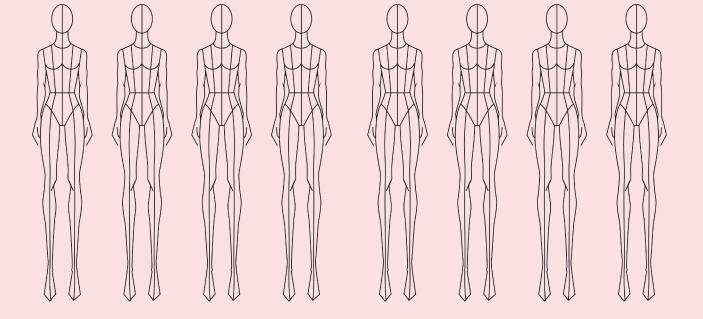
THE BASIC FASHION CROQUIS

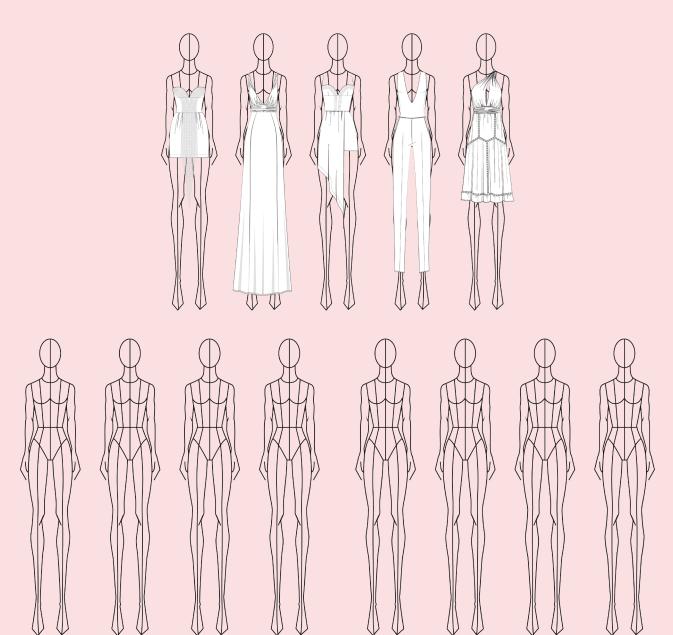
A the Croquis Explained
B Creating Guidelines
C Drawing the Skeleton
D Adding Shape

1A. THE CROQUIS EXPLAINED

A CROQUIS IS A TEMPLATE, OR A
DRAWING OF A FASHION MODEL WHO
REPRESENTS YOUR TARGET CUSTOMER.



YOU TRACE OVER THE CROQUIS TO DESIGN CLOTHING
FOR YOUR TARGET CUSTOMER

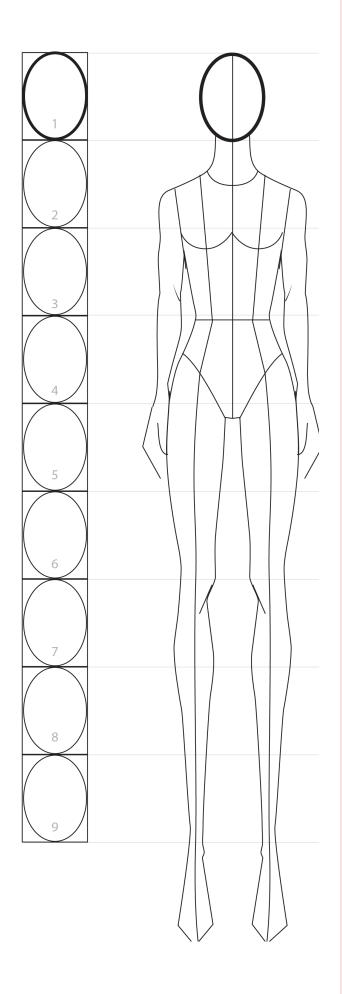


YOUR TARGET CUSTOMERS ARE THE PEOPLE MOST LIKELY TO BUY YOUR PRODUCTS.

Factors like age, gender, lifestyle, and values determine the profile of your customers. Your croquis should reflect these factors so the design is relatable to the people who are buying your product.



THE PROPORTIONS OF THE FASHION CROQUIS DEPEND ON THE TARGET CUSTOMER, BUT A TYPICAL CROQUIS IS 9 HEADS TALL



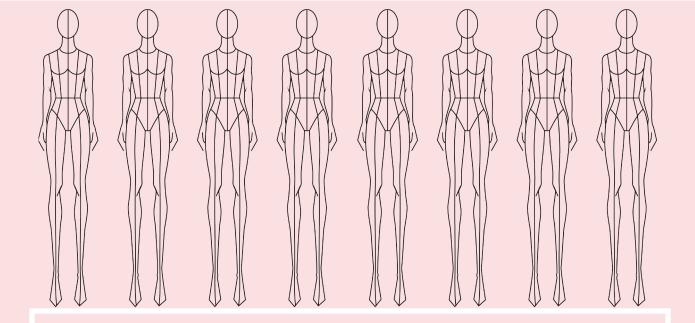
WHAT DOES "9 HEADS" TALL MEAN?

To draw with accuracy, we use the figure's head as a reference. The proportion of the entire figure will be drawn in relationship to the measurement of the head.

