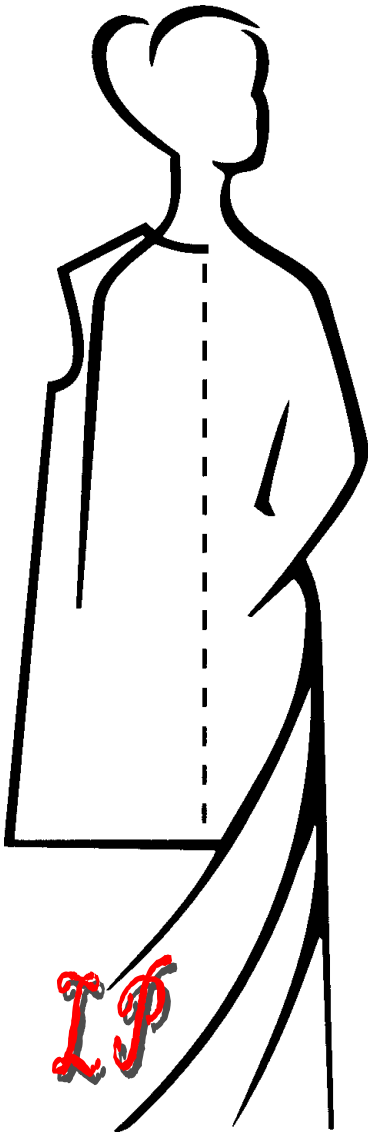


# Lutterloh Patterns

Sewing and Pattern Making Academy



## **LUTTERLOH Instruction Manual Advanced Sewing (Lining)**

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**LUTTERLOH SYSTEM**

*International*

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## **INTRODUCTION:**

The purpose of lining is to add comfort of the wearer; preserve the shape of a garment or add body to it; and conceal construction details and raw edges of fabric, thus giving a finished appearance to the inside of the garment. A neatly applied lining usually adds to a garment quality.

A lining is assembled separately, as though it were a second garment. Placed inside a garment wrong side to wrong side and attached along the edges, it provides the garment with a perfectly smooth inside finish.

Outer garments that may be worn open or taken off casually, such as jackets, coats, capes, are the most often lined.

In other garments, a lining, while not showing, will always add a feel of luxury, add comfort if the garment fabric is even slightly rough to touch.

In straight skirts or pants, a lining will prevent bagginess at the seat and knees. A skirt is sometimes lined to just below the seat to prevent stretching and wrinkling.

## **LINING FABRICS:**

Fabrics used for linings may or may not be specially for the purpose, a variety of fabrics are available for linings. A wide choice of special fabrics in the lining section of fabric stores or on the other hand many dress fabrics that imitate silk-crepe, taffeta, satin, tricot-also make beautiful linings.

To be suitable, a fabric should be soft and smooth to touch (for comfort), pliable and lightweight (so it won't dominate the other fabric), slick enough to slide easily on and off the body, and a firm weave to withstand wear. The lining fabric should be compatible in weight, feel, and care requirements to the fabric of the outer garment.

Fiber content (may be rayon, polyester, acetate, nylon, cotton, or silk) and construction may vary.

China silk to line something soft and dressy.

Smooth-surfaced cotton blends for casual wear.

## **Needs List:**

- Jacket pattern.
- Fabric for jacket.
- Lining fabric to line jacket.
- Interfacing and all notions to sew a garment!
- We will make our own lining pattern.
- Fitting as we go is essential
- Fitting the paper pattern is vital!

## **TIP:**

If this is your first attempt in lining jackets, I will suggest using a plain simple pattern. It's always easier to start with the simple things first and to progress to more advanced projects as you gain more confidence.

## **FABRIC SUGGESTIONS:**

These suggestions are easy to fuse, sew and press quickly with professional results. Also when purchasing your fabric always discuss it with the sales persons, a lot of knowledge and helpful people are out there, just ask them.

- Wool tweed and wool flannel (100% wool, a medium to heavy weight)
- Linen (100% very easy to work with)
- Suit-weight silk (many will lose body after cleaning, so use slightly heavier weight interfacing to compensate)
- Wool blends (at least 50% wool) are very easy to sew and cost cutting
- Linen-like fabrics (the heavier, loosely woven fabrics are far easier than the light weight, tightly woven permanent press blends.)
- Stretch woven polyester (good investment for all year round)
- Wool gabardine (because of its smooth surface gabardine show press marks easily and requires careful pressing)

Some fabrics are multi seasonal which makes the time and money investment worth while. To avoid disappointment preshrink washable fabric by washing, or dry cleanable fabric by dry cleaners.

## **PATTERN PREPARATION AND FITTING:**

There are a few things when drafting your patterns to remember that's very important.

- Fit the paper pattern, does it look good? If not, ask why please.
- Pre-shrink fabric.
- Remember to add seam allowances to seams.
- Remember to do **marking** on wrong side of fabric.

**Marking** - Clipping, thread trace, dressmaker's carbon paper.

- ❖ Clip notches, dart legs that extend into seam lines, center back and hemlines with very small clips 1/8" into the edge.
- ❖ On collar, clip center back and shoulder mark on neck edge.
- ❖ Mark darts, sleeve/back vent fold line with carbon paper or thread marking.
- ❖ Additional marking will be done to front after interfacing is applied.

### **Thread marking:**

- ❖ Place two garment pieces with right sides together.
- ❖ Pin on pattern.
- ❖ Take a long running hand-stitch with a double strand of contrasting thread along the line marked, to be marked!
- ❖ Leave long loops between each stitch.
- ❖ Clip thread loops between stitches.
- ❖ Carefully pull the two layers apart so the stitches don't come out and clip the threads between the layers.
- ❖ The advantage of mark stitching is that you can mark the right side and the wrong side of two layers in one operation.

Please draft out jacket pattern, fit do adjustments, ask questions if you're not sure about anything!

## **LINING PATTERN:**

I like using my garment - fabric cut with seam allowances.

Mark the grain line, put the fabric pattern of jacket on the lining fabric, mark all my markings as explained below, directly on the lining fabric and cut out. I don't have to worry about the seam allowances again.

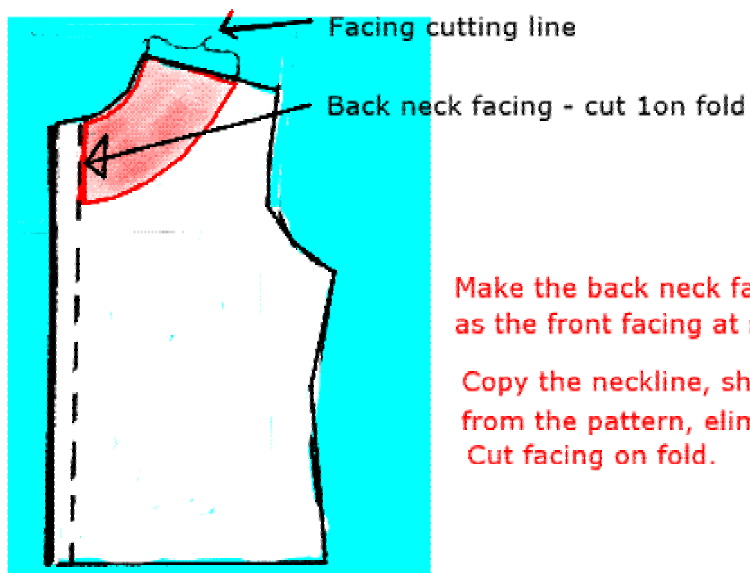
### **Making a full Lining Pattern:**

#### **1. Back neck Facing:**

I like adding a back neck facing for several reasons.

- Without facing, the back neck area of the lining is the first part of the lining to show wear.
- It is easier to machine-sew the lining pieces when there is a facing. A back neck facing is essential if you are going to install the lining completely by machine using the bagged lining technique, the name of which comes from bag that is formed during the process of sewing the hems together and turning the jacket right side out.
- To create a pattern for the back neck facing, place some pattern tissue on top of the back pattern and copy the neckline curve and shoulder seam.
- Eliminate the center back seam allowance if there is one, and draw a line at the center back for cutting on the fold. Measure the width of the front facing along the shoulder seam, make the back facing the same width as the front shoulder seam.

#### **Creating a back neck facing**



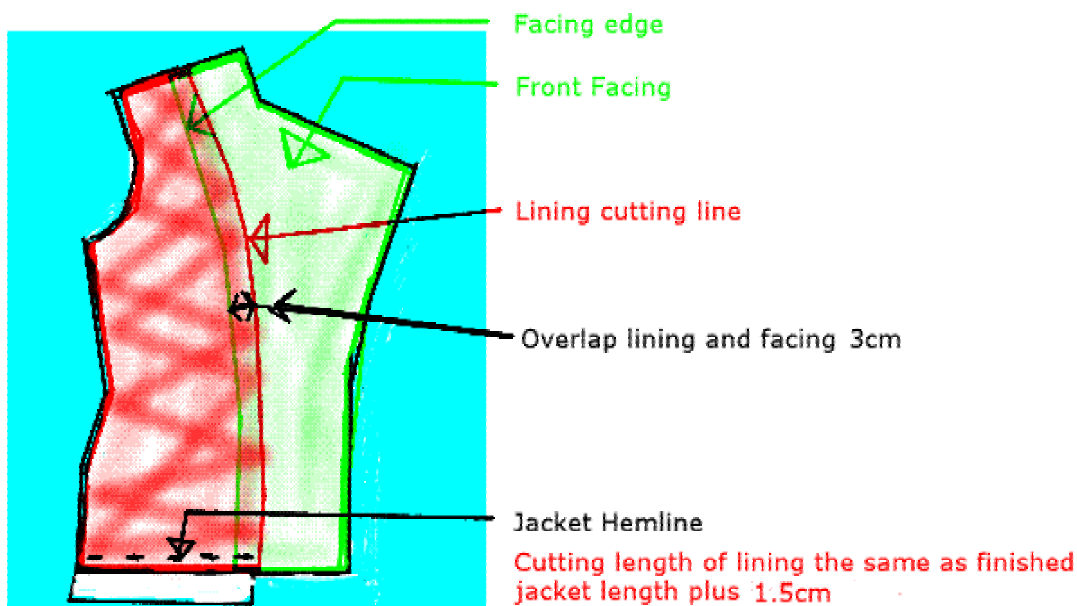
**Make the back neck facing the same width as the front facing at shoulder seams.**

**Copy the neckline, shoulder, and center back from the pattern, eliminate back seam. Cut facing on fold.**

## 2. Jacket front lining;

- To create a pattern for the jacket lining, mark changes for cutting the lining directly on the main pattern pieces.
- Position the front facing pattern under the front pattern, matching the outer edges and notches.
- The inner edge of the front facing is the reference for cutting the lining.
- The lining will need  $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) to reach the sewing line along the facing and  $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) more as seam allowance. Draw the lining cutting line  $1\frac{1}{4}$ " (3cm) from the inner facing edge, nearer to the front edge.
- Mark the cutting length of the lining to be the same as the finished jacket length plus  $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm).

