

THE SECTIONAL MANNEQUIN: A UNIQUE APPROACH FOR FIRST NATIONS CLOTHING



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THIS POSTER DEMONSTRATES **THE ADVANTAGES OF THE MADE-TO-MEASURE SECTIONAL MANNEQUIN**, WHICH IS COMPOSED OF A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT ELEMENTS, CONSTRUCTED WITH A VARIETY OF MATERIALS AND FACING FABRICS. THE SECTIONAL MANNEQUIN IS PARTICULARLY VALUABLE FOR THE DISPLAY OF FIRST NATIONS CLOTHING, WHOSE CONSTITUENT MATERIALS AND UNIQUE SILHOUETTES POSE A CHALLENGE TO MORE TRADITIONAL METHODS OF MOUNTING.

A CASE STUDY: GWICH'IN OUTFIT



Tunic
1850-1865
M5055

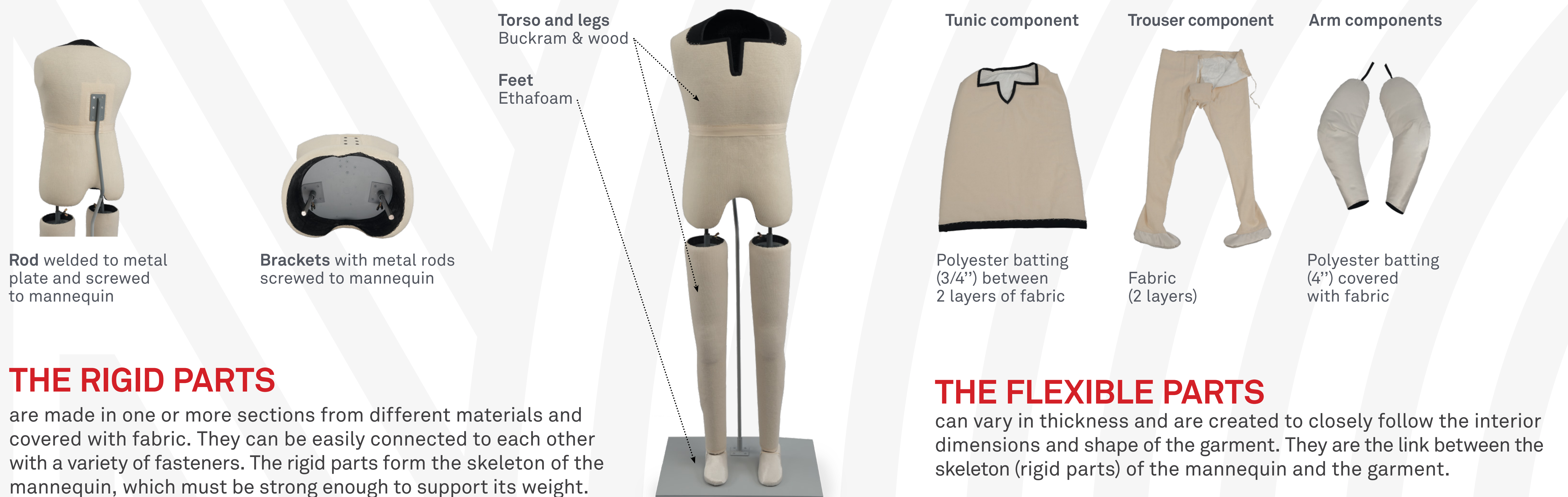
Trousers
1850-1865
M5055.1

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS:

- The cut of the tunic does not conform to a traditional mannequin.
- The trousers and moccasins are in one piece.
- The unlined hide clothing is difficult to mount on a mannequin.
- The trousers do not have functioning fasteners at the waist.
- The materials are fragile.

SECTIONAL MANNEQUINS

are made with rigid and flexible parts, which can be either attached to each other or layered, one over the other. Each part can be inserted into a garment independently, significantly reducing the stress that can occur when a one-piece mannequin is used.



