



PATTERNS FOR CORSET WEARING CHILDREN

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Abstract: *Scoliosis is a common disease in teen ages. Depending on the severity of the disease requires conservative treatment, which means a 5 mm thick plastic armour, which is to be worn 24 hours a day. To wearing it not just physical hardship but it cause psyche trouble as well.*

Currently, the underwear that is worn by children under the corset is the commercially available materials and tailoring forms determined. Our goal is the patterns unique design, which takes account of the disease and the consequent body deforms. Panel seam line affect the location of the zones, the pressure exerted on the body.

This research has not finished yet, there are new underwear models under testing.

Keywords: *corset, underwear, construction, comfort*

1 INTRODUCTION

Garment is an important part of the underwear. The comfort and good hygiene is largely determined by the material of underwear, technological development, the method of production. However, there are situations in life when an illness is part of the patient's medical aids to be worn every day. In these cases, even more important role in the underwear. This paper, the more severe forms of scoliosis are dealing with when the district is required to wear for the patient. This disease typically affects children under age of puberty, a higher percentage of them are girls. The corset will only be effective if the 23 hours from 24 hours is wearing per day. The constant wear not only the physical burden, but it can cause very serious psychological problems. The dressing is difficult, because a 5 mm thick plastic "armor" to wear on one side of the body, pressure on the other side is not touching the body. Where the body and the plastic plates meet, it often happens that rubbed the skin, which paid and discomfort. The Budapest University of Technology and his colleagues within the framework of a project working on the creation of a composite material, which is lighter than the currently used plastic, and intelligent features.

2 CORSET CREATING

Material of corset is made from 180 degrees thermoplastic plastic. The corset material must be hard and rigid. The material thickness about 5 mm.

The corset is made of high thermoplastic plastic after sampling of the body is made of plaster.

Physiotherapist adjusts for sampling the child's posture. [1]

Orthopedic technician create of the plaster molds to determine the basis pressure points, and free places left. /1. figure/



Figure 1: Corset

3 UNDERWEAR DESIGN

The design takes into account the material properties and the specific physiological needs, which arise for the corset wearers.

In the figure 2 can be seen the seam allowance of the penetration to the body after 180 minutes long corset wearing



Figure 2: Penetration area in the body

3.1 Special design conception

Primary aspect when designing products, the seam relocation, removal of the underarm seams, and the fewer the longitudinal cut line. It is important the cut line doesn't to across in pressure points. In figure 3 shows one of the example of pressure points. A "hard armour" is one feature of the wearer's armpits to push, helping to maintain proper spine.



Figure 3: Corset pressure point in the construction

4 PATTERN CONSTRUCTION

The T-shirt pattern construction is made of custom tailored, taking into account the body idiosyncrasy. [2]

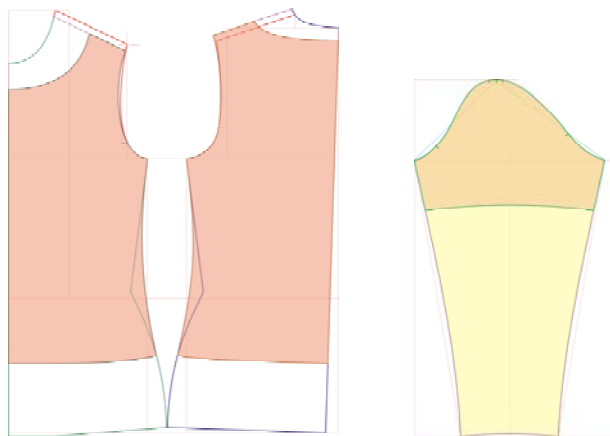


Figure 4: T-shirt pattern construction

The T-shirt construction does not contain any surpluses. The material properties taking into account the need to change the editing / body circumference as -15% according to body height-5% / that shirt is tight on the body. Wrinkles, creases avoiding the creation of the under corset.

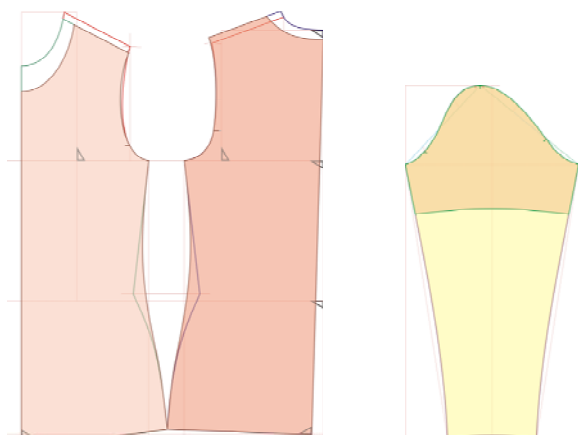


Figure 5: Changed T-shirt pattern construction

4.1 Cutline design

The construction designed to take into account the pressure points in the corset, these places are not designed to cut line.

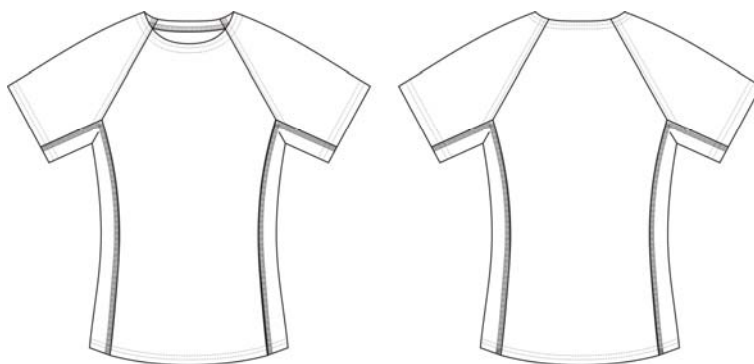


Figure 6: Cut lines place

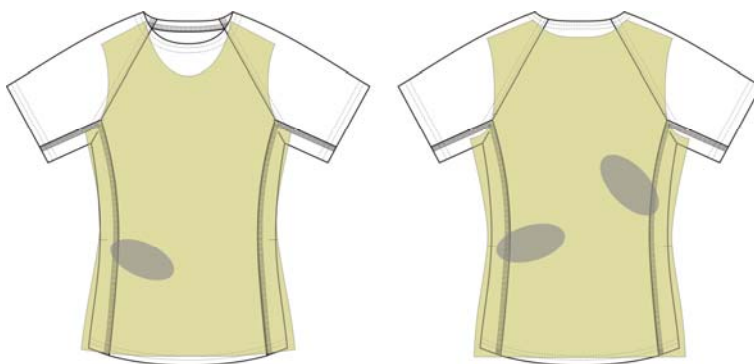


Figure 7: Cut lines place and pressure points connection



5 SEWING TECHNOLOGY

The products of sewing technology aligned with the expectations that the stitching of overlapping technology so that the pressure exerted by the corset will not be rubbed off the skin. The clothing should be modeled to avoid seam allowance near the armpit area. /Figure 8/



Figure 8: T-shirt with overlapping stitching and without stitching

6 CONCLUSION

The products after the completion of the trial wearing follows. The experience gained here in further product development is to be utilized.

References

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