THE DEFINITIVE GUIDE TO T-SHIRT DESIGN

BY

REPSKETCH

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PART SIX:

Step-by-step T-shirt-making Tutorial on Repsketch

PART 1:

EMBARKING ON THE JOURNEY OF A T-SHIRT

1.1 INTRODUCTION

A T-shirt is a widely adaptable and favoured piece of clothing, commonly found in most people's wardrobes. It is a type of shirt featuring a simple design, typically with short sleeves and a round crew neck or V-neckline. T-shirts are primarily crafted from cotton or cotton-blend fabrics, making them comfortable, breathable, and easy to maintain.

1. EVOLUTION OF T-SHIRTS

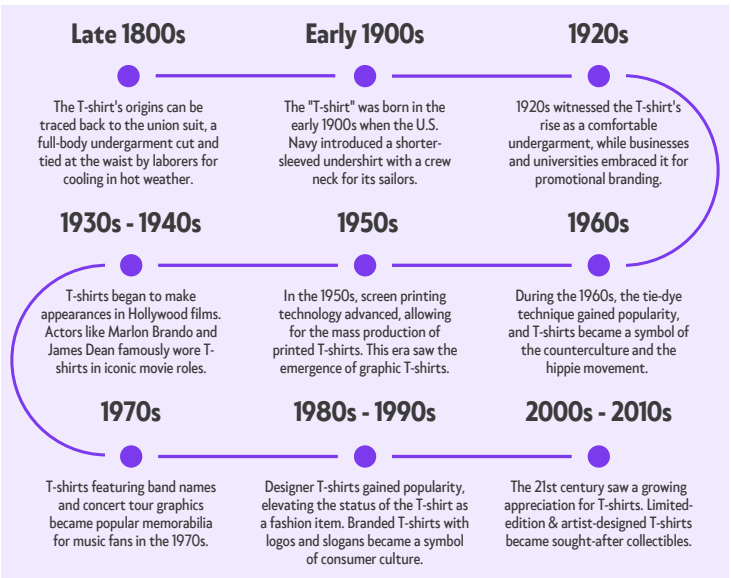


Figure 1 : The Evolution of the T-shirt

Initially worn as undergarments in the late 19th century, T-shirts rose to prominence as standalone outerwear during the 20th century. Today, they have become an indispensable element of casual and everyday wear, adorning people of all ages and genders. T-shirts may feature minimalistic designs or showcase various artistic elements, including logos, graphics, or personalized embellishments that reflect individual interests or beliefs.

2.T-SHIRT LIFECYCLE

The lifecycle of a T-shirt refers to the various stages it goes through, from its creation to its end use. Here are the main stages in the lifecycle of a T-shirt:

Figure 2 : Lifecycle of a T-shirt

Raw Materials Production: The lifecycle begins with the production of raw materials, such as cotton, synthetic fibers, or blends, which are used to make the fabric for the T-shirt.

Fabric Manufacturing: The raw materials are processed and woven into fabric, which is then dyed and treated to achieve the desired color and texture.

Garment Manufacturing: The fabric is cut and sewn into T-shirts in garment factories. This stage involves various processes, including cutting, stitching, and adding labels or embellishments.

Labelling & Packing: Labeling and packing are essential stages in the production and distribution of T-shirts, ensuring that the garments are properly identified, branded, and protected before reaching consumers.

Shipping: T-shirts are then distributed or delivered from manufacturers to retailers or other businesses. It involves the transportation of T-shirts, either in bulk or individually, from one location to another.

Distribution and Retail: The finished T-shirts are distributed to retail stores or sold online, making them available to consumers.

Marketing: Marketing is a crucial aspect of the T-shirt industry, encompassing a range of strategies and activities aimed at promoting, advertising, and selling T-shirts to target customers. Effective marketing helps T-shirt brands and retailers connect with their audience, build brand awareness, and drive sales.

Consumer Use: Consumers purchase and wear T-shirts, incorporating them into their daily wardrobes.

3.T-SHIRT MANUFACTURING

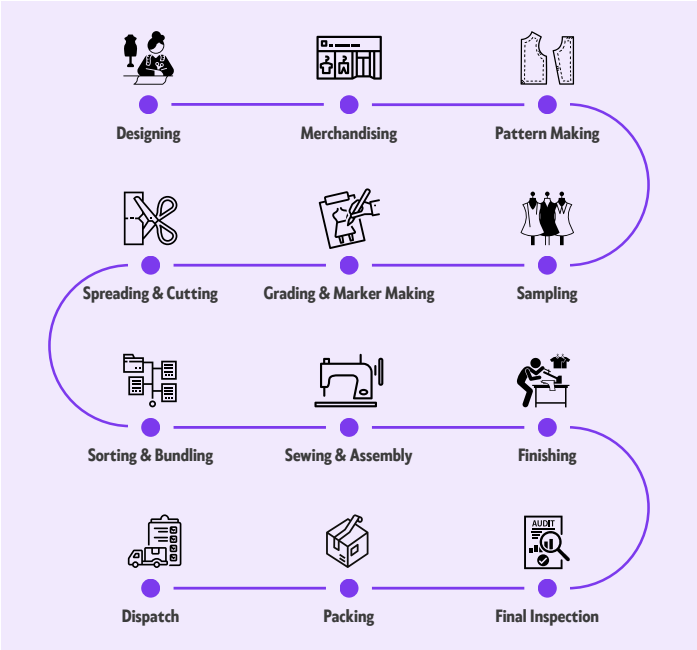


Figure 3 : T-shirt Manufacturing Process

T-shirt designing and manufacturing is a creative and dynamic process that involves various steps, from conceptualizing the design to producing the final product. Here's an overview of the key stages involved:

Design Conceptualization: The process begins with the creation of the T-shirt design concept. Designers draw inspiration from current fashion trends, customer preferences, brand identity, and creative ideas. They sketch, create digital illustrations, or use graphic design software to visualize the design.

Material Selection: Once the design is finalized, the appropriate fabric and material are chosen. Cotton is the most common choice for T-shirts due to its softness and breathability, but other fabrics like polyester, blends, or speciality fabrics might also be used for specific purposes.

Pattern Making: Pattern makers create templates or patterns based on the approved design. These patterns are used as a guide for cutting the fabric to ensure consistency and accuracy during production.

Cutting and Printing: The fabric is cut based on the patterns, and any additional printing or embellishments are applied. Printing methods include screen printing, digital printing, sublimation, embroidery, and other techniques to transfer the design onto the fabric.

Sewing and Assembly: The cut fabric pieces are sewn together to assemble the T-shirt. This involves stitching the shoulder seams, attaching sleeves, and sewing the side seams. For hooded or more complex designs, additional elements like pockets or zippers might be incorporated.

Quality Control: Throughout the manufacturing process, quality control checks are performed to ensure that each T-shirt meets the required standards in terms of fit, stitching, printing, and overall quality.

Packaging and Distribution: After production, the T-shirts are inspected, folded, packaged, and prepared for distribution. They are then distributed to retail stores or shipped to customers for online sales.

The realm of T-shirt designing and manufacturing accommodates both small-scale operations in local boutique shops and large-scale productions in garment factories catering to national and international markets. This collaborative effort involving designers, pattern makers, cutters, printers, seamstresses, and quality control personnel culminates in the delivery of the final product, bringing joy and satisfaction to consumers across the globe.

PART 2:

NAVIGATING THROUGH THE ELEMENTS OF A T-SHIRT

2.1
BASIC T-SHIRT ANATOMY

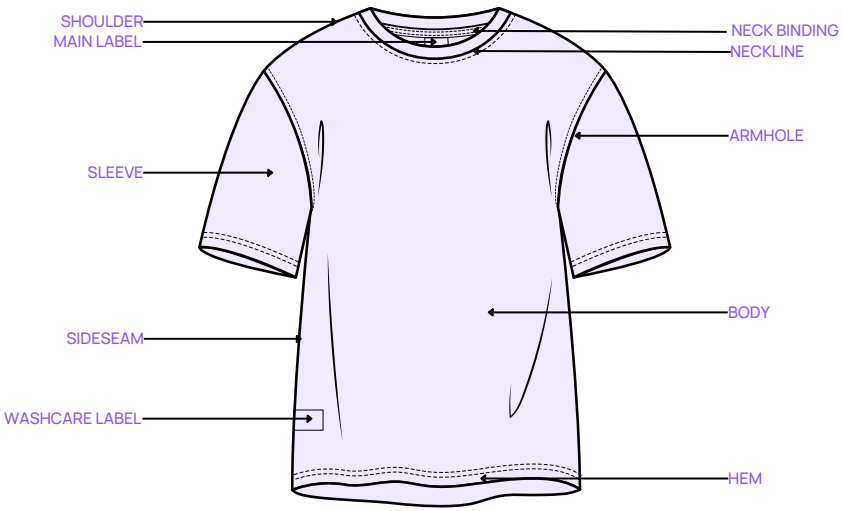


Figure 4 : T-shirt Anatomy

The anatomy of a T-shirt refers to its different components and parts that make up the garment's overall structure and design. Understanding the T-shirt anatomy is essential for designers, manufacturers, and consumers alike. Here are the key components of a typical T-shirt:

Body: The body of the T-shirt refers to the main fabric panel that covers the torso. It can be a single piece of fabric or consist of two front and back panels stitched together at the shoulders and sides.

Sleeves: T-shirt sleeves are the portions of the garment that cover the arms. The most common type of sleeve on a T-shirt is short sleeves, but there are also T-shirts with long sleeves or no sleeves (sleeveless).

Neckline: The neckline is the opening at the top of the T-shirt that goes around the neck. There are various types of necklines, including crew neck (round), V-neck, scoop neck, henley, and more.

Hem: The hem is the finished edge of the fabric at the bottom of the T-shirt, typically folded and stitched to prevent fraying.

