GC-F-004v.08

Desarrollo prendas básicas modelado sobre maniquí

GA3-290601216-AA1-EV03.
Desarrollo prendas básicas modelado sobre maniquí

Para la elaboración de esta evidencia es necesario que se apropie de los conceptos básicos sobre la forma de realizar los patrones iniciales sobre el maniquí o estructura 3D abordados en la unidad temática del material de formación “Drapeado y sus técnicas”, en dicho material encontrará conceptos, vídeos y demás explicaciones que le permitirán tener las bases o parámetros para desarrollar cualquier elemento correspondiente al siguiente listado de modelado sobre maniquí:

Evidencia GA3-290601216-AA1-EV03. Desarrollo prendas básicas modelado sobre maniquí

✓Básico de Corpiño.
✓ Básico de Cuellos.
✓ Básico de falda.
✓ Básico de Vestido.
✓ Básico de Manga.
✓ Básico de Pantalón. Opcional



Además, debe tener en cuenta lo siguiente:

✓ Desarrollar el patronaje en escala real es decir 1:1 del listado anterior.
✓ Realizar el patronaje utilizando el maniquí o estructura 3D y para la realización del pantalón se hará con una persona.
✓ Anexar pantallazos del desarrollo de cada uno de los patrones sobre el maniquí o estructura 3D y despiece de la prenda, en registro fotográfico.
✓ Presentar los resultados mediante registro fotográfico, en donde se pueda observar con aspecto nítido, claro y legible, una vez terminado el patrón y el despiece de la prenda, los detalles del plano, el despiece.

Instructora: Yolanda Mercedes Martínez Yepes

Actividad de aprendizaje:

✓ Utilizar sistema de medida internacional o métrico, es decir en centímetros, utilizando instrumento de medida (cinta métrica o regla) el cual se pueda apreciar de manera clara y específica en el registro fotográfico, para poder verificar la correspondencia con la talla trabajada sobre el maniquí o estructura 3D en el patronaje.

✓ Trazar de manera óptima rectas y curvas luego de bajarlo del maniquí o estructura 3D.

✓ Realizar muestra física de la prenda elaborada sobre el maniquí o estructura 3D, teniendo en cuenta especificaciones de patronaje (márgenes de costura, piquetes, entre otros). Móntelo de nuevo sobre el maniquí y realice registro fotográfico de este para verificar la calidad del modelado.

✓ Tenga en cuenta que para el desarrollo de la evidencia se le está entregando una plantilla proporcionada para registro fotográfico Anexo-plantilla-desarrollo-prendas-modelado-maniquí 290601216-AA1EV03, la cual es una guía general, se recomienda seguirla, usted podrá adicionar o eliminar diapositivas teniendo en cuenta la necesidad del detalle en cada uno de los componentes a presentar, debe anexar las imágenes correspondientes con las indicaciones entregadas.

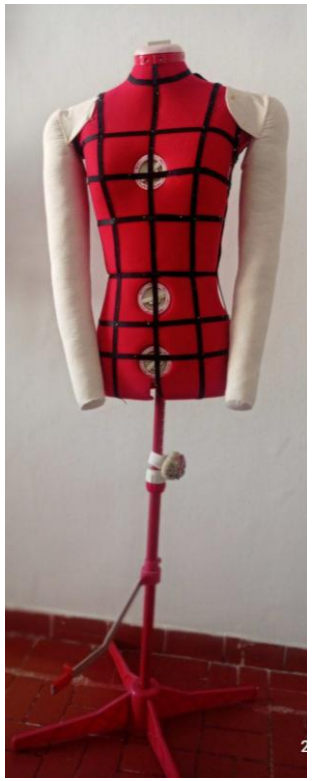


Actividad de aprendizaje:

