. To identify the optimal copies of each part technique can be used more than copying technique in one piece
5. determine necessary for the completion of the copying process and pattern Drawing tools
6. determine the grain- line direction, lines and basic points specified for each clothing parts
7. copies of each part of the piece of clothing alone
8. first copy the large parts in clothing piece
9. Pattern end immediately upon completion of the copy process by adjusting the pattern lines and complete the pattern data

To respond to the second question:

What is the efficiency of Patterns prepared by

Knock – Off technique?

The researchers has designed an Evaluation form to estimate the efficiency of Pattern, To check the validity of the scale is measured reliability and validity of the scale the fowling table show that.

Table (1) the correlation coefficient between the correctors

Correct ors	Thobe basic parts	Thobe Complementary parts
x , y	0.812	0.733
x, z	0.764	0.847
y, z	0.866	0.734

Table (1) show that the correlation coefficient between the correctors, All values Significant differences at $\alpha=0.01$ Per approached from 1.0, which shows the stability of the evaluation form the researchers did the statistical analysis was used to calculate was percentage and means. the fowling table show that.

Table (2) The percentages of Evaluators Thobe basic parts

Evaluation items	Evaluation levels		
	Accurate	semi accurate	not accurate
a- The Thobe basic parts			
body, trunk (front – Back)			
Front body width	%100	%0.0	%0.0
Front body length	%100	%0.0	%0.0
Front neck	%91.67	%8.34	%0.0
Back body width	%100	%0.0	%0.0
Back body length	%100	%0.0	%0.0
Body General shape	%91.67	%8.34	%0.0
Side (Gasket, Albnich)			
Gasket length	%100	%0.0	%0.0
Gasket curve	%83.33	%16.67	%0.0
Albnich length	%100	%0.0	%0.0
Upper Albnich width	%100	%0.0	%0.0
Bottom Albnich width	%100	%0.0	%0.0
General shape	%91.67	%8.34	%0.0
Sleeve			
Sleeve length	%100	%0.0	%0.0
Upper Sleeve width	%100	%0.0	%0.0
Bottom Sleeve width	%100	%0.0	%0.0
Sleeve Curve	%91.67	%8.34	%0.0
Sleeve General shape	%91.67	%8.34	%0.0



table (2) show that The percentages for each items of Evaluation That has been on the Thobe pattern basic parts prepared by Knock – Off technique, In the first axis all the items got 100% with the exception of the item on each of the (front neck ‘ Body General shape) It has got %91.67 In the second axis all the items got 100% with the exception of the item on each of the(Gasket curve‘ General shape) It has got %91.67‘ %83.33The third axis all the items got 100% with the exception of the item on each of

the(Sleeve Curve ‘ Sleeve General shape) It has got %91.67 From previous results We find that all the basic parts of the Pattern with straight lines achieved 100%a match with the sample, And that there is a simple difference with the curves parts, We find that all the basic parts percentages Between %83.33 : 100% This means that high Evaluation, which confirms the effectiveness of prepared the Thobe pattern basic parts prepared by Knock – Off technique

Table (3) The percentages of Evaluators Thobe Complementary parts

Evaluation items	Evaluation levels		
	Accurate	semi accurate	not accurate
b- The Thobe Complementary parts			
Back Yoke			
Back width	%100	%0.0	%0.0
Yoke Length	%100	%0.0	%0.0
Back neck	%91.67	%8.34	%0.0
General shape	%91.67	%8.34	%0.0
side Pocket			
Pocket opening	%100	%0.0	%0.0
General shape	%100	%0.0	%0.0
Chest Pocket			
Pocket Length	%100	%0.0	%0.0
Pocket width	%100	%0.0	%0.0
General shape	%91.67	%8.34	%0.0
Placket			
Placket Length	%100	%0.0	%0.0
Placket width	%100	%0.0	%0.0
General shape	%100	%0.0	%0.0
Collar			
Collar Length	%100	%0.0	%0.0
Collar width	%100	%0.0	%0.0
General shape	%91.67	%8.34	%0.0

table (2) show that The percentages for each items of Evaluation That has been on the Thobe pattern Complementary parts prepared by Knock – Off technique, In the first axis all the items got 100% with the exception of the item on each of the (Back neck ‘ Back Yoke General shape) It has

got %91.67 In the second axis all the items got 100% ,The third axis all the items got 100% with the exception of the item on each of the(Chest Pocket General shape) It has got %91.67 In the fourth axis all the items got 100%, while in the fifth item on all the items got 100% with the

exception of the item on each of the(Collar General shape) It has got %91.67 From previous results We find that all the Complementary parts percentages Between %91.67 : 100% This means that high Evaluation, which confirms the effectiveness of prepared the Thobe pattern Complementary parts prepared by Knock – Off technique

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When designing shoes, the pattern may be tested and altered many times before it goes into production. Once you have tested the pattern on the last and you wish to make this shoe, you will require a lining pattern. To make this, we can use same pattern piece as a start point. To convert the outer-pattern into a lining-pattern, complete the following steps: 1. Copy the finished pattern piece you have made. 2. Cut off the dog-tail. 3. Remove the 1.5-2mm back-seam allowance, then remove another 2mm extra. Well done for making it through the steps and hopefully you now have a pattern you can begin working from. From this pattern you can begin cutting, stitching and lasting your very own shoe. Look out for more of my Instructables where I will detail these other steps.