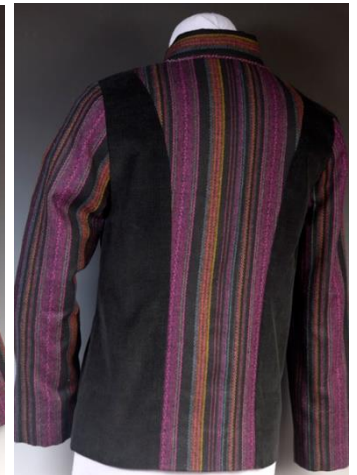




 [The Weaver Sews](#)

200 JACKET INSTRUCTIONS



The 200 Jacket is a simple unlined or lined jacket with a set-in sleeve and a bust dart. The jacket also features front and back waist darts for a trim fit. The jacket has patch pockets and rectangular neck band. Shawl collar variation with optional bound buttonhole included. Instructions for converting to a princess seam design are also included. <https://www.weaversew.com/shop/200-jacket.html>

Also available, a **Welt Pocket Variation**. This download contains 12 pages of step-by-step directions and a replacement page(s) showing the welt pocket position for the 200 Jacket Pattern <https://www.weaversew.com/shop/digital-welt-pocket-variation.html>



Size	Finished Bust Circumference	Finished lower width	Finished Length
Brown	37" (93.9cm)	40 1/8" (101.9cm)	24 3/8" (61.9cm)
Green	39 1/2" (100.3cm)	43" (109.2cm)	25" (63.5cm)
Red	42 1/8" (106.9cm)	45 1/8" (114.6cm)	25 5/8" (65cm)
Blue	44 3/4" (113.6cm)	48 1/8" (122.2cm)	26 1/4" (66.6cm)
Orange	47 1/4" (120cm)	50 1/2" (128.2cm)	26 7/8" (68.2cm)
Purple	49 5/8" (126cm)	53 1/8" (134.9cm)	27 1/2" (69.8cm)

Yardage requirements:

Yardage requirements assume that you are using a one-way design, so that all the pattern pieces will be cut in the same direction. However, handwoven fabric can often be cut in both directions so that pattern pieces can nest close to each other, which requires less fabric. Matching weft patterning and hand-painted warps will require more fabric.

	18"(46cm)	24"(61cm)	36"(92cm)	45"(115cm)	60"(150cm)
Brown	5 1/2 yds (5m)	4 1/2 yds (4.1m)	2 3/4 yds (2.5m)	2 yds (1.8m)	2 yds (1.2m)
Green	5 1/2 (5m)	4 1/2(4.1m)	2 3/4(2.5m)	2(1.8m)	2 (1.2m)
Red	6 1/2 (6m)	5 1/2(5m)	2 3/4(2.5m)	2 3/4(2.5m)	2 (1.2m)
Blue	6 1/2 (6m)	5 1/2(5m)	3 (2.7m)	3(2.74m)	2 (1.2m)
Orange	NA	5 3/4(5.2m)	3 1/2(3.2m)	3(2.74m)	2 1/4 (2m)
Purple	NA	5 3/4(5.2m)	3 3/4(3.4m)	3(2.74m)	2 1/4 (2m)

The **Shawl Collar** variation will require additional fabric.

- 18" (46cm) and 24" (61cm) -wide fabric requires an additional 2 yards (1.8m).
- 36" (92cm), 45" (115cm) and 60"(150cm) -wide fabrics require an additional 1 yards (91cm).
- Lining fabric: 1 yard(91cm), 45"(115m) wide for pocket lining and Hong Kong seam finish. Be sure to preshrink your lining fabric.
- Optional lining fabric for a fully lined jacket: In addition to yardage required for pockets and seam finishes, follow the yardage chart above to determine how much ADDITIONAL 45"(115cm) -wide fabric you will need for your size jacket. Be sure to preshrink your lining fabric.
- Fusible knit interfacing: 1 1/2 yards(1.3m), 20"(50.8cm) wide **for neckband variation**; 3 yards(2.7m), 20"(50.8cm) wide **for shawl collar variation**
<https://www.weaversew.com/shop/htcw-fusi-knit-interfacing.html>
- 1 yards(91cm) 1/4"(6mm) twill tape or stay tape.
- 1/8 yard(11cm) woven cotton fusible interfacing for **optional bound buttonhole facing**.
<https://www.weaversew.com/shop/pellon-shape-flex.html>
- One or more 1"(2.54cm) - 1 1/8"(2.8cm) button/s for **optional bound buttonhole/s**.
- Optional: 1 pair set-in sleeve shoulder pads.

Recommendations For Handwoven Fabric

My recommendations are to sett your fabric much denser than you would think. Try 8/2 Tencel at 36epi, 10/2 perle cotton at 30, 5/2 at 20, etc. It will ultimately depend on the structure, and your beat and the loom. I have seen fabrics in just about every fiber and combination of fibers you can imagine. Note: The fabric cannot be too thick, because it gets tough fitting multiple layers through the sewing machine. Any fiber works, if you can weave it, but I find woven cloth for garments will have the best results if at least part of the fabric is a protein content, like wool, which can be fullled up to create a denser, more stable fabric.

Sampling can be advantageous here. I have had students produce wonderful fabrics with a cotton or Tencel warp and [Jaggerspun's Zephyr \(wool/silk\)](#) weft, or [Webs' Colrain Lace \(Merino/silk\)](#), which can be fullled up for a stable, dense but pliable fabric, great for a jacket or vest.

Start with commercial fabric if you are intimidated. Commercial fabric can give you an idea of what weights work for what silhouette.

Here are some of my basic suggestions:

- Sett it denser than you think.
- Avoid long floats, which make a fabric less stable.
- If you want a lighter fabric, choose a thinner yarn, not a looser sett.
- Avoid weft patterning, repeats and blocks. They are hard to match for side seams and such.
- **If you use a hand-painted warp, make sure there is a repeat!**
- Wash your fabric well.



Wash Your Fabric!

<https://youtu.be/ivqviCQqL88>

Finishing is important. **ALL FABRICS SHOULD BE WASHED PRIOR TO SEWING!**

The exception here would be fabrics that were processed, dyed, felted, steamed, etc. They would already be preshrunk. If using handwoven fabric, or something commercial that has not been in contact with moisture, steam, water, or whatever, please machine wash your completed fabric **AT A MINIMUM** on **GENTLE CYCLE** for 3 minutes in **COLD OR WARM WATER** using a laundry detergent. This is even suitable for wool and mohair. Fabric may be hung to dry or machine dried if the fabric warrants this type of processing. Test, Test, Test! When fabric is completely dry, it should be steam pressed. You could even have the dry cleaner press it if your iron is inadequate.

Digital monographs for sewing handwovens, seam finishes, edge finishes and closures are available for purchase from my website.

<https://www.weaversew.com/shop/digital-monographs.html>



What to Do With A Digitally Downloaded Pattern

https://youtu.be/14_iQkftfiw



Tracing Patterns for Better Results

<https://youtu.be/bQiRn7tMCIQ>

NOTES FOR CUSTOMIZING THE PATTERN FOR YOUR BODY:

- **Test the Pattern first.**



What Size Am I Part 1

<https://youtu.be/MjkRSwMku30>



What Size am I part 2

<https://youtu.be/OxBP7DpeN5o>



Darts in Handwoven Cloth Part 1

<https://youtu.be/ipj1zeFvBUQ>

- There is a “Y” line and a “Z” line for lengthening and shortening on each of the pattern pieces except the pocket. The “Y” line crosses both the front and back bodice above the bustline; shortening here will raise the dart and the armhole. That amount must also be removed from the sleeve’s armscye circumference. Take the same amount from the sleeve’s armscye as a tuck; use the “Y” line guides, starting at the seamline and tapering to nothing where the lines converge. Don’t forget to remove the same amount from the band or collar.



But What About the Sleeves? Sleeve, Shoulder and Armhole

Alterations Part 1 <https://youtu.be/56-rKifpEP4>



But What About the Sleeve? Sleeve, Shoulder and Armhole

Alterations Part 2 https://youtu.be/B9i6Sx0d_Uc

- The “Z” line crosses the front and back bodice above the pocket. You may lengthen or shorten up to 3”(7.6cm) on this line, more than that will need to be done at the hem. If you shorten the jacket more than 3”(7.6cm), you may need to rescale the pocket.

- There is a generous amount between my sizes, so consider cutting between two sizes for a more custom fit.



Grading Tips and Tricks for a Custom Size
<https://youtu.be/KBmy-CYWJBM>

- For fuller hips, consider combining sizes, for example – green for the upper body transitioning to the larger red size for the lower body.



How to Combine Sizes When a Dart Gets in the Way
<https://youtu.be/4ljoWkrpc3k>



Back Neck Woes
<https://youtu.be/kA7s1slnuYA>

For more information on basic pattern alterations, please download the free PDF tutorial from my website

<https://www.daryllancaster.com/Webfiles/BasicPatternAlterations.pdf>

Jacket Directions

Handwoven fabrics are typically 18" (46cm) or 24" (61cm) -wide. Since the pattern was drafted with the center back placed on a fold, you will need to make an adjustment for these narrow fabrics. To do this, add a $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) seam allowance to the center back. When you cut out your jacket, align this new center back cutting line with the selvedge so the seam will automatically have a clean finish.

The neck band pattern section is designed so that one long edge has no seam allowance. This edge should be placed along the selvedge, giving you a clean-finished edge. If a clean selvedge is not available, or if you are using a commercial fabric, add a $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) seam allowance to the long edge, where indicated on the pattern. Consider using a contrast for this band.

- Roll out needle-ready fabric right side up
- Cut singly
- Check grainlines
- Don't forget to flip pattern pieces

DIRECTIONS FOR CONVERTING THE PATTERN TO A PRINCESS SEAM JACKET CAN BE FOUND ON PAGE XXX



Converting Bust and Waist Darts to Princess Seams

https://youtu.be/_iAGSGNkZw

CUTTING DIRECTIONS:



Transferring Marks and Notations from Pattern to Fabric

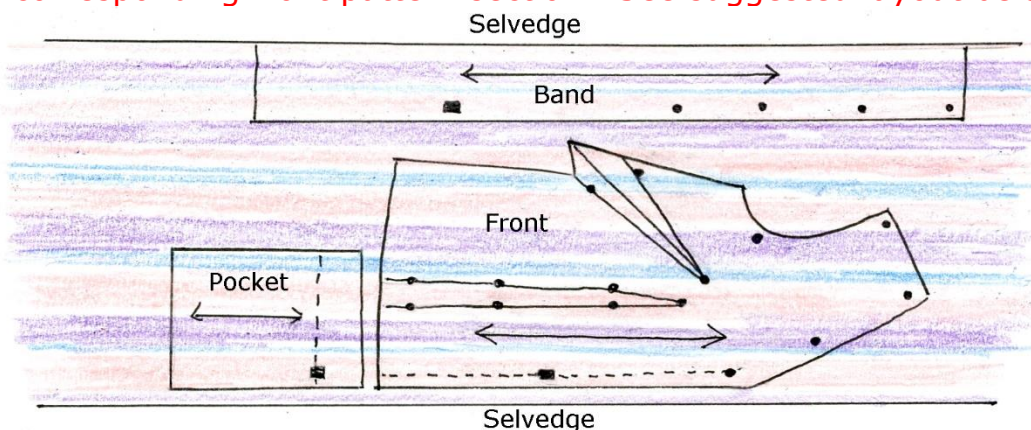
<https://youtu.be/NNzkpx074tc>

USE TAILOR'S TACKS TO TRANSFER ALL DOTS AND MARKINGS.



