Design and Development of Prom Dress by Couture Sewing Methods

Sindu M¹, Mekala N²

¹ UG scholart, Department of Fashion Technology, Bannari Amman Institute of Technology, Sathyamangalam, Erode.

²Assistant Professor, Department of Fashion Technology, Bannari Amman Institute of Technology, Sathyamangalam, Erode.

Abstract: A promenade dance, also known as a prom, is a dance party for teenagers in high school. For youth, it may be offered in a semi-formal black tie or casual suit, and for ladies, it may be offered in dresses. Typically, this occurrence occurs at the end of the school year. Every ones Dream is to dress unique and elegant and it should be well fitted to their body as the comfort is very important factor. The customized garment gives perfect fit to the wearer compared to ready to wear garments. The focus of this project is to implement the advanced knowledge of couture sewing techniques to develop Prom dress. Haute couture is a high end fashion which is completely constructed by hand stitches from start to end. An haute couture dress is often designed for a particular person, with measurements and body positions tailored specifically for the wearer.

Keywords: Prom dress, Customization, Couture sewing

1. Introduction

A promenade dance, also known as a prom, is a dance celebration. It's a formal occasion. For youth, it may be offered in a semi-formal black tie or casual suit, and for ladies, it may be offered in dresses. The Prom is a traditional American rite of passage for high school students that dates back to the 1920s. Girls traditionally wear dresses or evening gowns and accessories with jewellery for women, such as earrings and a necklace. There are different styles of Prom Dress. Those are: A line Prom Dress,

Mermaid Dress, Sheath Dress, Empire Dress. Prom gowns are stunning and elegant, but they can also be very uncomfortable. Your formal evening can be ruined by an awkward prom outfit. As a result, you should think about not only the elegance and sophistication of your evening wear, but also the level of comfort. It is not necessary for beauty to be painful. Fashion doesn't have to ruin your senior year's most magical night.

Haute couture: Haute means high and couture means dress making. Haute couture is high-end clothing that is handcrafted from beginning to end, using high-quality, costly, and often rare fabrics and sewn with meticulous attention to detail by the most skilled and capable sewers, often using time-consuming, hand-executed techniques. An haute couture garment is often designed for a particular client, with measurements and body stance taken into account.

2. Literature review

According to Chris Robertson, Prom gowns are stunning and elegant, but they can also be very uncomfortable. Your formal evening can be ruined by an awkward prom outfit. As a result, you should think about not only the elegance and sophistication of your evening wear, but also the level of comfort. Stretchy prom dresses are ideal for those parts of the body that shift about when dancing and dining. Consider the material of the dress when comparing prom dresses online or in a formal eveningwear store, particularly for the areas of your body where it needs to offer a little. Stretchy padding in some areas of prom dresses allows to be relaxed and versatile while still looking fashionable. Avoid itchy, hot, or scratchy fabrics. You'll need a sturdy prom gown that can handle all of the dance movements (2017).

According to Robertson, The ball gown, A-line (princess), sheath, lace-covered, high-low, baby doll, chiffon, one-shoulder, empire, golden glamour, modest, and halter are some of the prom dress designs. 1. High-Low, Lace-Covered, and Chiffon Ballroom Gowns and A-Line Prom Dresses Prom Outfits 2. Gowns for babies, one-shoulder gowns, and sleeveless gowns 3. Prom Dresses with Halter, Golden Glamour, and Modesty [2]. Bharma, Tyler & Heeley says that In the world of fashion, globalization has had a major impact on the activities of the industry, such as customer preference for couture over prêt-à-porter garments. We can forecast fashion clothing purchasing trends by predicting past sales and seasonal data on people's lifestyle choices.

According to Bhardwaj & Fairhurs, Retailers began focusing on expanding their product range, choices, and options with updated products, ready-to-wear garments, and faster responsiveness to customer attentions in terms of fashion styles around the turn of the century. Designers began to bring more shapes, designs, and patterns to the existing fashion seasons, or markets, in order to increase the amount of apparel in terms of garments in the current market. These increases in the number of seasons were caused in part by changes in consumers' lifestyles and in part by the demand for fashion apparel for particular occasions.

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3. Main text

3.1. Problem definition

Prom season is rapidly approaching, and many young ladies are starting to shop for their gowns in anticipation of the special occasion. Prom seems to get bigger and bigger every year. People nowadays spend as much on prom dresses as they would on a wedding gown. Wearing a designer gown to prom was not as fashionable before the 2000s as it is now. In the twentieth century, it was normal for girls to spend less than \$100 on their entire outfit, including hair, makeup, shoes, and nails. All of the girls did their own hair and makeup. Some girl could not afford more money for that one day event.

3.2. Different styles of prom dress

Different styles are identified in the market. Sheath Dress is the evening gown in the sheath style is intended to be form-fitting. It usually comes without a belt and has a straight drape. It can have or not have shoulder straps. Mermaid dress is the

evening gown has a mermaid shape. The bodice is form-fitting, and the skirt is made to look like a mermaid's tail in a silhoutte. The skirt may be the same colour or texture as the top. The A-Line gown is bell-shaped and has no gathers or pleats. It is tight fitting at the top and gradually widens at the bottom. This creates a simple but elegant look. Empire dress is the Silhoutte features a waistline that rises to just below the bust, from which the skirt hangs straight and loose in a breezy design.