The traditional fashion croquis is "9 heads" tall from the top of the head to the ankles. The feet are excluded because they can vary in height depending on the type of shoes and heel height.

A croquis can be "9 heads," "8 heads," "7 heads," etc. but in this course, we will be learning to draw the standard 9 heads fashion croquis that is taught in most fashion colleges.

Later, you can adjust the proportions of your croquis to fit your specific target market and customer.



THE 9 HEADS FASHION CROQUIS IS ELONGATED COMPARED TO A REAL PERSON.

The image on the next page illustrates the difference between a real human body and a fashion croquis with 9 heads proportions. The legs are about 1 1/2 heads longer on the fashion croquis.

This tutorial will teach you how to create a standard 9 heads tall croquis taught in fashion colleges for the designer womenswear market. From there, you can evolve your croquis to be any shape and size depending on your target demographic.

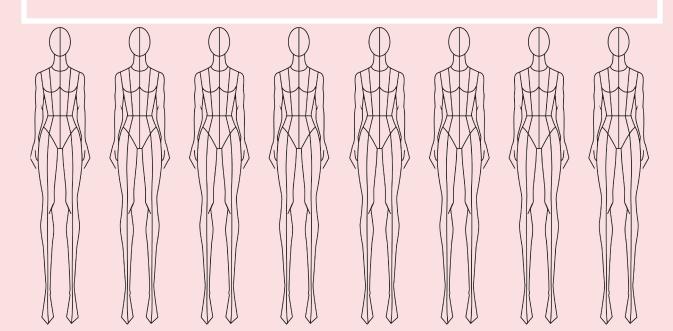
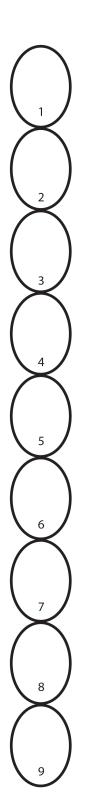
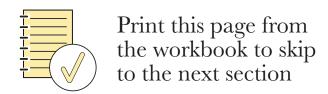




