





THE PRACTICAL DESIGNER

FOR

WOMEN'S, MISSES', JUNIORS' &
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS & SUITS,
SHIRT WAIST SUITS AND DRESSES
WITH GRADING and
SPECIAL MEASUREMENTS

ACCORDING TO THE MOST
APPROVED & Up-To-Date METHOD



Specially Designed For Self Instruction

BY

ISIDOR ROSENFELD

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

1911.

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ISIDOR ROSENFELD

PREFACE.

The system illustrated and explained in this work is, in many respects, easier and simpler to learn than I have ever seen.

The principle on which they are based is similar to many ways which I have given in my previous instructions, but more simplified in many ways and made more convenient for controlling correct divisions, and positive proportions, without the uncertain aid of misleading measurements.

The system is based on the positive proportions, easily connectable to any size or style, which cannot fail to create in the designer or cutter who adopts it that confidence without which success is impossible.

This work has been in preparation for many years, and is all exceptional work bearing on the subject. Having carefully studied the work of the most noted systematical and practical methods, they are thoroughly explained.

Through many years of practical experience in teaching methods of designing and garment cutting, and through a wide acquaintance with the needs of the trade, I came to the understanding of the fact that the simpler a system the better result will be obtained by its use, and the more acceptable to all right-minded designers and garment cutters. It has been, therefore, my principle to adopt such a system for all kinds of garments and my principles have been, I believe, so successful that all who study this work will be more than ever safe from their troubles.

I hope that the satisfaction I feel in completing this work, as I believe this to be the best, will be appreciated by our progressive trade..

THE AUTHOR.

INTRODUCTION.

Recognizing the great need of a modern work on designing and garment cutting for women, misses, juniors and children, I prepared the system which will probably answer the purpose of all kinds of garments.

The interest of this work impressed me to write such a system from the outgrowth of many years of practical experience, and combines a simplicity and accuracy that were never before published in the details of designing and garment cutting.

The natural result, I believe, will be found in this work for all those who desire a good study on this subject. It is gathered from facts of many years' travelling through the field.

However, I am glad to say that thousands of readers will have the opportunity of looking into practical work on designing and garment cutting, and to such an extent that has become necessary, which I have enlarged upon, adding many facts, as it is practically a new work.

This is certainly a new work which I hope that, in time, will be properly recognized and given attention. It is, I think, the greatest work of the twentieth century. The standing of practical designers depends upon the practical development of garment cutting. This is remarkably true.

I am sure that the one who studies this work will be led to mechanical control of practical knowledge in designing and garment cutting.

ISIDOR ROSENFELD.

THE GRAMMAR OF DESIGNING AND GARMENT CUTTING.

The grammar of garment cutting is adapted by the first 10 numbers which are producing the height and width proportions of the woman's body. These numbers are called grammar numbers, and they are as follows: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

These numbers shall be divided into two classes: They are called odd and even. These numbers are originators of the height and width proportions.

In order to begin to produce the regular proportions for the female form, we write out the 10 numbers as follows: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and connect the odd and even numbers as shown. Now connect the odd numbers, 1 to 3 and 5 to 7. Now add these numbers, as from 1 and 3 are 4; 5 and 7 are 12. Now connect the even numbers, 2 and 4 are 6; 6 and 8 are 14. Now add all ready numbers, which are 4, 12, 6 and 14, which amount to 36 inches which is the size of garment and the beginning number of the width proportions.

In order to get the other width proportions, add the beginning number of 36, which is the number 3, to the total amount of 36 which will make it 39 inches for the standard bust measurement. In order to get the waist measurement, take $\frac{1}{3}$ of 36 and 1 inch less which is 11; now take these 11 inches from 36 which leaves 25 inches for the waist measurement.

In order to get the hip measurement, take $\frac{1}{2}$ of 36 and add to the waist measurement which is 25 inches and this will make 43 inches for the standard hip measurement which is 43 inches for the standard hip measurement. In order to get the height proportions the grammar numbers are again used as beginning 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, connect the beginning and ending number between 1 and 10 as follows:

1 and 10 are 11.

4 and 7 are 11.

2 and 9 are 11.

5 and 6 are 11.

3 and 8 are 11.

Now use again the first numbers, as 1 and 10 are 11. Now add these numbers which make 6 x 11 which will amount to 66 inches or 5 feet 6 inches, which is the total height to the body.

This action is shown by the proportional measurements. If the proportional measurements are changed, we shall know how much the measurements are increased or decreased, which will be changed according to the style of the garment or according to the latest models from time to time.

These height proportions, which are made by this method, are only for woman's size. The smaller sizes are to be followed according to the age with the different heights as follows:

The misses' sizes 18 shall measure in height.....5 feet 5 inches.

The misses' sizes 16 shall measure in height.....5 feet 4 inches.

The misses' sizes 14 shall measure in height.....5 feet 3 inches.

Juniors' sizes are as follows:

The juniors' size for 18 shall measure in height.....5 feet 4 inches.

17.....5 feet 3 inches.

16.....5 feet 2 inches.

15.....5 feet 1 inch.

14.....5 feet 0 inch.

13.....4 feet 11 inches.

12.....4 feet 10 inches.

The children's sizes are as follows:

Size 14 measures in height.....5 feet

12.....4 feet 10 inches.

10.....4 feet 3 inches.

8.....4 feet 4 inches.

6.....4 feet

4.....3 feet 8 inches.

2.....3 feet 4 inches.

1.....3 feet

For dividing this height find lesson, "How to divide the height."

THE MEASURE OF A WOMAN BY PROPORTION.

No table of proportions that I have yet seen in print gives an established and perfect form for obtaining divisions and sub-divisions of either height or circumference measures and none of them, therefore, can be relied upon to secure satisfactory results.

Some years ago the fact was deeply impressed on my mind that a correct system of proportions of the human form, applicable to every shape, normal, stooping or erect, was greatly needed by the trade.

This impression induced me to some principles that should be sound in theory, on which to construct such a system that should completely fulfill the requirements of proportionate and disproportionated forms with equal exactness.

My investigations were commenced on the supposition that the average height of woman is five feet six inches, and my calculations were made to harmonize with this.

The resulting scale of proportions radiates from this height, modified and corrected by proportions of bulk, is thoroughly illustrated and explained in these pages. The scale is automatic, and every size of any height required can be found. To illustrate how the sizes and proportions of the body are obtained, I submit the following problem:

A RULE OF PROPORTIONS.

The rule of proportions already explained will be found to be equally applicable to the female figure and serves well to bring out the many peculiarities of the form. The height of the body is divided into three principal parts; the first part is the head space, from the top of the head to the socket-bone. The second part is the natural waist length in back, from socket-bone to the hollow of the waist. The third part is the skirt length in front, from natural waist to the ground.

In a lecture on proportions I expressed these views, and also proceeded to sketch an outline of a system of measurements on the several positions for the human form, which measurements might be so combined that the total height as well as other details should be the outcome and not the basis of the method employed.

The rule of proportions to be immediately fully described and illustrated is founded on such a plan. The standing height of the female figure is five feet six inches, or sixty-six inches, and includes the length or space of head.

We first take off $1/8$ of the height, which is $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches for this height, and the balance of this is left for the indication of clothing.

The total height is divided into eight units. These units are planted to simplified purposes. One unit covers the head space. Two units cover the waist length and five units cover the length of skirt in front.

HOW TO FIND THE HEIGHT.

Having the total height of a figure measuring 5 feet 6 inches, we draw a straight line of this length from A to B and one at right angles with its top, from A to C, which shall be one-half length of the first line. A to C is one-half of A and B. Now connect C to B by a line and make half of this, which is D. From the pivot, B by D, sweep the curved line to the straight line which gives E, just equal to the natural waist length, from head to hollow of the waist and again from the waist to the floor, which is called the length for skirt in front.

Let this sub-division continue and obtain other points. Now take one-third of the distance from A to E, this will make J. This is the head space which we do not cloth.

Now take one inch below J, which makes K. Now divide the space from K to E, which makes I. Raise up $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch to make L. The spaces from A to J is the head space, from J to K allow one inch for the collar stand. Regarding the natural waist length, we now take the space from K to E and half of this space makes I, from I to L is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. Now we can understand that from K to L is the depth of size, 7 inches; and from L to E is the side body length, which is 8 inches for this height.

From E to F draw a straight line and divide this space, which makes C. Now sweep from C to H; from E to H measures 10 inches for this height. This space is called the raise. This space or measurement is used for riding breeches, bloomer or divided riding skirts. From H to B measures 31 inches for this height. This space can be used for the inside length for riding pants, riding breeches and bloomers. M is half of H and B, N is 2 inches up from M. N is the natural point of the knee line.

Having the number for any height, we can understand and safely deviate any height for correcting forms by reducing the one height or increasing the other. The size remains the same.

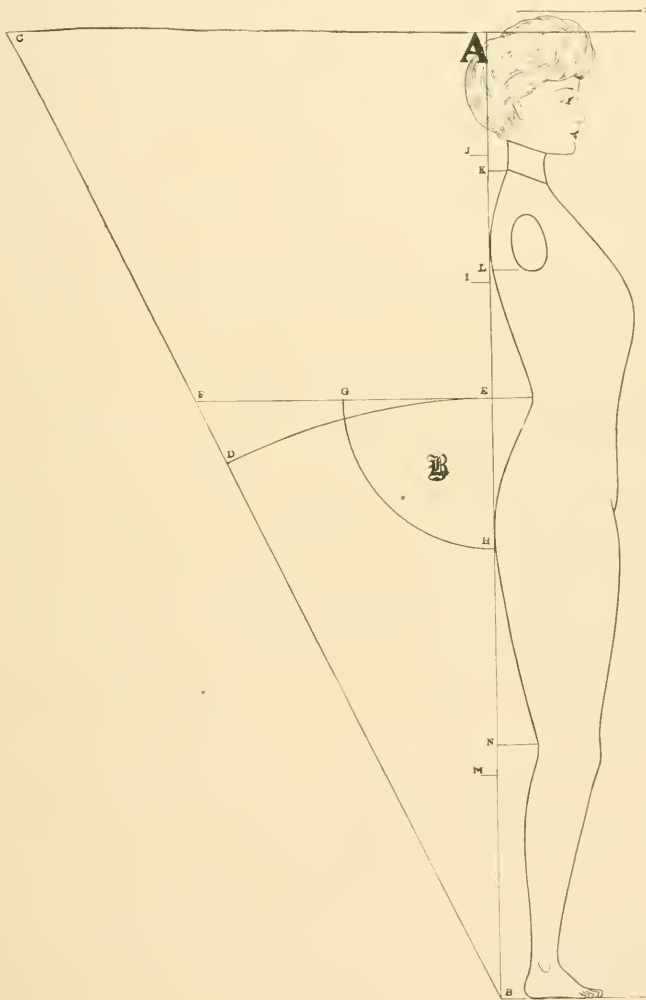
Whatever the size of breast may be, the height is regulated by its own length, according to the divisions as given in this problem or the table elsewhere given in this work. When the height increases the length of natural waist, front and back depth all increases in the same ratio. The scale which I give includes the allowances needed in drafting. To make the system of proportions perfectly clear and easy to use for the student, I prepared a table of sizes which will assist in quickly obtaining the results of these measurements.

For childrens' and junior garments we shall follow a different method of dividing the height regarding the build of these two forms. The reason why these two bodies differ is that they do not wear any tight corsets and, therefore, the change is to be made between the socket bone and the waist line which calls for the back depth.

Regarding a correction for the space between the socket bone and waist line we shall divide the waist line as, for instance, at the waist line for junior size 15, which is 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. We shall take $\frac{1}{2}$ of this 14 $\frac{1}{4}$, which makes 7 $\frac{1}{8}$; and in order to get the back depth we shall take off $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch from 7 $\frac{1}{8}$, which will make 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches for the back depth. Now add $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch which you have taken off from 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ and add to the lower part of 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ which will make the under arm length 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

For the children's sizes, for instance, take size 6; where the waist length is about 11 inches; now divide this 11 inches which will make 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Now take off only 1/4 of an inch of 5 1/2 which will leave 5 1/4 inches for the back depth and will make the under arm length 5 3/4 inches. The reason why these changes are made in these two different sizes is to lengthen the deepness of the back length which is needed for this size regarding the good fitting garment.



PROPORTIONAL HEIGHT SCALE.

The proportional and Automatic Table of sizes in these pages gives the length for depth, side body, natural waist and skirt length in front, ranging from 5 feet to 6 feet, arranged to correspond with the width of breast from 32 to 48 inches. Although it only gives them to 48 inches, it can readily be calculated what increase is needed for any size above this figure by comparing the difference between the size below and adding it to 48 to get the size wanted.

The number on the top line of each little space is the natural waist length. The second row is the depth of size in back, from top line to the breast line. The third row is the side body length, from under arm to waist line.

On the bottom of this table of proportions we have the proportional skirt lengths for any height wanted. The complete heights are placed under the height number and it shows all the lengths.

This table gives 141 different sizes and many more combinations which are valuable and simplifies the method of correcting measures.

In applying it to practical use we give the following examples, which will make it clear and readily understood.

Suppose we have a person measuring 36 breast, and whose height is 5 feet 6 inches, and want to find the proportion for use in drafting. We first look for the breast size, 36, on the side; and on the number of height, 5 feet 6 inches. Now we go down from the last number till we are opposite 36, and we find in the little box space 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ natural waist length, 7 inches depth of size in back, and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches side body length under arm.

Take another case: 42 size on the side, and on the top 5 feet 10 inches, and, going down from the last, find the space opposite 42, and we have length of waist 16 $\frac{7}{8}$ and also the other measurements. In the same way we find all and every size for use.

In drafting proportionate garments apply the sizes found on the scale or table of proportions, and when the height increases or decreases find the corresponding size. This can easily be found because it is seldom necessary to deviate more than two sizes from the proportionate.

The manner of using the table for short or tall figures is the same as the regular form.

By using the table of proportions in the manner explained, any size corresponding to the form can be easily found, and it is, therefore, valuable not only for regular height, but also for short and tall forms.

Proportional Height Scale and Automatic Table for female figures.

