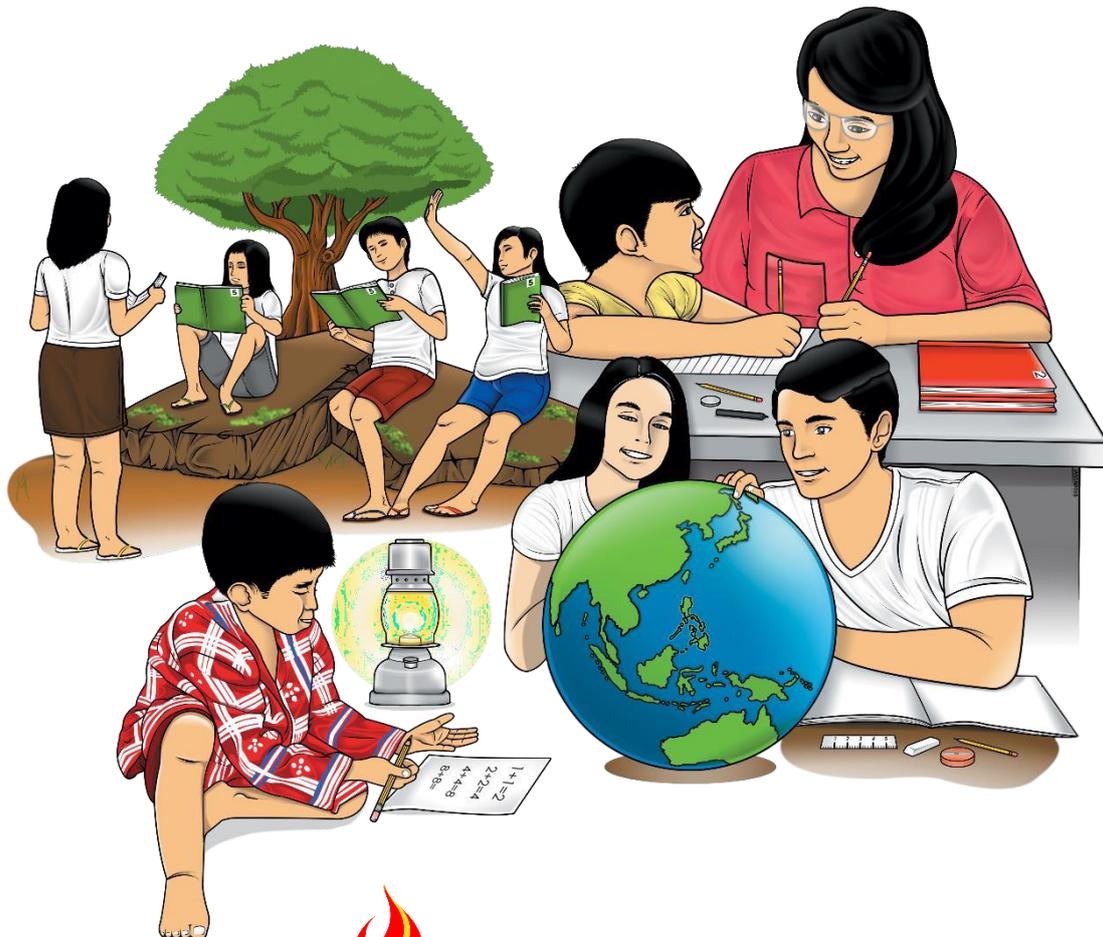


Technology and Livelihood Education

Home Economics

Module 6: Drafting Pattern for Household Linens



TLE (HE) – Grade 6
Alternative Delivery Mode
Module 6: Drafting Pattern for Household Linens
First Edition, 2020

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6

Technology and Livelihood Education

Home Economics

**Module 6: Drafting Pattern for
Household Linens**

Introductory Message

This Self-Learning Module (SLM) is prepared so that you, our dear learners, can continue your studies and learn while at home. Activities, questions, directions, exercises, and discussions are carefully stated for you to understand each lesson.

Each SLM is composed of different parts. Each part shall guide you step-by-step as you discover and understand the lesson prepared for you.

Pre-tests are provided to measure your prior knowledge on lessons in each SLM. This will tell you if you need to proceed on completing this module or if you need to ask your facilitator or your teacher's assistance for better understanding of the lesson. At the end of each module, you need to answer the post-test to self-check your learning. Answer keys are provided for each activity and test. We trust that you will be honest in using these.

