

- 1  **Shape, Silhouette, Style**
Focus on Design Development:
Chapter 5
- 2  **Shape, Silhouette, & Style**
⊗ Decisions about shape, silhouette, & style guide design development process
- 3  **Garment Shape**
⊗ Shaping enables a garment to fit wearer and achieve desired silhouette & style or look
⊗ Use:
 - ⊗ Grain
 - ⊗ Shaping methods
 - ⊗ Underlying fabrics
 - ⊗ Supporting devices
- 4  **Fabric Grain**
⊗ The orientation of the yarns that make up the fabric
⊗ Technically only wovens, not knits
⊗ But most directional rules still apply to knits
⊗ Grain affects the aesthetic & functional quality of the finished garment
⊗ Important throughout all stages of construction – especially cutting
- 5  **Lengthwise Grain**
⊗ Warp direction – runs parallel to the selvages
⊗ Strongest direction
⊗ Less apt to stretch, shirk, more apt to hang straight
⊗ Most major pattern piece cut along lengthwise grain
⊗ Sometimes preferable to place pieces that have a very long horizontal direction and short vertical direction (like waistbands) with their horizontal axis along the lengthwise grain for extra strength
- 6  **Crosswise Grain**
⊗ Weft direction – across fabric
⊗ Grain less strong, has slight stretch
⊗ Provides a little extra comfort
⊗ Sometime cut pieces on crossgrain for border prints that run along selvedge
- 7  **Straight-of-Grain**
⊗ Includes both lengthwise & crosswise grain
⊗ Lengthwise typically runs down center front, center back, and down center of arm
⊗ Crosswise typically runs parallel to bust line/chest level and hip line, perpendicular to center front, center back
⊗ Sometimes use straight-of-grain edges to create seams with minimal stretch
⊗ Angled pants pockets
⊗ Can change garment hang by changing grain
- 8  **Bias**
⊗ Bias: any direction not true straight-or-grain
⊗ True Bias: direction at a 45 degree angle to lengthwise & crosswise grains
⊗ “On bias” usually refers to True Bias
⊗ Has far more stretch and movement
⊗ Drapes
⊗ Wastes considerable more fabric (up 50% more)
⊗ Difficult to sew because of stretch
- 9  **Garments Cut Off-Grain**
⊗ Garments w/proper grain alignment hang straight and maintain shape
⊗ Moderately off-grain garments do not hang straight and can be uncomfortable
⊗ Extremely off-grain garments have noticeably crooked hang and can be very uncomfortable
⊗ Must balance grain effects w/ fabric utilization when tilting pieces on markers

- 10  **Shaping Methods**
- ⊗ Darts or dart equivalents
 - ⊗ Control the way the garment fits the contours of the body
 - ⊗ Location and amount of shaping affects shape, fit and cost
 - ⊗ Low cost products may have to change or eliminate shaping methods
 - ⊗ Omission of shaping methods can detract from design and fit
- 11  **Darts**
- ⊗ A triangular fold stitched to shape the flat fabric to specific curves of the body
 - ⊗ Enable 2-D fabric to become 3-D garments and fit 3D bodies
 - ⊗ Doesn't fit as wide of a range of sizes as some other shaping methods
 - ⊗ High labor costs, low fabric costs
- 12  **Single-Pointed Darts**
- ⊗ Lead from a seam and point towards a body fullness
 - ⊗ Common from a seam to bust or from waist to hips
 - ⊗ Can also have decorative darts that don't lead to a body bulge
- 13  **Double-Pointed Darts**
- ⊗ Contour or Bird's eye Darts
 - ⊗ Entirely within the body of a garment piece (doesn't lead to a seam)
 - ⊗ Usually cross the waist and used on garments that don't have a waist seam (jackets, dresses)
 - ⊗ Can be shaped
- 14  **Size of Darts**
- ⊗ Narrow darts (little fabric taken up) fit small body curves
 - ⊗ Wide darts (much fabric taken up) fit large body curves
 - ⊗ One dart is cheaper (less sewing) than two
 - ⊗ But two darts sometimes fit better
- 15  **Dart Equivalents**
- ⊗ Dart substitutes – other ways of shaping
 - ⊗ Shaped seams
 - ⊗ Style fullness
 - ⊗ Other
 - ⊗ All ready-to-wear garments contain shaping methods of some sort
 - ⊗ Required anywhere there is a body curve (bust, chest, abdomen, hips, buttocks, shoulder blades, elbows...)
- 16  **Dart Equivalents, Cont.**
- ⊗ Wrinkles point to areas where there needs to be fitting/shaping or where the fitting isn't correct
 - ⊗ Garment design, fabric, and cost helps determine best shaping methods
 - ⊗ Loose: gathers or fullness; close: darts or stretch fabric...
 - ⊗ Women's garments require more shaping than men's or children's.
- 17  **Shaped Seams**
- ⊗ Some seams are for joining or decoration – not shaping or fitting
 - ⊗ Shaped seams are a dart equivalent
 - ⊗ Princess seams, shoulder seams, side seams, waist seams, armholes, yokes, gores...
 - ⊗ Add shape to the garment and enhance fit
 - ⊗ Cost more to cut and sew than straight seams
 - ⊗ Often require more fabric than darts
- 18  **Shaped Seams**
- 19  **Yokes**
- ⊗ Horizontal divisions within a garment
 - ⊗ Usually small flat panels of fabric at shoulder, waist, midriff, or hips

