
Updating With Satin Patchwork Technique To Make It Bustier

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ABSTRAK

Bustier merupakan pakaian dalam yang mempunyai fungsi yaitu membentuk tubuh agar lebih proporsional. Pembuatan bustier ini menggunakan kain perca satin sebagai bahan utama dalam pembuatannya. Kain satin adalah jenis bahan kain yang pembuatannya melalui proses tenun dengan menggunakan teknik weave atau teknik serat filamen. Patchwork adalah kerajinan yang menggabungkan potongan-potongan kain perca satu dengan yang lainnya dan memiliki motif atau warna yang berbeda-beda lalu menjadi suatu bentuk baru. Pembuatan bustier yang diawali dengan menentukan motif patchwork yang akan digunakan pada bustier, pemotongan kain, penjahitan, pemasangan furing, pemasangan ritsleting, balen, serta finishing dapat menghasilkan bustier yang unik dan berbeda dari kebanyakan bustier pada umumnya. Pada penelitian ini dinyatakan bahwa pemanfaatan kain satin perca dapat digunakan dalam pembuatan bustier.

Kata Kunci: *bustier, patchwork, satin*

ABSTRACT

Bustier is underwear that has a function, namely shaping the body to be more proportional. The manufacture of this bustier uses satin patchwork as the main ingredient in its manufacture. Satin fabric is a type of fabric material that is made through a weaving process using the weave technique or filament fiber technique. Patchwork is a craft that combines pieces of patchwork and has different motifs or colors and then becomes a new shape. The manufacture of bustiers that begins with determining the patchwork motif to be used in bustiers, fabric cutting, sewing, during installation, zipper installation, balen, and finishing can produce a bustier that is unique and different from most bustiers in general. In this study, it was stated that the use of patchwork satin fabric can be used in making bustiers.

Keywords: *bustier, patchwork, satin*

1. Introduction

Humans are the most perfect living beings. Humans are usually referred to as sociable creatures due to their constant interaction with others. As social beings, humans rely on other components to survive, known as necessities (Wojnowska-Baryła et al., 2024). Humans need clothing, shelter, and food to have a balanced and prosperous life (Hanim et al., 2023). Clothing is something that is worn constantly during any activity and is in contact with the human body (Soelistyowati, 2022). Clothing plays an important role in life because it can be worn comfortably for activities, protects the skin from the sun, protects from the cold air that is harmful to health and serves as jewelry to beautify one's appearance (Khoiriyah & Musdalifah, 2020).

A Bustier is a fitted underwear or outerwear, specifically a collection of bras or corsets without shoulder straps, that can tighten the waist and chest to make the chest appear larger (Retno, 2020). Bustier is a type of underwear that has a function to shape body parts when wearing it. In the 19th century, the bustier was an undergarment worn underneath usually paired with a kebaya (Putri et al., 2023). However, by the 1980s the bustier had changed its function to outerwear (Sari & Suprihatin, 2021). There are several theories for making bustier patterns, one of which is the Sunarto Ferry System Pattern and the Meyneke System Pattern (Endah wahyuningsih & Tri Muharati, 2020). Meyneke and Charmant regarding the body sizes S, M, and L (Setia, 2023), development of interactive learning media based on Flash 8 macro media about bustier pattern-making techniques and some also use draping patterns (Kebaya et al., 2023).

Textile waste is difficult to process because it is inorganic and does not break down easily. According to SIPSN data, the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry produces 2.3 million tons of textile waste (Wojnowska-Baryła et al., 2024). Researchers are searching for ways to create distinctive goods from textile

waste in the surrounding environment based on this data. Patchwork is typically repurposed into a variety of goods, such as wall hangings, souvenirs, purses, tablecloths, blankets, chair cushion covers, tissue holders, and home linens. In the meantime, bustiers made using patchwork are extremely uncommon and unpopular with the general population. With all of its attractiveness, this bustier turns into a really distinctive and alluring product. Even though satin is utilized for the patchwork, the bustier will appear more opulent and sophisticated due to the satin weave's reflection.. As a result, in this study, a bustier was made using leftover patchwork from sewing. No patchwork bustier has ever been made. The patchwork sewing technique is divided into two types: patchwork and blanket or matelase. Each technique has unique properties that define it from the others.

2. Research Method

The materials and tools used in this study are: stationery, cloth and paper scissors, rulers, measuring tape, sewing chalk, pattern paper, pencils, pins, and iron are the instruments used. Patchwork satin fabrics, interlining fabrics (sugar), upholstery fabrics (ero), bra caps, balen, jacket zippers, and yarn are the materials used in this study.