Height in Feet	5	5/1	5/2	5/3	5/4	5/5	5/6	5/7	5/8	5/9	5/10	5/11	5/12
SIZES													
32	13 3/4 6 7 3/4	14 6 1/8 7 7/8	14 1/4 6 1/4 8	14 1/2 6 3/8 8 1/8	14 3/4 6 1/2 8 1/4	15 6 5/8 8 3/8	15 1/4 6 3/4 8 1/2	15 1/2 6 7/8 8 5/8	15 3/4 7 8 3/4	16 7 1/8 8 7/8	16 1/4 7 1/4 9	16 1/2 7 3/8 9 1/8	16 3/4 7 1/2 9 1/4
34	13 7/8 6 1/8 7 3/4	14 1/8 6 1/4 7 7/8	14 3/8 6 3/8 8	14 5/8 6 1/2 8 1/8	14 7/8 6 3/4 8 1/4	15 1/8 6 3/4 8 3/8	15 3/8 6 7/8 8 1/2	15 5/8 7 8 5/8	15 7/8 7 1/8 8 3/4	16 1/8 7 3/8 8 7/8	16 3/8 7 1/2 9	16 5/8 7 1/2 9 1/8	16 7/8 7 5/8 9 1/4
36	14 6 1/4 7 3/4	14 1/4 6 3/8 7 7/8	14 1/2 6 1/2 8	14 3/4 6 5/8 8 1/8	15 6 3/4 8 1/4	15 1/4 6 7/8 8 3/8	15 1/2 7 8 1/2	15 3/4 7 1/8 8 5/8	16 7 1/4 8 3/4	16 1/4 7 3/8 8 7/8	16 1/2 7 1/2 9	16 3/4 7 3/8 9 1/8	17 7 3/4 9 1/4
38	14 1/8 6 3/8 7 3/4	14 3/8 6 1/2 7 7/8	14 5/8 6 5/8 8	14 7/8 6 3/4 8 1/8	15 1/8 6 7/8 8 1/4	15 3/8 7 8 3/8	15 5/8 7 1/8 8 1/2	15 7/8 7 1/4 8 5/8	16 1/8 7 3/8 8 3/4	16 3/8 7 1/2 8 7/8	16 5/8 7 1/2 9	16 7/8 7 3/4 9 1/8	17 1/8 7 7/8 9 1/4
40	14 1/4 6 1/2 7 3/4	14 1/2 6 5/8 7 7/8	14 3/4 6 3/4 8	15 6 7/8 8 1/8	15 1/4 7 8 1/4	15 1/2 7 1/8 8 3/8	15 3/4 7 1/4 8 1/2	16 7 3/8 8 5/8	16 1/4 7 1/2 8 3/4	16 1/2 7 5/8 8 7/8	16 3/4 7 3/4 9	17 7 7/8 9 1/8	17 1/4 8 9 1/4
42	14 3/8 6 5/8 7 3/4	14 5/8 6 3/4 7 7/8	14 7/8 6 7/8 8	15 1/8 7 8 1/8	15 3/8 7 1/8 8 1/4	15 5/8 7 1/4 8 3/8	15 7/8 7 3/8 8 1/2	16 1/8 7 1/2 8 5/8	16 3/8 7 3/8 8 3/4	16 5/8 7 3/4 8 7/8	16 7/8 7 7/8 9	17 1/8 8 9 1/8	17 3/8 8 1/8 9 1/4
44	14 1/2 6 3/4 7 3/4	14 3/4 6 7/8 7 7/8	15 7 8	15 1/4 7 1/8 8 1/8	15 1/2 7 1/4 8 1/4	15 3/4 7 3/8 8 3/8	16 7 1/2 8 1/2	16 1/4 7 5/8 8 5/8	16 1/2 7 3/4 8 3/4	16 3/4 7 7/8 8 7/8	17 8 9	17 1/4 8 1/8 9 1/8	17 1/2 8 1/4 9 1/4
46	14 5/8 6 7/8 7 3/4	14 7/8 7 7 7/8	15 1/8 7 1/8 8	15 3/8 7 1/4 8 1/8	15 5/8 7 3/8 8 1/4	15 7/8 7 1/2 8 3/8	16 1/8 7 5/8 8 1/2	16 3/8 7 3/4 8 5/8	16 5/8 7 7/8 8 3/4	16 7/8 8 8 7/8	17 1/8 8 1/8 9	17 3/8 8 1/4 9 1/8	17 5/8 8 3/8 9 1/4
48	14 3/4 7 7 3/4	15 7 1/8 7 7/8	15 1/4 7 1/4 8	15 1/2 7 3/8 8 1/8	15 3/4 7 1/2 8 1/4	16 7 3/8 8 3/8	16 1/4 7 3/4 8 1/2	16 1/2 7 7/8 8 5/8	16 3/4 8 8 3/4	17 8 1/8 8 7/8	17 1/4 8 1/4 9	17 1/2 8 3/8 9 1/8	17 3/4 8 1/2 9 1/4
PROPORTIONAL SKIRT LENGTH													
Front	37 1/2	38 1/8	38 3/4	39 3/8	40	40 5/8	41 1/4	41 7/8	42 1/2	43 1/8	43 3/4	44 3/8	45
Side	39 1/2	40 1/8	40 3/4	41 3/8	42	42 5/8	43 1/4	43 7/8	44 1/2	45 1/8	45 3/4	46 3/8	47
Back	41 1/2	42 1/8	42 3/4	43 3/8	44	44 5/8	45 1/4	45 7/8	46 1/2	47 1/8	47 3/4	48 3/8	49

THE STUDY ON WIDTH PROPORTIONS.

Many people would like to know how and where the bust is increased; also the other measurements, as the waist and hips. The majority fail to think of this great importance, and this is why the question of the standard measurement for bust, waist and hip was never answered. The bust measurement especially was always a misunderstood measurement.

It often happens that a bust measurement is not known; or, if it is known, it is not known how much the bust should be for a 36 size or how the bust should be increased for the size wanted; and so the waist and hip measurements are misunderstood regarding this increase.

Therefore, I have prepared a practical outline for simplifying this method by clearly showing and explaining how to make and test such measurements for yourself.

To control these width proportions have patience and read carefully the further instructions. See Diagram No. 2.

To begin showing the operations of the width division, we draw a line from A to B; this is $\frac{1}{3}$ of 36 which is 12 inches, C is $\frac{1}{2}$ of A and B. Now make a circle at C to meet A and B; this circle will measure 36 inches, size of chest measurement. Now draw a line from C to D; this space shall also measure 12 inches, or $\frac{1}{3}$ of 36 inches. Now draw lines from A to D and from B to D, and measure for bust from A, B and D and back to A; this will give full bust measurement, 39 inches. Now make E between A and C, and F between C and B, and connect with lines to D. Now measure these lines from F to D, and E to D. This will give full waist measurement, 25 inches. For hip measurement make from C to D $\frac{1}{3}$, which is from C to G. Now measure from C to G; and from A, B, D to A will give full hip measurement, 43 inches.

Changes on width proportion for either size are only made in order to build the model of fashion for each season, and such measurements can be had by the writer free of charge.

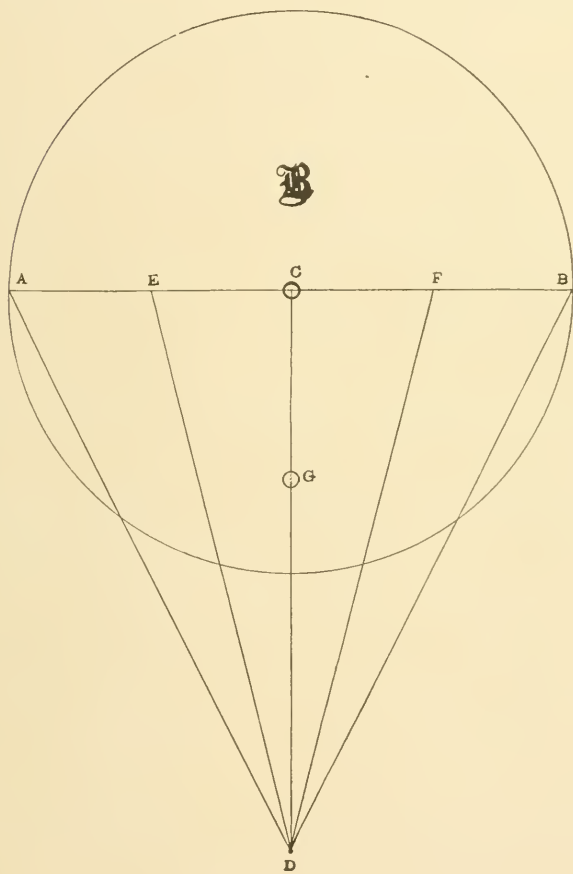


Diagram No. 2

A TEST OF SYSTEMATICAL KNOWLEDGE AND THEIR PRINCIPLES.

A system of designing and garment cutting will be carried out with a great many principles. The first one of our principles is to know the different sorts of fittings, as the tight fitting, three-quarter fitting, half fitting and full fitting. Every one of these garments shall be adopted in a different manner and shape. The tight fitting garment has its strict fitting points, the spaces between gores are not changeable for any reason. Before measuring tight fitting garments have seams taken off both sides of the gores, and after measuring for each gore it shall amount to half the waist measure wanted for the size. The half fitting garments shall be tested the same way as the tight fitting, except the waist. It is not necessary that the waist for half fitting garments shall be tested. Should you want to measure it, it should measure half of the size wanted without the seams taken off; for size 36 the waist should measure 18 inches, including seams. The hip for half fitting garments shall be always full. The three-quarter fitting garment shall be tested the same way as the tight fitting, and shall also carry the same gores as the tight fitting garment. The waist of this garment shall be increased with the curving or shaping of the waist, which makes it three-quarter fitting. This garment shall only be drafted from a tight fitting outline and no other. The full fitting, which is called a box coat, is cut only in two parts; no shape or waist effect is required, therefore the waist at the hip is not measured for this garment. It is tested only across the chest and bust, the hips shall be cut very full.

The test of patterns is, to a great extent, necessary for those who wish to be accurate in their measurements.

Model patterns should be tested before they are used for fashion work or garmenting. The testing should begin at the depth of size, natural waist length or full length coat. The size should be carefully examined at the neck and armhole, as these parts of the coat are the most important parts built for the size, otherwise the size is not measured across for the size it is only a controlling number for its use.

The bust measurement directly adapted for the connection to the size or so called chest measure, the bust measure is an increase on the chest line and it shows the development of bust. This bust measurement is changed into action after drafts are required.

A bust line is, therefore, adapted which is taken from or between the regular breast or chest line to the natural waist line in front, and where the breast can be measured to the depth of size on back where a special line shall be made across.

The waist is measured on the waist line in front of the garment. The waist shall be measured on the long waist snug. The waist measuring shall be carefully considered on tight fitting. It is not necessary to measure the waist for half fitting garment. It should be 3 inches more than the waist measures. The waist for box coats shall not be measured.

The hip shall be measured the same way as the waist on the hipline. The hip shall always be measured full for all parts of the garment seams shall be taken off first and after, the inside space shall be measured. The bottom of short coats shall not be measured. Full length coats or capes shall measure half way as much as the full length of the garment measurement. Suppose the length of the coat or cape is 50 inches, the half of your coat or cape shall measure also 50 inches. This means that the full bottom shall be 100 inches.

THE SYSTEM OF PRACTICAL VALUE.

The value of a system is its simplicity and its correctness is greatly dependent upon their approved outlines.

This system is placed on original outlines and useful measurements.

The platform measurements of this system are as follows:- Size, Bust, Waist and Hip. These measurements are called, "Width Proportions." Except these measurements we have depth of size and natural waist length. L

These measurements are called: eight Divisions.

The reader will find these topics all explained in the following pages.

The simplicity of this system, lies in the constructional conditions, where connections are made at the beginning. As the height and width measurements are combined and they work its necessity. To operate this system the student only needs to know the size of garment wanted and the length of natural waist length. Any bust measurement can be connected to any size.

The waist and hip measurements we can either increase or decrease.

The foundation lines are the same for all kinds of style or fitting wanted.

The original outgrowing numbers for our model size can be obtained by carefully studying its needs for the trade. The model size used for manufacturing woman's garments is 36 size.

The size 36, shall therefore carry out all its standard width measurements to be enrolled from the 36 size number. The first outgrowing measurement we call the bust. In order to get the bust measurements we count the difference between the 2 size numbers 3 and 6. This amounts to 3. Now add these 3 inches to the size which is 36 and this will make 39 inches bust measure.

The next measurement we want is the waist. Take $\frac{1}{3}$ of 36, and 1 inch less will make 11 inches, take off these 11 inches from 36, and it will leave clear 25 inches, which will be the waist measurement.

After this we look for the hip measurement. Take $\frac{1}{2}$ of 36, which is 18, add 18 to 25 in. waist, will make 43 inch. hip measurement.

These three measurements are controlled by the size 36 only. These measurements can be changed at any time wanted, regarding style of model, meaning if smaller or larger busts, waist and hip wanted for the same size, otherwise these are the standard measurements of the size 36. There are a great many who do not know the creation of the size wanted or where the size of the model should be measured. The size of the model can be obtained by measuring around the chest. As a rule this measurement works overbuilt with 1 inch. On live models this measurement should be measured snug, and it will prove a proper size number of the body for women's garments.

The Misses model size is 16 years of age, and measures 34 inches around the chest. This chest measurement is used as a guide number. The bust measurement is developed from the chest size. In order to get the bust we add the first number of 34, which is 3, to 34 and it will make 37 bust measurement. Regarding the waist measurement, take $\frac{1}{3}$ of 34, which is $11\frac{1}{4}$, which leaves 22-3 4. This space shall be fulfilled to 23 inches for waist measurement. Regarding the hip measurement, add half of size 17 to the 23 waist measurement which will make 40 hip measurement.

The Junior Model size is 12 years of age and measures 30 inches around the chest. This Junior chest measurement is used for the size guide. The increase of bust for this size is 1 inch less than the misses size. The misses size increases 3 inches and Junior only 2 inches. This will make for Junior size 12, 30 chest and 32 inches bust measurement. The waist for this junior size is the same as the misses size, 23 inches, as the waist for the Junior figure is greatly increased as a tight fitting corset is not worn by this model. For the hip measurement take half of the age number of this size 12, and add it to chest number which is 30 inches, this will make 6 and 30, 36 inches for hip measurement.

The Children's Model size is 6 years of age, measuring 26 inches around the breast. The waist for this size is 24 inches. One more than the Junior waist measurement is, as the child of this age is built very full in the waist. The hip measurement for this form is very flat, add the breast numbers and 6, which will give you 32 inches hip measurement.

Each one of these models are to be considered as a different built from each other. The other divisional measurements can be found in the following pages or in the proportional table of measurements.