Jacket Front Lining



### **3. Jacket back lining;**

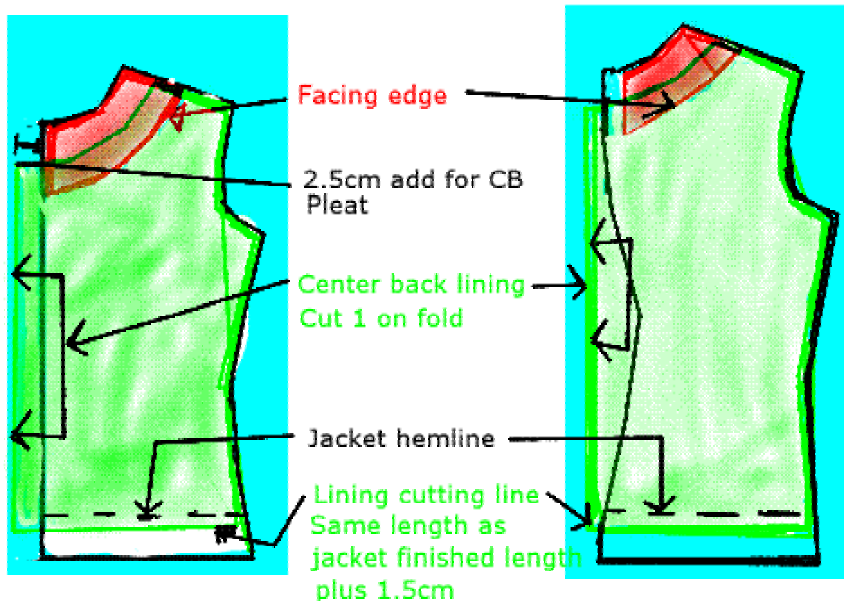
- Position the back neck facing pattern under the back jacket pattern.
- Jacket with center back seam; the pattern will extend  $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) past the facing pattern at the center back
- Mark the lining length  $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) longer than the finished jacket length.
- Add center back pleat;

**Straight center back;** Add 1"(2.5cm) pleat by placing the center back 1"(2.5cm) from the fold.

**Shaped center back;** Cutting the shaped center back on the fold eliminates the back seam. Place the center back 1"(2.5cm) from the fold of the fabric at the neck, and place the cutting line on the fold at the hem.

Straight center back

Shaped center back

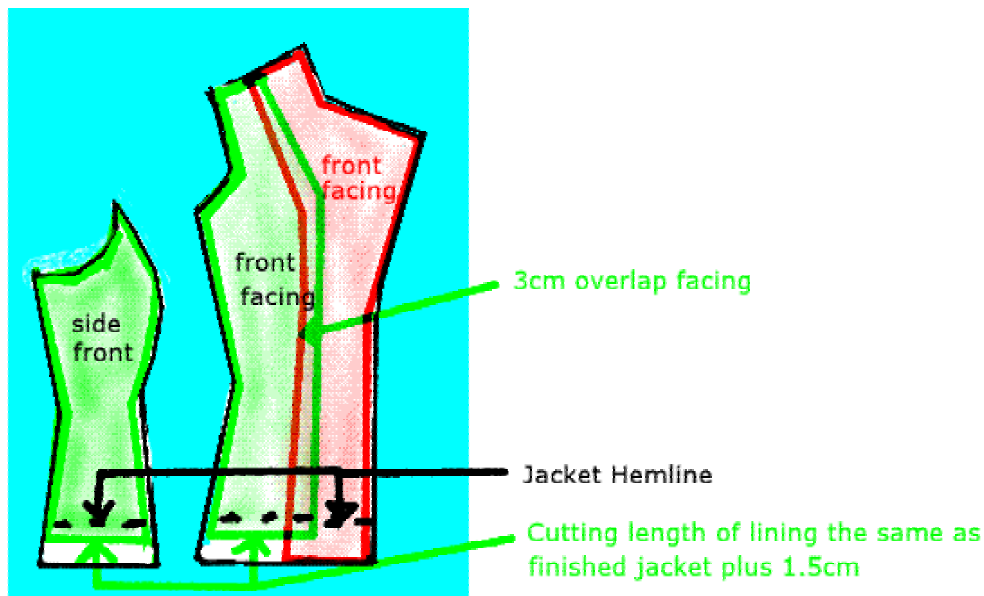


#### **4. Jacket front with princess seams - lining;**

Create a lining pattern for a jacket with princess seams.

- Position the front facing pattern under the front pattern, matching the outer edges and notches.
- The inner edge of the front facing is the reference for cutting the lining.
- The lining will need  $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) to reach the sewing line along the facing and  $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) more as seam allowance. Draw the lining cutting line  $1\frac{1}{4}$ " (3cm) from the inner facing edge, nearer to the front edge.
- Mark the cutting length of the lining to be the same as the finished jacket length plus  $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm).
- Cut Side Front exactly the same as side front, except for altering the length only so the cutting line is  $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) below the finished jacket length.

Jacket Front With Princess Seams

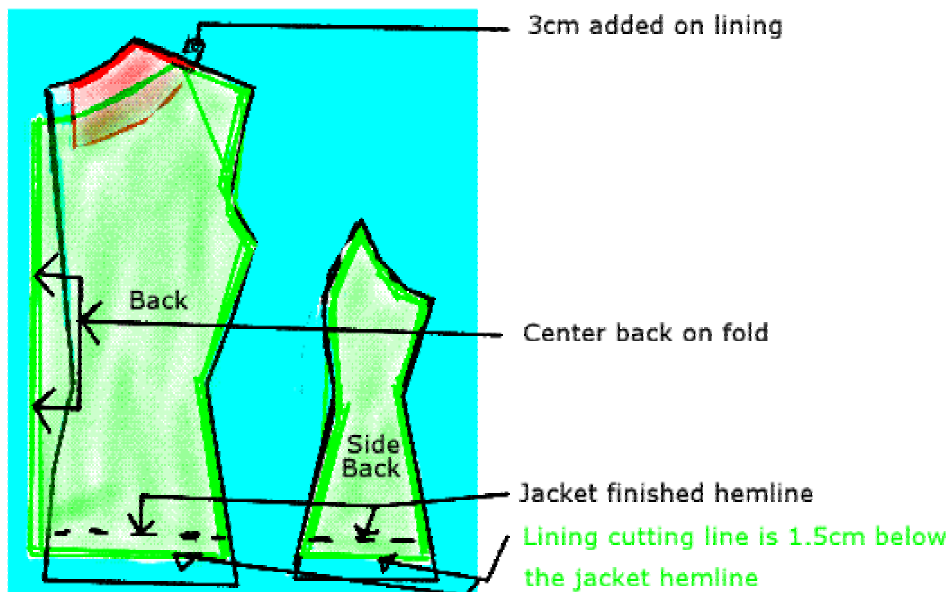




## 5. Jacket back with princess seams - lining;

- Position the back neck facing pattern under the back jacket pattern.
- Jacket with center back seam; the pattern will extend  $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) past the facing pattern at the center back
- Mark the lining length  $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) longer than the finished jacket length.
- Add center back pleat;
- **Straight center back;** Add 1"(2.5cm) pleat by placing the center back 1"(2.5cm) from the fold.
- **Shaped center back;** Cutting the shaped center back on the fold eliminates the back seam. Place the center back 1"(2.5cm) from the fold of the fabric at the neck, and place the cutting line on the fold at the hem.
- Cut Side back exactly the same as side back., except for altering the length only so the cutting line is  $\frac{5}{8}$ "(1.5cm) below the finished jacket length.

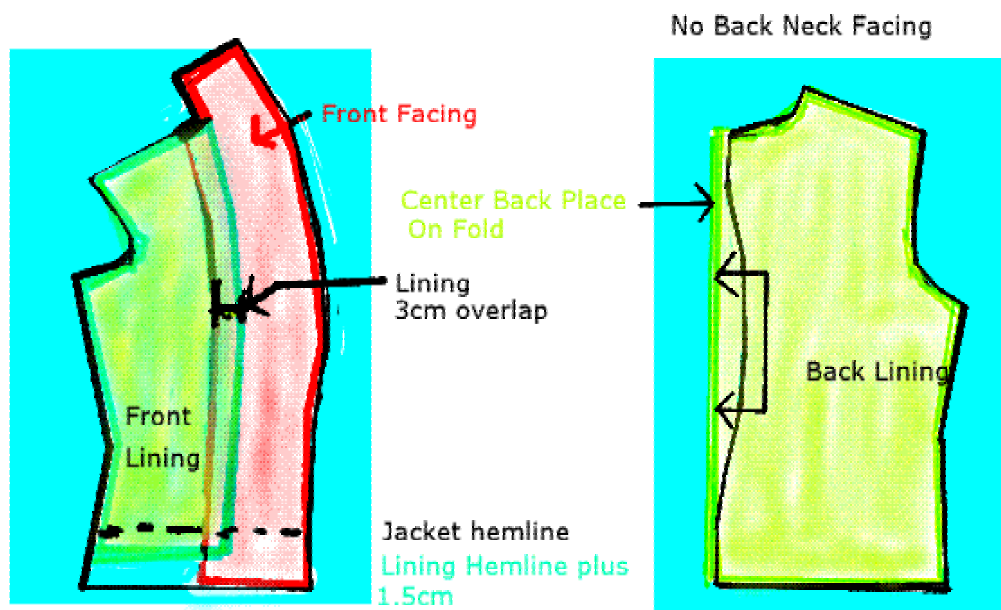
Jacket Back with Princess Seams



## 6. **Jacket with shawl collar - front lining;**

- To create a pattern for the jacket lining, mark changes for cutting the lining directly on the main pattern pieces.
- Position the front facing pattern under the front pattern, matching the outer edges and notches.
- The inner edge of the front facing is the reference for cutting the lining.
- The lining will need  $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) to reach the sewing line along the facing and  $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) more as seam allowance. Draw the lining cutting line  $1\frac{1}{4}$ " (3cm) from the inner facing edge, nearer to the front edge.
- Mark the cutting length of the lining to be the same as the finished jacket length plus  $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm).