Shoulders: The shoulder area refers to the part of the T-shirt where the body and sleeves are connected. The seam that joins these sections is called the shoulder seam.

Side Seams: The side seams run vertically along the sides of the T-shirt, connecting the front and back panels. Side seams give the garment its shape and structure.

Collar: The collar is the part of the neckline that stands up and encircles the neck. It is more commonly seen on certain T-shirt styles like polo shirts or henleys.

Main Label: It is a small piece of fabric sewn inside the back of the T-shirt, typically providing information about the brand, size, care instructions, and fabric content.

Armhole: It refers to the opening or space in a garment where the sleeve is attached to the body. It's the opening through which your arm goes when you put on the garment.

Wash Care Label: Some T-shirts may have a small tag or label sewn into the lower left or right side seam, displaying the wash care details.

Neck Binding: It is a binding trim around the neckline. A strip of fabric is sewn around the neckline to provide both functional reinforcement and a finished, polished appearance. The neck binding trim adds a contrasting or complementary detail to the neckline, enhancing the overall design of the T-shirt.

2.2
T-SHIRT SEAM CONSTRUCTION

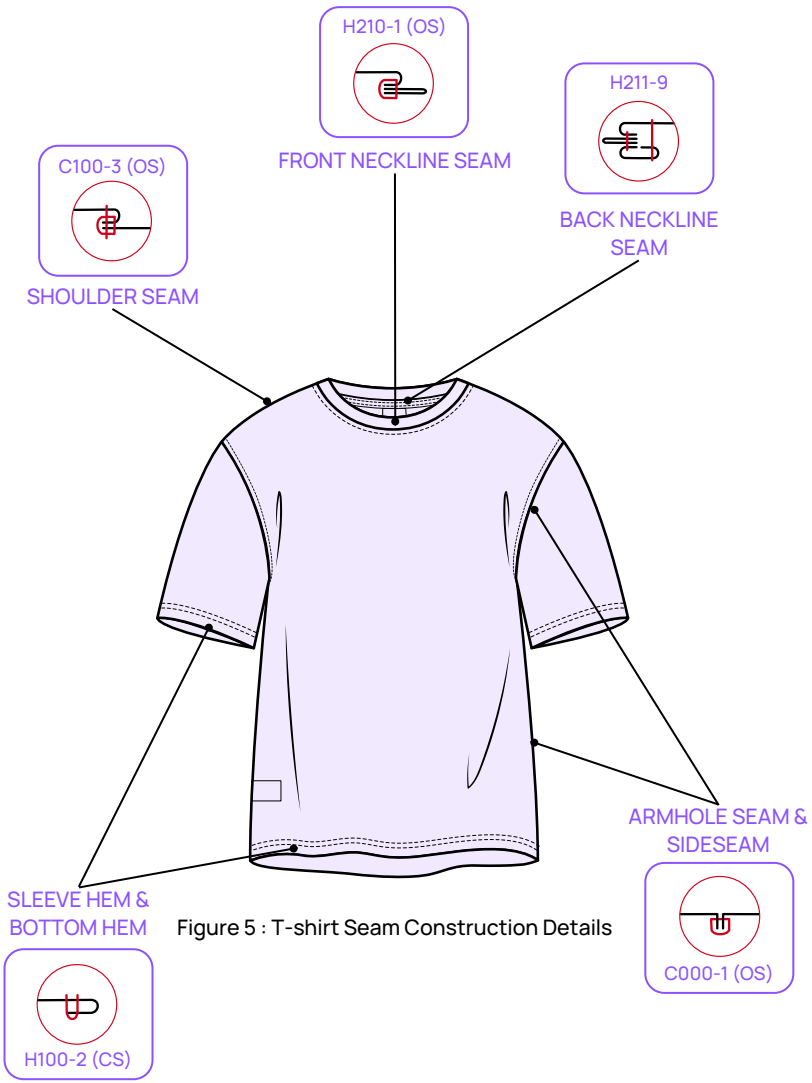
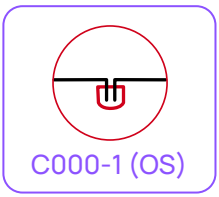


Figure 5 : T-shirt Seam Construction Details



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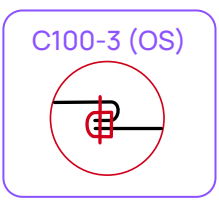
It is a type of Basic Seam and is combined with an overlock stitch. It is commonly used on casual clothing at side seams and curved seams such as armholes. It is also used for bags and accessories.
The main properties of such seam types are:

- Resistance: Regular to good
- Versatility: Excellent
- Flexibility: Very good
- Elasticity: Good to Excellent
- Cost: Low



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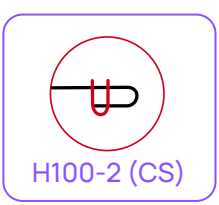
It is a type of Felled Seam and is combined with a topstitch and an overlock stitch. It is commonly used on most types of clothing as shoulder seams and curved seams. It is also used for lined garments and no-exposed seams, ready-to-wear garments and sportswear.
The main properties of such seam types are:

- Resistance: Good to very good
- Versatility: Excellent
- Flexibility: Good to very good
- Elasticity: Good to Excellent
- Cost: Low



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It is a type of Double Fold Hem and is combined with a double topstitch and a cover stitch. It is commonly used on hems of most types of woven clothing and accessories like bottoms, t-shirts, shirts, casual tops, dresses, skirts, trousers, bags, shoes, accessories and curtains to name a few. It is also used for plackets, slits and pocket openings.
The main properties of such seam types are:

- Resistance: Good to very good
- Versatility: Very good
- Flexibility: Good
- Elasticity: Good
- Cost: Low

H210-1 (OS)

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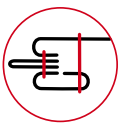
H211-9



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View More Seams Here › › ›

These are both types of Exposed Band Finish. H210-1 (OS) is combined with an overlock stitch, while H211-9 is a combination of lock stitch and topstitch. These are commonly used on garments made of knit fabrics such as T-shirts and sweatshirts at curved edges or edges cut on a bias. It is also used on necklines of T-shirts, tops or dresses and on armhole edges of singlets or sleeveless tops/dresses.

The main properties of such seam types are:

- Resistance: Good
- Versatility: Excellent
- Flexibility: Good
- Elasticity: Good to poor
- Cost: Regular

2.3
T-SHIRT:
POINTS OF MEASUREMENT

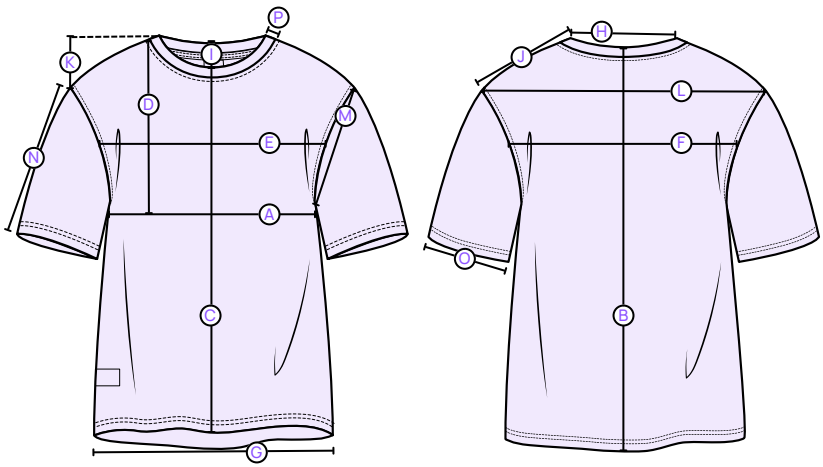


Figure 6 : T-shirt - Points of Measurement

A - Chest Width: Chest width measurement is typically taken at the fullest part of the chest, usually horizontally from underarm seam to underarm seam. This measurement accurately indicates the width of the chest area and helps determine how the garment will fit around the bust and chest region.

B - CB Length: Centre back length measurement is taken vertically from the base of the neck down to the point where the bottom hem of a garment is intended to lie. This measurement point provides insight into how long the garment will be from the back, ensuring it reaches the desired length and offers proper coverage.

C - CF Length: Centre front length measurement is taken vertically from the base of the neck down to the intended point where the front hem of a garment will rest. This measurement provides crucial information about the length of the garment from the front, ensuring it achieves the desired length and fit.

D - Chest Height: Chest height measurement is typically taken vertically from the highest point of the shoulder down to the chest level of the garment.

E - Across Front: Across front measurement is taken horizontally across the front of a garment, usually from one underarm seam to the other underarm seam. This measurement point provides information about the width of the garment's front, especially around the chest or bust area.

F - Across Back: Across back, measurement is taken horizontally across the back of a garment, typically from one armhole seam to the other armhole seam. This measurement point provides insight into the width of the garment's back, particularly across the shoulder blades.

G - Bottom Width: Bottom width measurement refers to the horizontal width of the bottom hem of a garment. It is typically measured from one side seam to the other, along the hemline.

H - Neckline Width: Neckline width measurement refers to the horizontal distance across the neckline of a garment, usually from shoulder seam to shoulder seam. This measurement helps determine the width of the opening at the neckline, which can affect the style, comfort, and fit of the garment.

I - CF Neckline Drop: CF neckline drop measurement is taken vertically from the base of the neck down to a specific point on the front of a garment, usually following the centre front line. This measurement helps indicate how low the neckline drops from the base of the neck, influencing the depth and style of the neckline.

J - Shoulder Length: Shoulder length measurement is taken horizontally from the outer edge of one shoulder point to the outer edge of the other shoulder point. This measurement provides information about the width of the shoulders and is crucial for ensuring that the garment's shoulder seams align properly with the wearer's shoulders.