The complete tables of divisions are divided in many sections and sizes. The woman's regular sizes are from 32 to 44. The misses sizes are from 14 to 18. The juniors sizes are from 12 to 16. The children sizes are from 2 to 14. The woman's sizes are called according to their chest measurement. The misses sizes are called according to their age from 14 to 18 years old. The juniors sizes are called according to their ages from 12 to 16 years of age. The children's sizes are called according to their ages from 2 to 14 years of age.

The complete table of proportional measurements can be found in the following pages.

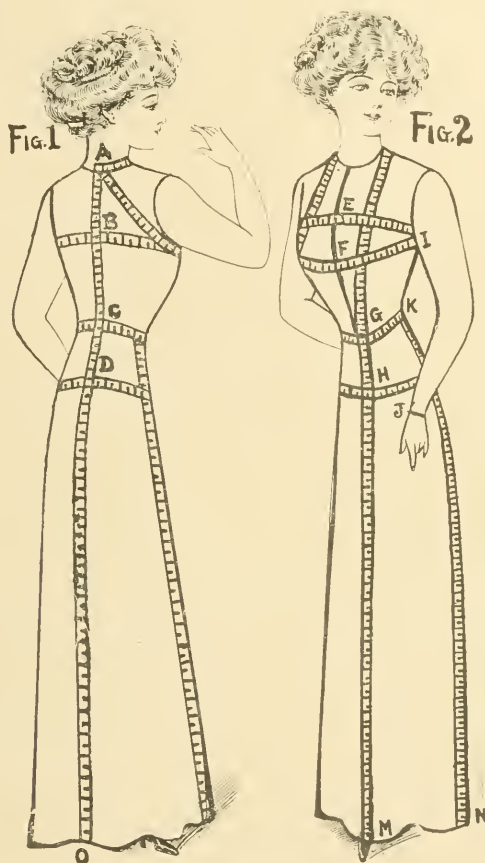
*Proportional Measurement for Women's Garments
for the height of 5 feet 6 inches.*

Size	Bust	Waist	Hip	Back Depth	Natural Waist Length	Inside Sleeve Length	Width of Back	Collar
32	35	23	41	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
34	37	24	42	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	15 $\frac{3}{8}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
36	39	25	43	7	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7
38	41	26	44	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	15 $\frac{5}{8}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
40	43	27	45	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
42	45	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	15 $\frac{7}{8}$	18	8	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
44	46	30	47	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	19	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8

*The width of back and collar measurements on this table is
showing half way only, included with seams.*

SCALE METHOD ON DRAFTING.

For this system of drafting we are using a simplified divisional scale. This scale is not sold to non-pupils, therefore, I have prepared a table of all kinds of divisions which will fulfill the requirements of time saving. The system of drafting in these pages is explained both ways, scale method and inch method. I shall explain the differences of scale method & inch method. Scale method is called the divisional way of drafting as to follow $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, of size or any other division, this is followed on the scale, and without the scale we use the inches which amounts to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ — 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ — or 9 inches on 36 size, or more or less for any other sizes. I am also showing and explaining in the instruction both ways as I mention the amounts $\frac{1}{6}$ of size or 3 inches, $\frac{1}{3}$ of size or 6 inches. The division is followed by the half size, when I say $\frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ of 36 this means $\frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ of 18 inches.



The measurements which we use for drafting proportional sizes are as follow :

- Back Depth, from A. to B.
- Natural Waist Length, from A. to C.
- Chest all around which is the size, at E.
- Waist all around at G.
- Bust all around at F.
- Hips all around at H.
- Sleeve length from I. to J.

LESSON 1.

I.

I shall now commence to explain the drafting of a womens model size 36. This begins the foundation lines for the body, from neck down to the hip. We shall use the following standard measurements for drafting a regular 36 size.

Back Depth	17 inches	Bust	39 inches
Natural waist length	15 1/2 inches	Waist	25 inches
Size or Chest	36 inches	Hip	43 inches

Now begin to draft the lines from A. to D. and from A. to W. From A. to B is 17 inch back depth, from A to C is 15-1/2 in. natural waist length. From C to D is 6 inches hip length. The hip line is always 6 inches below the waist line. Now cross all lines from A. B. C. D.

Now measure from B. to G. and from D₁ to E. 2/3 yards of size or 12 inches. Now draw a line from E. to G. up to U. now take half of B. and G. to make H. from H. to I is 1 1/4 inch, now draw a line from I. up to J. from A. to K. is 1/6 of a size. Or 3 inches. From K. to L. is 1 inch now connect a line from L. to J. out M. In order to get the correct width of shoulder for any size use a square from L. to J. and this will give a correct width of shoulder At M. from G. to F. is 1/6 of size. Or 3 inches draw a line up from F. to Q. from Q. to P. is 1/6 of size, and from P. to O. is also 1/6 of size or 3 inches. O is the neck and shoulder point of front. From D. to R. is 1/12 of size or 1/12 inch, from C. to S. is 2 inches. Now draw a line from R to S and from S to A. this line builds the shape of the body. Now draw a line from the neck point O to T at the neck depth, this line builds the front shoulder.

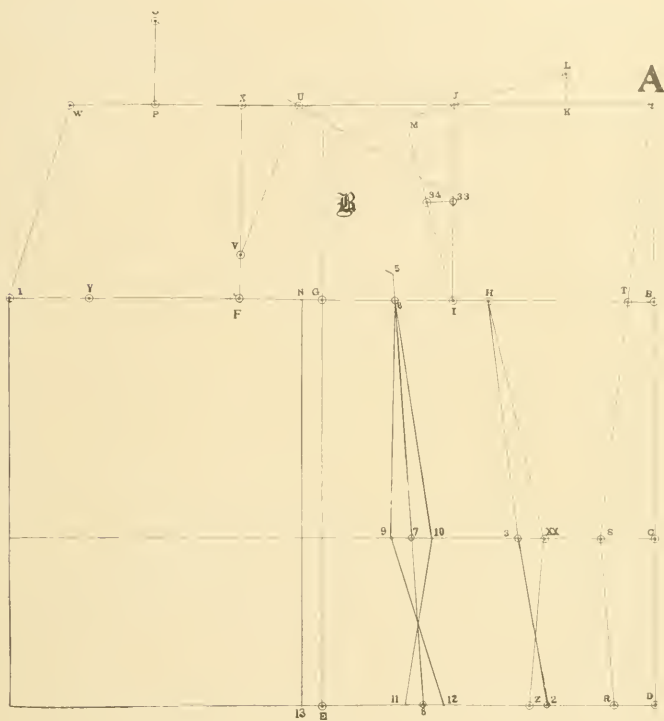
The lines of this diagram shall be named in order to keep track of them as these are the foundation lines for all drafts. The line at A. is called *Top line*. The line at B. is called *Breast line*. The line at C is called *Waist line*. The line at D. is called *Hip line*.

LESSON 2.

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The beginning of this lesson is the same as Lesson 1. Now continue Lesson

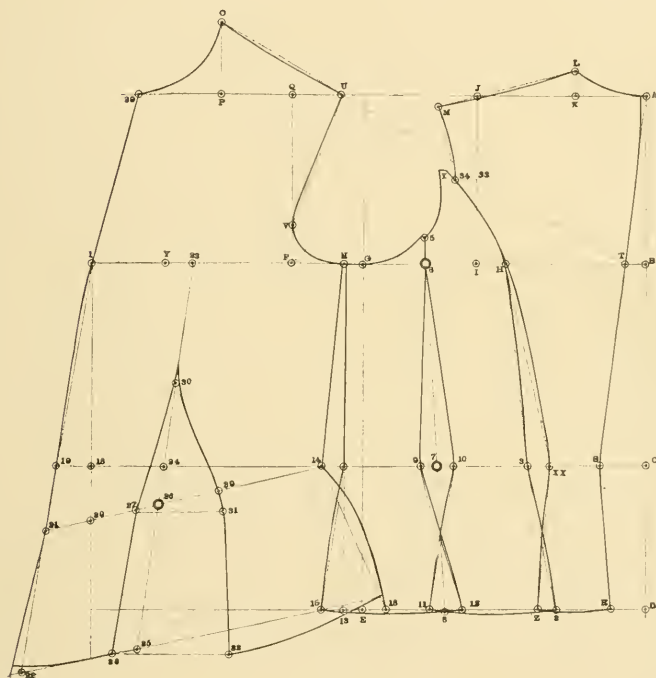
Now measure the shoulder at the back in order to get the proper shoulder width in front, measure first the back shoulder from L to M and mark the same from O to U. In order to connect the arm hole make from F to V $1 - 1/2$ inches and connect with line to U. This will complete the outline of the front arm hole, now measure the bust from T to Y is 39 bust measure or in inches this will amount to $19 - 1/2$ inches. From Y to I is three inches for seam allowance. from P to W is 16 of size or 3 inches. Now connect a line from W to 1 which will make the chest effect, we now begin to work the back, from R to Z is 16 of size or 3 inches, from S to XX is 1 inch less than from R to Z, now draw a line from Z to XX to H. Divide I to J makes 33, cross a small line from 33 to 34, from M to 34 is the back part of the arm hole. Now begin to work the side body of a tight fitting garment, from Z to 2 is $3 - 1/4$ of an inch, from XX to 3 is one inch. Now connect lines from 2 to 3 and from 3 to H. After having this line completed allow from G to N $3/4$ of an inch and from E to 13 also $3/4$ of an inch. Now draw a line from N down to 13, divide between N to H makes 6. Divide between 3 and 4 this will give 7, draw a line from 6 to 7 down to 8, from 6 to 5 is 1 inch. Both sides of 7 mark $2/4$ of an inch at 9 and 10. Both sides of 8, 11 and 12 is also $3/4$ of an inch. Now connect lines from 6 to 9 and 10, this will make a tight fitting effect on the waist line, now cross lines from 9 to 12 and from 10 to 11.



Lesson 2

LESSON 3.

This lesson will complete the tight fitting garment, from 4 to 14 is 1 inch. Now draw a line from 14 to N $1\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch space in front from N, from 13 to 15 is 1 inch, from E to 16 is also 1 inch, now cross line from 14 to 16 and from 4 to 15 this is a full increase of the side hip. From 18 to 19 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ of the size or $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". from 18 to 20 is $2 - 1\frac{1}{4}$ " or one eight of size. Now draw a line from 14 to 24, to reach 21, draw a line from 1 against 19 to reach 21 and 22. Measure from 21 to 22 6 inches, also correct from 14 to 16, 6 inches for hip space. Draw a line from 22 to 16 this will finish the length of hip in front. Now we begin the outline for a dart in front, divide the chest from F to 1, to make 23. Now take the amount between 1 and 23 and place same from 19 and 24 and draw a line from 23 against 24, 26, and 25. Now divide the space from 23 and 26 to make 30, from 26 to 27 is 1 inch, 25 to 28 $1 - 1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. From 26 to 29 is 3 inches. Now connect lines from 30 to 27 and from 30 to 29 and 31. Now draw a line from 27 to 28, now cross the parallel lines with the waist from 27 to 31. Now connect square line from 27, 31 and 32. The space between 31 and 32 shall be carefully even in length, in order to have the dart of this garment correctly understood. Now we begin to curve this complete outline, curving begins at the neck part and back at A, we first test a sixth of the size from L to A and whatever is over built toward A. We curve down to T which is the depth of the size line, now hollow the both shoulders also curve from M, 34 from 34 to H. to XX as shown on diagram. From X we directly begin to curve and finish at Z, now we increase from 34 to X $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch up, and $\frac{3}{8}$ for a seam and we again curve for the side from X to H to No. 3. From 3 to 2 we again curve separately from the waist line, now curve from X with a seam allowed to 5, at 5 raise the seam allowance for the inside side body and curve to G. N., now at the same time we complete the front arm hole, from U to V and N, this completes the work of the arm hole. we again begin to curve for the inside side bodies, now begin the side curve from 5 to 9 and 10 to be finished strong at the waist line, now we start with the curve from the waist to the hip line from 9 to 12 and 10 to 11. This places the curves on the hip. Now begin the side hip curving, from 4 to 15, have the same amount of curving as 9 to 12, from 14 to 16 makes a strong curve which is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, this part of the garment should always carry the strongest curve as this is the strongest part of the hip wanted for a tight fitting garment. Now begin to curve the dart in front up from 30 about 1 inch, begin to curve 27 and 28 also from 30, 29, 31 and 32, at 30 always curve strong in order to have the dart lost at the finishing of 30 and up to 1 inch. Now curve from 16 to 32 and from 28 to 22 and a half inch up as shown on diagram. Now begin to curve the neck from O to W to 39, from W to 39 always allow the same, from 39 curve to 1, from 1 to 19, from 19 to 21 and 22, always increase to front by shaping with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch towards the front at 22. This completes the tight fitting garment. This garment can be used for all sorts of tight fitting outfits wanted.



Lesson 3

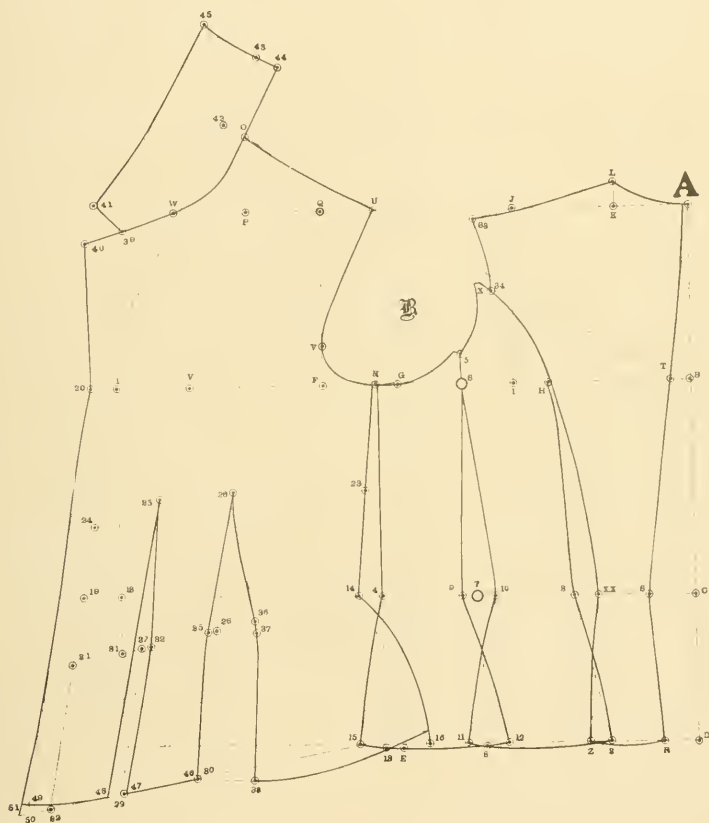
LESSON 4.