Jacket with Shawl Collar - Front and Back Lining



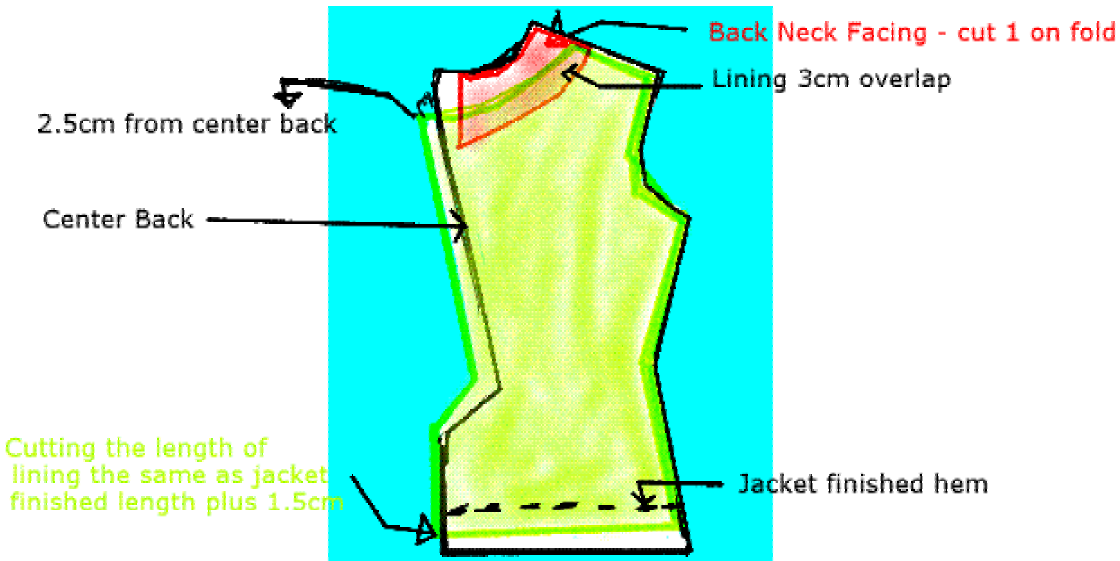
## 7. **Jacket with shawl collar - back lining;**

- No back neck facing.
- Jacket with center back seam; the pattern will extend  $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) past the facing pattern at the center back
- Mark the lining length  $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) longer than the finished jacket length.
- Add center back pleat;
- **Straight center back;** Add 1"(2.5cm) pleat by placing the center back 1"(2.5cm) from the fold.
- **Shaped center back;** Cutting the shaped center back on the fold eliminates the back seam. Place the center back 1"(2.5cm) from the fold of the fabric at the neck, and place the cutting line on the fold at the hem.

## 8. **Jacket center back with vent - back lining;**

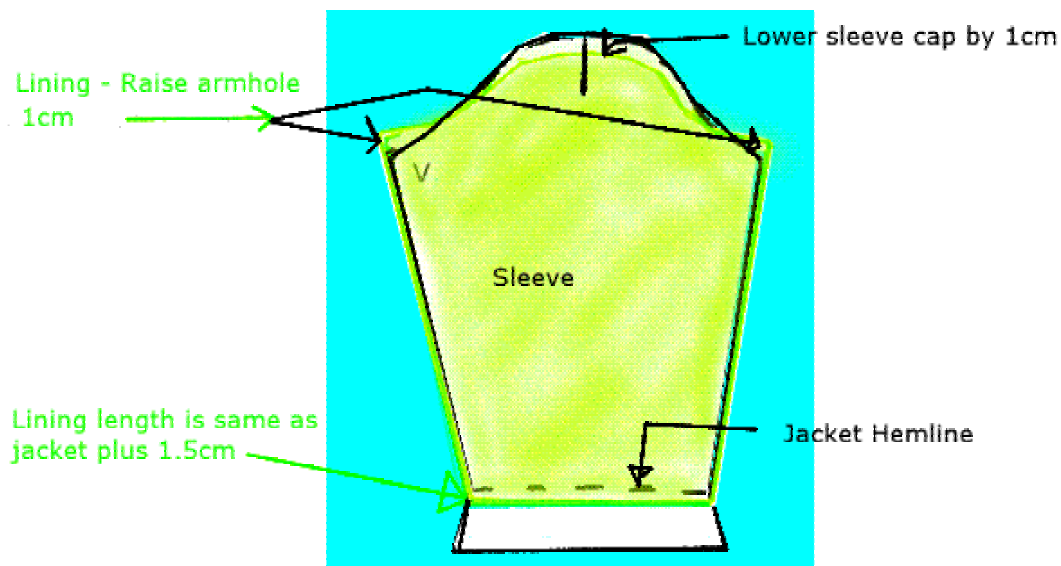
- Linings for vented seams must also have a seam.
- Add 1"(2.5cm) to the center back at neckline and taper to  $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) seam just above the vent.
- Mark the lining length  $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) longer than the finished jacket length.

Jacket Center Back with Vent



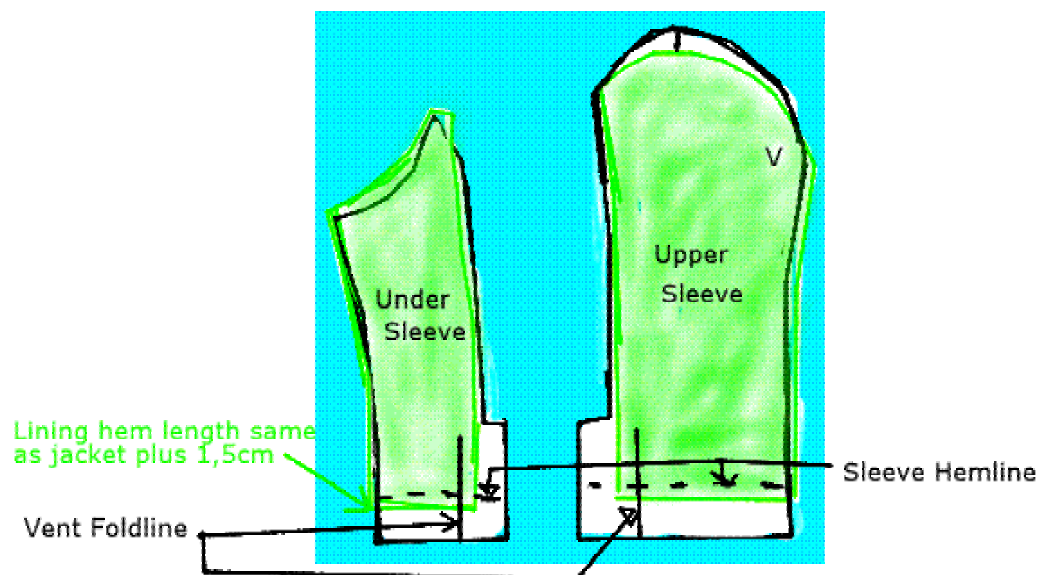
## 9. Jacket sleeve - lining;

Jacket Sleeve Lining



## 10. Jacket two-piece sleeve - lining;

Two-Piece Sleeve



## **CUTTING OUT, LAYOUT, and INTERFACING.**

Fit paper pattern

Cutting; Garment fabric and lining fabric.

### **Layout and Cutting.**

- Use sharp scissors and cut with long, smooth strokes using full length of blade.
- Cut accurately.
- Mark notches.
- Speed sewing relies on accurate cutting and marking.

[You did fit the paper pattern?](#)

### **Garment.**

- Fold the fabric with selvages and the edge that was cut on the cross grain together.
- Smooth it out to make sure it's on grain.
- Lay out the garment pattern on fabric. Add seam allowances, and mark notches.
- Fabric with nap - lay all pieces in same direction. Even if there is no nap, it is best to lay pieces in the same direction if there is sufficient fabric.
- Special attention is required for stripes, plaids and some prints.

### **Interfacing.**

- Interfacing is one of the essential components of a successful, professional finished garment. It gives the garment shape, support and stability.
- Conduct a fuse test before applying your interfacing by fusing small squares of different weights to the fabric.
- Cover the interfacing with a damp pressing cloth and place the iron on top, pressing firmly for specified time.
- The general fusing technique for all weft interfacing is as follows: Use a wool setting steam, a damp press cloth, and pressure.
- Fuse each area for 10-20 seconds, overlapping your iron to avoid missing areas. Should the iron not cover the entire area, pick up the iron and reposition it without sliding it along the fabric. (The elbow-lift exercise).
- Remove the pressing cloth, turn fabric over and steam iron it. Leave for a while to settle. Check whether the fabric has been bonded properly by trying to remove some of the fusing.
- Always, pre-test fabrics before fusing. If your fabric does not accept a fuse, a sew-in interfacing must be used.

### **Lining.**

- Fold the fabric with selvages and the edge that was cut on the crossgrain together.
- Smooth it out to make sure it's on grain.
- Lay out the lining pattern on lining fabric. Add seam allowances, and mark notches.
- Cut out and make markings and notches on lining.

**Trouble spots:****➤ Bubbling;**

- ❖ The interfacing has adhered unevenly to the fabric, causing a bubbling effect.
- ❖ Check your iron for even distribution of temperature.
- ❖ Lower temperature slightly and fuse again, applying pressure.
- ❖ Alternatively, try another interfacing.

**➤ Delamination;**

- ❖ The interfacing separates from the fabric after either steaming or washing.
- ❖ Check your iron for even distribution of temperature.
- ❖ Fuse again, applying pressure.
- ❖ Try another quality fusible.