K - Shoulder Slope: Shoulder slope measurement is taken diagonally from the highest point of one shoulder down to the centre back neckline, usually following the slope of the shoulder. This measurement helps determine the angle at which the shoulder transitions into the neck area.

L - Shoulder Width: Shoulder width measurement is taken horizontally from one shoulder point to the other, across the back. This measurement provides information about the width of the shoulders and is crucial for ensuring that the garment's shoulder seams align properly with the wearer's shoulders.

M - Armhole Straight: Armhole straight measurement is typically taken vertically from the highest point of the shoulder down to the base of the armhole, following a straight line. This measurement provides information about the depth of the armhole and its positioning in relation to the shoulder. It's an essential measurement in garment construction as it determines how the armhole will fit and how the garment will allow for comfortable movement of the arms.

N - Sleeve Length: Sleeve length measurement is taken from the highest point of the shoulder down to the desired point on the arm, indicating how long the sleeve of a garment will be. This measurement determines where the sleeve will end on the wearer's arm, whether it's a short sleeve, three-quarter sleeve, or full-length sleeve.

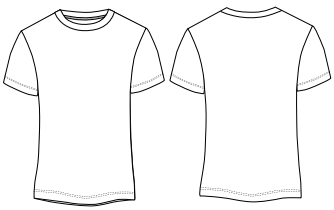
O - Bottom Sleeve Width: Bottom sleeve width measurement is taken horizontally around the bottom edge of a sleeve, typically at the wrist area. This measurement provides information about the width of the sleeve's opening at the wrist.

P - Neckline Piping Width: This measurement refers to the width of the piping that outlines the neckline of a garment and is taken along the edge of the piping that runs along the neckline. Piping is a decorative element that can add structure and visual interest to the neckline.

PART 3:

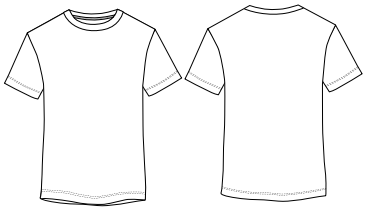
EXPLORING THE TYPES OF T-SHIRTS ACROSS GENDER

3.1
TYPES OF MEN'S T-SHIRTS



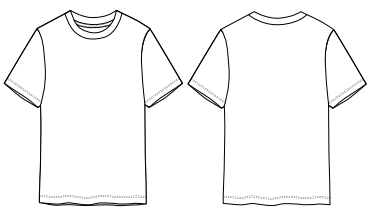
Super Slim fit is the most form-fitting and closely contours to the body. It is even more tailored than the slim fit and provides a sleek, body-hugging appearance.

Superslim Fit T-shirt



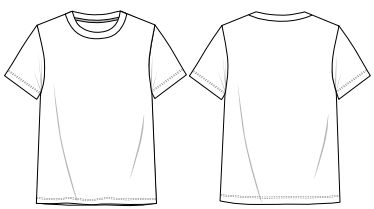
The slim fit is more tailored and fitted than the regular fit. It has a narrower cut through the chest, waist, and sleeves, providing a more streamlined look.

Slim Fit T-shirt



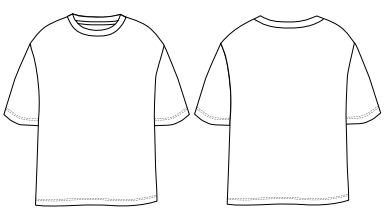
This is the classic, standard fit that provides a relaxed and comfortable feel. It has a straight cut from the chest down to the waist, offering a bit of room without being too loose.

Regular Fit T-shirt



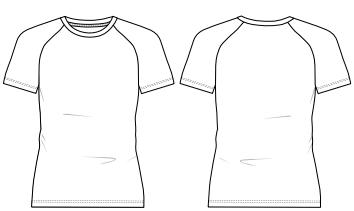
These T-shirts have a loose and baggy fit, providing a more laid-back and comfortable style. They are particularly popular in streetwear and hip-hop fashion.

Oversized Fit T-shirt



A boxy-fit T-shirt is characterized by its roomy, square-shaped silhouette. It offers a more relaxed and oversized look, providing a straight and box-like appearance.

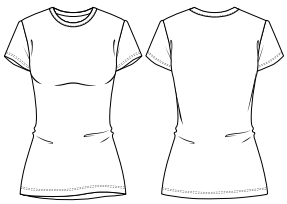
Boxy Fit T-shirt



This fit is for individuals with a muscular build. It offers room in the chest and shoulders tapering down to a narrower waist, with broader shoulders and muscular arms.

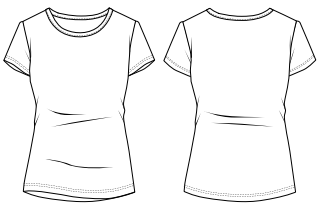
Muscle Fit T-shirt

3.2
TYPES OF WOMEN'S T-SHIRTS



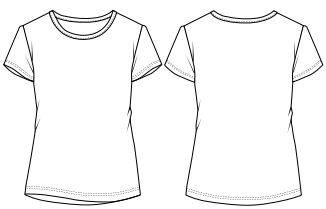
Similar to the slim fit, the superslim T-shirts are snug and form-fitting, accentuating the body's curves. They usually have a bit more stretch in the fabric for a comfortable fit.

Superslim Fit T-shirt



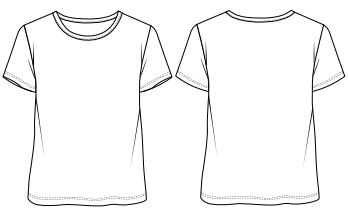
The slim fit is more tailored and fitted than the regular fit.
It follows the natural curves of the body, providing a more streamlined and flattering look.

Slim Fit T-shirt



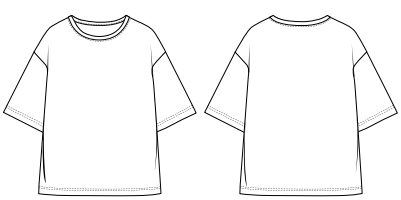
It is the standard, classic fit that offers a relaxed and comfortable feel. It has a straight cut from the bust all the way down to the waist, providing a comfortable fit.

Regular Fit T-shirt



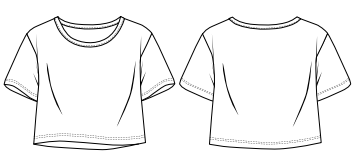
The relaxed fit T-shirts have a looser and more casual silhouette. They provide a comfortable and laid-back look, with more room throughout the torso and sleeves.

Relaxed Fit T-shirt



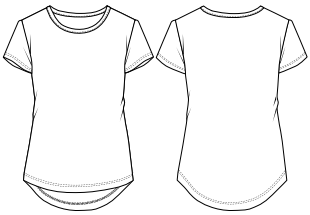
A boxy-fit T-shirt is designed with a relaxed, box-shaped silhouette, often with dropped shoulders and a straight-cut body. It offers a more laid-back and casual look.

Boxy Fit T-shirt



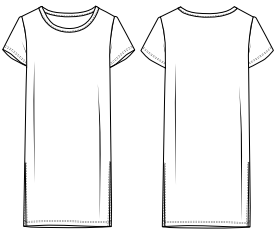
Crop T-shirts are shorter in length, exposing part of the midriff.
They can come in various fits, from slim-fitting crops to looser and boxier styles.

Crop T-shirt



A high-low T-shirt features a hemline that is shorter in the front and longer in the back, creating a "high-low" or "asymmetrical" effect. This style of T-shirt offers a unique and stylish look that can be both casual and dressy, depending on the fabric and design.

High-low T-shirt



A longline T-shirt features an extended length, typically falling below the hips and sometimes reaching mid-thigh or even knee-length. This style of T-shirt offers a more oversized and elongated look, creating a relaxed and trendy silhouette.

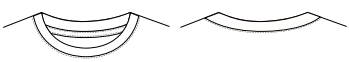
Longline T-shirt

PART 4:

DIVING INTO REPSKETCH'S COMPONENT LIBRARY

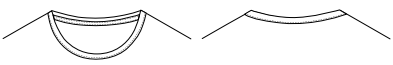
4.1
NECKLINES

The form and design of the opening at the top of the T-shirt, which fits around the neck, is referred to as the T-shirt neckline. The neckline is an important design feature that may affect the overall appearance and feel of the T-shirt. There are numerous typical forms of T-shirt necklines, each with their own distinct qualities and adaptability for various styles and preferences. The following are some of the most popular T-shirt neckline styles:



This is the most common type of t-shirt neckline. It has a round, close-fitting collar that sits snugly around the base of the neck.

Crew Neck

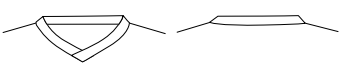


The scoop neck has a wider and deeper U-shaped neckline, which exposes more of the wearer's collarbones and upper chest.

Scoop Neck

This neckline forms a "V" shape, with the point of the V dipping down in the centre. It's a popular choice for both men's and women's t-shlrt.

V-Neck

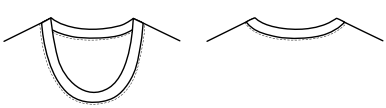


This is just the stylized version of a v-neckline. It has an overlap at the pointed end of a v-neck. It is used mostly in sportswear t-shirts.

Overlap V-Neck

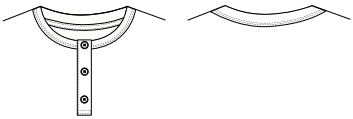
Deep V-neck is a style that features a neckline with a pronounced V shape, extending lower on the chest than a regular V-neck.

Deep V-Neck



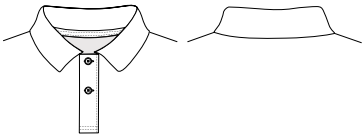
A deep scoop neckline is a style of neckline that features a wide and pronounced U-shaped scoop, creating an open and sweeping look.