✓Los empalmes de Bolduc (cinta de raso) deben ir en el mismo costado y dobladas las puntas deestos, sobrepuesta una sobre otra simétricamente.
✓Los pines no pueden afectar la estructura del gabarit.
✓El pin debe de estar introducido en su totalidad siguiendo la técnica adecuada.
✓Verificar que las medidas y el encintado estén correctos de acuerdo a lo explicado y revisado a través del espejo.
✓Tenga en cuenta las medidas dadas las cuales serán evaluadas y evidencie de manera específicaen el registro tomando un video por cada una de las medidas realizada sobre el maniquí oestructura 3D sobre el montaje de estas. Revise que no quede pixelado, esto con el fin de facilitar el proceso de revisión y retroalimentación.
✓Para el desarrollo de la evidencia utilice la plantilla en formato word anexa a la evidencia, para el registro del link de los videos realizados a continuación como referencia donde se muestra una línea gráfica general, la cual se recomienda seguir. Allí, usted podrá adicionar o eliminar recuadros teniendo en cuenta la necesidad del detalle en cada una de las medidas, recuerde que la plantilla es simplemente una guía la cual podrá modificar sin inconveniente.
✓Le invitamos también a consultar la guía para elaborar un videoclip, Anexo-guia-videoclip-290601216-AA1EV02. Recuerde proporcionar únicamente el enlace y enviarlo al instructor a través de la plantilla antes mencionada.
✓Como refuerzo al conocimiento y montaje del encintado del maniquí o estructura 3D, realizar la actividad interactiva de encintado del Maniquí que se encuentra en el siguiente link https://wordwall.net/resource/17979463/encintado-gabarit la cual reforzara su conocimiento y esta no cuenta con % evaluable.

Lineamientos generales para la entrega de la evidencia:

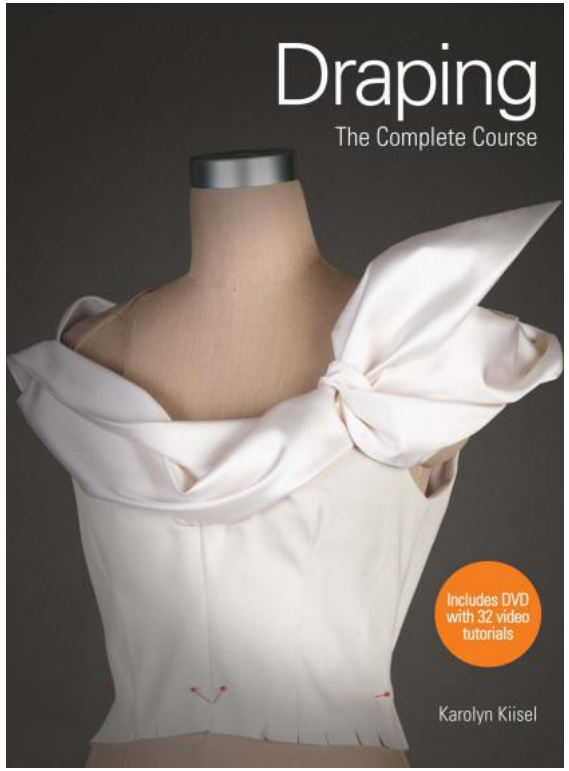
- **Producto a entregar:** presentación sobre plantilla “Desarrollo prendas básicas modelado sobre maniquí”.
- **o Extensión:** No de páginas requeridas la plantilla es simplemente una guía la cual podrá modificar sin inconveniente.
- **o Formato:** plantilla en formato PowerPoint para registro fotográfico Anexo-plantilla-desarrollo-prendas-modelado-maniquí 290601216-AA1EV03, Guardar y enviar en formato PDF.
- **Para el envío de la evidencia** remítase al área de la actividad correspondiente y acceda al espacio: Desarrollo prendas básicas modelado sobre maniquí. GA3-290601216-AA1-EV03.



