

MODELING PROCESS FOR FULL FORMING SPORTS UNDERWEAR

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Abstract:

Most of the sports underwear available is sewn using cutting and sewing techniques. During the exercise process, it is easy to cause discomfort to the skin due to repeated friction at the seam, and at the same time, it is also a waste of manpower and raw material costs. In order to address these issues present in existing sports underwear, during its design and development, combined with fully forming knitting technology, construction process model, so as to realize the integrated knitting of sports underwear. First of all, through the characteristics of the local style of sports underwear, the key points of its prototype were probed. Second, on this basis, its process model was established, including the forming methods and knitting rules of the body, shoulder collar, and bottom circumference. Finally, the feasibility of the technological model is proved by the braiding of a fully formed sports underwear. The change in the body size can be achieved by using the two-side braiding transfer method. The curve contour of the shoulder and neck can be obtained by using the triangular polyline segmentation method. The bottom part is divided into a cylinder part and a supporting part. The local braiding method is used to achieve the knitting. This study puts forward a process model and application method of fully formed sports underwear, which provides a certain method and reference for the design and production of fully formed sports underwear.

Keywords:

Fully formed, four-bed knitting, sports underwear, structure design, process model

1. Introduction

Sports underwear, as the name suggests, refers to a kind of underwear especially suitable for women to wear during sports occasions. The original intention of its design is to avoid women's chest injury in sports. Compared with ordinary underwear, it is more functional and can play a role in fixing and protecting the chest. In the existing sports underwear, most of them are stitched by cutting and sewing technology. Such products are easy to cause skin damage due to repeated friction at the seams in the process of movement, and also, it consumes a lot of labor and raw material costs in the production process. There are also some sports underwear with close-fitting and trackless function, such as weft knitted and warp knitted seamless underwear, which adopt one-molding knitting technology and obtain seamless underwear with high comfort. However, weft knitted seamless underwear is limited by the mechanical structure of circular machine and has problems such as small size change and poor shape conformal, while warp knitted seamless underwear has limitations such as high raw material requirements and few color changes. In addition, there are examples from Ubars®, which use traceless tailoring and gluing techniques, but cannot avoid the high cost and low efficiency of the cutting and gluing process. Horizontal braid full forming technology is widely used in the industry because it can make up for the problems encountered in the development of sports underwear.

Existing research on fully forming technology is common in the principle of fully forming knitting [1] and product development [2,3]. There are also some research works on the construction

of full forming clothing process model [4,5], but there are only a few research works on the combination of full forming technology and sports underwear. Fully formed sports underwear is formed in one body without cutting and stitching, which can reduce the production cost caused by raw materials and labor in the production process. At the same time, the style is changeable, which can achieve true fit and beautiful. Combined with different organizational structures and raw materials, the overall sports underwear can be evenly stressed, stable, and tight, providing women with a better sportswear experience.

Therefore, based on key structural points of the female upper torso and the forming principle of four-needle bed computer flat knitting machine, this study obtains the prototype plate of fully formed sports underwear and constructs the process model of each part of fully formed sports underwear according to the style design of fully formed sports underwear. Finally, taking a typical fully formed sports underwear as an example, its forming process is analyzed. The feasibility of the process model is verified, in order to provide a certain theoretical reference for the process design and development practice of sports underwear under the fully formed technology. The overall design process is shown in Figure 1.

2. Materials and method

2.1. Materials

The key dimensions of female chest morphology include chest circumference, chest point spacing, chest point to heart



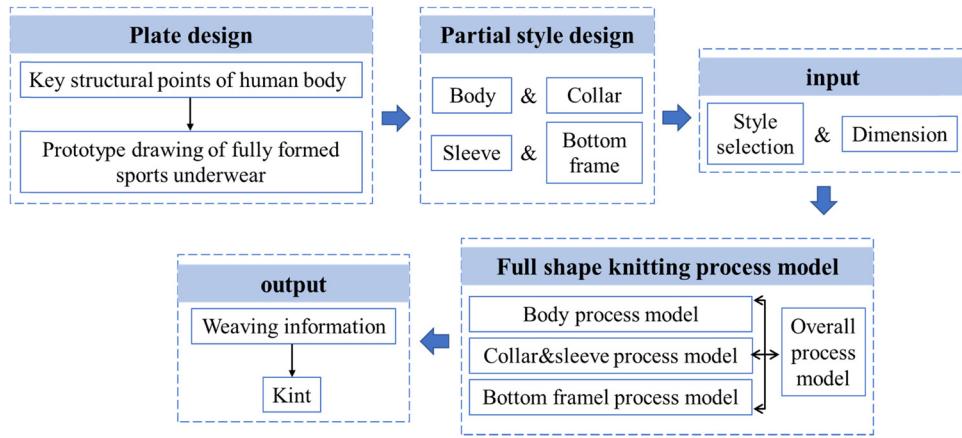


Figure 1. The overall design process of fully formed sports underwear.

