

# WAGE GRADE CAREER PATH

WG 3105

## Fabric Working

This occupation covers nonsupervisory work involved in making, modifying, altering, and repairing clothing and/or equipment or other items such as awnings, tents, containments, gun covers, sleeping bags, parachutes, belts, carrying cases, flags, bed linens, protective clothing, work clothes, dress clothes, suits, coats, uniforms, and other articles made of fabric. Fabrics include wool, cotton, linen, canvas, nylon, polyester, rayon, acetate, acrylic, olefin, saran, metallic fabrics, fabrics made of rubber yarns or plastic filaments, leather, felt, fiberglass, vinyl, asbestos, and other similar materials.

Fabric work involves taking measurements, making patterns and layouts, marking, cutting, fitting, and sewing or cementing parts together, using hand or power tools and equipment and knowledge of fabrics and construction methods.

### Journeyman

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| 1 | Continue required on-the-job and formal classroom training required in Civilian Training Plan   |
| 2 | Complete task qualifications for current position   |
| 3 | Complete task certifications for current position   |
| 4 | Master common to complex work tasks. Grade 9 fabric workers have a broader knowledge of construction processes than grade 7 workers. They are able to plan work when detailed specifications are not available and take measurements for articles of various shapes and sizes. They apply a knowledge of shop mathematics, including fractions, equations, and plane measurements, to make more difficult calculations than grade 7 workers, such as computing dimensions and laying out circles, angles, curves, and irregular shapes. They can make working sketches containing data on dimensions, location and size of openings to be made in the fabric, and position of design details such as pleats or pockets. They are able to make complicated cutting layouts that involve many pattern pieces, fabrics with directional prints, or other difficulties. They are able to draw individual patterns or alter or adjust standard patterns to fit special measurements and incorporate design features such as passouts or glovesleeves (tailors use skill and a knowledge of body proportions to modify master patterns to fit various sizes). They can determine points of strain, e.g., at stretchy edges, pocket corners, chapes, or handles, and add extra stitches, tape, or weather flaps, or secure rope or cable, to strengthen or prevent stretching or tearing. They are skilled in fitting items to spaces or locations with unique |
| 5 | Provide production support services   |
| 6 | Maintain successful to above average performance ratings  |

*This list is not all inclusive. For more information on your series, visit the OPM site below. Copy and paste the link in your browser.*

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