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ANALYSIS OF METHODS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS' NIGHTWEAR

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ABSTRACT: - In this article, many methods are used in light industry construction. At a time when this industry is growing at a rapid pace today, an analysis of the production of boys' nightwear models in accordance with modern fashions was carried out.

KEYWORDS: Light, industry, tailoring, production, enterprise, marketer, fashion designer, designer, technologist, auxiliary point.

INTRODUCTION

The high-quality output of the product requires the high-quality performance of each of its processes and operations. It certainly requires many years of experience, skills and knowledge from workers.

One of the most important stages in the design of clothing in a garment manufacturing enterprise is the construction of the garment and the development of patterns. Construction of clothing construction is carried out in the fashion designer-constructor

department of the enterprise. He must have many years of experience, knowledge, and skills in performing construction work. Currently, designers of garment production enterprises are required not only to perform design works, but also to be marketers, designers, and tailors.

Fashion designer-designers require high accuracy, knowledge and many years of experience in the process of building clothing structures and preparing patterns. To date, several methods have been developed for designing clothes, building their structure and developing patterns. These methods differ from each other in terms of methods, finding auxiliary points and dimensions. These methods are intended for mass and individual production. Below is information about the methodology.

Table 1

Development of selected new model clothing construction

Constructive points on the drawing	*Conventional designations in the*	*Formula and calculations, cm*	*Accounts*	*Value, cm*
Build a back and front piece base mesh				
Clothing width	T_1T_2	O_g ll+ P_{obsh} +$P_{t.p}$ P_{obsh}=1.0sm. $P_{t.p}$=0.0sm.	44.0+1.0+0.0	45
Spacing of horizontal lines: the length of the midsection along the waistline	T_1A_1	$D_{t.s}$+ $P_{l.d}$ $P_{l.d}$=2.3sm.	43.5+2.3	45.8
The length from the back to the shoulder	A_1D	$D_{g.z}$ +$P_{l.d}$	21+2.3	23.3
Back length to hip circumference	A_1B	D_{ya} +$P_{l.d}$	65+2.3	67.3

Clothing lenth	A_1l	D_{izd} (according to the model)	-	60
Spacing of vertical lines: Back lane width	A_1A_3	$SH_{sp}+R_s\ P_{obsh}+0.4P_{t.l}$ $R_s=0.4(sm.9\text{-}jadv.)$	18.1+0.4·1.0 +0.4·0.0	18.5
Front lane width	A_2A_4	$SH_g+(O_gll\text{-}O_g\ l)+R_pP_{obsh}$ $+4.0\ P_{t.p}$ $R_p=0.3sm.$	17.1+(44.0- 43.5)+0.3·1.0 +0.4·0.0	17.9
The breadth of our soul	A_3A_4	T_1T_2 - A_1A_3- A_2A_4	45-18.5-17.9	8.6
The width of the shovel at the point of push-off	A_1A_5	0.4 A_1A_3	0.4·18.5	7.4
Build a sleeve base mesh				
Spacing of horizontal lines: Our height	O_1O_2	sm	-	15.1
Helpful points about our height	O_3	O_2O_3=0.5 O_1O_2	0.5·15.1	7.55
The length of the sleeve is up to the elbow	O_2O_4	$D_{r.l}+P_{d.r.l}$ $P_{d.r.l}$-1.0sm.	32.5+1.0	33.5
The length of the sleeve is up to the wrist	O_2O_5	$D_{r.z}+P_{r.d}$ $P_{r.d}$=2.6sm.	58.1+2.6	60.7
Spacing of vertical lines: Sleeve width	-	$SH_r=O_{pl}+P_{sh.r}+P_{t.p}$ $P_{sh.r}$=5.0sm.	31.8+5.0+0.0	36.8