position, chest point to comparison position, chest height to chest base position, etc. [6]. Therefore, in the design of fully formed sports underwear, the above sizes, front, middle length, back length, and waist circumference are taken as the key dimensions of human body [7]. Figure 2a shows the key structural points of human body. Among them, breast point interval (BP_1BP_2) refers to the horizontal distance between the two breast points; chest point to heart position (BP_1C_3) refers to the arc distance from the top of the chest to the front center

line; breast point to comparison (BP_1P_1) refers to the arc distance from the breast peak to the side breast; high chest to base chest (BP_1P_2) refers to the arc distance from high chest to base chest [8]. On the basis of relevant key points, combined with the drawing method of knitted full-formed clothing [9] and supplemented relevant points, the complete full-formed sports underwear prototype plate is obtained, as shown in Figure 2b, and the corresponding key parts are shown in Table 1. In the actual product development process, if there are no special

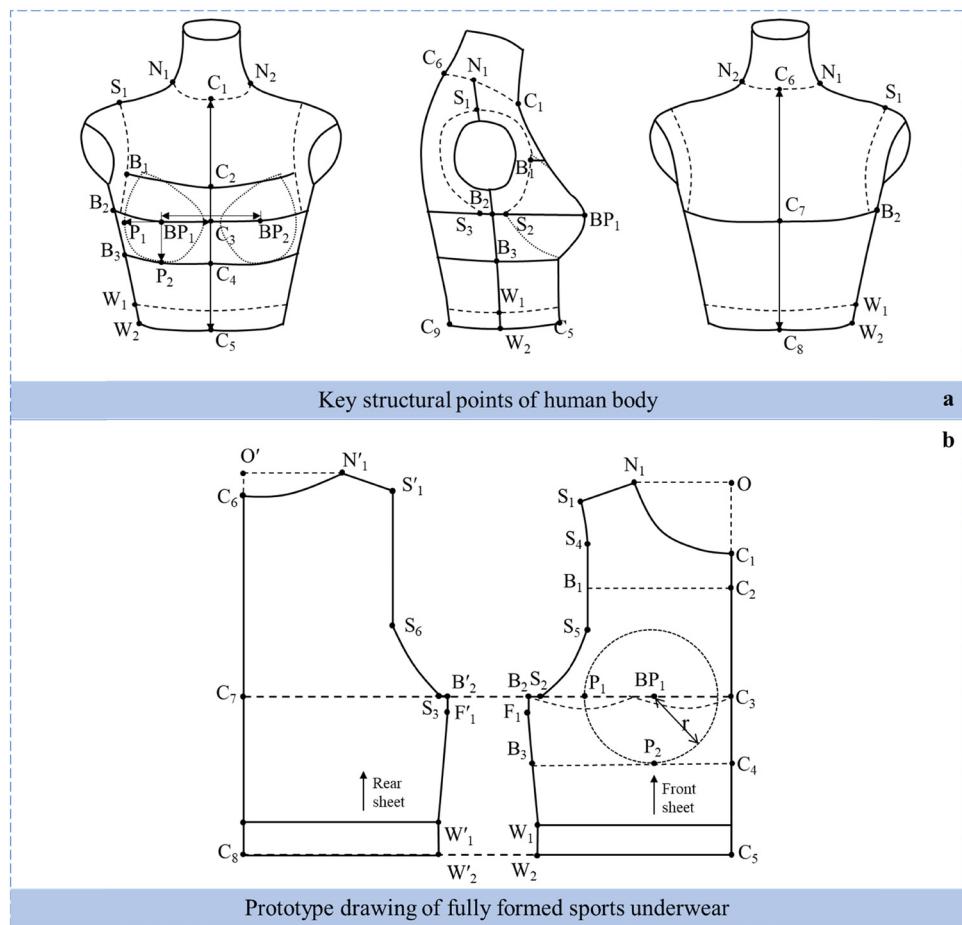


Figure 2. Structure diagram of fully formed sports underwear. (a) Key structural points of human body and (b) prototype drawing of fully formed sports underwear.

Table 1. Key parts of fully formed sports underwear prototype

Key parts	Front sheet	Rear sheet
Length	C ₁ C ₅	C ₆ C ₈
Neck drop	OC ₁	O'C ₆
Neck width	ON ₁	O'N' ₁
Chest (back) width	B ₂ C ₃	B' ₂ C ₇
Upper chest width	2B ₁ C ₂	/
Lower chest width	2B ₃ C ₄	/
Hem length	W ₁ W ₂	W' ₁ W' ₂
Waist width/hem width	W ₂ C ₅	W' ₂ C ₈
Curved part of armhole	S ₁ S ₄ 、S ₅ S ₂	S ₃ S ₆
Straight part of armhole	S ₄ S ₅	S' ₁ S ₆
Underarm flat width	B ₂ S ₂	B' ₂ S ₃

requirements, Chinese national standard sizes can be used, otherwise tailoring can be carried out.

In addition, in the process of drawing, the calculation relationship between the size of the output plate and the number of knitting needles and the number of knitting lines should be taken into account [10,11], according to the formula: $A = a \times \rho_a$ and $B = b \times \rho_b$.

The conversion relationship between the size of the plate and the number of knitting stitches can be obtained. In the formula, A and B , respectively, represent the number of transverse knitting needles and the number of longitudinal knitting rows in the knitted plate; a and b , respectively, represent the transverse and longitudinal dimensions of the actual plate; and ρ_a and ρ_b , respectively, represent the transverse and longitudinal density of the knitted fabric. Before calculating the number of stitches, it is necessary to test knit fabric samples in advance to determine the transverse and longitudinal density of the fabric. Finally, according to the actual situation, the braided plate is fine-tuned to make it conform to the principle of flat knitting machine [12,13].

