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Suitability of Gareth Kershaw System Pantaloon Pattern on Tall-Fat Indonesian Adult Men

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ABSTRACT
The Gareth Kershaw pantaloon pattern is not yet known whether it is suitable for tall, fat Indonesian adult men. The purpose of this study was to describe the weaknesses, how to improve, and adjust the Gareth Kershaw pantaloon pattern for tall, fat Indonesian men. The type of research used is applied research. The object of the study is the Gareth Kershaw pantaloon pattern, which was tested on tall, fat Indonesian adult men with a height of 178 cm and a weight of 73 kg. The research instrument used was a questionnaire using a Likert scale. The assessment was carried out by 3 panelists, namely those who were skilled and experts in men's clothing. The data analysis technique used was descriptive statistics in the form of percentage formula calculations using Microsoft Excel. The results of the study showed that the Gareth Kershaw pantaloon pattern had weaknesses in the following sections: 1) hip circumference, 2) thigh circumference, 3) trouser length. The weaknesses were corrected in the pattern and trousers to produce a Gareth Kershaw pantaloon pattern that was suitable for tall, fat Indonesian adult men.

KEYWORDS

Suitability, Pant, Gareth Kershaw, Tall-fat Men

INTRODUCTION

Pants that fit and are comfortable when worn on a person's body, then the right pattern is needed. Not all models and patterns can be used by all body shapes because they have advantages and disadvantages. According to Pratiwi (2001:6), "The shape of the human body is grouped into five types, namely: ideal, short fat, short thin, tall fat". To determine the shape and size of the body, weight measurements must first be taken. The shape and size of the American body are different from the shape and size of the Indonesian body. With the difference in height and weight of American men and the height and weight of Indonesian men, it is necessary to conduct research to determine the suitability of pantaloon patterns for adult Indonesian men.

In making trousers, many pattern systems are used. There are several relevant studies that have been conducted on Indonesian adult men, including (1) Hanifatul Zikra (2019) with the title "Suitability of Aldrich System Trouser Patterns (Pants) for Ideal Indonesian Adult Men", (2) Wan Muthia Shafira (2021) with the title "Suitability of Pantaloon Patterns Using the Nathanael Suryadi System for Fat Body Shapes of Indonesian Men", (3) Cici Ida Rohida (2021) with the title "Suitability of Fernando Burgo Technique Trouser Patterns (Pants) for Indonesian Adult Men". However, this study is different from the others; this study is specifically for pantaloon patterns for tall, fat Indonesian adult men with the Gareth Kershaw system in the book Pattern Making for Menswear (2013), in America.

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The Gareth Kershaw pantaloon pattern is used to make men's pants patterns in America, but this pattern has not been studied for its suitability to the body shape of Indonesian men, whether they are thin, ideal, or fat. Therefore, the body shape of Indonesian men that is close to the body shape of American men is tall, big, or tall. The Gareth Kershaw pantaloon pattern will be more suitable for a body shape similar to American men, namely tall, fat Indonesian adult men. Therefore, this pattern needs to be adjusted or tested on tall, fat Indonesian adult men. The Gareth Kershaw system pantaloon pattern has the advantage of being more practical in making patterns, easy to understand, and apply because it has 5 types of measurements, namely waist circumference, hip circumference, hip height, crotch height, and inner leg length. The height of the back of the trouser pattern is 1.5 cm lower than the front of the trouser pattern, and at the knees and toes of the Gareth Kershaw system trouser pattern, uses the specified measurements. To find out the weight of a tall, fat person, you can use the Body Index Mass (BMI) formula, which is a standard assessment number based on the proportion of height and weight (Puspasari.L: 2019). With the classification, if the calculation result is >23, it is classified as a tall, fat person.

To produce the right and good clothes, fitting is done first. According to Yasnidawati (2012:84), “Fitting is adjusting or fitting a garment to a person’s body so that the garment fits and is truly right for the size and shape of the wearer’s body”. Fitting is done several times so that the pattern is truly right and fits when worn by the body of an Indonesian man. If there is a mismatch, then improvements are made to the pattern, as is the case with the Gareth Kershaw system pantaloon pattern. The purpose of this study is to describe the weaknesses, ways to improve, and the suitability of the Gareth Kershaw System Pantaloon Pattern for Tall-Fat Indonesian Adult Men.

