Chapter 11
Details and Trim

Learning Objectives

- Structure of design details such as collars, sleeves, pockets, and belts
- Reinforcing the mood and styling of garments
- Centerfront line and placement and design of closures, such as buttons, zippers, or their alternatives
- Design details such as topstitching, tucks, shirring, and smocking
- The role of trim
- The range of trims and their applications
**Introduction**

Trim reinforces the meaning of the garment, whether it references a past era, highlights current technology, or underlines trends.

Design details and trim add personality and distinctiveness to the design.

**Design Details**

Add personality and panache to even the simplest garments:

- **Collars, sleeves, pockets**, and belts define and amplify the fashion message with their shape, volume, and association with trends.
- Closures can play a purely functional role or contribute a decorative effect.
- **Topstitching, tucks, Shirring**, and smocking add dimension, decoration, and interest to fabric surfaces.
Necklines

- Jewel neckline
- Scoop neckline
- Bateau or boat neckline
- Square neckline
- V-neckline
- Sweetheart neckline
- Cowl neckline

A slit or keyhole adds variety to a plain neckline.
Collars

- A collar is an added piece of fabric and is attached to the neckline of a garment.
- It directs the eye toward the face and finishes the neckline of the garment.
- **Four styling factors** determine how a collar looks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collars: Styling Factors (Tate, p. 259)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distance between the neckline and the base of the neck</td>
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<tr>
<td>Height of the stand (how far the collar stands up)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shape and depth of the fall</td>
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<td>Revere or lapel, and its size and shape (Option).</td>
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</table>

![Diagram of collar styling factors](image-url)
### Collar Shapes

The Shape of the collar and the neckline determine how the collar lies.

Collars with the same shape as the neckline will lie flat with no stand. As the neckline curve of the collar becomes straighter, the stand becomes taller. The greater the outside curve on a collar piece, the fuller the collar will be, almost like a ruffle.

### The Types of Collars (Tate, p. 259)

- **Straight Band**
- **Shirt Collar**
- **Mechanical Stand**
The Types of Collars (Tate, p. 259)

Jabot

Portrait

Bias

Grain line

The Types of Collars (Tate, p. 259)

Cowl Necklines and Collars
Collar Styles

- Band collars
- Mandarin
- Turtleneck
- Mock turtleneck
- Ring collar
- Peter Pan Collar
- Portrait
- Stand
- Convertible Collar

Convertible Collar (=Shirts Collar)

- Collar Stand up
- Some covert the Stand into a Band (e.g. y-shirts collar).
- See Page 247-248.
Tailored Collars

Composites incorporating the front of the shirt or jacket, which rolls back to form a V

V-neckline collars
- Shawl collar
- Middy collar
- Flat band and stand collars

Sketch Collars
Sleeve Styles

Finished with either a facing or a binding

All set-in sleeves derive from the one-piece fitted sleeve

Other sleeve types:
• Bell sleeve
• Kimono sleeve
• Bishop sleeve
• Puff sleeve
• Leg-of-mutton sleeve
• Juliet sleeve

Common cuffs
• Shirt cuff with a placket
• Rolled sleeve
• French cuff
• Cut-on sleeves
• Raglan
• Dolman and bat-wing

Sleeve Styles
Pockets
- Inseam
- Slash
- Patch

Closures: Buttons and Buttonholes

Buttons decorate but are also functional: buttons and buttonholes connect two layers of a garment.

Size equals the diameter expressed in lignes.
Closures: Buttons and Buttonholes

Alternatives to buttons combine function with decorative appeal

Closures: Zippers

Three applications keep the zipper hidden:
- Double-lap or slot
- Lapped
- Fly-front

Special zippers:
- Invisible zipper
- Separating zipper
Belts

Serve two purposes:
• To adjust the fit of the garment
• To add design detail

Four styles:
• Straight belt
• Contour belt
• Unstructured tie belt
• Unstructured sashes

Surface Interest

Tucks
• Pintucks
• Air tucks
• Shell tucks
• Spaced tucks
• Blind tucks
• Cross tucks
• Undulating tucks

Shirring/ Ruching

Smocking
Decorative Trim and Surface Embellishment

• Create a focal point
• Accent edges and lines in the composition
• Add distinctiveness and interest to an area of the design that is too plain

Edgings
To emphasize an edge, reinforce it with line
• Topstitching
• Banding
• Binding
• Piping and cording
• Rickrack
• Fringe
• Fur
• Feathers
Narrow Trims

Narrow trims are sewn to finished edges or within the body of a garment.

Ribbons include satin, grosgrain, and velvet.

Passamenterie
- Soutache
- Middy braid
- Gimp braid
- Fold-over braid

Lace

A see-through material made by interconnecting threads to form a pattern.

- Chantilly
- Cluny lace
- Raschel
- Eyelet Thin
- Venetian laces
- Battenburg
Ruffles, Flounces, and Cascades

Two basic types of ruffle are the straight ruffle and circular ruffle.

Flounce is a circular ruffle with fullness.

A flounce applied vertically is called a cascade.

Embroidery and Appliqué

Embroidery consists of stitches that make a texture or pattern on the surface of fabric.

Traditional appliqué involves cutting a shape from one fabric and applying it to another with either hand or machine embroidery stitches.
Beading, Sequins, and Studs

Beads come as:
- Fabric yardage
- Strands
- Single beads

Sequins come as fabric yardage, on trim bands and appliqués, in pre-strung strands, or as singles

Some spot embellishments are stapled or riveted to fabrics

Quilting

The most familiar form of quilting uses stitching to join three layers: a top fabric, padding or batting, and a bottom fabric

In trapunto quilting, the background isn’t quilted
### Chapter Summary

The size and type of the collar, the shape and length of the sleeve, the addition of pockets — these and other finishing details bring the design distinctiveness.

The style of the trim, its color and texture, the way it is applied, all become part of the decision process.