Figure 1A

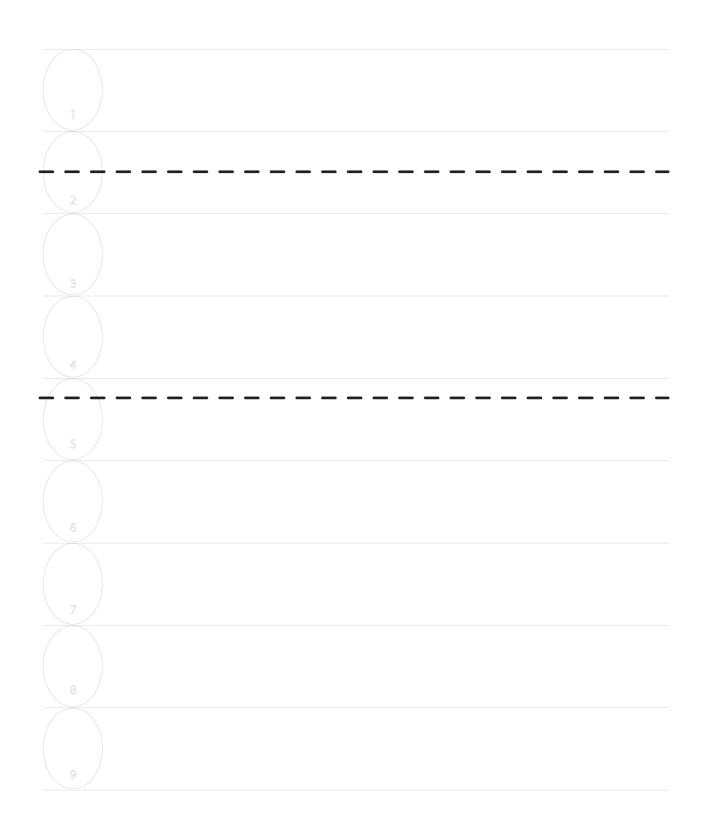
1B. CREATING GUIDELINES

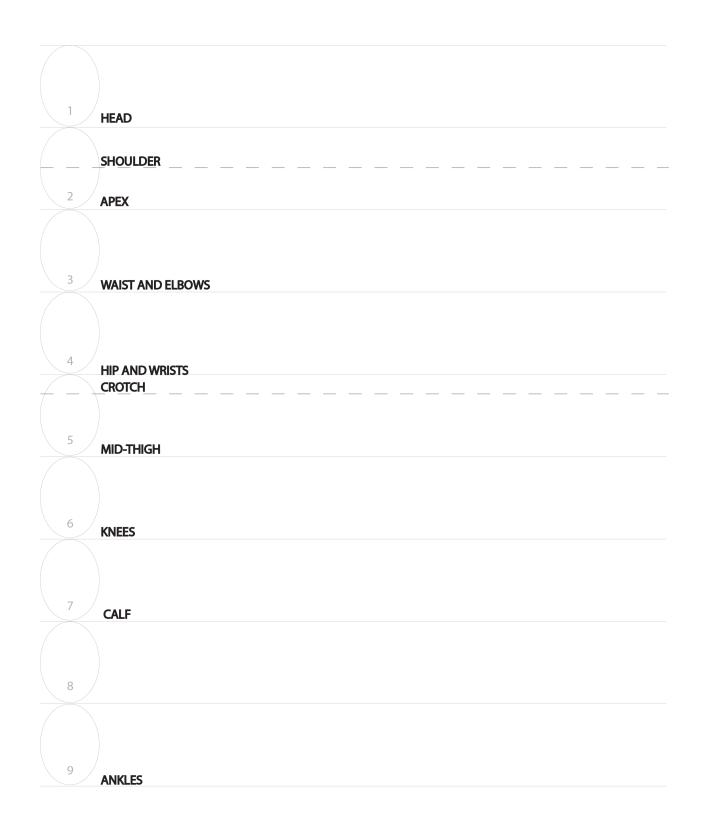




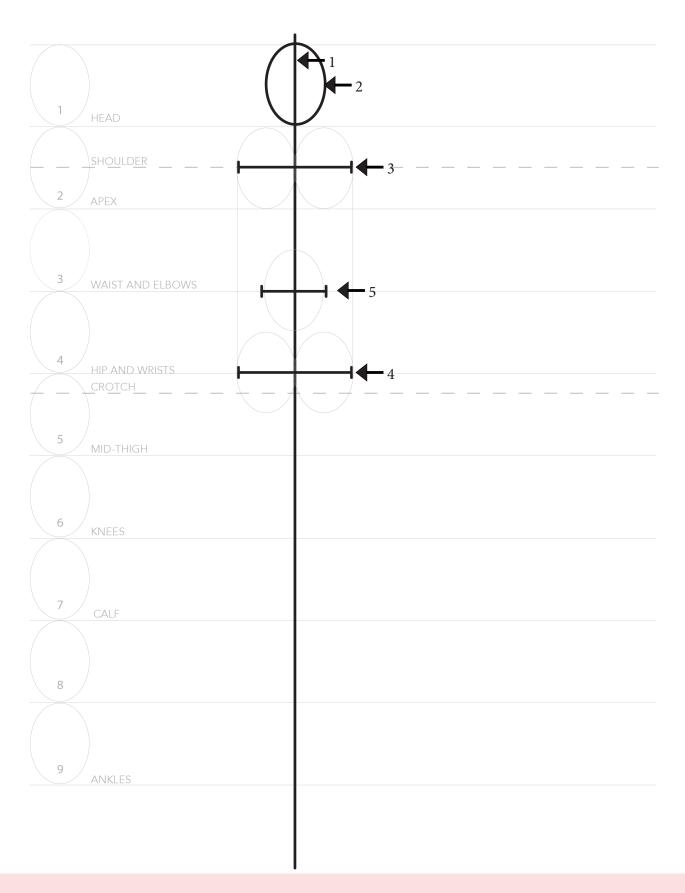
Step 1: Draw 9 heads that are roughly the same shape and size. **Step 2:** Label the heads 1-9

