

320 – MEN’S GARMENT MAKING

Examination Structure of the Course

This trade is made up of the following modules:

321: PART I – Men’s Garment Construction and Finishing

- (i) Introduction to Garment Making CMG 11
- (ii) Pattern Drafting CMG 14
- (iii) Garment Construction (Men’s trousers and shirts) CMG 15
- (iv) Garment Construction (Men’s Coats) CMG 16
- (v) Men’s traditional Garment Construction.. .. CMG 17
- (vi) Elements of Men’s Garment Design and Fashion Drawing

PART II

Men’s Textile Design CMG 12, 13 & 14

The trade related subjects for this programme are:

- (a) Basic Electricity
- (b) Biology

Examination Scheme

321: Mens Garment Construction and Finishing

PAPER I: Consists of TWO Sections

SECTION A

This shall consists of 40 objective questions drawn from Parts I and II, to be answered in 40 minutes for 40 marks. SECTION B: 7 essay questions drawn from Parts I and II. Part I will have five questions to answer four questions. Part II, shall contain TWO questions to answer One. In all candidates will answer FIVE questions in two hours for 60 marks.

321 – 11: Paper II – Practical. This shall be made of ONE COMPULSORY question from either Part I or Part II.

Total marks for practical is 100 (comprising of 90 marks for practical paper and 10 marks for course work/exhibition.

**321 – MEN’S GARMENT CONSTRUCTION AND FINISHING
(CMG 15, 16 & 17)**

S/No	Topics/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
1.0	<p>Safety Regulations in a Garment Making Workshop</p> <p>1. Define first aid and state safety precautions necessary in a garment workshop, including the use of fire extinguishers</p>	<p>1. Safety precautions in a garment workshop</p> <p>2. Fire fighting equipment e.g. fire extinguishers.</p> <p>3. (a) Definition of First Aid. (b) First Aid treatment for accidents e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - electric-scald - cut – scald - sprains - swallowing of pins - burns - bruises etc. <p>(c) Content of First Aid Box and uses.</p>	<p>1. Posters on safety rules should be placed on the walls.</p> <p>2. Emphasis should be on checking and putting off all electrical appliances after every day work.</p> <p>3. Trainees are expected to know how to use blankets and sand buckets in extinguishing fires.</p> <p>4. Use of detergent mixed with water.</p>
2.0	<p>Tools and Equipment</p> <p>1. Describe and classified tools used in garment factory.</p> <p>2. Identify different sizes and types of sewing needles and threads.</p> <p>3. Demonstrate and carry out minor repairs and maintenance on types of sewing machines.</p>	<p>1. Common tool and equipment used in a garment factory, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sewing machines - thimble - needle - tape measure - scissors - tailor’s chalk - electric cutting machine - thread - pressing board - straight edge chair - chopper - tracing wheel - dummy etc. <p>2. (a) Identification of tools and equipment (b) Care of tools and equipment in a garment factory e.g. dusting and oiling of sewing machines.</p> <p>3. (a) Types and sizes of sewing needles e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General hand sewing needles. 	<p>1. Arrange a field trip to a sewing centre in the town where different types of sewing machines are found. Make arrangements for a demonstration of the use of such machines.</p> <p>2. Emphasis should be on the setting up, operation and maintenance of various types of sewing machines.</p> <p>3. The teacher should show the class how to use the sewing machines demonstrating the following:</p>

S/No	Topics/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Sharp needles (sizes 1-12) ii. Between needles (sizes 1-10) iii. Ball points (sizes 5-10) iv. Straw needles (sizes 1/0-12) v. Self threading (sizes 4-8) <p>Needle Craft</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Embroidery needles ii. Cheniles needles iii. Tapestry needles <p>- Darning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Darners needles ii. Long darners needles iii. Yarn darners needles <p>- Heavy-Duty Sewing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Golvers needles ii. Sail makers needles iii. Curved needles <p>(b) Types of thread e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. General purpose threads e.g. polyester and mercerized cotton threads. ii. Soft machine cotton thread. iii. Heavy-Duty thread Nylon thread <p>(c) <u>Needle thread and Fabric Chart</u></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Size Of Needle No.9</td> <td>Cloth Thin Callico cloth Silk</td> <td>Size of Thread No.80-cotton</td> </tr> </table> <p>4. Processes in garment</p>	Size Of Needle No.9	Cloth Thin Callico cloth Silk	Size of Thread No.80-cotton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Threading the machine b. Starting the machine c. Running the machine d. Cutting the thread e. Caring for the machine after use. <p>Note: Efforts must be made to provide various types of needles. Cloth and thread for students to see the differences.</p> <p>4. Cleaning and oiling of important parts of sewing machines should be practiced by trainees.</p> <p>b. Identification of different sizes and types of sewing needles and threads is very essential.</p> <p>Note: Efforts must be made to provide various types of needle. Cloth and thread for students to see the differences.</p>
Size Of Needle No.9	Cloth Thin Callico cloth Silk	Size of Thread No.80-cotton				