2.2. Method

Fully formed sports underwear can be divided into three categories according to the corresponding exercise intensity: low intensity, medium intensity, and high intensity. Its style structure design [14] is divided into body part, collar part, sleeve part, and bottom circumference.

The body of sports underwear can be divided into flat type and vertical type according to whether it has darts, as shown in Figure 3a. The flat type has simple and elegant design, simple *knitting* process, but weak support for the chest, which is suitable for low intensity exercise. The vertical body shape design has a high fit with the human body and can provide better support for the chest, suitable for medium and high intensity exercise [15].

According to the wearing characteristics of sports underwear, the collar style should be a simple collar with only a linear collar socket but no collar seat or collar piece, as shown in Figure 3b, U-neck, square neck, and V-neck. The U-collar has the largest contact area with the skin and can provide greater support for the chest. It is generally used for high intensity exercise. Square and V-necks have better air permeability and more varied styles, which can be used for medium and low intensity exercise.

The cuff should be shaped with armhole arcs but no sleeves. As shown in Figure 3c, the rotator cuff can be divided into H, double C, and Y shapes according to the armhole arcs of the back piece [16]. Type H has the largest contact area with the back and has the best support and protection. It is suitable for high intensity exercise. The second is double C type, which is used for medium intensity exercise. The Y model is more breathable but not as supportive as the first two, so it is used in low intensity exercise.

As shown in Figure 3d, the bottom styles are divided into W type and cylinder type. W type adds a supporting part on the basis of cylinder type, which can provide better support for the chest. It is suitable for sports underwear of all strengths.

3. Process model of fully formed sports underwear

3.1. Body forming process model

The knitting process of fully formed sports underwear body is based on tube knitting, among which the flat type refers to the formation of needles directly at the side seam; vertical form is designed by darting in the body, so that the body shape fits the human body better [17]. The specific method of vertical form *knitting* is called two-sided braiding transfer method. The basic principle of vertical form *knitting* is to transfer part of the needle amount to the waist by moving the needle evenly to the left and right, so as to realize the transverse size change between the waist line and the bust line. The other part is transferred to the front and back of the center to form a straight line, which is similar to the effect of the front and back of the center of the garment plate, helping to make the chest of the sports underwear more three-dimensional.

Figure 4 shows the process model of fully formed sports underwear body. Figure 4a shows the transfer of bilateral braid with fixed number of stitches and braid rows, and the actual braid shows the twill effect. Figure 4b shows that on the basis of Figure 4a, adding a different combination of the number of stitches and the number of rows of knitting on both sides of the braid transfer, the twill curve obtained is more variable, which can better enrich the modeling effect of sports underwear.

The knitting principle of the dart on both sides of the needle placement method is shown in Figure 4. The dart is taken as the center line and needles are evenly distributed to both sides. This method is divided into two parts: the preparation part and the knitting part. In the preparation part, 2x stitches are

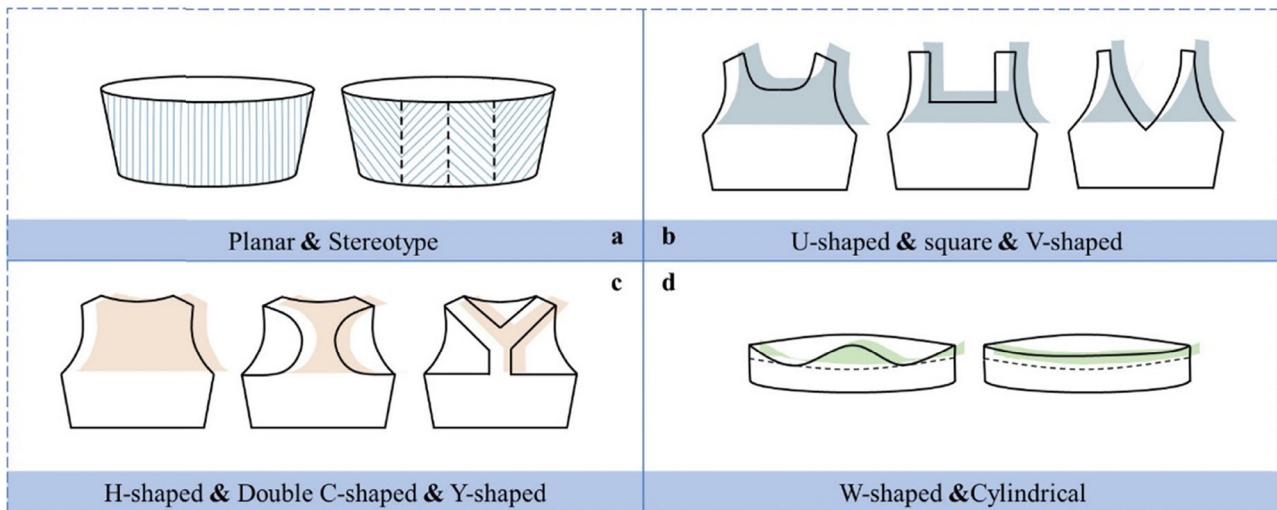


Figure 3. Fully formed sports underwear local style design. (a) Body, (b) neck, (c) sleeve, and (d) bottom circumference.