**➤ Shrinkage;**

- ❖ The fabric and interfacing are incompatible, causing either one to shrink.
- ❖ Lower the temperature of the iron and also reduce the fusing time.
- ❖ Do not steam when fusing and pressing.

**➤ Strike through;**

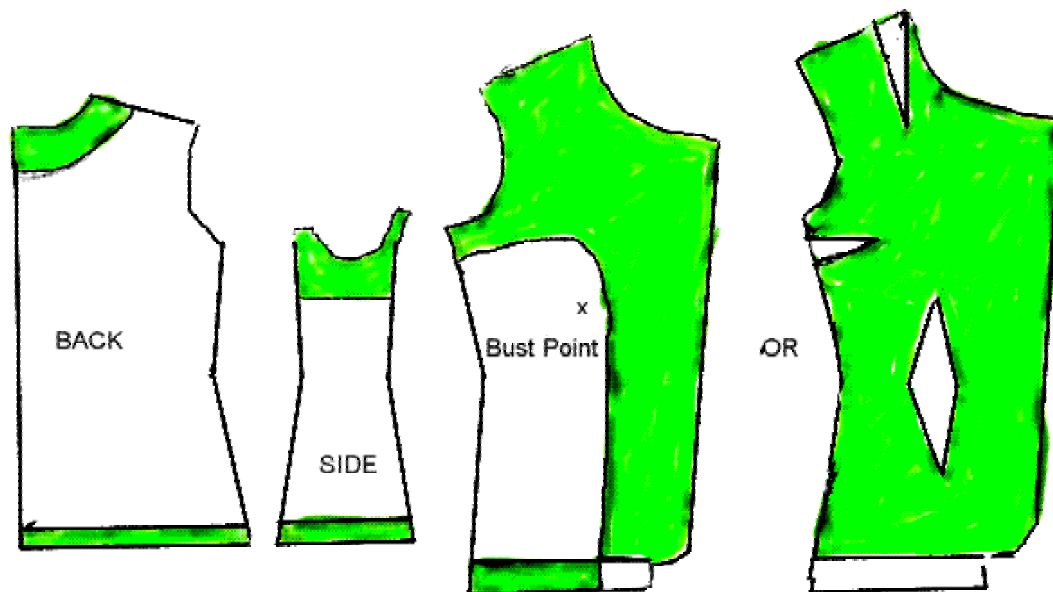
- ❖ The bonding agent of the interfacing has seeped through the interfacing and may even stick onto the unfused fabric.
- ❖ Lower the temperature of the iron and also lessen the pressure.
- ❖ Use an interfacing with less bonding agent.

**Tips:**

- Be sure to use compatible interfacing and fabric, both of which require the same washing instructions.
- Use dark interfacings on dark fabrics and white or cream- coloured interfacings on light colours.
- Sandwich aluminium foil between the ironing board and its cover to act as a heat conductor.

### **Fusible Interfacings:**

- Interfacing application isn't very complex, while there are some exceptions, almost all fronts, facings and hems are fused to interfacing.
- Do not eliminate seam allowances from the interfacing.
- Cut interfacing on same grain as fashion fabric.



### **There are two choices for interfacing the front.**

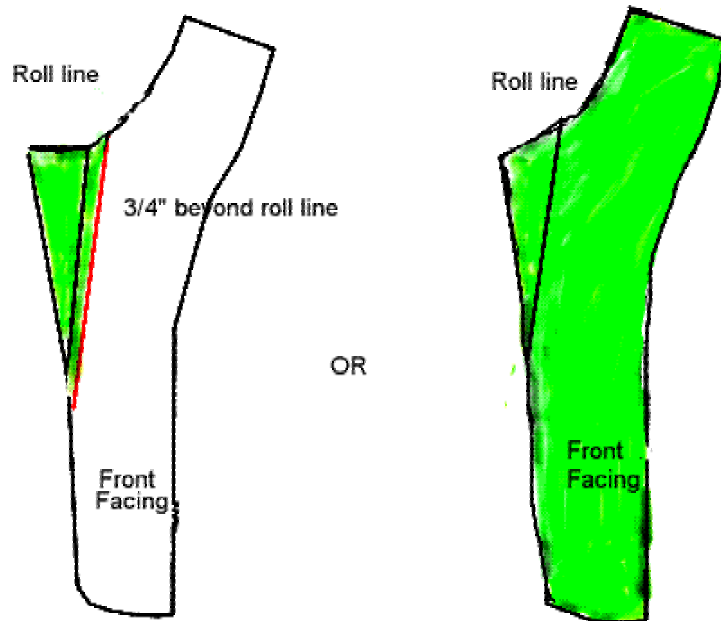
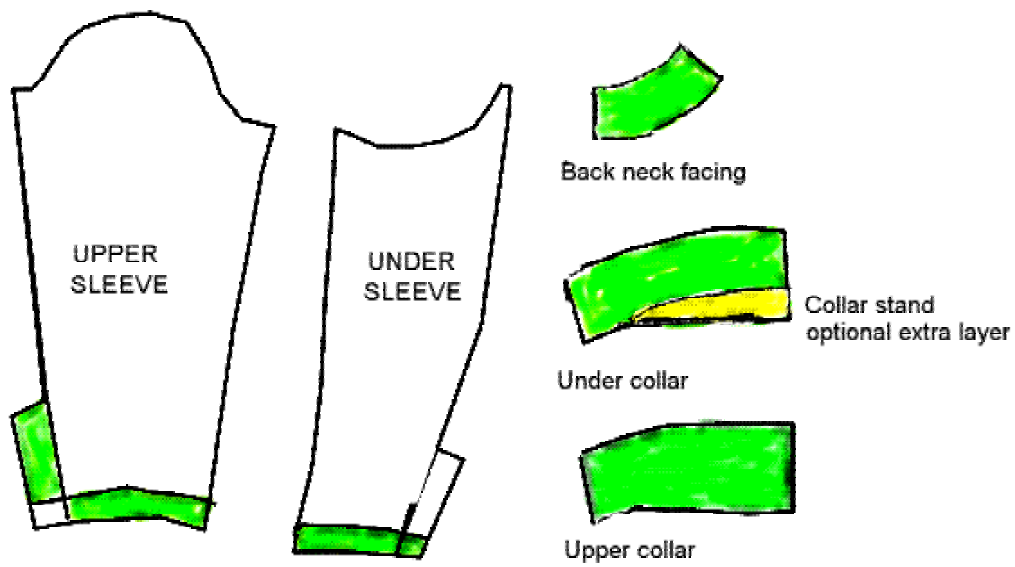
- If the fabric needs more body, if you want the garment to be more structured or if the front piece is relatively small, interface entire front.
- Eliminate interfacing from waist dart and neck dart areas.
- If the fabric has sufficient body or a long coat where you don't want to add extra weight, interface just the front portion.
- The more structure you want in the garment the more pieces will be interfaced.
- For added stability, you may chose to apply a second layer of heavier weight interfacing to the stand area on the under collar.
- I like using a lighter weight interfacing on the upper collar.

### **Ready-to-wear guidance**

About half of all ready-to-wear jackets have the quiet support of Fusi-Knit.

The interiors of 20 percent are fused with Textured Weft, which is slightly crisper than Fusi-knit but still soft and pliable.

Another 20 percent have a firmer, tailored effect because they are interfaced with Armo Weft or Suit Shape.



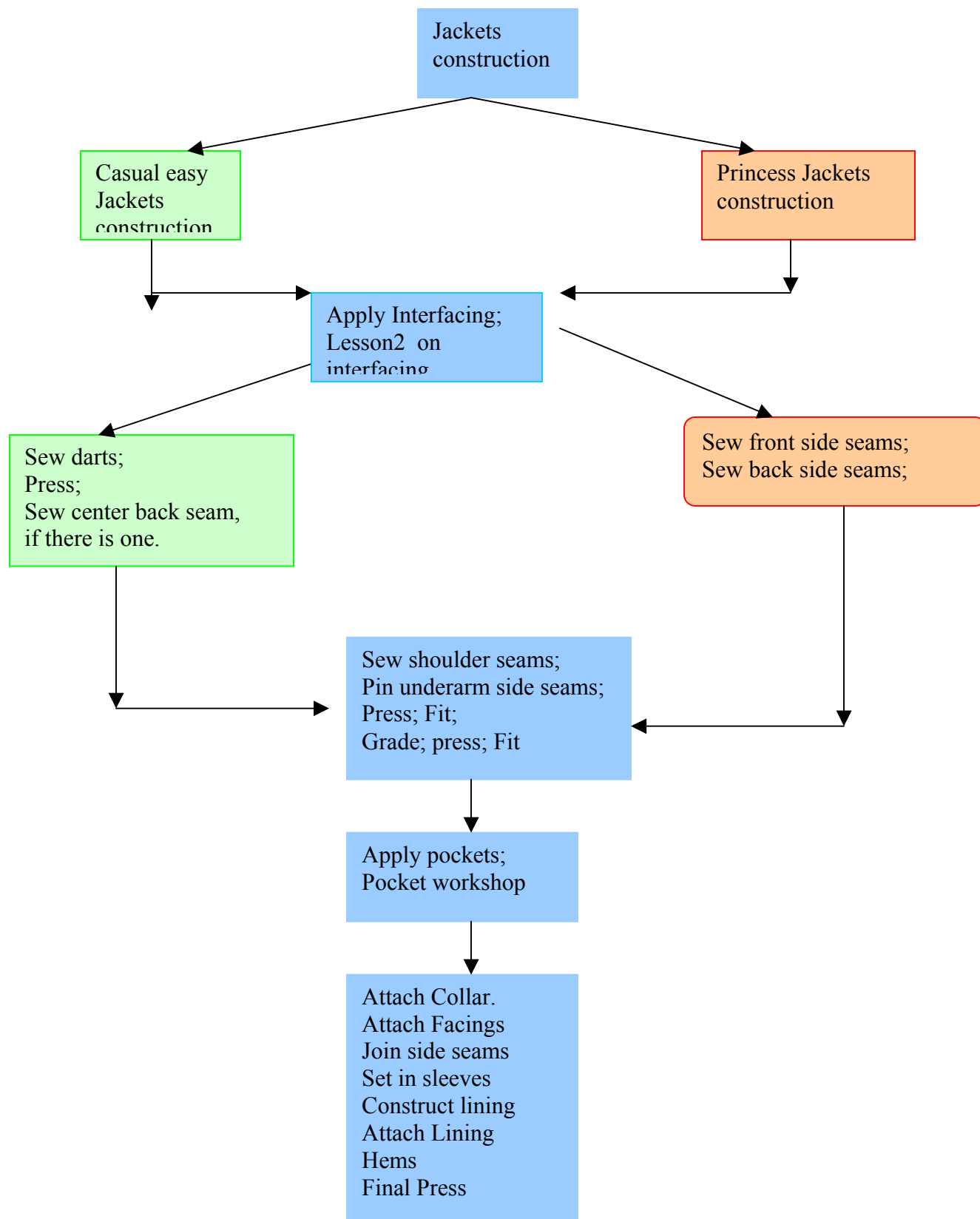


## **JACKET CONSTRUCTION:**

### **Sewing**

- Princess jacket; Casual jacket
- Sew Princess seams front and back; Sew in darts and center back seam.
- Join Shoulder seams
- Stay stitch neck edge
- Set in collar.
- Add pockets
- Fit
- Stitch facings and upper collar.
- Stitch facings to jacket.
- Finish bottom inner edges of the front facings
- Stitch side seams.
- Press in hems.
- Press jacket carefully and perfectly.