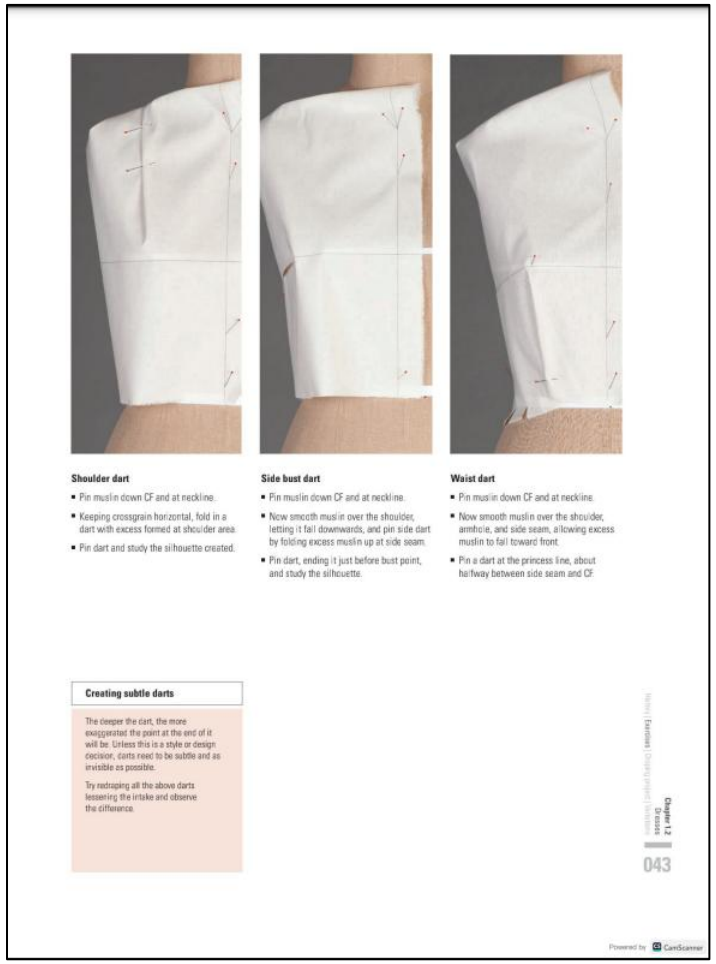
Fecha de inicio de la evidencia: 12/08/2025 **Fecha de entrega de la evidencia:** 26/08/2025

Ver material de apoyo que les coloqué en Telegram y revisar la grabación de la sesión.

Lineamientos generales para la entrega de la evidencia:







Lineamientos generales para la entrega de la evidencia:



This sleeveless bodice with a side bust dart illustrates the very straight drape this dart creates. Note how the lines of the plaid remain vertical and horizontal with the help of that dart. The sides drop vertically, with only slight shaping out at the bust and in at the waist.

This classic, utilitarian darting is used for blouses and dresses where taking the flare out of the front part of the garment is needed, without fit at the waist.

Notice how the fairly high tie-front neckline and classic armhole shape support the quietly conservative nature of this bodice.

Disappearing darts

Darts are used to create shape, and are not normally featured as stylelines. Therefore, the idea is to make them as invisible as possible. When choosing which dart to use for bust shaping, consider not only the silhouette you want to create, but also how that dart will look in the final fabric. Remeber to back the dart off the bust point and keep it as shallow as your style will allow.

Muslin preparation

Front Back

044



Step 1

- Pin down CF, aligning crossgrain line with bustline tape. Leave the ½" (1.5 cm) or so of ease that is created between bust points and let muslin fall free at curve of waistline.
- Pin at bust.
- Trim and clip neckline area and shoulder excess until muslin lies smoothly.

Step 2

- Form side bust dart by folding lower fabric up. Check the silhouette in the photograph: side seam should be falling quite straight. The dart ends about ½" (1.5 cm) before bust point and will be about ¼" (2 cm) wide on the double. If the dart is too deep or carries too far toward the center front, it will create a very pointed look; your goal in this is to let it disappear and create a rounded look without a pucker.
- Pin at side seam to hold in place and check the silhouette again. The crossgrain should be parallel to the floor, and the look from the front should be smooth and boxy. Note the silhouette in the photograph.
- Trim away armhole excess, leaving approximately 1" (2.5 cm) seam allowance.