TIGHT FITTING JACKET TWO DARTS IN FRONT

This lesson begins the same way as lesson 3, this diagram is showing two darts in front also the button stand and collar. To begin the darts we take half of N to 14 which makes 23. Now take half of 1 and 21 makes 24, this line shows us the height of raising up the darts for the bust. Now we begin to make the space between the darts, from 24 to 25 is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, from 25 to 26 is 3 inches, from 21 to 27 is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, from 27 to 28 is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Now draw lines from 25 to meet 27 and 29, also to meet 28 and 30. Now we make the side lines for the dart, from 27 to 31 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, from 27 to 32 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, from 28 to 35 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, from 28 to 36 is 2 inches. Now cross parallel lines from 31 and 35 to 37, now make all side lines for the darts from 25 to 31, 48 also 25 to 32, 47 is $\frac{1}{4}$ from 29. Now draw lines from 26 to 35 and to 46, 46 is $\frac{1}{4}$ from 30, again from 26 to 36 to meet 37. Now square line from 35 and 37 down to 38, this completes the two darts. The bottom stand for tight fitting is one inch, the allowance shall always be made on the breast and hip lines. From 1 to 20 is 1 inch and from 22 to 50 is also 1 inch for button stand, from 50 to 51 is a half inch allowed from the waist line lost. Now begin to draft the collar and lapel, in order to begin the collar we shall first decide the opening of the coat, the opening shall always be marked on the outside of the button stand, for short lapels we begin the lapel on the breast line. Now before we begin to draft the collar we make one inch space for collar stand from 0 to 42 this is from the front neck point to the stand line for the collar. Now draw a line from 20 to 42 and 43, from 42 to 43 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of size or 3 inches, 43 to 44 is one inch, connect 44 to 0 and curve the neck to W down way to 39 and 40, from W to 39 is 3 inches, this space can be changed to any width wanted. From 39 to 40 is two inches lapel notch, from 39 to 41 is the collar notch, this space should always be $1\frac{1}{2}$ " less than the lapel, from 43 to 45 is $2 - 1\frac{1}{2}$ ", to draw a line to 41 or an inch lower than the notch of the collar to shape out the collar between 45 and 41 and finish up at 39. Now curve the front 20 to the waist front and from the waist begin to shape out with a half inch from 50 to 51, curve the bottom of front, now curve 14 to 16 with 6 inches, from 37 to 38 and 36 to 46 shall also be 6 inches, now curve from 16 to 38, curve 46, 47 and 48 to 49. 49 is a half inch shape up from 50.

When cutting the front, a notch shall be made at the beginning of the lapel. This completes the Jacket with the two darts.

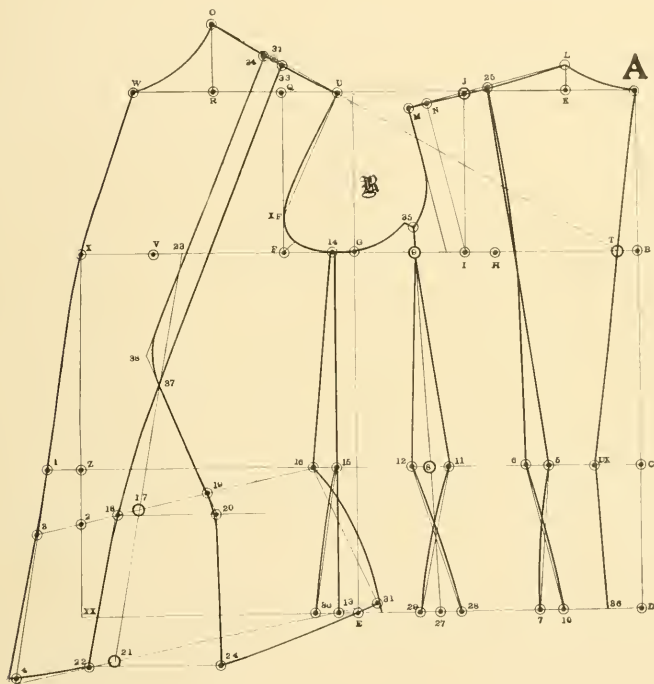


Lesson 4

LESSON 5.

TIGHT FITTING FRENCH SEAM GARMENT.

This garment is drafted the same way as Lesson No. 3, this draft is only changed with the French seams. In order to begin, we allow on the back shoulder from N to M, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch for a seam which is placed in the middle part of the back shoulder 25. 25 in half of M and L, from 25 to 5 draw a straight line, from 6 to 25 draw a line with round stick to meet the straight line on the breast line. The curve from 25 to 6 shall not be very round in order to correspond with the straight line of the back from 25 to 5, this completes the french seam at the back. Now begin the french seam at the front; in order to begin take half of O and U, makes 32, now allow $\frac{3}{8}$ on both sides to 33 and 34 for a full seam to correspond with the back shoulder. Draw a line from 33 to 37 which is lost to 18 and 22, this makes the outside front, from 34 draw a line to 38, from 34 to 38 is a parallel line, this space shall be $\frac{3}{4}$ " parallel space between the two lines 33 and 34, 37 and 38. Now curve at 38 to 37 crossing the connection at 37 down to 19, 20 and 24, this completes the french seam in front.



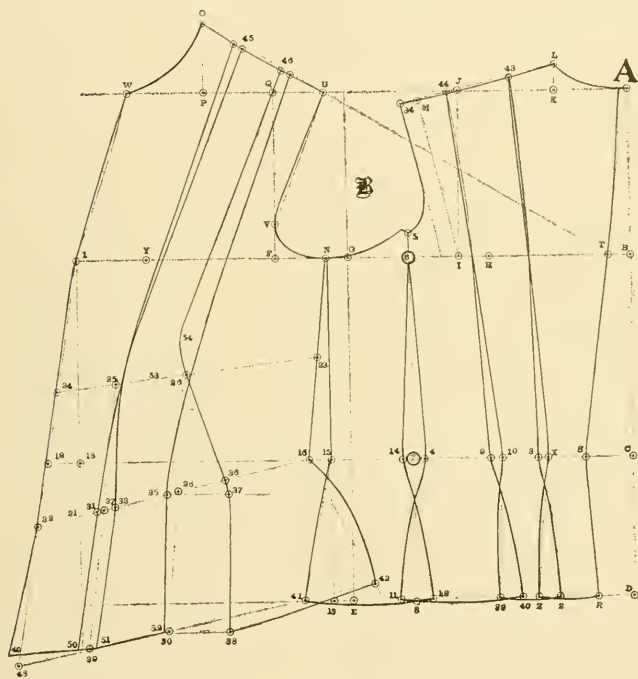
Lesson 5

LESSON 6.

FOURTEEN GORE GARMENT

The foundation of this diagram is the same as the others, now we begin the different actions, from S to X is 1, 12 of size or 1 - 1/2 inches from R to Z is 1 more inch or 2 - 1/2 inches, from X to 3 is one-half inch, from Z to 2 is 3/4 of an inch lapped back for the hip increase. From 3 to 10 is also 1 - 1/2 inch, from 2 to 39 is also 2 - 1/2 inches. Now mark from 10 to 9 again a 1/2 inch from 39 to 40, 3/4 of an inch. The difference in the spaces between the hip and waist is always 1 inch, if the gore measures on the hip line 2 - 1/2 inches it measures on the waist 1 - 1/2 inch. Now divide the shoulder for two seams, before we place the seams in place, we allow from M to 34, 3/4 of an inch on one seam as on diagram 5 and after we divide for the shoulder seams. From L to 43 is 2 inches, from 34 to 44 is also 2 inches, now connect straight lines from 43 to X and from 44 to 10. After completing the straight lines draw curved lines from 3 to 43 and from 9 to 44, these curved lines shall meet on the breast line with the straight lines, now make the lines from the waist to hip as follows: From X to Z, from 2 to 3, from 10 to 39, and from 9 to 40, now take half of H and N makes 6, also half of 9 and 15 makes 7, now draw a line from 5, 6, 7 and 8 from 6 to 5 is one inch up, now decrease the waist part at 7 and increase the hip at 8, now both sides of 7 take out 3/4 of an inch to 4 and 14, both sides of 8 also 3/4 of an inch to 11 and 12, now cross lines from 6 to 4 and 14 also from 4 to 11 and from 14 to 12 this finishes the side seam, now we begin in the front, from 15 to 16 is always 1 inch for tight fitting garments, from 18 to 19 is 1 - 1/2 inch and from 18 to 21 is 2 - 1/4 inches, this part of the garment is also the same for all tight fitting garments. Now begin the darts in front, to have a proportional raise up for the darts, we divide N to 16 which makes 23, also from 1 to 22 makes 24, now cross a line from 23 to 24. Measure from 24 to 25, 2 - 1/2 inches and from 25 to 26, 3 inches, now make these spaces on the waist line with a 1/4 inch more than on the top line, from 22 to 27 is 2 - 3/4 inches, and from 27 to 28 is 3 1/4 inches now draw lines from 25 to 27, also from 26 to 28, 30. Now decrease the waist in front, both sides of 27 and 28, from 27 to 31 is 1/4 inch, and from 27 to 32 is a 1/2 inch, from 28 to 35 is a 1/2 inch and from 28 to 36 is 2 inches, from 29 to 51 is a 1/4 inch also 30 to 52 is a 1/4 inch, now draw lines from 25 to 31 down to 50, draw lines from 25 to 32 and 51, from 26 to 35, 52, from 26 to 36, 37. At this part of the garment be very careful, draw a parallel line from 35 to 37 and square a line down to 38, from 37 to 38 shall be 6 inches, also from 16 to 42, now connect 42 to 38 with a curved line. Now begin to make the french seams in front, in order to begin measure the space at back from L to 43 and make the same from O to 45, now measure from 44 to 34 and make the same from O to 45, now measure from 44 to 34 and make the same from U to 46, now allow from 45 to 20 3/8 of an inch and from 46 to 17 also 3/8 of an inch. Now this space from 17 to 20 will match the width of 43 and 44, now draw lines from 20 to 25, 17 to 26, draw lines from 45 to 25 and from 46 to 53. Now curve the lines from 45 to 25 as shown on diagram to 31 and 50 with a straight line, again from 20 to 25, 32 and 52. From 46 to 51 connecting with 26, 36, 37 and 38, now curve the bottom from 52 to 51, 50 and 49, 49 is a 1/2 inch up from 48.

This completes the 14 gore fitting.



Lesson 6

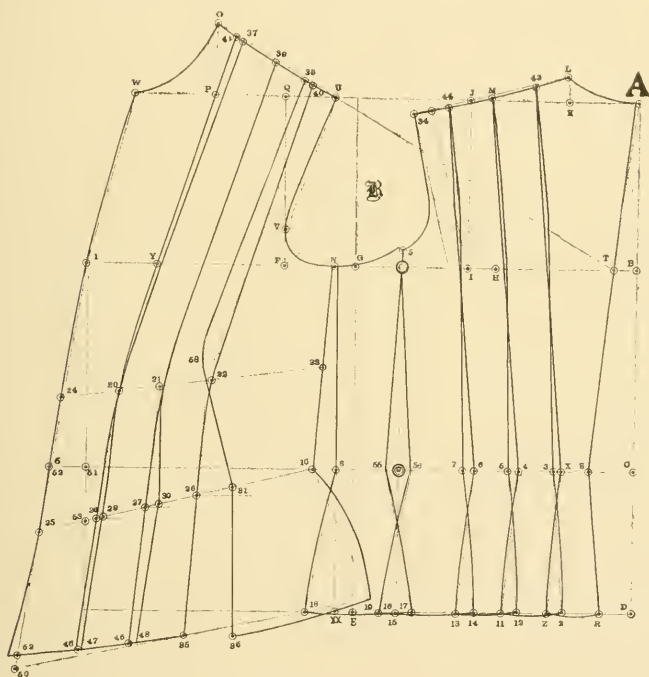
LESSON 7.

18 GORE TIGHT FITTING GARMENT.

The foundation of this garment is the same as the 14 gore. The difference in this draft is that this has one more seam running across the shoulder. Now begin to work at the back, from R to Z is 2 - $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, from S to X is 1 inch less or 1 - $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, between X and 3 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, from Z to 2, $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch lapped over to the back, from 3 to 4 is 1 - $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, from 2 to 11 is 2 - $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, this makes gore 2. From 4 to 5 is $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch and from 11 to 12 is $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch. From 5 to 6 is 1 - $\frac{1}{2}$ inches and from 12 to 13 is 2 - $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This completes gore 3. From 13 to 14 is $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch, from 6 to 7 is a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, now begin to divide the back shoulder from L to 43 is 1 - $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and from 34 to 44 is also 1 - $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, now take half of 43 to 44 which makes M, now draw straight line from 43 to X, from M to 4, from 44 to 6, now make curved lines with the round stick from 43 to 3, from M to 5 and from 44 to 7, this completes the french seams at the back, now begin the side bodies, from 7 to 8 divide, makes 9, divide also from 1 to 11 makes 6. Now draw a line from 6 to 9 and 15, from 6 to 5 is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch up to the arm hole, now take out on the waist line on both sides of 9, 55 and 56 - $\frac{1}{2}$ inches and allow on the hip line from 15 to 16 and 17, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, now draw lines from 5 to 55 to 56 which is the waist line, now from 55 to 17 and from 56 to 16, from G to N is the same as the other drafts which is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, from 8 to 10 is 1 inch, now make $\frac{1}{4}$ inch space from N to the front way of arm hole and draw a line to 10. From E to 19 is 1 inch, now draw line from 10 to 19. The foundation of the front is the same as other tight fitted fronts only the french seams are planned the same way as on the back of this diagram, at the beginning we first make the outlines for the darts, from N to 10 take half which is 23. 24 is half of 1 to 25, now cross a line from 23 to 24 this shows the length of the darts raising up, now measure the spaces for the darts, from 24 to 30 is 2 inches, the same is from 20 to 21 and from 21 to 22, now measure the spaces on the waist line, from 25 to 26 is 2 - $\frac{1}{4}$ inches the same is from 26 to 27 and 28, now take out between 26 and 29 a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, from 27 to 30 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, from 28 to 31 is 1 - $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, now draw lines from 20 to 26 down to 46, from 21 to 27 down to 48, from 22 to 28 down to 35. Now draw lines from 20 to 29 and 47, from 21 to 30 and 48, from 22 to 31 and 36. Measure from 28 to 35 and make the same from 31 to 36, now connect 10 to 19 with 6 inches and curve 19 to 36, now curve from 35 to 48, 45, 47, 46, to 32, 32 is a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch curved up from 50, from 46 to 47 is $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. Now begin the french seams at the front, from 0 to 37 is the same as from L to 34, from U to 38 is the same as from 34 to 44, now divide the space from 37 to 38 makes 39, now draw a line from 39 to 21, now measure the space from M to 43 and 44 and make the same from 39 to 40 41. Now cross lines from 41 to 20 and 40 to 22, now cross a line from 37 lost to 20 as this place of the garment shall not be increased for the bust effect. Now draw a line from 36 to 58, the space be-

tween 22 and 58 shall be the double amount of 38 and 40 as the bust is only increased on this part of the garment.