- ⊗ Sometimes just decorative
- ⊗ But can provide fitting – a dart equivalent
- ⊗ Special types:
 - ⊗ Midriff yoke
 - ⊗ Risers
 - ⊗ Split Yokes

20  **Yokes**21  **Gores**

- ⊗ Vertical divisions in garment
- ⊗ Usually tapered panels seamed together
- ⊗ Often used in skirts
- ⊗ The more gores, the higher the labor costs (more seams to sew)
 - ⊗ But can achieve higher (better) material utilization w/ smaller gores
- ⊗ Not always dart substitutes – sometimes used to join fabric for extra-wide panels when using narrow fabric

22  **Gores**23  **Fullness**

- ⊗ Garments can fit the body simply by adding extra fabric and allowing it to fall over the body
 - ⊗ Released darts
 - ⊗ Style fullness
 - ⊗ Ease
 - ⊗ Gathers
 - ⊗ Smocking
 - ⊗ Shirring
 - ⊗ Elastic
 - ⊗ Drawstrings

24  **Released Darts**

- ⊗ Just not stitching the darts
- ⊗ Straight rather than fitted silhouette
- ⊗ Works well in loose-fitting clothing, especially when combined with style fullness (next slide)
- ⊗ Doesn't work well for tailored or fitted goods – looks bad

25  **Style Fullness**

- ⊗ Extra fullness added to a garment so that additional fabric covers the body curves
- ⊗ Good for loose clothing
- ⊗ Fits a wider range of sizes
- ⊗ Requires more fabric
- ⊗ Can then be eased, gathered, elasticized, etc. if desired – or just left loose (think Swing Coat)

26  **Ease**

- ⊗ Imperceptible fullness that is incorporated on one side of a seam and stitched in place
- ⊗ To join 2 fabric edges of slightly different lengths
- ⊗ Good for complicated shapes that are hard to match or for providing the slightest bit of cupping in one panel and improve fit
- ⊗ Sleeves into armholes, princess seams at bust, pants into waistbands...
- ⊗ Not used much in mass production

27  **Gathers**

- ⊗ Drawing together a series of small folds of fabric to create fullness
- ⊗ Controlled and stitched in place
- ⊗ The more gathers, the more fullness, the more fabric, the more cost
- ⊗ Full gathers require 2.5 to 3 times as much fabric as the space they are intended to occupy (30" waistband, 3 to 1 gathers, needs 90" fabric to gather to it)

- ⊗ Less gathers are usually 1.5 to 2 times the length of the flat panel – can look skimpy

28  **Gathers, Cont.**

 - ⊗ Lightweight fabrics require more gathers to look full
 - ⊗ Heavy fabrics require less to prevent bulk
 - ⊗ Bloused areas also require extra length to avoid a pulled appearance (to allow to puff out)
 - ⊗ Soft and feminine looking
 - ⊗ Don't distort patterns (other than wadding up at point of gathering)
- 29  **Gathers, Cont.**
- 30  **Smocking**

 - ⊗ Using decorative stitches to hold the fabric in even, accordion-like pleats
 - ⊗ Mainly decorative, but can be used to provide fitting/shaping
 - ⊗ Popular in children's wear
 - ⊗ Hand smocking is very expensive
 - ⊗ Machine is cheaper
- 31  **Smocking**
- 32  **Shirring**