In addition to the material in the main text, notes to the Teacher are also provided to our facilitators and parents for strategies and reminders on how they can best help you on your home-based learning.

Please use this module with care. Do not put unnecessary marks on any part of this SLM. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises and tests. And read the instructions carefully before performing each task. If you have any questions in using this SLM or any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator.

Thank you.



What I Need to Know

Sewing gives you power over a limited decorating budget. It opens creativity when you sew a simple garment. Over time, sewing can save you money by providing a means for making gifts. And, it ensures unlimited possibilities for repurposing almost anything made from fabric.

This module was designed and written to help you draft pattern for household linens preferably table runner.

This module is divided into two lessons, namely:

- Lesson 1- Steps in Drafting Pattern
- Lesson 2- Safety Precautions

After going through this module you are expected to:

1. draft pattern of household linens; and
2. Observe safety precautions.



What I Know

Before you begin, try to answer first the following questions. This will help you find out what you already know about the topic discussed in this module.

Directions: Arrange the following steps in drafting pattern for table runner. Number it from 1-6. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

- _____ from point A measure 59” (150cm) going to the right and mark point B as the length of table runner.
- _____ Draw construction line mark point A as starting point.
- _____ from point A measure 12” upward and mark point C as the width of table runner.
- _____ Add 1” for stitching line allowance using broken line.
- _____ Cut pattern following the broken line as cutting line.
- _____ Intersecting point of C and B.

Lesson 1

Steps in Drafting Pattern

Learning to sew can save money. There is a sense of accomplishment that comes with being able to make something on your own. Sewing is a great hobby and you'll never be sorry you learned how! It's the hobby that continues to give for as long as you sew.

By learning to sew you get to make something useful and you can make tons of one- of-a-kind accessories, tote bags, scarves and more! Sewing not only enables you to create beautiful items that can be passed down, they are the same skills needed to mend and alter clothes. Knowing how to put a hem back in pants and skirts as well as how to sew a button back on a garment is extremely important and can be very expensive to have done.

Sewing is an important Life Skill and is the vehicle to teach self-confidence through skill building. Sewing helps you develop fine motor skills, improves your focus and concentration and teaches the importance of patience and self-control. Knowing personal boundaries, increasing skill, achieving tangible goals while working outside your comfort zone all support the development of confidence and self-esteem.



What's In

What are some of the household linens you have at home?

Do you know how to sew them?

Have you tried making patterns for your pillow case or table cloth?



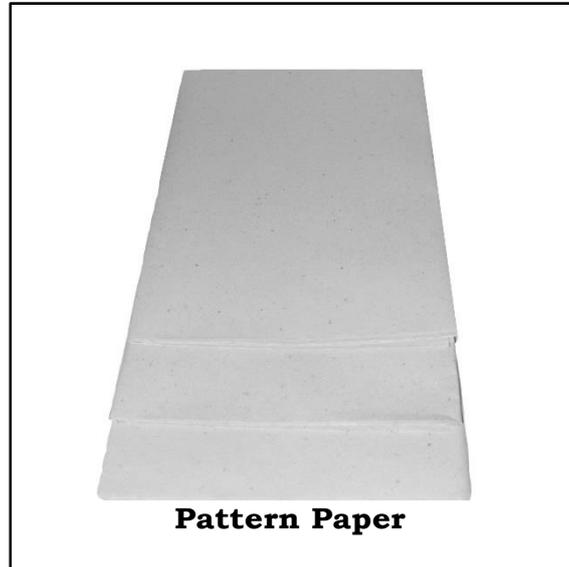
Notes to the Teacher

Begin by orienting learners with the relevance of the module in providing varied, relevant activities and opportunities in improving learner's skills. Remind the learner to answer *What I Know*, *What Can I Do* and *Assessment* to test their own progress. Let them answer on a separate sheet of paper.



What's New

Directions: Study the given picture. Answer the questions that follow on a separate sheet of paper.



Questions:

1. What can you say about the picture? Can this be used in drafting a pattern?
2. Can you name the different kinds of pattern paper?
3. What do you think are the steps in drafting a table runner?



What is It

What is Pattern Drafting?

Pattern drafting or making is a highly skilled technique which calls for technical ability, and a sensitivity to interpret a design with a practical understanding of garment construction.

A pattern paper is usually used in drafting a project like sewing a blouse, a pair of pants or a dress. For simple projects like a placemat, a table runner, or dish cloth, a newspaper or a manila paper will serve the purpose.

