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Abstract:

Building the basic pattern is a very important step in the ready-made garment industry, because the design is transferred to the block pattern so increasing production efficiency depends on pattern steps modification. Also, building the basic pattern is a primary necessity for the different types of clothes that cover the body, and therefore can be applied to any design and any type of clothing. Therefore, the idea of the research focused

on comparing two ways to build the basic model of the blouse to suit the body of the Egyptian woman. The aim of this research is to identify the main difference between two methods of making basic patterns in order to reach the best way that suits Egyptian women. The results showed that the type (b) method is better than the way (a). The study recommended the importance of studying pattern making as one of the main factors for the quality of the final product.

Key words: Block pattern, Easy fitting, Pattern making.

The introduction and the problem of the research:

The clothing industry is witnessing a dynamic and unstoppable development in the 21st century, it is an international and global industry and accounts for a large share of global economic output, so the clothing industry thrives on a strange complex phenomenon in terms of speed, versatility, and flexibility enough to satisfy the growing consumer needs.

Basic block pattern is a very important step in ready-made garment industry production because it can be modified to raises production efficiency, also the basic block pattern is necessary to cover various body types, and it can apply in any design and clothing type.

Therefore, the idea of the research is to compare between two methods for the easy fitting pattern to obtain the highest quality.

The previous studies:

1- Study of: Somia Mostafa Mohamed, entitled “Introduction of a new method for constructing the basic pattern for women by comparing three methods” research Published on 2014 - Journal of Home Economics - Number 30- Pages from (173 -198)

This research aims to construct a basic pattern for women through identify the best way of three methods (American McDonalds, Italian Burgo, English Aldrich) in terms of the proportion of comfort, fit, and general form. In addition to the development of new suggested method to construct a basic pattern for women in which the advantages of the three methods are available to suit the nature of the Egyptian women’s body. This research followed the experimental method and the sample consisted of three sizes: (40 – 44 – 48), where nine samples were carried out. The results showed the best method for sizes (44 – 48) is the American method McDonalds, while best method for size (40) is English method Aldrich, however, The Italian method Burgo showed the less ratios of all sizes. Also reaching to a new method of basic pattern (Blouses) through the advantages of the three methods.

2- Study of: Hye-Won Lim - Tom Cassidy, entitled “A Comparative Study of Trouser Pattern Making Methods” Article · May 2017 – Med Crave - Journal of Textile Engineering & Fashion Technology.

The aims of this study are to compare and evaluate between four different trouser pattern making methods known as the Aldrich, Armstrong, Bunka, and Esmod methods. Also, to find the most suitable method. The sample of this study was selected by the purposive sampling method and consisted of one Korean female.

The results showed that the slight difference between the four construction methods of trouser basic patterns and the suggested amount of ease affected the clothing fit and overall shape, the Armstrong method was evaluated as the best method, and the Aldrich method was the best method in movability test. In discussion, it appears that the Bunka method was suitable. Overall, it is not best to follow one specific pattern making method and it is difficult to construct one pattern making to fit a specific subject.

This research is directly related to the research subject.

3- Study of: basma Reda Mohamed, entitled “A comparative study between Profili and Helen Armstrong Patterns and to make use of them in the implementation of the Egyptian women's jacket” Ph.D. Thesis 2018 - Faculty of Applied Arts - Damietta University.

This study aims to construct a basic Pattern Women`s Jacket to achieve good fitting factors, to suit with the Egyptian woman's body. This research followed the descriptive analytical method and experimental method. The sample consisted of three different sizes: (36 – 40 – 44). The results showed that Helen pattern method after Modification gave high degrees than the Profile method where it achieved in the rate of 100% in Balance and fitting in all sizes, so that it suitable for different Egyptian`s body. While the Profili method ratios is high only for the smallest size, and the ratios were less when the sizes are increased. And this research is directly related to the research subject.

Purpose of the Study

The primary purpose of the study was to determine if There were a difference in the results obtained from a comparison of easy fitting block pattern.

The research aim:

The objective of this research is to identify the main difference between the two methods of making basic patterns.

The research hypotheses:

- 1- There are statistically significant differences between the averages of the Specialists 'opinions of the two methods in the front for the measurements used S, M, L, XL”.
- 2- There are statistically significant differences between the averages of the specialists' opinions of the two methods at the back of the measurements used S, M, L, XL”.
- 3- There are statistically significant differences between the averages of the opinions of specialists in the two methods of Sleeve of the measurements used S, M, L, XL”.
- 4- There are statistically significant differences between the averages of the opinions of specialists in the two methods of the total of the measurements used “S, M, L, XL”.

The research borders:

Comparing between two methods of easy fitting block pattern of the blouse (Aldrich, 1994; Burgo, 2004).

The first method is called the (Aldrich method) of the author Winifred Aldrich, and it is one of the methods used in the field of teaching. The construction of this method depends on several measurements: Bust measurement which determines the pattern width, nape to waist, arm hole depth, neck size, shoulder length, back width, and chest width.

As for the second method, it is the (Italian method) of the author Fernando Borgo. This method depends on different measurements these are: Height, size which determine by the (full chest measurement /2), Back waist length, Front waist length, Back width, and Back shoulder width

The two methods are easy fitting block patterns, and they are constructed with half Pattern. The two methods differ in the way of taking measurements, the way of constructing them, and the amount of added ease allowance.

The research Tools:

1. Sources of block pattern methods: In this study two methods of block pattern were selected (Aldrich, 1994; Burgo, 2004).
2. Egyptian Women Table of Measurements.
3. Sample Members.
4. Experimental patterns: It was painted on transparent sheets.
5. Experimental garment: cotton muslin was used
6. Photographs of sample members.
7. Questionnaire sheet: to evaluate the models.

The methodology:

This research followed the comparative experimental method through the study and analysis of two methods of block pattern (Aldrich, 1994; Burgo, 2004).

The research definitions:

Easy fitting block: is called the dart-less or casual block, it suitable for all loose-fitting styles, and used to create innovative shapes (Ward & Shoben, 1987; Aldrich, 2008).

Block pattern: it is a template of the foundation pattern which has no seam allowances or design lines, and it a basis for patterns development. the block pattern referred as basic pattern, master pattern, and sloper pattern (Aldrich, 2008; MacDonald, 2010).

The theoretical framework:

Pattern making:

Pattern making is a 2D or 3D process, that converts the drawing stage (design sketches) to garment (actual physical) production, by shaping the fabric to conform to the human figures.

The patternmaking methods:

There are four different patternmaking methods that varying in presentation, details, and in the methods of construction are:

- Draping method.
- Drafting pattern.
- Flat pattern.
- Knock-off method.