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		<p>construction by hand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - seams - disposing fullness - decorative stitches etc. <p>5. (a) Various sewing machines, operations e.g. straight stitch, zig-zagging, button hole etc.</p> <p>(b) Sewing machines stitches e.g. zig-zag scallop satin stitch, operation of sewing machine for smocking stitches.</p> <p>(c) Machine faults: causes and remedies.</p> <p>(d) Draw, label, indicate functions of parts of a sewing machine.</p> <p>6. (a) Various stitches with sewing machines.</p> <p>(b) Application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) embroidery (ii) finishing (i) button-holes (ii) Darning etc. <p>7. (a) Minor repairs and routine maintenance of tools and equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) routine cleaning and oiling of machines. (ii) change of needles and shuttles. <p>(b) Faults, causes and remedies in machining.</p>	<p>Trainees to practice how to operate various types of sewing machines.</p> <p>Demonstrate the use of various stitches with sewing machines.</p> <p>Trainees to carry out minor repairs and routine maintenance of tools and equipment.</p>
3.0	Trade Terms 1. Explain terms used in	2. Terms used in the garment industry e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bespoke – godet 	1. Specimen of terms should be shown or illustrated by

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	garment industry and pattern drafting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bias cut - bridle collar - collar melton - cuffs - baisting out - baisitng under - break - collar stand and fall - darts - double breasted - fore parts - gorge - hanger - heel of collar - interlining - facing - wholesale - weft, selvedge - trade marks - piece-ggods - cross-dyed fabrics - screen and block - printed fabrics - acquard and doobby effects - hair cloth - head sleeve - inlay - lapel - warp - yarn - fabrics etc. 2. Term used in pattern drafting e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - seam - vent - seys - hem - gorge - dart etc. 	diagrams for more explanation where applicable. 2. Instructional materials should be provided for students to see, touch and feel. 3. Sew and make an album of some of the trade terms e.g. darts, collar, double breasted etc.
4.0	Measurements In Garment Production 1. Take direct body	1. Body measurement viz: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - height - back waist length - burst measurement - hip measurement 	1. Charts indicating – positions for taking body measurements should be provided. 2. Trainees should be

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	<p>measurement , explaining the proportionate figure and figure types.</p> <p>2. Explain the use of working scale for measurements.</p>	<p>2. Study of figure types e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - normal/or proportional figure - enlarged and heavy hip - dropping shoulders - narrow shoulders - hollow back - short and plumb - tall and thin - large abdomen - short waisted - long waisted - short neck - long neck - protruding and prominent derriers. <p>3. Proportionate figures.</p> <p>4. Working scale for measurement i.e. dividing from head to toe into 8 parts. 5 parts go for the garment short blouse, 2/8 for the short knicker.</p> <p>5. Standard measurements for mass production i.e. having different sizes.</p> <p>6. Adaptation and alteration or adjustment of pattern to fit normal abnormal figures.</p>	<p>taught practically how to take direct body measurement and record them in correct order.</p> <p>3. Charts showing the different figure types for male should be provided and identified by the trainees.</p> <p>4. Explain the proportionate figure and its characteristics, relation of parts to each other and the body as a whole.</p> <p>5. Demonstrate simple mathematical problems on scale to enable them carry out the practical work in drafting with scale.</p> <p>6. Practice on grading to different sizes is very essential.</p> <p>7. Trainees should perform practical work on lines and designs suitable for different figure types.</p>
5.0	<p>Block Pattern Drafting and Draping</p> <p>1. Name the body measurement required in a size chart by locating the measuring position on the</p>	<p>1. Measurements required in commercial pattern e.g. chest, waist etc.</p> <p>2. Measurements required for individual garment e.g. bodies, chest measurement, sleeve measurement, waist, hip etc.</p> <p>3. Difference between body measurement and actual finished garment, e.g. 90cm-36 inches, burst will measure 95cm-38 inches finished.</p>	<p>1. Drafting of blocks on a cardboard must be taught by the teachers.</p> <p>2. Discuss which of the 8 parts of the body are required when drafting a pattern for a shirt, a trouser, a knicker etc.</p> <p>3. Differentiate between body and finished</p>

