A Study on the Evaluation of Dress of an Upper Garment for Working Women.

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I. Introduction

Jacket is a basic formal dress for career women, and one of the most frequently worn by people. Jacket has, however, some problems such as garment stress caused by movement and whether or not it fits well. Therefore, we made an experimental jacket based on three previous patterns and then presented basic data for designing the functional jacket patterns that could be highly flexible to motion.These data can be used for designing a jacket pattern for mass production. Three-dimensional Moire photography was used to analyze the amounts of space.

II. Methodology

1. Comparative Analysis of the Basic Gauge of Jackets
   We made three sample jackets by applying the previous three models (A:Fit style, B:Bunka style, C:Lim W.J. style) of jackets. One-dimensional gauge was used to determine the amounts of space and ease of each model.
2. Measurement of the Gauge in Every Part of Dress Form
   We obtained the gauges and the horizontal section map of every part of the dress form (average gauge of adult women) with Sliding Gauge and Martin measurement.
3. Wearing Horizontal Section Map and Calculation of the Amounts of Space
   By employing the Sliding Gauge and Moire Photography, We developed the cross section and the complex cross section of dress form through which we were able to compare and analyze the amounts of ease between clothe and the dress form.
4. Statistical Analysis
   The significance of the amounts of space of each part and each model was verified by SPSS/PC+ statistical package.

III. Results and Discussions

For this study, we produced a cross section of jacket models by using Moire Photography and then compared and analyzes the amounts of of ease. The amounts of space between clothes and dress form was measured through the complex cross section of each model. Major findings are listed as follows.

1. The common feature of the three models is that the amounts of space between jacket and dress form are larger in the waist than in the upper bust area because of the protrusion of the bust.
2. Model B had the largest difference in terms of the average amounts of space for each part measured(A<C<B). It is safe to estimate that the differences of the average length of spaces of each model from bust to under the bust are mainly due to the position of princess lines and different dart sizes.
3. The difference of the average amounts of spaces in the waist is significantly small($p<0.01$) in Model A. This result seemed to be due to the fact that the size of the waist darts in Model A is 6cm larger than the other models.
4. It seems that waist darts had some influence on the result that Model A was larger than Model C in abdomen and hip areas.

According to the results above, it is valid to estimate the amounts of space in order to prove the propriety of establishing enough ease by employing Moire Photography. This result also suggests that the gauge differences between Models exert an important influence on designing the patterns.