		$P_{t.p}$=0.0sm.		
Front sleeve width	O_1V_1	0.5 SH_r	0.5·36.8	18.4
The width of the back of the sleeve	O_1V_2	0.5 SH_r	0.5·36.8	18.4
Auxiliary points	V_3 V_4	O_1V_3=0.25 SH_r O_1V_4=0.25 SH_r	0.25·36.8 0.25·36.8	9.2 9.2
Development of back and front part contour lines				
The width of the back of the neck	A_1a	$D_{sh.p}$+P_r P_r=1.1sm.	6.3+1.1	7.3
The height of the back of the neck	aa_1	0.4 A_1a	0.4·7.3	2.92
Intersect lines to find point P	a_1P T_1P	SH_{pl}+P_{pl} P_{pl}=0.7sm. V_{pk}+$P_{v.p.k}$ $P_{v.n.k}$=0.8sm.	15.3+0.7 45.8+0.8	16 46.6
Back piece is shoulder length	a_1P_1	SH_{pl}+P_{pos}+$P_{pl.2}$ P_{pos}=1.0sm. $P_{pl.2}$=0.0sm.	15.3+1.0+0.0	16.3
The back piece is an auxiliary point in the shoulder cut	a_3	a_2a_3=0.4sm.	-	0.4
Back neck width	A_2A_6	A_1a+0.5	7.3+0.5	7.8

Front neck peak	T_3A_7	$D_{t.p}$-A_1a_1+P_{ub} A_1a_1=8.5sm P_{ub}=1.6sm.	53.9-8.5+1.6	47
Front neck depth	A_8V_1	A_8V_1=8.3sm.	-	8.3
Front part shoulder length	A_7P_2	SH_{pl}+$P_{pl.2}$	15.3+0.0	15.3
Lowering the lower point of the shoulder	P_2P_3	P_2P_3=0.4sm.		0.4
The depth of our soul	A_3R	$D_{g.z}$+$P_{l.d}$+$P_{p.pr}$ $P_{p.pr}$=2.2sm.	21.6+2.3+2.2	26.1
An auxiliary point in the construction of our drawing	R_2 R_3 M_1 M_2	RR_2=RR_1/2 RR_3= RR_1/2+0.5 R_2M_1= R_2R_1 R_3M_2= RR_3	10.0:2 10.0:2+0.5 - -	5 5.5 5 5.5
The position of the side seam	T_1T_4	T_1T_2/2	49/2	24.5
The bottom line of the cut	I_2I_3 I_2I_4	I_2I_3=0.7sm. I_2I_4=0.7sm.	- -	0.7 0.7
Construction of sleeve contours				
Helpful points for building our own	V_7 V_8 v_2	V_5V_7=1.3sm. V_6V_8=2.0sm. v_1v_2=1.3sm.	- - -	1.3 2.0 1.3

	v_4 v_6 v_8	v_3v_4=1.9sm. v_5v_6=1.5sm. v_7v_8=0.9sm.	- - -	1.9 1.5 0.9
The width of the lower sleeve		$SH_{r.n}= O_z+P_{r.i}$ $P_{r.i}$=3.8sm.	17.6+3.8	21.4
Front piece sleeve bottom width	O_5S	$0.5SH_{r.n}$	0.5·21.4	10.7
Back piece sleeve bottom width	O_5S_1	$0.5SH_{r.n}$	0.5·21.8	10.7
Auxiliary points	V_9 V_{10}	V_1V_9=3.5sm. V_2V_{10}=3.5sm.	- -	3.5 3.5
The point that determines the width of the sleeve on the elbow line	L_3 L_4	L_1L_3=0.5sm. L_2L_4=0.5sm.	- -	0.5 0.5

In this article, a new model of nightwear for boys has been developed. A construction calculation of the selected model sample was developed. Additional values for clothes, location of general additions between plots, conditional residual deformation coefficient of boys' nightwear were determined. Unification of the pattern of the back and front of boys' nightwear, the size of the conditional strap deformation coefficient, and the technological processes of sewing clothes were developed.

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