3.3. Couture sewing methods

Haute couture is described as "the most exclusive couture," and it entails a number of specific steps and techniques in the design process to produce a couture garment. Many of the methods used in couture workrooms can be replicated at home. Hand stitching is used in the couture garment construction process. Hand-sewing the garments allows for greater control over the construction process. Hand sewing has the benefit of leaving less blemishes on the cloth than machine sewing. Hand-sewn garments have softer stitches than machine-sewn garments since there is just one thread compared to two connected by the machine. Until making the permanent stitching, thousands of perfectly spaced basting stitches label or keep the garment layers together temporarily to match the pattern on the client or dress form. When the garment is finished, the fabric is moulded and manipulated in the hands or on the form. The seams could also be permanently sewn by hand.

A thimble is an important tool in couture sewing due to the amount of hand sewing that occurs. It shields fingers from the needle and aids in the creation of neater, more consistent stitches at a faster rate. Home sewers are familiar with the majority of the equipment and materials used in couture. Hand sewn stitches are divided into two types based on whether they are temporary or permanent. Temporary stitches, also known as basting stitches, are used to mark the garment, prepare it for fittings, and hold the different fabric layers in place while it's being made. Temporary stitches are often sewed into a garment quickly during the construction process and then removed until their function has been fulfilled. Even basting, lap basting, irregular basting, diagonal basting, and slip basting are a few of the temporary stitches that are used [12].

The importance of seams, darts, and pressing techniques in fabric construction cannot be overstated. These components are combined with support fabrics to form a two-dimensional piece of fabric that suits the body's three-dimensional contours. These are important skills for home sewers and ready-to-wear designers, and they are studied with

the greatest expertise in couture workrooms, where a garment's fit and construction are meant to be perfect. seams are widely used in couture like Plain seam, lapped seam, abutted seam, and French seam are all examples of seams. When the garment is worn and washed, they will not fray. Hand overcasting is the preferred method of finishing the raw edge of seam allowances, since it reduces bulk. On the right side of the dress, it is the flattest, softest, and least likely to appear.

3.4. Materials and techniques:

Muslin Fabric is used to construct the Sample garment and Silk Satin is used as a main fabric. Polyester thread is used to make stitches. Given that couture garments are almost entirely sewn together by hand, I focused on hand sewing techniques during this process. In my designs, I experimented with fabric manipulation, trims, and embellishments, as well as the various materials used to establish shape as an aesthetic.

3.5. Experimental Procedure:

STEP 1: Start with the Pattern Drafting according to the Individuals measurements in Muslin Fabric.

STEP 2: It involves Pinning and shaping muslin on indivial's body to create toile

STEP 3: The toile (muslin sample) is placed on the garment fabric in the third stage, with the lengthwise grains aligned and enough space between pattern parts to allow for a one-inch seam allowance.

STEP 4: Backing is cut and Thread tracing is used to mark stitching lines, hemlines, match points, garment centres, and the horizontal balance line on all cut garment pieces.

STEP 5: The parts of the garment are hand-basted together and fitted to the dress form. The basting stitches are removed after the garment has been fitted. The pattern parts are laid out flat and any fitting adjustments are made.

STEP 6: Then the Individual's fitting is done. If there is any corrections to be done, the pieces of fabric is again laid and corrections are done. Once the sample fitted well it is used as a pattern for the main garment.

ISSN NO : 1844-8135

STEP 7: According to the sample, underling is done to the main fabric (Silk Satin) which is done to get proper shape of the garment.

STEP 8: For the skirt part, Handmade Knife pleat is done with the backstitches. Waist Band is done Pleated using Pressing technique and Flowers made using fabric is used as ruffled embellishment.

STEP 9: Hemming is done to the garment. A final check of the fabric is performed to ensure that all basting stitches have been removed. The dress is gently pressed and ready for the client's final fitting

3.6. Outcome:



Figure 1. Final garment

4. Result and discussions:

If couture techniques were not taught and mastered, a significant part of fashion history will be lost. Since couture sewing techniques have been studied for decades, it is important to preserve them. This art form in the fashion industry gains a lot of meaning and individuality from these techniques. Fashion designers are influenced by couture trends. Couture fashion inspires other designers to create garments that are edited and streamlined for mass production and sale to the general public. Given that the vast majority of customers cannot afford couture, it is critical that couture techniques be taught and updated in order to provide quality value to the mass market.

5. Conclusion:

The main factor of the Prom dress is the comfortness of the garment. Haute Couture garments are mainly constructed for the Perfect fit of an Individual. It gives elegant and Pleasant look to the wearer. Analyzed the Different styles of Prom Dress and its evolution through the years. Selected the Design and Fabric for the Prom Dress. Pattern is Drafted according to the Individuals measurements. Implemented different techniques while constructing the garment. Thus the Prom dress is constructed using couture sewing methods. Applying couture sewing methods adds many benefits to the look, fit, and feel of garments.

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