2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	

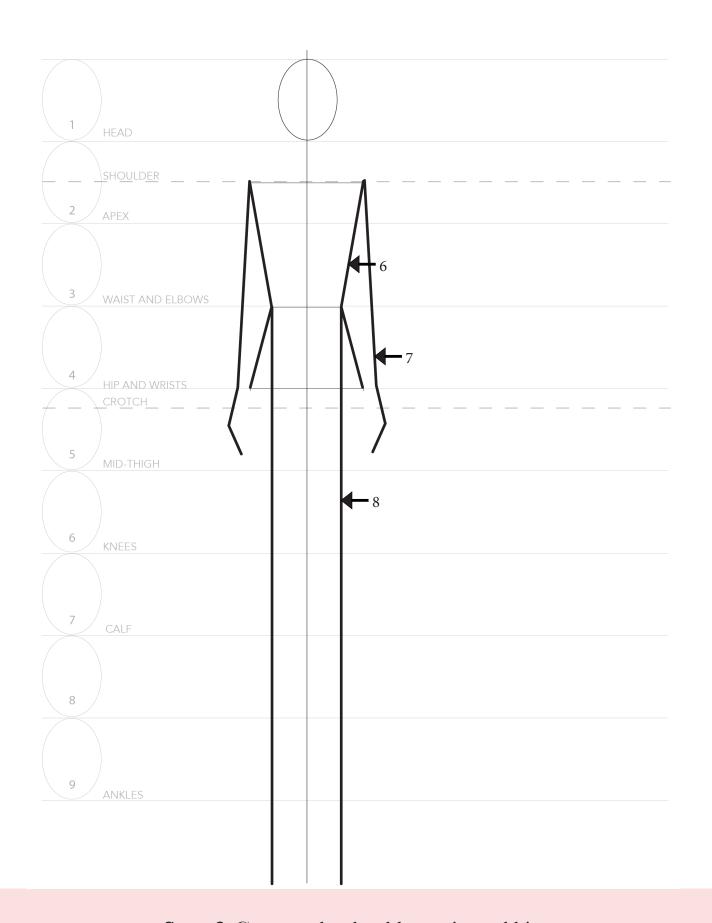




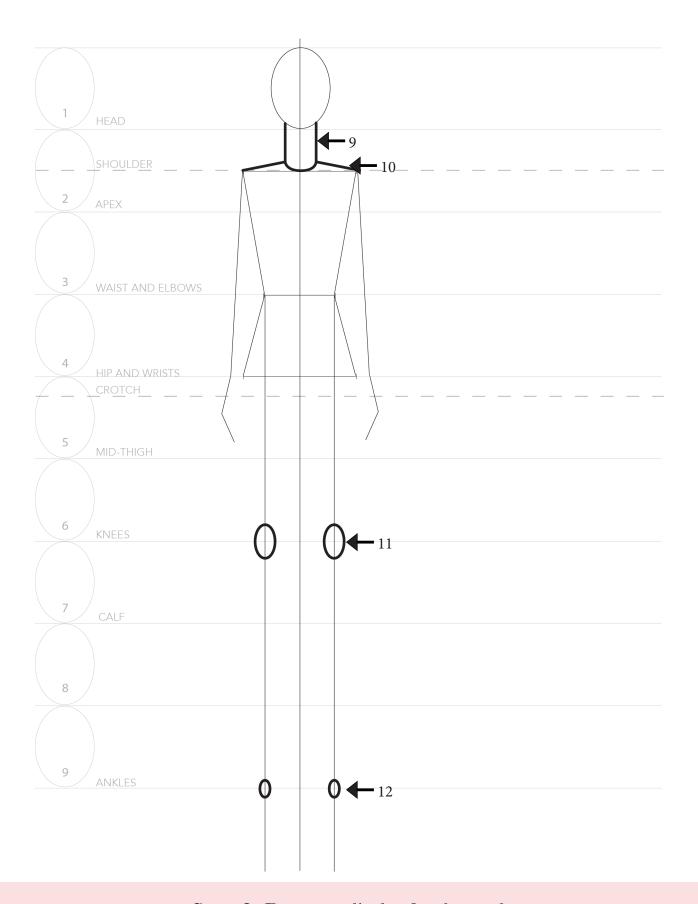
1C. DRAWING THE SKELETON



Draw **Step 1:** a vertical center line, perpendicular to the horizontal guidelines **Step 2:** an oval for the head **Step 3:** a horizontal line, about 2 heads wide, at the shoulders **Step 4:** Repeat step 3 for the hips **Step 5:** a horizontal line, about 1 head wide, for the waist 18



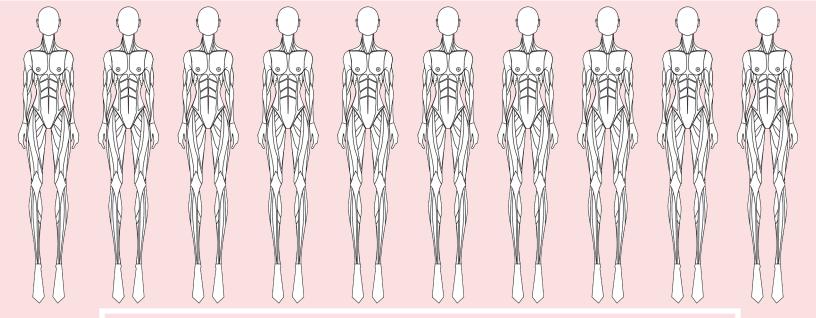
Step 6: Connect the shoulder, waist and hipsStep 7: Draw a guideline for the arms and hands as picturedStep 8: Draw a vertical line from the waist down



Step 9: Draw a cylinder for the neckStep 10: Connect the neck to the shoulderStep 11: Draw small ovals for the knees

Step 12: Draw small ovals for the ankles

1D. ADDING SHAPE

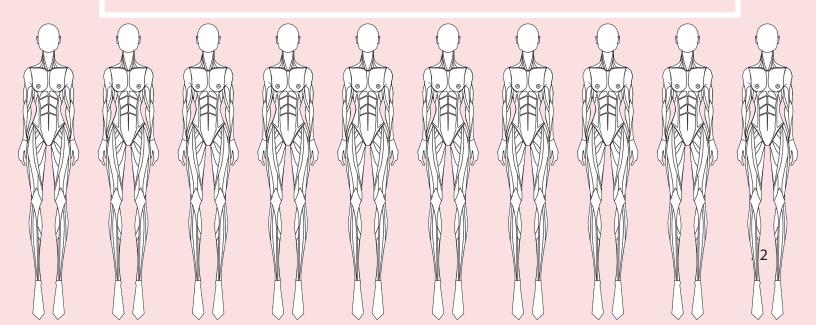


MUSCULAR STRUCTURE GIVES SHAPE TO THE CROQUIS

The image on the next page (figure 1B) is an anatomical drawing of the muscular system on a 9 heads tall croquis.

Don't be overwhelmed by all the anatomical terms. It's NOT necessary to memorize each muscle. The main goal is to see how muscles generally add shape to the body.

In the next few pages, we will simplify the muscular system in a way that's easy to remember and draw.