## Flowchart

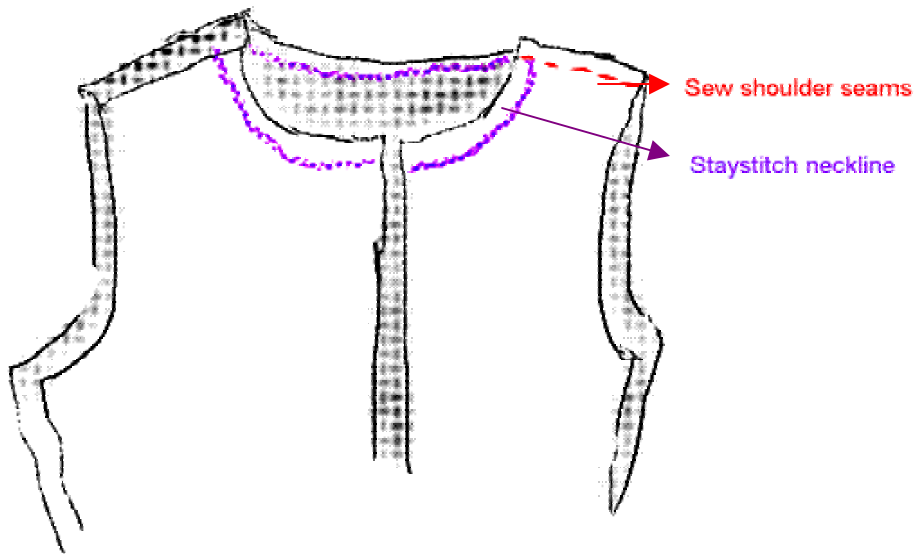


## **Construction.**

**Jacket;** Garment fabric - Princess jacket OR Casual jacket.

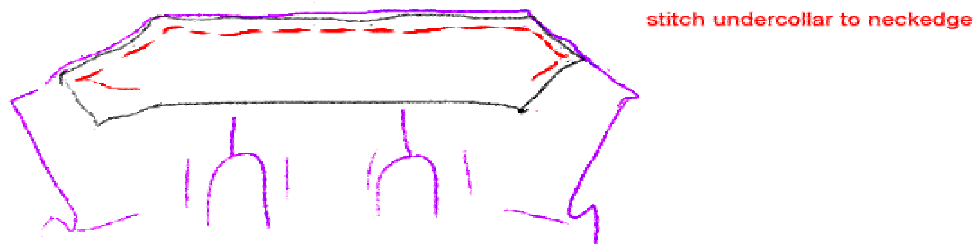
### **Step 1:**

- Princess style – sew side seams together. Press open and grade where necessary.
- Casual jacket – sew in darts. Sew center back seam.
- Sew shoulder seams, front and backs together. Ease if necessary.
- Stay stitch neckline.
- Press seam allowances open, press dart allowances downward.



### **Step 2:**

- Matching notches, pin under collar to neck edge.
- Snip jacket neck edge where necessary. (tack)
- Stitch from center front to center front.
- Press seam open. Trim/grade seams, snipping where necessary.

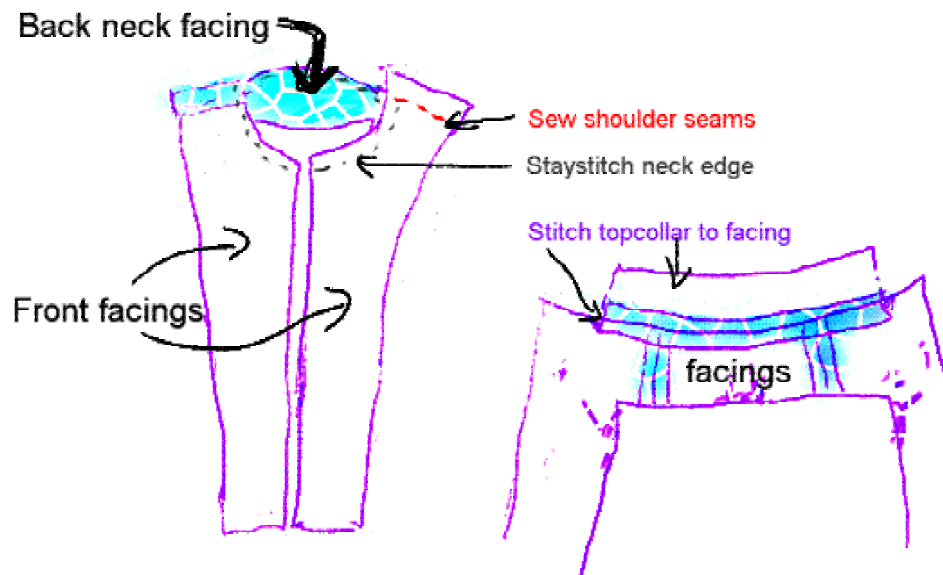


**Step 3:**

Construct pockets, select your pocket and apply.

**Step 4:**

- Stitch facings: Back and front together at shoulder seams.
- Stitch upper collar to facings matching notches.



**Step 5:**

- Pin facings and collar to garment.
- Stitch facings and lapel together.
- Stitch under collar to top collar.
- Easing pieces together where necessary.



- Press seams open.
- Trim or grade seams and corners.
- Turn facing to inside, turning collar to right side out.
- Press, easing fullness to outer edges. (Use a lot of steam and press cloth)
- Fit.
- Baste collar in place. Press.
- Stitch jacket side seams. Press

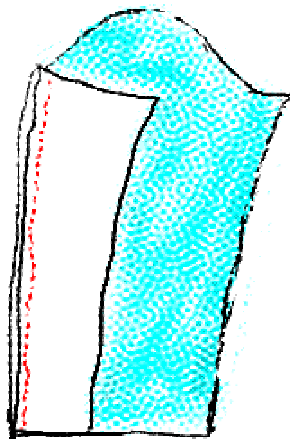
## **Sleeves and Hems.**

Always fit your paper sleeve pattern, check the length of the sleeves.  
Remember to adjust lining pattern if needed.

### **Step 1:**

Two-part sleeve;

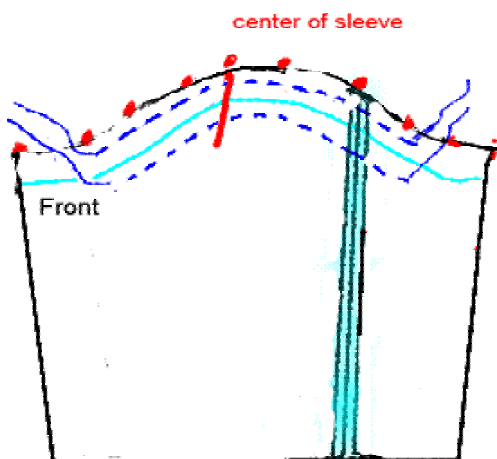
- Stitch upper and under sleeve together, easing over elbow edge.
- Press seam open.



Place two part sleeve right sides together, stitch, easing upper sleeve to under sleeve

### **Step 2:**

- For easing in sleeve caps, run a row of machine basting stitches on both sides of marked seam allowance  $\frac{5}{8}$ " ( 1.5cm).
- To ease in sleeve caps pull up bobbin threads at both ends of easing stitching slightly.



Two rows of basting stitches to ease sleeve into garment

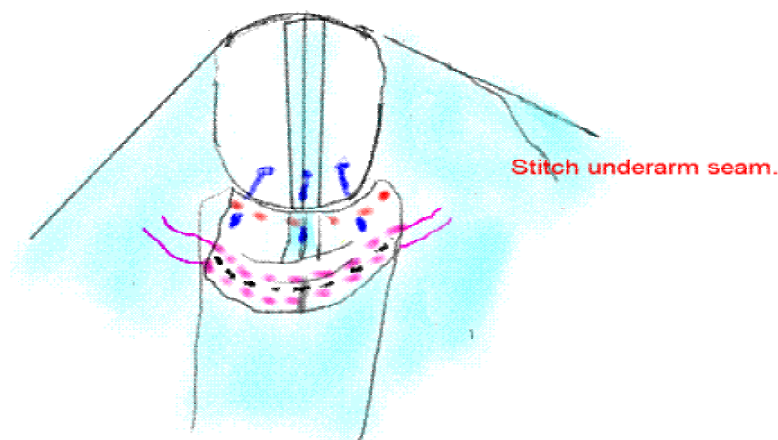
Stitching line 1,5cm

**Step 3:**

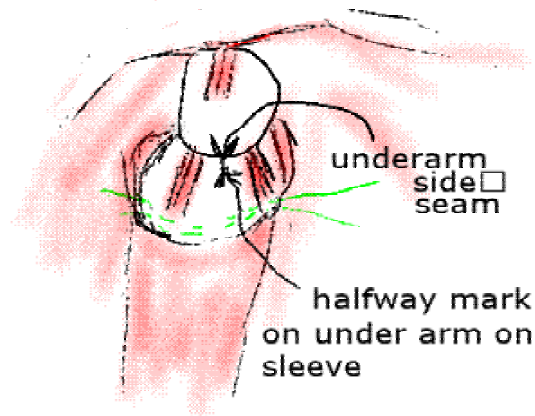
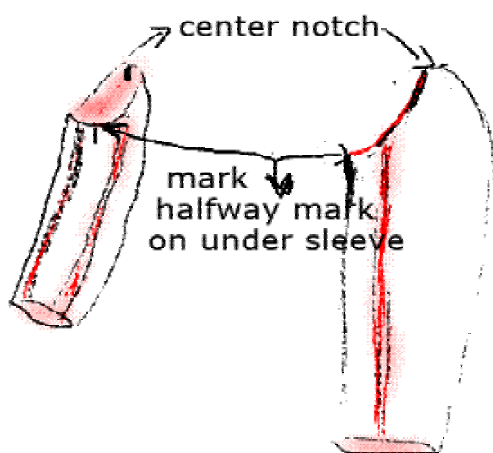
- Fold sleeves lengthwise, right sides together.
- Stitch underarm seam together. Press open seam allowances. Press in hems of sleeves.