made to fill holes at the m stitches on the outer side. The purpose of the filling is to fill holes formed after the needle is moved, and the rest of the knitting continues normal pattern *knitting*. Next is the knitting part, the coil from the outer side of the m needle is turned over, and the coil of the $m + x$ needle is moved to the outside of the x needle and braided. At this time, the purpose of placing the x needle to the outside is realized. Then, the coil with the size of n needle, which is far from the front center line x needle, is turned over, and the coil of $n + x$ needle is moved inward, namely, the direction of the center line, and the x needle is braided. At this time, the purpose of transferring the needle quantity to the front and back center lines is realized, and the preparation for braiding is completed. The variable of the braided part is the number of braided rows y , and the slope of the outer side α , i.e., the slope of the twill, is determined jointly by the number of needles x and the number of braided rows y .

Slope α , the number of needles x and the number of knitting rows y are combined in the following formula: $\tan \alpha = \frac{y \rho_{x1}}{x \rho_{y1}}$. In the formula, ρ_{x1} and ρ_{y1} , respectively, represent the transverse and longitudinal densities of this point.

On this basis, if the number of body braiding rows is v , t times of needle placement are performed in the whole process of braiding, the number of needles each time is x , and if the angle of needle placement is α , then the following formula is satisfied: $v = \frac{t \cdot x \cdot \rho_{y1} \tan \alpha}{\rho_{x1}}$.

If the needle setting angle is divided into α and β , the two angles cycle alternately according to the law of $u:w$, then the following formula is satisfied: $v = \frac{t \cdot x \cdot \rho_{y1} (u \tan \alpha + w \tan \beta)}{(u + w) \rho_{x1}}$.

3.2. Collar and sleeve process model

Due to the changeable styles of the collar part and cuff in the fully formed motion, key points need to be added on the basis of the prototype. The process model is shown in Figure 5, and the corresponding supplementary key parts of the collar and cuff parts are shown in Table 2. Among them, arcs a , b , and c and arcs a' , b' , and c' , respectively, correspond to the arcs of the front and rear collar sockets of the V-collar, U-collar, and square collar. Arcs i , ii , and iii correspond to H, double C, and Y rear armhole arcs, respectively.

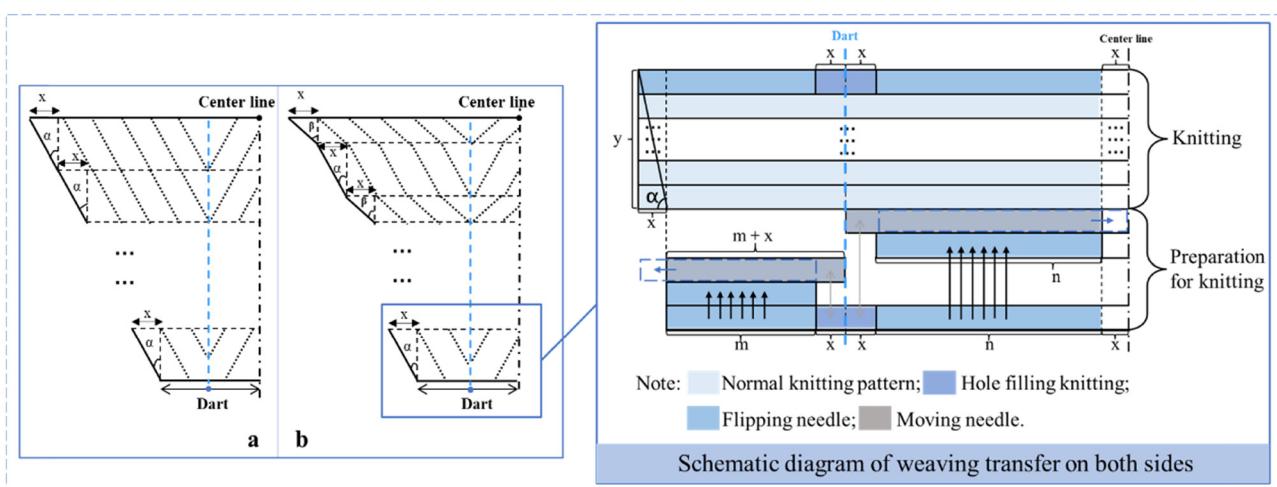


Figure 4. Fully formed sports underwear body process model. (a) Straight twill effect; (b) Curve twill effect.

On the basis of these points, the straight line part is called the flat roll section, such as the straight line part at the bottom of the collar, the straight line part of the armhole, etc., and the curve part is divided into four kinds according to the slope change: quick winding needle, quick releasing needle, slow winding needle, and slow releasing needle [18]. Among them, the slope of the snap-closing needle is in the interval $(-1, 0)$, the slope of the snap-releasing needle is in the interval $(0, 1)$, the slope of the slow-closing needle is in the interval $(-\infty, -1)$, and the slope of the slow-releasing needle is in the interval $(1, +\infty)$.