Now begin to curve from 37 to 20, U and 46, from 41 to 20, 29 and 41 from 20 to 21, 27, 45 again from 39, 21, 30 and 48, from 40 to 22, 28 and 35, from 38 to 58, 31 and 36, when cutting out this garment seams should be allowed on the back, both sides of 34, 41 down to the waist lost, also at the front 38 to 40, also 37 and 41 lost to the waist line. This completes the 18 gore tight fitting garment.



Lesson 7

HALF FITTING GARMENT.

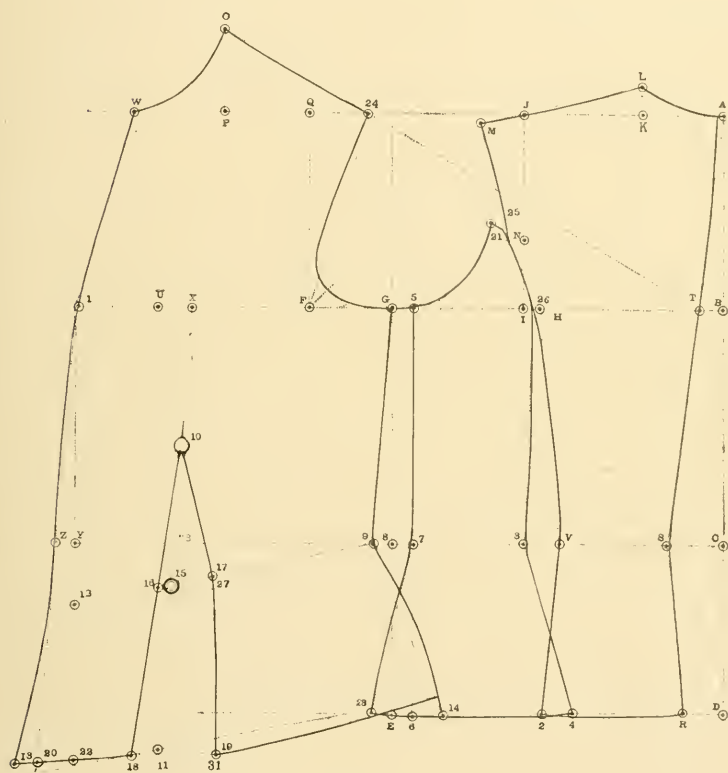
LESSON 8.

This garment begins the same way as the others, with the exception of its style, which is half fitted; this diagram is also followed by the same measurement as all other drafts.

To begin, measure the depth of natural waist length and hip length at A, B, C to D as all others; from B to G and D to E is $\frac{2}{3}$ of size, or 12 inches; now divide B to G which makes H; from H to I is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Now draw a line from I to J, this is the width of back line; from A to K is $\frac{1}{6}$ of size, or 3 inches; from K to L is 1 inch. Draw a line from L to J and M to I. Now take half of M and I which makes 25; N is 1 inch below 25; from M to N is the arm-hole at the back. Then take half of I and H which makes 26. Take a straight stick from J against 26, and draw a line at the same time from 26 to V, and make a mark at 4, which is on the hip line, from 4 to 2 is 1 inch, and from V to 3 is also 1 inch. Now cross a line from 3 to 4, from 3 cross a line between 1 and 26; 21 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; raise up at the side body from N for a seam allowance. From G to 5 and E to 6 is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch; this $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch is here planned the opposite way than the tight-fitting garment; the $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch space is not used, as this garment is cut with one side body, and we only occupy one seam instead of two. To make this clearly understood, between the tight- and half-fitting, for a tight fitting this $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch is increased for a seam; for a half fitting this $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch is decreased, as we do not need the seam for this garment, as the garment has one gore less than the tight-fitting garment. Now begin the front; from 8 to 9 is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch; from 6 to 14 is 1 inch; from E to 23 is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. Then cross lines from G to 9, from 9 to 14, and from 7 to 23. Begin the front shoulder from O to T; cross a line from O to 24, the front shoulder; this is always the same width as the back shoulder. Draw a line from 24 to F for the front arm-hole. Now measure the bust; from T to U is half of bust measurement; from U to 1 is 3 inches, for seams. Cross a square line from 1 to 22; from Y to Z is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch; this is half of the regular allowance. From Y to 12 is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches always. Now cross lines from 9 to 12 and from 1 to Z and 20; from 20 to 13 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Now begin the dart: X is half of F and 1. Measure 1 to X and take the same from Z to 28. Now cross a line from X to 28, 15 and 11. Then divide X to 15 which makes 10. This is the line for the dart in front. The dart for half-fitting garments is a half decrease, as the tight-fitting garment, from 15 to 16 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; from 15 to 17 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Now cross a straight line from 10 to 16 and 18, also from 10 to 17. Then cross a parallel line from 15 to 27 and draw a straight line down to 19; from 27 to 19 should be the same as from 16 to 18. All outlines are now ready. Begin to curve: from A, L, M, to N; from N to V and 2; this completes the back. Now begin the side body from 21 to 3 and 4, also from 21 to 5, 7 and 23, and bottom from 4 to 23. Then begin the front: from G, 9, 14 and 19 the arm-hole, from G to 24 and shoulder to O; from O to W, 1, Z and 13 to 18, as shown on diagram.

This completes the half-fitting jacket.



Lesson 8

HALF FITTING JACKET, FRENCH SEAM, BROAD BACK.

LESSON 9.

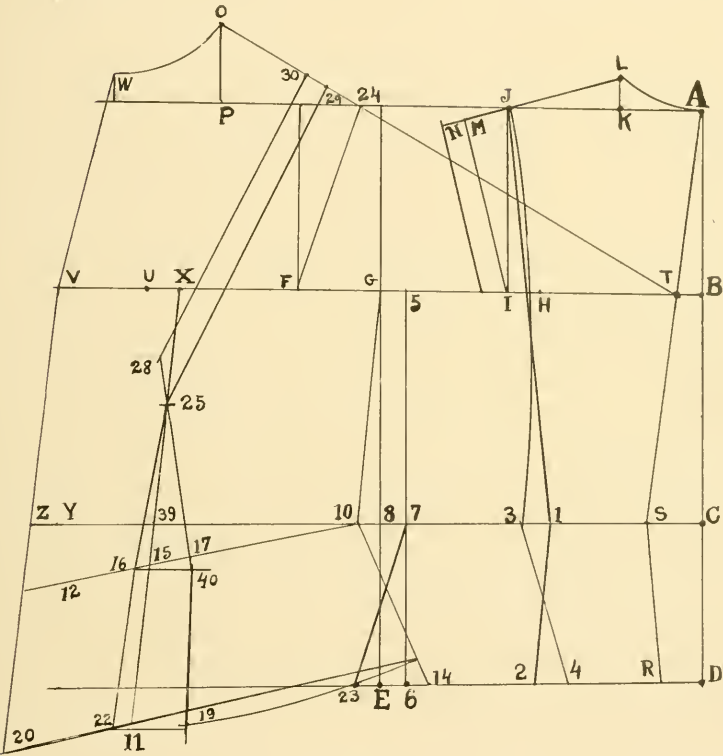
This garment is drafted by all means the same way as the first half fitting jacket, this draft changes at the French seams. Begin the same way, from J draw a line straight against the half space between H and I down to I also mark the hip at 4 the same time. From 4 to 2 is 1 inch, now cross a line from 1 to 2, from 1 to 3 is 1 inch, now cross a line from 4 to 3, from 3 to J make a round curve to meet the straight line between H and I. From M to N is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch allowed for the seams which are placed at J, this seam is not placed in the center of the shoulder, as the back of this garment is broad.

From C to 5 is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, also from E to 6 is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, connect with a line from 7 to 23, from 8 to 10 is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, from 6 to 14 is also $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, now cross lines from C to 10, from 10 to 14. Now measure the bust as always, from T to U is $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches, half of bust measurement 39, from U to V 3 inches for seams, now cross a square line from V down to 22, Y is the waist line, from Y to Z is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, from Y to 12 is $1\frac{1}{8}$ of size or $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches for a 36 size. Now cross a line from V to Z and 20, also from 10 to 12; from 10 to 12 is the long waist line; also correct from 10 to 14 6 inches and draw a line from 14 to 20. Now mark the dart line as always, take half of F to V, which makes X, now measure V to X and take the same amount from Z to 39. Now cross a line from X to 39 down to the bottom, 11. Now take out for the dart line on the long waist line both sides of 15. First take half of 39 and X which makes 25, from 15 to 16 is a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, from 15 to 17 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, now cross lines from 25 to 16 and 25 to 17, from 11 to 22 is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, cross a line from 16 to 22, now cross a parallel line from 16 to 17 and square line down from 40 to 19, now measure the space from 16 to 22 and place the same amount from 40 to 19, now connect 19 to 14 with a curve, now begin to make the french seam in front, measure first shoulder in front, from O to 24 shall be the same as from L to M, now measure from J to N at the back, and place the same to the front from 24 to 30. Now again measure the back shoulder from L to J, and place the same at the front shoulder from O to 29, now cross a line from 29 to 25 and from 30 to 28, these 2 lines shall be parallel.

The buttons stand for a half fitting jacket, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the collar for this garment is also drafted the same way as any other jacket.

The curving for this garment is also the same as all other drafts.

The arm-hole shall be curved very full as the first half fitting jacket. This completes the half fitting jacket with a french seam and broad back.



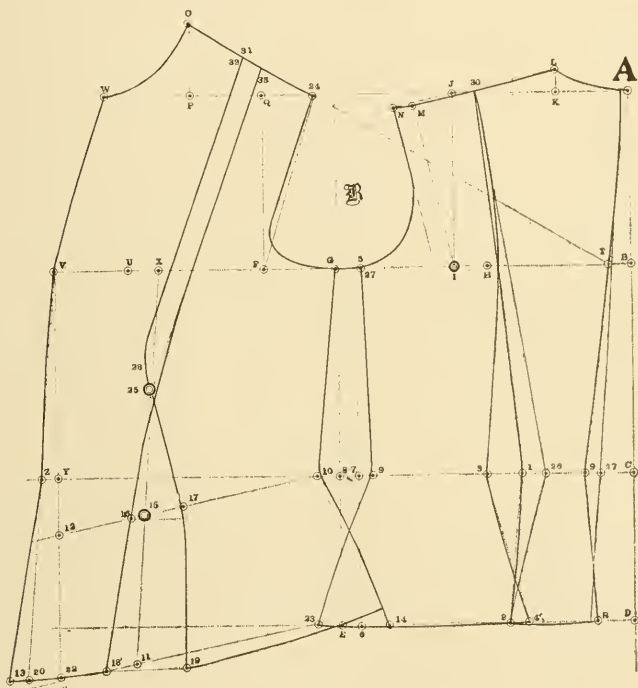
Lesson 9

HALF FITTING FRENCH SEAM WITH NARROW BACK.

LESSON 10.

This garment is cut the same way as lesson 9 this garment changes with a narrow back at the waist and the hip lines. The beginning of this garment is the same as the others, from D to R is 1 1/2 inches and from C to S is 2 inches, from R to 2 is 1/6 of size and 1/2 inch or 3 1/2 inches for a 36 size, from S to 1 is 1 inch less than from R to S, this 2 1/2 inches from S to 1, from 2 to 4 is 3/4 of an inch, from 1 to 3 1 1/2 inch, now cross lines from 2 to 1 and from 4 to 3, now divide the back shoulder at the back from L to N makes 30, now connect a line from 30 to 1, at the waist line, also from 3 to 30 with a round line this makes the side body, at the back side body, from 5 to 27 is 1/4 of an inch, from 7 to 9 is a 1/2 inch, now draw a line from 27 to 9 and from 9 to 23, this place from 5 to 27 and 7 to 9 is only taken out, if more shaping is wanted than the regular half fitting garment, otherwise this garment is the same as the other half fittings.

The french seam at the front shoulder shall be divided the same way as the back, the dart is also the same as in the other half fitting garments. This completes the half fitting garment french seam with narrow back. For back without seam, take 3/8 of an inch off at A also from R as shown on the diagram and cross a line, 37 is the straight line at the waist, now measure from S to 1 the width of back on the waist line, measure this space and place it from 27 to 26 and draw lines from 26 to 2 and up to 30 to the back shoulder. The side body remains as always, the traced line shows the changes made for the seamless back and the other is showing the back with the seam, this completes, the back without the seam.



Lesson 10

HOW TO MAKE A LOST DART IN FRONT.

LESSON 11.

The lost dart can be adopted to any garment wanted. As a practical point I shall recommend this lost dart for half fitting garments only, for tight fitting garments this dart is not sufficient and a larger amount cannot work. To begin we allow from Z to Y 2-1/4 inches as always, and no allowance is made in front except the bottom stand. The dart line is made in front the same way, from F to V take half of X now measure from X to V and take the same amount from Y to N, this is on the long waist. Now divide from N to X makes K, now take out both sides of N, from N to 1 is a 1/4 of an inch, from N to 2 is 3/4 of an inch. Now draw Lost lines from K and L, again from M, K, R to L. This completes the front with the lost dart.