Step 3

- Pin down CB, leaving space at waistline to hang freely, aligning crossgrain line with bust tape.
- Create back neckline dart by holding fabric gently at shoulder-blade area and folding excess fabric toward CB. The dart intake should be about ¼" (0.5 cm) wide on the double.
- Trim and clip back neckline and shoulder until fabric lies smoothly. Trim armhole area to about 1" (2.5 cm) seam allowance.
- Pin wrong sides together at side seam along side seam of dress form. Trim seam allowance down to about 1" (2.5 cm) and clip a few times at waist, which will allow seam allowances to turn more smoothly.
- Turn front over back at side seams and shoulder areas. At the shoulder, pin firmly at either side of seam so fabric does not move, then fold front over back. At side seams, because you are draping away from the form, chalk a pin line lightly, with a crossmark or two along the seam, then fold front over back.

Step 4

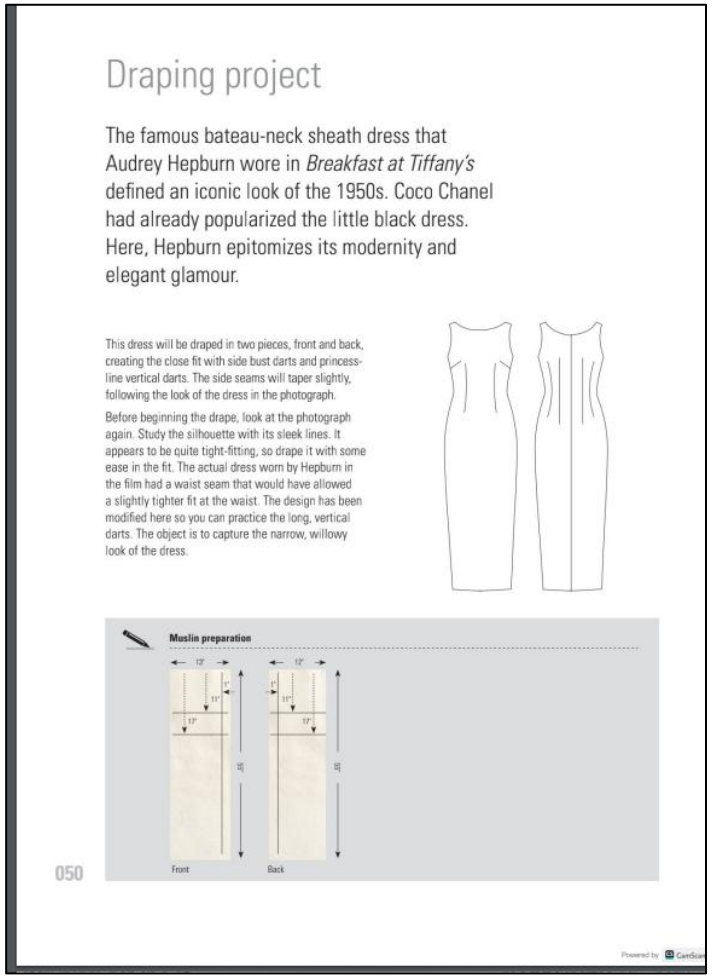
- Check the silhouette in the photograph and adjust if necessary by pinning more tightly or loosely until you achieve the look.
- Mark neckline and armhole with twill tape. Note that the neckline you are marking is without the bias collar piece.

Clipping

Clipping takes practice. The idea is to clip enough for the muslin to lie smoothly. Where the fabric is restricted, trim and clip, letting the fabric fall where it wants to go.

Chapter 1.2 Dresses

045



Draping project

The famous bateau-neck sheath dress that Audrey Hepburn wore in *Breakfast at Tiffany's* defined an iconic look of the 1950s. Coco Chanel had already popularized the little black dress. Here, Hepburn epitomizes its modernity and elegant glamour.

This dress will be draped in two pieces, front and back, creating the close fit with side bust darts and princess-line vertical darts. The side seams will taper slightly, following the look of the dress in the photograph.

Before beginning the drape, look at the photograph again. Study the silhouette with its sleek lines. It appears to be quite tight-fitting, so drape it with some ease in the fit. The actual dress worn by Hepburn in the film had a waist seam that would have allowed a slightly tighter fit at the waist. The design has been modified here so you can practice the long, vertical darts. The object is to capture the narrow, willowy look of the dress.