They are commonly used by pattern maker separately or together, depending on the material of the fabric and the style of design want to be achieved (Bonnita, 1982; Kristina Woo Kyung Shin, 2009; Kundel, 1998).

The Draping method:

Often called 'Modelling method' is the oldest patternmaking method. And generally referred as a creative approach to pattern design.

The draping method is a creating three dimensional pieces of pattern by the fabric directly pinned to a mannequin (Cooklin, 2012; Seal, 2018).

The Drafting pattern:

Drafting: is the most mechanical method of pattern development, it can be constructed by drafting manually or produced by a computer programmed. Therefore, it is more used for staple ready-to-wear. (Mohamed, 2004).

The Flat pattern:

The flat pattern method is creating patterns by manipulating and alter the basic block into more sophisticated patterns. It is created by using the

drafting method or the draping method (Aldrich, 2008; MacDonald, 2010).

Knock-off method:

‘knock-off’ is a creating pattern by copying ready-made garments. It is extremely used when a manufacturer wants to take advantage of a well-publicized hot fashion item, or from a famous designer label, and it does not need a long time before production (Kristina Woo Kyung Shin, 2009).

The concept of clothing fit:

Due to the multifaceted characteristics of apparel, clothing fit has definite in multiple dimensions to understand the meaning of fit overall. It the relationship between the body and the way a garment conforms to the human body.

Fit also defined as a combination of the main five factors grain, line, ease, balance, and set. (Lila A. Kinchen, 2008)

1. Elements of fit:

1.1. Garment ease/comfort:

Defined as the difference between the actual body measurements and the garment measurements. The amount of ease determines the fit of the garment and comfort, which is one of the functional apparel quality features that plays a very important role in a garment fit. Patterns are designed with differing amounts of ease, wearing ease and design ease (Patty Brown, ©2014; Zhang, 2009).

1.2. Fabric grain:

Woven fabrics are made by weaving process will help during the cutting process.

However, Cutting the fabric on the right grain lines resulted in good fabric draping that effects on the other fitting elements such as balance and garment setting (Kasambala, June 2013).

1.3. Balance and proportion:

The balance occurs when the garment has evenly symmetrical weight to all parts of the design with the structural lines and the design lines. Therefore, the proportion in the parts of the garment must be related to one another in length, size, and figure. Also, the balance can achieve when the garment viewed symmetrically in the sides of the front and back. (Ibrahim, 2015)

1.4. Line:

The lines play a very vital role in garment fit, consisting of structural lines and decorative lines. It determines the shape of the silhouette, by shaping the flat pattern, therefore, when the lines are in the right place and conform to the body contours, the total appearance and the fit of the garment will appear appropriate otherwise loose or tight vertical, horizontal

and diagonal lines in the garment occurs cause poor designer figure irregularities (**Anita A. Stamper, 1991; Kasambala, June 2013**).

1.5. Handel:

Handle refers to the smoothness of the garment without any undesirable wrinkles while hanging on the body. The wrinkle types in the garment refer to a fitting problem that shows poor fitting. (Nkambule, October 2010)

Experimental work:

The researcher studied two methods of easy fitting block patterns and comparing the two methods to identify the main differences between them in terms of fitting, comfort, and a good overall appearance for Egyptian women's bodies. The research has gone through the following procedures:

1. Studying different types of block patterns for choosing two methods.
2. Comparing between two methods to make the basic easy fitting block pattern.
3. Evaluating the two methods to determine the setting range of the block pattern.

1. Studying different types of block pattern for choosing two methods.

The researcher studied several different methods of easy fitting block patterns (**Aldrich, 1994; Burgo, 2004; Donnanno, 2002; Teresa, 2008; Ward & Shoben, 1987**) and made a test experiment to compare between them by applying them to different samples, then select the two methods (the subject of the research) to conduct the study on them. The two methods were chosen because they were the best in the construction method and best fitting for the Egyptian body, also they were not compared in previous research.

a) Choose two methods of block pattern:

After Studied different methods related to the subject (block pattern for blouse), the two methods of block patterns without darts (easy fitting block) were chosen (**Aldrich, 1994; Burgo, 2004**).

b) Experimental sample:

The researcher randomly chose two students from the Women's college through initial experiment because it includes students from different Egyptian governorates and therefore will cover the study in different bodies and sizes, to test the validity and suitability of the different ways chosen to make a flat block pattern of woman's blouse before carrying out the final experiment, the first method named as (A) and the second method named as (B). Then the experiment has been evaluated to prove their validation.

2. Comparing between two methods to make the basic easy fitting block pattern:

This research was applied to a sample of the Egyptian society that is closest to conform with the Egyptian specifications.

a) Choose the basic sample:

The basic sample consisted of four groups, and each group has three different measurements, which chosen from the Women's college in a systematic random sampling method to allow samples to be compared in different sizes. Table [1] shows the measurements of the chosen samples:

Table [1]: Table measurements of random samples

size	No.	height	Neck size	Chest Circ.	Bust Circ.	Waist Circ.	Hip Circ.	chest width	Back width	Back shoulder width	Shoulder length	Front Waist length	back Waist length	Nape to waist	Waist to hip	Arm hole depth	Sleeve length
A	1	164	35	92	93	76	100	33	36.5	38	13	42.5	41	40	20	21.5	59
	2	156	36	91	90	71	98	34	35	36	12	38.5	39	38	18	20	57
	3	158	34	87	89	75	100	33	36.5	36	12	41.5	40	39	18	20	57
B	4	165	37	98	100	84	110	37	39	41.5	13.5	43	42	41	18	23	60
	5	158	36	100	102	80	107	35	37	40	13.5	44	41	40	18	22	59
	6	160	37	97	99	82	106	35	38	40	13	41	42	41.5	19	22	59
C	7	158	39	106	108	92	116	38	40	42	14	42	41.5	40	18	23.5	58
	8	160	40	108	110	94	118	38	40.5	42.5	14	44	42	41	18	24	60
	9	159	39	104	106	91	115	38	41	41	13	40	39	40	18	22	58
D	10	158	41	112	115	101	123	39.5	42	44	15	43	41.5	40	18	24	60
	11	160	40	111	113	100	120	41	43	44	14	43	42	41	19	23	58
	12	161	40	111	110	100	122	39	42	40	14	42	44	41	18	23	60

b) Preparing the basic sample patterns of the blouse in two methods:

After choosing the basic sample, the measurements were taken twice precisely to consider a suitable way for each method factors that may affect them.