2.1 Bustier Making Using Patchwork Technique

Finding out the quality of the fabric used to make a product is the goal of the first phase, fabric selection. Then determine the pattern for the bustier, which is called Crazy Patchwork and is made of an arrangement of pieces of fabric of uneven size and color (Falah & Ummah, 2023). Since the fabric is made using crazy patchwork, the next step is to cut it without using dimensions. After that, the parts of the fabric are sewn together to form a whole piece, and each stitch is ironed neatly. You must give your body size. Make a bustier design afterward. Using a stitch allowance of 1.5 cm on the sides and 3 cm at the bottom, place the pattern on top of the sugar cloth and ero. Next, place the sugar cloth on top of the pre-cut main sheet of fabric, iron it, and cut it to fit the shape of the sugar cloth. Combine the bustier parts, both the main fabric and the ero, by sewing on each side along the seams. This procedure involves installing pins in the pattern seam to make sewing easier. The following step involves ironing the open seams. Balenes are then installed to make the shape of the bustier appear longer and slimmer. The balen size is adjusted to the length of the bustier, with the middle part measuring 18 cm. The header is then attached by attaching a longitudinal fabric to both headers, which serves as a sewing spot for the header and the main material. Sew the header with a sewing needle. Attach the zipper with a Japanese jacket zipper of the right size for the length of the bustier. Then, attach the ero fabric to both sides of the bustier. When sewing the bottom of the bustier, use a 3 cm seam, then turn it over and iron. The bottom and zippered sides of the bustier have hidden seams. The final step is to complete.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 The Utilization of Satin Patchwork Fabric into a Product

The way to use satin patchwork in making a product is to make it into a bustier (Üyesi et al., 2023). The way to use satin patchwork in making a product is to make it into a bustier (Mahardika & Karmila, 2020). So, the manufacture of bustier is very suitable for use in the use of satin patchwork fabric as a product. This is due to the shiny, smooth, easily shaped, and color-variable surface properties of satin cloth. In the meantime, it is easy to stitch because the back is not slippery or slick. Given the distinctive beauty of satin fabric, which gives off shimmering reflections when exposed to light and conveys a sense of grace, the use of satin patchwork for bustiers is highly appropriate. Furthermore, because satin patchwork is composed of a smooth, tightly woven fabric that is easy to shape, it offers comfort. In addition, satin patchwork has a practical benefit in that it creates a more proportionate body shape and a firm profile, which makes wearing a bustier quite satisfying. The price is then the most crucial factor in creating a bustier with satin patchwork. By using pieces of satin fabric from leftover stitching instead of purchasing new fabric, patchwork fabric will save cost.

3.2 Patchwork Techniques in Bustier Manufacturing

The patchwork technique in making a bustier is carried out by determining the patchwork motif first, then cutting and tidying up the satin patchwork fabric that will be used. Thus, it makes it easier in the process of combining pieces of satin patchwork with sewing them. In addition to being made into bustiers, patchwork recycling using patchwork techniques can also be made into other household items such as aprons, bags, pillowcases, and so on (Malinda, 2020). The following is a discussion on making bustiers:

- 1) Selection of fabrics to be used in the manufacture of bustier
This process aims to determine the quality of the fabric used in the manufacture of a product.
- 2) Determination of motif design

The motif design used in making the bustier is Crazy patchwork, which is an arrangement of irregular fabric motif pieces in both size and color.

3) Fabric cutting

This fabric cutting does not use size, because it uses crazy patchwork in its manufacture. This fabric cutting does not use size, because it uses crazy patchwork in its manufacture.

4) Sewing pieces of fabric into a whole piece, then each piece is ironed to make it neat.



Figure 1. Stitched patchwork satin fabric

5) Body measurement

Body measurements are following the body. The model employed in this investigation has a medium body size. The following areas are measured: side length, back breadth, waist circumference, hip circumference, upper body circumference, middle body circumference (bust peak), and lower body circumference.

6) Bustier pattern making

Creating the front and back patterns is the first step in creating a bustier pattern. Next, alter the basic design into a bustier pattern while maintaining the pattern signs to break the pattern. Measure the circumference of the upper body, middle body (the top of the breast), and lower body (about 8 cm from the top of the breast) after the design is finished. Pinch (like a tiny cup) at multiple locations along the upper pattern if the final upper body circumference pattern differs from the original measurement. This prevents the bustier at the top from being slack and flat on the chest. In order to fit the model's size, measure your hip and waist circumferences. Then cut the bustier pattern and it is ready for the material cutting process.



Figure 2. Bustier pattern making

7) Laying patterns on sugar fabrics and ero fabrics

The finished bustier pattern is placed on top of sugar cloth and ero cloth by giving 1.5 cm on the sides and 3 cm on the bottom.



Figure 3. Cut cloth

- 8) Laying of sugar cloth on the main sheet of cloth
The cut sugar cloth is then placed on the main sheet of fabric, ironed, and cut according to the shape of the sugar cloth.
- 9) Combining bustier pieces, both the main material and ero fabric, by sewing on each side according to the amp This process is carried out by pinning a bouncing needle on the pattern part to make it easier in the sewing process.