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	<p>individual.</p> <p>2. Differentiate between body measurements, finished garment measurements, drafting and draping.</p> <p>3. Cut and label pattern pieces using appropriate equipment and materials.</p> <p>4. Identify and explain the problems of garments parts.</p>	<p>4. Methods of producing block patterns by using e.g. (a) direct body measurements (b) size chart (c) proportionally derived measurements (scale system) (d) direct modeling or draping.</p> <p>5. Equipment used for cutting pattern paper e.g. scissors, tracing paper etc.</p> <p>6. Pattern markings and their interpretation.</p> <p>7. Positioning of seam lines, waist line, under arm etc.</p> <p>8. Reading and analyzing of commercial patterns.</p> <p>9. Types of cutting out equipment.</p> <p>10. (a) Requirements for: i. first sample patterns ii. production patterns iii. graded patterns</p> <p>11. Measurement chart showing: i. block measurements ii. actual body measurements iii. seam allowance</p> <p>12. Taking measurements using dummies.</p>	<p>garment measurements.</p> <p>4. The following measuring points should be emphasized: a. chest b. waist c. hip d. chest width e. back width f. shoulders g. neck to waist h. waist hip i. shirt j. arm hole k. sleeve length l. length to arm m. full length</p> <p>5. Explain the various methods of producing block patterns.</p> <p>6. Trainees to cut pattern using appropriate equipment and materials.</p> <p>7. Modelling of finished garment to identify position of balance marks, and grains in ... should be practicalised by trainees.</p> <p>8. Emphasis should be on correct positioning of balance mark and grain indications particularly on patterns.</p>
6.0	Striped and Checked	1. Importance of matching striped and checked fabrics in garment	1. Students to practice proper placement and

S/No	Topics/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
	Fabrics 1. Identify and explain the importance of matching stripped, checked fabrics and one face cloth used for garment making.	making. 2. Cloth and one cloth pattern. 3. Stripes and checks in pattern.	good matching of stripped and checked materials. Place garment together with stripes matched along the seamline Studying the design pattern of fabric before cutting, must be stressed.
7.0	Men's Trousers 1. Sketch patterns for various types of Men's trousers. 2. Cut patterns for various men's trousers.	1. Freehand patterns sketching for various type of men's trousers e.g. plain trousers, knicker buckers plus four walking breeches. 2. Drafting patterns for the various types of men's trousers for different sizes. 3. Cutting the patterns for the various types of men's trouser draft using: (a) Paper (b) Appropriate fabric	1. labeling of pattern pieces is very essential. 2. Laying and cutting out.
8.0	Patterns for Men's Shirts 1. Sketch and label different types of men's shirt. 2. Cut and transfer patterns of shirts parts from paper to fabrics.	1. Sketching and labeling of men's shirt e.g. collar, sleeve, cuffs, body seam and yoke. 2. Cutting patterns measurement using paper. 3. Transferring patterns of shirt parts from paper to fabric.	1. Sketching and labeling of men's shirt e.g. collar, sleeve, cuffs, body seam and yoke. 2. Cutting patterns measurement using paper. 3. Transferring patterns of shirt parts from paper fabric.
9.0	Drafting and Cutting of Patterns of men's Coats 1. Draft	1. Working scale in waist coat pattern drafting. 2. Patterns for different styles and sizes of coat, waist coats, e.g. office cots, sleeved vests, D.B.	

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	<p>patterns for different styles and sizes of waist coats, jackets and raincoat.</p> <p>2. Cut pattern for different types of coats, waist coats jackets and raincoats.</p>	<p>vest, etc.</p> <p>3. Cutting patterns for the styles of coat using :</p> <p>(a) paper</p> <p>(b) fabric</p> <p>4. Pattern drafting for jackets and raincoats e.g. lounge jackets, simple raincoat.</p> <p>5. Cutting patterns for jackets and rain coats using (a) paper (b) fabric.</p>	
10.0	<p>Men's French Suit</p> <p>1. Draw and cut patterns for a French suit jacket.</p>	<p>1. Drawing patterns for a French suit jacket.</p> <p>2. Cutting patterns for a French suit jacket on:</p> <p>(a) paper</p> <p>(b) fabric.</p>	
11.0	<p>Trouser Construction</p> <p>1. List various types of trousers and outline the processes of trouser construction.</p> <p>2. Explain the need for provision of stride quantity, open and closed leg construction, straight and crooked set angle body rise and leg length in relation to figure height</p>	<p>1. Types of trousers e.g. plain trousers, buckers, etc.</p> <p>2. Process in men's trousers construction e.g. outline of the seam, zippers, fly front, band etc.</p> <p>3. Provision of seat, fork and stride quantity – their usefulness.</p> <p>4. Open and closed leg construction, straight crooked seat angle.</p> <p>5. Proportion of body size and leg length to figure height and style.</p> <p>6. Preparation, marking and basting for trousers.</p> <p>7. Serging, felling, side crossing, back stitches and tacking pockets.</p> <p>8. Buttons, button holes.</p> <p>9. Trimmings for a given project.</p> <p>10. Shrinking, stretching and pressing.</p> <p>11. Trouser styles e.g. plain buttons, permanent turn up plain top by bands or handless, belt loops,</p>	<p>1. Proper care of seat and fork of trousers, the seat should be bag or pull and is comfortable when sitting, bending or standing.</p> <p>2. Thread for button holes is determined by the weight of the fabric. Allow for a thread shank between outer fabric and button.</p>