3. Evaluating the two methods to determine the setting range of the block pattern:

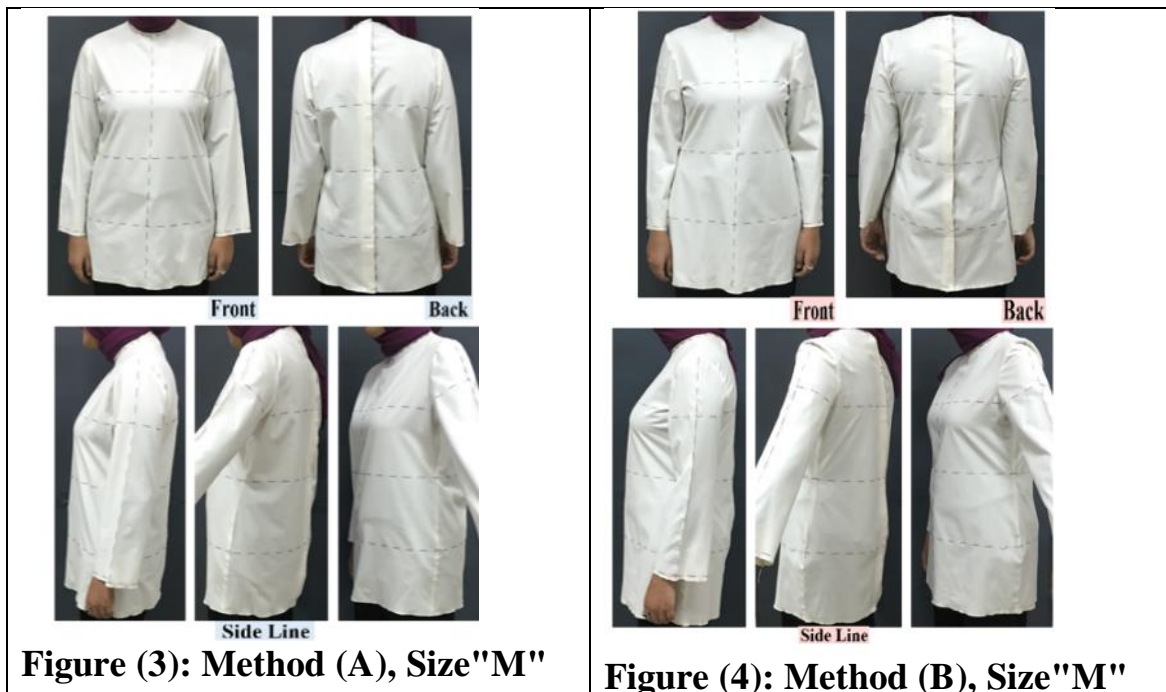
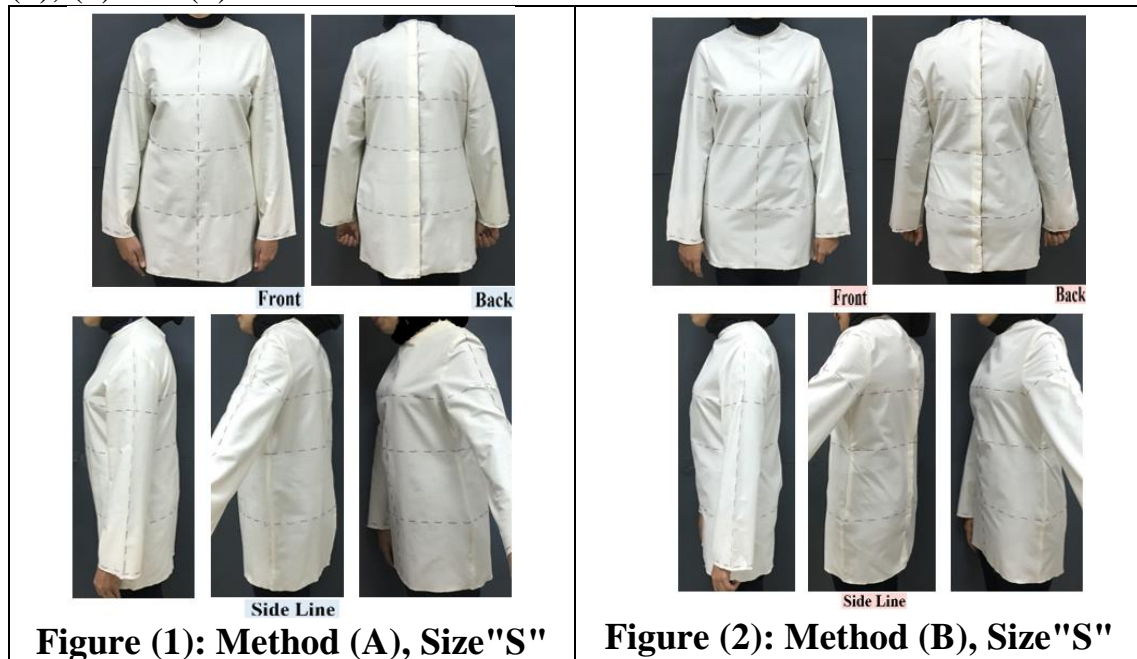
The evaluation of the block pattern is done after designed an evaluation form carried out according to the basic criteria of the blouse, so the first step is:

