

# adjustoform



Making the best  
with your  
dressmaking model



**Tip:** Use your dressmaking model for day to day clothes' care. Put a garment on the model and brush, sponge and hang to set after pressing.



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## Getting to know your dressmaking model

Congratulations on purchasing a new dressmaking model. Your sewing adventure is about to begin, using the only fully adjustable dressmaking model on the market. It's sure to make your sewing experience more enjoyable and will help you achieve professional-looking results.

### Many uses...

Below are examples of the many ways in which a dressmaking model is invaluable in garment making, whether you sew for yourself or others. You may be a beginner or a professional dressmaker but you will quickly become attached to your new sewing assistant!

### Use your dressmaking model to...

- Check the drape of fabric. Is it suitable for the pattern you have selected?
- Style an outfit by draping co-ordinating fabrics together, to see how they would look for, say, a jacket and blouse.
- Fit and adjust a tissue pattern.
- Check the placement of darts, pockets and buttonholes.
- Establish the position of collars, lapels and set in sleeves.
- Position lace, trims, ribbons and appliqués etc. on garments.
- Check or plan the placement for machine embroidery designs.
- Pin sleeves in position, based on your shoulder length. Tack in place, then machine stitch.
- Check the placement of shoulder pads.
- Check the ease and hang of a lining.
- Fit and hang wedding gowns as you sew.
- Mark hems.
- Fit trousers/pants – Some Adjustoform dressmaking models are designed for fitting trousers/pants. To achieve this the post on the stand has been moved off-centre, and the hip and torso have been shaped to help achieve a professional fit.

# Taking your measurements

A professional looking garment enhances your total fashion image and is as much the result of a proper fit as it is of careful construction. An accurate set of body measurements is essential to adjust your new dressmaking model to as close a copy of your body as possible. Ask someone to help you in checking and recording your basic body measurements. When measuring, pull the tape snugly, but not too tightly, around the fullest part of each body area being measured.

- Take the measurements listed opposite and make a note of them. Include your required length for trousers/pants if your model includes a trouser/pants making option.
- Before making any specific adjustments, adjust the height of the model to ensure that the shoulders are exactly level with your own shoulder height. (This is where help from a friend is particularly important.)



**Tip:** Use the dress model to store and display an item of particular interest – a wedding dress or a delicate heirloom garment

## Back Waist length

If you have purchased a dressmaking model with a body in 8 pieces you will have the benefit of being able to adjust the back length for people who have longer bodies and lower waistlines. The back length can be lengthened by up to approx 3.8cms (1.5"). Measure from the prominent bone at the base of the neck down to the natural waistline. Please remember that the dressmaking model is delivered with back measurement set at its shortest length.

## Bust

Measure straight across widest part of back, under arms and across fullest part of bust.

## Waist

Measure around natural waistline.

## Hips

Measure around fullest part – usually 17.7cm–22.8cm (7"–9") below waist. Make a note of the distance between waist and hips.

*Select skirt or trouser/pants pattern size according to hip measurement. (Any necessary waist adjustment is relatively simple.)*

## Neck

Measure around fullest part of neck.

## Skirt length

Measure from floor (wearing shoes with appropriate height heel) to your required skirt length.

## Trouser/Pants length

This is a fashion/personal choice. Decide on Capri, ankle or boot leg style), and measure accordingly.

Wear only your usual underwear when taking your body measurements.

*Other useful measurements you are likely to need in garment making:*

Sleeve length	Front chest
Shoulder width	Outside Trouser/Pants leg
Shoulder to Elbow	Inside Trouser/Pants leg
Back width	



# Making adjustments

Fig 2



Fig 3

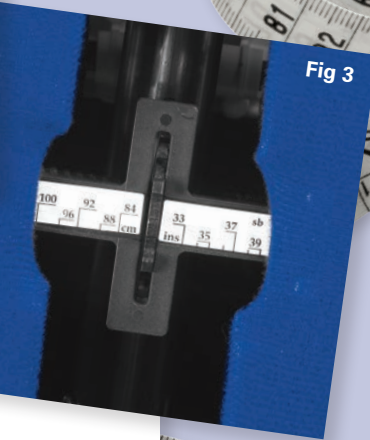


Fig 4



Fig 5



- Before you begin to adjust the model to specific measurements, expand the body by loosening all the adjusters evenly, in small increments at a time. We suggest you make the body and neck adjustments, working from the hip level adjusters upwards to the neck. This will release any tension on the body and will make subsequent adjustments smoother. It will also help you to familiarise yourself with the operation of the adjusters.

- Identify the system on your dressmaking model for adjusting the measurements at bust, waist and hips. It will be one of the two shown (**Figs 2 and 3**).

**Fig 2** shows the 'dial' system. Select the dial you wish to set, steady the model with one hand and with the other hand squeeze the adjuster together. To increase the measurement, turn clockwise until the indicator points to the required measurement on the outer ring, and then release to lock in place.