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	and style. 3. Perform serging, felling, side cross and back stitching and tack pockets. 4. Sew different trouser styles.	side and back buckless, buttons for bracas plain or pleated front, button and zip pockets, straight, slant hip cash and watch.	
12.0	Shirt Construction 1. List the fabrics suitable for making shirts and pyjamas. 2. Design, produce patterns and cut materials for various types of shirts. 3. Identify types of cuff, sleeve, opening, types of thread suitable for different materials used for shirt and pyjamas making. 4. Make collar, sleeves cuffs, button holes, on shirts and pyjamas.	1. Fabrics for shirts and pyjamas e.g. cotton, etc. 2. Designing, patterns production and cutting materials for various types of shirts e.g. open collar, sport shirt etc. 3. Suitable threads for different shirts and pyjamas materials. 4. Seams and yokes. 5. Collar, sleeves, and cuffs attachment. 6. Button-holes and buttons attachment on shirts and pyjamas. 7. Hemming, pressing and packing.	1. Always check for flaws before placing patterns. 2. Absolute cleanliness and washing of hands must be adhered to. 3. The sleeve is attached to the shirt before stitching the side seams. 4. Distribute ease evenly, there should be no tucks or gathers on the seamline.
13.0	Waist Coat Construction	1. Principles of waist coat constructing waist coat pattern	1. Proper placement and good matching very

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the principles of waist coat construction, the need for waist suppression, creation of shape in forepart and back to create fitting quality in waist-coat patterns construction. 2. Construct different types of waist coats and make alternation to patterns for simple disproportions. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> drafting in scale. 2. Fitting in waist coat pattern construction. 3. Waist coat styles viz: S.B. and D.B. from construction e.g. sleeve vests, D.B. collar waist coat, backless waist coats. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Prepare waist coat mark up and baste. (b) Match up strips and checks through the welts. (c) Make pockets and stays (d) Make lining (e) Make back straps and lining (f) Make step collar, shawl collar, D.B. Laid on and grown –on collars. (g) Make button holes and sew buttons to waist coat. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> crucial. 2. For welt with slap, finished pockets are pressed from the outside placing brown paper between flap and jacket to prevent a ridge.
14.0	<p>Jackets and Raincoats</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the principles of jackets construction. 2. Construct patterns for various forms of jackets. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Principles of jacket construction. 2. Working scale in jacket construction. 3. Pattern construction for jackets e.g. lounge jacket, sports jackets, etc. 	
15.0	<p>Coat Construction</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design simple coat, raincoat and French suit and their 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Patterns for simple coat, raincoat and French suit. 2. Quantity of material for garments and interlining. 3. Appropriate textile materials for coat. 4. Preparation of canves, mark up 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Press collars firmly to obtain the sharpest edges possible. 2. Stress the need for pad stitching lapels e.g. to create permanent shaping

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	<p>patterns.</p> <p>2. Select appropriate textile materials for coat and estimate the quantity of material needed for garments and make French suits without lining, with half linings and with full lining.</p> <p>3. Make pockets, sleeves and cuffs of various styles.</p>	<p>and baste.</p> <p>5. Fronts and collars for coats/rain coats.</p> <p>6. Pockets.</p> <p>7. Sleeves and cuffs.</p> <p>8. Centres and side vents.</p> <p>9. Drapes.</p> <p>10. S.B. and D.B. lapel, stand and fall collars, pad lapels, pitch, and set sleeves.</p> <p>11. French suits without lining, with half lining with full lining.</p> <p>12. Hand finishing and final pressing.</p>	<p>and ensure that it will last.</p> <p>3. Lining will be right rise out over the jacket sleeves.</p>
16.0	<p>Native Trousers/Pyjamas</p> <p>1. Take and record measurements for various types of native trousers and pyjamas.</p> <p>2. Draft patterns, apply stitches and embroideries to assorted native trousers.</p>	<p>1. Measurements for native trousers, e. g. kamu kembe goro, etc.</p> <p>2. Patterns for native trousers mentioned above.</p> <p>3. Selection, preparation and cutting of fabrics from patterns for native trousers.</p>	<p>1. Accurate body measurement requires a good tape, a full length mirror and a friend; also key to understanding body types?</p>

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17.0	Techniques in making jumpers, Buba and Caftan <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take and record measurements for making of jumpers, buba and caftans. 2. Select appropriate materials, prepare and cut fabrics for making jumpers, buba and caftan. 3. Sew, fit and finish jumpers, buba and caftans. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stitches and embroideries on cut out materials for native trouser. 2. Fitting, finishing, pressing and packing native trousers. 3. Measurements for jumpers, buba, and caftans. 4. Pattern for jumpers, buba and caftans. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sewing should be done according to specifications given. 2. Pressing during the steps of construction is as important to a professional look as stitching accurate seams. Also a steam iron and ironing board are essential to your sewing.
18.0	Agbada and Babanriga <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take and record measurement for agbada or babnriga. 2. Transfer measurements, apply stitches and embroideries on agbada/babanriga. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Measurement for agbada or babnriga. 2. Measurements on selected cloth to cut agbada or babanriga. 3. Stitching and embroidering agbada/babnriga. 4. Sewing and finishing agbada/babnriga. 5. Pressing and packing agbada/babanriga. 	
19.0	Native Caps <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take a record measurements for assorted 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Measurements for native caps e.g. gobi, olode, abetiaja etc. 2. Patterns for native caps. 3. Stitching and embroidering native 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Practical work must be carried out by trainees under the supervision of the