FROM HANDWOVEN FABRIC, cut singly:

- **1 BACK:** To cut a full back, pin pattern in place and cut one half up to center back line. Unpin and carefully flip at center back line, keeping the lower edges aligned; re-pin pattern piece and finish cutting out BACK. [If fabric is too narrow for a full back, add $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) seam allowance to center back edge before cutting and cut 2 backs. Use selvedge edge, if appropriate, so there will be no need to finish the center back seam.]
- **2 FRONTS:** Cut one and flip for the second.
- **2 POCKETS:** Cut one and flip for the second. (To match pockets to the front, place each pocket directly below its corresponding front pattern section, placing the front cutting line of the pocket on the same warp thread as the front cutting line of the corresponding front pattern section. See suggested layout below.)



- **FOR NECKBAND VARIATION: Cut 2 NECKBANDS,** flipping for second. Position the long unmarked edge along the selvedge (see suggested layout above) so there will be no need to finish that edge. [If no selvedge edge is available, either add a

$\frac{5}{8}$ "(1.5cm) seam allowance to unmarked edge before cutting OR plan on clean-finishing these edges with a Hong Kong finish.]

- **FOR SHAWL COLLAR VARIATION: Cut 4 SHAWL COLLARS.** Cut 2, then flip and cut two more.
- **2 SLEEVES:** Cut one and flip for the second.



Interfacing, Underlining, Interlining, Oh My!

<https://youtu.be/LdloCBSm4WE>

FROM FUSIBLE INTERFACING, cut:

- **2 POCKETS** (Use the full pattern piece)
- Strips of Fusi Knit interfacing. For the neckband variation, you will need two 4" (10cm) -wide strips, each approximately 41" (104cm) long. For the shawl collar variation, you will need four 8" (20cm) -wide strips, each approximately 41" (104cm) long.

FROM LINING, cut:

- **FOR OPTIONAL FULL LINING**, cut these pieces first: Use the FRONT, BACK, and SLEEVE pattern pieces. **REMEMBER TO ADD A CENTER BACK PLEAT IN THE BACK LINING BY FOLLOWING THE ILLUSTRATION ON PAGE XXVII**
- **2 POCKETS** (Use guideline on pattern)
- ABOUT 12 yards(11m) OF **2"(5cm) -wide bias** for a Hong Kong seam finish. For the **princess seam variation**, you will need an additional 4 yards(3.6m).



Creating Bias Strips for Seam and Edge Finishes for Handwoven

Fabrics <https://youtu.be/XMWwZ IMWCo>

NOTE: The Hong Kong seam finish is the recommended seam finish for an unlined jacket. See page VIII. Other suggestions for clean finishing a seam, especially if there is a full lining, are on page VIII.

- If you were unable to cut NECKBANDS on a selvedge, a Hong Kong finish is a good alternative to adding $\frac{5}{8}$ "(1.5cm) seam allowances. The COLLAR may be finished this way as well. To do this, you will need an additional 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards(2.3m) of 2"(5cm) - wide bias strips.

USE PENCIL, DRESSMAKER'S CARBON, CHALK OR DISAPPEARING MARKER TO TRANSFER ALL MARKINGS TO LINING.



Keeping the Cut Edges From Unraveling

<https://youtu.be/-T4yJk7Tv7k>

Options to clean-finish an edge:

1. Hong Kong Seam Finish. See below. Perfect for an unlined jacket.
2. Using 1¼"(3.1cm) bias-cut, 15 Denier nylon tricot, fold it over the seam allowance and stitch. Be careful with the iron, as nylon can melt.



Nylon Tricot as a Seam Finish <https://youtu.be/Ku1Hp0id0Pw>

3. Stitch along the very edge of the fabric, with the direction of the grain, to prevent raveling.
4. Use a serger, if available. Do not trim the seam allowance with the knives and take care to serge in the direction of the grain even if it means serging upside down. This can be done in combination with option 3 to keep the serging right side up.
5. Use a decorative machine edgestitch on the very edge of the fabric. Using an edgestitching foot, stitch with the direction of the grain and make sure the seam allowance does not compress widthwise. This step can be improved by first fusing ⅜"(1cm) crosswise cut Fusi Knit tricot to the edges on the wrong side of the garment sections. This will stabilize the edges for decorative stitching.

The above options are illustrated step by step in a free PDF available here.

<https://www.daryllancaster.com/Webfiles/OptionsToCleanFinishAnEdge.pdf>

HONG KONG SEAM FINISH:



- With right sides together, place bias strip on garment section, cut edges even. Using the presser foot as a guide, if possible, stitch ¼"(6mm) to ⅜"(1cm) from cut edge.

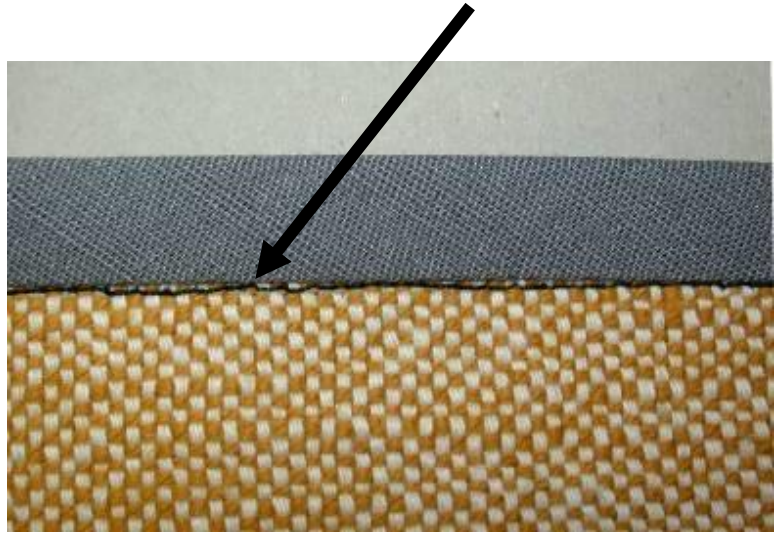


- Press binding strip away from fabric.



- Wrap binding tight around cut edge, pushing the binding towards the wrong side. Do not press.

- Stitch in the ditch close to the binding.



- Trim excess binding from the wrong side.

5/8" (1.5cm) Seam allowance included.
2" (5cm) Hem allowance included.

ASSEMBLING THE JACKET

BACK:

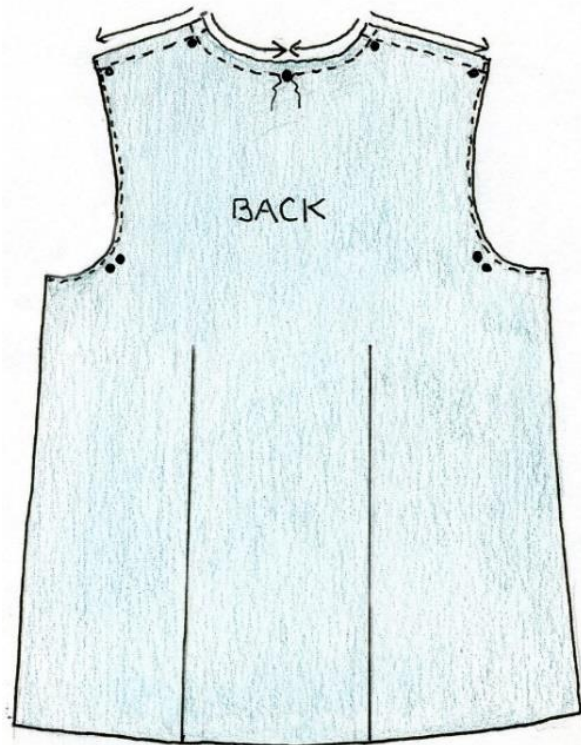


Working with Handwovens: Sewing Basics

<https://youtu.be/7UQUNqwSjek>

- Recommended machine stitch length for handwoven is 10 stitches per inch (2.5cm).
- Staystitch back neck and shoulder seamlines: $\frac{1}{2}$ "(1.3cm) from cut edge, regular stitches, **follow arrows**.

NOTE: Directional stitching means to stitch in the direction of the fabric grain. Doing this helps keep the fabric from stretching and minimizes any distortion. The arrows on the illustrations indicate the direction to stitch for both staystitching and seam construction.



For a more in-depth discussion of **Stay Stitching** and **Directional Stitching**, please watch my video at <https://www.threadsmagazine.com/2019/08/23/staystitching-basics-video>



First Steps: Stay Stitching and the Hong Kong Seam finish

<https://youtu.be/Ab0Y1d6RI6M>

- If desired, stitch very close to **edge** of armhole to reduce fraying; stitch from shoulder to underarm.
- Sew waist darts, matching dots. Press flat, then towards center.



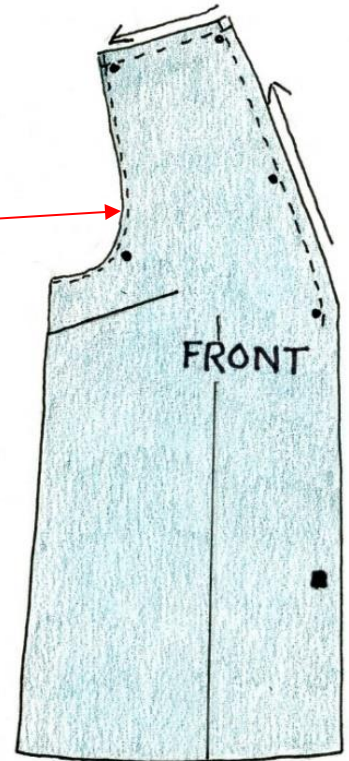
Darts in Handwoven Cloth Part 2

https://youtu.be/mUwxFc1I_nY

- With right sides together, use a strip of bias lining to apply a Hong Kong seam finish to shoulder and side seam allowances. **See page VIII.**
- If a center back seam is used and pieces are not cut on selvages, apply a Hong Kong seam finish. Stitch center back seam $\frac{5}{8}$ "(1.5cm). Press open.

FRONTS:

- Staystitch front neck and shoulder seamlines. (follow arrows)
- If desired, stitch along edge of armhole to keep edge from fraying, stitch from shoulder to underarm.
- Sew bust darts, matching dots. Press flat, then down. Sew waist darts, matching dots. Press flat, then towards center.
- With right sides together, use a strip of bias lining to apply a Hong Kong seam finish to shoulder and side seam allowances. See page VIII.



