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Development of a Bustier Pattern with the So'En System Basic Pattern

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ABSTRACT
The standard provisions for the use of the comparison of the size of the half circumference of the body plus five on the largest body line in making the basic body pattern of the So'En system for making bustier patterns, requires a test size (UU), shape improvement, the size and location of the coupling according to the shape of the body and the model, as well as the structural line according to the body shape of the model and the design of the model. The development of the bustier pattern using the basic pattern of the So-En system aims to obtain a bustier that has a pit body and is comfortable to wear. The research method used is the Research and Development (R&D) method with the ultimate goal of research being to produce patterns bustier which is pit body and comfortable to wear. The development of the bustier pattern using the basic pattern of the So-En system was carried out to finally produce a bustier pattern construction that is body pit and comfortable to wear. To measure the results, namely to assess the feasibility of the bustier pattern made, a validation test is carried out by expert judgment who is an expert in making dress patterns through filling out a set of validation sheet instruments. The findings show that to produce a bustier with the basic pattern of the So'En system which is body pit and comfortable to wear, (a) Preliminary study is needed, (b) Analysis of research results, (c) Development of Bustier pattern making, (d) Validation from fashion pattern making experts, (e) Revision, and (f) Finalization. The validation results from the fashion pattern making expert showed that the revised results of making the bustier pattern with the basic pattern of the So-En system were included in the "Very Eligible" category to be used as a reference in the learning process of making bustier patterns.

Keywords: *Development of Patterns, Bustier Patterns, So-En System Archetypes.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Bustier is a model of women's lingerie made with a pit body covering the chest and stomach, equipped with cups/mungkum and boning/bones, so that when worn it will follow the shape of the wearer's body. "Bustier is a corset-like undergarment that forms the body, shrinking the waist while making the breasts fuller, usually sweetened with lace, ribbons and so on" (Hardisurya et al, 2011, p. 41). The use of a bustier will give a slim, straight and neat effect in appearance. The use of bustier is currently developing not only as Lingerie clothing, for example, as a complement to kebaya, but also as the main dress up dress, for example in party dresses. Bustier has special characteristics, namely having an upright shape and fitting on the body. The upright shape of the bustier is influenced by the selection of main materials and supporting materials such as interfacing and boning. So to produce a bustier product that has a pit body, is upright, and is comfortable, precision and accuracy are required in model analysis, material selection, measurement techniques, pattern making, and sewing techniques.

There are three basic pattern making systems, namely construction systems, drapping systems, and combination systems. One of the construction system archetypes is the So-En system body archetype. So-En system body archetype in its manufacture only using three measurements, namely body circumference, waist circumference, and back length, which are measured to fit the body. If the measurement of size If the body circumference is inaccurate, then based on the comparison of the basic body pattern sizes of the So-En system, it will affect the inaccuracy of the size of the neck circumference, shoulder length and armhole circumference.

The use of size comparisons or the So-En pattern formula for body circumference, namely ½ body circumference + 5 cm can produce a basic pattern with body circumference measurements that are larger than the actual size. The size of the coupe on the basic pattern of the body of the So-En system is determined by the ratio of the size of the body circumference

with waist circumference, if the size difference is large then the coup size becomes large. Based on the limited sizes used, the comparison of sizes that have been determined in making the basic pattern of the So-En system body, then to make a bustier pattern with a pit body using the basic pattern of the body of the So-En system, it is necessary to have a test size (UU), shape improvement, the size and location of the coupling according to the shape of the body and the model, as well as the structural line according to the body shape of the model and the design of the model. The development of the bustier pattern using the basic pattern of the So-En system generally aims to obtain a bustier that has a pit body and is comfortable to wear. These objectives can be achieved through a series of research activities development, namely: identifying bustier products from student practicum through fittings, analyzing theoretically how to make bustier patterns,

developing patterns the bustier that has been used, conducts a trial of making a bustier from the results of the development of the bustier pattern, conducts a validation test by expert judgment who is an expert in making dress patterns through filling out a set of validation sheet instruments.

Based on the results of the study "Analysis of the Comfort Level of L-Size Dresses Made Using the Meyneke Pattern and So-En Pattern" by Rachmania (2011), it was found that the manufacture of dresses with the So-En pattern has a less comfortable level, namely loose body circumference, long bubbly back , dress length uneven (front is longer than back) and side lines sloping back. In addition, based on the results of the study "Analysis of Bustier Patterns Made with Practical Patterns and So-En Patterns in View of the Fitting Factor on a Standard Size "M" Body" by Trisnaningtas (2011) it was found that the comfort level of the bustier with the So-En pattern has deficiencies in upper chest circumference, body circumference, lower chest circumference, waist circumference and hip circumference 1.