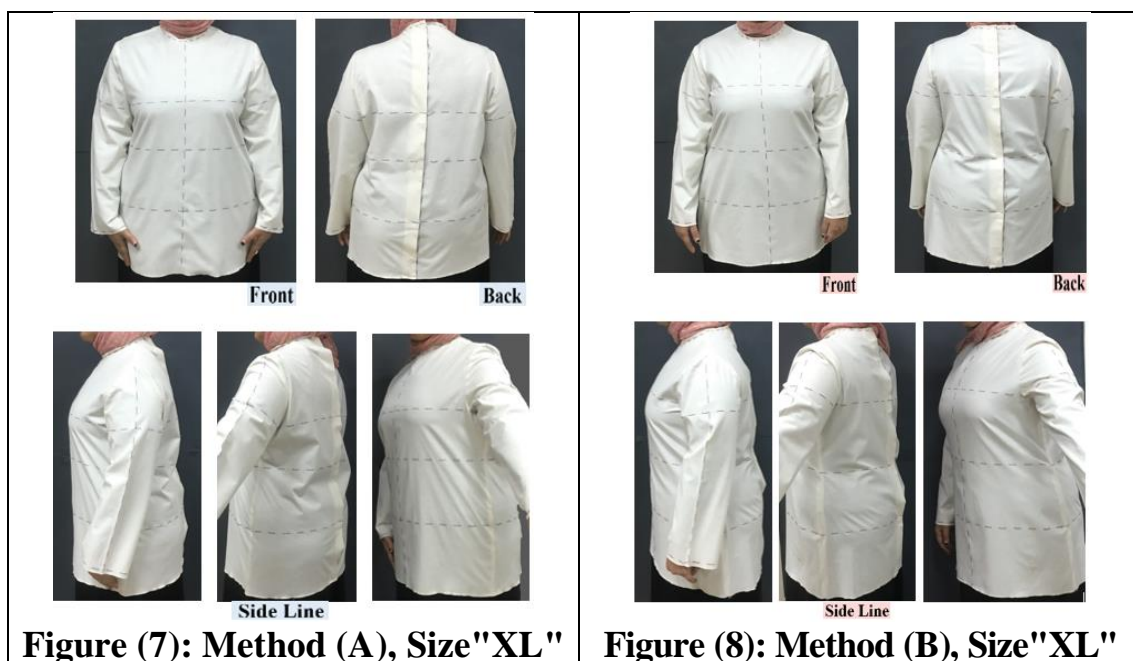
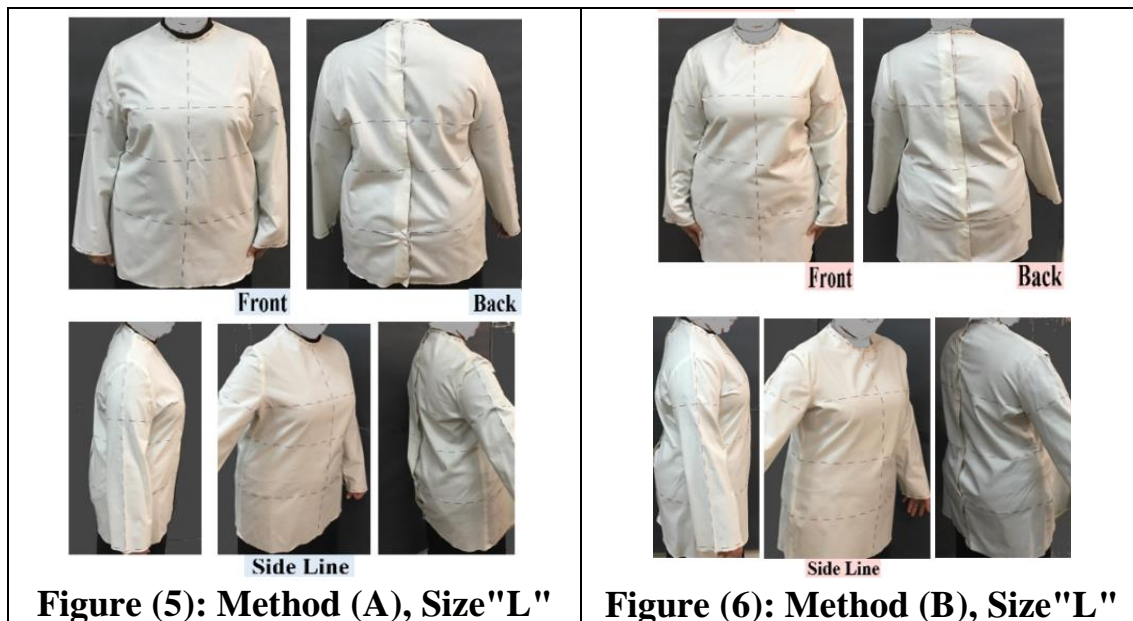
a) Prepare the evaluation form to measure the accuracy and fitting of the samples: Each section of the evaluation form contains a set of elements to evaluate it accurately:

- The front: Contains 20 points to evaluate the sample fit from the front, and 1 point to evaluate the sideline.
- The back: Contains 20 points to evaluate the sample fit from the back, and 1 point to evaluate the sideline.
- And the sleeve: Contains 11 points to evaluate the sample fit of the sleeve.
- And three-point scale rating methods were used in this evaluation for response scores; 'very good = 2', 'good = 1', 'poor = 0'.

b) Evaluating samples:

The evaluation of the two methods A and B carried out by fitting a muslin sample to the targeted model. Photographs were taken for the front, back and side view with a sleeve as shown in figures (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) and (8).





After the judging of the two methods of the easy fitting block pattern, the researcher collected assessments and extracted statistical analysis, by averaging the three measurements for each group, so that the statistical analysis was extracted into four sizes: small, medium, large and x-large.

Table [2]: The measurement table of the chosen samples

size	height	Neck size	Chest Circ.	Bust Circ.	Waist Circ.	Hip Circ.	chest width	Back width	Back shoulder width	Shoulder length	Front Waist length	back Waist length	Nape to waist	Waist to hip	Arm hole depth	Sleeve length
S	164	35	92	93	76	100	33	36.5	38	13	42.5	41	40	20	21.5	59
M	165	37	98	100	84	110	37	39	41.5	13.5	43	42	41	18	23	60
L	158	39	106	108	92	116	38	40	42	14	42	41.5	40	18	23.5	58
XL	158	41	112	115	101	123	39.5	42	44	15	43	41.5	40	18	24	60

Results and Discussions:

The first assumption:

There are statistically significant differences between the averages of the Specialists 'opinions of the two methods in the front for the measurements used S, M, L, XL”.

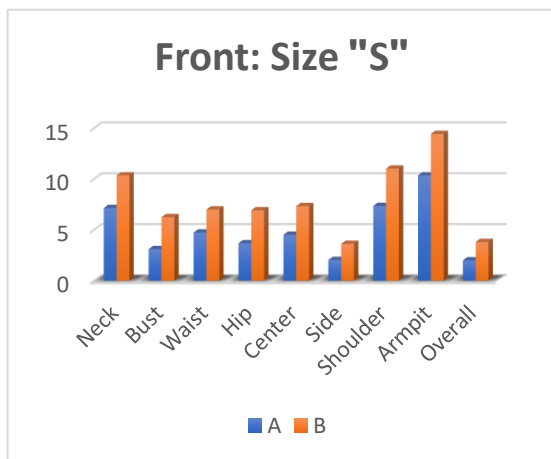


Figure (9): The significance of the differences between the average scores of the two methods "A and B" Used for blouse modeling (Front: size "S").