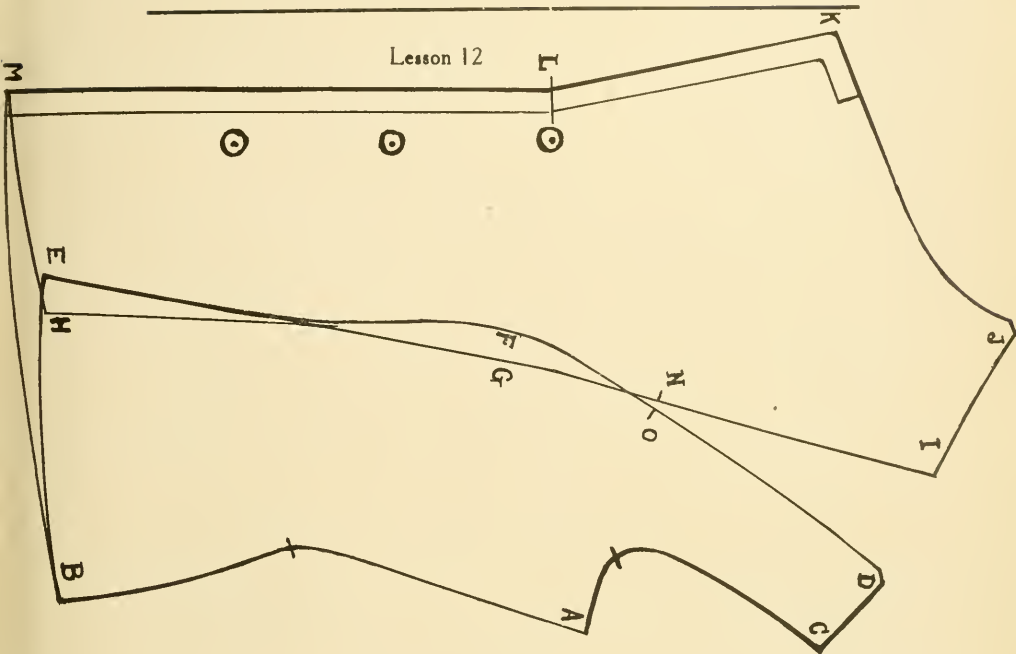
THE HALF FITTING JACKET WITH A DART ON TOP.

LESSON 12.

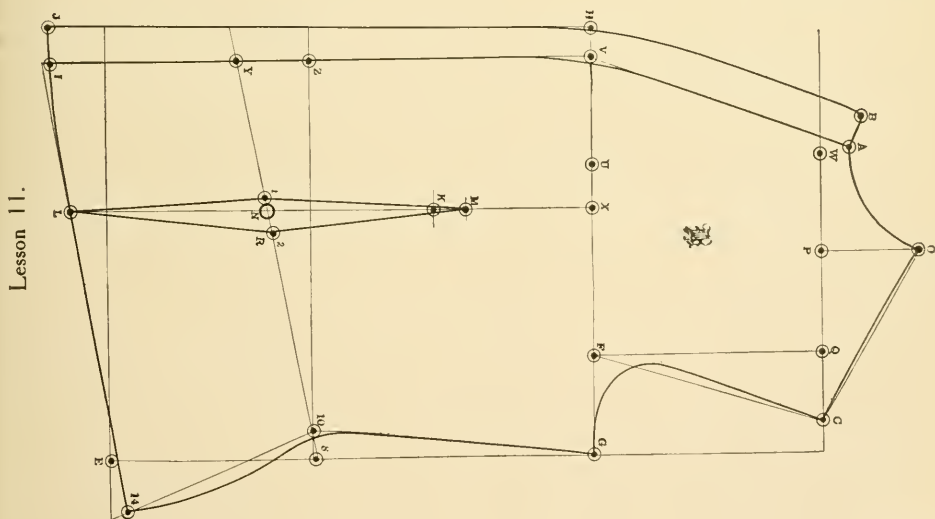
These two front parts are cut out from the half fitting french seam jacket, when having these two parts cut out, mark out the front part I, from I, J, K, L, M, N, to 1. Now lap the inside front part over the outside part from N to H with 3/4 of an inch and mark out the outside part from O, D, C, A, B, E, F to O, from G to F and from H to M, the dart on top as from O to D and from N to 1 or between D and I.

This completes the half fitting front with a dart on top.

Lesson 12



Lesson 11.



DRESS SACK WITH A SHAWL COLLAR.

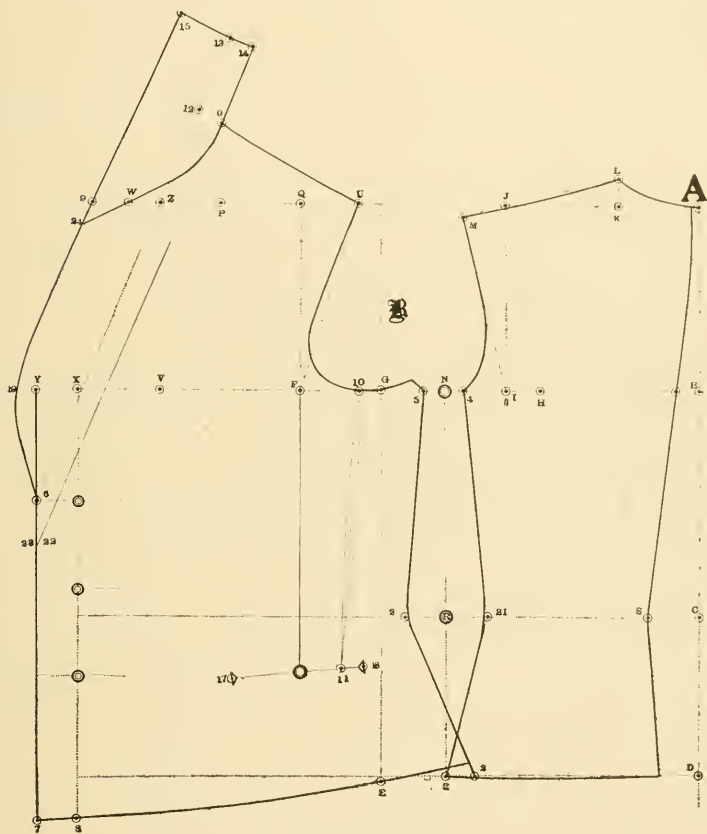
LESSON 13.

This garment is built on the half-fitting foundation; the garment fulfills the requirements of the two-part jacket. To begin: We draw the same outlines as always from A to B; C and D is the depth—natural waist length and hip length. The width of back is built the same way; 1 is the width of back line and G is the regular box line; divide from 1 to G which makes N. Now draw a line from N to R and 2; take both sides of N, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch at 4 and 5; both sides of R, 2 inches at 20 and 21; from 2 to 3 is 1 inch. Then cross lines from 4 to 21 and 2; also from 5 to 20 and 3. This completes the side seam. The garment requires an underarm seam; this underarm seam is lost to the pocket. To mark the place for the pocket draw a line down from F to 2 inches below the waist line. Draw a line somewhat slanting to the front; now measure the pocket. The center of the pocket to 17 is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and to 18 is also $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; so the pocket measures 5 inches.

Begin to mark the underarm seam: from G to 10 is 1 inch, and from 18 to 11 is also 1 inch; draw a straight line from 10 to 11, and shape both sides as shown on diagram. The style of this garment does not require any dart and, therefore, there is no allowance in front on the waist line. The button standard for this garment is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, as for all half-fitting garments. This garment is cut with a shawl lapel. To begin, shape the neck for the garment very low from O to W down. Mark the opening at 6, then draw a line from 6 to 12; from O to 12 is 1 inch for the collar stand; from 12 to 13 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of size, or 3 inches; from 13 to 14 is 1 inch; draw a line from 14 to O. Now measure from 13 to 15, allowing $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches for width of collar. Then draw a parallel line from 15 to 19, and curve from 19 to 6 for the original shawl lapel.

For the top collar draw a line from 14 to 22, and curve all around 14, 13, 15, 9, 19 and 23. This is the top collar. The under collar is from 9, 15, 13, 14, O and W, to 24. The top collar should be traced out before the front is cut out, and curve the side body before cutting out the pattern.

This completes the dress sack with a shawl collar.



Lesson 13.

ETON COAT

LESSON 14.

The Eton is built on the same out-lines as all other garments, these garments are planned to natural waist length only. From A to B is 7" depth, from A to C is 15-1/2" natural waist length, now draw lines from A to W and from B to R, from C to V. Now make the box-lines the same as the others, from B to G is 2/3 rds. of size or 12 inches, and from C to E is also 12", draw a line from E to G and up to top line, now divide B and G which makes H, from H to I is 1-1/4", draw a line from F to Q, from Q to P is 1/6 of size or 3", from P to O is also 1/6 of size or 3", from P to W is also 1/6 of size or 3", and a seam allowed. From C to S is 2", draw a line from S to A, now connect line from the front neck point O to the back depth T. Measure the back shoulder from L to M and make the same from O to U, draw a line to F, now take half of I and G which makes N, from N to 5 or 6 is 3/4" on both sides, draw a straight line from down from N to make 7, from 7 to E to 10 is 2 1/2 inches. Now connect lines from 5 to 10 and from 6 to E, the length of waist shall be made shorter in back for this garment by a half inch as shown on diagram, as 8 to D — 10 to 4 — — E to 9 — —. Now measure the bust from T from T to S is 19 1/2" this is 39 bust measure, from S to R there is 3 inches inches for seams, now make a straight line down from R to V and Y, from V to Y is 1/2 of size or 2 1/4 inches this makes a long waist in front. From 2 to Z is 3/4 inches, this space is only raised up in order to get the close tight fitting neck. From Z to 1 is one inch for button stand, from R to S is also one inch, from Y to X is also one inch for button stand.

Now curve both lines from Z, R, V and Y, this line is the depth of front and 1 to X is 1 inch, the lines for button stand. Curve this the same as the inside line from Z to Y. For hook and eye front use the depth of this front without the button stand and for buttoning purposes including the 1 inch space used outside line from 1 to X. Now we begin to curve, from A, L, to M, M to 5 also curve on both sides of the side body to 4 and 6 to 9. Now curve the arm-hole from 6 to 14, 14 to G and round up to U. From U to O is the front shoulder, the two shoulders should be curved alike, now curve the neck from O to Z and the hook for buttoning from Z to 1. Now curve the bottom of the waist from D to 4, hollow out a small amount as shown on diagram from 10 towards Y. We curve at Z a 1/2 inch up and finish up to X. This completes the Eton Coat without any dart in front, this will make a loose front and no gathering is required.

ETON WITH DART IN FRONT.

LESSON 15.

This draft is made the same way as the first Eton, the front of this Eton is changed so as to the dart. From V to X allow $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, from V to Y is the same as the first draft $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, draw a line from R to X down to 14, now in order to get the dart in front, we divide the chest F to R makes S, now measure the space from R to S and take same from 14 to 2, divide from Z to S makes 1, make the dart, from Z to 2 is 1 inch, from Z to 3 is 2 inches. Now draw lines 1 to 3, now measure from 1 to 2 and make the same from 1 to 15, now curve from 1 to 2 and 1 to 15, also from 10 to 15 and from 2 to Y up to 14 as show diagram. Take special notice for the way of curving this dart, this is rounded out instead of shaping to the part of gore from 1 to 15 and from 1 to 2.

Now curve carefully the front from W to R X and 14, from 2 to 14 curve up as shown on diagram, this front has no button stand.

This completes the Eton Coat with a dart in front.

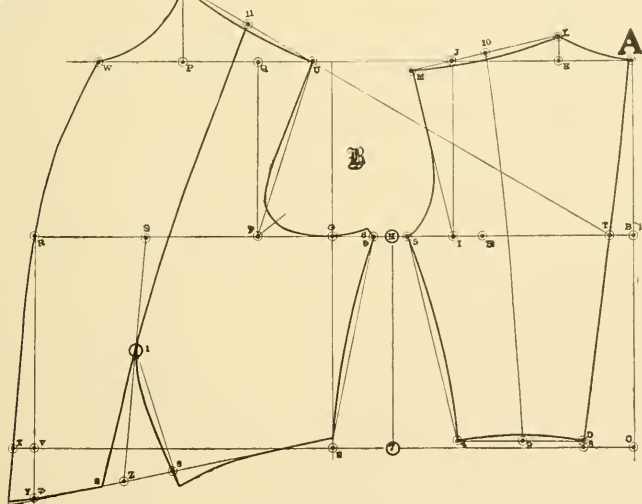
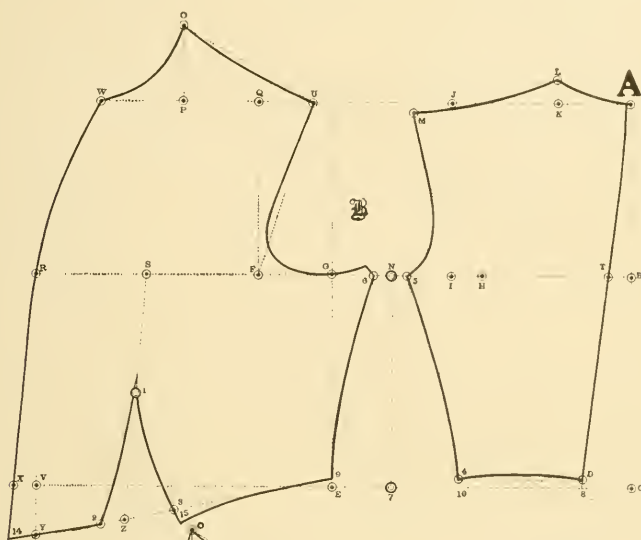
ETON WITH A FRENCH SEAM.

LESSON 16.