METHOD

This research is an applied research. Sugiyono (2009:9) said that "Applied research is conducted with the aim of applying, testing, and evaluating the ability of a theory that has been established in solving practical problems". This research consists of one variable, namely the suitability of the Gareth Kershaw pantaloon pattern system for tall, fat Indonesian adult men, with pantaloon pattern indicators. The object of this study is the Gareth Kershaw pantaloon pattern system adjusted for tall, fat Indonesian adult men with a height of 178 cm and a weight of 73 kg.

The applied research procedure consists of 3 stages, namely: preparation, implementation, and assessment. The instrument used in this study is by using a questionnaire or survey with the assessment format used in the form of a Likert scale. According to Sugiyono (2016:93-96), it has a gradation from very positive to very negative which contains 5 alternative answer choices, namely Very Appropriate (SS) with a score of 5, Appropriate (S) score 4, Quite Appropriate (CS) score 3, Less Appropriate (KS) score 2, and Not Appropriate (TS) score 1. The instrument used in this study is by using a questionnaire. Sugiyono (2009:199) "A questionnaire is a data collection technique that is carried out by providing a set of written questions or statements that are used to obtain information from respondents".

The data analysis technique used is descriptive statistical analysis. According to Sugiyono (2016:29) "Descriptive statistics are used to analyze data by describing the data that has been collected as it is without intending to make conclusions that apply to the public or generalizations”.

Table 1. Statistics

Data Types	Statistical Tools	Information
Ordinal	1. Mode	1. Explaining the most common tendencies
	2. Median	2. Explaining the central tendency
		3. Explaining the distribution
	3. Deviation	4. Describes the proportion of data in percent (%)
	4. Percentage (%)	5. Describes (describes) the absolute amount of data.
	5. Absolute Number	

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Based on the explanation above, this study uses mode, media and percentage. In this study, the author uses the percentage formula calculation as stated by Sudjono (2014:43), namely:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Information:
P = Percentage
F = Sum of scores from panelists
N = Total number of scores

The data was processed using Microsoft Excel, then the data obtained was grouped into 5 standard assessment categories proposed by Arikunto (2010:44), namely:

81% - 100% = Very High
61% - 80% = Height
41% - 60% = Medium
21% - 40% = Low
0% - 20% = Very Low

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Preparation Stage

The research preparation process comprises several fundamental steps to guarantee the success of the project. Firstly, the requisite tools and materials are meticulously prepared to effectively construct the necessary components. Gareth Kershaw's pantaloon pattern system, as elucidated in Pattern Making for Menswear (2013:93), serves as the primary reference for this stage. The essential measurements encompassed include waist circumference, hip circumference, side length, inner leg length, and crotch height. Subsequently, the process proceeds to meticulously cut and mark the patterns with precision.

Ernawati (2008:249) provides comprehensive guidance on pattern adjustments, elucidating that a plus sign (+) denotes pattern enlargement, represented by shaded lines (///////), while a minus sign (-) signifies pattern reduction, marked with crosses (xxxxxx). Pratiwi (2001:17) underscores the paramount significance of pattern symbols, describing them as a diverse array of lines and colors that provide a lucid visual representation of the design and its intricate details. Once the patterns are meticulously marked and prepared, the culminating stage involves assembling the components into the desired product, ensuring alignment with the stipulated measurements and design elements. This structured methodology guarantees the accuracy and quality of the final outcome.

2. Implementation Stage

The implementation of the Gareth Kershaw pantaloon pattern system for tall and larger-built Indonesian adult men entails a meticulously structured process. The process commences with a comprehensive comprehension of the principles and design framework of the Gareth Kershaw pantaloon pattern, as elucidated in Pattern Making for Menswear (2013:48-50). This foundational knowledge is subsequently augmented by the acquisition of precise measurements tailored to the Gareth Kershaw system. These measurements encompass pivotal dimensions such as waist circumference, hip circumference, side length, inner leg length, and crotch height, ensuring their accurate capture.

Following the measurement acquisition, the subsequent phase involves the drafting of the pantaloon pattern in accordance with the guidelines provided by Gareth Kershaw. This pattern is subsequently subjected to a rigorous verification process to ascertain its size and alignment with the meticulously captured measurements. Once the pattern is finalized, the corresponding fabric is cut,

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and the pieces are meticulously sewn together with utmost precision. The process culminates in the application of finishing touches to achieve a polished and professional appearance.

