## Grade rule calculation



## Pattern Grading

- Grading means the stepwise increase or decrease of a master pattern piece to create larger or smaller sizes.
- The steps between sizes are the grading increments.
- The starting point for the grading operation is normally size 34 or 36 or 38 for ladieswear and 48 or 50 for menswear.
- Grading does not alter the overall look of the style, only the size.
- There are two basic methods:
- Apportioning of grading increments to the $X$ and $Y$ coordinates of a series of grading points.
- Constructive design using measurements taken from body size tables


## The method of grade rules setting - computing method

The construction points are regarded as grade points
Steps:

1. Grading increments calculation

The difference in measurement of construction abscissa between two sizes, either in a size chart or a specific point on a pattern. Keep the construction steps as required.

| Dimension |  | Size 36 | 38 | Size 40 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\boldsymbol{h}[\mathrm{mm}]$ | 1680 | 1680 | 1680 | Increments |
| $\boldsymbol{w} \boldsymbol{g}[\mathrm{mm}]$ | 680 | 720 | 760 | 0 |
| $\boldsymbol{h} \boldsymbol{g}[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 920 | 960 | 1000 | 40 |
| $\boldsymbol{k l}[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 580 | 580 | 580 | 40 |


| Distance | Measurement | Size 36 | Size 38 | Size 40 | Increments [mm] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H1H4 | $0.25 \mathrm{hg}+1 \mathrm{~cm}$ | 240 | 250 | 260 | 10 |
| W1W4 | $0.25 \mathrm{wg}+1 \mathrm{~cm}$ | 180 | 190 | 200 | 10 |
| W1W2 | 0.4 H 1 H 4 | 96 | 100 | 104 | 4 |
| H7 H4' $^{\prime}$ | 0.25 hg | 230 | 240 | 250 | 10 |
| W7W4 $^{\prime}$ | 0.25 Wg | 170 | 180 | 190 | 10 |
| W7W6 | $0.4 \mathrm{H7H} 4^{\prime}$ | 920 | 960 | 100 | 4 |
| W1 H1 | $0.1 \mathrm{h+3} \mathrm{~cm}$ | 198 | 198 | 198 | 0 |
| W1 K1 | knee length | 580 | 580 | 580 | 0 |
| Sup |  | 120 | 120 | 120 | 0 |



## The method of grade rules setting - computing method

## 2. Grade points setting

Grade points mostly coincide with construction points on a pattern. These can be perimeter or internal. It can be an intersection point, notch, top of dart, etc.
3. Zero point (ZP) setting

The position of the zero point is mainly at the intersection point of one horizontal construction line and vertical construction line to each other situated on pattern construction. $Z P(d x=0 ; d y=0)$


## 4. Rule setting.

The rule is set for all points.
$=$ movement of grading increment value. It is the difference $-d y, d x$. The direction of the grade point movement is marked in one of the four directions of $+\boldsymbol{X},-\boldsymbol{X},+\boldsymbol{Y},-\boldsymbol{Y}$ recorded on an $\boldsymbol{X}$ axis and $\boldsymbol{Y}$ axis from a zero point (ZP) that is stationary at the junction of the axis.

## SKIRT grading

## ZP of Back skirt is W1

ZP of Front skirt is W7


| Dimension |  | Size 36 | 38 | Size 40 | Increments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\boldsymbol{h} r$ | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 1680 | 1680 | 1680 | 0 |
| $\boldsymbol{w} \boldsymbol{g}$ | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 680 | 720 | 760 | 40 |
| $\boldsymbol{h} \boldsymbol{g}$ | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 920 | 960 | 1000 | 40 |
| $\boldsymbol{k} \boldsymbol{l} \quad[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 580 | 580 | 580 | 0 |  |

## Construction steps - TROUSERS BLOCK

Front

| side line | 4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| waist line | $\mathrm{p} \perp 4 \Rightarrow \mathrm{~W} 4$ |
| crutch line | W4 C4 cd |
| hem line (ankle line) | W4 A4 tlo |
| knee line | A4 K4 0.5 A4 C4 + 6 |
| 6. hip line | C4 H4 0.05hg + 2 |
| 7. front hip width | H4 H7 0.25hg-1 |
| centre front line | $7 \perp$ c in point $\mathrm{H} 7 \Rightarrow \mathrm{~W} 7, \mathrm{C} 7$ |
| 9. crutch width | C7 C8 0.025hg + 2.5 |
| 10. front crease line | C8 C6 0.5 C8 C4 |
| 11. knee width | K6 K8 = K6 K41 0.5lw - 1 |
| 12. leg width | A6 A8 = A6 A41 0.5lw - 1 |
| 13. auxiliary line | C7 C71 0.5 C7 C8 |
|  | H7 H71 k $=0.5$ |
| 14. projection waste line | W7 W71 $\Rightarrow \mathrm{w}^{\prime} \mathrm{k}=1$ |
| 15. waist width | W71 W41 0.25wg + 2.5-1 |
| 16. fold width | W6 W61 k=2.5 |
| 17. fold width (or dart) | W61 $\perp$ w |



Style line drafting

## Zero point movement



## The method of grade rules setting - computing method

The construction points are regarded as grade points
Steps:

## 1. Grading increments calculation

The difference in measurement of construction abscissa between two sizes, either in a size chart or a specific point on a pattern. Keep the construction steps as required.