Figure 5 shows the schematic diagram of the triangular broken line segmenting method. Take a back armhole arc with a large slope change, i.e., the double C-shaped right back armhole arc, e.g., part A represents quick-closing pins. This part is divided into right triangles with different widths but the same height, whose height is the number of braided rows, and the fixed value of braided rows is generally 2–4 rows, and the width is the number of stitches. This part of the curve approximates the hypotenuse of a triangle. The curve of this part is divided into right triangles with different heights but the same width, whose width is the number of stitches each time, the fixed number of stitches is generally 1–3, and the height is the number of braided lines. Then, the curve of this part is similar to the hypotenuse of the triangle. Part C represents the buffer needle, similar to part B; Part D represents a quick release needle, similar to Part A.

If the length of the triangle is p pin, the height is q row, the angle between the horizontal direction and the curve is θ , and $\theta \in (0, \pi/2)$, then the following formula is satisfied: $\frac{\sin \theta \cdot p_{y2}}{q} = \frac{\cos \theta \cdot p_{x2}}{p}$,

where p_{x2} and p_{y2} represent the transverse and longitudinal densities, respectively.

3.3. Bottom wall forming process model

In order to improve the support of the bottom circumference of fully formed sports underwear to the chest, a supporting part can be added on the basis of the cylinder part, that is,

Table 2. Key parts of shoulder collar supplement of fully formed sports underwear

Key parts	Front sheet	Rear sheet
Lead point connection	N_1C_1	N'_1C_6
Middle vertical line of leading point connection	N_4N_5	N_8N_9
Straight part of collar and bottom	N_2C_1, N_3C_1	N_6C_6, N_7C_6
Oblique shoulder	S_7S_1	$S'_7S'_1$
Armhole straightness measurement	S_1B_2	/
Armhole	S_1S_{10}	S'_1S_{16}
Width of armhole edge	S_5S_9	S_6S_{13}
Straight part of armhole	S_2B_2	$S_3B'_2$
Depth of armhole curve	S_8B_2	S_6S_{16}

W3–W8 can be added on the basis of the prototype of the bottom circumference as its key point, as shown in Figure 6a. Figure 6b shows the structure of the bottom circumference of the fully formed sports underwear. The front and back pieces of the cylinder part have the same shape. The front pieces of the supporting part are W-shaped and the back pieces are rectangular.

In the process of braiding the bottom of the fully formed sports underwear, the cylinder part is braided by the method of cylinder braiding first, i.e., the front and back pieces are braided alternately. The supporting part is applied to the process of local braiding, which can be realized by two braiding methods, as shown in Figure 6c. In Figure 6c(1), the method of stopping the middle braiding on both sides is first used to braid the protruding part of the front piece, and then the method of stopping the middle braiding on both sides is combined with the C-shape braiding process to braid the remaining part of the front piece and the rear part. This braiding method pays more attention to

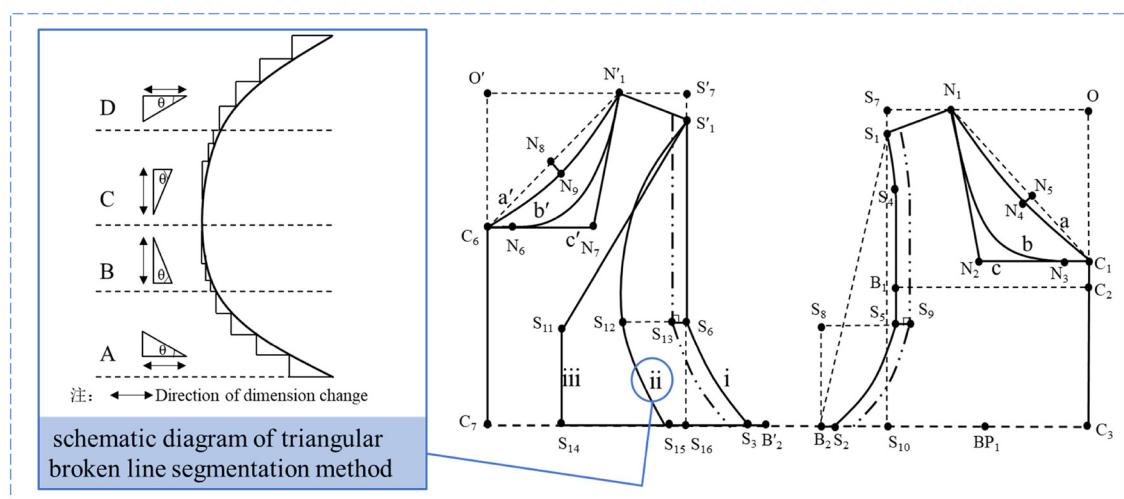


Figure 5. Fully formed motion inner collar part and cuff process model.

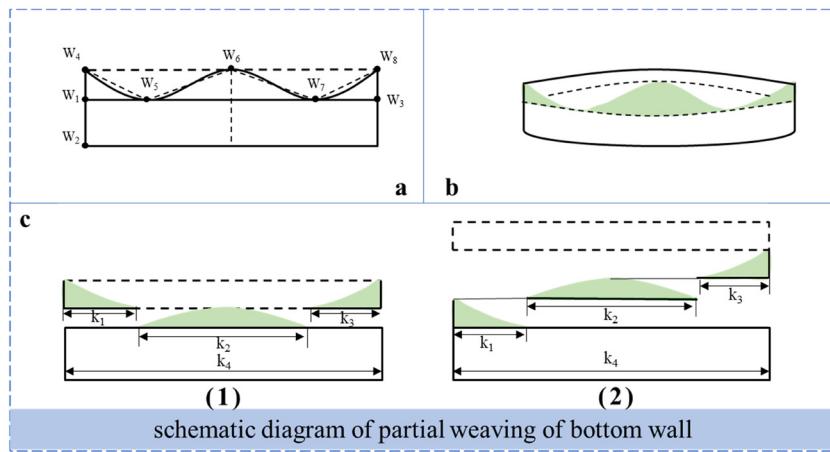


Figure 6. Forming process model of bottom circumference. (a) Bottom wall key; (b) Structural drawing of bottom wall. (c1) Efficiency knitting, (c2) Structural knitting.