Drafting patterns for household linen is easy. Household linen includes the fabric that we use in the bedroom, bathroom or in dining areas which require few measurements. Dots are made for matching seams and other construction details. Seam lines are indicated by broken lines. Notches the V-shaped symbols along the cutting lines which aid in joining pattern pieces.

Kinds of Pattern

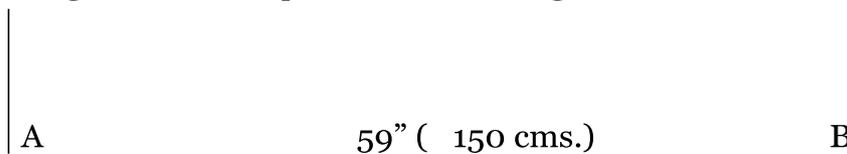
1. **Block pattern** - it is made by drafting from the measurements which have been carefully taken from an individual or from a model.
2. **Construction pattern** – it is the intervening step between the block and the final pattern.
3. **Final pattern** – provided with the necessary symbols that will guide the cutter on how to lay out the pattern on the cloth. Symbols for dart seam allowances, grain line, center fold, notches and other markers are used.
4. **Commercial pattern**- refers to a standardized pattern, ready - made and bought.

Steps on How to Draft Pattern for Table Runner

1. **A**= Draw construction line mark point A as starting point.



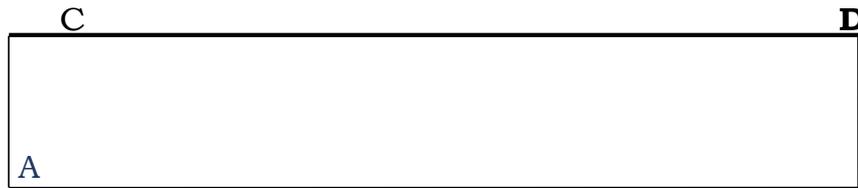
2. **AB** = From point A measure 59" (150 cms.) going to the right and mark point B as the length of table runner.



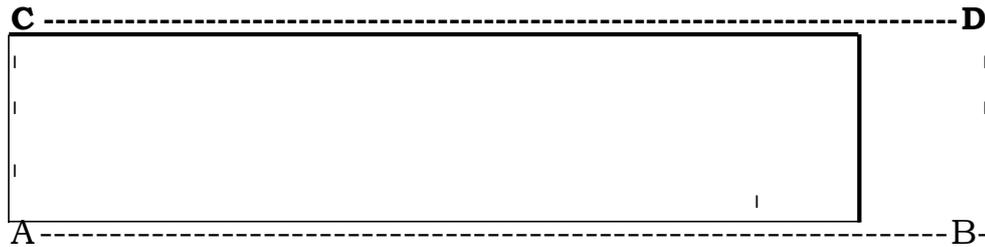
3. **AC** = From point A measure 12" upward and mark point C as the width of table runner



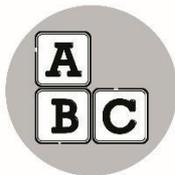
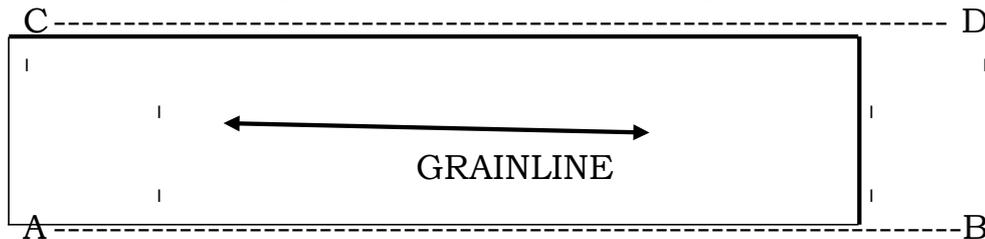
4. **D** = Intersecting point of C and B



5. Add 1" for stitching line allowance using broken line



6. Cut pattern following the broken line as cutting line.



What's More

Activity 1

Directions: Read the statement carefully. Select your answer inside the box.
Use a separate sheet of paper.