Deep Scoop Neck



Henley neckline features a short placket with buttons or a partial button-down. It has round collarless neckline with a slight curve.

Henley Neck

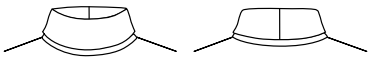


Polo necklines feature a tall, close-fitting collar that covers most of the neck. It's commonly seen in both men and women t-shirts.

Polo Neck

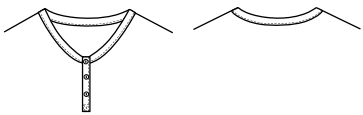
This neckline is wide and horizontally extends toward the shoulders, creating a boat-like shape & sits just above collarbone.

Boat Neck



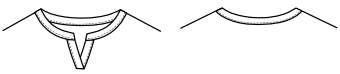
A turtle neckline features a high, close-fitting collar that covers most of the neck which extends upwards and can be rolled or folded over.

Turtle Neck



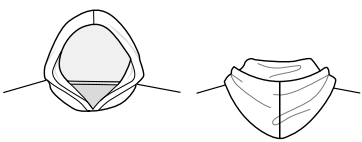
A V-neck Henley combines elements of both a V-neck and a Henley. It features a V-shaped neckline with a partially buttoned placket.

V-Neck Henley



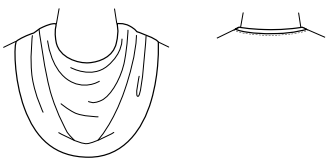
It is characterized by a small V-shaped or U-shaped cutout at the centre front of neckline, creating a distinctive & eye-catching design.

Notch Neck



A hooded neckline, also known as a hoodie or hooded collar, is a style of neckline that features an attached hood at the back of a garment.

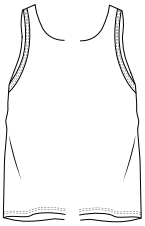
Hood Neck



The neckline has draped, loose fabric that falls below the collarbone, adding an elegant and soft drape to the T-shirt.

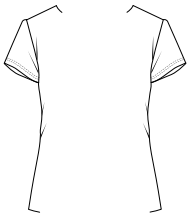
Cowl Neck

4.2
SLEEVES



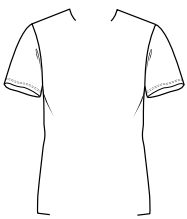
Sleeveless t-shirt sleeves, commonly used in tank tops or vests, are characterized by the absence of sleeves.

Sleeveless



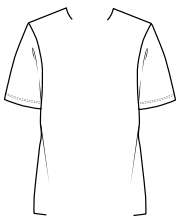
Cap sleeves are short sleeves with a smaller, more fitting form that covers the shoulder area and resemble a little "cap" on shoulder.

Cap Sleeves



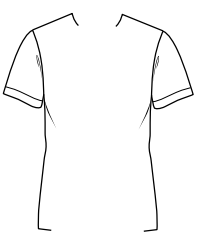
The most common t-shirt sleeves. They go from the shoulder to the upper arm, ending about halfway between shoulder and elbow.

Short Sleeves



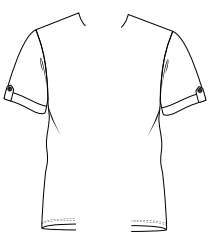
An elbow-length T-shirt sleeve is a sleeve style that extends to or slightly above the elbow, providing partial arm coverage.

Elbow Length Sleeves



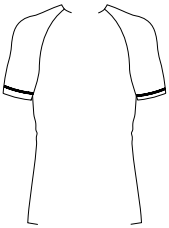
A turned-up hem on a T-shirt sleeve refers to the folding or rolling of the sleeve's edge to create a cuff or a folded appearance.

Turned-up Hem Sleeves



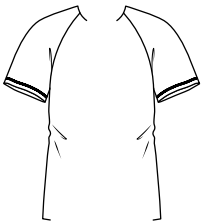
A T-shirt sleeve with a tab refers to a design feature where a small fabric tab or strip is attached to the sleeve, usually near the cuff area.

Sleeves with Tab



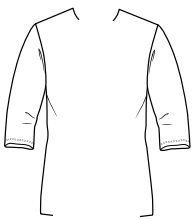
The muscle sleeve refers to a specific style of sleeve that is designed to accentuate and highlight the wearer's arm muscles.

Muscle Sleeves



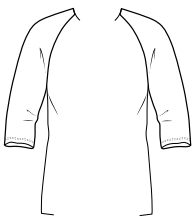
They typically end above the elbow and offer a more casual and laid-back appearance while retaining the characteristic diagonal seam.

Short Raglan Sleeves



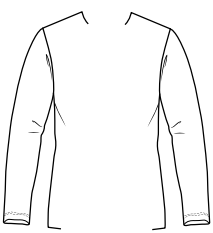
Three-quarter sleeves end between the elbow and the wrist, covering most of the lower arm. It is often favoured for transitional weather.

3/4th Sleeves



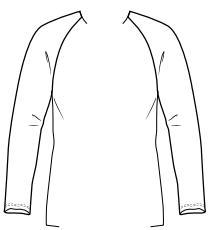
It falls between short and long sleeves, ending between the elbow and wrist. It retains the characteristic diagonal seam.

3/4th Raglan Sleeves



Long sleeves extend down the wrists, providing full arm coverage. It's great for cooler weather or for creating polished and formal look.

Long Sleeves



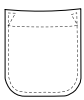
Long raglan sleeves extend down to the wrists, providing more arm coverage and warmth. It retains the characteristic diagonal seam.

Long Raglan Sleeves

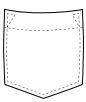
4.3
POCKETS AND FLAPS

1. PATCH POCKETS

This is the most common type of pocket found on T-shirts. It is a simple, flat pocket made from a separate piece of fabric that is stitched onto the front of the shirt. Patch pockets can be square, rectangular, or even rounded in shape.



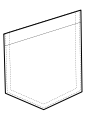
Rounded Patch Pocket



Pointed Patch Pocket

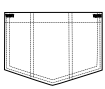
Round Patch Pocket

Square Patch Pocket



Angular Patch Pocket

Pleated Patch Pocket



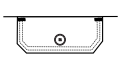
Patch Pocket with DNLS

2. FLAPS AND WELTS

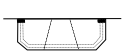
Flaps and welts are two different elements often found on pocket designs, especially on jackets, blazers, and trousers. They serve both functional and decorative purposes.

Single Welt

Double Welt



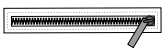
Flap with Button



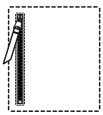
Basic Flap

3.ZIPPERED POCKET

Some T-shirts may feature a zippered pocket, usually on the chest or side. These pockets offer added security and are suitable for storing small valuables like keys, cards, or money.



Zipper Welt Pocket



Dummy Pocket & Zipper

Flap Pocket 03

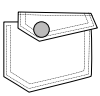
4.FLAP POCKETS

Flap pockets have a fabric flap that covers the pocket opening. The flap is often secured with buttons, snaps, or Velcro. This type of pocket is commonly seen on utility-style or military-inspired T-shirts.

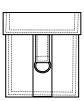
Flap Pocket 01

Flap Pocket 02

Flap Pocket 03

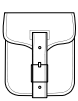


Flap Pocket 04



Flap Pocket 05

Flap Pocket 06

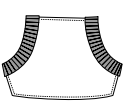


Flap Pocket 07

5.KANGAROO POCKETS

This type of pocket is often found on hooded T-shirts or hoodies. It is a large, front-facing pocket that is usually stitched to the lower front of the shirt, and it has openings on both sides, creating a pouch-like design.

Kangaroo Pocket



Ribbed Kangaroo Pocket

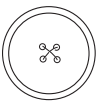
4.4
BUTTONS

1. FLAT BUTTON

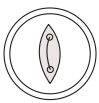
These are the most traditional and common buttons, with a flat surface and two or four sewing holes. They come in various materials, including plastic, wood, metal, and fabric-covered options, providing a versatile and practical choice for a wide range of clothing items.

Round Button

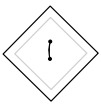
2 Hole Round Button



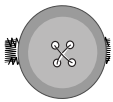
4 Hole Round Button



Fish-eye Round Button



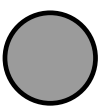
2 Hole Square Button



Button with Buttonhole

2. SNAP BUTTON

Also known as press studs or poppers, snap buttons consist of two interlocking discs. When pressed together, they securely fasten the garment.



Snap Button 01

Snap Button 02

Snap Button 03

3. SHANK BUTTON

Shank buttons have a small loop or shank on the back instead of sewing holes. The shank provides extra space between the button and the fabric, adding decorative elements on the button's front.

Shank Button 01

Shank Button 02

4.5

ZIPPER PULLERS

Zipper pullers, also known as zipper pulls or zipper sliders, are tiny attachments that help with zipper opening and closing. They are used to hold and operate the slider along the zipper teeth, allowing for effortless and smooth movement. Zipper pullers are available in a variety of forms, sizes, and materials, and they may be used for both functional and ornamental purposes.

Zipper Puller 01

Zipper Puller 02

Zipper Puller 03

Zipper Puller 04

Zipper Puller 05

Zipper Puller 06

Zipper Puller 07

Zipper Puller 08

Zipper Puller 09

Zipper Puller 10

Zipper Puller 11

Zipper Puller 12

Zipper Puller 13

Zipper Puller 14

4.6

WASHCARE SYMBOLS

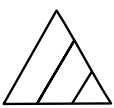
Wash care symbols are standardized pictograms used on clothing labels to provide care instructions for the proper washing, drying, and ironing of garments. These symbols help consumers understand how to care for their clothes, ensuring they remain in good condition and last longer. Here are some common wash care symbols and their meanings:

Wash at 30°C

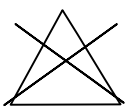
Wash at 40°C

Do Not Wash

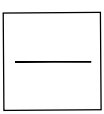
Bleach



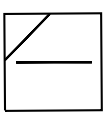
Non-Chlorine Bleach



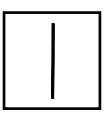
Do Not Bleach



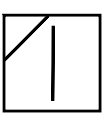
Flat Dry



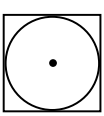
Flat Dry in Shade



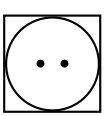
Drip Dry



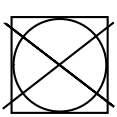
Drip Dry in Shade



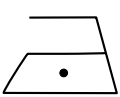
Tumble Dry, Low Temp.