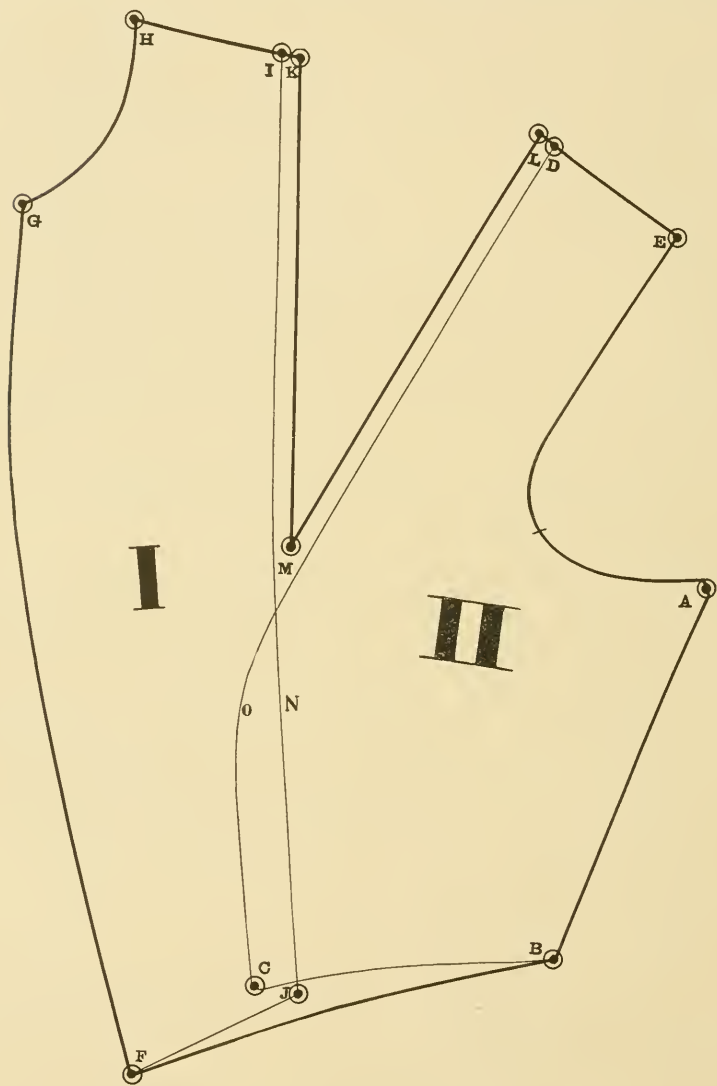
The french seam eton is by all means drafted with the same out-line as the first and second eton, this draft only changes with the french seams on front and back. To begin the french seams divide the back shoulder from L to M makes 10, now divide at the bottom from D to 4 makes 9, now draw a line somewhat round, this is the place for the french seams. Now begin the front, divide from O to U makes 11, now connect a line from 11 to the dart connection at 1. When cutting this pattern, allow seams on both parts from 11 to 1, 2, 3, both parts otherwise all seams are allowed.

This completes the eton with the french seams.

Lesson 15



Lesson 16



Lesson 17

ETON FRONT WITH A DART ON TOP.

LESSON 17.

This pattern is cut out from a french seam eton, out side and inside front parts.

To begin this, mark out the front part 1 from H, I, J, G, to H, when this front part is marked out, place the inside front, part 2 over the outside front with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch left over from J to C and N to O, this $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch is reduced as we do not want any seams at this place. Now mark the other parts of the inside front, from D, E, all around the arm hole to A, B, C, M, to D. Now finish the bottom, fill in the break at J, curve from B to F, now allow seams at the dart, from D to L is $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch, also from K to I, now draw lines L to M and K to M, this will complete the Eton front with the dart on top.

BLOUSE.

LESSON 18.

The blouse is planned on the same foundation lines the other drafts, from A to B is 7 inches depth, from A to C 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches natural waist length, cross lines from A to W, from B to C now begin the box lines, from B to G is $\frac{2}{3}$ of the size 12 inches also C to E, now divide from B to G makes H, from H to I is 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Now raise a line from I to J, now measure from A to K $\frac{1}{6}$ of size or 3 inches, from K to L is always 1 inch, now cross a line from L crossing at J to M. M is the width of shoulder, the proper way to get M is by making a square line from L to J, M to meet at I, now begin to draft the line, from C to D is always 2 inches, now cross a line D to A, this completes the incline of the body.

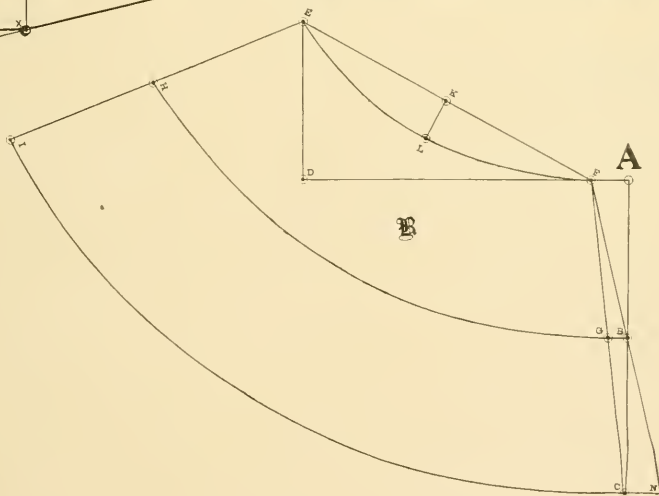
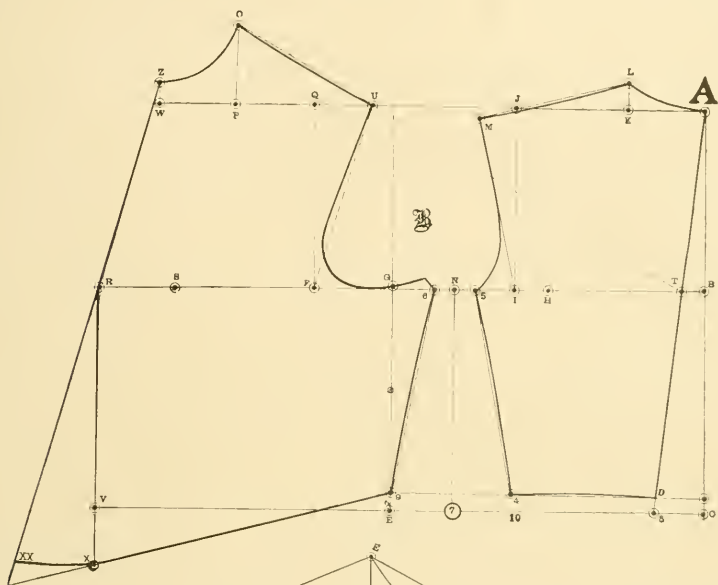
Now begin the front, from G to F is $\frac{1}{6}$ of size or 3 inches, now raise a line from F to Q, from Q to F is $\frac{1}{6}$ of size, also from P to O is $\frac{1}{6}$ of size or 3 inches, now cross a line from O to T. T is at the depth point in back this line gives the front shoulder, in order to have the proper width of shoulder in front, measure the back shoulder first from L to M and the same O to U. Now draw a line from U to F for the front arm hole, now measure the bust, from T to S is half of bust 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches for 39 bust measurement, and from S to R is 3 inches for seams, and draw a line from W to R and XX. Now divide the space from I to G makes N, draw a line from N to 7, now take out both sides of N $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch at 5 and 6 at the waist line both sides of 7 take out 2 inches at 4 and 9, now cross lines from 5 to 4 and from 6 to 9 after having all lines we shorten the length of waist as shown on the diagram, from D to S, from S to 4, from E to 9 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch up or shorten in waist length. Now begin to curve from A to L, from L to M, from M to J the back arm hole, from 6 begins the front arm hole raise up a seam allowance from 6 as shown on the diagram and curve to G and U this is the front arm hole, from O to U make the same curve as from L to M, now curve the front neck from O to W, the front for this garment shall be full, there is no shape only a straight line is needed, now curve the side seam from 5 to 4 and 6 to 9. Now curve the bottom from S to 4 and from 9 to XX, the bottom curve of the front shall carefully be followed as shown on the diagram, this completes the blouse.

This diagram is the foundation for all blouse effect garments.

TUNIC SKIRT.

LESSON 19.

This draft is not connected with any other skirt draft, this skirt is usual for all short garments cut to the natural waist line, or for tunic effect garments. Measurements are as follows:—25 inch Waist, 42 inch Hip, 12 inch front length. To begin we draw a square line from A to D and from A to C, now measure from A to D half of waist 12-1/2 inches, from D cross a line up to E. 6 inches and cross to F. Mark from A to B 6 inches for the hip line, from A to C is full length of this skirt 12 inches, now take half of F to E makes K, from K to L is 1-1/2 inches, now curve from F to L up to E. Now follow with a curve from G to H parallel with the curve of F, L and E, now curve the same way from C to I, now measure the space which is from A to F, now take half of this from B to G, now cross a line from F to G and C, C is full length, now measure half of hip from G to H, now cross a line from E to H and I, from E to I is the length in back. The skirt can be made to any length wanted. Cross a line from F against B to reach N, this line is drawn after the draft is all complete, F B N is the front part of this skirt and E H I is the back part of this skirt.



HOW TO DRAFT A BUTTERFLY SLEEVE.

LESSON 20.

This draft is started the same way as all other drafts with the exception that this draft changed regarding the butterfly sleeve at the side length. To begin we draw all lines as usual. A to B is 7 inches length depth. A to C is 15-1/2 inches natural waist length. Now cross lines A, B, C, from B to G and C to E. Now connect line from G up towards U. Divide B to G makes H. From H to I is 1-1, 4th inches. Raise up a line from I to J. Now make from A to K 1/6 of the size, or 3 inches. From K to L is 1 inch always. From C to S is 2 inches.

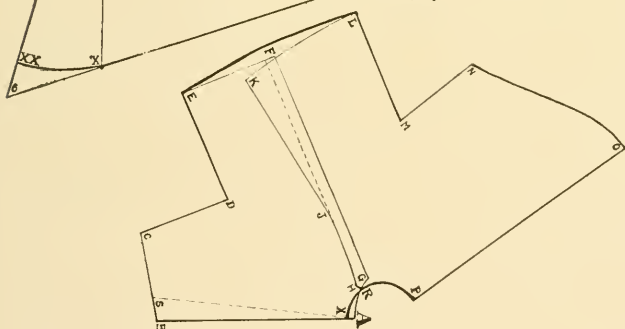
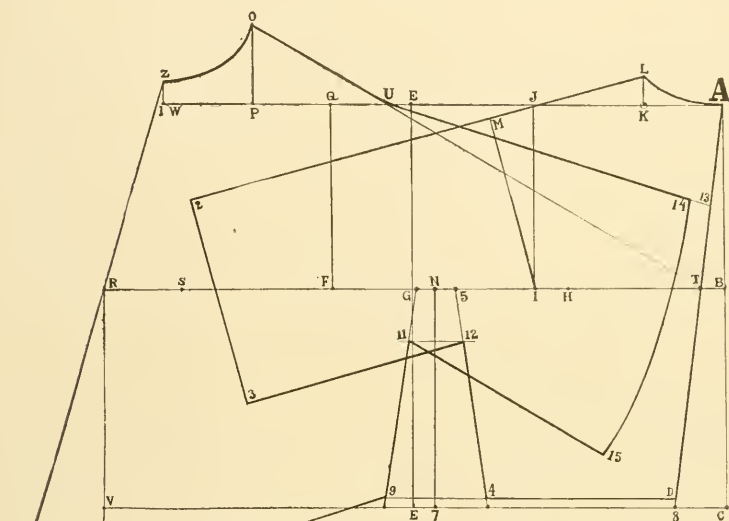
Now connect line from A. Now place the square from L against J to meet I and which will make M. M is the proper width of shoulder at the back.

Now we go further to the front part, from G to F is 1/6th of the size or 3 inches. From F to Q raise a line up from Q to P is 1/6th of the size or 3 inches, the same as from P to O. Now connect a line from O to T which will give the foundation line for the front shoulder.

Now measure from L to M which the back shoulder and place the same from O to H for the front shoulder. Now measure from T to S 1/2 of bust which is 20 inches for 40 bust. From S to R is 3 inches for seams allowed. Now finish the front neck and make from P to W 1/6th of the size and from W to I divide 3/8ths for the seam; from I to Z is 3/4ths of an inch raised up. Now draw a line from Z against R down to G. From V to X is 3 inches or 1/6th of the size.

Now begin to draw lines for the butterfly sleeve, divide between I and F which makes N; draw a straight line down from N to 7 and make between N to G and N to 5 1/2 of an inch on both sides of 7. From 7 to 9 and from 7 to 4 is 2 inches. Now draw a line from 5 to 4 and from G to 9. Now before we go any further with the butterfly sleeve, we shall decide about the deepness of armhole for the butterfly sleeve.

Lesson 20



Lesson 21

The deepness for the butterfly sleeve is to be decided between G and E. With this diagram is shown we have $\frac{1}{4}$ th of depth armhole which is from G to 11. This is $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the side length which will make $2\frac{1}{8}$ th inches. Now cross a line from M to 2, from M to 2 is 12 inches increased direct for the butterfly sleeve outside length. This length can be made in any amount wanted. Now cross a square line down from 2 to 3; this space between 2 and 3 cannot be decided unless the measurement is taken parallelly from 12 up to the top line is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Now take this amount of $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches and measure from 2 to 3 and connect 3 to 12. This completes diagram of butterfly sleeve on the back.

In order to begin the front of the butterfly sleeve, allow from T to 13, 3 inches in order to increase the width of butterfly sleeve in the front and connect 13 to U which is the front shoulder. Now correct from U towards 13 the same length as we have of M to 2 which is 12 inches, and place the same from U to 14. Now measure parallel again from 11 against the top line of front sleeve which is from U to T which will make about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches and place the same from T to 15. Now connect 15 to 11 and curve from 15 to 14 which completes the front butterfly sleeve.

HOW TO CUT OUT KIMOO SLEEVE TO MAKE IT ONE PIECE.

LESSON 21.

To cut out this butterfly sleeve, we first cut out the back, from A to D and from D to 4. At D and 4 we have this garment somewhat shortened at the waist as shown on the diagram between 8 and 4, that is about $1/2$ of an inch shorter. Now cut out further as from 4 to 12, 3, 2, J, L to A, this is the back. Now cut out the front. Begin at O, Z, R, XX, from 6 to XX is 1 inch, X to 9 up to 11, from 11 to 15, from 15 to 14, from 14 to U up to O, this is the front cut out.

Now begin to place the two patterns together in order to make the one piece butterfly sleeve. Make all around first the back part from A, B, C, D, E, F, G, now make a parallel mark as shown on the diagram, from G to H, J out to F and place the front part to H, J which is the width of the shoulders. Further out as from J to K the front part must not meet a $3/4$ th of an inch parallel space as they cannot meet. Now mark further from K to L, M, N, O, P up to H. Now correct the neck, from A, X is $1/2$ of an inch lower to be cut out in order to get this cut begin to curve from P to R and finish at X. The back of this draft is cut with fullness on the bottom between B and C, in order to take off fullness at the bottom where broken line is, from C to S connect X, as from S to B is an increase of fullness, this completes this lesson.

HOW TO MAKE A BUTTERFLY SLEEVE WITH UNDER ARM SLEEVE.