**Step 4A –One Part Sleeve:**

- Pin sleeves into armholes, right sides together, matching underarm seams, center sleeve notch and front and back notches. Working from sleeve side stitch underarm seam. This is for one part sleeve stitching.
- Proceed to Step 4C.

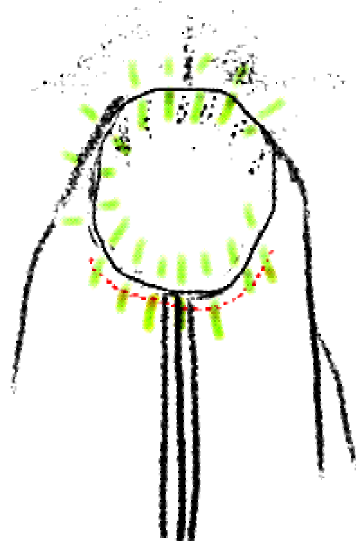
**Step 4B – Two Part Sleeve:**

- Fold sleeve at center point notch. Fold sleeve front and back matching fabric edges together, mark the halfway mark on under arm sleeve. Pin sleeves into armholes, right sides together, matching underarm seam to halfway mark on sleeve, center sleeve notch and front and back notches.
- Working from sleeve side stitch underarm seam. This is for a two-part sleeve stitching.
- The one seam of the under-arm sleeve always comes a bit more to the front, depending on style.
- Therefore the side seam and under arm sleeve won't match up under the arm seams!

**Two-Part Sleeve**

### **Step 4C – General Sleeve Info:**

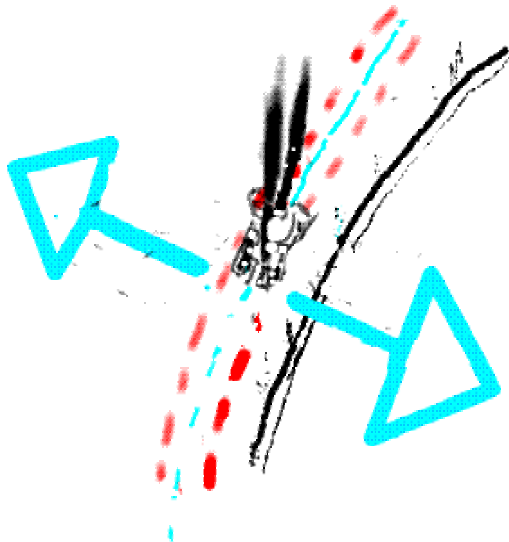
- Baste top of sleeve into garment, fit. If needed move center notch more to back or to front according to body type. If satisfied with fit off sleeve, stitch in cap of sleeve.
- Distribute fullness evenly.
- Press seam allowances into sleeve. Fit.



Pin and baste sleeve easing sleeve into garment

Stitch underarm to jacket.

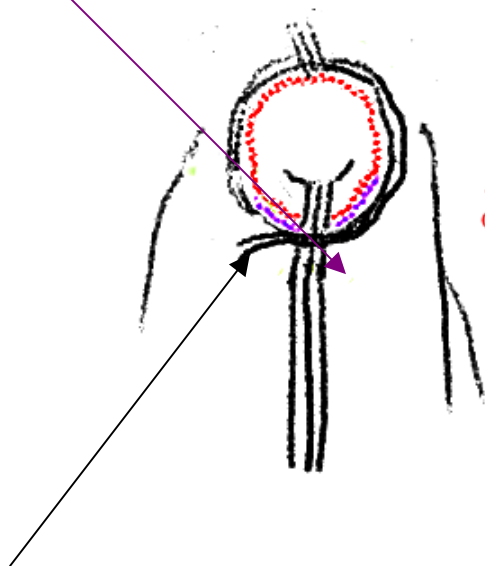
- To avoid making pleats in the eased sleeve, do not stretch the armhole?
- Instead pull the fullness flat with both hands at the sides towards edge of fabric and the sleeve.





**Step 5:**

- Stitch another stitching line 3mm( $\frac{1}{8}$ " ) from stitching line in underarm.



Stitch another row of stitching 1cm from raw edge  
Cut seam allowances close to second stitching,  
to get rid of excess bulk

- Cut seam allowances close to second stitching.
- Turn seam allowances toward sleeve and press.
- Pin shoulder pads into place, adjusting their position to best suit your figure.
- Hand stitch shoulder pads.

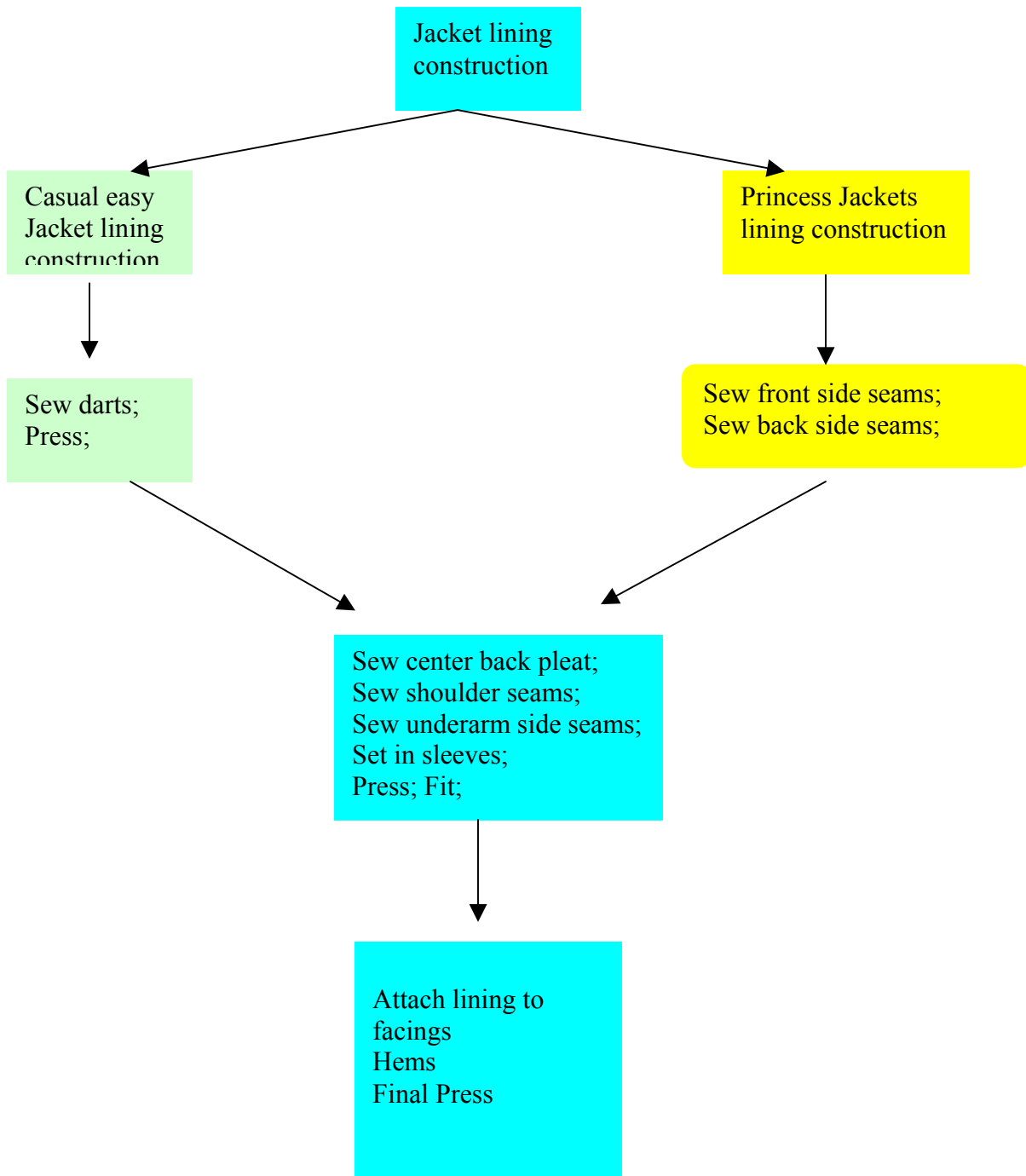
**LINING CONSTRUCTING:**

Cutting lining fabric

**Lining fabric; Jacket**

- Princess jacket - Sew Princess seams front and back
- Join Shoulder seams
- Sew back pleat along center back for 1 to 2" at the top, waist and lower edge.
- Press center back fold flat to get sharp crease, then fold to one side along the stitched pleat and press again.
- Stay stitch ½" along the back neck curve.
- Set in sleeves
- Press seams flat, then press open, clipping where necessary.
- Press darts or pleats in opposite direction of jacket darts/pleats.

## **Flowchart**



## **Construction.**

## **Construction.**

**Jacket:** Lining fabric - Princess jacket OR Casual jacket.

### **Step 1:**

- Stitch vertical seams of lining with 1cm (½") seam allowance to provide extra ease.
- Leave an opening on one side seam 15cm (6").