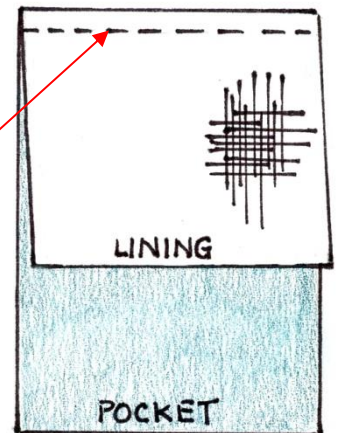
POCKETS:



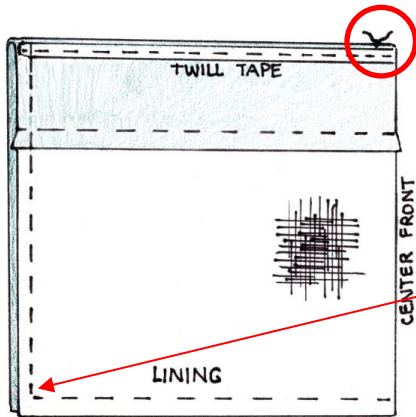
Patch Pockets: Who Says Women's Clothing Can't Have Pockets?

<https://youtu.be/Qhy3oKJjdY8>

- Place interfacing on the wrong side of each pocket. **Steam shrink** interfacing by hovering over the surface with a steam iron, then fuse it to wrong side of each pocket using a press cloth. I recommend silk organza as a press cloth. (Don't lose the mark indicating upper front fold line.)
- With right sides together, stitch lining to upper edge of pocket. [$\frac{5}{8}$ "(1.5cm) seam allowance]
- Open lining away from pocket. Press seam towards lining.



- With **wrong** sides together, fold pocket on fold line and press crease. Open out pocket and place twill tape or stay tape just inside fold line, towards the self-facing, on wrong side of pocket. Stitch through center of tape.



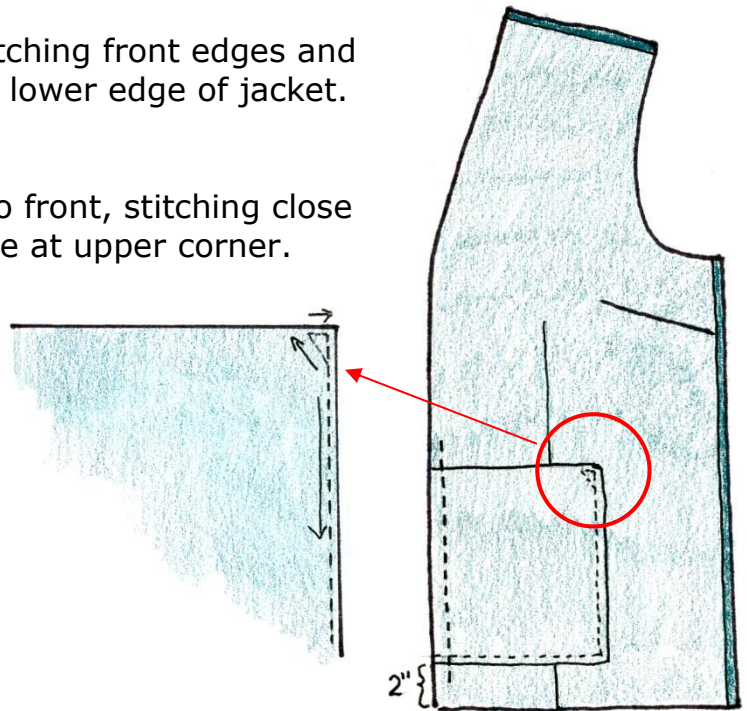
- With **right** sides together, refold pocket on fold line, pinning lower and side edges. **Leave CENTER FRONT EDGE open.** (Check for upper front fold line marking.)
- Stitch side and lower edge of pocket using 2 small diagonal stitches at pivot. (**Reduce stitch length to "0" to make the small diagonal stitches.**)
- Grade seam allowances by trimming the lining to $\frac{1}{4}$ "(6mm) and the handwoven to $\frac{3}{8}$ "(1cm). Clip corners.

- Turn pocket right side out, using a point turner at the corners. Press.

- Pin pocket to corresponding front, matching front edges and placing lower edge of pocket 2" above lower edge of jacket.

- Stitch side and lower edge of pocket to front, stitching close to edge and using a reinforcing triangle at upper corner.

- Machine-baste front edge of pocket to front of garment, $\frac{1}{2}$ "(1.2cm) from cutting line.



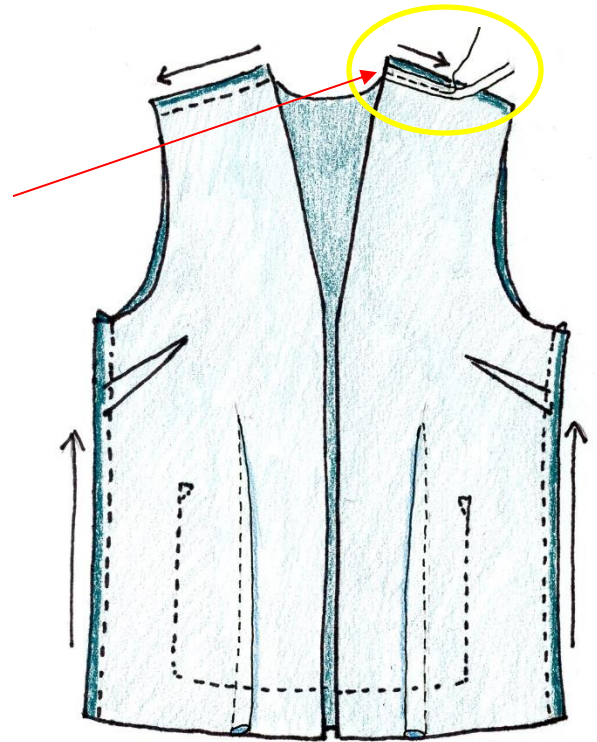
SHOULDER AND SIDE SEAMS:



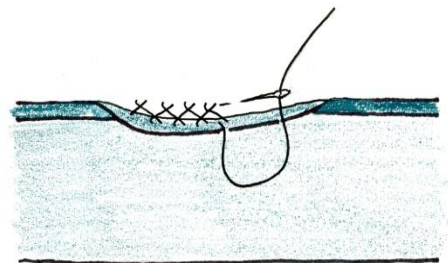
Sewing Seams

<https://youtu.be/WTIHGfy0yqU>

- With right sides together, match and pin **shoulder seamlines**.
- Stitch fronts to back at shoulders, **adding twill tape** (which will stabilize the shoulder seams) along the $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) seamline and stitching in the direction of the arrows. **Note: If you follow the direction of the arrows, the twill tape will be applied to the front on the right shoulder and to the back on the left shoulder.**
- Stitch side seams in direction of arrows, from hem to underarm [$\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) seam allowance].
- Press seams open.



- Apply Hong Kong seam finish to lower edge of jacket. **See page VIII.**
- **Turn up hem 2" (5cm).** Press. Hand-baste or pin hem in place. Finish hem by hand with a catchstitch connecting the stitching line behind the hem binding to the garment. **Be careful not to catch in patch pocket.**



Hemming Techniques for Handwovens

<https://youtu.be/y3IHIQHiVMc>

STOP! If the hem on your jacket is not turned up refer back to previous step!

BANDS: (see page XVI for Shawl Collar Variation directions)

Please watch the following YouTube video before continuing the construction.

Start at time code 4:41 and ignore references to the cording. (Unless that's something you'd like to add! Then watch part 1!)



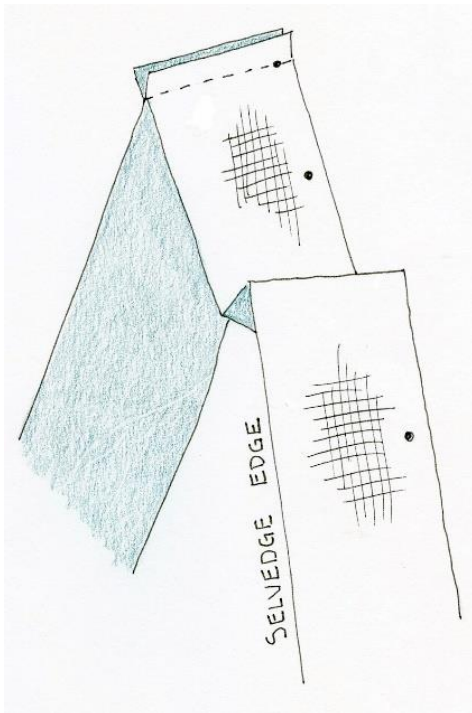
Piping and Cording Part 2: Attaching to a Band and Jacket
<https://youtu.be/UT53bdBSJWM>

NOTE: Though possible, it is difficult to create bound buttonholes in the rectangular neck band because of its width. They are better suited to the shawl collar. Closure options are discussed in my digital monograph <https://www.weaversew.com/shop/digital-closures.html>

- First check to see that both of the bands mirror image each other. The tailor's tacks should be down the long edge, opposite selvedge. You should have a left and right band.
- Place interfacing on the wrong side of each band. **Steam shrink** interfacing by hovering over the surface with a steam iron, then fuse it to wrong side of each band using a press cloth. I recommend silk organza as a press cloth.



Interfacing, Underlining, Interlining, Oh My!
<https://youtu.be/LdloCBSm4WE>

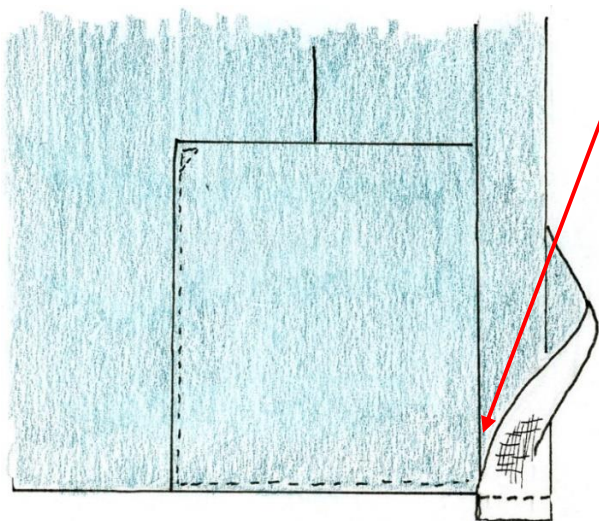
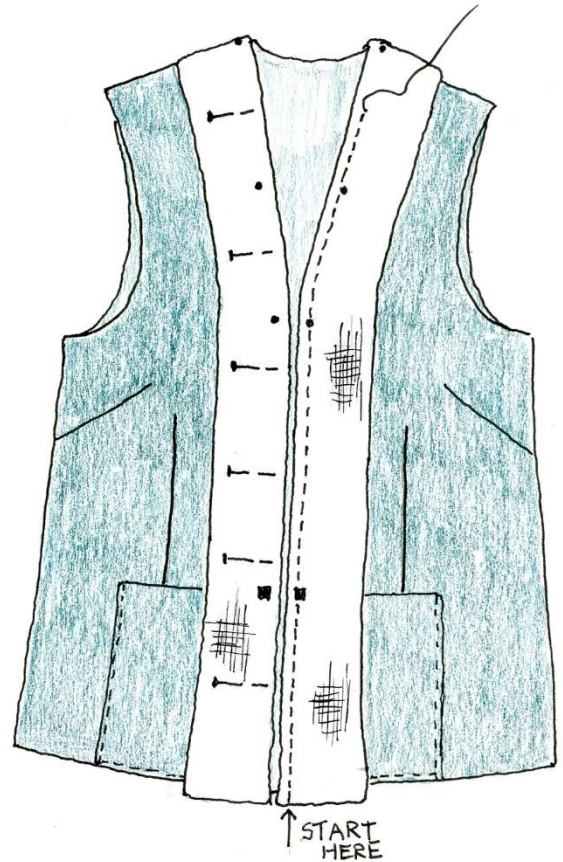


- With right sides together, match the markings, and stitch the center back neck seam of band.
- Press seam open.
- If you added an additional $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) seam allowance on the long-unmarked edge of the band, turn under seam allowance and press. If band does **not** have a finished selvedge, **and you did not add an additional $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) seam allowance**, apply Hong Kong finish to long unmarked edge. See page VIII.