1.2 ANTERIOR (FRONT) MUSCULAR STRUCTURE

Neck

- 1 Sternocleidomastoids
- 2 Trapezius

Arms

- 3 Deltoid
- 4 Triceps
- 5 Biceps
- 6 Brachioradialis
- 7 Flexors
- 8 Extensors

Front trunk

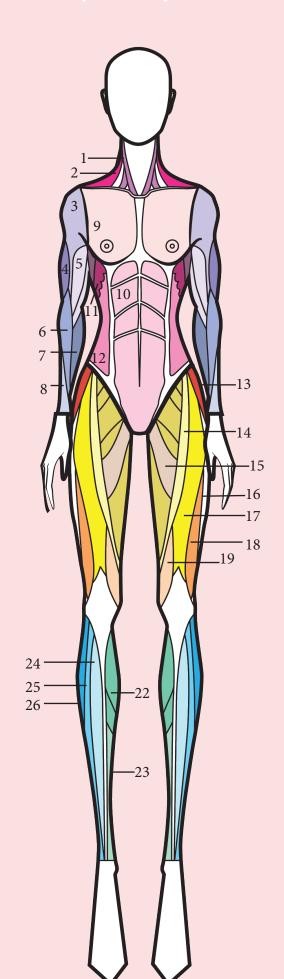
- 9 Pectoralis Major
- 10 Rectus abdominis
- 11 Serratus anterior
- 12 Obliques

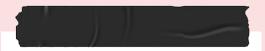
Upper leg

- 13 Tensor fasciae latae
- 14 Sartorius
- 15 Adductor
- 16 Iliotibial band
- 17 Rectus femoris
- 18 Vastus lateralis
- 19 Vastus medialis
- 20 Biceps femoris
- 21 Semitendinosus

Lower leg

- 22 Gastrocnemius
- 23 Soleus
- 24 Tibialis anterior
- 25 Extensor digitorum longus
- 26 Peroneus longus
- 27 Achilles tendon





Remember, it's not necessary to memorize each muscle. The idea is to understand how muscular structure generally gives shape to the body.

Figure 1.C on the next page illustrates how the muscular structure (1) can be reduced to basic shapes (2) and further simplified to ovals (3).

SIMPLIFIED ANTERIOR MUSCULAR STRUCTURE

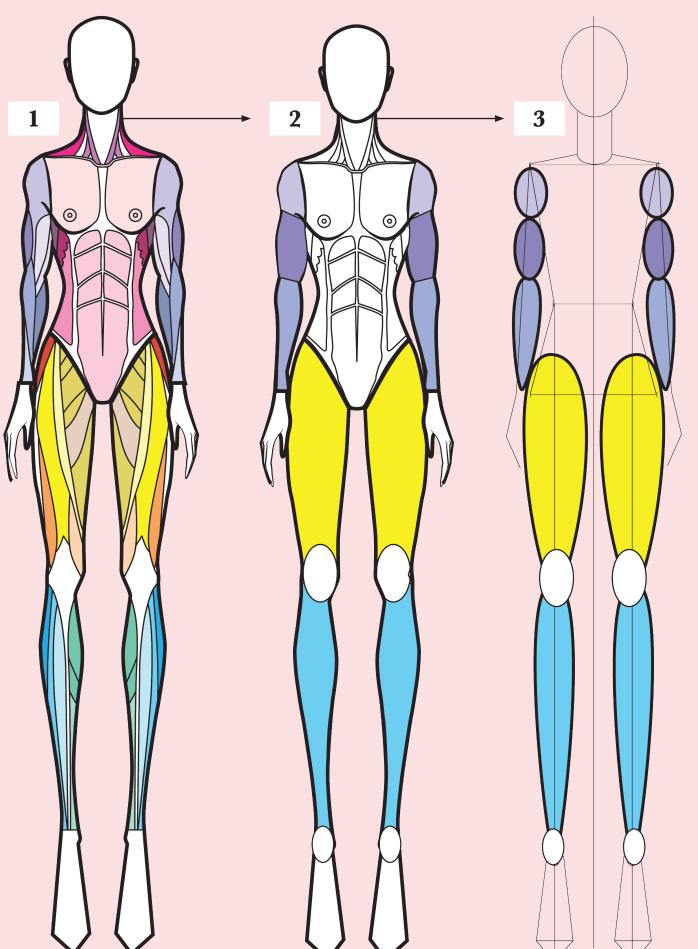
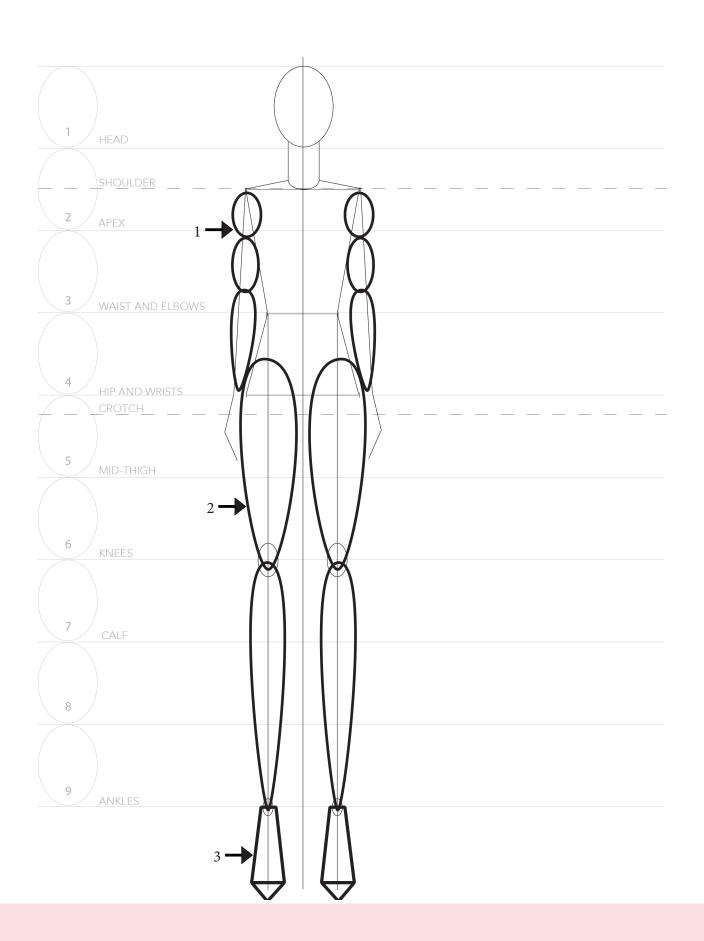
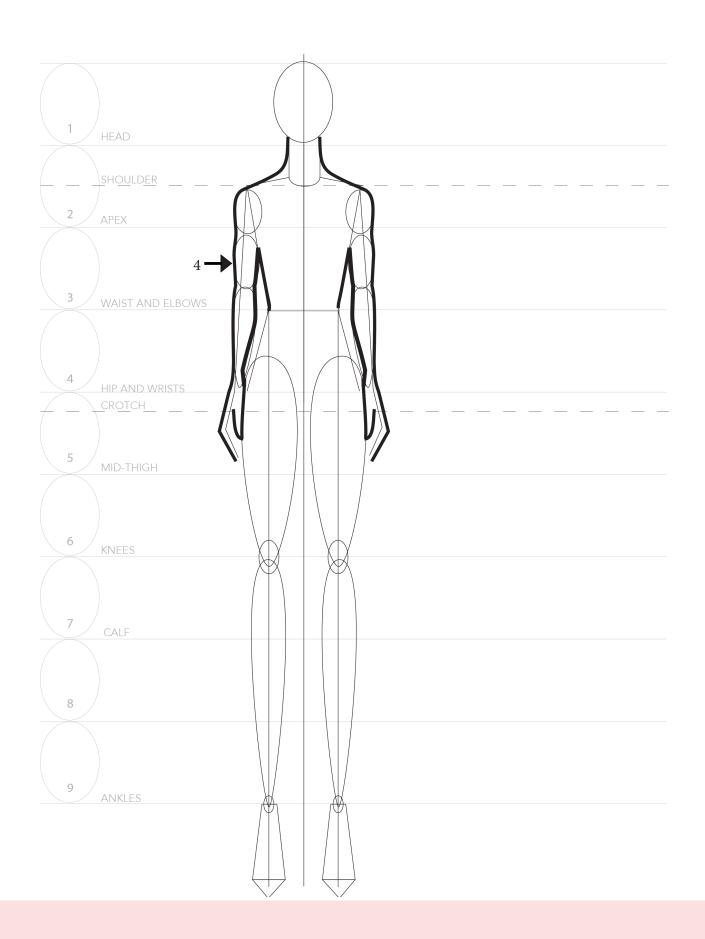