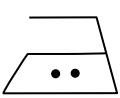
Tumble Dry, Med. Temp.



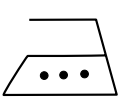
Do Not Tumble Dry



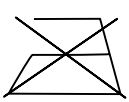
Iron, Low Temp.



Iron, Medium Temp.



Iron, High Temp.

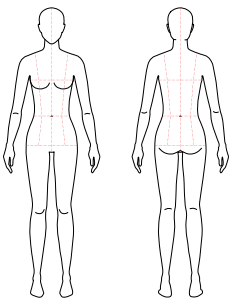


Do Not Iron

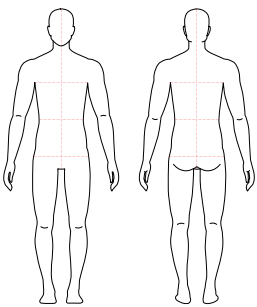
4.7

CROQUIS

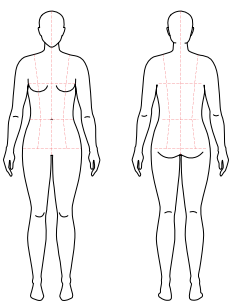
Croquis (pronounced kroh-kee) is a simple sketch of a human form that is used as a template for designing garment designs. Croquis are often extended and simplified, indicating a fashion model's idealised proportions. They are used by fashion designers to visualise and produce their garment designs.



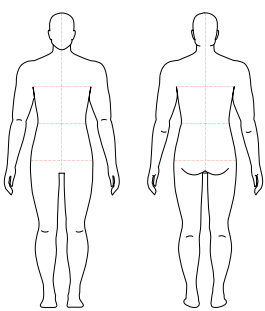
Women Croqui



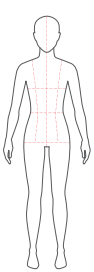
Men Croqui



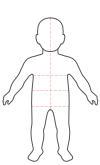
Women Plus Size Croqui



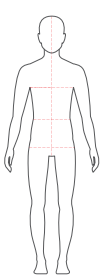
Men Plus Size Croqui



Young Girl Croqui



Toddler Croqui



Young Boy Croqui

4.8

GRAPHICS & LOGOS

The visual designs, pictures, drawings, or text that are printed, embroidered, or otherwise applied to a T-shirt are referred to as T-shirt graphics. These designs have a large impact on the overall look, style, and message of the T-shirt. T-shirt graphics can be used to express personal interests, promote companies or events, make a fashion statement, or send a social or political message.

T-shirt graphics are a powerful way to express individuality, showcase creativity, or communicate ideas. They have become a vital aspect of fashion and a means for people to make a statement and connect with others who share similar interests or beliefs.

Graphic 01

Graphic 02

Graphic 03

Graphic 04

Graphic 05

Graphic 06

Graphic 07

Graphic 08

Graphic 09

Graphic 10

Graphic 11

Graphic 12

Graphic 13

Graphic 14

Graphic 15

Graphic 16

Graphic 17

Graphic 18

Graphic 19

Graphic 20

Graphic 21

Graphic 22

Graphic 23

Graphic 24

Repurpose More Graphics Here › › ›

PART 5:

UNVEILING INDUSTRY-READY TECHNICAL SKETCHES TAILORED FOR TECHPACKS

5.1
WHAT IS A TECHPACK?

A tech pack, short for "technical package," is a comprehensive document used in the fashion industry to communicate design details and specifications to manufacturers and production teams. It serves as a bridge between the creative design concept and the actual production process, ensuring that the design vision is accurately translated into a physical garment. Here's all you need to know about tech packs:

1. COMPONENTS OF A TECH PACK

Design Overview: Includes sketches, images, or descriptions of the garment's front and back, as well as any design variations.

Technical Drawings: Detailed flat sketches of the garment, showcasing its various components, proportions, and measurements.

Materials: Lists the fabrics, trims, buttons, zippers, and any other components that will be used in the garment.

Measurements: Precise measurements for various points of the garment, such as length, width, and circumference.

Construction Details: Instructions on how the garment should be assembled, including seam types, stitching details, and any additional features.

Grading: Information on how the garment should be scaled to different sizes, ensuring consistency in proportions across various sizes.

Labelling and Branding: Placement and design of labels, tags, and branding elements on the garment.

Packaging Instructions: Guidelines on how the finished garment should be folded, packed, and presented for shipment.

2.IMPORTANCE OF TECH PACKS

Accuracy: Tech packs provide clear and precise instructions, minimizing errors and misunderstandings between designers and manufacturers.

Consistency: They ensure that the design and construction are consistent across different sizes and batches.

Communication: Tech packs bridge the gap between design and production teams, ensuring everyone is on the same page.

Cost Efficiency: Proper documentation helps reduce sample iterations, saving time and money in the production process.

Quality Control: Manufacturers can refer to tech packs to maintain the quality and integrity of the final product.

Customization: Brands can easily work with different manufacturers while maintaining the same design standards.

3.CREATING A TECH PACK

Design Concept: Start with a clear design concept, including sketches, color references, and fabric choices.

Technical Sketches: Create detailed flat sketches, specifying design elements, dimensions, and construction details.

Materials and Trims: Gather all materials and trims that will be used in the garment.

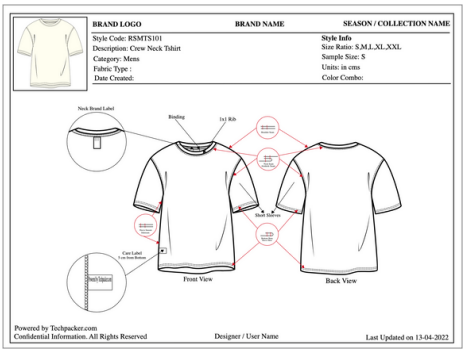
Measurements: Accurately measure the garment and note down all necessary measurements.

Construction Details: Describe how the garment should be assembled, specifying stitching techniques and finishes.

Grading: If applicable, include grading rules to adjust the design for different sizes.

Final Review: Thoroughly review the tech pack for accuracy and completeness.

5.2 SAMPLE TECHNICAL SKETCHES FOR TECHPACK



Sample 1:

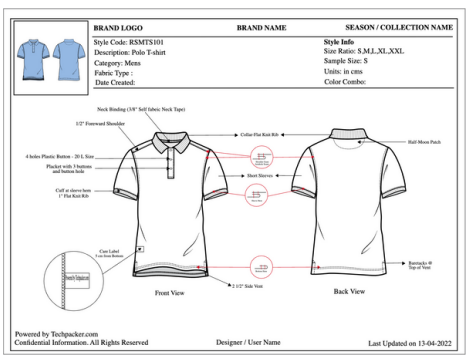
Completely editable crew neck t-shirt front and back technical sketches with seam diagrams and construction details.

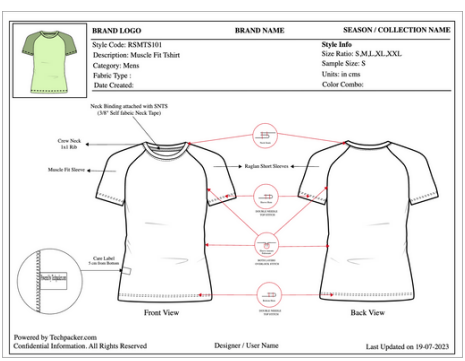
Repurpose Here › › ›

Sample 2:

Completely editable polo neck t-shirt front and back technical sketches with seam diagrams and construction details.

Repurpose Here › › ›





Sample 3:

Completely editable sports jersey front and back technical sketches with seam diagrams and construction details.

Repurpose Here › › ›

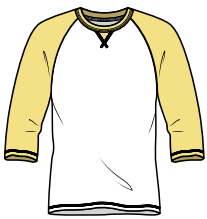
Repurpose More Techpack Ready Technical Sketches Here › › ›

PART 6:

STEP-BY-STEP T-SHIRT MAKING TUTORIAL ON REPSKETCH

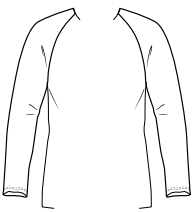
6.1
HOW TO DRAW A T-SHIRT ON REPSKETCH?

1. ASSETS REQUIRED TO DRAW A T-SHIRT ON REPSKETCH:



Raglan Sleeve T-shirt

Henley Neckline



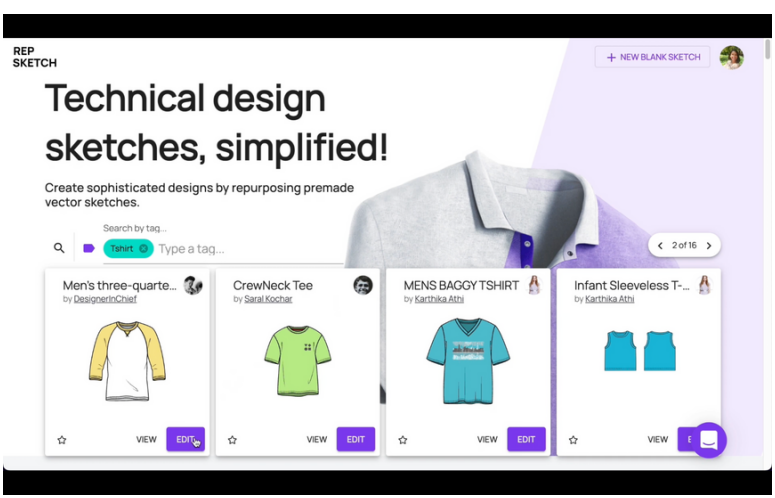
Long Raglan Sleeves

2. STEPS TO DRAW A T-SHIRT ON REPSKETCH:

View Design Coach Youtube Video Here ›››

Step 1:

Search Tshirt tag in the search bar on the Repsketch landing page & click EDIT on the sketch that you would like to repurpose.