- With right sides together, pin band edge with markings to back neck and center front edge of jacket, matching center back, shoulders, and dots. Ease neck into band, clipping neck seam allowance, if necessary. **Band should extend about $\frac{5}{8}$ "(1.5cm) below hem. (If it does not, you probably forgot to turn up the hem on the jacket! See page XIII)**

NOTE: If the dots are not matching, check that you stitched the back neck seams and not the lower edges when you sewed the band together. Match the dots and ease the rest to fit.

- With the band facing up under the presser foot, stitch band to jacket, starting from one lower edge, around the jacket neck, and down to the other lower edge. **(Check before you stitch this seam that you have enough bobbin thread!)**
- Trim **only** the band seam allowance to $\frac{3}{8}$ "(1cm).
- Press band and both seam allowances away from jacket front.



- Fold lower edge of band back on itself, right sides together, selvedge **even** with seamline.
- Stitch across bottom of band, a scant $\frac{1}{8}$ "(3mm) below jacket hem. This allows for bulk when turned. Clip corner and grade seam allowances to $\frac{1}{4}$ "(6mm) and $\frac{3}{8}$ "(1cm).
- Turn and press band to inside. The selvedge edge (or finished edge) should meet the front/band seamline. Hand-baste band in place.
- On inside, slipstitch selvedge edge to front/band seamline. Remove hand basting. **Do this step**

later if inserting a lining. See page XXVII.

SKIP TO PAGE XXIII FOR SETTING IN SLEEVES.

SHAWL COLLAR VARIATION

The following YouTube videos will be helpful in constructing the shawl collar and bound buttonholes.



Bound Buttonholes Part 1

<https://youtu.be/Lx3aeuFSuCE>

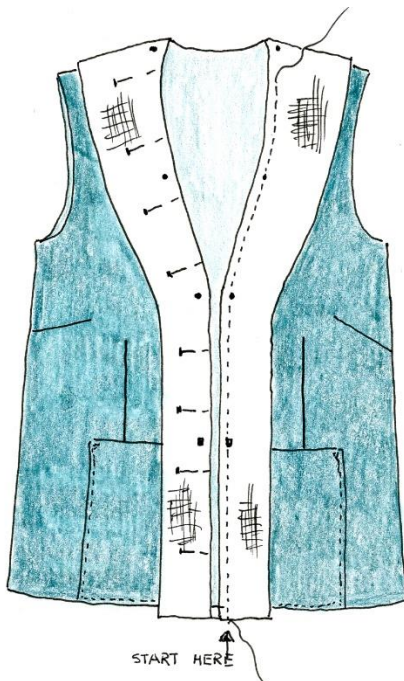


Bound Buttonholes Part 2: Facing the buttonhole

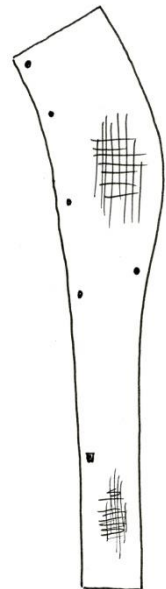
<https://youtu.be/RfKvLHch1ds>

UNDERCOLLAR/BAND:

- Place interfacing to the wrong side of each of the four collars. **Steam shrink** interfacing by hovering over the surface with a steam iron, then fuse it to wrong side of each collar using a press cloth. Put two collars aside for later use as uppercollar/facing.
- If optional bound buttonholes are desired, use the right undercollar/band and follow the directions on page XVIII.



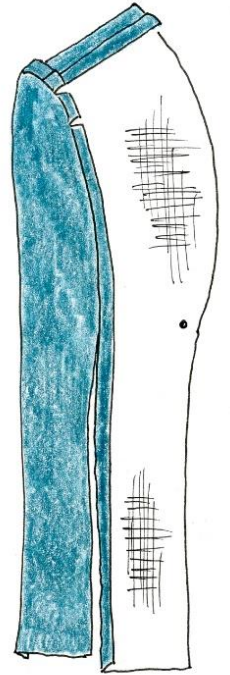
- With right sides together, stitch back neck seam of undercollar/band sections. Press seam open.
- With right sides together, pin undercollar/band to garment, matching dots. If necessary, clip neckline and undercollar seam allowances to achieve a smooth fit. Band should extend $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1/5cm) below jacket hem.
- Stitch undercollar/band to front, starting at the lower left edge. Use a walking/even feed foot, if available.
- Trim undercollar/band seam allowance ONLY to $\frac{3}{8}$ " (1cm).
- Press undercollar/band and seam allowances away from garment.



UPPER COLLAR/FACING:

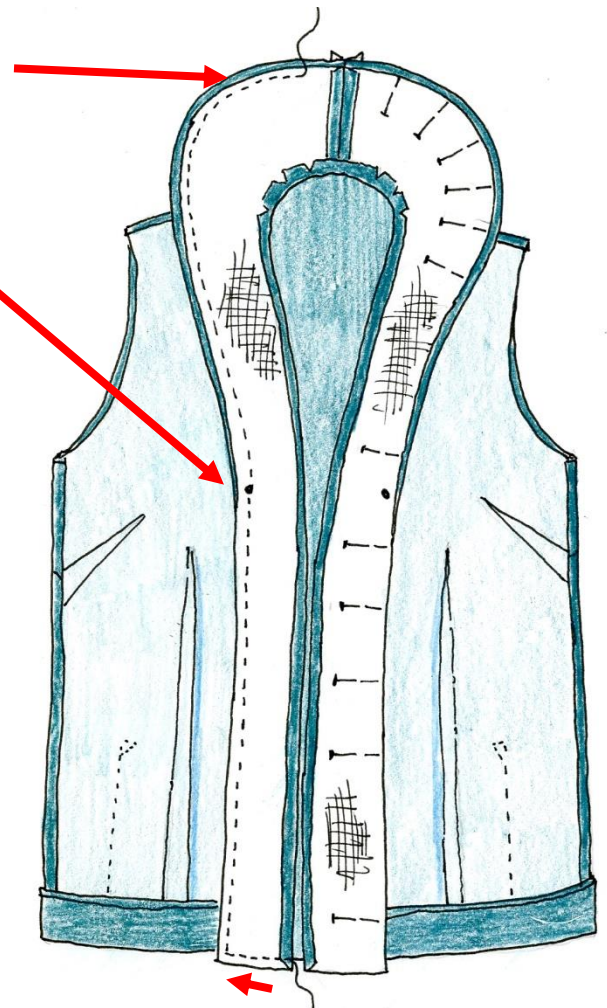
- If optional bound buttonholes were used, see page XXII for facing the buttonhole.
- With right sides together, stitch center back seam. Press seam open.
- Fold under and press $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) on long marked edge. Clip seam allowance around neckline if necessary. **For bulkier fabrics, apply a Hong Kong Seam Finish to the long marked edge instead.**

Note: the areas with optional bound buttonhole and buttonhole facings will have to extend towards the jacket body for them to fully function. Those seam allowances will be clipped and left extended toward body. Once collars are attached, finish the buttonhole/s and its facing seam allowances together with a small Hong Kong seam finish.

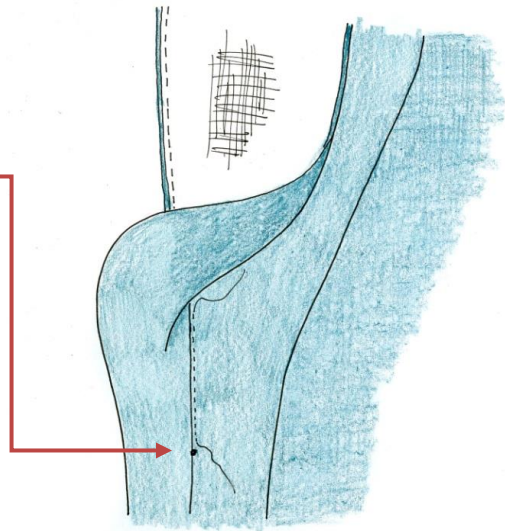


- Pin uppercollar/facing to undercollar/band, right sides together, matching center back and dots. **Shift undercollar so it extends $\frac{1}{4}$ " (6mm) past uppercollar, tapering to nothing at dots.**

- With a walking/even feed foot (if available), stitch uppercollar/facing and undercollar/band together starting at the lower left edge, across the bottom of the facing/band. Pivot at the corner and continue up the left side of the body. As you approach the dot where the undercollar and uppercollar are shifted $\frac{1}{4}$ " (6mm), use the edge of the undercollar as the guide for the $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) seam. Continue around in this manner, back down the other side and across the lower edge of the right front band and facing.
- Grade seam allowances, clip lower corners, and turn right side out.



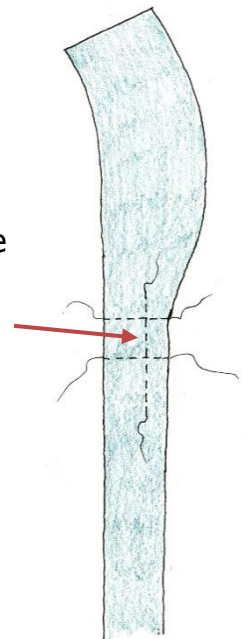
- Understitch undercollar **from dot to dot** to keep undercollar from rolling out. **To understitch, from the right side machine-stitch undercollar close to edge with normal length stitches, through all seam allowances.**



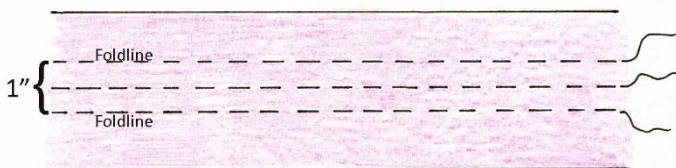
- Press collars and band/facing.
- Slipstitch remaining folded long edge of band to garment body along seamline. **Do this step later if installing an optional lining. See page XXVII.**
- Add buttonholes or other closure at markings. (OR for optional bound buttonholes, slipstitch faced windows behind buttonholes.)
- Attach buttons at X markings on left front band.