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	types of native caps. 2. Apply stitches and embroideries on native caps and sew according to specifications	caps.	teacher
20.0	Collars 1. Identify different sections of a collar. 2. Cut patterns for different types of collars.	1. Drafting and cutting simple collar using materials. 2. Parts of a collar. 3. Processes of cutting collar pattern. 4. Identification of collar types. 5. Drafting and cutting patterns for types of collars.	1. Emphasis should be on the proper placement of patterns on fabrics. 2. Close supervision of each trainee's work is very, essential so as to direct and correct trainee's work as necessary. 3. Trainees to identify, the different sections of a collar e.g. stand fall, etc. 4. Trainees to draft and cut patterns for collars.
21.0	Openings, Fastenings 1. Construct patterns for various openings and fastenings. 2. Identify different sizes of buttons and relate them to the types of opening, garment and fabric. 3. Draft and cut	1. (a) Types of openings e.g. continuous wrap opening. (b) Types of fastenings e.g. Zipper. 2. Different types of button holes e.g. horizontal button holes or vertical button hole. 3. Different method of attaching zipper and finishes e.g. hook and eye or hook. 4. Calculating, drafting and cutting waist band patterns for trousers. 5. Drafting and cutting edge finishes patterns e.g. facing, piping. 6. Drafting and cutting of edge finishes patterns e.g. facing, piping, binding etc.	1. There should be specimen on types of openings, fastenings and trimmings. 2. Correct position, length of opening and choice should be emphasized. 3. Construction of trouser showing: i. Opening ii. Fastening 4. Emphasizing correct placement should be carried out by trainee. 5. Calculate and construct buttoned

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	patterns for different finishes of neck openings and cuffs.	7. Cuffs.	opening for bodies and shirts/trousers. 6. Work album specimen on: (i) facing (ii) piping (iii) neck and armhole facing 7. Specimen on different cuffs should be mounted in fabric album.
22.0	Simple Lining and Interlining 1. Explain the reasons for interlining, interfacing and lining a trouser. 2. Cut a full lining pattern or inter lining for a simple trouser.	1. Reasons for lining a trouser. 2. (a) Suitable fabric for lining a trouser. (b) Production of a lined trouser. 3. Reasons for inter-lining and interfacing the following: (a) trouser and cuff band (b) collar (c) cuffs (d) pockets (e) front openings 4. Drafting and cutting of inter-lining and interfacing	1. (a) Materials used for interlining should be shown to the trainees e.g. heavy materials are not good for interlining. 2. Practice how to line a trouser, jacket etc.
23.0	Pockets, Seams and Hems 1. Position and draft patterns for various pockets.	1. Pockets e.g. V-shape.	1. Cutting out and attachment of pocket to a finished trouser should be carried out by trainees.
24.0	Seams and Allowances 1. Add the correct seam allowances for different seams types, hem and fabric. 2. Describe the correct	1. Seam allowances e.g. (i) 5/8 for straight (ii) 1" for hemming etc. (this depends on the style, dye etc.) 2. Seam allowances in relation to fabric age, style, straight, curved intricate etc. 3. Notches. 4. Meaning of notches and proper positioning.	1. Neatening of finished seam allowance e.g., neatening sleeve must be carried out by the trainees. Explain the type of Seams that can be used for the following

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	storage procedures for all patterns.	5. Storage of patterns e.g. ironing, folding of	(a) 1. Cotton shirt material 1. Nylon shirt Material (b) 1. Shoulder of a baby's dress. 2. Shoulder of a teenager's shirt and knicker. 3. Neckline of a boy's shirt Marking and cutting of notches. Emphasis should be on the actual position of the notches.
25.0	Layout and Cutting 1. Outline the correct procedure for laying out patterns for boys' wears and children's garments. 2. Identify appropriate types of shears for cutting out fabrics.	1. Pattern laying and cutting out procedure-selecting pattern. (a) Preparation of fabric (b) Laying out of pattern pieces (c) Cutting out (d) Transferring pattern makings by use of notches, a tailors tack, tracing wheel, etc. (e) Tacking of garment pieces for first fitting. 2. Types of shears for cutting laid out fabric e.g. (a) Bent-handle dress maker's shears (b) Embroidery's scissors (c) Pinking shears NOTE: Large pair of shears, for long and straight seams; small and pointed shears for awkward corners.	1. Extensive demonstration of each procedure is necessary. - Close supervision of each trainee's work is very essential so as to direct and correct trainee's work as necessary. - Insist on proper holding of the shears and cutting of long sharp strokes. - Correct method of fabric placement and pinning should be emphasized. - Placing of left hand on fabric before cutting is essential. Illustrate to the students the procedure for cutting fabric e.g. (i) keeping fabric flat