The culminating and pivotal step in this process is the fitting of the garment on the model. As elucidated by Yasnidawati (2012:84), "fitting is the adjustment or adjustment of a garment to a person's body so that the garment fits and is truly appropriate for the size and shape of the wearer's body." Similarly, Poespo (2000:72) emphasizes the significance of fitting as a crucial indicator of the garment's alignment with the wearer's form, underscoring the delicate balance between tightness and looseness. During this stage, any anomalies or discrepancies in the design or fit are diligently observed and meticulously recorded. These observations serve as the basis for necessary corrections, ensuring that the final product not only adheres to the design principles but also provides a comfortable and accurate fit for the wearer. This iterative process underscores the paramount importance of precision and adaptability in tailoring garments to accommodate the diverse body types of individuals.

3. Evaluation Stage

According to Setyaningsih (2010:22), a limited individual panel comprises three to five panelists who possess high levels of sensitivity, experience, training, and competence in assessing multiple sensory quality attributes or are competent for several commodities. Similarly, Soekarto (1992:179) describes a limited individual panel as consisting of panelists with specialized skills, although these individuals may represent the average level of expertise found among non-professionals. Drawing from these perspectives, this study utilized a panel of three experts with extensive knowledge and competence in the field of pattern-making to evaluate the suitability of the Gareth Kershaw system pantaloon pattern for tall and larger-built Indonesian adult men.

The panelists conducted their evaluations during the initial fitting session and determined that the Gareth Kershaw system pantaloon pattern was well-suited for the intended body type. Their assessments were based on a set of twelve question items designed to measure various aspects of fit and functionality. The data gathered from these assessments were processed using descriptive analysis to ensure comprehensive and objective evaluation.

To further validate the findings, a second fitting was conducted under the supervision of expert lecturers specializing in men's fashion patterns. This iterative process confirmed the results of the initial fitting and reinforced the suitability of the Gareth Kershaw pantaloon system for this specific demographic. By employing a rigorous evaluation method with multiple expert inputs, the study provides robust evidence supporting the effectiveness of the pattern system in addressing the unique requirements of tall and larger-built Indonesian men.

Table 2. Fitting results I

	Fitting I				**Amount**	**Mode**	**Median**	**Presentation**
	Assessment Aspects	P1	P2	P3				
1.	Waist size	4	4	3	11	4	4	73%
2.	Hip circumference	3	3	4	10	3	3	66%
3.	Pesak height	4	4	4	12	4	4	80%
4.	Hip height	4	4	4	12	4	4	80%
5.	Inner leg length	5	5	3	13	5	5	86%
6.	Trouser length	3	3	3	9	3	3	60%
7.	Thigh circumference	3	3	4	10	3	3	66%
8.	Knee circumference	5	5	4	14	5	5	93%
9.	Trouser hem circumference	5	5	4	14	5	5	93%
10.	Knee length	5	5	4	14	5	5	93%
11.	Front trouser folds	4	4	4	12	4	4	80%
12.	Back pocket of trousers	4	4	4	12	4	4	80%
Amount						49	49	
Average Rating						3.7	3.7	79%

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Based on the results of the initial fitting, the data were analyzed using the mode, median, and the percentage of responses from each panelist. The overall evaluation revealed a mode of 3.7, a median of 3.7, and a percentage score of 79%, which indicated a reasonably appropriate fit. However, specific aspects of the pantaloon pattern necessitated adjustments:

1) Hip Circumference: This aspect exhibited a mode of 3, a median of 3, and a percentage score of 66%. While the hip circumference was deemed satisfactory, the fit resulted in a 2 cm reduction, causing the hip area to be slightly narrower than intended. This necessitated minor adjustments to ensure an accurate and comfortable fit.
2) Thigh Circumference: Similarly, the thigh circumference was evaluated with a mode of 3, a median of 3, and a percentage score of 66%. Although the thigh measurement was considered reasonable, the fit caused a 2 cm reduction in this area, suggesting the necessity for refinement to achieve the desired proportion and ease of movement.
3) Pants Length: The pants length received a mode of 3, a median of 3, and a percentage score of 60%. While this aspect was also classified as satisfactory, the inner leg measurement resulted in the pants being 2 cm shorter than planned. Adjustments in length measurements are essential to rectify this discrepancy and ensure the pants align with the intended design.

Overall, the findings from the initial fitting demonstrate a generally satisfactory performance of the Gareth Kershaw pantaloon pattern for tall, larger-built Indonesian men. However, targeted modifications in hip circumference, thigh circumference, and pants length are recommended to enhance the overall fit and functionality. These insights provide a foundation for improvement and refinement in subsequent fittings.