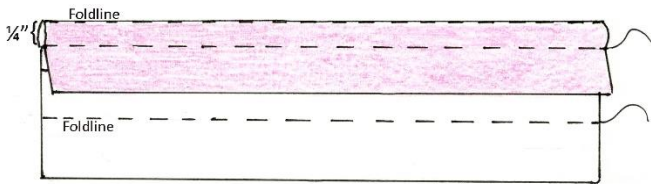
OPTIONAL BOUND BUTTONHOLE/S for the UNDERCOLLAR/BAND:

- Machine-baste across interfaced right undercollar/band section at buttonhole placement markings indicated by the tailor's tacks, from one edge to the other. Machine-baste a vertical line, connecting all the buttonhole stop points. **Note: Left edge of buttonhole will disappear into the jacket/band seam allowances. Only the stop line marking is needed.**
- Cut a long strip of fabric for the buttonhole lips. Interface if necessary. Strip should be [length of buttonhole plus 1 1/8" (2.8cm) seam allowance] X [number of buttonholes including a test] by 4" (10cm) wide.



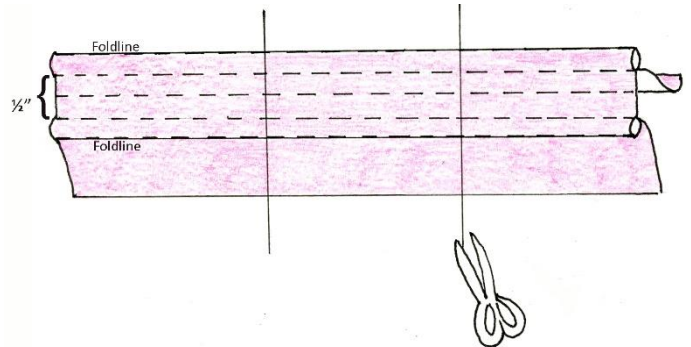
- Machine-baste lengthwise through the center of the strip. Machine baste an additional row of stitching on either side of center, 1/2" (1.2cm) away. There will be three parallel rows of basting. **The basting stitches on either side of the center line will become foldlines.**



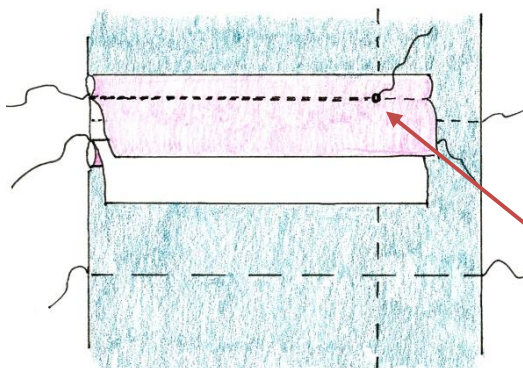


- Fold each long edge to wrong side along outer rows of stitching and press.
- Mark a line $\frac{1}{4}$ " (6mm) from each fold; machine-baste along these lines. The two stitching lines must be exactly $\frac{1}{2}$ " (1.2cm) apart.

- Cut prepared strip into individual pieces [length of buttonhole plus $1\frac{1}{8}$ " (2.8cm) seam allowances]. One piece will be used as a test.
- Make a test buttonhole on a scrap of fabric.



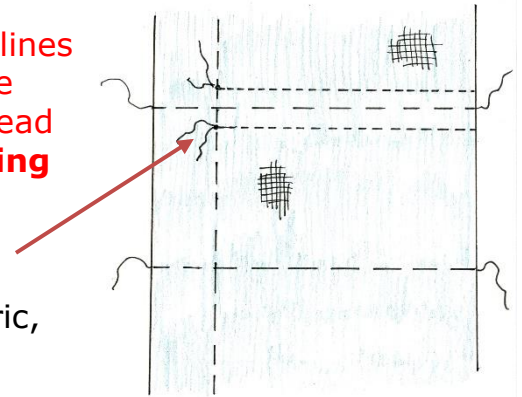
Note: Illustrations show two buttonhole placement lines. If making more than one buttonhole, each step should be completed for all buttonholes before advancing to the next step. Illustration will only show one buttonhole.



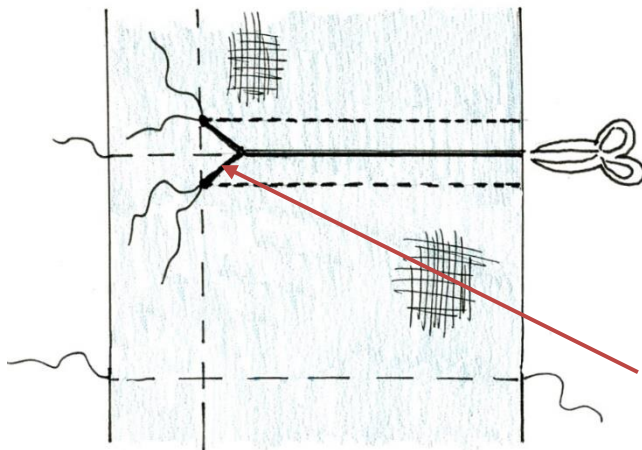
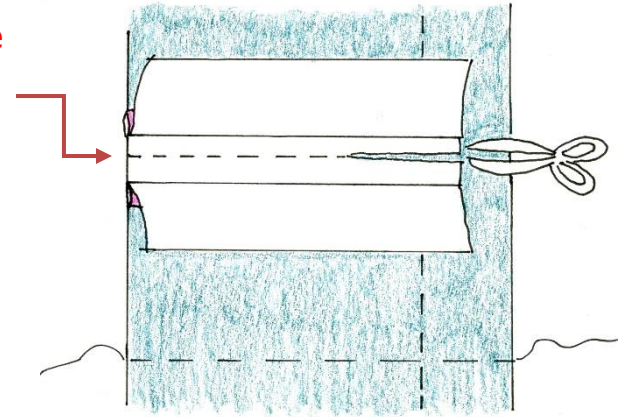
- Pin prepared strip to garment section, right sides together, placing original center stitching line on basted placement line on undercollar/band, left edge even with cut edge of undercollar/band and right edge extending $\frac{1}{2}$ " (1.2cm) beyond stop line. Baste along center line to hold in place.
- Transfer stop-line marking onto strip with pen.

- Using small stitches, stitch strip along previous $\frac{1}{4}$ " (6mm) stitching line, through all layers, starting at the left edge and ending at the stop line marking. **Do not backstitch.** Leave 3" (7.6cm) tails.
- Repeat for the other long edge of the strip.

Check: On both right side and interfacing side, stitching lines must be on grain, 1/2" (1.2cm) apart, ending exactly the stop-line. If necessary, pull out a stitch or two, or thread end into a needle and make an extra stitch. **If stitching is not perfect, rip out!**

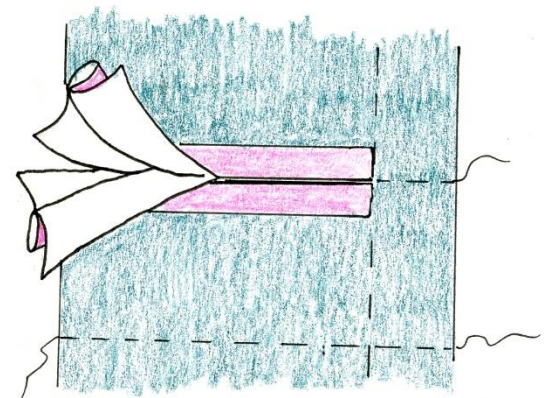


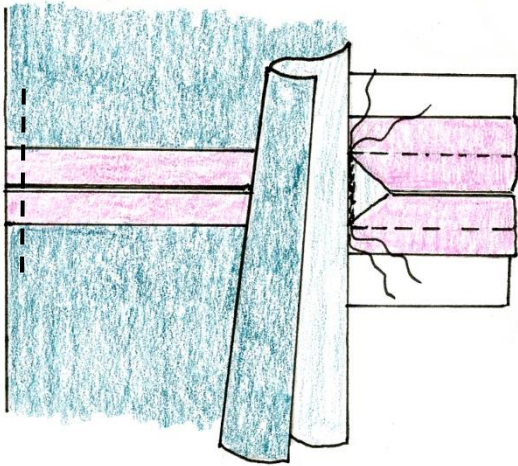
- Pull thread ends to interfacing side. Knot close to fabric, **do not trim off.**
- Remove center basting thread. Cut strip in two through entire length of center line. **Be careful not to cut undercollar/band section.**



- Turn undercollar/band over. Cut buttonhole opening from interfacing side. Start cutting at right edge and end 1/4" (6mm) from stop-line. Cut into each corner as far as possible without clipping stitching. **Be careful not to cut the underneath buttonhole strips.**

- Push strips gently through opening to interfacing side. Flatten strips and see that lips meet.
- Press.

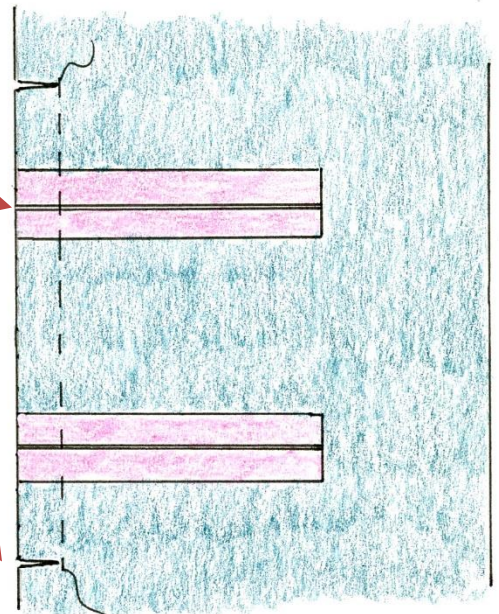




- Place undercollar/band section on machine, right side up. Fold edge back as far as end of buttonhole, exposing the end of the buttonhole with tiny triangle lying on top of the strip. **Make sure buttonhole lips butt and strip edges are even.** Stitch back and forth across base of triangle at stop-line. Trim off thread ends.

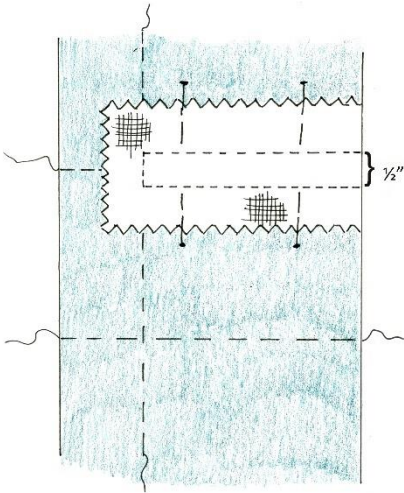
- Remove basting threads from undercollar/band.

- Press finished buttonhole.
- Baste lip edges together, making sure lips butt.
- Clip to basting above and below the buttonhole/s. This area will remain extended towards the garment body once the uppercollar/facing is attached. Both the band and facing buttonhole extensions can be finished off together with a small Hong Kong seam finish once the uppercollar/facing is attached.
- Continue constructing the shawl collar, following directions on page XVI. Refer to page XXII for facing the buttonhole on the uppercollar/facing section.