THE RIGID PARTS

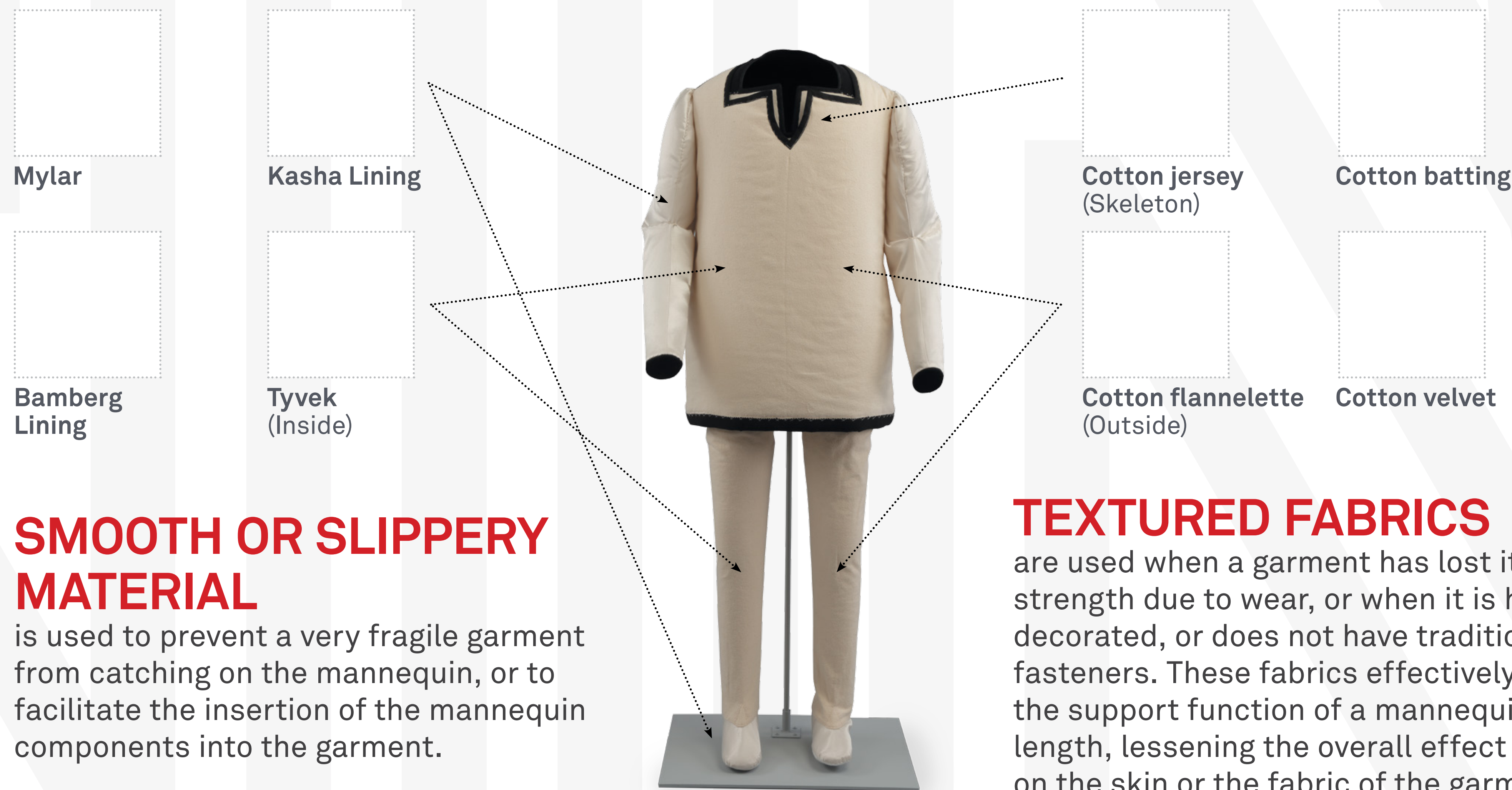
are made in one or more sections from different materials and covered with fabric. They can be easily connected to each other with a variety of fasteners. The rigid parts form the skeleton of the mannequin, which must be strong enough to support its weight.

THE FLEXIBLE PARTS

can vary in thickness and are created to closely follow the interior dimensions and shape of the garment. They are the link between the skeleton (rigid parts) of the mannequin and the garment.

THE CHOICE OF MATERIAL

for covered or lined parts of mannequins helps reduce potential damage to the garment during mounting and while on display. Smooth or slippery fabrics enable movement inside the garment, while textured fabrics inhibit movement once mounted.



SMOOTH OR SLIPPERY MATERIAL

is used to prevent a very fragile garment from catching on the mannequin, or to facilitate the insertion of the mannequin components into the garment.

