

Crotch Depth & The Back Crotch Curve

Posture and/or age can affect the contours of the body. One of the common fitting issues that can occur is the soft tissue of buttocks becomes less firm causing the body to become lower in back. We have discovered in previous pants classes that this lowering may show up during the measurement taking process.

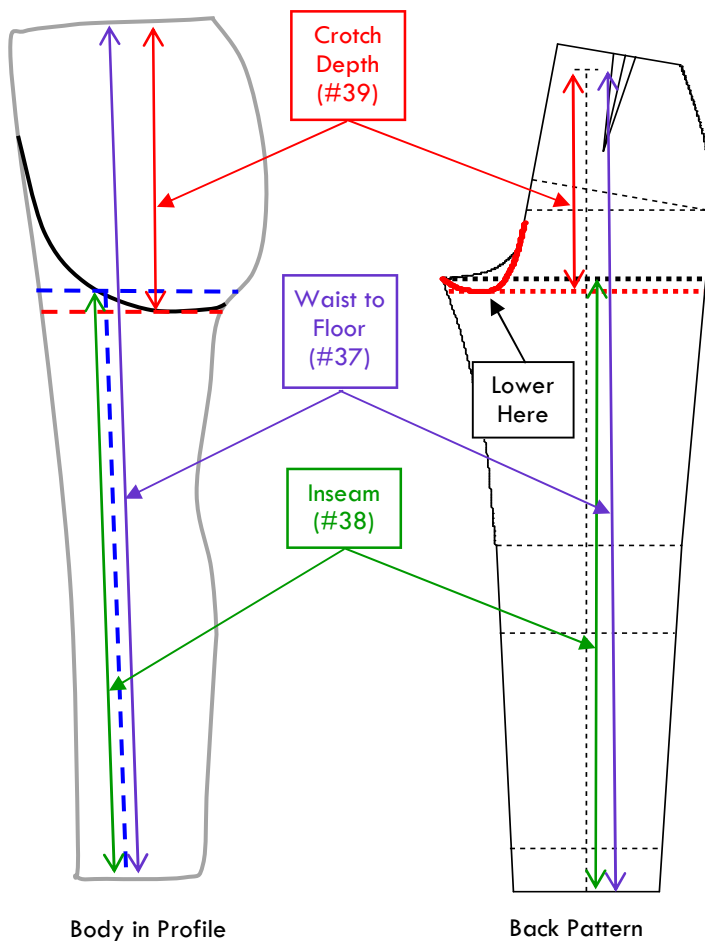
For buttocks that are not low if you subtract the Inseam measurement (#38) from the Waist-to-Floor measurement (#37), the results will equal the Crotch Depth measurement (#39).

When the buttocks has become less firm, the Crotch Depth will be longer than the difference between the Waist-to-Floor and Inseam measurements. When you draft the front pattern as described on page 34 the “Optional” comment in Step 3 may not apply.

When you create the back pattern, add the lower Crotch Depth line using the Crotch Depth measurement and scoop the back crotch curve lower as indicated by the red line on the pattern below.

Caveat: This is dependent on the measurements being taken accurately. In my experience it is easy to get the Inseam measurement wrong. It is better to have the back crotch curve too high and adjust in the fitting than to make the back crotch curve too low.

The photo on the left indicates the stress lines that can occur when the back crotch curve needs to be scooped further.



This photo illustrates the kind of stress lines that occur when the back crotch curve is too flat.