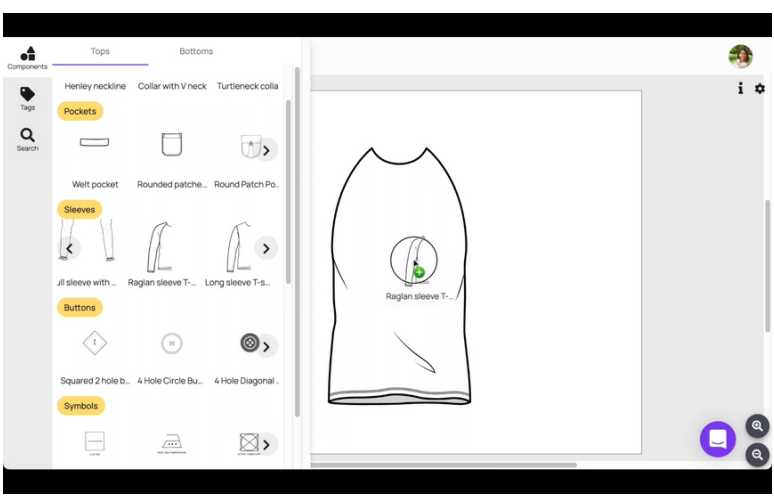


Step 2:

Drag and select all the t-shirt design objects to ungroup using button at the bottom & delete both the sleeves & neckline using option on the left toolbar.

Step 3:

Drag & Drop the desired sleeve component from the "Sleeves" section of the "Components pane" to your workspace.

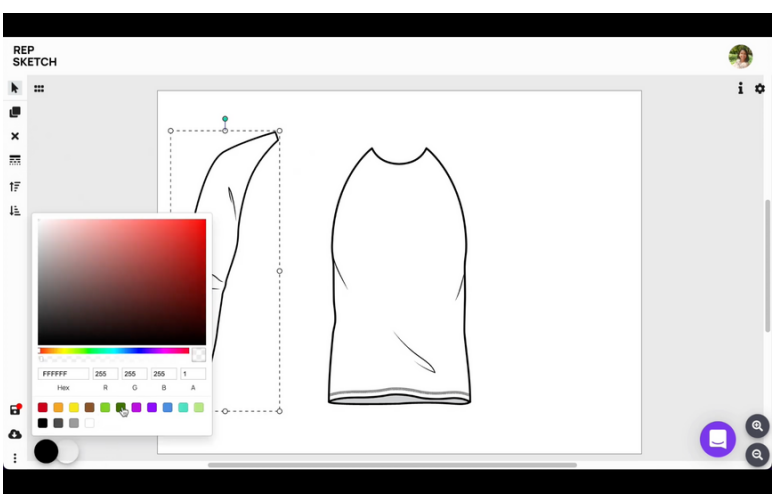


Step 4:

Click and drag this sleeve component from one corner to resize it to fit the t-shirt body. Ungroup the sleeve component using button at the bottom and delete all the extra lines that you don't need using ✖ button on the left toolbar.

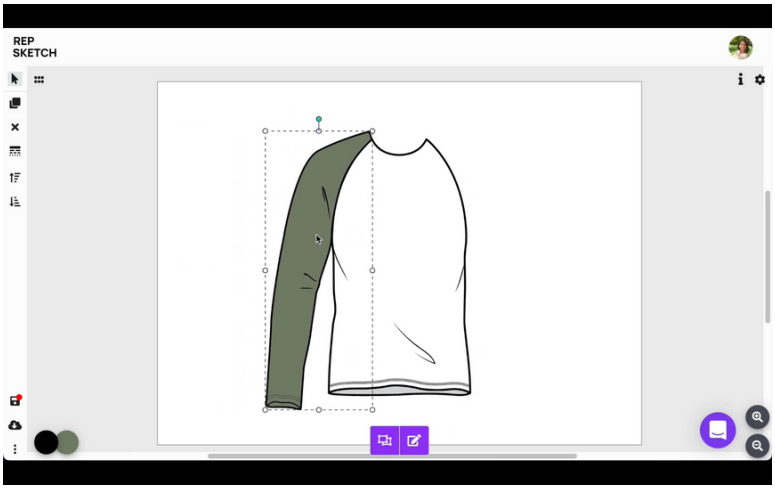
Step 5:

Change the color of the sleeve from the colorbar tool on the bottom-left of the screen, adjust layers using & buttons on the left toolbar.



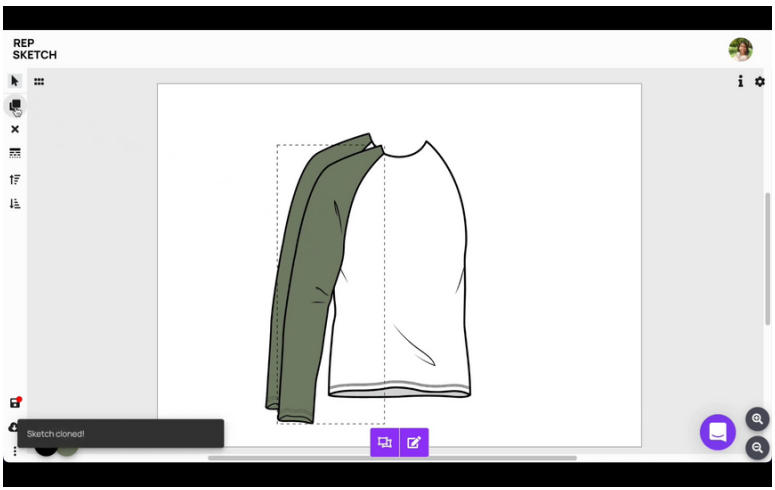
Step 6:

Group all the sleeve design objects together using button on the bottom & place the sleeve on top of the body such that it aligns perfectly with the armhole.



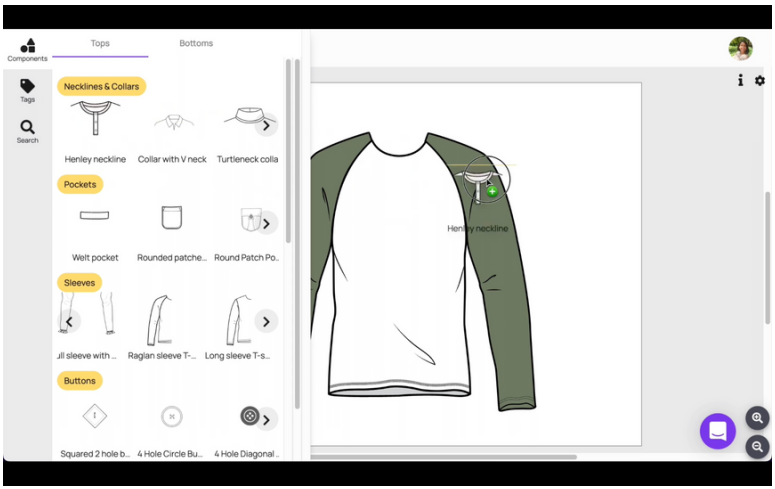
Step 7:

Duplicate this left sleeve component using button on the left toolbar, click and drag the sleeve object from one side to the other to flip the sleeve and fit to the body.



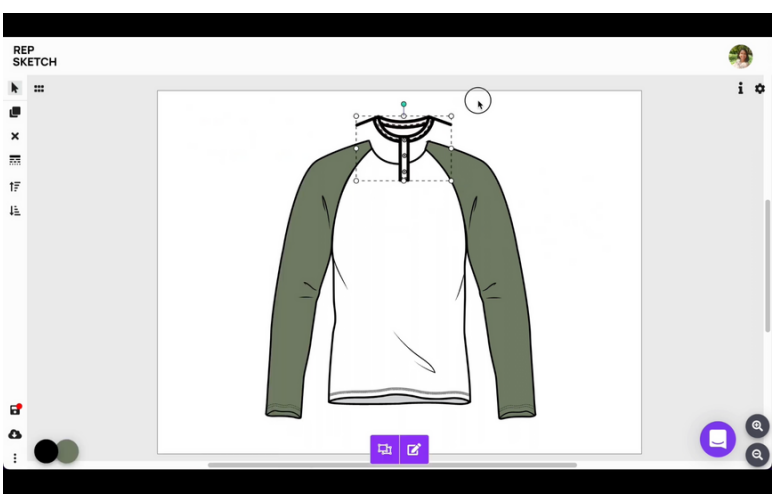
Step 8:

Drag & drop the desired neckline component from the "Neckline" section of the "Components pane" to your workspace.