Based on the practical results of the 2020 Fashion Study Program students from the Lingerie course assignment, the bustier pattern of the sweetheart model using the basic pattern of the So-En system in terms of final fittings found that there were deficiencies in the level of comfort and size in the upper body and waist circumference, shape may be less supple and less form the breast. Moving on from these thoughts the formulation of the problem in this study, namely "How to develop a bustier pattern from the basic pattern of the So-en system".

2. METHOD

This research was conducted to develop the creation of a bustier pattern from a bustier pattern that has been used by students of the Fashion Design Education Study Program class of 2020 in fulfilling one of the assignments in the Lingerie course. This study will use a descriptive method with a research and development approach (Research and Development). This method is appropriate to develop a particular model and test the model to what extent its effectiveness in the field. In this study the steps taken were: (a) Preliminary study, (b) Analysis of research results, (c) Development of Bustier pattern making, (d) Validation from fashion pattern making experts (e) Revision, (f) Finalization

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Preliminary Study Results

A preliminary study was carried out by observing the bustier patterns and products made by students of the Fashion Design Education Study Program class of 2020 through final fittings, found that there were deficiencies in the level of comfort and size in the upper body and waist circumference, the shape was perhaps less flexible and did not form the bust.

3.2. Analysis of Research Results

The results of the analysis of the bustier pattern used by students of the Fashion Design Study Program class of 2020 at the time of manufacture of the product it was found

Figure 1. Bustier model sweetheart

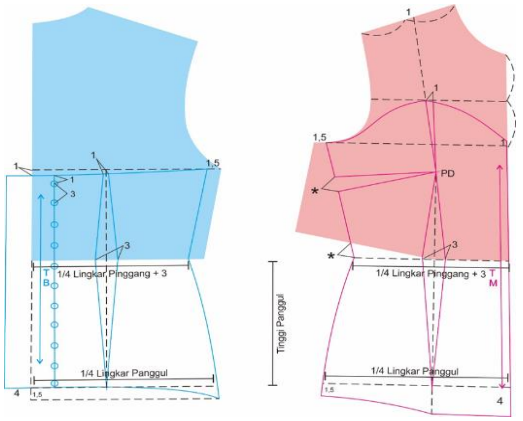

Figure 2. Undeveloped Bustier pattern

The sweetheart line is loose and doesn't fit on the chest, cupnat on the sweetheart line is 1 cm and the line is straight.

This is possible due to the influence of the size of the coupnat on the large sweetheart line, the size of which still needs to be increased to be larger than 1 cm. This is in line with the opinion of Trisnaningtyas (2011) which states that the level The comfort bustier with the So-En pattern has deficiencies in the upper chest circumference, and to cover these deficiencies, you should use a pinch coupling on the upper chest circumference.

In the development of the 1st pattern, the writer tries to increase the size of the coupnat to ± 6 cm, and the result is that the size of the sweetheart line is still loose. So the bigger the body circumference, the greater the pinch coupling on the sweetheart line, so that the shape of the body becomes rounder and the sweetheart line or upper chest circumference becomes just right/not loose. Method fix it, namely as stated by Armstrong (2010), "Loose around the waist or upper chest: pinch and pin the excess, baste and fix the pattern". For the development of the 2nd pattern, the sweetheart line is increased to 8 cm, and the result is that the sweetheart line is snug and not loose on the chest. Kaniah (in Ketaren & Napitu, 2013) says that a good bustier dress is one of them, namely on the chest that is not too loose or tight.

The shape may be less flexible, and the kopnat shape may be flat. This is possible because of the influence of the flat mungkum coupnat shape. The shape of the breast is round or protruding, so a coupling shape is needed which can have a loosening/raising effect. “Cupnat shape is not only important for the bust, but also for the buttocks and stomach. So, for example the skirt is too tight because the shape of the buttocks is very round, so the kupnat that can be used is a narrower one” (www.beswingtesallerlei.de/, 2017). In the development of pattern 1 the writer tries to change the mungkum coupnat shape to be concave, because the concave coupnat shape will have a loosening/enlarging effect. So after changing the coupling form to a concave coupnat, the result is a mungkum form flexible and shape breast.