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			<p>on table while cutting long strokes. (ii) cut the entire garment at one time, notches after cutting garment. (iii) removing pattern pieces after cutting.</p> <p>2. Identification of appropriate types of shears for cutting is very essential.</p> <p>3. Describe clearly the correct layout and cutting of fabric from pattern layout. Observe notches when cutting.</p>
26.0	Hand Stitches 1. Explain the features of hand stitches practiced in garment making industry.	1. Features of hand stitches practiced in garment making industry e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thread marking baisting, slip stitching loops - Felling - Shearing - Side stitching - Padding stitching - Cross stitching - Back stitching - Button hoes - Hemming 	1. Use pieces of fabric to make samples of different kinds of hand stitches. 2. Mark each sample with the name of the hand stitch (Specimens) Large and small scale. 3. Attached worked specimens in an album.
27.0	Principles of Fashion Design 1. Observe and make sketches of current fashion in children's and men's wars.	1. Source of fashion for men's, children and leaders of inspiration e.g. TV programmes. 2. Fashion trends in men's wears. 3. Fashion design for children's wear. 4. Basic study and report on factors affecting fluctuation in prices of garment for men's and children e.g. Christmas session prices are higher.	1. (a) Discussion on what men's garments styles are in vogue and the aspects of our culture or social values that need special clothing e.g. mourning requires black outfit should be thoroughly discussed. (b) Displayed pictures or illustration

S/No .	Topics/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
			<p>showing the evolution of clothing through different periods, past to present. Encourage initiate and creativity in children's wears.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Make sketches of current fashion in children's wears. 3. Trainee to conduct a market study and prepare reports on factor affecting the designing and pricing of garments for ladies and children.
28.0	<p>Stitches and Embroideries</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify and apply various stitches and embroideries and apply them to various traditional wears. A. Identify tools, equipment and materials used in embroidery work. B. Identify embroidery work. C. Sketch embroidery designs. D. Transfer embroidery 	<p>Types of stitches and embroideries for traditional dresses. Stitches and embroideries on traditional garments.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 1. different types of needles. 2. Machine needles 3. U20 machine 4. Tikko machine 5. Silk thread (embroidery) (b) different types of embroidery work (c) Materials used for sketching e.g. pencil, scissors, cardboard paper, eraser, pins etc. (d) materials/tools for transferring. Tracing wheel, carbon paper. (e) Use of different embroidery stitches. 	<p>Practice of stitches and embroideries should be carried out by the trainee. Identification of the tools, equipment and materials used for embroidery. Students to be taken to embroidery business shops. Students to make different embroidery sketches. Practice sewing of embroidery stitches.</p>

S/No .	Topics/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
	<p>designs on articles or materials/ garments.</p> <p>E. Sew embroidery designs.</p>		
29.0	<p>Interior Decoration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List home furnishing articles. 2. Identify home furnishing articles. 3. Produce/sew different types of home furnishing articles. 	<p>Household furnishing articles.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Types of materials for home furnishing articles. 2. Patterns for home furnishing articles. 3. Points to consider when choosing home furnishing articles. 	<p>Students to sew/produce household articles e.g. curtains, table cloth, head rest, etc.</p>
30.0	<p>Renovation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define renovation. 2. Mention different types of renovations done on clothing articles. 3. List the types of repairs done on clothing. 4. Explain the procedure for patching and darning. 5. Explain the procedure for changing elastic, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition of renovation. 2. Types of renovation e.g. re-designing, re-sewing. 3. Re-clothing e.g. upholstery covers. 4. Re-dyeing. <p>Repairs .</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Types of repairs e.g patching. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Types of patching 2. Darning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Types of darning 3. Changing of elastic and buttons. 4. Changing of fasteners e.g. zip. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students to bring old clothings and practise. Renovation on them with the assistance of the teacher. 2. Procedure for patching and darning should be demonstrated using appropriate fabrics. 3. Teacher demonstrate the procedure for changing elastic, button and zips to students. 4. Students should participate.

S/No .	Topics/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
	buttons and zip.		