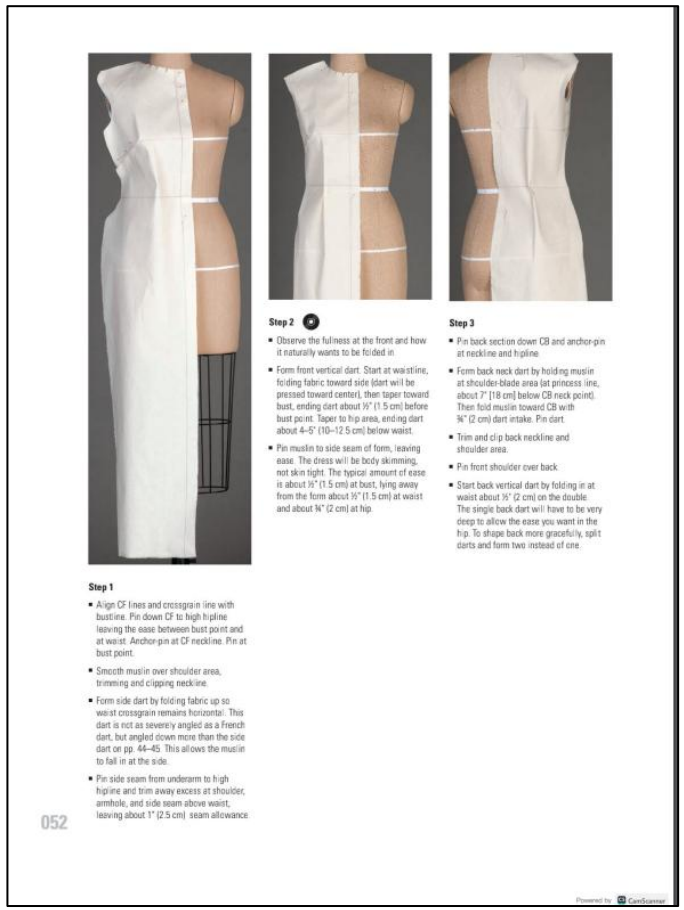
Muslin preparation

Front Back

050

Lineamientos generales para la entrega de la evidencia:





Step 1

- Align CF lines and crossgrain line with bustline. Pin down CF to high hipline leaving the ease between bust point and at waist. Anchor-pin at CF neckline. Pin at bust point.
- Smooth muslin over shoulder area, trimming and clipping neckline.
- Form side dart by folding fabric up so waist crossgrain remains horizontal. This dart is not as severely angled as a French dart, but angled down more than the side dart on pp. 44–45. This allows the muslin to fall in at the side.
- Pin side seam from underarm to high hipline and trim away excess at shoulder, armhole, and side seam above waist, leaving about 1" (2.5 cm) seam allowance.

Step 2

- Observe the fullness at the front and how it naturally wants to be folded in.
- Form front vertical dart. Start at waistline, folding fabric toward side (dart will be pressed toward center), then taper toward bust, ending dart about ½" (1.5 cm) before bust point. Taper to hip area, ending dart about 4–5" (10–12.5 cm) below waist.
- Pin muslin to side seam of form, leaving ease. The dress will be body skimming, not skin tight. The typical amount of ease is about ½" (1.5 cm) at bust, lying away from the form about ½" (1.5 cm) at waist and about ¾" (2 cm) at hip.

Step 3

- Pin back section down CB and anchor-pin at neckline and hipline.
- Form back neck dart by holding muslin at shoulder-blade area (at princess line, about 7" [18 cm] below CB neck point). Then fold muslin toward CB with ¾" (2 cm) dart intake. Pin dart.
- Trim and clip back neckline and shoulder area.
- Pin front shoulder over back.
- Start back vertical dart by folding in at waist about ½" (2 cm) on the double. The single back dart will have to be very deep to allow the ease you want in the hip. To shape back more gracefully, split darts and form two instead of one.