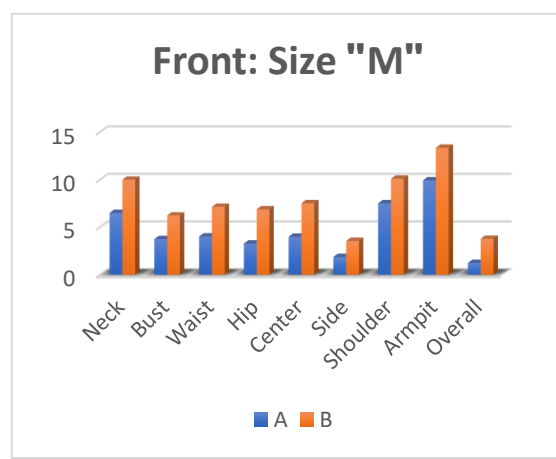


Figure (10): The significance of the differences between the average scores of the two methods "A and B" Used for blouse modeling (Front: size "M").

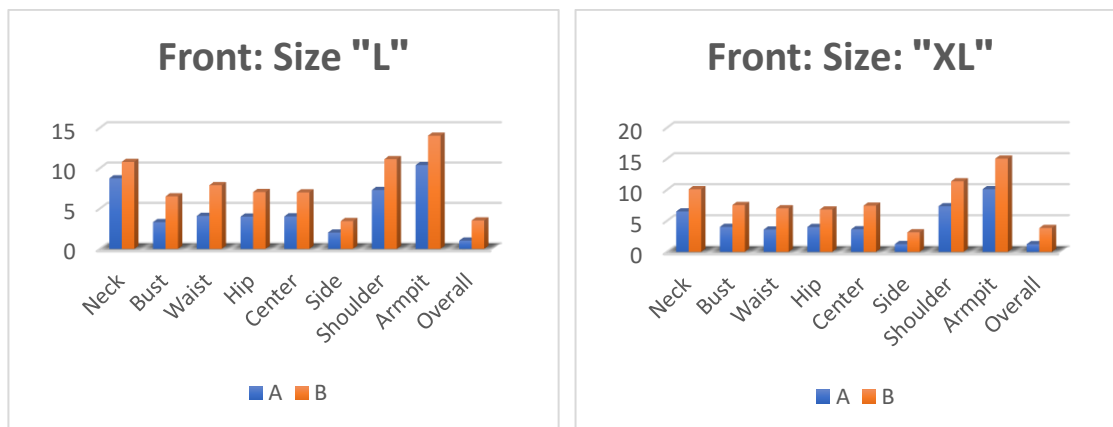


Figure (11): The significance of the differences between the average scores of the two methods "A and B" Used for blouse modeling (Front: size "L")

Figure (12): The significance of the differences between the average scores of the two methods "A and B" Used for blouse modeling (Front: size "XL")

Table [3]: Show the differences between the averages of the specialists' opinions of the two methods in the front for the measurements used S, M, L, XL"

Front		Mean				Std. Deviation				T test				Significant			
		S	M	L	XL	S	M	L	XL	S	M	L	XL	S	M	L	X L
Neck line	A	7.1	6.5	8.7	6.5	1.3	1.6	1.4	2.0	6.6	5.5	2.7	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	B	10.37	9.10	10.78	10.11	2.96	3.52	3.35	4.52	3	5	6	1	1	1	5	1
Bust line	A	3.1	3.7	3.3	4.0	1.0	1.4	0.5	1.1	4.2	4.9	4.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	B	6.26	6.24	6.50	7.55	2.41	3.11	2.23	3.27	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Waist line	A	4.7	4.0	4.0	3.5	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.3	5.7	3.5	5.7	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	B	7.0	7.15	7.89	7.01	2.97	3.23	2.05	2.10	8	5	8	3	1	1	1	1
Hip line	A	3.6	3.2	3.9	4.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	4.6	5.5	6.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	B	6.92	6.88	7.03	6.83	2.44	3.10	2.42	3.53	9	1	1	5	1	1	1	5

Center front line	A	4.5	4.0	4.0	3.6	1.9	1.2	1.7	1.0								
	B	7.3	7.5	6.9	7.4	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.4	2	3	1	8	1	1	5	1
Side line	A	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.2	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.6								
	B	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.2	2.0	1.0	2.4	1	1	6	6	5	5	5	1
Shoulder	A	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.3	2.4	1.3	1.6	2.0								
	B	11.0	10.1	11.1	11.1	3.2	4.5	3.5	3.9	2	4	9	1	1	1	1	1
Armpit	A	10.3	9.9	10.1	10.1	2.6	1.0	2.3	2.5								
	B	14.4	13.3	14.1	15.0	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.0	4	5	0	9	1	1	1	1
Overall Appearance	A	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6								
	B	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.8	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.2	3	1	3	1	5	5	5	5
Front total	A	44.9	42.1	44.1	41.1	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.4								
	B	70.7	68.5	71.3	72.3	6.8	6.2	7.1	6.3	63	51	42	24	1	1	1	1

The second assumption:

There are statistically significant differences between the averages of the specialists' opinions of the two methods at the back of the measurements used S, M, L, XL”.

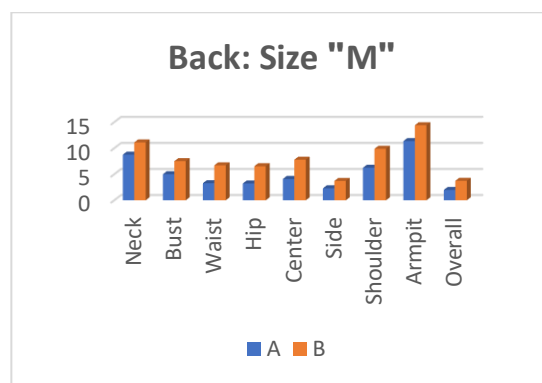
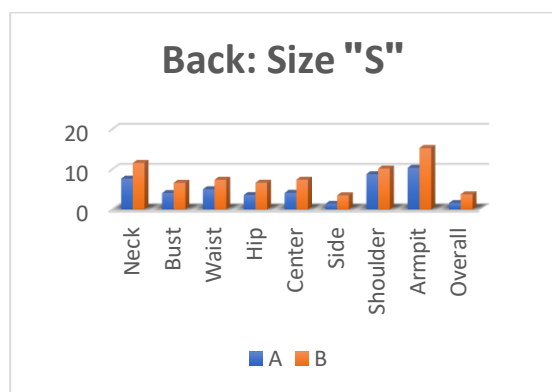


Figure (13): The significance of **Figure (14): The significance of the**

the differences between the average scores of the two methods "A and B" Used for blouse modeling (Back: size "S")

differences between the average scores of the two methods "A and B" Used for blouse modeling (Back: size "M")