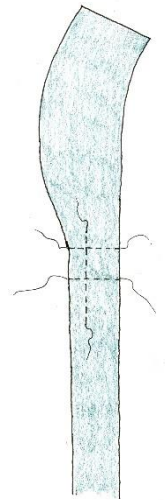


FACING THE BUTTONHOLE:

- Machine-baste along the placement lines and the stop line indicated by the tailor's tacks, on the fused uppercollar/facing section that will correspond to the undercollar/band with the bound buttonholes.



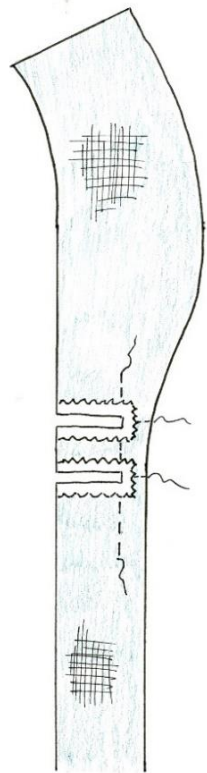
- Cut a rectangular patch of **fusible woven interfacing**, 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ " (6cm) long and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " (3.8cm) wide. <https://www.weaversew.com/shop/pellon-shape-flex.html> and pin securely with **right sides together** (glue side facing up) to the facing, centering over the basted placement line and extending past the stop line $\frac{3}{8}$ " (1cm).



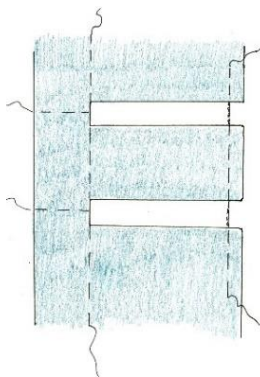
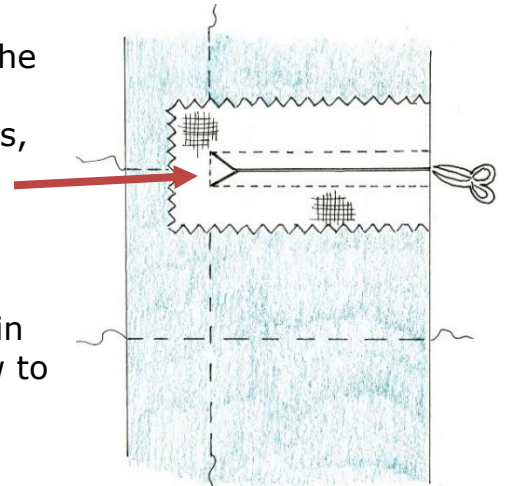
Note: It would help to test these steps first on a scrap before cutting into the actual uppercollar/facing.

- Draw the placement and stop lines on the interfacing patch and then, with small stitches, stitch a $\frac{1}{2}$ " (1.2cm) three-sided window starting at the cut edge, centering on either side of the placement line, pivoting at the stop line. This window should be identical to the bound buttonhole.

- With sharp scissors, clip through both layers, through the center placement line, stopping $\frac{1}{4}$ " (6mm) from the end and clipping into both corners, creating a small triangle at the end of the opening.



- Pull interfacing patch through to the wrong side of uppercollar/facing and fuse in place, creating a clean three-sided window to frame the back of the bound buttonhole.
- Complete window opening for any remaining buttonholes.



- Machine-baste edge with openings, trying to keep everything aligned and connected until it can be attached to band facing and finished with a small Hong Kong seam finish.
- Remove basting threads that marked buttonhole placement
- Return to page XVII for remaining shawl collar directions.

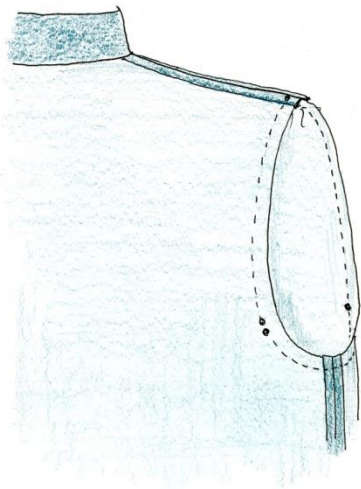
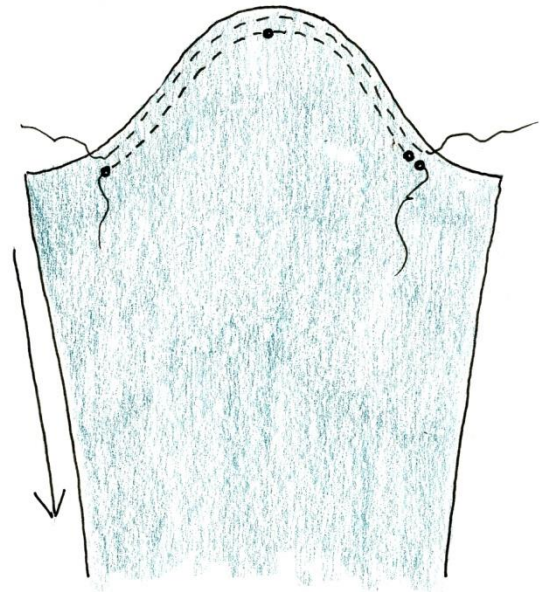
SLEEVES:



Set-In Sleeves

<https://youtu.be/dSWq1MTYKJc>

- Use a Hong Kong seam finish on sleeve side seams. See page VIII. Skip this step if using a lining. If fabric is very ravelly, use the guide on page VIII for clean finishing.
- Using **long machine-basting stitches**, ease stitch from dot to double dots, across cap, placing one row of stitching on the seamline and a parallel second row of stitching between the seamline and the cut edge. **DO NOT BACKSTITCH!** Leave long tails.
- Stitch sleeve underarm seams. Press seams open.



- Insert sleeve into garment, match and pin shoulder dot of sleeve to shoulder seamline of jacket. Match and pin additional dots and underarm seams. Double dots indicate the back of the armhole. Ease fullness of cap of sleeve by pulling on the tails of the ease stitching, distributing the fullness evenly across top 4"(10cm) of sleeve cap.
- Machine-baste sleeves into place. Check fit.
- Stitch sleeves into place. Finish armhole seam allowances with a modified Hong Kong seam finish. Instead of 'stitching in the ditch' to secure the bias, turn the bias under and handstitch in place for a cleaner finish. Skip this step if inserting a lining.

IF NOT USING SHOULDER PADS, SKIP TO PAGE XXVI TO FINISH SLEEVES.

OPTIONAL BIAS SHOULDER PAD COVERS: Skip covering shoulder pads if inserting a lining.

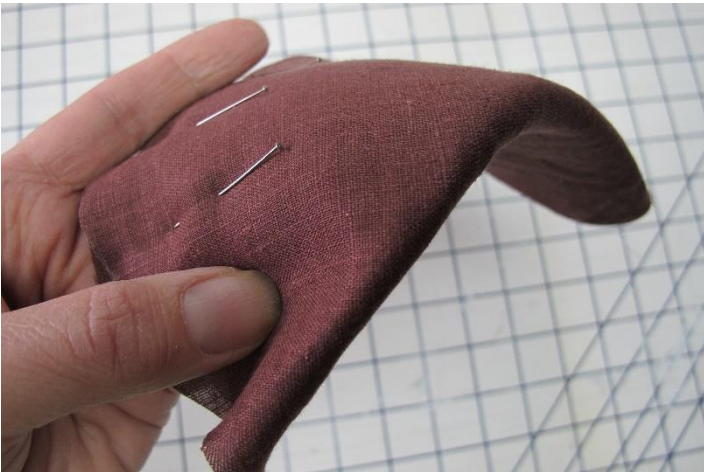


Cut two shoulder pad covers from folded bias fabric, using pad as a template and adding $\frac{3}{8}$ " (1cm) to the curved edge.

Insert each pad into a bias cover.



Form shape of pad pinning edges of cover to pad to secure.



Trim pad cover to within a $\frac{1}{4}$ " (6mm) of pad.





Pin a 2"(5cm) wide strip of bias to the edge of the pad cover, folding back the binding under the pad at the beginning.

Stitch binding to edge of pad with a $\frac{3}{8}$ "(1cm) seam allowance, turning the binding edge under the pad at the end.



Press binding away from the pad. Both ends will be finished.



Turn binding under on the wrong side of the pad and slip stitch in place.

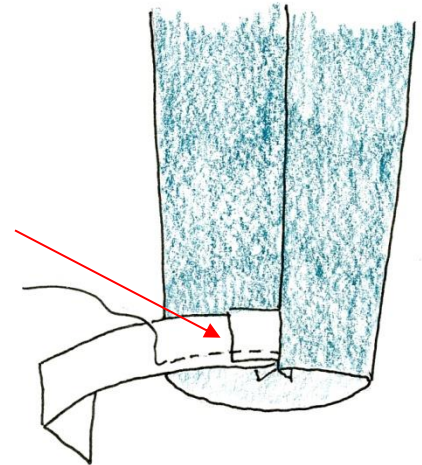




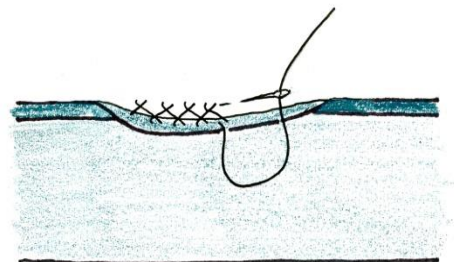
Insert pad into each shoulder, extending straight edge of pad $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) into sleeve cap. Try on jacket to determine fit. Invisibly tack pads in place through shoulder seam allowance.

TO FINISH SLEEVES:

- Try on jacket and determine sleeve length. Trim off excess length, leaving a 2" (5cm) hem.
- Apply Hong Kong seam finish to lower hem edge of the sleeves. To conceal the raw ends, fold the bias strip at the beginning, as illustrated, and overlap at the end.
If a lining will be used, clean finish lower edge instead of using a Hong Kong seam finish. See page VIII.



- **Turn up hem 2" (5cm).** Press. Hand-baste or pin hem in place. Finish hem by hand with a catchstitch, connecting the stitching line behind the hem binding to the garment.



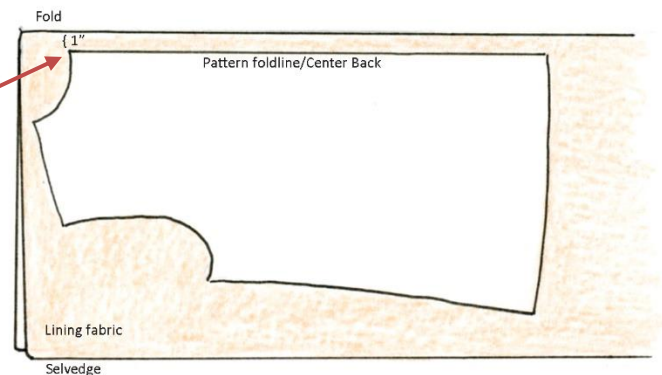
LINING THE JACKET: Use the same pattern pieces as for the jacket.