 - ⊗ Parallel rows of gathers made in the body of the garment
 - ⊗ Sometimes used interchangeably with gathering
 - ⊗ Can be done w/ an elastic thread and then will shape around the body
 - ⊗ Can be all over or just in a section
 - ⊗ Can provide shaping or may just be decorative
- 33  **Shirring**
- 34  **Elastic**

 - ⊗ Draws up longer lengths into shorter lengths – much like gathering, but stretches back out.
 - ⊗ Has a limit to stretch
 - ⊗ Fits a wider range of sizes
 - ⊗ Easy closure
- 35  **Elastic**
- 36  **Applied Elastic**

 - ⊗ Stitched directly to garment
 - ⊗ Often at waistlines and cuffs
 - ⊗ More casual
 - ⊗ Elastic can cause irritation
- 37  **Casings**

 - ⊗ A tunnel of fabric through which the elastic or a drawstring is threaded
 - ⊗ Sometimes more comfortable than applied elastic
 - ⊗ Must take care to prevent elastic from twisting
 - ⊗ Can sew casing lower down from edge, creating a ruffle-like edge called a header
- 38  **Drawstrings**

 - ⊗ Narrow tubes, cords, or strips of fabrics inserted into casings in place of or in addition to elastic
 - ⊗ Pulled up and tied to create shape and fullness
 - ⊗ Not appropriate for infants and young children's wear
- 39  **Miscellaneous Dart Substitutes**

 - ⊗ Stretch fabrics
 - ⊗ Bias-cut pieces
 - ⊗ Pleats
 - ⊗ Tucks
 - ⊗ Gussets
 - ⊗ Godets
 - ⊗ Full-fashioned knits
 - ⊗ Lacing

- 40  **Stretch Fabrics**
- ⊗ Stretch over the body curves to fit
 - ⊗ Fabric with less stretch may require additional shaping methods
 - ⊗ High-stretch fabrics may not require extra shaping methods
 - ⊗ Less fabric and labor costs
 - ⊗ Fits wider range of sizes
 - ⊗ Accommodates movement better
- 41  **Bias Cut (for shaping)**
- ⊗ Functions much like stretch fabrics
 - ⊗ But may still require extra shaping methods for some styles
- 42  **Pleats & Tucks**
- ⊗ Pleats: decorative, unstitched folds of fabric that often serve as dart alternatives
 - ⊗ Tucks: stitched folds of fabrics – often ornamental, occasionally provide shaping
 - ⊗ Will discuss more at length under Decorative Details
- 43  **Gussets**
- ⊗ Pieces of fabric set into a seam or seam intersection to provide a body-conforming shape and fullness
 - ⊗ Often triangular or diamond shaped. Sometimes circular
 - ⊗ Reduce strain and wrinkling, provides comfort
- 44  **Godets**
- ⊗ Triangular fabric pieces set into a seam or slash – usually at the hem of the garment
 - ⊗ Provide decorative fullness and flare
 - ⊗ Primarily used in skirts
- 45  **Full Fashioned Knits**
- ⊗ Full-fashioned marks represent the increases or decreases in stitches in a knitted garment section
 - ⊗ Sign of quality shaping in knits
 - ⊗ Only in sweater-types knits
 - ⊗ Means it was knit to shape
 - ⊗ Requires more planning before production
 - ⊗ Usually around armholes
- 46  **Lacing**
- ⊗ Similar principle to drawstrings
 - ⊗ Cords or ties drawn through eyelets, grommets, or buttonholes such as w/ a shoe
 - ⊗ Lacing pulled to shape and fit garment, tied as a closure
- 47  **Supporting the Shapes**
- ⊗ Uses underlying fabrics and other supporting devices to enhance and preserve the shape of the garment
- 48  **Underlying Fabrics**
- ⊗ Not visible from outside
 - ⊗ Outside fabric called Body, Fashion, or Shell Fabric
 - ⊗ Underlying Fabrics include:
 - ⊗ Interfacing
 - ⊗ Lining
 - ⊗ Interlining
 - ⊗ Underling
 - ⊗ Terms sometimes loosely or interchangeably applied
- 49  **Underlying Fabrics, Cont.**
- ⊗ Presence is often a sign of quality
 - ⊗ Increases ultimate satisfaction
 - ⊗ Choice of underlying fabrics is determined by end use and cost