Table 3: Fitting Results II

No	***Fitting II*** Assessment Aspects	P1	P2	P3	**Amount**	**Mode**	**Median**	**Presentation**
1.	Waist size	5	5	5	15	5	5	100%
2.	Hip circumference	5	5	4	14	5	5	93%
3.	Pesak height	5	4	5	14	5	5	93%
4.	Hip height	4	5	5	14	5	5	93%
5.	Inner leg length	4	4	5	13	4	4	86%
6.	Trouser length	5	5	5	15	5	5	100%
7.	Thigh circumference	5	5	4	14	5	5	93%
8.	Knee circumference	5	5	5	15	5	5	100%
9.	Trouser hem circumference	4	5	5	14	5	5	93%
10.	Knee length	5	5	5	15	5	5	100%
11.	Front trouser folds	4	4	5	13	4	4	86%
12.	Back pocket of trousers	4	4	5	13	4	4	86%
Amount						57	57	
Average Rating						5	5	93%

Based on the outcomes of the second fitting (Fitting II), the evaluation demonstrated a substantial improvement compared to the initial fitting. The analysis, which incorporated the mode, median, and percentage of responses from each panelist, revealed that all items were rated as highly appropriate. The mode and median scores were consistently at 5, and the overall percentage reached 93%, indicating a high level of consensus among the panelists regarding the suitability of the Gareth Kershaw pants pattern.

This robust positive assessment underscores the effectiveness of the adjustments made following the initial fitting in addressing the previously identified issues, such as hip circumference, thigh circumference, and pants length. The refined pattern now aligns seamlessly with the specific proportions and requirements of tall, larger-built Indonesian adult men, ensuring both comfort and functionality.

The results of Fitting II affirm that the Gareth Kershaw pants pattern, characterized by its meticulous approach to measurement and design, can be successfully adapted to accommodate

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diverse body types. This testament to the pattern's versatility highlights its potential to serve as a reliable reference for tailoring pants for this demographic. Furthermore, the findings emphasize the paramount importance of iterative testing and refinement in achieving optimal garment fit and quality.

The suitability of the Gareth Kershaw system pantaloon pattern for tall-fat adult Indonesian men is:

1) Hip circumference
   The way to fix it is to increase the width of the hip circumference on the front and back patterns by 2 cm along the hip circumference line (5-4).

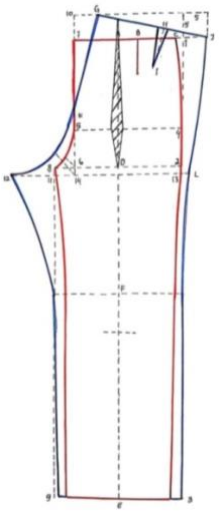

Figure 1: Results of pelvic circumference improvement
(Source: Kholizah doc 2024)

2) Thigh circumference
   The way to fix this is to increase the width of the thigh circumference on the front and back patterns by 2 cm on the thigh circumference lines (13-14) and (L-12).

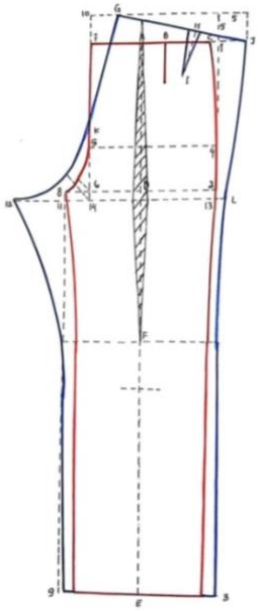

Figure 2: Results of thigh circumference improvement
(Source: Kholizah doc 2024)

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3) Trouser length

The way to fix this is to add 2 cm to the length of the trousers on the pattern from point (DE).