Block pattern	French curve
construction pattern	dressmaker's pins
dots	final pattern fabric
Pattern paper	Commercial pattern
sketch	household linen
Drafting pattern	

1. It is made by drafting from the measurements which have been carefully taken from an individual or from a model.

2. It is an intervening step between the block and the final pattern.
3. It is provided with the necessary symbols that will guide the cutter on how to layout the pattern on the cloth.
4. It includes the fabric that we use in the bedroom, bathroom or in dining areas which require few measurements.
5. It refers to a standardized pattern, ready-made and bought.
6. It is necessary in shaping the neckline as well as that of the armhole to produce perfect curve.
7. It is used to pin so that the pattern will not move when cut.
8. It is made for matching seams and other construction details.
9. It is a highly skilled technique which calls for technical ability, and a sensitivity to interpret a design with a practical understanding of garment construction.
10. It refers to a rough or unfinished drawing or painting often made to assist in making a more finished picture.



What I Have Learned

Activity 2

Directions: Complete the steps in pattern drafting for table runner.

- 1-2. A = _____ construction line mark point A as _____ point.
- 3-4. AB = from point A measure _____ (150 cm.) going to the right and mark point B as the _____ of table runner.
- 5-7. AC = from _____ A measure 12" _____ and mark point C as the _____ of the table runner
8. D = Intersecting point of _____ and B.
9. Add 1" for stitching line allowance using _____.
10. Cut _____ following the broken line as cutting line.

Activity 3

Directions: Complete the Ladder Organizer below with the steps on how to draft pattern for table runner. Use a separate sheet of paper to answer.

1	
2	
3.	
4	
5.	
6	

Complete the thought of the sentence.

The steps in drafting a table runner are first, draw a construction line and mark point A as starting point _____, _____, intersecting point of C and B, _____, lastly cut pattern following the broken line as cutting line.



What I Can Do

Directions: Make your own pattern for table runner following the given steps. Use the rubric below in assessing your work.

Steps:

1. A= Draw construction line mark point A as starting point.
2. AB = From point A measure 59" (150 cms.) going to the right and mark point B as the length of table runner.
3. AC = From point A measure 12" upward and mark point C as the width of Table runner
4. D = Intersecting point of C and B
5. Add 1" for stitching line allowance using broken line.
6. Cut pattern following the broken line as cutting line.

RUBRIC FOR PATTERN DRAFTING OF TABLE RUNNER

Criteria	Very Good (5 points)	Good (4 points)	Fair (3 points)	Needs Improvement (2 points)	Score
Neatness	The drafting pattern made is very neat.	The drafting pattern is neat but has minor errors.	The drafting pattern is neat but has visible corrections and errors.	The drafting pattern is not neat and has visible errors and corrections.	
Accuracy	All the Measurements are accurate.	Most of the Measurements are Accurate.	Some of the measurements are Accurate.	Most of the Measurements are not	
Proper care and Handling tools and materials	5 out of 5 proper care and handling tools and materials.	3 out of 5 proper care and Handling tools and materials.	2 out of 5 proper care and handling tools and materials.	2 out of 5 proper care and handling tools and materials.	



Assessment

Directions: Complete each step of pattern drafting for table runner below with the correct word/words. Choose your answer inside the box. Use a separate sheet of paper.

Starting point	intersecting
add	measure
length	allowance
following 12	cutting line
inches height	width
	1 inch

1. A = Draw construction line mark point A as _____.
- 2-3. AB = from point A _____ 59" (150 cms.) going to the right and mark point B as the _____ of table runner.

4-5. AC = from point A measure _____ upward and mark point C as the _____ of table runner.

6. D = _____ point of C and B

7-8. _____ 1" inch for stitching line _____ using broken line. 9-10. Cut pattern _____ the broken line as _____.



Additional Activities

Direction: Practice drafting pattern of table runner at home using the different procedures.



What I Know

Directions: Read and analyze each sentence. Write \checkmark if it observes safety precautions in sewing and **X** if not. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

- _____ 1. Use thimble when sewing.
- _____ 2. Take the needle, pins in your mouth.
- _____ 3. Do not hold scissors with sharp sides up.
- _____ 4. Use rusty needles and pins in your work.
- _____ 5. Attach patterns to fabric with sharp ends of pins away from you.
- _____ 6. Keep all needlework during work breaks in the sewing - box.
- _____ 7. When working closely observe the direction of cutting. Do not cut in motion.
- _____ 8. When working, the distance to the machine has to be 10-15 cm.
- _____ 9. No foreign objects have to be located next to the machine during operation.
- _____ 10. When working with seed bead, do not use shallow containers like saucer.