The apex of the chest is sharp and the cusps end is right at the apex of the chest (PD). The apex of the chest is sharp because of the influence of the cusps which is located right at the apex of the chest (PD). The shape of the breast is round, so the general shape should also be round. According to Sulasih (in Firda, 2017, p. 27) "The criteria for a strapless fall are that the formation of the breasts can form smoothly and fit". In the development of the 1st pattern the author tries to shift the cupnat tip to 1 cm towards the upper cup and 1 cm towards the lower cup from the PD point, and the result is that the apex of the chest is not sharp and can form the apex of the breast properly.

The lower cup towards the center front band does not form the breasts. According to Aryani (in Irmayanti and Prihatina, 2014, p. 91) "A good strapless is that it fits the body and can form the chest well". In the development of the 1st pattern, the author tries to form a kopnat with a test measurement of the lower cup length down from PD 3 cm and 2 cm kopnat width, then make a convex shape, the result is that the lower cup can form the breast.

The kopnat in the abdomen does not fit/loose, possibly due to the influence of the flat kuknat line. This agrees with the statement of Trisnaningtyas (2011) which states that the comfort level of the bustier with the So-En pattern has deficiencies in the bubbling lower chest circumference. In the development of the 1st pattern the author tries to change the coupling shape to be convex in order to give the effect of narrowing/shrink so that form the stomach. It was found that the bustier pattern used by students during practice in the lingerie course used a cover with a loop, so that it could change the size of the busier.

In order not to change the size, in the development of pattern 1 the author tried to change the bustier cover with an invisible zipper. Japanese zippers are commonly called invisible zippers, a type of zipper that when installed the teeth are hidden and are not visible from the good part of the cloth (Fitinline, 2018).

In the development of pattern -1, the fall of the fabric on the front and back is not smooth/wavy, it is possible for waves to form in the front, due to the influence of the number of princess lines and boning. This is in line with the opinion of Irmayanti and Prihatina (2014, p. 87). "The effect of the number of boning causes the unevenness of the strapless surface which is located between one boning and the other boning". Boning is used on princess lines.

The fall of the fabric in the middle of the wavy back may occur due to inaccuracy when measuring the back length, the back length is too long. In line with the opinion of Rachmania (2011) which states that the manufacture of dresses with the So-En pattern has a level of comfort that is lacking, one of which is the long bubbly back. Therefore, to improve the length of the bubbly back, you can do it by making pinch couplings in a

horizontal direction from the middle of the back to the sides. In the development of the second pattern, the author tries to use a pinch kopnat at the waist on the middle back pattern. The results obtained are still bubbles.

In testing the development of the 3rd bustier pattern, the author tried to replace the main fabric, namely Nina Richie cloth, which has characteristics that are not easily wrinkled, thick and stiff, with Taffeta cloth, which has the same character but is thicker and stiffer. The interfacing used remains the same, namely sugar coating. In accordance with Apriani's opinion (2016, p. 3) "Bustiers which have a function as a complement to party attire use fabrics made of polyester fiber, for example satin, taffeta and others. This type of fabric has the characteristics of not easily wrinkled, remains in its original shape, which is not easy to shrink or expand, the result is that there are waves in the middle of the back. This agrees with Irmayanti and Prihatina (2014, p. 87) "In taffeta, the finished strapless is almost the same as using satin, that is, there are still wrinkles and unevenness on the strapless surface"

In developing the 4th bustier pattern, the author tries to change the middle back pattern of the waist, which goes 1 cm inward. The result is that on the back of the bustier the fabric waves are reduced and form more of the waist curve. This is in line with Sulasih's opinion (in Firda, 2017, p. 27) "The criterion for a strapless fall is that the waist can form a waist".

In the development of the 2nd pattern, it was found that the probable side of the breast was still not accommodated, possibly due to the influence of the length of the bustier side which was too low. The side length of the bustier pattern used in the practicum for the lingerie course, the side length of the bustier pattern is determined from the results of the So-En basic pattern, the side length measurement of the So-En basic pattern is produced from the size of the back minus 1/6 of the body circumference + 7 cm (Muliawan, 2012).

For the development of the 3rd pattern the author tries to use the side length measurement of the bustier pattern by using the side length test measurement minus 3 cm. The results obtained, the length of the bustier side is not too low and the breasts are covered by the mungkum.

3.3. Development of Bustier pattern making

The bustier pattern with the basic pattern of the So-En system that has been developed. To measure the feasibility of the results, a validation test was carried out by expert judgment in making clothing patterns by filling out a set of validation sheet instruments.