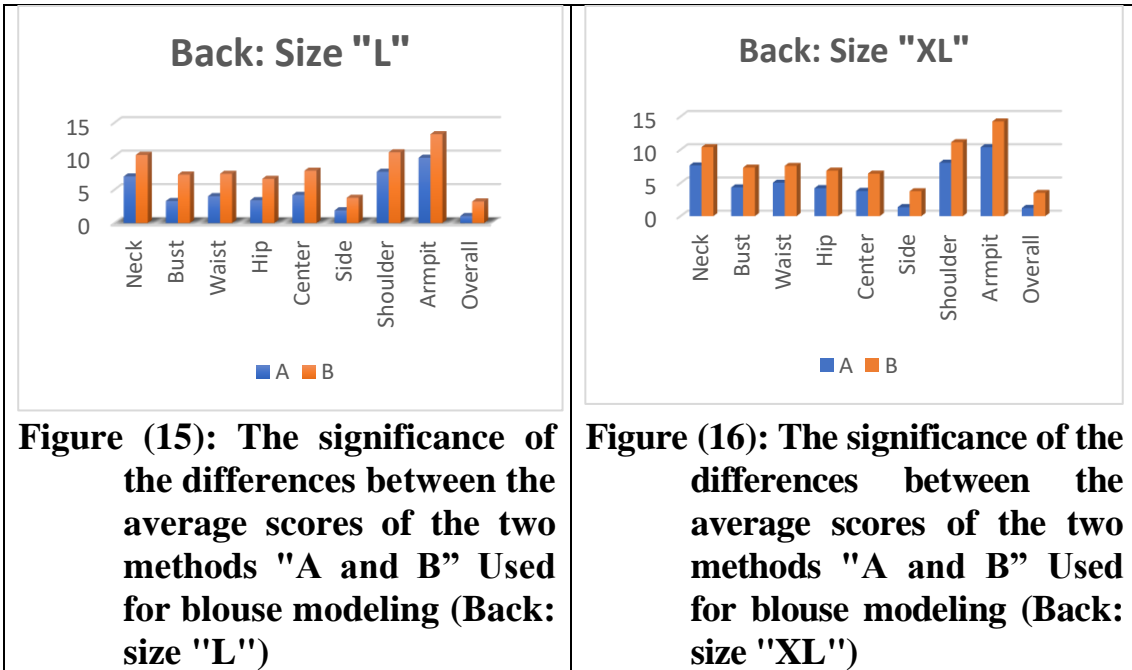


Table [4]: Show the differences between the averages of the specialists' opinions of the two methods in the back for the measurements used S, M, L, XL”

Back	Mean				Std. Deviation				T test				Significant				N	df	
	S	M	L	XL	S	M	L	X L	S	M	L	XL	S	M	L	X L			
Neck line	A	7.6	8.7	6.9	7.6	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.0										
	B	3	6	5	3	4	2	9	1	8.4	6.0	7.5	4.9	0.	0.	0.0	0.0	1	1
Bust line	A	11.	11.	10.	10.	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.6	6	6	6	6	01	01	1	1	6	5
	B	56	11	17	37	3	9	2	5										
Waist line	A	4.0	5.0	3.2	4.3	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.5										
	B	4	0	8	2	3	5	3	2	3.6	2.5	6.2	5.6	0.	0.	0.0	0.0	1	1
Hip line	A	6.5	7.5	7.2	7.3	2.8	2.1	2.1	2.8	2	2	4	3	01	05	1	1	6	5
	B	9	1	23	0	8	6	2	1										
Center front line	A	4.9	3.2	4.0	5.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.3										
	B	9	8	4	2	0	0	4	6	5.6	4.7	5.2	2.1	0.	0.	0.0	0.0	1	1
Side line	A	7.3	6.7	7.3	7.5	3.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2	9	3	1	01	01	1	5	6	5
	B	6	1	5	5	4	3	0	8										
Shoulder	A	3.5	3.2	3.3	4.2	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.2										
	B	3	2	9	0	1	1	4	1	5.8	5.9	6.1	2.6	0.	0.	0.0	0.0	1	1
Shoulder	A	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.8	2.6	3.5	3.0	2.1	8	2	0	4	01	01	1	5	6	5
	B	1	3	9	3	5	5	6	2										
Shoulder	A	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	1.3	1.6	0.7	1.0										
	B	9	9	9	9	5	6	8	4	6.0	5.8	5.3	4.7	0.	0.	0.0	0.0	1	1
Shoulder	A	7.3	7.7	7.8	6.3	3.0	3.1	3.6	2.4	6	8	3	1	01	01	1	1	6	5
	B	6	9	2	9	7	2	2	4										
Shoulder	A	1.3	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.7										
	B	6	0	9	5	9	8	8	1	2.1	2.2	3.0	2.5	0.	0.	0.0	0.0	1	1
Shoulder	A	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	2.9	2.2	1.3	1.6	2	2	4	4	05	05	1	5	6	5
	B	7	1	6	4	3	1	5	5										
Shoulder	A	8.7	6.2	7.6	8.0	2.6	1.3	1.0	2.5	2.1	6.0	6.6	4.6	0.	0.	0.0	0.0	1	1
	B	4	5	5	2	4	3	4	1	5	3	2	4	05	01	1	1	6	5

	B	10.16	9.88	10.56	11.11	3.58	3.66	4.05	3.49										
Armp	A	10.35	11.36	9.75	10.36	2.67	2.10	1.46	2.68	9.13	6.53	9.03	7.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	11	11
it	B	15.29	14.41	13.26	14.23	3.54	4.13	4.82	4.00	33	33	31	01	01	11	11	65	65	55
Over	A	1.54	1.98	1.036	1.22	0.78	0.52	0.66	0.66										
all	B	3.72	3.73	3.22	3.49	1.67	2.02	1.22	1.99	22	33	07	01	01	11	11	65	65	55
Appe	A	46.26	46.23	42.14	45.92	6.95	4.57	4.44	4.63	20.	21.	27.	23.	0.	0.	0.0	0.0	11	11
aranc	B	72.12	71.38	69.95	71.03	7.62	6.06	6.09	7.89	89	15	02	38	01	01	11	11	65	65
e																			
Front	A	46.26	46.23	42.14	45.92	6.95	4.57	4.44	4.63	20.	21.	27.	23.	0.	0.	0.0	0.0	11	11
total	B	72.12	71.38	69.95	71.03	7.62	6.06	6.09	7.89	89	15	02	38	01	01	11	11	65	65

The third assumption:

There are statistically significant differences between the averages of the opinions of specialists in the two methods of Sleeve of the measurements used S, M, L, XL”.

