

Eternal vacuum of the wardrobes and absence of original clothing items in order to impress everyone and everything possible obliges every woman to have a good taste and develop her imagination. She can turn a dull office blouse into piquant and light by means of a scarf. Fine belt, surprisingly found not in the belt loops, but released over the blouse creates an effect of newness and courage. This is the essence of modeling, the embodiment of a thought into a material item through some methods, creating an article more complex in aesthetic aspect.

A lady with light extra weight and with definite presence of fine taste and skills will take in, cut off, make an inset, shorten, lengthen, draper her clothes. This is how you can easily explain the constructing – building of the basis of the pattern for the individual figure taking into account the build, the posture, and other peculiarities. With excellent knowledge of anthropology and morphology constructing might be followed by a single fitting session. Tailor-constructor analyze the model, define which methods can be of use in the silhouette decision, in shape and cutout of the item, and which decorative-aesthetic elements can be chosen. Constructing is transferring of the three-dimensional figure of a human being into the plane. Constructing is always done on the basis of a model, without allowance for seams.

Modeling can be creative and technical. Creative modeling is a realm of couturiers, fashion designers and modellers. Creative modeling is two-phased; the first is creating the image of a model on paper and its embodiment in fabric, completed by accessories. The first stage is creating the picture model, taking into account the fashion tendencies, predictions, availability of the necessary fabrics and fittings. The second one is creating of the French curves, cutout, sewing of the model according to the individual peculiarities of the figure, tuck lines, amplifying the image with stipulated décor elements. In the catwalk production it is also important that the model fitted into the collection. In the mass sewing at the factory the final stage of the work over the model is outlining the technical task, molding the main and the auxiliary French curves. The job of clothes modeller is always interesting and demanded, as the exclusive items are made not only in the fashion houses of Paris and Milan.

The variety of methods of construction can be represented by the main ten: matching the seams (mismatch between the seams of the sleeve and the armhole leads to the planned or unwished and inadmissible folds); method of radial incisions; creation of extra cutting lines (maybe you will have to draw the tuck in the other direction, so that it wouldn't cross with another); corner turning of the tuck (when the tuck opening needs to be transferred); parallel transfer of the pattern parts; transfer of the cutting line; transfer of the complex curves; measuring of the curve length; redistribution of tucks and completing the building of tuck opening for the pin tuck.

As for the method of modeling, they are even more numerous – drapery, yokes, reliefs, frills, wraps over, gathers, flares, tails, tucks transferring, folds, and much more. They are all exploited by fashion industry.

So, you can determine for your own use that construction is an unchangeable conservative base that gets innovatory brave shapes or elegant classical silhouettes thanks to the modeling process, driven by the creative genius of designers.