**Fig 3** shows the 'wheel' system. Adjustments are made by turning the wheels downwards to increase the size and upwards to reduce.

- Identify the neck design for your dressmaking model from the necks shown (**Figs 1, 4 and 5**).

In **Fig 1** the finial neck option is adjusted by pressing down and turning the finial clockwise to increase the measurement. Once released the measurement is locked in place.

In **Fig 4** the neck is adjusted by pushing in the knob in the centre of the neck at the same time as turning it in a clockwise direction. A useful Pin Cushion is provided in the neck cap.

In **Fig 5**, slightly unscrew the Pin Cushion and turn the Top Cap in a clockwise direction until the size required registers with the marker at the front of the model. Retighten the Pin Cushion. If your dressmaking model is a Junior or a Lady Valet, to adjust the neck loosen the top knob and move the sections equally to the size required. Retighten the knob firmly.

*Tip:* After making each adjustment always use a tape measure to check that the measurements are accurate.

# Padding where it is needed

Your new dressmaking model has been designed to accommodate as many and varied adjustment needs as possible. However, there will be occasions when the model has been adjusted, but additional padding is required in order to achieve the required measurement in a specific area. Example – where bust and waist have been adjusted to the correct size, but the hip area needs to be adjusted beyond the capability of the hip adjusters, or, one hip is higher than the other. There is a simple solution to this, and with the use of padding, the required measurement can be achieved.

**Hips** – Use polyester batting, brown paper, bubble wrap, cotton wool, foam or even a crepe bandage. to pad out (Fig 7).

**Shoulders** – If one shoulder is lower than the other, layer strips of polyester batting over shoulder area to build it up.

**Waist** – Use thin strips of foam, distributed evenly round the waist (Fig 6). Build up thickness until correct measurement is achieved.

**Filling in the Gaps** – When you have finished making adjustments to the model, fill in any wide gaps between the sections of the model with a strip of tape or ribbon. A pencil or stitching line can be added to the centre of the ribbon to identify the centre front, for example.

**Cover** – If you wish, you could make a pullover cover for your dressmaking model to hide any padding you have added (Fig 8). Use a material that will easily stretch over the body. Alternatively, cover padded areas with thin, bias cut fabric in a matching colour, and pin to model.

## Tip:

*Bust: For the bust, fit your own comfortable bra onto the dressmaking model and use padding to fill out the cups. Use measuring tape, then add extra padding and repeat this until the correct measurement is achieved.*

Fig 6



Fig 8



Fig 7





# Choosing and preparing a pattern

- When you have selected the pattern pieces needed, iron each one with a warm iron to flatten each piece and remove any fold lines.
- Prepare the pattern by reading the instructions, and then check each piece by pinning onto the adjusted dressmaking model. Make any alterations necessary to personalise to your body e.g. lengthen or shortening the waist. It will also give you an opportunity to identify pattern guides – notches, dots and lines marking folds, pleats, position of buttons, pockets, etc.
- Patterns allow for ease of body movement in garments, so be careful not to fit too tightly at any stage in making up.



## Tip:

When making a dress, buy the pattern size to fit your bust measurement, as it is easier to alter waist and hip measurements later than to alter the bust line. When choosing a skirt or trouser/pants pattern, buy the size to fit your hip measurement, as waist size can be more easily altered than the hip – particularly for fitted skirts.

- If possible, decide on the finished length of the garment before purchasing the fabric. If the required length is shorter than the pattern suggests you may be able to save on fabric, or you may need more fabric if your finished garment is to be longer than the pattern indicates.
- Check the length of other garments in your wardrobe. This will help you determine the fashion look you want.

# The fabric

- When purchasing your fabric it is a good idea to include threads, zips, sewing machine needles, etc. at this time. It is important to use premium quality threads and needles. As a rule, the fibre content of the thread should be the same or similar to your chosen fabric and selecting the correct thickness of thread is essential to ensure the best possible results.
- When purchasing your fabric and thread be aware of their care instructions and make a note for future reference.
- Drape the fabric over the dressmaking model to check how it hangs in both directions. This will allow you to see whether the nap looks the same, regardless of the direction in which the fabric hangs. For velvet and some other fabrics, it is important to cut the fabric so that the pieces will hang in the same direction to avoid shading differences.



## Tip:

Use your dressmaking model like a valet! For a special occasion, select your complete outfit and accessories. Press the garment if necessary and place it carefully on your dressmaking model until needed.

- Press the fabric to remove folds and creases, and check for any imperfections that you need to avoid when cutting around the pattern pieces.
- Lay out the fabric and pin on the pattern pieces. Any reasonable size table will be helpful for this operation. Double check that everything is correctly positioned and then cut out all the required pieces.

# Making the garment

- After cutting out your pattern and fabric pieces, you are ready to begin sewing.
- Use your dressmaking model constantly to check the fit of your garment as you sew. This makes sewing so much easier than having to undress and dress in order to try the garment on in front of a mirror, where trying to see your own back is particularly difficult.