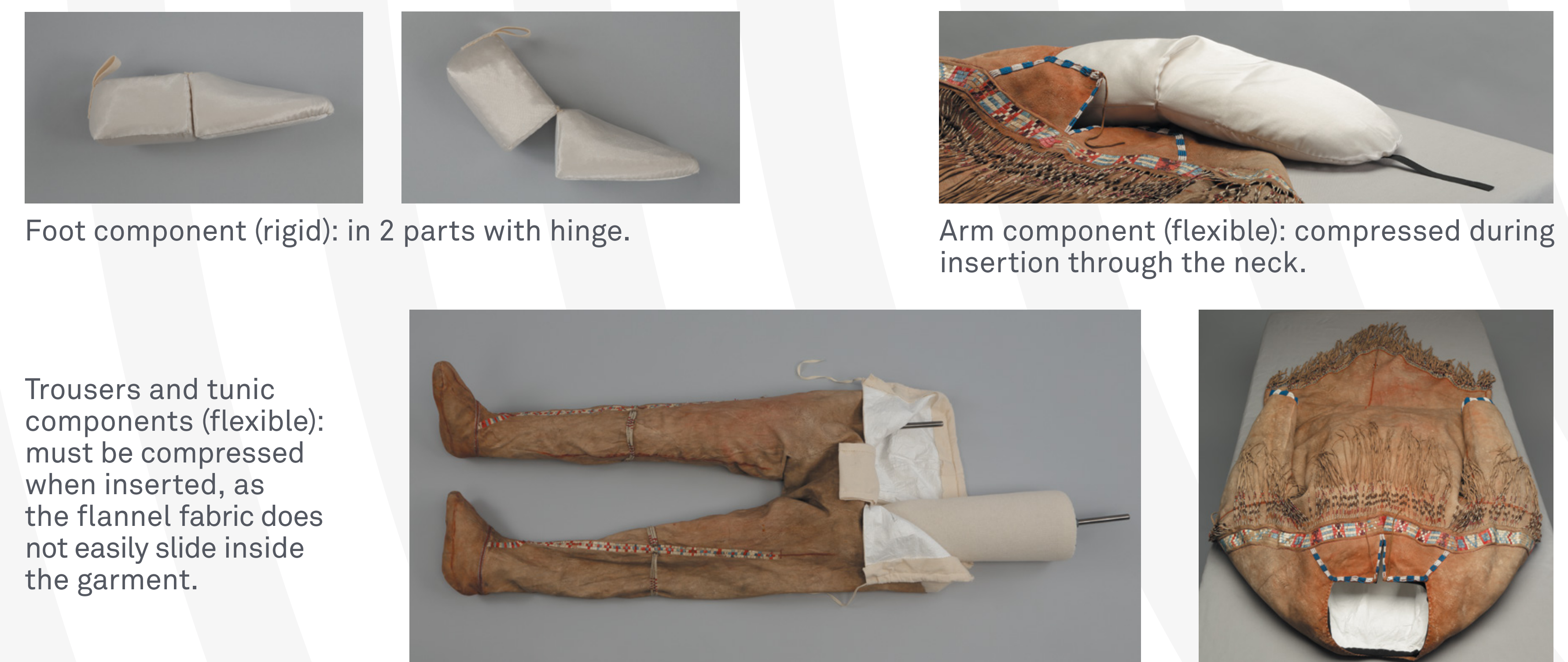
TEXTURED FABRICS

are used when a garment has lost its structural strength due to wear, or when it is heavily decorated, or does not have traditional fasteners. These fabrics effectively extend the support function of a mannequin along its length, lessening the overall effect of gravity on the skin or the fabric of the garment.

DUE TO ITS VERSATILITY

a sectional mannequin considerably reduces the stress that a garment can undergo when mounted:

Insertion of the components into the garment during mounting is facilitated by their **MALLEABILITY**: the flexible sections can be compressed and the rigid section can be folded.



The flexible trouser component provides **PROTECTION** to the trousers during mounting, absorbing the friction caused by the insertion of the rigid foot and leg sections.

The flexible tunic and arm components, when inserted into the tunic, serve as an **INTERNAL SUPPORT** for the tunic during mounting onto the mannequin skeleton.

THE SECTIONAL MANNEQUIN CAN BE ADAPTED FOR ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING, AND IS PARTICULARLY USEFUL WHEN THE CUT OF A GARMENT IS UNUSUAL, WHEN IT IS COMPOSED OF SEVERAL DIFFERENT ELEMENTS, OR WHEN ITS MATERIALS REQUIRE SPECIAL HANDLING. BY SUPPORTING A GARMENT IN ITS CORRECT SILHOUETTE, THE MADE-TO-MEASURE SECTIONAL MANNEQUIN **CONTRIBUTES TO A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF FIRST NATIONS CLOTHING.**