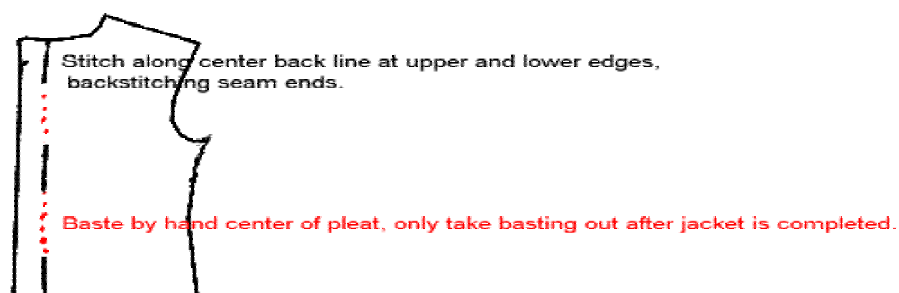
Princess style – sew side seams together. Press open and grade where necessary.

Casual jacket – sew in darts.

- Sew center back seam.

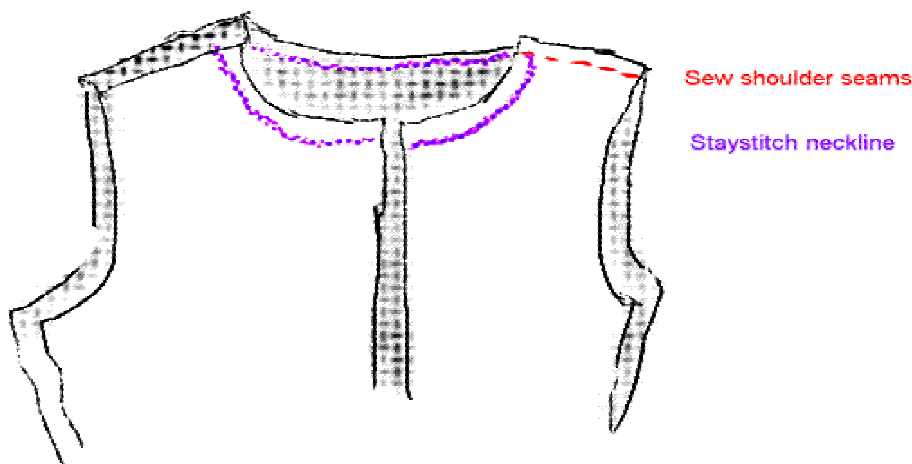
Do not machine baste the back pleat because doing so leaves unnecessary holes in the lining. Instead, sew the back pleat along the center back for 1-2" at the top, waist, and lower edge, making sure to backstitch.

- Press the center back fold flat to get a sharp crease, then fold to one side along the stitched pleat and press again.



### **Step 2:**

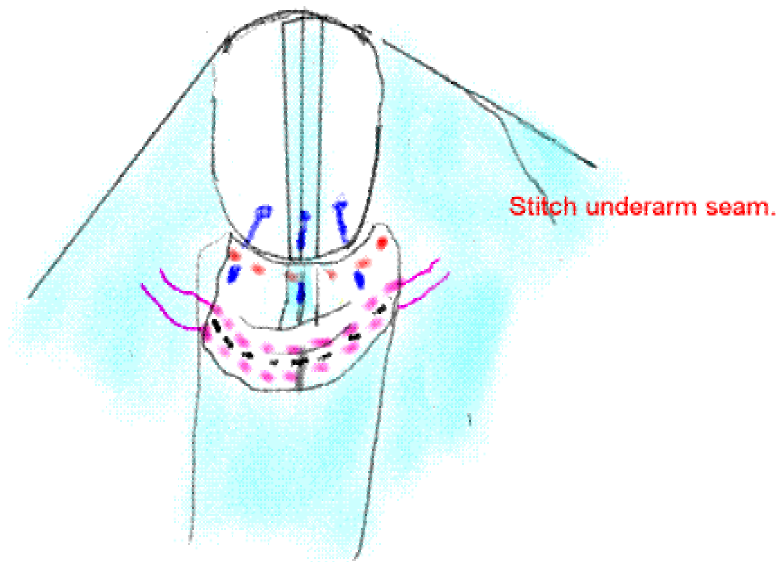
- Sew shoulder seams front and backs together. Ease if necessary.
- Stay stitch neckline.
- Press seam allowances open, press dart allowances downward.



**Step 3:**

**If two-part sleeve read instructions on page 81 (Step4B) apply.**

- Fold sleeves lengthwise, right sides together.
- Stitch underarm seam together. Press open seam allowances. Press in hems of sleeves.
- Pin sleeves into armholes, right sides together, matching underarm seams, center sleeve notch and front and back notches. Working from sleeve side stitch underarm seam.



- Baste top of sleeve into garment, fit. If needed move center notch more to back or to front according to body type. If satisfied with fit off sleeve, stitch in cap of sleeve.
- Distribute fullness evenly. Press seam allowances into sleeve. Fit.
- Reinforce underarm seam by stitching again  $\frac{1}{8}$ " inside the first stitching line, starting and stopping near notches. Trim seam allowance to  $\frac{3}{8}$ " then press the seam toward sleeve.

## **INSERTING LINING:**

### **Lining fabric; Jacket:**

- Begin inserting the lining by stay stitching ½" along the lining hem.
- Press hem back along stay stitching. The stay stitching serves as a guide for pressing back the hem allowance and cuts down on stretching when you press.
- Pin the lining unit to the jacket facings.
- When pinning, first match the center back, then the shoulder seams, then the lower front edges. It will be easier to pin the back neck curve if you first clip the lining every ½" between the shoulder seams. Clip only when you actually are busy sewing it.
- Pin the front edges from the bottom up to force the ease to upper off-grain section of the front facings.
- If you're using a soft lining fabric, this section may appear to have too much ease but it doesn't. The easiest way to pin this area is by placing the seam flat on a table with the lining underneath the facing. This way the soft lining does not bow away and you will be able to align the edges.
- Stitching next to the stay stitching, sew the back neck section between the shoulder seams with the lining on top.
- Place the facings on top, sew the front edges from the bottom up, leaving 4" unstitched near the hem. Stitch 1" past the shoulder seams to secure the ends.
- Press the seam flat, then press the seam allowances toward the lining.
- Also press back the ⅝"(1,5cm) seam allowance that was left unstitched at both lower front lining edges. This lengthwise fold, folds over the pressed hemline.

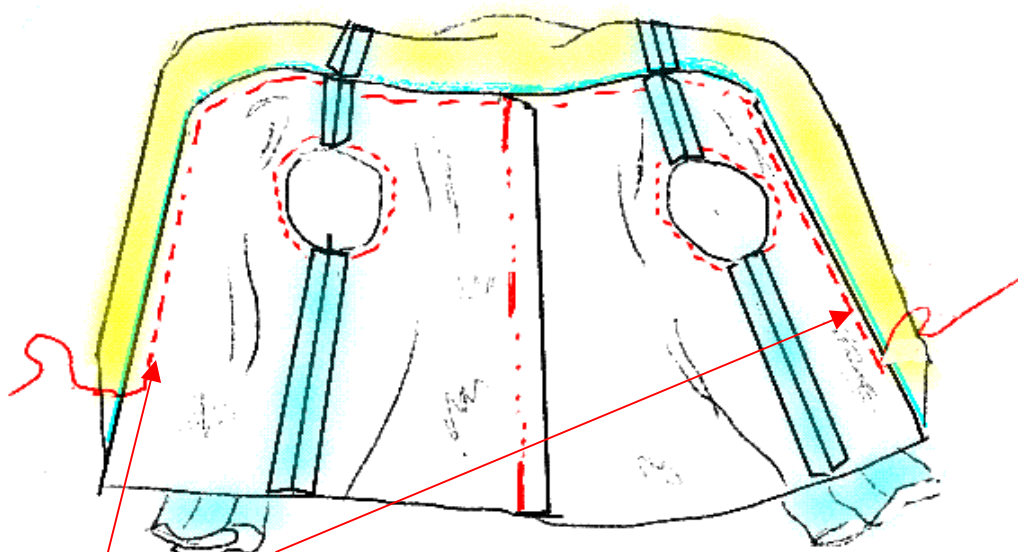
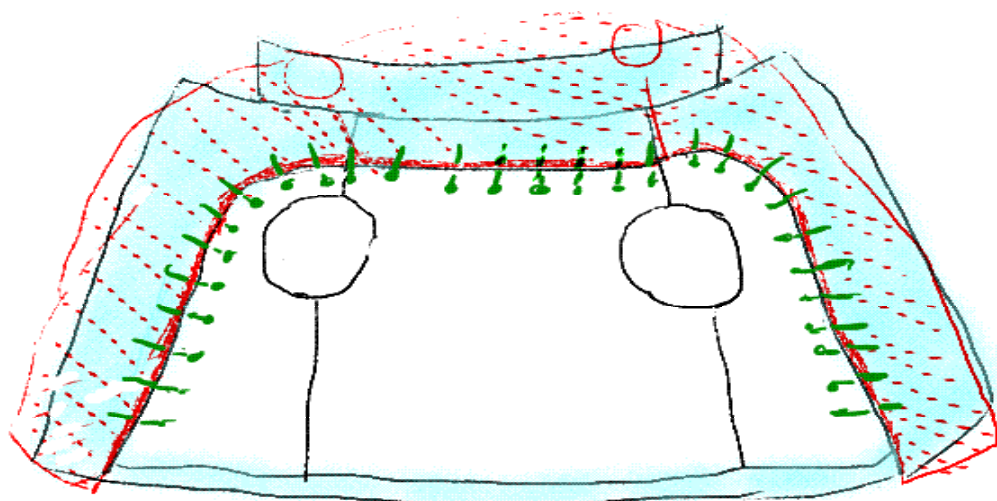
## **Inserting lining by machine.**

We call this bagging the lining. It's fast, fast, fast. Almost all of the seaming in this technique is done by machine.