## 2. Grade points setting

Grade points mostly coincide with construction points on a pattern. These can be perimeter or internal. It can be an intersection point, notch, top of dart etc.
3. Zero point (ZP) setting

The position of the zero point is mainly at the intersection point of one horizontal construction line and vertical construction line to each other situated on pattern construction.

$$
Z P(d x=0 ; d y=0)
$$

## The method of grade rules setting - computing method

## 4. Rule setting

The rule is setting for all points = movement of grading increment value. It is the difference $-d y, d x$. The direction of the grade point movement is marked in one of the four directions of $+\boldsymbol{X},-\boldsymbol{X},+\boldsymbol{Y}, \boldsymbol{Y}$ recorded on an $\boldsymbol{X}$ - axis and $\boldsymbol{Y}$ axis from a zero point (ZP) that is stationary at the junction of the axis.

Front trousers grading
$C 6$ is $Z P$


| Dimension |  | Smaller size | Base size | Larger size |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\boldsymbol{h}[\mathrm{cm}]$ | 176 | 176 | 176 | Increments |
| $\boldsymbol{w g}[\mathrm{cm}]$ | 78 | 82 | 86 | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| $\boldsymbol{h} \boldsymbol{g}[\mathrm{~cm}]$ | 96 | 100 | 104 | 4 |
| $\boldsymbol{c d}[\mathrm{~cm}]$ | 25 | 25.5 | 26 | 4 |
| $\boldsymbol{t l o}[\mathrm{~cm}]$ | 106 | 106 | 106 | 0.5 |
| $\boldsymbol{k l}[\mathrm{~cm}]$ | 23.5 | 24 | 24.5 | $\mathbf{0}$ |


| Distance | Measurement | Smaller size <br> $[\mathrm{cm}]$ | Base size <br> $[\mathrm{cm}]$ | Larger size <br> $[\mathrm{cm}]$ | Increments <br> $[\mathrm{cm}]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W4 C4 | Body rise | 25.0 | 25.5 | 26.0 | 0.5 |
| C4 H4 | $\Uparrow 0,05 \mathrm{hg}+2$ | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 0.2 |
| C4 C7 = H4 H7 | $0,25 \mathrm{hg}-1$ | 23.0 | 24.0 | 25.0 | 1.0 |
| C7 C8 | $0,025 \mathrm{hg}+2.5$ | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 0.1 |
| C6 C4 = C6C8 | $0,5 \mathrm{C4} \mathrm{C8}$ | 13.95 | 14.5 | 15.05 | 0.55 |
| W71 W41 | $0,25 \mathrm{wg}-1+2.5$ | 21.0 | 22.0 | 23.0 | 1.0 |


| Grade point | $176$ <br> Smaller size |  | $176$ <br> Base size |  | $\begin{gathered} 176 \\ \text { Larger size } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\Delta x$ | $\Delta y$ | $\Delta x$ | $\Delta y$ | $\Delta x$ | $\Delta y$ |
| C6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| W4 | +0.55 | -0.5 | 0 | 0 | -0.55 | +0.5 |
| H4 | +0.55 | -0.2 | 0 | 0 | -0.55 | +0.2 |
| H7 | -0.45 | -0.2 | 0 | 0 | +0.45 | +0.2 |
| C4 | +0.55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -0.55 | 0 |
| C8 | -0.55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | +0.55 | 0 |
| W71 | -0.45 | -0.5 | 0 | 0 | +0.45 | +0.5 |
| W41 | +0.55 | -0.5 | 0 | 0 | -0.55 | +0.5 |
| A61 | 0 | -0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | +0.5 |
| A41 | +0.25 | -0.5 | 0 | 0 | -0.25 | +0.5 |
| A8 | -0.25 | -0.5 | 0 | 0 | +0.25 | +0.5 |
| K6 | 0 | -0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | +0.25 |
| K41 | +0.25 | -0.25 | 0 | 0 | -0,25 | +0.25 |
| K8 | -0.25 | -0.25 | 0 | 0 | +0.25 | +0.25 |

## Literature

[1] ALDRICH, Winifred. Metric pattern cutting for women's wear. 6th edition. Chichester: Wiley, 2015. ISBN 978-1-4443-3505-7.