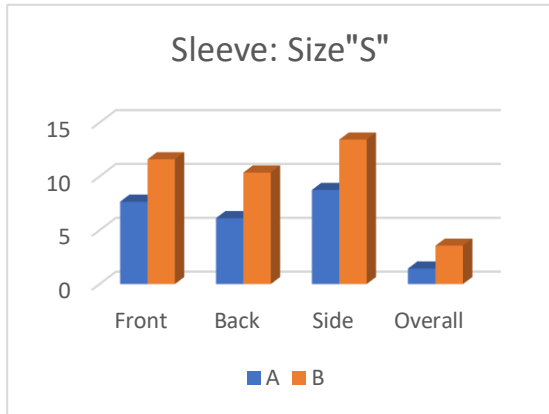


Figure (17): The significance of the differences between the average scores of the two methods "A and B" Used for blouse modeling (Sleeve: size "S")

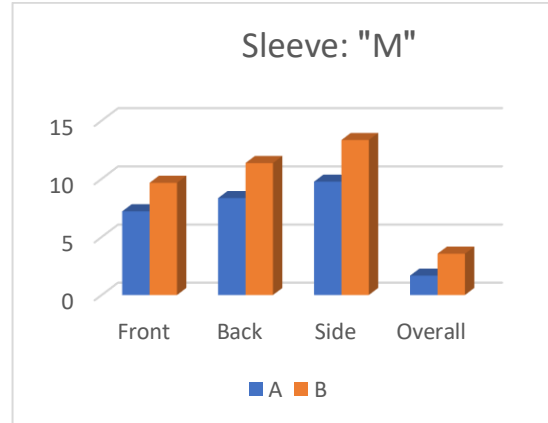


Figure (18): The significance of the differences between the average scores of the two methods "A and B" Used for blouse modeling (Sleeve: size "M")

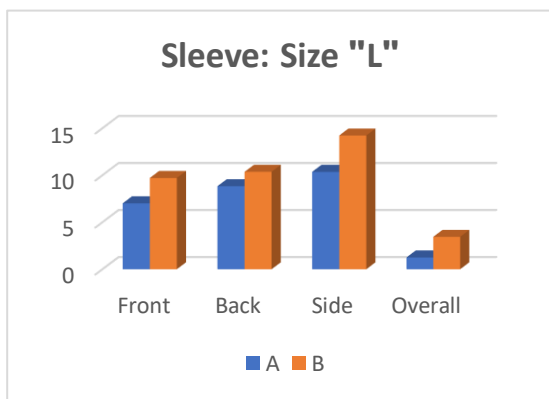


Figure (19): The significance of the differences between the average scores of the two methods "A and B" Used for blouse modeling (Sleeve: size "L")

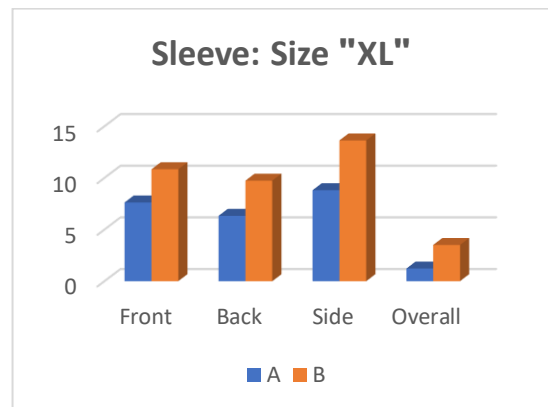


Figure (20): The significance of the differences between the average scores of the two methods "A and B" Used for blouse modeling (Sleeve: size "XL")

Table [5]: Show the differences between the averages of the specialists 'opinions of the two methods in the sleeve for the measurements used S, M, L, XL”

Sleeve	Mean				Std. Deviation				T test				Significant				N	df		
	S	M	L	XL	S	M	L	X L	S	M	L	XL	S	M	L	X L				
Front	A	7.6	7.2	7.0	7.6	1.6	2.1	1.3	1.4											
	B	5	1	1	2	9	5	6	2	6.6	2.4	2.5	6.3	0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1	
Back	A	11.	9.6	9.7	10.	3.5	2.2	2.3	3.5	6	6	5	3	01	5	5	1	6	5	
	B	59	6	1	84	3	4	5	2											
Side line	A	6.1	8.3	8.8	6.3	1.7	2.9	2.0	2.0											
	B	2	5	3	3	5	9	3	6	5.9	5.5	2.7	5.6	0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1	
Overall	A	10.	11.	10.	9.7	3.3	3.0	4.5	2.8	8	2	6	4	01	1	5	1	6	5	
	B	36	35	36	4	3	6	3	8											
Appearance	A	8.7	9.7	10.	8.8	1.6	3.2	2.0	2.1											
	B	4	6	36	1	4	6	1	6	7.8	6.0	7.5	7.1	0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1	
Sleeve total	A	13.	13.	14.	13.	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.0	2	3	1	2	01	1	1	1	6	5	
	B	42	33	22	63	1	8	9	0											
Overall	A	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4											
	B	4	7	5	3	7	3	6	9	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.4	0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1	
Appearance	A	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	4	8	1	4	05	5	5	5	6	5	
	B	6	6	5	1	6	1	0	6											
Sleeve total	A	23.	26.	27.	23.	3.3	2.9	2.1	2.4											
	B	95	98	45	99	2	4	5	4	14.		11.	15.	0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1	
Sleeve total	A	38.	37.	37.	37.	4.1	3.0	3.9	3.6	02		53	52	01	1	1	1	6	5	
	B	93	90	73	71	2	3	6	6											

The forth assumption:

There are statistically significant differences between the averages of the opinions of specialists in the two methods of the total of the measurements used "S, M, L, XL".

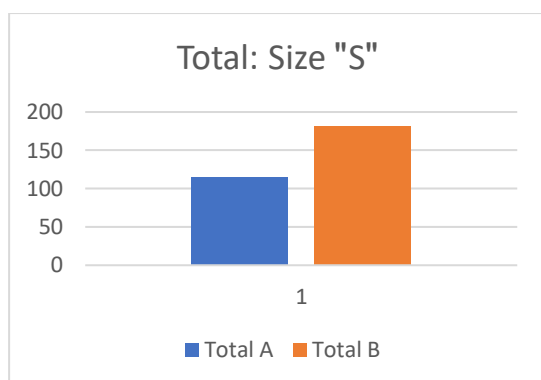


Figure (21): The significance of the differences between the average scores of the two methods "A and B" Used for blouse modeling (the total for size "S")