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TEXTILE DESIGN (CMG 12, 13 & 14)

S/No	Topics/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
1.0	<p>Fibres used in Fabric Production</p> <p>1. Identify, classify and explain various fibres and fabrics.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition of fibres. 2. Classification of fibres e.g. Natural and Man-made. 3. Natural – Vegetable and animal. 4. Vegetable – Cotton, linen, jute etc. 5. Animal – silk. 6. Man-made – Nylon etc. 7. Characteristics of fibres e.g. wool-elastic, resilient, warmer when made into fabric, highly absorbent etc. 8. Identification of fibres by sight, touch, smell, burning and chemical staining. 9. Textile production and finish. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chart on types of fibres.
2.0	<p>Fabric Manufacture</p> <p>1. Describe yarn production methods and the manufacturing processes of locally made fabrics.</p> <p>2. Explain the process of dyeing, finishing, printing of materials and selecting appropriate fabrics for garment making.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manufacturing cloth from the thread to fabric. 2. Yarn production methods e.g. spinning by use of twist, folding, creeping, stretching and bulking. 3. Fabric manufacture e.g. woven, knitted and bonded, dyeing, printing etc. 4. Manufacture of locally made fabrics e.g. Akwete cloth and Aso-Oke. 5. Dyeing, finishing and printing of textile materials. 6. Fabrics defect in relation to cutting and sewing. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Visit to textile industry. 2. Produce a knitted garment. 3. Diagrams and specimen are essential. 4. Trainees to carry out dyeing and printing activities. 5. Explain the manufacture of locally made fabric thoroughly to the students. 6. Regulate iron according to type of fabric.
3.0	<p>Nature of Fabrics</p> <p>1. Describe various types of fabrics and analyse their samples. Also explain their suitability</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Classification of fabrics by weaves. 2. Characteristics of fabrics. 3. Warp and weft of garments. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain plain weave, twill, satin/sateen, diamond weaves etc.

S/No	Topics/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
	<p>for end use.</p> <p>2. Explain weft; warp and terms used in textile technology.</p>		<p>2. Enumerate the characteristics of above weaves.</p> <p>3. Differentiate between warp and weft yarns in woven fabrics.</p>
4.0	<p>Testing Finish, Type and Quality</p> <p>1. Identify and explain fabric faults and cloth behaviour.</p> <p>2. Explain the general rules for caring, maintaining and storage of clothes.</p>	<p>1. Fabrics fault by sight and measurement.</p> <p>2. Fabric behaviour e.g. shrinkage, over-stretched.</p>	<p>1. Enumerate different faults of fabrics, woven, knitted, dyed, printed etc.</p> <p>2. Basic finishing to enhance fabric end-use; anti-shrinkage, crease-resistance, anti-abrasion, water-proofing etc.</p>
5.0	<p>Drawing for Textiles</p> <p>1. Explain elements and principles of design and how they affect designs.</p> <p>2. Carry out practical exercises on motif development and repeat systems.</p> <p>3. Basic Study of colours and their application to mitts/designs</p>	<p>a. Elements of Design:</p> <p>(i) Texture</p> <p>(ii) Colour</p> <p>(iii) Line</p> <p>(iv) Form</p> <p>(v) Tone</p> <p>(vi) Shapes</p> <p>(vii) Size</p> <p>b. Principles of design:</p> <p>(i) Proportion</p> <p>(ii) Balance</p> <p>(iii) Rhythm</p> <p>(iv) Emphasis</p> <p>(v) Harmony</p> <p>(vi) Variation</p> <p>(i) Repetition</p> <p>(ii) Originality</p> <p>c. Sources of motif: animate/inanimate objects, basic shapes, traditional/contemporary sources.</p> <p>d. Motif/design development.</p> <p>e. Repeat patterns: block, drop, slide etc.</p>	<p>1. List and explain the elements of designs</p> <p>2. Enumerate the principles of design and explain them.</p> <p>3. Carry out practical practices on each source of motif/design.</p> <p>4. Show development stages of a particular motif/design.</p> <p>5. Explain repeat system.</p> <p>6. Name and explain each method of repeat pattern/system.</p> <p>7. Draw the colour wheel showing the various colours.</p>

S/No	Topics/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
		f. Colour wheel showing primary, secondary and tertiary colours. g. Properties of colours.	8. Explain how the secondary/ tertiary colours are obtained.
6.0	Dyes 1. Define dyes. 2. List the different types of dyes. 3. Explain the use of dyes in fabric dyeing and printing. 4. Discuss colour fastness.	1. Definition of dyes. 2. Classification of dyes according to types of fabrics. 3. Dye auxiliaries. 4. Properties of a good dye: fast to washing, fast to sunlight fast to perspiration etc.	1. Identification of different types of dyes by fabrics applied to. 2. What are the attributes of a good dye. 3. Carry out practical dyeing exercises on cotton fabrics using a suitable dye-stuff/ auxiliaries.
7.0	Printing and Dyeing 1. List tools and materials for fabric printing and dyeing. 2. Identification of common methods of printing and dyeing of fabrics. 3. Explain the various methods of printing and dyeing of fabrics with practical demonstration.	1. Tools and materials for manual printing/dyeing of fabrics. 2. Sketching/development of designs. 3. Procedure of fabric by cutting stencils and screen printing. 4. Procedure of dyeing fabrics by batik, stitching, folding, knotting etc.	1. Enumerate some tools and materials for fabric printing and dyeing. 2. Sketch and develop motif designs for fabric printing and dyeing. 3. Study the procedure of printing fabrics by stencil cutting/screen printing. 4. Study the procedure of batik making and other variations of tie-dye. 5. Carry out practical exercises and show samples of fabric printing and dyeing.