## Tip:

During the various stages of assembly, store the garment pieces in position on the dressmaking model to keep them crease free and tidy, ready for continuing the work at an appropriate time. This is particularly useful if you do not have the benefit of a sewing room and need to 'hide' the partly finished garment from view e.g. when visitors arrive. Cover with a plastic bag to keep free from dust. This is a much more satisfactory solution than storing your partly completed garment in a bag and having to press the pieces before you can resume sewing.



## Tip:

Always use a **NEW** sewing machine needle on every new sewing project and change your needle regularly. Sewing machine needles come in various sizes and types so make sure you choose the correct needle to go with your fabric and thread. A sewing shop assistant should be able to guide you to the right selection.



- Pin together the main body of the garment and place onto the model. Make any necessary alterations – e.g. position and shape of neckline and armholes, or positioning gathers so they are evenly placed. Remove the section from the model and tack along the pin line prior to machining and pressing.
- Your dressmaking model will prove invaluable for checking that lapels and collars sit properly, that sleeves hang correctly, and for positioning pockets. Stand back from the model to double check that the look is satisfactory.
- Leave the garment on the model overnight to give the fabric a chance to drop before you take up the hem. If your dressmaking model has a hem marker, use it to achieve a perfect hemline.
- If skirt has been made from bias cut fabric, attach clothes pegs at intervals around the hemline to assist it to drop evenly.




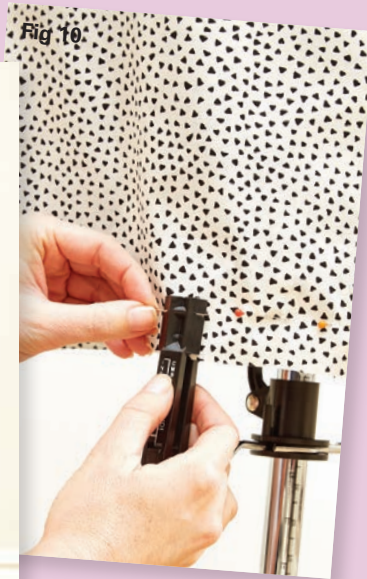
# Taking up the hem

There are two types of Hem Marker, as shown in **Figs 10 and 11**. Both are very easy to use, but one requires pins and the other chalk to mark the hemline. Most dressmaking models are available with one of these markers.

Freestanding versions of the chalk hem marker in a choice of metal or plastic are also available as shown in **Fig 9**. With freestanding markers the person wearing the garment applies puffs of chalk at selected positions around the skirt.

**Fig 9**

*Tip:* ————   
 Ensure a dressmaking model or a freestanding hem marker is placed on a level surface prior to marking the hem.



Their individual methods of operation are described below.

## Fig 10 – Pin Grip Hem Marker

With the hem bar in the horizontal position, loosen the clamp and position the marker at the desired height, using the measuring scale on the post (from floor level), and lock in position. To mark a hem, place fabric between the plastic clamp, close the clamp, and insert a pin through the slot near the top of the clamp. Open clamp and repeat exercise at intervals of approximately 5cm around the hem. The calibrations on the gauge can be used to mark the depth of the hem allowance.


## Fig 11 – Chalk Hem Marker

Loosen the clamp and position the marker at the desired height, using the measuring scale on the post, and lock in position. Fill the reservoir at the bottom of the chalk ejector with chalk from the sachet provided, and replace cap firmly. Position the metal slide so that the spray nozzle is very close to or just touching the garment. Press the bulb, and then move the marker 10 cm and press again. Repeat this exercise round the garment to create a line of chalk, ready for pinning and sewing to create a level hemline. Alternatively, turn the chalk ejector 180 degrees so that the Hem Marker can be used to mark a garment you are wearing by moving your body round to create the chalk pinning and stitching line. Ask your stockist for replacement chalk sachets.

# Linings

Some garments will require lining and here a dressmaking model is your best friend. Follow pattern instruction to cut out the lining material then pin onto your model to check fit before assembling and sewing. Turn lining inside out and place on your dressmaking model, over the garment to be lined. Position it correctly and pin and tack carefully. Remove garment from the model, with lining attached, turn to right side out and replace on dressmaking model. You will be able to check that the lining is not pulling anywhere, and that it cannot be seen at hemline, cuffs or neck. Turn the garment inside out again and carefully hand sew the lining to the garment.



*Tip:* ————   
 When your garment is complete put it on your dressmaking model and experiment with scarves, jewellery, blouses and belts to co-ordinate the outfit. This can be extremely helpful in judging how colours and designs work together.



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*Enjoy your sewing experience!*

For more information about dressmaking models go to the website  
[www.adjustoform.com](http://www.adjustoform.com)

where you will find answers to frequently asked questions and can download instruction sheets.  
If this does not answer your query Customer Service will be delighted to help.

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