### **Construction.**

#### **Step 1:**

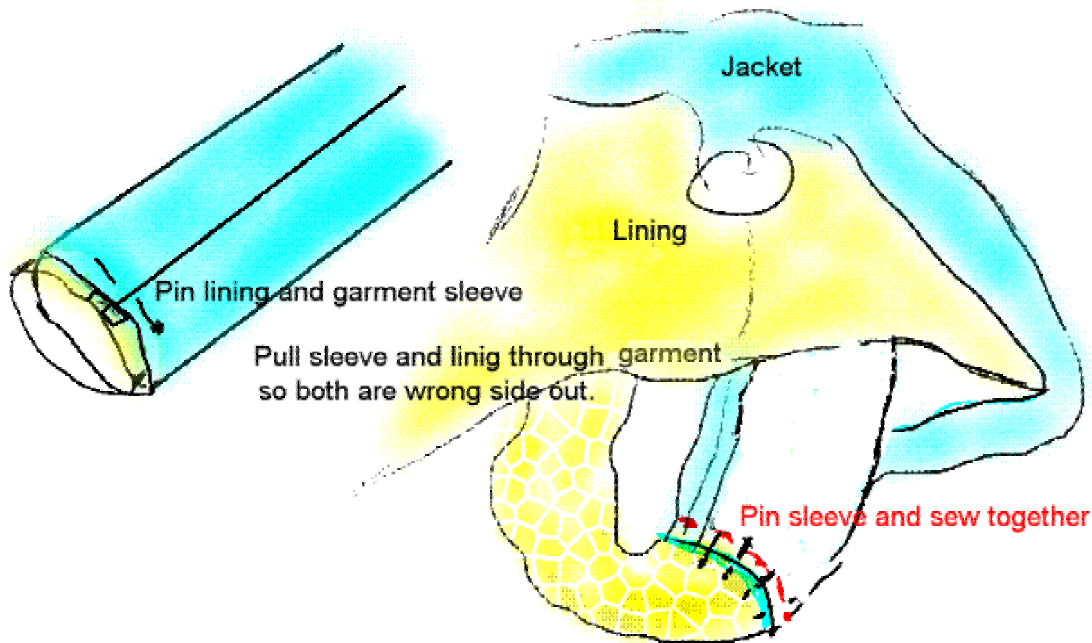
- With right sides together, pin lining and jacket along fronts and neck facing, matching center back and shoulders.
- Place the pins perpendicular to the seam with the heads hanging off the edges so you can pull the pins out from either side.
- Stitch with 1,5cm ( $\frac{5}{8}$ " ) seam allowance and with facing at top,
- Sew one continuous seam from the bottom of one front facing, up one side, around the neck (to match edges in neck area, it may be necessary to clip lining to stay stitching), and back down to the other side. Start and end this seam 2,5cm(1") above the bottom edge of the lining.
- Press seam allowances towards lining.



**Sew lining to jacket**

**Step 2:**

- Turn the garment right side out.
- Insert the sleeve linings into the sleeves of the jacket.
- Fit, making sure lining is not twisted in inside.
- With the lining in the sleeve, turn up the lining hem and pin to sleeve hem at inner seam with one pin. This ensures that the two pieces stay in the right relationship.
- Reach in from the open bottom edge between the garment and the lining. Pull sleeve and lining through garment so both are wrong side out.
- Keeping the right sides of the sleeve and lining together, match the edges and inner seams of lining and sleeve. Transfer pin to wrong side. Stitch lining to hem of sleeve with 1,5cm ( $\frac{5}{8}$ " ) seam allowance in all but the vent area.



- Place the bottom edge of the sleeve lining onto the sleeve hem of the garment with raw edges even. Make sure that the sleeves are aligned (think of two elephants matching their trunks).

**Step 3:**

- Turn the sleeves right side out, lining inside the jacket garment.
- Join second sleeve in the same manner.
- The lining is now attached to the jacket everywhere except at the bottom edge
- In the underarm area, place garment and lining seam allowances together in final position with the lining of the sleeve going up and over the seam allowance of the garment. Pin in the underarm area only.
- Reach into the inside. Stitch the seam allowance of the lining to the seam allowance of the garment between the original stitching line and the 3mm ( $\frac{1}{8}$ " ) stitching line for about 5cm (2") on each side of underarm. Easier if done by hand. Trim close to this stitching line.



**Step 4:**

- Spread the jacket on the table with the lining side down and the outside of the jacket facing you.
- Fold the sleeves into the middle, on top of the jacket.
- Turn the jacket back on itself by lifting up the hem of the jacket and bringing it toward the jacket's shoulders. Continue until the right side of the jacket hem and the raw edge of the lining meet. The bulk of the jacket and sleeves are trapped inside this roll.
- Match the side seams on the jacket and the lining
- Sew the jacket hem to the bottom edge of the lining with a continuous 1cm ( $\frac{3}{8}$ " ) seam allowance. Start at one side of a facing and stitch across the hem to the opposite facing, sewing only the jacket hem.
- Start and stop 2.5cm (1") before the ends of the lining.
- Adjust the center back pleat if necessary to make the lining and garment match.
- Press the seam flat to set the stitching and pull the jacket right side out through the side seam opening
- Press the extra lining or jump hem toward the bottom to form a crease.
- Tack hem to seam allowances of garment to keep hem in place.

### **Additional info on Two-Part Sleeves.**

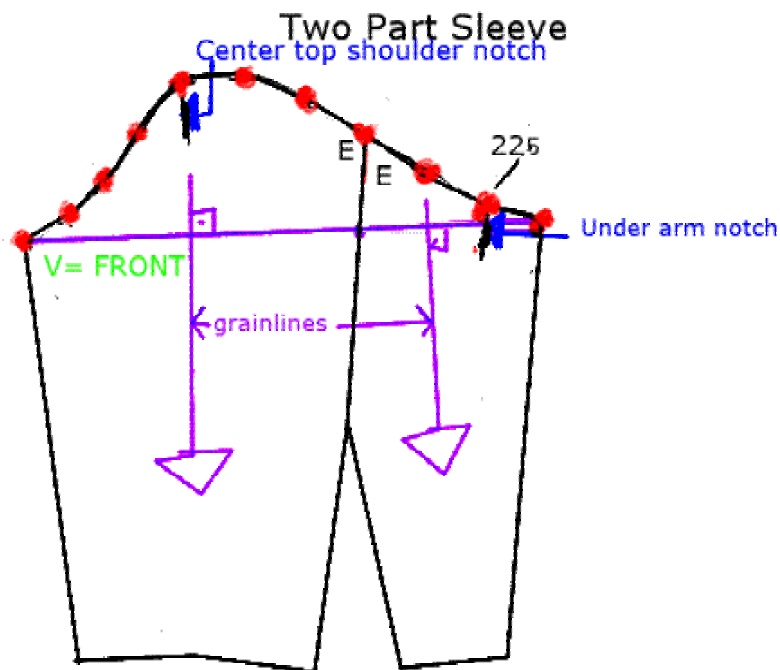
Fit a tailored jacket in the shops you will notice that your under arm seam is not in line with your under arm seam of the garment!

When you do a two part sleeve or tailored sleeve, the under arm seam is usually moved forward to the front garment by any thing from 1-2" (or I like to use my fingers 2 – 3 fingers.)

On page 6 the sleeve symbols are explained!

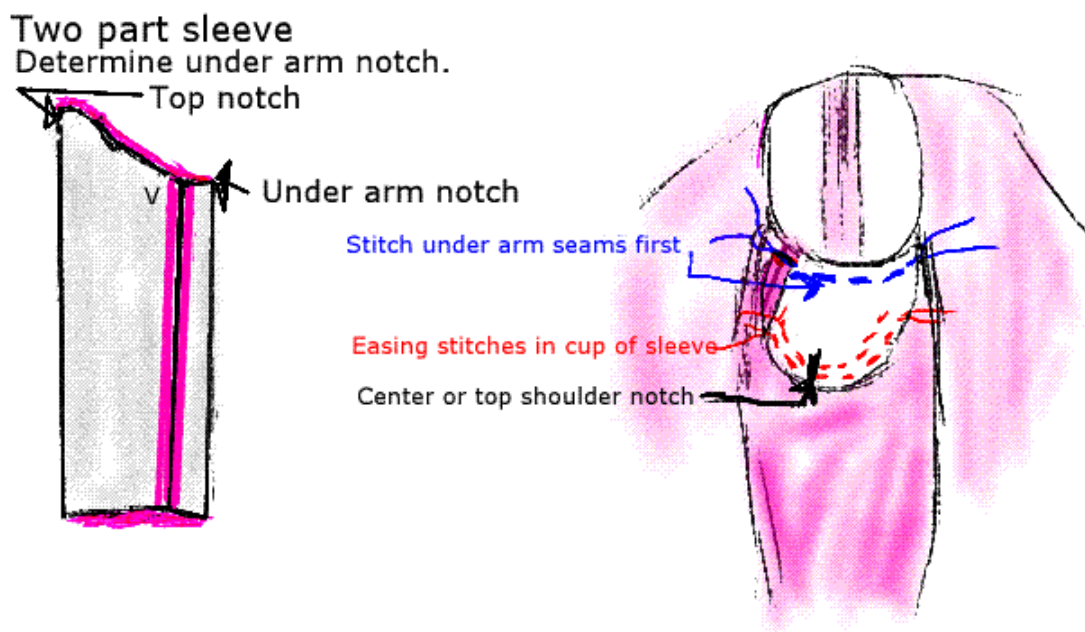
The Front (V) and shoulder notch at the top are very important to transfer to your pattern and also the garment fabric. **Please transfer all these notches to your pattern.** It will make you stitching easier.

On some patterns they have added the under arm notch (look at #203 – MMIII). See below the second dot from the under arm sleeve (the number on the dot is 22½), you will also see a minute line below it. (Same as the top shoulder notch.) This is your under arm - notch.



Not all sleeves have the under arm notch marked on it. An easy way to work out the under arm notch is to sew the two sleeves together. You should have a complete sleeve, ready to insert in armhole.

Hold the top of the sleeve at the center topnotch fold the front onto the back at the edges and you will determine the under arm notch!



Stitch under arm of the sleeve first, matching under arm notches!

Pin top shoulder notch to shoulder seam of garment. Ease sleeve cup into armhole, pin roughly. **FIT!**  
**FIT!** Fitting now is very important, sometimes this notch will go a little to the back garment and sometimes to the front. All depends on figure type. Do a bit of fine tuning.

This to me is the easiest way of stitching my tailored sleeves, hope this will help you as well!