Figure 1C

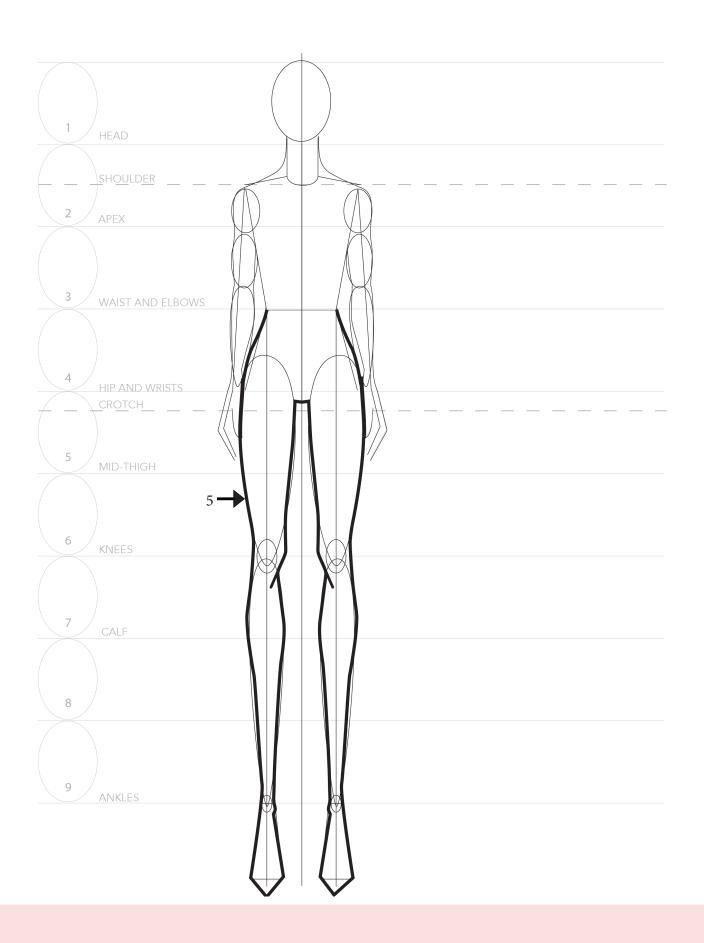


Step 1: draw ovals for the shoulder, bicep, and lower armStep 2: draw ovals for the upper and lower legStep 3: draw triangles for the feet