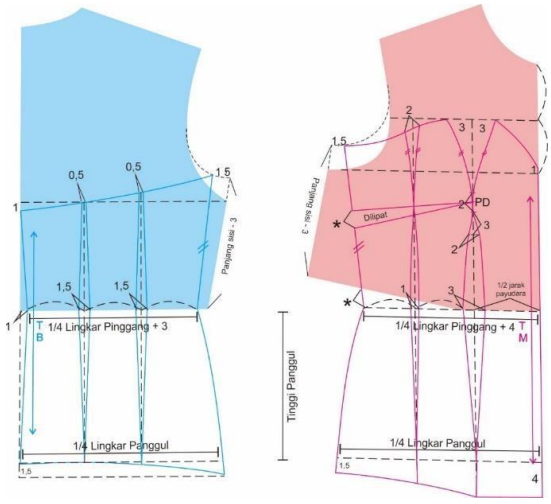

Figure 3. Developed Bustier pattern

Bustier looks front

Bustier looks side

Bustier looks side

Bustier looks back

3.4. Validation from fashion pattern making experts

Based on the validation test to measure the feasibility of the results of developing the Bustier pattern, input was found from expert judgment in the manufacture of clothing, namely that the length of the Bustier should increase by 5 cm from the height of the hips, so that when sitting it may not rise and all pattern distribution must use the direction of the fabric fibers and be numbered (MI, MII, MIII, and so on) so that the pattern is not mixed up.

3.5. Revision and Finalization of the Bustier Pattern with the So-En System Basic Pattern Based on Input from Expert Judgment

Based on input from expert judgment on clothing making, the validation results from the revision of the Bustier pattern show that the bustier pattern with the basic pattern of the So-En system is included in the "Very Eligible" category to be used as a reference in the learning process of making bustier patterns.

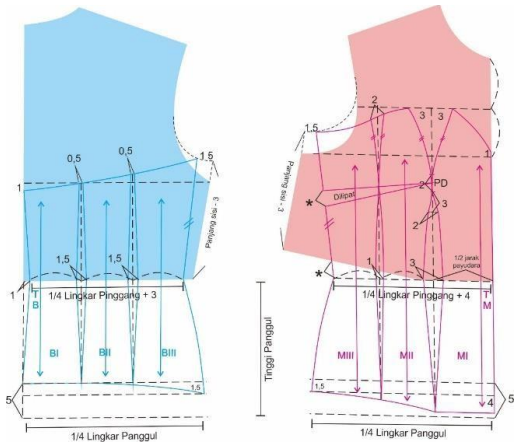

Figure 4. Results of Revision of the Bustier Pattern with the Basic Pattern of the So-En System

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the development stages of making a bustier pattern with the basic pattern of the So-En system that has been implemented, it can be concluded that in order to produce a bustier pattern with the basic pattern of the So-En system which is pit bady and comfortable to wear, preliminary studies are needed, analysis of research results, development of bustier pattern making, validation from fashion pattern making experts, revision, and finalization.

The preliminary study was carried out by observing the bustier patterns studied in the Lengerie course and bustier products made by students of the 2020 Fashion Education Study Program through final fitting.

From the results of the researcher's analysis, it was found that there was a deficiency in the level of comfort and size in the upper body circumference, so that the shape might not be flexible and did not form the bust, the waist size was loose, and the surface in the middle of the face and back was uneven.

To produce a bustier pattern from the basic pattern of the So-En system which is pit bady and comfortable to wear, the researchers tested the development of the bustier pattern five times by changing the shape and size of the kopnat, adding the princess line, increasing the size of the chest distance and side length, completing the construction. bustier pattern and replace the main material.

To measure the feasibility of the results of the development of the Bustier pattern with the basic pattern of the So-En system, it is carried out by means of validation by expert judgment on the manufacture of clothing by filling out a set of validation sheet instruments. Based on the validation test, input was found from expert judgment in the manufacture of clothing, namely the length of the Bustier should have risen 5 cm from the hip height, so that when sitting it may not rise and the distribution of patterns must all use the direction of the fabric fibers and be numbered (MI, MII, MIII, and so on) so that pattern is not changed.

The validation results from the revision of the Bustier pattern show that the bustier pattern with the basic pattern of the So-En system is included in the "Very Eligible" category to be used as a reference in the learning process of making bustier patterns.

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