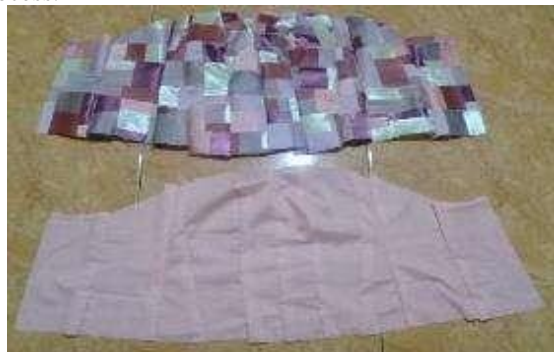


Figure 4. The main material and the ero fabric that has been combined

- 10) Ironing of the bustier kampuh
The ironing process uses an open ironing machine.



Figure 5. Bustier with open capacity

- 11) Balen installation
The installation of balenes serves to make the shape of the bustier more visible and slender, the size of the balen is adjusted to the length of the bustier for the middle part is 18 cm long.
- 12) Header installation
During the process of installing the cops, the two cops are given an elongated cloth that serves as a place to sew the cops with the main material, sewing the cops using a sewing needle.
- 13) Zipper installation
Zipper installation using a Japanese jacket zipper with a size according to the length of the bustier.
- 14) Incorporating ero fabric on the main material by sewing each side of the bustier. When sewing the bottom of the bustier, give it 3 cm, then turn it over and iron.
- 15) The bottom of the bustier and the side of the zipper are concealed.
- 16) Finishing
The finishing process includes cleaning the remaining threads attached to the bustier.
- 17) Finished form



Figure 6. Bustier results with patchwork techniques

3. 4 Costs of Production

The main material and supporting materials are needed to create a bustier out of satin patchwork using the patchwork technique. The bustier's primary component is satin patchwork, which is made from sewing surplus party attire gathered from various house tailors and campus leftovers. In the meantime, the bustier's supporting components consist of the bra cup, sewing thread, lining material, jacket zipper, balaine, and lining material (kufner). The table below displays the entire production costs incurred in creating the bustier.

Table 1.1 Costs of Production

No	Materials	Quantity	Price	Total
1	Main material (satin patchwork)	As needed	-	-
2	Lining material (ero fabric)	1 meters	IDR 22.000	IDR 22.000
3	Cup bra	1 pair	IDR 10.000	IDR 10.000
4	Ballaine	1,5 meter	IDR 2.500	IDR 3. 800
5	Sewing thread	1 pcs	IDR 3.000	IDR 3.000
6	Kufner	1 meter	IDR 28.000	IDR 28.000
7	Jacket zipper	1 pcs	IDR 8.000	IDR 8.000
Total				IDR 74.800

The production costs needed to create a bustier are IDR 74,800, as explained in table 1.1. Given that the primary material is fabric patches rather than purchases, this figure indicates that it is reasonably priced.

3.5 Customer Satisfaction

A bustier serves as the outer portion of a party dress or as an undergarment for a kebaya, therefore it needs to be pretty since it can display a person's sense of style, specifically being feminine. Wearing a bustier will make the body appear slender by hiding fat in specific areas. After that, wearing a bustier will make customers happy. The author of this study created a bustier based on the model size, which is comparable to a medium. This is due to the fact that the bustier can be mounted on a statue doll and used as a model. A bustier that fits the body well and is comfortable to wear is the most successful fitting outcome. It is envisaged that in the future, we will be able to create bustiers in all sizes that may be enlarged or decreased to fit a variety of customers with varying body shapes.

3.6 Challenges Encountered

A strong silhouette and the ability to sculpt the body to appear more proportionate are two benefits of bustiers. One of the main features of a bustier is the symmetrical cup form that fastens or shuts to the chest, making it both comfortable and attractive when worn. However, it takes a great deal of ability and talent to cover the chest and make the bustier cups symmetrical. One of the challenges in creating bustiers is this. The final bustier will be less appealing if the bustier cup stitching is not symmetrical. Therefore, you must sew a bustier with attention and care. The bustier cups need to be examined after sewing. Does the bustier cup's shape need to be improved, or is it symmetrical? Apart from that, you must employ a certain technique, which involves pinching the bustier pattern multiple times, to get the bustier cups to adhere or come close to the chest.

4. Conclusion

A bustier made of satin patchwork and the patchwork technique gives a one-of-a-kind look. Aside from that, constructing bustiers from satin patchwork can assist reduce the wastage of unneeded satin fabric by combining patchwork pieces with different designs or colors to create a new shape. Satin patchwork has the advantage of a firm silhouette, can produce brilliant reflections that give the appearance of elegance, is pleasant to wear, and more proportionally shapes the body. A bustier just needs supporting materials because the main material, satin

patchwork, is not purchased, making the prices extremely low. Because the curvature of the cup between the left and right had to be symmetrical, there were several challenges in the bustier production process, namely in the stitching process to construct the bustier cup. The bustier itself serves to shape the body, making it appear thinner and giving ladies a sensual impression. To make this bustier, first determine the patchwork motif that will be used, then select and cut the fabric according to a predetermined pattern, sew, install the lining, zipper, and balen, and sew the bottom with a hidden stitch, iron, and finish.

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