50  **Interfacing**

- ⊗ Supporting fabric used in almost all woven garments, some knits
- ⊗ Hidden between layers – usually between garment and facing (inter – facing)
- ⊗ Lends body, shape, reinforcement to limited areas
 - ⊗ Collars, cuffs, buttons, buttonholes, pockets, waistbands, design details
 - ⊗ Tailored jackets
- ⊗ Sometimes entire fabric for support

51  **Lining**

- ⊗ Near replica of outer garment constructed of lighter weight fabric, sewn inside the garment
- ⊗ Seam allowance reversed to provide finished inside appearance
- ⊗ Covers garment's seam allowance
- ⊗ Makes seam finishes minimal or unnecessary
- ⊗ Makes garments comfortable to wear
- ⊗ Aids wearer in slipping in and out of garment
- ⊗ Extends life of garment
- ⊗ Provides body, smoothes look
- ⊗ Provides opacity
- ⊗ Can provide warmth

52  **Lining, Cont.**

- ⊗ Generally considered higher quality
- ⊗ Requires nearly twice as much fabric & labor
- ⊗ Can have partial linings
 - ⊗ May be preferred for hot weather clothes
 - ⊗ Saves fabric/labor
 - ⊗ Must finish seams

53  **Lining, Cont.**

- ⊗ Detachable linings can be installed for more versatile garments
 - ⊗ Adds significantly to costs
 - ⊗ Must finish all seams (including those of lining)
 - ⊗ Must be able to easily attach/detach lining
- ⊗ Can line single garment pieces or in areas subject to abrasion

54  **Underlining**

- ⊗ Sometimes called Flatlining
- ⊗ Sew each lining piece to each garment piece before stitching garment together (treat each matching lining and shell piece as one piece when constructing)
- ⊗ Adds strength, support, and opacity
- ⊗ Doesn't hide seam allowances inside garment
- ⊗ Doesn't protect skin from irritation from s.a.
- ⊗ Doesn't make easier to get in & out of
- ⊗ Doesn't prevent seam raveling

55  **Underlining**56  **Interlining**

- ⊗ Strictly for warmth
- ⊗ Think "fuzzy stuff inside coats"
- ⊗ May also add support & shape by presence – but that's not its primary purpose
- ⊗ Cannot be seen unless lining is lifted
- ⊗ Increases material and labor costs

57  **Support Devices**

- ⊗ Incorporated into garments to achieve or maintain desired shape
 - ⊗ Shoulder pads, chest pieces, sleeve heads, bridles and other seam stays, collar stays, bra cups, boning, hoops, bustles, horsehair braid, weights,...

58  **Silhouette and Style**

- ⊗Aesthetics
- ⊗Design Principles
 - ⊗Balance
 - ⊗Proportion
 - ⊗Rhythm
 - ⊗Emphasis
 - ⊗Unity
- ⊗Current fashion trends, personal preference, & end use also affect evaluation of design aesthetics
- 59  **Silhouette/Style**
 - ⊗Silhouette: Outline or shape
 - ⊗Style: The cut of a garment's structural lines in a manner that has become recognized, accepted, and named
 - ⊗Ex: bellbottoms, bubble skirt, parachute pants
 - ⊗Styles can have multiple names as they go out of fashion and come back into preference
 - ⊗Ex: Bellbottoms, Flare legs OR Hip huggers, low-rise
- 60  **Garment Silhouettes**
 - ⊗Varying silhouettes yield different styles
 - ⊗Determined by amount and location of fullness and method of controlling fullness
 - ⊗Can take many forms
- 61  **Garment Lengths**
 - ⊗Used to be a major indicator of current fashion trends
 - ⊗A little more variable now, but still affected by trends
 - ⊗See text diagrams for length names
 - ⊗Also includes trains
- 62  **Edge Treatment Styles**
 - ⊗Will go over in Ch. 10, but realize that it affects the style of a garment
- 63  **Waistlines**
 - ⊗Where the waistline is on a garment has a significant effect on the silhouette and style
 - ⊗Menswear tends to be closer to the natural waist
 - ⊗Women's wear can be highly variable
 - ⊗Common terms:
 - ⊗Hip huggers
 - ⊗Empire Waistline
 - ⊗Low rise
 - ⊗Drop-waisted
 - ⊗High-rise
- 64  **Waistlines, Cont.**
 - ⊗Can be fitted by darts or dart substitutes, including:
 - ⊗Pleats, seams, or elastic
 - ⊗Waistlines at edges must be finished (edge treatment)
 - ⊗Waistbands and facings are common
- 65  **Necklines**
 - ⊗The edge cut into the desired shape and the raw edge of the neckline is finished by any appropriate edge treatment
 - ⊗Ex: facing, binding, banding, collar
- 66  **Collars**
 - ⊗A band that is applied to the garment neckline
 - ⊗Mainly decorative, but can provide function, such as warmth or protection
 - ⊗Increases costs, requires extra fabric & labor
 - ⊗3 basic types:
 - ⊗Flat (peter pan)