**Lesson
2**

Safety Precautions

Hand sewing is a fun activity which can be for almost all age groups regardless if it is just something to calm you down, or you just like to hand sew as a hobby. But j u s t because it is a leisure activity does not mean it can be done anyhow, because things can go wrong with even the smallest mistakes during casual activities. Hand sewing, in particular, is not as complicated as sewing with machine. But it still has some danger to it, minor if so. That is why we should take into consideration the safety rules when sewing.



What's In

Directions: Answer the questions inside the box. Use a separate sheet of paper to answer.

What are the different steps in drafting a table runner?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____



What's New

Direction: Study the given picture and answer the questions below.



Questions:

1. What can you say about the picture?
2. When do we use these tools?
3. Do you know how to handle it? How?



What is It

Safety Rules in Sewing

General Hygiene Requirements for Sewing:

1. Before you begin, hide your hair for convenience;
2. The light should fall on the working surface from the left side or from the front.

Safety Precautions When Working with Fabric, Thread and Accessories:

1. Keep all needlework during work breaks in the product package;
2. Keep all small parts from the set in special box
3. When working, do not bite through the thread with your teeth or tear it with your hands;
4. The length of a thread when sewing must not exceed the length of the distance to the elbow;
5. When working with seed bead, use shallow containers like saucer;
6. When working with bulk materials, put on a face mask

Safety Precautions When Working With Needles and Pins:

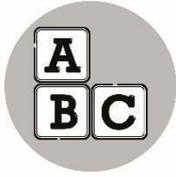
1. Keep needles and pins at a certain place (a special box, cushion, etc.), do not leave them at the workplace, never take the needle, pins in your mouth and do not stick them in the clothes. Do not leave a needle and pins in the product;
2. Use thimble when sewing;
3. Do not use rusty needles and pins in your work;
4. Attach patterns to fabric with sharp ends of pins away from you;
5. Collect and dispose pieces of broken needles or pins, wrapped in paper;
6. Count the number of pins taken before work and the number of pins at the end of the work, it must be the same.

Safety Precautions When Working With Scissors:

1. Keep the scissors in the case and out of reach of children;
2. When working, do not leave the scissors blades open;
3. Do not hold scissors with sharp sides up, and do not use them when central fastener is weakened;
4. When working closely, observe the direction of cutting. Do not cut in motion;
5. When working hold the material with your left hand so that the fingers are away from the blade.

Safety Precautions When Working on the Sewing Machine:

1. Before starting the work, remove needles and pins from the machine;
2. Check the holding strength of the needle and presser;
3. When working, the distance to the machine has to be 10 -15 cm;
4. No foreign objects have to be located next to the machine during operation;
5. When sewing, hands have to be at a safe distance from the moving parts of the machine.



What's More

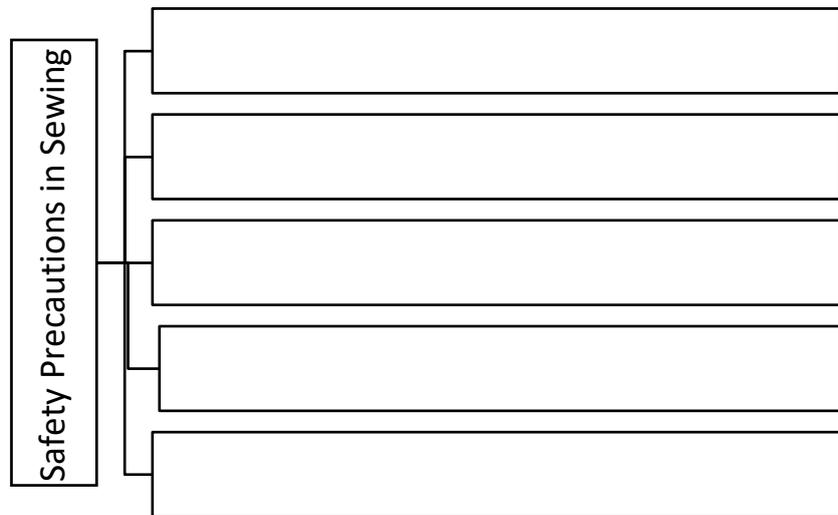
Activity 1

Directions: Read and analyze each sentence. Write **YES** if it observes safety precautions in sewing and **NO** if not. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

- _____ 1. Before you begin, hide your hair for convenience.
- _____ 2. When working, bite through the thread with your teeth.
- _____ 3. Keep the scissors away out of reach of children.
- _____ 4. To dispose pieces of broken needles or pins, wrapped in paper and throw anywhere.
- _____ 5. Never take the needle, pins in your mouth and do not stick them in the clothes.
- _____ 6. When working, closely observe the direction of cutting. Do not cut in motion.
- _____ 7. Attach patterns to fabric with sharp ends of pins away from you.
- _____ 8. The light should fall on the working surface from the left side or from the back.
- _____ 9. Do not hold scissors with sharp sides up.
- _____ 10. Use thimble when sewing.