052





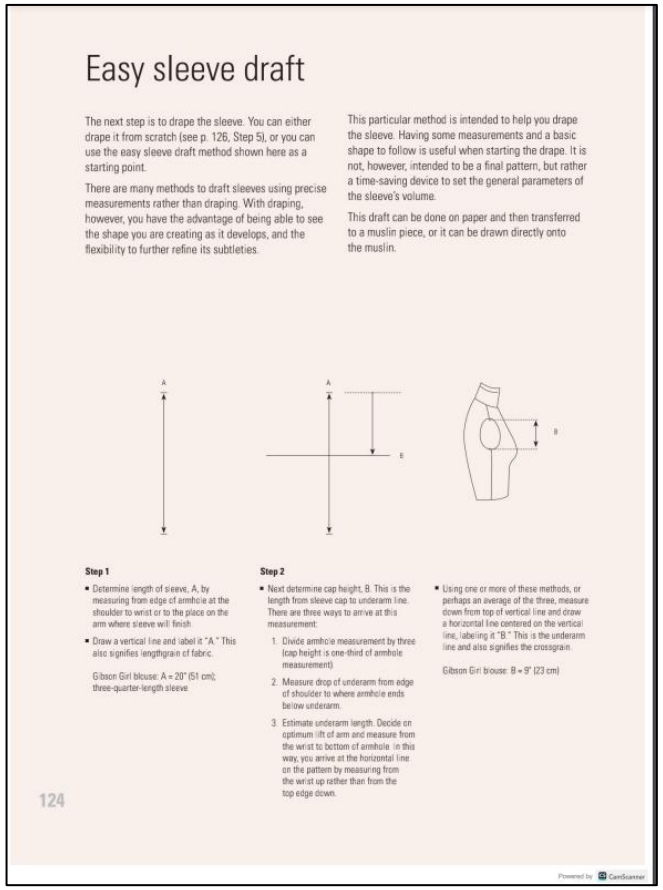
Lineamientos generales para la entrega de la evidencia:



Straight skirt

The straight skirt can be seen as a modern version of the dirndl as it also is constructed of simple woven rectangles wrapped around the body. However, where the dirndl is gathered at the waist, the straight skirt uses darts to eliminate the fullness, thus creating a smoother line. Often this type of skirt will have a pleat or slit opening from the hem in the center back for ease of movement.

Sometimes called a "pencil" skirt, this slim-fitting garment was popularized during World War II when a struggling economy dictated cutting down on fabric usage. What began as a working woman's practical, basic skirt has evolved into a timeless fashion staple.



Easy sleeve draft

The next step is to drape the sleeve. You can either drape it from scratch (see p. 126, Step 5), or you can use the easy sleeve draft method shown here as a starting point.

There are many methods to draft sleeves using precise measurements rather than draping. With draping, however, you have the advantage of being able to see the shape you are creating as it develops, and the flexibility to further refine its subtleties.

This particular method is intended to help you drape the sleeve. Having some measurements and a basic shape to follow is useful when starting the drape. It is not, however, intended to be a final pattern, but rather a time-saving device to set the general parameters of the sleeve's volume.

This draft can be done on paper and then transferred to a muslin piece, or it can be drawn directly onto the muslin.

Step 1

- Determine length of sleeve, A, by measuring from edge of armhole at the shoulder to wrist or to the place on the arm where sleeve will finish.
- Draw a vertical line and label it "A." This also signifies lengthgrain of fabric.

Gibson Girl blouse: A = 20" (51 cm); three-quarter-length sleeve

Step 2

- Next determine cap height, B. This is the length from sleeve cap to underarm line. There are three ways to arrive at this measurement:
  1. Divide armhole measurement by three (cap height is one-third of armhole measurement)
  2. Measure drop of underarm from edge of shoulder to where armhole ends below underarm.
  3. Estimate underarm length. Decide on optimum lift of arm and measure from the wrist to bottom of armhole. In this way, you arrive at the horizontal line on the pattern by measuring from the wrist up rather than from the top edge down.
- Using one or more of these methods, or perhaps an average of the three, measure down from top of vertical line and draw a horizontal line centered on the vertical line, labeling it "B." This is the underarm line and also signifies the crossgrain.