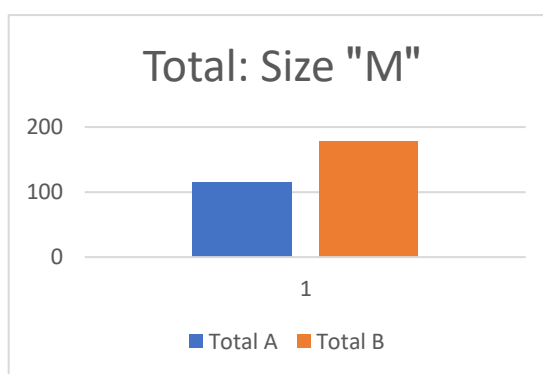


Figure (22): The significance of the differences between the average scores of the two methods "A and B" Used for blouse modeling (the total for size "M")

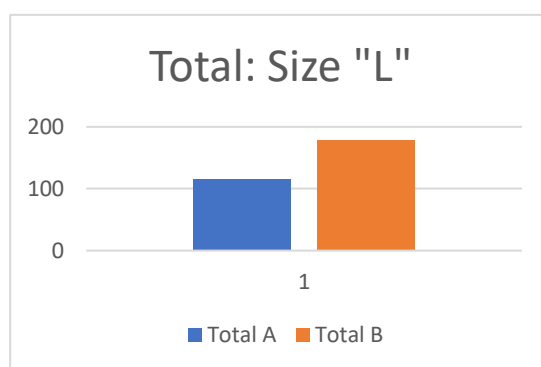


Figure (23): The significance of the differences between the average scores of the two methods "A and B" Used for blouse modeling (the total for size "L")

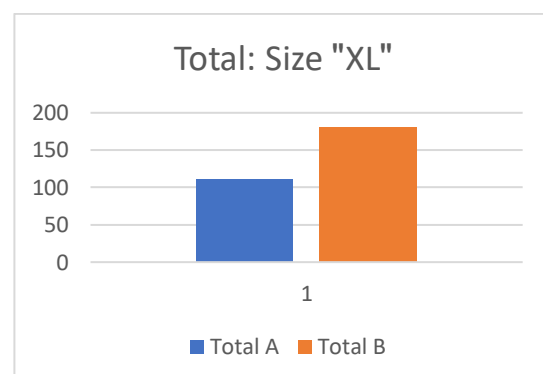


Figure (24): The significance of the differences between the average scores of the two methods "A and B" Used for blouse modeling (the total for size "XL")

Table [6]: Show the differences between the averages of the specialists 'opinions of the two methods of the total of the measurements used S, M, L, XL"

Total	Mean				Std. Deviation				T test				Significant				N	df
	S	M	L	XL	S	M	L	XL	S	M	L	XL	S	M	L	XL		
A	115.14	115.35	115.47	111.62	8.62	7.35	8.08	9.26	33.91	35.44	31.10	37.21	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	16	15
B	181.82	177.87	178.99	181.08	11.21	10.15	12.04	12.21										

Conclusion

It is of great importance to study the pattern industry as one of the main factors for the quality of the final product. The necessity of paying more attention to the study of women's body measurements because of their clear impact on controlling the pattern making through accurate measurements and consequently affecting the shape of the final product.

The absolute perfect has not been determined yet in this study, so the study must be completed to reach the highest levels of fitting.

The recommendations.

- 1- The importance of the researches on the measurements of Egyptian women's for making good patterns.
- 2- Increasing of researches related to the easy fitting block pattern industry to achieve higher quality in clothing products.
- 3- The necessity to evaluating the easy fitting block pattern used in the academic curricula and ensuring their conformity with the different Egyptian bodies.
- 4- Benefiting from experiments and scientific research and exchanging experiences with ready-made garment factories to reach the high required quality level.

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Appendix

Questionnaire sheet for accomplishment of comparison between two methods for making block pattern easy fitting.

Name:

college:

Position:

Method ()

Sample No. ()

Evaluation Points	Front Position			Notes
	Very good	Good	Poor	
Neck line	➤			Width
	➤			Depth
Bust line	➤			Final shape
	➤			Position
Waist line	➤			Comfort ease
	➤			Position
Hip line	➤			Comfort ease
	➤			Position
Center front line	➤			Position
	➤			straight
Side line	➤			Position
	➤			Length
Shoulder	➤			Slope
	➤			Position
Armpit	➤			Depth
	➤			Width
	➤			Position
	➤			Total fit
Overall Appearance				

Evaluation Points	Back Position			Notes
	Very good	Good	Poor	
Neck line	➤			Width
	➤			Depth
Bust line	➤			Final shape
	➤			Position
	➤			Comfort

Waist line	ease	➤ Position
		➤ Comfort
Hip line	ease	➤ Position
		➤ Comfort
Center back line	ease	➤ Position
		➤ straight
Side line		➤ Position
		➤ Length
Shoulder		➤ Slope
		➤ Position
		➤ Depth
Armpit		➤ Width
		➤ Position
		➤ Total Fit
Overall Appearance		

Evaluation Points	Sleeve			Notes
	Very good	Good	Poor	
Front	➤ armhole			
	➤ Upper arm			
	➤ Appearance			
Back	➤ Armhole			
	➤ Upper arm			
	➤ Appearance			
	➤ Shoulder			
Side	point			
	➤ Sleeve			
	center line			
	➤ Upper arm			
	➤ Appearance			
Overall appearance				

دراسة مقارنة بين طريقتين لنموذج الاساسى بدون بنسة للبلوزة لتتناسب
مع جسم المرأة المصرية

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قسم الاقتصاد المنزلى - كلية البنات - جامعة عين شمس

ملخص البحث:

يعد بناء النموذج الاساسى خطوة مهمة جداً في صناعة الملابس الجاهزة ، لأن التصميم يتم نقله إلى النموذج الاساسى، لذا فإن زيادة كفاءة الإنتاج تعتمد على تعديل الخطوات التى تمر على مراحل اعداد النموذج، كما أن لبناء النموذج الاساسى ضرورة اساسية واولية لانواع الملابس المختلفة التى تغطي الجسم، وبالتالي يمكن تطبيقه على أي تصميم ولاى نوع ملابس. لذلك، تركزت فكرة البحث على المقارنة بين طريقتين لبناء النموذج الاساسى للبلوزة لتتناسب جسم المرأة المصرية. الهدف من هذا البحث هو التعرف على الفرق الرئيسي بين الطريقتين لعمل الأنماط الأساسية للوصول إلى أفضل طريقة تناسب المرأة المصرية. أوضحت النتائج أن طريقة النمط (ب) أفضل من الطريقة (أ). أوصت الدراسة بأهمية دراسة صناعة النمط كواحد من العوامل الرئيسية لجودة المنتج النهائي.