the braiding efficiency, while ignoring the braiding details. In Figure 6c(2), the cylinder part is braided in the same way as that in Figure 6c(1). Then, the front piece of the supporting part is divided into three parts in turn for lead back braiding [19].

In addition, in order to make the supporting part more stable in the process of *knitting*, it can play a better supporting role on the chest, at the same time make the organizational structure of the body not be pulled and deformed; by adjusting the braiding degree, the density of the supporting part is relatively larger than that of the cylinder part, and the supporting part is closer to the human body. Suppose the actual width of each part is k_1 , k_2 , k_3 , and k_4 , the transverse density of the cylinder part and the supporting part is ρ_{x3} and ρ_{x4} , then the following formula is satisfied: $(k_1 + k_2 + k_3)\rho_{x4} = k_4\rho_{x3}$.

In particular, when the method of local *knitting* is used in different parts, if the upper and lower parts adopt different organizational structures or densities, then the following formula should be satisfied: $\sum_{i=1}^n k_i \cdot \rho_{xk} = \sum_{j=1}^m j_i \cdot \rho_{xj}$, where k_i and j_i , respectively, represent the actual width of local braid in the upper and lower parts, and ρ_{xk} and ρ_{xj} , respectively, represent the transverse density of these two parts [20].

4. Process design and implementation of fully formed sports underwear

4.1. Full-form sports underwear design

4.1.1. Style design

The style drawing of fully-formed sports underwear designed in this article is shown in Figure 7. Figure 7a is the front style drawing, and Figure 7b is the back style drawing. The body of the sports underwear adopts a three-dimensional design, which has a high fit to the human body and can provide better support for the chest; the front collar is a small V-neck shape, and the rear collar is a square collar shape, which has good breathability; the shoulder sleeve part is an H-shaped structure, which provides greater support for the chest; the bottom circumference is woven in a cylinder and increases the width of the

bottom circumference, so that the sports underwear is not easy to shift during movement and is suitable for wearing in medium- and low-intensity movements [21].

4.1.2. Organization structure design

In order to ensure the overall wearing comfort of fully formed sports underwear, and that the parts have different functions, it is necessary to design the organizational structure of each part of the sports underwear [14,15,22,23].

For the body part, in order to make use of its elasticity to achieve size changes, the 2×2 rib-knit structure with greater elasticity and better extensibility is adopted. The *knitting* diagram is shown in Figure 8. Figure 8a–c shows a row of ribbing for the back piece. First, turn the coils on the back lower needle bed to the front upper needle bed according to the rule of 2 by 2, and then knit a row of ribbing together on the front upper needle bed and the back lower needle bed. Finally, turn the coils on the front upper needle bed back to the back lower needle bed to return to the starting state. Figure 8d–f shows a row of ribbing for the front piece. First, the coils on the front lower bed and the corresponding ones on the back lower bed are turned over to the back upper bed, and then a row of ribbing is knitted together on the back upper and front lower beds. Finally, the coils on the back upper bed are turned back to the front lower bed to return to the starting state.

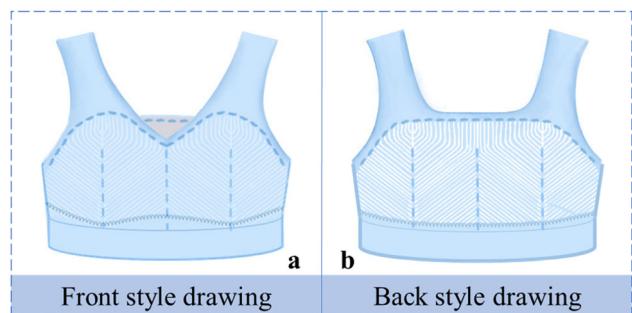


Figure 7. Style diagram of fully formed sports underwear. (a) Front style drawing and (b) back style drawing.

In order to provide stronger support to the chest, improve overall conformal, sports bra straps and bottom circumference choose double organization for woven [24], structure considering the limitation of four flat knitting machine needle bed, using every needle air layer organization, sectioned needle, for example, air layer organization before the knit diagram as shown in Figure 9 for the air layer outer layer of the *knitting* process. First, turn the coil 1 of the front lower needle bed from the front down to the back needle bed, and then knit a line of “floating thread ~ loop” cycle in the front lower needle bed; Figure 9c and d shows the process of *knitting* the inner layer of the air layer. First, knit a line of “floating thread ~ loop” that is misaligned with the front lower needle bed on the back upper needle bed, and then turn the coil on the back upper needle bed back to the front lower needle bed to return to the initial state. The above is to form a complete line of air layer tissue, forming a line of double-layer structure.