Gibson Girl blouse: B = 9" (23 cm)



Measuring the cap height

- Observe what happens when a simple square shape is used to wrap the arm. When matched at the underarm side seam, the obvious missing shape is the triangle needed to fill in the space up to the shoulder. This is called the cap of the sleeve.
- Measure the distance from the edge of the shoulder seam to the top edge of the fabric as it matches up with the lower edge of the armhole. This will be your "cap height."
- Sleeves are easier to drape if you begin with some target measurements such as this one.

Step 5

- If you have used the Easy Sleeve Draft, lightly mark the lines on the muslin to use as reference. If you have draped from scratch, take cap height measurement (see box above) and mark it on the muslin for reference.
- Align lengthgrain with outer line of stuffed arm. Pin at bicep line and again toward wrist area.
- Allow sleeve to angle slightly forward following natural hang of arm, indicated by the blue line on the stuffed arm.
- As the triangle of excess fabric folds back, you can see the shape of the sleeve starting to emerge.

Step 6

- Set cap volume by pinning in gathers until the look of the photograph is achieved.

Step 7

- Starting at the wrist, determine volume of lower edge. It looks in the photograph as if it may be slightly flared.
- Pin wrong sides together about halfway up to elbow area.

Lineamientos generales para la entrega de la evidencia:



Collars

Collars can be draped from front to back or from back to front. This simple band collar will start from the front. The closure will be at the back.

Step 11

- Start collar at CF by aligning lengthgrains. Pin firmly and begin clipping to neckline as you wrap band collar around to back.

Step 12

- Turn upper edge over to desired width.
- Turn lower edge under and pin to neckline.

Step 13

- Mark sleeve and remove muslin from form. You can continue pinning the underarm seam on the table (see Step 10).
- Study shape of sleeve and height of your cap. The underarm point of front and back should be on the same crossgrain, and the shape should look similar to the flat sketch below.

Draping 2.2 Bodices

129

Powered by CamScanner





Exercises

Draping and fitting pants

The modern pant is traditionally draped with the lengthgrain running vertically down the leg to achieve maximum strength and a long, slimming line. The way the crotch area is cut away determines the fit of the pant. The goal is to create a well-balanced combination of curves at the hip, crotch, and inseams so that no matter how wide or narrow the pant, it fits well and falls smoothly.

Beginning a pant

Observe the shape that is created when a simple rectangle of fabric is wrapped around the lower torso and leg.

Joining the inseams

Note how the fabric wrinkles at the crotch when the inseams are joined. Historically, this issue is addressed by adding more panels, as in the ethnic pants on p. 158.

160

Powered by CamScanner

Bibliografía

Material de formación,Imágenes y textos tomados de Zajuna, de la ficha DESARROLLO DE COLECCIONES PARA LA INDUSTRIA DE LA MODA. 2834702.

Material de formación de la ficha DESARROLLO DE COLECCIONES PARA LA INDUSTRIA DE LA MODA. 2626912).

Encintado del Gabarin 1
https://youtu.be/RfWVKNVzf64

Base superior femenina técnica moulage
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P4aeM6lTALM

Preparar tela para la base superior femenina técnica moulage
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zpnj6Cbx_IQ

Corrección líneas de básico femenino con técnica Moulage
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X6egnunB77s

Bibliografía

Posterior del básico superior femenino con técnica Moulage
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uwy4uC278hY

Delantero del básico superior femenino con técnica Moulage
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6nSKlWxwiA4

Tamaño de tela para la falda con técnica Moulage
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WDXv902lBqs

Básico de falda básica con tecnica Moulage
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E4DYo08k9_c

Básico de vestido tecnica Moulage
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H6uHe0gGu1g

G R A C I A S

Línea de atención al ciudadano: 01 8000 910270
Línea de atención al empresario: 01 8000 910682

@SENAComunica

www.sena.edu.co