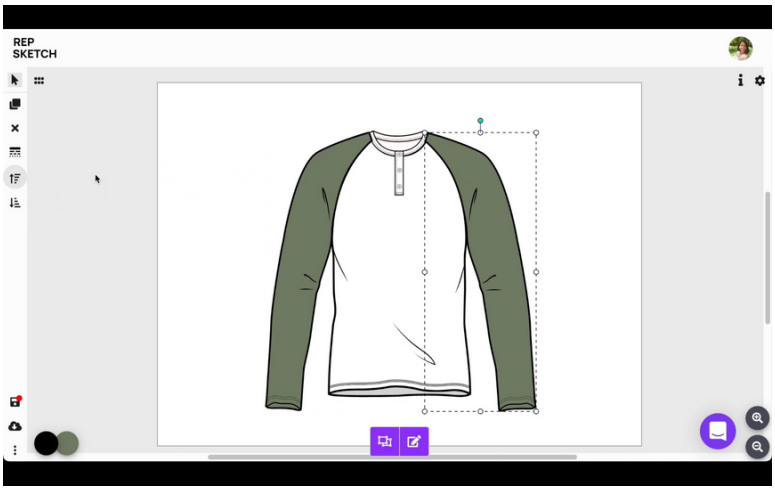
Step 9:

Click and drag this neckline component from one corner to resize it and place it over the t-shirt body such that it fits the t-shirt neckline.



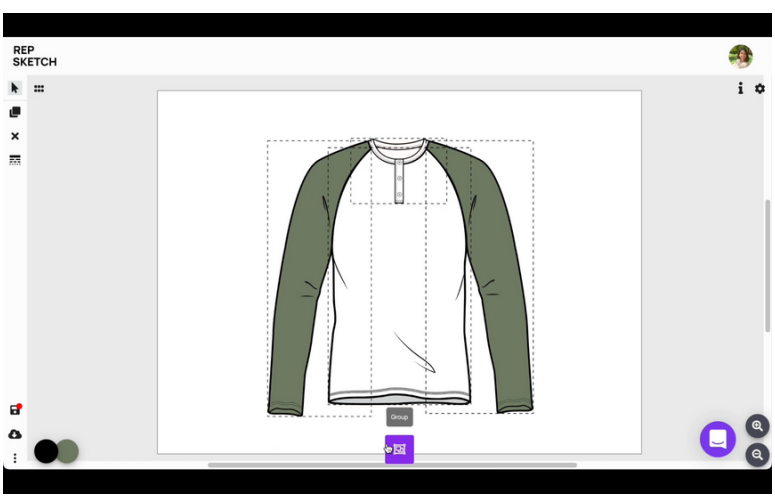
Step 10:

Adjust the layers of the design objects using ↑ & ↓ buttons on the left-toolbar.



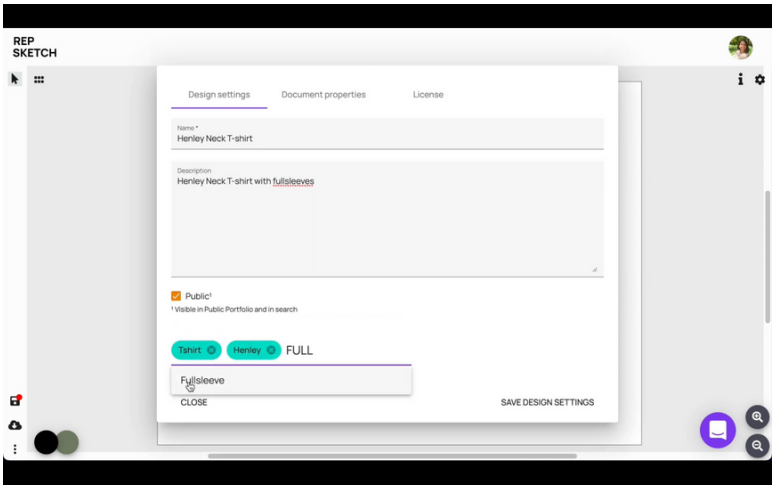
Step 11:

Group all the t-shirt design objects together using button on the bottom.



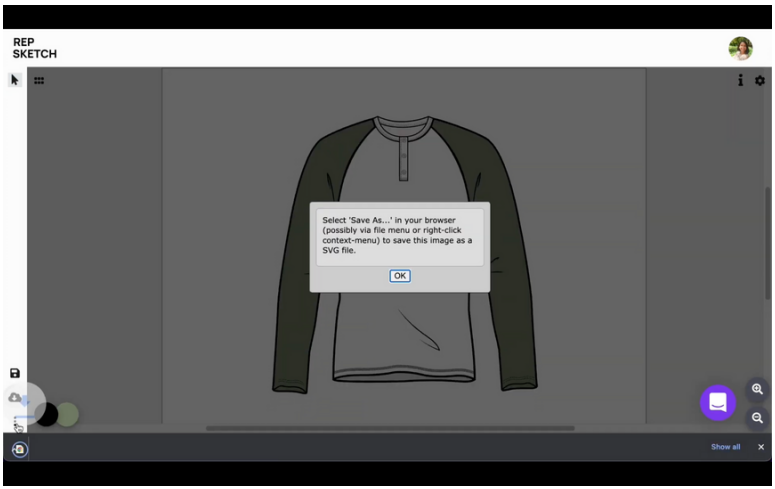
Step 12:

Save the design from the "Design Properties" button on the top-right of the screen. Fill in the "Name", "Description" and add tags like Cotton Tshirt Slimfit.



Step 13:

Download your sketch as an SVG file from button on the bottom-left corner of the screen.



6.2

HOW TO ADD A GRAPHIC/LOGO TO A T-SHIRT ON REPSKETCH?

1. ASSETS REQUIRED TO ADD GRAPHIC/LOGO TO A T-SHIRT DESIGN ON REPSKETCH:

Short Sleeve T-shirt

Graphic - 01

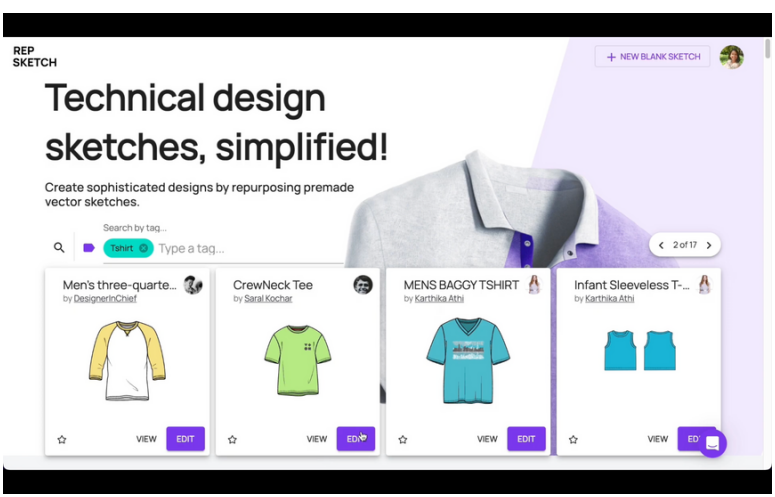
Graphic - 02

2. STEPS TO ADD GRAPHIC/LOGO TO A T-SHIRT ON REPSKETCH:

View Design Coach Youtube Video Here ›››

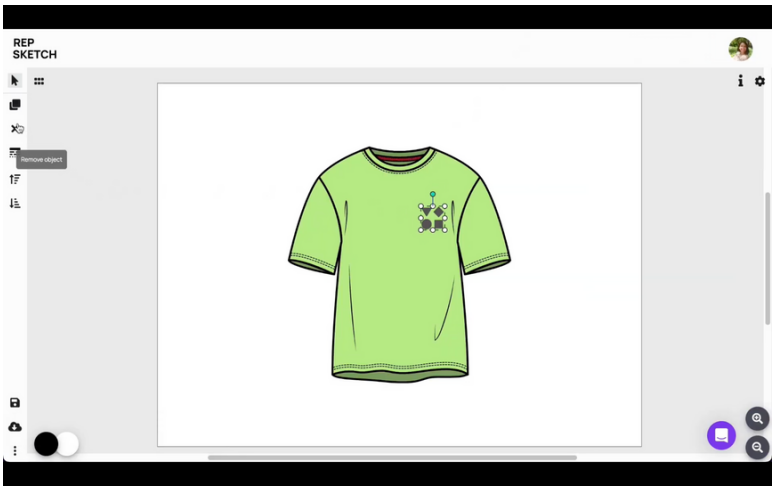
Step 1:

Search Tshirt tag in the search bar on the Repsketch landing page & click EDIT on the sketch that you would like to repurpose.



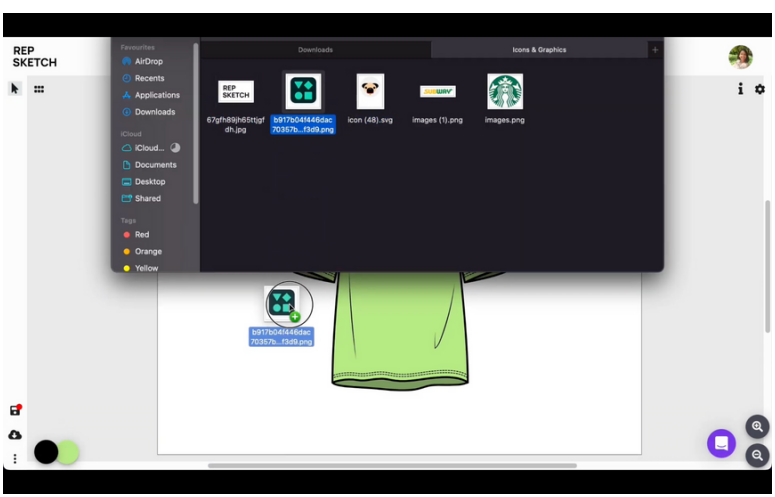
Step 2::

Click and drag the t-shirt sketch from one corner to resize and delete any design/logo using ✖ button on the left toolbar.