Activity 2

Directions: Complete the graphic organizer with the safety precautions in sewing.



Activity 3

Directions: Read the following. Choose the letter of the correct answer. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Students should walk with shears with the blades pointing
 - A. toward the ceiling
 - B. toward the floor
 - C. outward
 - D. inward

2. Pins should be kept_____.
 - E. in your mouth
 - F. on the counter
 - G. in your clothing
 - H. in a pin cushion

3. Pass the shears_____.
 - a. carelessly
 - b. with the handle first
 - c. with the pointed end first
 - d. by tossing them up high

4. You should sew_____.
 - a. at a slow speed
 - b. at your own pace
 - c. as fast as you can
 - d. with eyes closed

5. Keep your fingers_____.
 - a. towards the needle
 - b. away from the fabric
 - c. away from the needle
 - d. away from the counter

6. You should remove pins before you saw over them.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Maybe
 - d. None of these

7. When working, the distance to the machine has to be_____.
 - a. 5-8 cm
 - b. 3-7 cm
 - c. 5-10 cm
 - d. 10-15 cm

8. Attach patterns to fabric with_____ends.
 - a. sharp
 - b. round
 - c. colored
 - d. pointed

9. When working with bulk materials put on a_____.
 - a. tissue
 - b. cloth
 - c. towel
 - d. mask

10. In collecting and disposing pieces of broken needles or pins, wrapped them in _____.
 - a. paper
 - b. cloth
 - c. plastic
 - d. rubber



What I Have Learned

Direction: Complete the thought of the sentence.

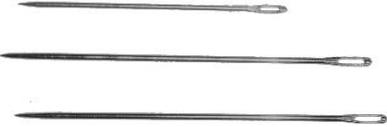
Safety precautions in sewing should be followed in order to avoid accidents. These are:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



What I Can Do

Directions: Study each sewing tool in Column A. Write the safety ways in handling it in Column B. Use a separate sheet of paper to answer.

A Sewing Tool	B Safe Ways of Handling the tool
 Scissors	
 Needles	
 Thimbles	
 Threads	
 Pins	



Assessment

Directions: Write **T** if the statement observes safety precaution in sewing and **F** if not. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

- _____ 1. Keep the scissors in the case and out of reach of children.
- _____ 2. Use rusty needles and pins in your work.
- _____ 3. Before you begin, hide your hair for convenience.
- _____ 4. Keep all needlework during work breaks in the product package.
- _____ 5. When working with seed bead, do not use shallow containers like saucer.
- _____ 6. No foreign objects have to be located next to the machine during operation.
- _____ 7. When working, the distance to the machine has to be 10-15 cm.
- _____ 8. Hold scissors with sharp sides up and do not use them when central fastener is weakened.
- _____ 9. When working, bite through the thread with your teeth or tear it with your hands.
- _____ 10. Use thimble when sewing.



Answer Key

Lesson 1

Assessment

1. Starting point
2. Measure
3. Length
4. 12 inches
5. Width
6. Intersecting
7. Add
8. Allowance
9. Following
10. Cutting line

What's More

Activity 1

1. Block pattern
2. Construction Pattern
3. Final pattern
4. Household linen
5. Commercial pattern
6. French Curve
7. Dressmakers pins
8. Dots
9. Drafting pattern
10. Sketch

Activity 2

1. Evaluation
2. Project plan
3. Objectives
4. Drawing
5. Procedure
6. Materials
7. Tools needed
8. Materials
9. Sketch
10. Name of the Project

Activity 3

Refers to page 4-5.

What I Know

(2-1-3-5-6-4)

Lesson 2

<p>Assessment Pupils answer may vary. Use rubric to assess.</p>	<p>What's More Activity 1.1 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. B 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. D Activity 2.1 1. Evaluation 2. Project plan 3. Objectives 4. Drawing 5. Procedure 6. Materials 7. Tools needed 8. Materials 9. Drawing 10. Title of Project Activity 3.1 5-6-2-3-7-4-1</p>	<p>What I Know 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True 6. True 7. True 8. True 9. False 10. True</p>
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