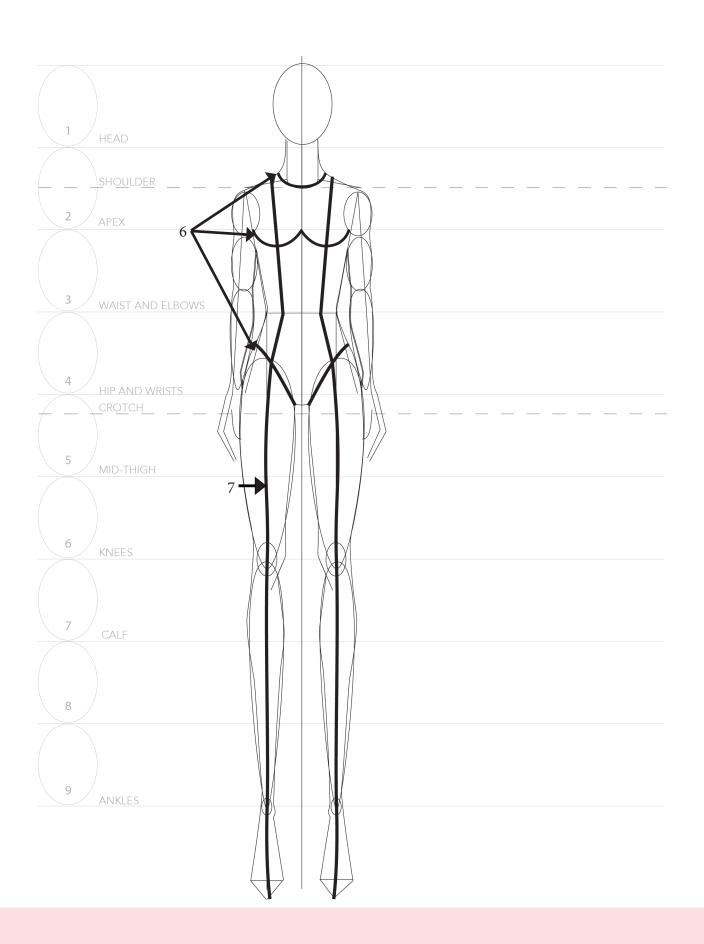


Step 4: Add shape to the neck and outline the arm, using the ovals as guidelines.

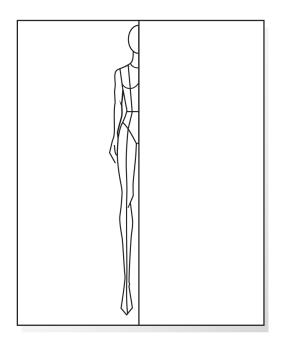
Repeat on other side



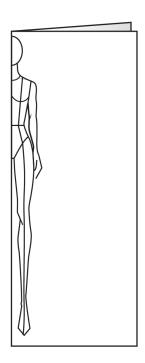
Step 5: Outline the leg and foot as illustrated, using the ovals as guidelines. Repeat on other side



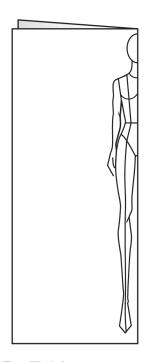
Step 6: Add neck, bust, and underwear line as illustrated.Step 7: Add center line at each side of body as as illustrated.This is called the "princess line."

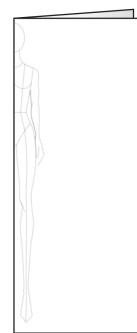


A: Trace one side of the croquis (choose the better side) on a fresh piece of paper.

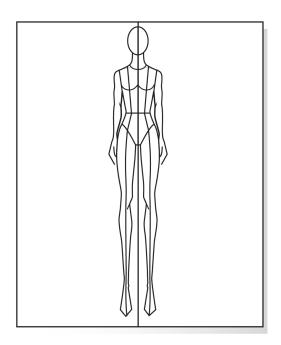


C: Trace on top of the shadow so left and right sides of croquis are mirror images.