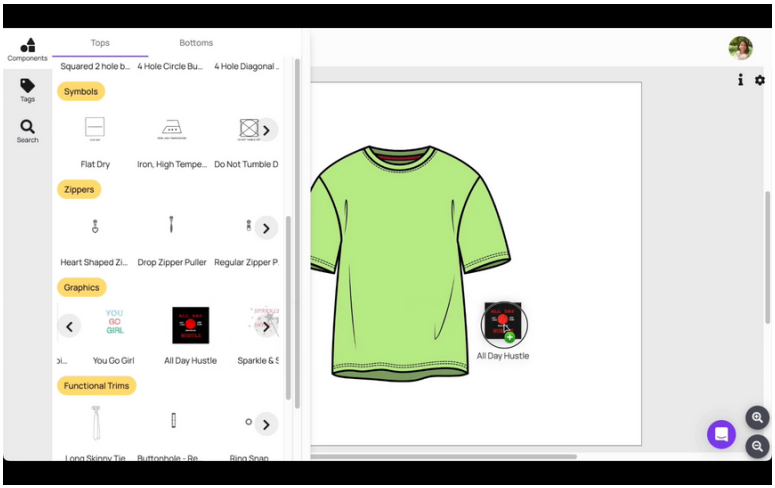
Step 3 (Part 1):

Drag and drop in your own .png, .jpeg or .svg graphic/logo file to the workspace.



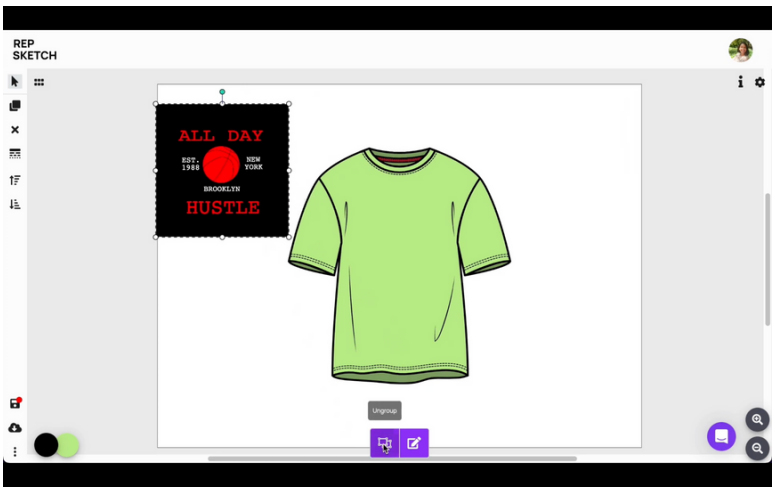
Step 3 (Part 2.1):

Drag & Drop an editable graphic/logo component from the "Graphics" section of the "Components pane" to your workspace.



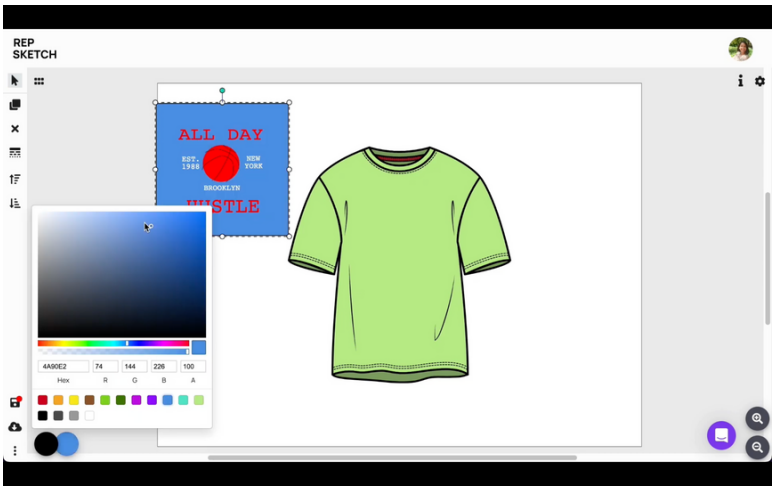
Step 3 (Part 2.2):

Click and drag this graphic component from one corner to resize it to fit the t-shirt body. Ungroup the graphic component using button at the bottom.



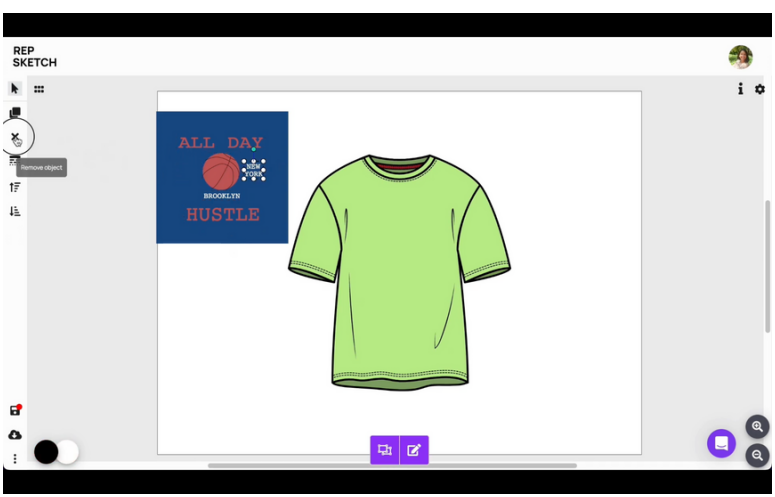
Step 3 (Part 2.3):

Change the background color of the graphic from the colorbar tool on the bottom-left of the screen and remove borders from the "Stroke Settings" tool on the left toolbar.



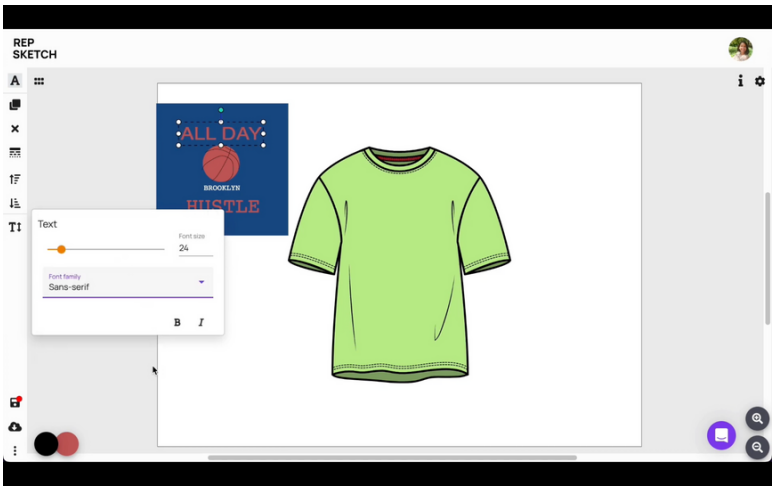
Step 3 (Part 2.4):

Change the text and graphic colour from the colorbar tool on the bottom-left of the screen and delete any extra text using button on the left toolbar.



Step 3 (Part 2.5):

Change the text font style using the text tool buttons A & T↕ on the left toolbar.

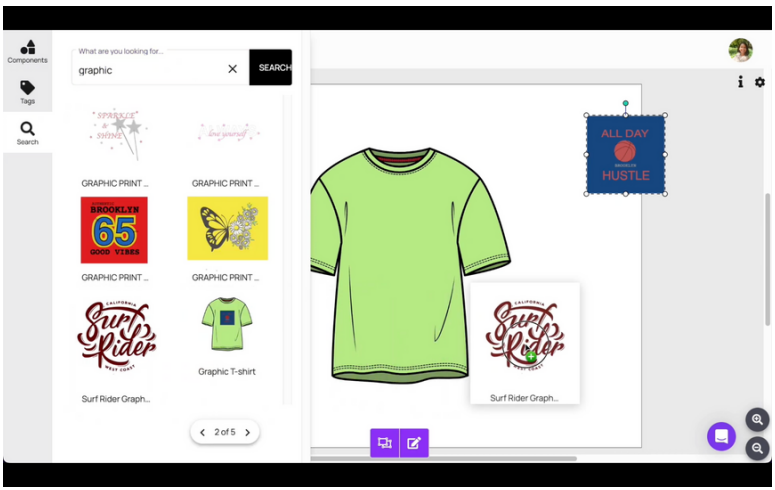


Step 3 (Part 2.6):

Group all the graphic design objects together using button on the bottom and click & drag to place it on top of the t-shirt.

Step 3 (Part 2.1):

Search, drag & drop an editable graphic/logo design from the search section under the "Components pane" to your workspace.



Step 3 (Part 3.2):

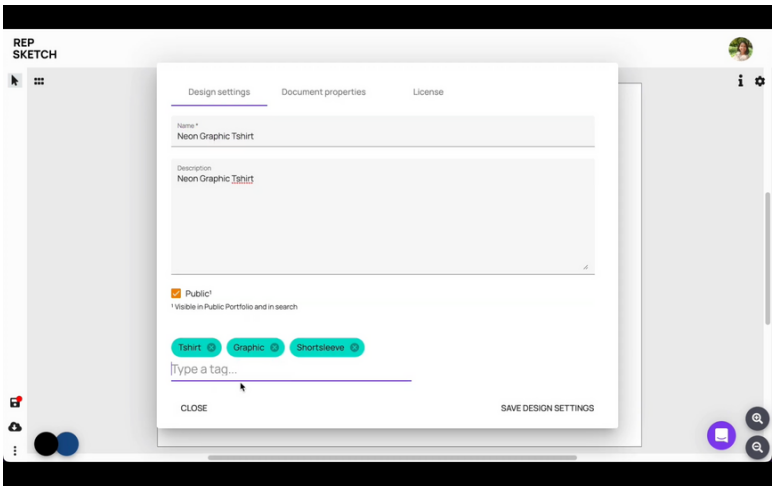
Click and drag this graphic component from one corner to resize it and place it over the t-shirt body.

Step 4:

Group all the t-shirt design objects together using button on the bottom.

Step 5:

Save the design from the "Design Properties" button on the top-right of the screen. Fill in the "Name", "Description" and add tags like Cotton Tshirt Slimfit.



Step 13:

Download your sketch as an SVG file from button on the bottom-left corner of the screen.