- ⊗ Standing (mandarin)
- ⊗ Rolled (turtle or convertible)

67  **Sleeves**

- ⊗ Covering for arm attached at or near armhole or armhole
- ⊗ Should be designed to flatter the garment & wearer
- ⊗ Three main types:
 1. Set-in
 2. Raglan
 3. Kimono

68  **Cuffs**

- ⊗ Banded or turned-back finishes at the lower edges of sleeve and pant legs
- ⊗ Can control fullness, extend length, or just be decorative
- ⊗ Wide or complex cuffs add to costs
- ⊗ Open band cuffs:
 - ⊗ Barrel or shirt cuffs
 - ⊗ Convertible cuffs
 - ⊗ French cuffs
- ⊗ Closed band cuffs
- ⊗ Turned-back cuffs

69  **Pockets**

- ⊗ Small pouch or bag sewn onto or into garment for carrying small items
- ⊗ Can be just functional (concealed), just decorative (fake pockets), or both (most pockets)
- ⊗ Functionality:
 - ⊗ Positioned at a convenient level and angle
 - ⊗ Wide & deep enough to accommodate hands and/or items
- ⊗ Designed & placed to complement garment design and flatter wearer

70  **Pockets, Cont.**

- ⊗ Usually contribute to customer satisfaction
- ⊗ Important in work clothing, active sportswear, and children's wear
- ⊗ Sometimes left out due to cost or aesthetics
- ⊗ 3 Types:
 1. Patch
 2. Inseam
 3. Slashed

71  **Patch Pockets**

- ⊗ Pieces of fabric attached, like a patch to the outside of the garment
- ⊗ Often on backs of jeans or fronts of shirts
- ⊗ Choosing shapes and position very important to visual impression

72  **In-seam Pockets**

- ⊗ Set into a seam of the garment – often side seams
- ⊗ Concealed in-seam pockets are hidden in a seam
- ⊗ Exposed in-seam pockets are usually set into the side or waist seams. They have a diagonal or curved opening edge to offset from the side seam
 - ⊗ Used on jean fronts

73  **Slashed Pockets**

- ⊗ Finished slits within the body of the garment
- ⊗ More expensive
- ⊗ Can be made by automation
- ⊗ Types:
 - ⊗ Single-welt
 - ⊗ Double-welt
 - ⊗ Flap pocket

- ⊗ Uprturned flap (looks like single welt)

74  **Decorative Details**

- ⊗ Some details are constructed as a part of the garment (not talking about things that are attached, but are part of the patternmaking)
- ⊗ Many require specialized machine attachments to make economical
- ⊗ Include:
 - ⊗ Tucks, pleats, creases, ruffles, bows, tabs

75  **Tucks**

- ⊗ Stitched fold of fabric
- ⊗ Lies flat against garment, but can be lifted
- ⊗ Can be vertical, horizontal, diagonal
- ⊗ Require extra fabric & labor (skilled)
- ⊗ Includes:
 - ⊗ Inverted tucks, released tucks, dart-tucks, pin tucks, space tucks, blind tucks, scalloped tucks, crossed tucks, corded tucks

76  **Pleats**

- ⊗ Fold of fabric folded back upon itself - comprised of 3 layers of fabric
- ⊗ Not stitched down length like tucks, but can be partially stitched for control or fitting
- ⊗ Can be pressed or soft
- ⊗ Can be edgestitched to keep sharp edge, or heat set if made of thermoplastic fabric
- ⊗ Hang vertically

77  **Pleats, Cont.**

- ⊗ Include:
 - ⊗ Knife Pleat
 - ⊗ Accordion Pleats
 - ⊗ Sunburst Pleats
 - ⊗ Crystal Pleats
 - ⊗ Cartridge Pleats
 - ⊗ Box Pleat
 - ⊗ Inverted Box Pleat