S/No	Topics/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
8.0	Laundry (a) State the composition of laundry (b) Mention the laundry agents (c) Explain the methods of removing hardness in water. (d) Enumerate the properties of soap. (e) Make soap. (f) List the different types of detergents (g) State types of bleaches. (h) Enumerate the guidelines for using bleaches. (i) Mention the types of fabric rinses. (j) State the importance of stiffening agents on clothing. (k) Enumerate the guidelines for using starch. (l) List the types of starch (m) Mention different stain removing agents. (n) Enumerate the methods of stain removal. (o) List and explain the different types of stains. (p) Highlight the correct temperatures for ironing different kinds of fabrics. (q) List types of iron. (r) List storage equipment for fabrics.	(a) Importance of laundry. (b) Laundry agents (i) (a) water (b) uses of water in laundry (c) Suitable water for laundry (d) Removal of hardness in water (ii) Soap (a) Properties of soap (b) Soap making (iii) Detergents (a) Types of detergents (iv) Bleaches (a) Types of bleaches (b) Guidelines for using bleaches (v) Fabric rinses (a) Laundry blues (b) Vinegar (c) Fabrics softeners (d) Disinfectants (vi) Stiffening agents: (a) Starch (b) Guidelines for using starch. (c) Types of starch and their application. (vii) Stain and stain removers: (a) Different types of stain removing agents. (b) Methods of removing stains. (c) Types of stains e.g. (i) Compound stains (ii) Built-up stains (iii) Absorbed stains (viii) Ironing (a) Correct temperature for ironing fabric. (b) Types of iron.	1. The teacher explains the: - uses of water - suitable water for laundry - methods of removing hardness from water. Arrange a practical class on soap and detergent making. Demonstration on the guidelines for using bleaches. Emphasis should be placed on the effect of bleaches on different kinds of fabrics. Teacher should demonstrate the preparation of local starch and methods/guidelines for application. Different types of stain removing agents should be shown to students. Methods of removing stains should be demonstrated using different fabrics. Demonstrate the different temperature for ironing different types of fabrics. Demonstrate folding and storage of fabrics.

S/No	Topics/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
		(ix) Folding and storage.	

S/No	Topic/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
1.0	Design of Men's Garments 1. Discuss factors to be considered in designing men's garments including decorative design and their effects on garment as a whole. 2. Explain the effects of lines in design and identify various trimming materials.	1. Factors to be considered in designing men's garment e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shape or style of garment. - Figure type - Construction details of garment. - Fabric texture, colour, balance, etc. 2. Factor affecting structural and decorative design and their effects on the garment as a whole. 3. Effects of vertical, horizontal, slanting, straight and curved lines in design e.g. vertical lines are slimming, adding height and elegance etc. 4. Trimming materials e.g. sewing thread, lining, interlining, tapes, braids, lace embroidered trimmings and their application in design.	Trimmings used with two rather different meanings in dress industry. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As collars, cuff, pockets, belts buttons etc. 2. A strong spot, to act as a centre of interest by application of some trimmings or by some accents tuks, lace, etc.
2.0	Principles of Fashion Drawing 1. Explain the principles of design, blending contrasting of colours and the difference between a working sketch and work presentation drawing. 2. Prepare simple working sketches of men's trouser, shirts and pyjamas, showing from and back views. Also sketch and label a male fashion figure.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sketching and labeling a male fashion figure. 2. Principles of design with reference to line, texture, colour, balance, harmony and function. 3. Analysis of finished drawing in terms of structural details e.g. seam, openings, fastenings, collars, pockets and other features. 4. Working sketches of men's trousers, shirts and pyjamas showing front and back views. 5. Difference between a working sketch and work presentation drawing. 6. Blending and contrasting of colours in the design of given 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sketches are very essential 2. Use paints to make a colour wheel by marking out the primary, secondary and intermediate colours.

S/No	Topic/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
		men's garment. 7. Designing simple men's garments for current fashion trends, specific markets, mail, order, chain store, figure types and age groups.	
3.0	Selection of Garment 1. Explain factors governing the selection of fabric for specific uses and the constraints in the selection of suitable fabrics for a ray of garments.	1. Factors governing the selection of fabric for specific uses e.g. (a) light clothing (b) children's wear (c) industrial clothing etc. 2. Constraints in the selection of suitable fabrics for rays of garments e.g. evening wear, party wear etc.	

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