 *Linings Part 1: Assembly*
<https://youtu.be/oEHfRc39G7Q>

 *Linings Part 2: Installation*
<https://youtu.be/OSsKCo3l fs>

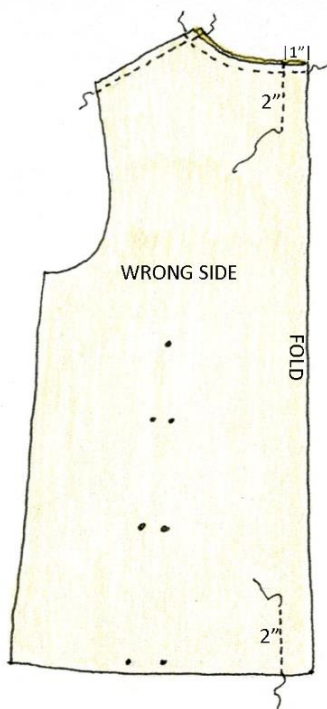
 *Lining Part 2: Addendum*
<https://youtu.be/NYwQT4aALVs>

- Cut the main body parts out of the lining fabric. Start with the back. Set the center back fold line 1" (2.5cm) from the fold line of the lining fabric. This will create a 2" (5cm) pleat at center back.
- Cut 2 fronts.
- Cut 2 sleeves.

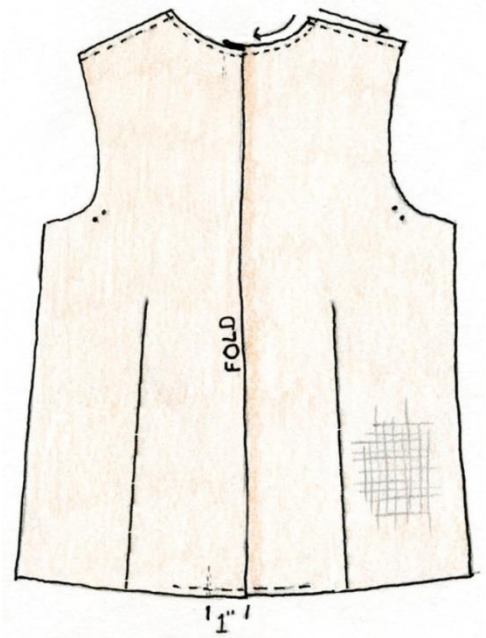


USE PENCIL, DRESSMAKER'S CARBON, CHALK OR DISAPPEARING MARKER TO TRANSFER ALL MARKINGS TO LINING.

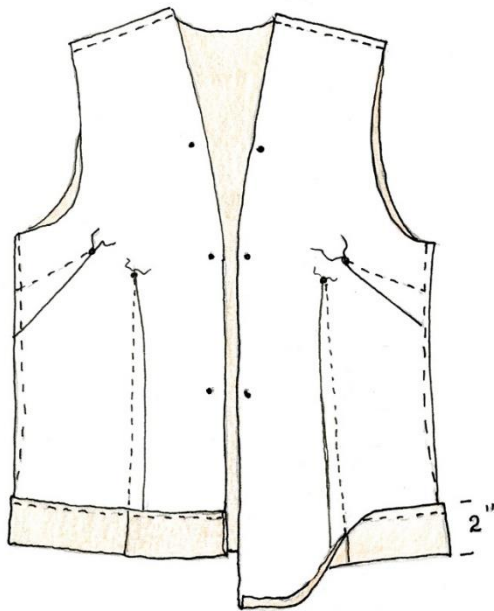
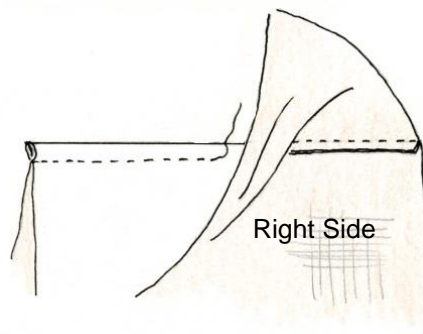
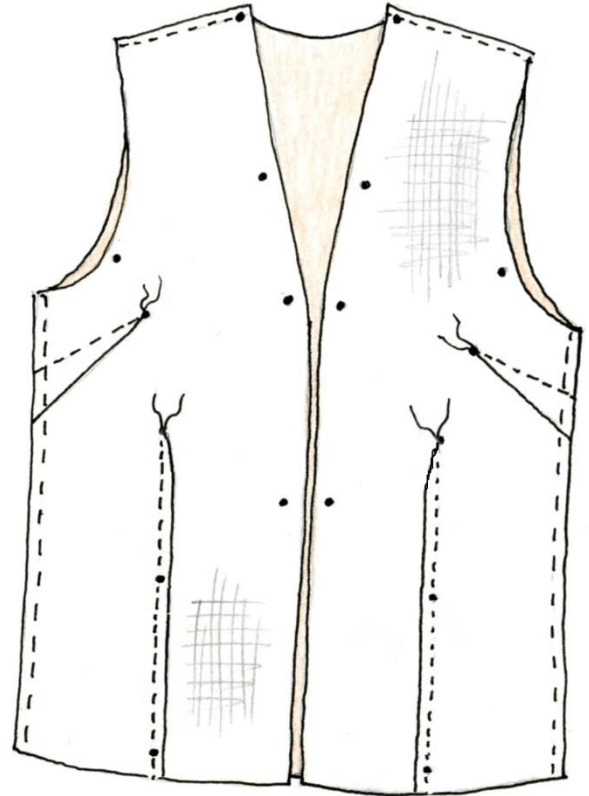
TO ASSEMBLE THE LINING:



- Staystitch both front and back necklines and shoulder seams same as for jacket.
- To make the pleat in the back lining, make a mark 1" (2.5cm) from the center fold. Stitch down 2" (5cm) from the neckline and 2" (5cm) up from the lower edge.
- Press the pleat to one side, towards the right back. Machine-baste across the back neck and lower edge to hold the pleat in place.



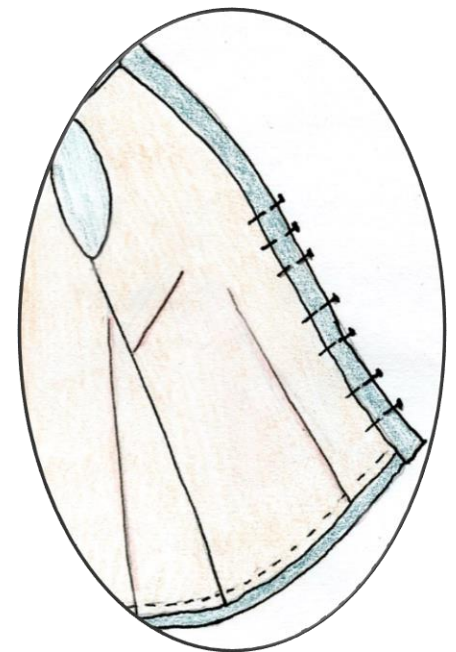
- Sew back waist darts. Press flat and then towards center.
- Sew bust darts, matching dots. Press flat, then down. Sew front waist darts, matching dots. Press flat, then towards center.
- Stitch front to back at side and shoulder seams using a French seam. **For a French seam, see illustration below. Stitch wrong sides together using a $\frac{1}{4}$ "(6mm) seam allowance. Press. Trim. Turn right sides together and stitch $\frac{3}{8}$ "(1cm) from edge, encasing the $\frac{1}{4}$ "(6mm) seam allowance.**



- Turn up lower edge $\frac{1}{2}$ "(1.2cm). Press. Turn up again 2"(5cm). Press and machine stitch hem allowance in place.

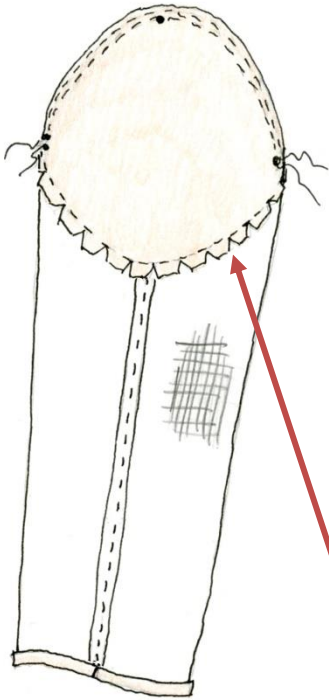
band or collar seam, matching markings. Hand-baste in place. Hem should hang free.

- With wrong sides together, insert lining into

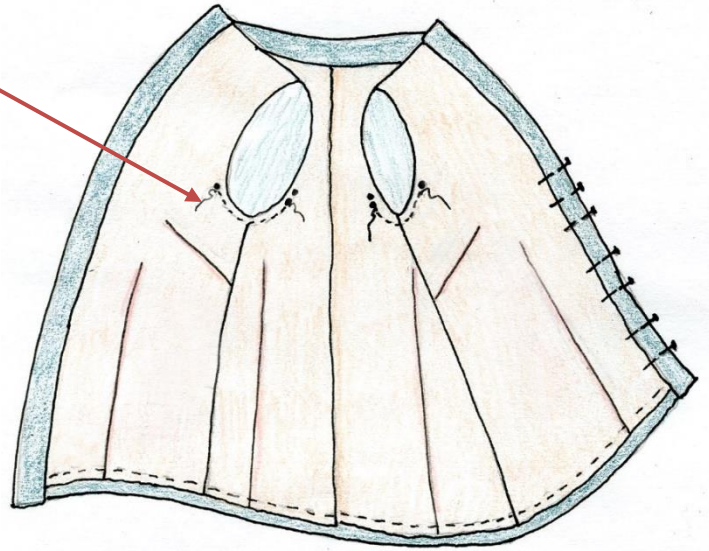


SLEEVE LINING AND FINISHING:

- Hand baste underarm of lining to underarm of body between dots.



- Easestitch cap of sleeve lining with two rows of machine basting, one row along the seamline and the other row $\frac{1}{4}$ " (6mm) from the cut edge.



- Sew lining underarm seam, armhole to hem. Press open.
- Turn up hem of sleeve 1" (2.5cm) and press.

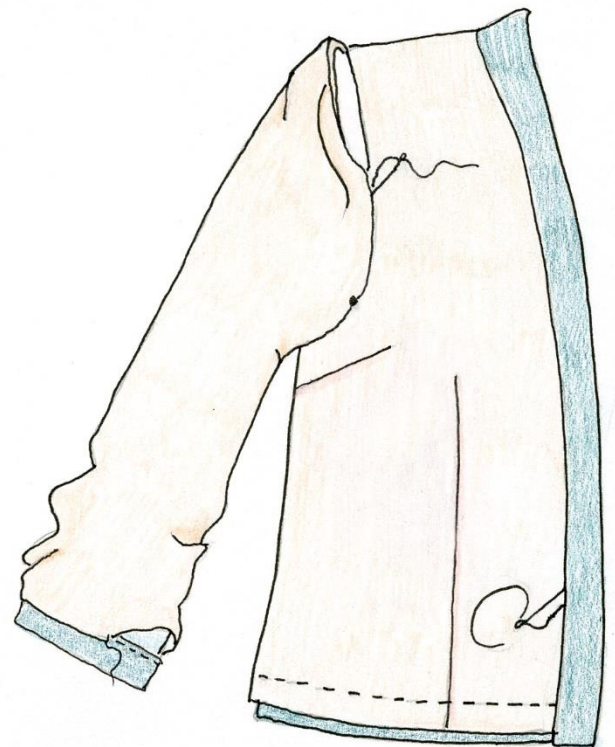
- Machine-baste a row of stitches $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) on the lower edge of the sleeve armhole, dot to double dot. Press under

$\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) around sleeve armhole opening, clipping seam allowance where necessary. Turn sleeve linings right side out.