78  **Pleats, Cont.**

- ⊗ Knife Pleats used for:
 - ⊗ Kick pleats
 - ⊗ Vents
 - ⊗ Flanges
- ⊗ Pleats require considerable labor for accurate spacing & pressing
- ⊗ Some use work aids
- ⊗ Can significantly increase fabric needs and costs (like gathers)

79  **Pleats, Cont.**

80  **Creases**

- ⊗ Sharp fold pressed down the front of pants legs
- ⊗ Gives crisp appearance, slims wearer
- ⊗ May be heat set (thermoplastic fabrics), edgestitched, or resin-set

81  **Ruffles & Flounces**

- ⊗ Ruffles: gathered or pleated strips of fabric
- ⊗ Flounces: (Shaped Ruffles) cut in a circle or curve and straightened for sewing to garment. Causes a ripple on the outer edge w/o requiring gathers.
 - ⊗ Increased fabric needs and cutting labor because of circles
- ⊗ Can have a ruffled flounce (cut in circle, then gathered) – will be even fuller but requires even more fabric
- ⊗ Usually want same ratios as discussed in gathers
- ⊗ Can have layered ruffles

- 82  **Bows**
- ⊗ Ribbon or fabric strip tied into a decorative knot
 - ⊗ Long, full bows require extra fabric, making costly
 - ⊗ Cut on bias – higher cost, better drape
 - ⊗ Can be:
 - ⊗ An extension of the garment structure
 - ⊗ Constructed separately and then attached (tacked, glued, pinned)
- 83  **Tabs**
- ⊗ Fabric strip that when combined with a button, buckle, or ring, serves as a functional closure as well as a decorative detail
 - ⊗ Coat sleeves, waistbands, back of vests
 - ⊗ Epaulets are tabs on shoulders
 - ⊗ Military uniforms, safari coats, trench coats
 - ⊗ Often no function to an average consumer
 - ⊗ Traditionally meant to hold straps, cords, or shape shoulder area
- 84  **Functional Design Considerations**
- ⊗ Certain types of garments or garments for certain groups of consumers require special details to make them functional or to aid the wearer
 - ⊗ Technical aspects of garments as vital as aesthetics
 - ⊗ Does it meet the needs of the consumer and is it what the consumer wants?
- 85  **Lingerie**
- ⊗ Absorbent fabrics where needed
 - ⊗ Elastomeric fabrics/trims
 - ⊗ Adjustable straps/closures
 - ⊗ Shadow panels
 - ⊗ Support devices
- 86  **Active Sportswear**
- ⊗ Reflective tape and safety features
 - ⊗ Slits/laps and other mobility features
 - ⊗ Mesh and breathable fabrics
 - ⊗ Grommets in swim pockets for drainage
 - ⊗ Rubber buttons to prevent contact bruising
 - ⊗ Butt pads in bike shorts, chest pads in hunting jackets...
- 87  **Occupational Clothing**
- ⊗ For workers that do specific jobs
 - ⊗ Police uniforms – what do they need on their body at all times?
 - ⊗ Soldiers?
 - ⊗ Carpenters?
 - ⊗ Clean-room workers?
- 88  **Children's wear**
- ⊗ Infants: keep body temp consistent
 - ⊗ Diaper access
 - ⊗ Easy in/out
 - ⊗ Safety issues
 - ⊗ Accommodate growth
 - ⊗ Self-help features...
- 89  **Maternity wear**
- ⊗ Expandable as the mother grows
 - ⊗ Stretch or adjustable panel (girth and height)
 - ⊗ Nursing tops
 - ⊗ Support
- 90  **Clothing for Older Adults**

- ⊗ Still fashion conscious
- ⊗ Increased value on comfort and quality
- ⊗ Include things like:
 - ⊗ Fabrics that stretch/give, roomy armholes, kimono or raglan sleeves, short or elbow-length sleeves, back fullness, unfitted or elasticized waists, larger neck openings, v-necks, long front openings, easy closures

91  **For People w/ Physical Disabilities**

- ⊗ Often just as fashion conscious
- ⊗ Not that many special-needs lines produced because of the variety of needs
- ⊗ Characterized by functional details that accommodate the wearer as inconspicuously as possible