In addition, when the chest is woven with double-layer structure, the air layer tissue of the needle is woven in the front piece, and the inner layer is copied in advance to facilitate the removal and cleaning of the chest pad.

4.2. Application of fully formed sports underwear process model

In this study, MACH2-153X four-needle bed computer flat machine with 18G needle number produced by Shima Seiki Company of Japan and its supporting SDS-ONE APPEX design system are adopted for knitting and design. Figure 10 shows the process model of a fully formed sports underwear, which is divided into four parts, S1–S4, and braided from bottom to top, sharing 7 nogs, among which nogs 1–6 are used for bulk braid, and nogs 7 are used for scrap braid.

The S1 part represents the bottom circumference part of sports underwear, which is braided in a more efficient way in local braid. First, introduce the No. 1 yarn nozzle and weave the cylindrical part, and then, No. 2 nozzles are introduced, which braid the supporting part. In the S1 part, the actual width $k_1 = k_3$

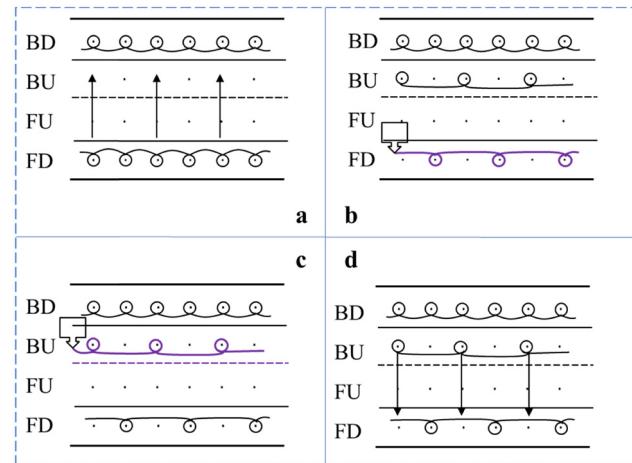


Figure 9. Schematic diagram of tissue knitting of air layer of septum needle. (a) Step 1; (b) Step 2; (c) Step 3; (d) Step 4.

$= 8 \text{ cm}$, $k_2 = 12 \text{ cm}$, $k_4 = 30 \text{ cm}$, the transverse density $\rho_{x3} = 32$ horizontal columns/5 cm of the cylinder part and the transverse density $\rho_{x4} = 30$ horizontal columns/5 cm of the supporting part are substituted in equations $(k_1 + k_2 + k_3)\rho_{x4} = k_4\rho_{x3}$ and $\sum_{i=1}^n k_i \cdot \rho_{xk} = \sum_{i=1}^n j_i \cdot \rho_{xj}$, and the feasibility of the process model of the S1 bottom circumference part is verified within the error range.

The S2 part represents the body of sports underwear, which adopts the No. 2 yarn tip and adopts the two-side braid transfer method to braid. The longitudinal straight lines at the position of BP point are, respectively, two reference lines, move one needle outward each time, the weaving rows are cycled in a 4:2 pattern, the transverse $\rho_{x1} = 35$ transverse row/5 cm, longitudinal $\rho_{y1} = 35$ longitudinal row/5 cm, substituted in the formulas $\tan \alpha = \frac{y\rho_{x1}}{x\rho_{y1}}$, $V = \frac{t \cdot x \cdot \rho_{y1} \tan \alpha}{\rho_{x1}}$, and $V = \frac{t \cdot x \cdot \rho_y(u \tan \alpha + w \tan \beta)}{(u + w)\rho_{x1}}$, verified the feasibility of S2 body process model within the error range.

The S3 part is the shoulder and sleeve of sports underwear, still using No. 2 yarn mouth, the overall use of local braid method in

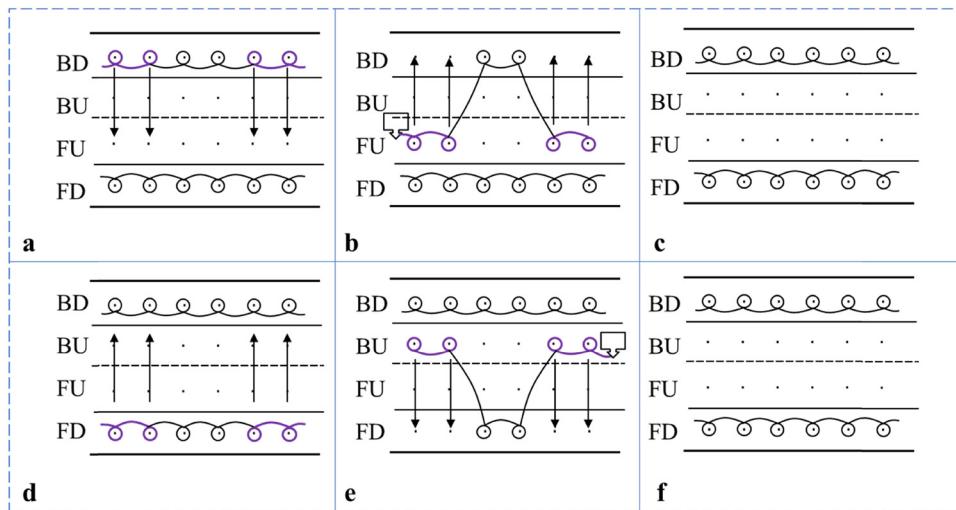


Figure 8. Schematic diagram of 2 × 2 rib knit. (a) Step 1; (b) Step 2; (c) Step 3; (d) Step 4; (e) Step 5; (f) Step 6.