- Baste armhole of sleeve lining to opening in lining body, matching dots, being careful not to catch jacket or optional shoulder pads.

TIP: Reach up inside lining from open hem to help keep lining free when stitching armhole.

- Slipstitch sleeve lining tightly to jacket lining keeping jacket free.
- Slipstitch front band or collar edge in place over lining.
- Slipstitch sleeve hem of lining close to the upper edge of the jacket sleeve hem allowance. This creates ease in the sleeve lining when you are wearing the jacket.

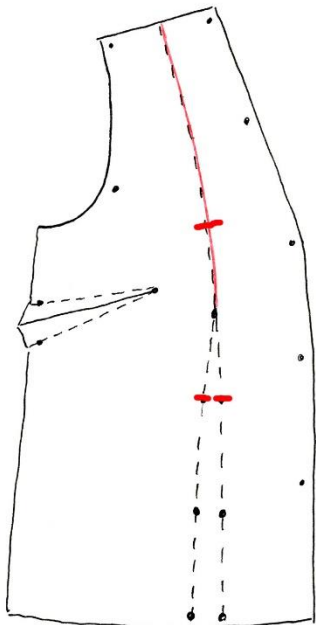


DIRECTIONS FOR CONVERTING THE PATTERN TO A PRINCESS SEAM JACKET



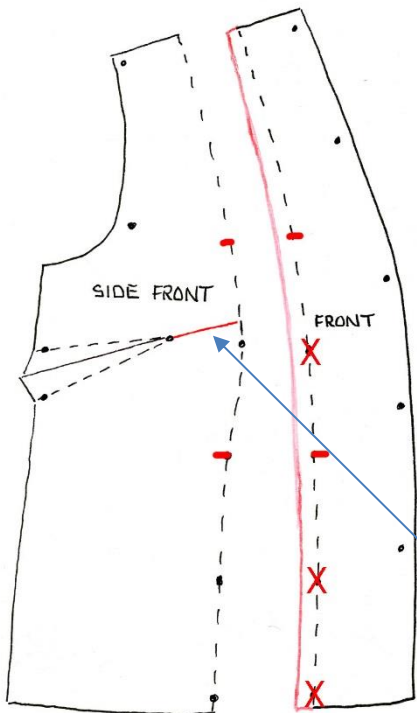
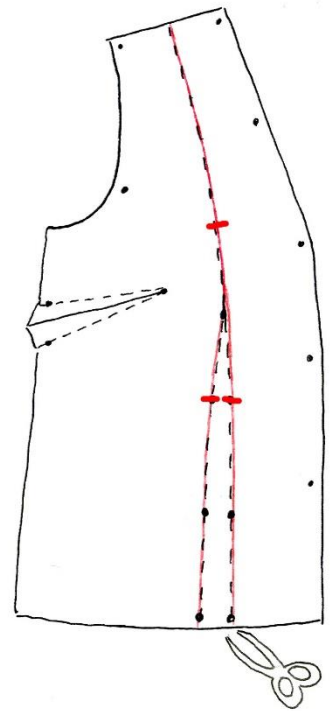
Converting Bust and Waist Darts to Princess Seams

<https://youtu.be/iAGSGNkZw>



- Extend the top of the waist dart to the shoulder in an arc. It is marked on the pattern.
- Create new match points for the front and side front pattern sections: Place one mark above the bust shaping, and a pair of marks through the existing match points of the waist dart, the first pair below the point. (Shown in red.)

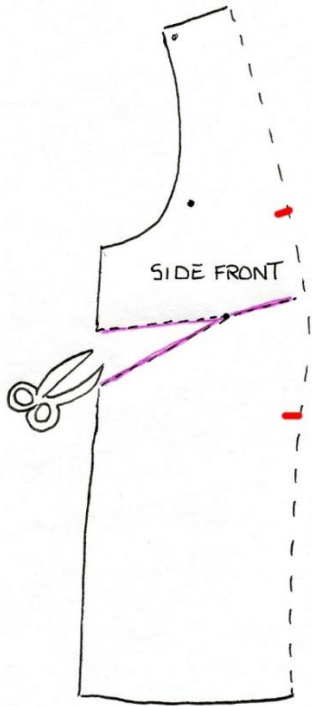
- Cut along the waist dart lines, continuing through to the shoulder, separating the pattern into two halves, the front and side front.



- Eliminate the waist dart markings, keeping only the new match points from the previous steps.

- Add $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) seam allowance to the front section, shown in red.

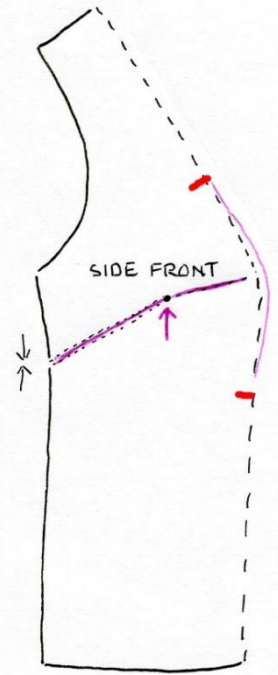
- Draw a line from the dart point of the side bust dart, **to but not through** the front edge of the side front pattern piece. This will become a cutting line.



- Cut along the dart lines, to, but not through, the front edge. The pattern should hinge by a small piece at the front edge.

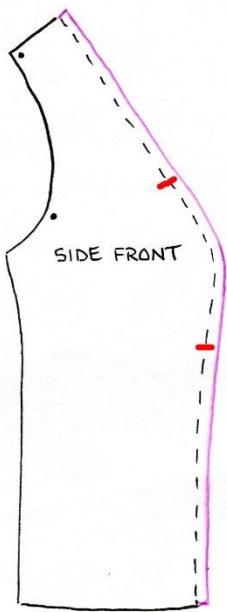
- Close up the dart, bringing the two dart legs together. The dart point will overlap slightly allowing the pattern to lay smoothly.

- To compensate for the reduced bust shaping, contour the front edge of the side front between the match points, to create more of a bust curve. Extend no more than a quarter inch at the apex.



- Add 5/8"(1.5cm) seam allowance to the front edge of the side front section. Maintain match points.

- Repeat the entire process for the back. Separate pattern pieces by cutting up the waist dart legs and continuing through to the shoulder. Don't forget to add new match points.



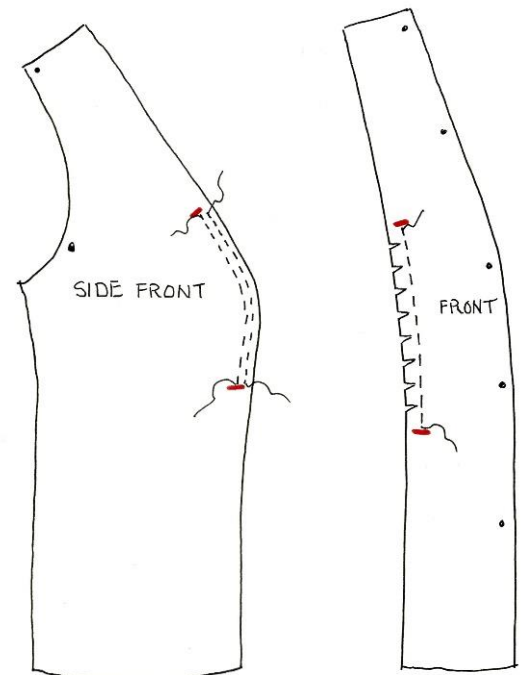
TO ATTACH THE FRONTS/BACK TO SIDE FRONTS/BACK:

- Easestitch parallel rows of machine basting between the match points on the side front.

- Staystitch 1/2"(1.2cm) from cutting line on the front section between the match points. This area will be clipped to allow it to spread. **Note: if creating an unlined jacket, clipping is not advisable. Instead, create a welt seam. (See page XXXII for how to create a welt seam)**

- With right sides together, pin front to side front matching dots and easing in curve. Stitch seam and press open.

- Repeat for Back/Side Back.



WELT SEAM FINISH:



Creating a Welt Seam Finish

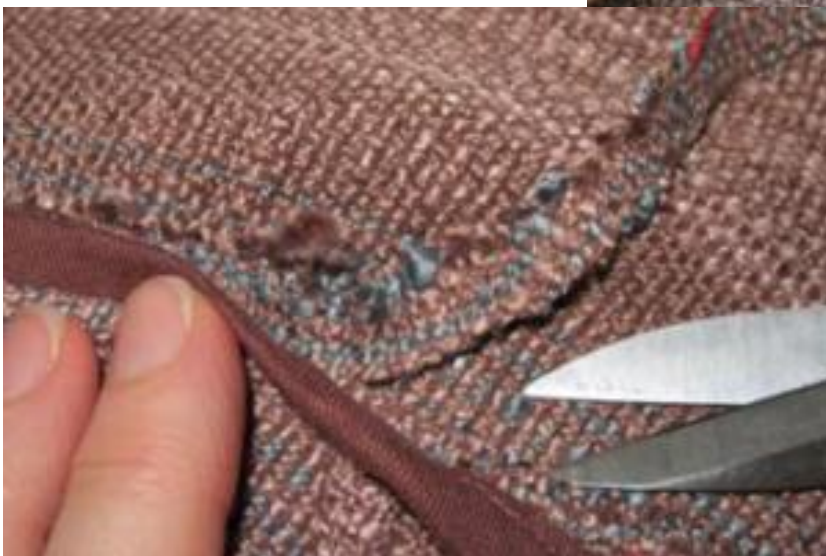
<https://youtu.be/p5MJPGeLNlo>



- The welt seam is a much better seam finish than a Hong Kong seam for curved areas like princess seams in an unlined jacket.

- Finish the center front and center back side seam allowances on the **wrong** side by applying a strip of bias as in the Hong Kong seam finish. (See page VIII).

- With right sides together, pin the fronts to the side fronts and the back to the side backs matching dots.
- Stitch a normal $\frac{5}{8}$ "(1.5cm) seam.
- Press seam allowances towards the side front or side back.



- Trim the underneath seam allowance down to $\frac{1}{4}$ "(6mm). If the fabric is very ravelly, trim to $\frac{3}{8}$ "(1cm).



- From the right side, through all layers, topstitch seam allowances to secure. Topstitch $\frac{1}{8}$ "(3mm) - $\frac{1}{4}$ "(6mm) from seam line ditch. Stitching close to the seam ditch maintains flexibility in a curvy seam.

- To keep seam allowances from rolling out on the inside of the jacket, invisibly catchstitch the underside of the binding to the wrong side of the garment. This will prevent a ridge from showing on the right side.