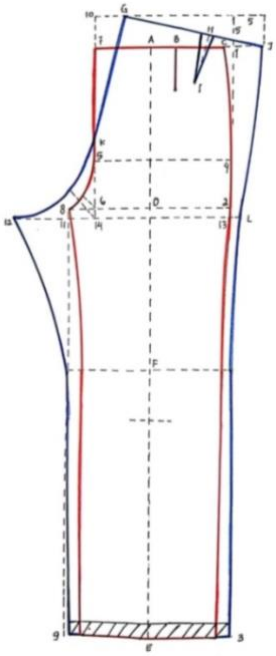

Figure 3: Results of improving the length of the trousers
(Source: Kholizah doc 2024)

The following is a picture of the results of fitting I:

Figure 4: Front view of Fitting I
(Source: Kholizah doc, 2024)

Figure 5:*fItting* I look back
(Source: Kholizah doc, 2024)

Figure 6: side view of fitting I
(Source: Kholizah doc, 2024)

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The following is a picture of the results of fitting II:

Figure 7: Front view of Fitting I
(Source: Kholizah doc, 2024)

Figure 8: Rear view of Fitting I
(Source: Kholizah doc, 2024)

Figure 9: Fitting I side view
(Source: Kholizah doc, 2024)

Based on the research results, weaknesses were obtained from the Gareth Kershaw system pantaloon pattern on tall, fat Indonesian adult men. The weaknesses found were corrected in order to obtain suitability for tall, fat Indonesian adult men. Of all the items that had been assessed by the panelists in fitting I, the results obtained were 79% which were categorized as appropriate. However, there were several weaknesses that needed to be corrected before conducting fitting II. After making improvements to several weaknesses found in fitting I, fitting II was carried out. With the results of fitting II, a suitability percentage of 93% was obtained, in other words, the pantaloon pattern was very suitable for tall, fat Indonesian adult men.

Each pantaloon pattern has weaknesses when used on tall, fat Indonesian adult men, one of which is the Gareth Kershaw pantaloon pattern system. Another pantaloon pattern system is the Nathanael Suryadi pantaloon pattern system. The Nathanael Suryadi pantaloon pattern has weaknesses when tested on tall, fat Indonesian adult men. Research conducted by Wan Muthia Shafira & Ernawati(2021)found that the basic pattern of the Nathanael Suryadi system has weaknesses in tall, fat Indonesian adult men. The weaknesses are in the waist circumference and thigh circumference. Compared to the Gareth Kershaw system pantaloon pattern, these two pantaloon patterns have different weaknesses.

The explanation of this comparison shows that the Gareth Kershaw pantaloon pattern system has many advantages compared to other pantaloon pattern systems for tall, fat Indonesian adult men. Meanwhile, the weaknesses of the Gareth Kershaw pantaloon pattern system are overcome by making several improvements. Improvements are made in 3 aspects, namely: hip circumference, thigh circumference and trouser length. Therefore, improvements need to be made so that the pattern is suitable for use on tall, fat Indonesian adult men.

Improvement of Gareth Kershaw's pantaloon pattern on hip circumference and thigh circumference by adding 2 cm to the front and back patterns. This improvement was also done by Hanifatul Zikra & Adriani(2019)which uses the Gareth Kershaw system pantaloon pattern on an ideal Indonesian adult male. The improvement of the length of the pants is done by lowering 2 cm on the length of the pants.

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System pantaloon pattern conformity*Gareth Kershaw* ontall fat Indonesian adult manseen after the pattern adjustment is done by fixing the original pattern. From the results of the fitting II assessment analysis with the average assessment results of mode 5, median 5 and percentage 93%. Based on this, the pantaloon system pattern*Gareth Kershaw* categorized as very suitablein tall, fat adult Indonesian men, It can be concluded that there is a conformity in the system's pantaloon pattern *Gareth Kershaw* ontall fat Indonesian adult man, then the objective of this research has been achieved.

CONCLUSIONS

The weaknesses of the Gareth Kershaw Pantaloon Pattern on Indonesian Adult Men are a narrow hip circumference of 2 cm, a narrow thigh circumference of 2 cm, and a short length of 2 cm. Improving the Gareth Kershaw Pantaloon Pattern on Tall, Fat Indonesian Adult Men is to increase the length of the inner leg. In terms of the pattern, the way to improve it is to add 2 cm to the hip circumference pattern and 2 cm to the thigh circumference. Based on the results of the study on the suitability of the Gareth Kershaw pantaloon pattern on Indonesian adult men, weaknesses and how to improve them were found so that the new pattern that had been adjusted was in accordance with fat Indonesian adult men.

For PKK fashion students to be able to use the Gareth Kershaw pantaloon pattern system that has been adjusted for tall, fat Indonesian men. For researchers who are studying fashion, they can use the Gareth Kershaw pantaloon pattern system to make pantaloons, because this pattern has been adjusted for tall, fat Indonesian adult men. For further researchers, it is hoped that they can continue the research on the Gareth Kershaw pantaloon pattern system on other patterns and body shapes.

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