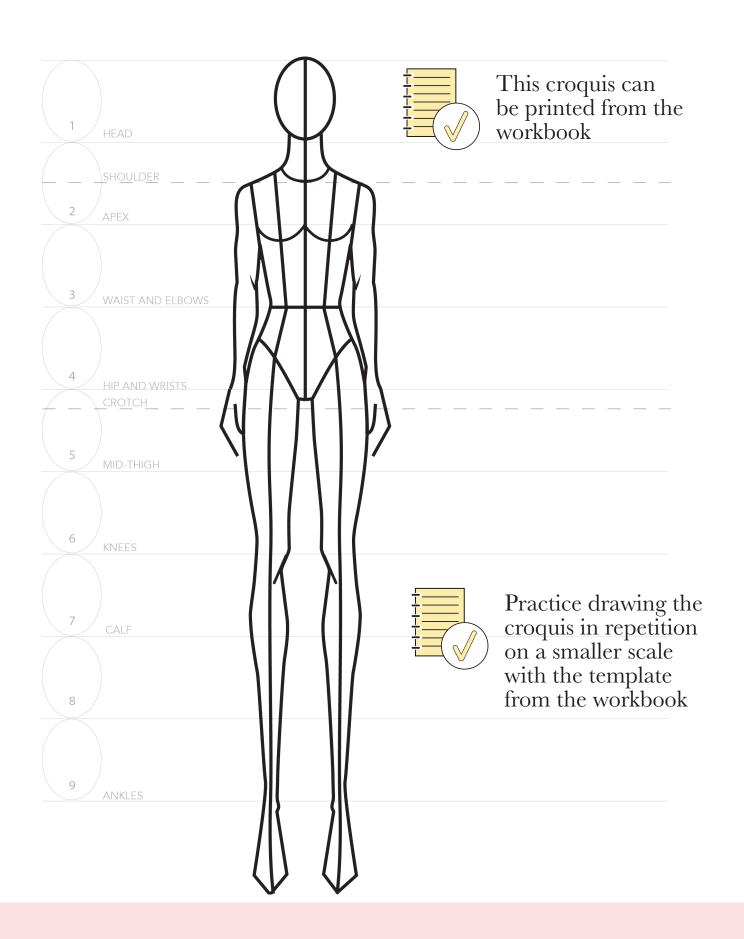


B: Fold paper on center line and flip paper so you can see the shadow on the other side



D: Open paper to view final croquis and adjust as necessary

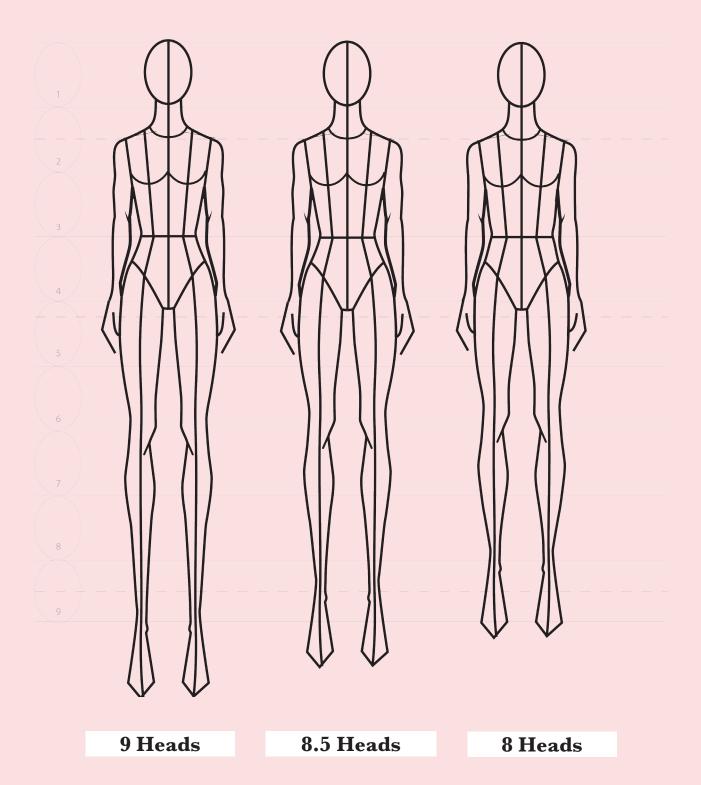
Step 8: Edit the croquis as desired, then follow above steps to complete the croquis. Both sides of the croquis should be mirror images of eachother.

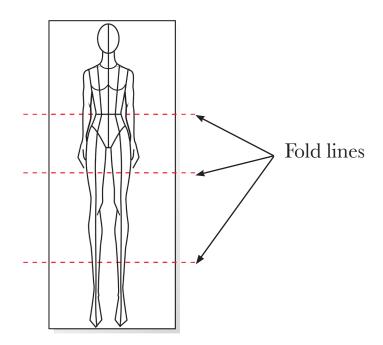


Your completed croquis will look something like this.

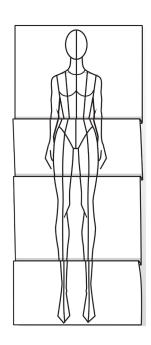
1E. ADJUSTING PROPORTIONS

CROQUIS PROPORTIONS CAN VARY BY MARKET

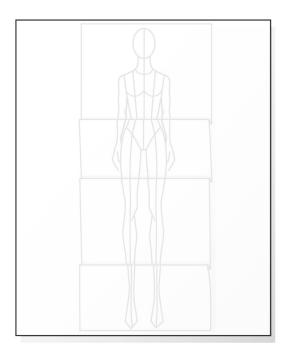




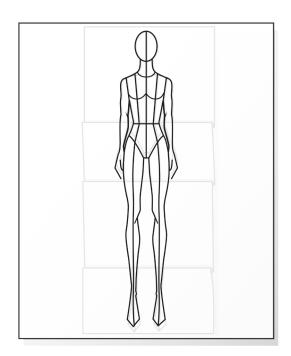
A: Fold at waist, mid-thigh, and/or mid-calf level.



B: Overlap the paper for desired proportions.



C: Put a new sheet of paper on top of folded croquis.



D: Trace new proportions.