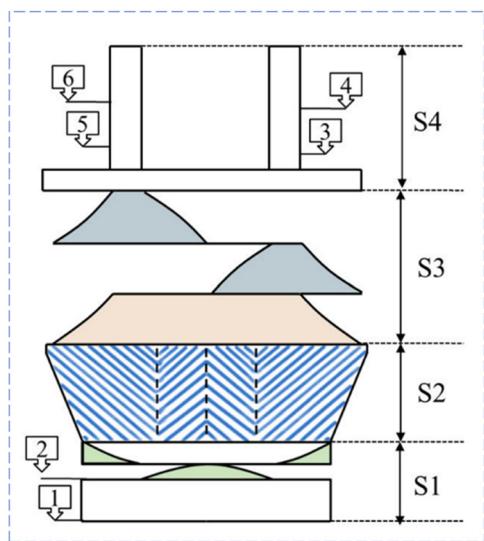


Figure 10. Process model of fully formed sports underwear.

turn on the back, right chest, left chest braid, and then according to the triangle line segment method in the back and left and right chest, respectively, triangle length $p = 5$ needles, high $q = 3$ lines, horizontal direction and curve angle $\theta = 30.1^\circ$, the transverse $\rho_{x2} = 35$ transverse row/5 cm and longitudinal $\rho_{y2} = 35$ longitudinal row/5 cm were substituted in equation

$$\frac{\sin\theta \cdot \rho_{y2}}{q} = \frac{\cos\theta \cdot \rho_{x2}}{p} \text{ to verify the feasibility of S3 shoulder collar process model within the error range.}$$

The S4 part is the edge and shoulder belt of the sports underwear. The 3–6 size yarn mouth is introduced, and the front and back pieces are woven alternately. Finally, the *knitting* is completed.

4.3. Realization of fully formed sports underwear

Since the fully formed sports underwear keeps the state of being closely worn in the sports environment, the raw materials used must have the characteristics of skin-friendly comfort, moisture absorption, and sweat removal [25,26]. The yarn wearing configuration of the underwear is shown in Table 3. The main yarn is made of blended viscose fiber and polyester fiber [27,28], in which the viscose fiber content accounts for about 70%, with good hygroscopic property, and the polyester fiber content accounts for about 30%, with good strength and elasticity, making it fit better. In addition, in order to further improve the overall stability of it, rubber yarn is added to the bottom circumference, which can not only prevent the bottom swing of sports underwear from deformation and laxity due to repeated washing, but also provide better support for the chest structure. This example of fully formed sports underwear design object is shown in Figure 11.

Table 3. Spinning configuration of fully formed sports underwear

Yarn mouth number	Weaving area	Yarn	Yarn specification
1 (Left)	Bottom wall cylinder	Main yarn + rubber band yarn	60 S/2, 52 S
2 (Left)	Supporting part/large body	Main yarn	60 S/2
3 (Right)	Right shoulder front piece	Main yarn	60 S/2
4 (Right)	Rear right shoulder piece	Main yarn	60 S/2
5 (Left)	Left shoulder front piece	Main yarn	60 S/2
6 (Left)	Rear left shoulder piece	Main yarn	60 S/2
7 (Right)	Waste yarn	polyester fiber	50 S



Figure 11. Design object of fully formed sports underwear.

5. Conclusion

This work studies the process model of full-formed sports underwear based on the fully forming knitting technology. The process model is divided into three parts: body part, leader part, and bottom circumference, and it was applied to the weaving of a fully formed sports bra, verifying the feasibility of the process model. Finally, the formation rules of full molding process conversion in the entire text were summarized, and the following conclusions were drawn:

- (1) The change in body contour is realized by using the needle placement method on both sides of the darts. That is, based on the position of the darts on the chest and waist, the needle shifting is carried out to the left and right of the darts, and part of the needle shifting is transferred to the waist side, and the other part is transferred to the front and back center to form a straight line, so as to realize the transverse size change from waist to chest and at the same time obtain the effect similar to the front and back of the darts in the garment plate, giving a more three-dimensional effect to the sports underwear. Using the formulas, the relationship between the number of knitting rows, the number of needle shifting, and the angle of needle placement can be calculated.
- (2) According to the curve contour of the collar and sleeve, triangle broken line segmentation method is used to realize it. According to the change in the slope of the curve, it is divided into different hypotenuses of right triangles. If the slope of the curve is between the interval $(-1, 1)$, this part of the curve is evenly distributed vertically into appropriate lengths to form right triangles with different widths but with the same height. Think of this part of the curve as the hypotenuse of a triangle; on the contrary, the curves are evenly distributed horizontally into appropriate widths to form right triangles of different heights but with the same width, and finally the needles are rewound according to the hypotenuse slopes of different right triangles.
- (3) The bottom part of sports underwear can be divided into cylinder part and supporting part. The supporting part can be obtained by two different local braiding methods. Based on the relation between the actual braiding length and transverse density of the cylinder part and the supporting part, the relation between the actual braiding length and transverse density of the upper and lower parts in the process of local braiding is derived.

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