Sleeve Drawing: Cap, Cuff, and Seam Construction

Original tasks 1, 2, 3 / complete keys

Task 1

Draw a symmetric sleeve with a 10 cm cap base, a 6 cm cuff width, a 2 cm cuff height, and a 1 cm hem allowance. Label all four parts.

Answer: A flat sleeve with a smooth cap arc, cap base 10 cm, seams tapering to a 6 cm cuff, a 2 cm cuff band, a hem line 1 cm below, and four labels.

Reason: The cap base is wider than the cuff, so the seams angle inward. The cuff and hem are parallel, and the cuff width equals the sleeve width at that point.

Check: Measure left and right widths at the cap base and cuff; they should match. Confirm cuff and hem are parallel and labels are legible.

Task 2

Draw a straight sleeve with a 9 cm cap base, a 9 cm cuff width, a 4 cm cuff height, and no separate hem allowance. Label cap, seam, and cuff.

Answer: A flat sleeve with a smooth cap arc, vertical seam lines, a 9 cm cuff band, and three labels.

Reason: Equal cap base and cuff width produce straight seams. The cuff height is consistent across the width.

Check: Check that seam lines are vertical and parallel. Measure cuff height at left and right; values should match.

Task 3

Draw an asymmetric sleeve with a 12 cm cap base, an 8 cm cuff width, a 3 cm cuff height, and a 1 cm hem allowance. Make the left cap slope steeper than the right. Label all four parts.

Answer: A flat sleeve with an asymmetric cap arc, cap base 12 cm, seams tapering to an 8 cm cuff, a 3 cm cuff band, a hem line 1 cm below, and four labels.

Reason: Asymmetry is allowed in the cap curve, but the cuff and hem remain parallel and the seam lines still connect cap base to cuff corners.

Check: Confirm the cap peak is off-center but the cuff and hem are level. Check that both seams reach the cuff corners and labels are legible.

Sleeve Drawing: Cap, Cuff, and Seam Construction

Original tasks 4 / complete keys

Task 4

Redraw the worked example freehand without tracing. Then measure your cap base and cuff width and compare them to the target values of 12 cm and 8 cm.

Answer: A freehand sleeve diagram close to the worked example, with measured values recorded and compared to the targets.

Reason: Freehand redraw tests recall of the construction sequence. Measurement reveals drift in cap base or cuff width.

Check: Measure your cap base and cuff width. If either differs from the target by more than your drawing tolerance, adjust the seams and redraw.

Sleeve Drawing: Cap, Cuff, and Seam Construction

Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Cap is a smooth arc with a clear peak, not a straight line.
- [ ] Cap base is wider than the cuff for a tapered sleeve.
- [ ] Seam lines run continuously from cap base to cuff corners.
- [ ] Cuff and hem lines are parallel and level.
- [ ] Cuff width matches sleeve width at the cuff line.
- [ ] Labels for cap, seam, cuff, and hem are legible; any letter style is acceptable.
- [ ] Symmetry check: left and right widths match within drawing tolerance.
- [ ] Valid alternatives: slightly different cap curve or cuff height are acceptable if construction logic and labels remain clear.

Reflection: What did you check, what did you change, and what will you try next?