LESSON 22.

For this draft use the regular one piece butterfly sleeve. See diagram. K, is center of neck. Connect lines from K to G and from K to D, from F to N, G to O, and from E to L, D to M is $1\frac{1}{4}$ th of an inch space. Now cut out this piece from N, F, O, G and E, L to D M, and place them as shown next to diagram and meet them as shown, D, G, P, and mark all around, N, O, M, L. Allow a full Square from M, O up to A as shown on the diagram and after allow $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch seam all around on this diagram and when this under arm piece is cut out as O, N, and M to L and this will give you the proper and comfortable action for a butterfly sleeve.

HOW TO MAKE A RAGLAN STYLE BUTTERFLY SLEEVE.

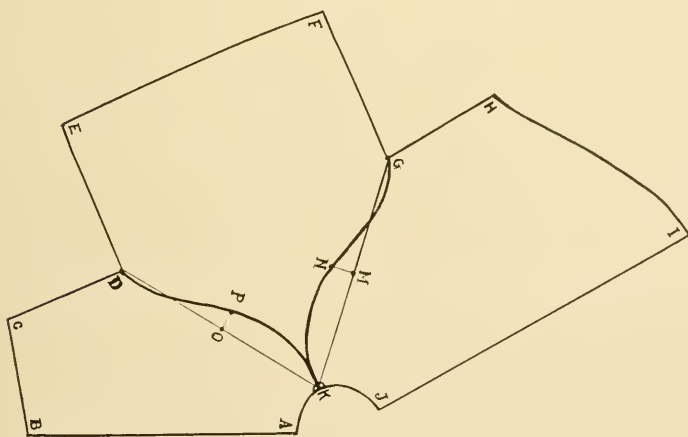
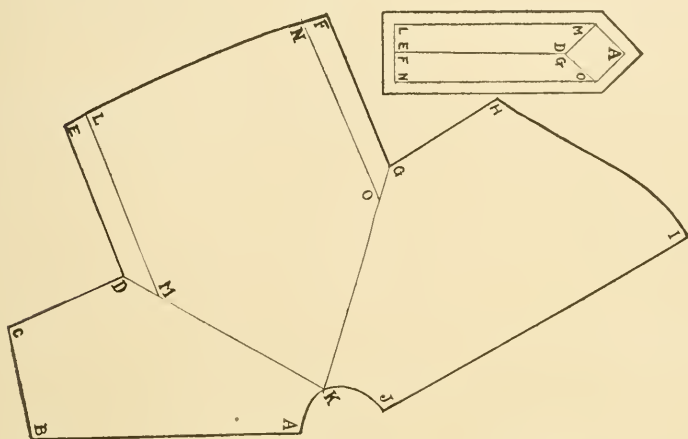
LESSON 23.

Use the same one piece butterfly sleeve as before. Draw the same lines from K to G, and M to D. Now take $\frac{1}{2}$ from K to G which makes M. From M to N is 1 inch. Now divide from K to D which makes O, and from O to P is 1 inch. Curve as shown on the diagram, from K, to G, from K to P and D.

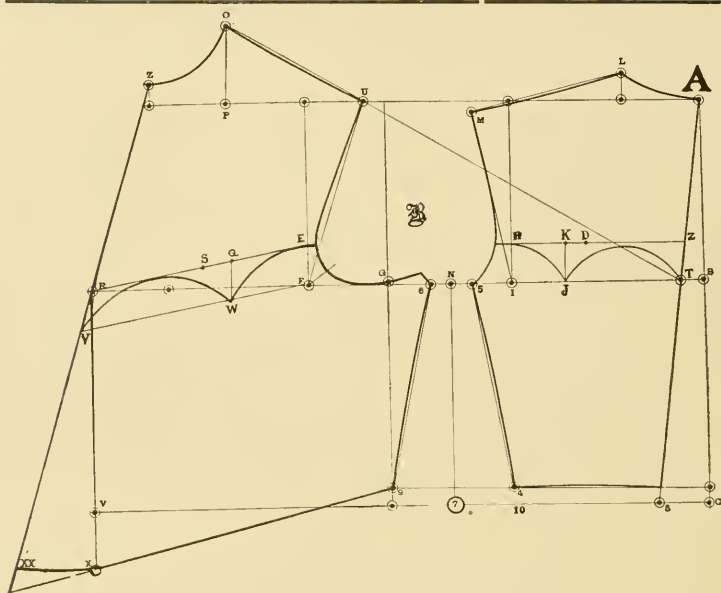
Now cut and allow seams of all parts, otherwise this diagram is complete.

S. P.—For all drafts on this butterfly sleeve or changes for butterfly sleeves we have seams allowed at the diagram as usual. Wherever special seams are needed, I will mention to do so.

Lesson 22



Lesson 23



HOW TO CUT A YOKE.

LESSON 24.

The yoke can be cut for every garment.

7

This yoke is placed on a regular foundation of blouse pattern. In order to begin raise at the back from T to Z and 1 to R, 1 1/2 inches and cross a line from Z to R. Now divide from R to Z which makes D. From D to K is 3/4ths of an inch towards the arm hole.

In order to make 3 scallops, on the whole width of back. Now connect a scallop curve from T to J, and from J raise up a curve up to R lost to the arm-hole; this makes one scallop curve from K to J, and 1/2 of a curve at T which will make these three scallops when the back is opened. At the front, we raise up from F to E and from V to R is 1-1/2 inches. Cross a line from E to R and divide which makes S. From S to Q is 1 inch towards the front of the armhole and raise a line down from Q to W. Now make a curve from E to W and from W to V. This will also make 3 scallops when the front is opened, allow for seams on both parts, upper and under parts, on the front and back.

Seams for this part shall be 1/2 of an inch on each side in case of an over lap seam, allow about 3/4 of an inch especially for the raising part for such.

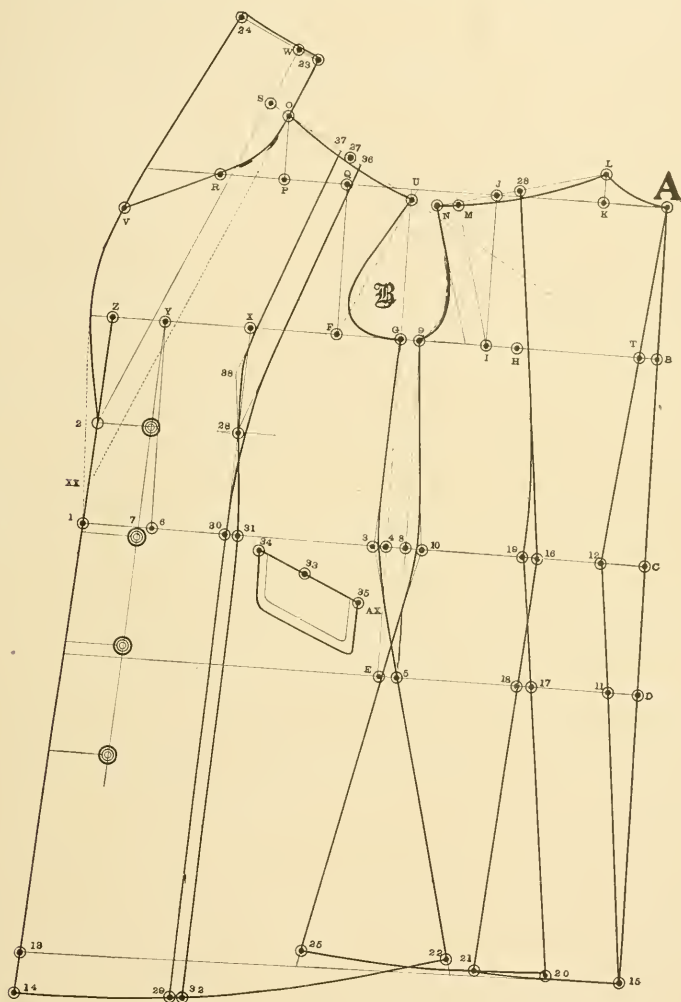
This diagram is completed.

HOW TO DRAFT A LONG HALF FITTING HELPLESS COAT WITH A SHALL COLLAR.

L E S S O N 25.

To begin, to draft use the regular foundation line, and measure for the depth, waist and hip. The full length of this garment is about 42 inches. The width of back for this garment is the same as usual $\frac{3}{4}$ for seams, from M to N are also allowed as usual, the space at the waist line for the back from 12 to 16 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of size or 3 inches for size 36, and one more inch at the hip line which is 4 inches from 11 to 18; between 16 and 19 is $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch; from 18 to 17 to increase the side body is also $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch. Now draw straight lines down from 16 against 18 down to 21 which is the bottom and from 19 to 17 down to 20. At the under arm from G to 9 and E to 5 is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. Inside. Cross the back this this space is thrown a line from 9 to 10 against E down to 25 which is the inside side body towards the back. From 4 to 3 is also $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch, draw a line from G to 3; from 3 against 5 down to 22. The french seams crossing the shoulder are divided in half which is at the back; from L to N which makes 26 and at the front shoulder divide from O to U which is the regular width of the shoulder built according to this back space or L to M. The center of the front shoulder is 27. From 27 to 37 is $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch, and from 27 to 36 is also. This amounts to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch allowed for the french seams which we allowed at the back from M to N. In order to continue the front part, divide the front for the dart line from F to Y which makes X. Now allow on the waist line from 6 to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, and take the space from Y to X at the waist line; from 7 to 30, draw a slight line down from X to 30 down to 29. Now divide from 30 to X which makes 28; connect

36 to 28 and draw parallel lines from 31 to 38 and curve at from 38 to 28 as shown on the diagram on 31. The space between 30 and 31 all the way down to 29 and 32 is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, the buttons stand for this garment; from Y to Z is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches for single breasted top coat, the opening begins half between breast and waist line, the collar begins at the stand line which is from O to S 1 inch. Draw a line from the opening at 2 up to S and W. From S to W is $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the size which is 3 and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more for the seam. The width stands from W to 23 is also 1 inch. From W to 24 is 3 inches width of the collar, and curve parallel to V lost to 2 in order to get a top collar, for this garment, follow the broken line from 23 to XX. The outside is the under collar. Width the lapel connect at V. The pocket for this garment is cut bias. Start it 1 inch below the waist line; from 31 to 34 the inside edge of the pocket which is 35 is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches for the edge of the side body and about half way of the hip space. The opening of such pockets is about 5 inches, the bottom for all long coats shall be finished round; order to do so, measure the space always between the waist down to the bottom line which is about 25 inches, which is on this diagram from C to 15. Connect this 25 inch to each seam this is from 16 to 21 from 19 to 20 from 10 to 25 from 3 to 22 and in the front from 13 to 14 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Now curve the bottom as shown on the diagram all seams allowed.



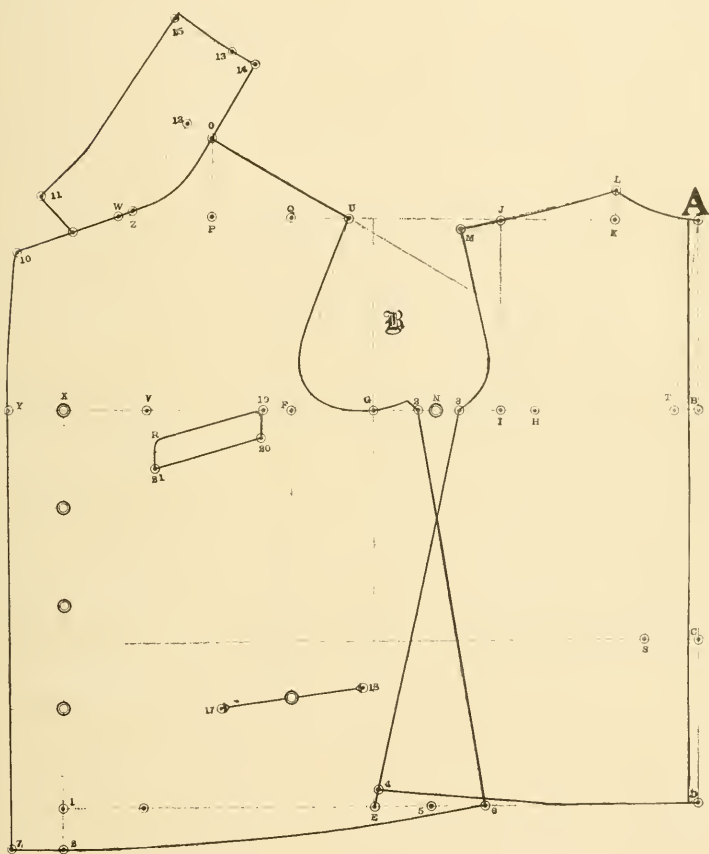
Lesson 25

SHORT BOX COAT.

LESSON 26.

This coat is drafted on the same foundation lines as all other garments, the fit of this garment is very loose, the garment consists of two parts which are the front and back. To begin, draw all lines as usual, A, B, C, D for depth, natural waist length now cross all lines, from B to G and from D to E is $\frac{2}{3}$ of size or 12 inches, for this size H is half of B to G, from H to I is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, now make connections as usual, for the shoulder. Now take half of I and G makes N, both sides of N mark $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch as 2 and 3. Now connect 3 to E with a straight line, now work the front out-lines as always, from T to V half of bust measure and from V to X is 3 inches for seam allowance. Now cross a line down in front X to 1, now measure from 1 to 5 to hip, measure on $\frac{2}{3}$ or $1\frac{1}{3}$ inches for 43 hip measure, from 5 to 6 is 2 inches for fullness, now connect a line from 6 to 2, this is the side for the front, the button stand for this coat is 2 inches for a fly front button. If regular buttoning front is wanted, allow only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches as for a half fitting jacket. The bottom pocket for this coat is the same as for any other coat. The top or breast pocket begins at 19, 19 is 1 inch from E, from 19 to R is 4 inches or a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch less than $\frac{1}{8}$ of the size, the slantness of this breast pocket can be made to taste, from V to R is 1 inch. The width of the welt is also 1 inch from 19 to 20 or from R to 21. Now finish the bottom in front, from 1 to 8 is 2 inches, 8 to 7 is the bottom stand 2 inches, now raise from E to 4 a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and curve to D, now in order to finish front measure first the back side from 3 to 4, and take the same from 2 to 6 with a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch longer. Now make a lost round curve from 6 to 8 and 7.

The measurements for this coat are the same as all others. This completes

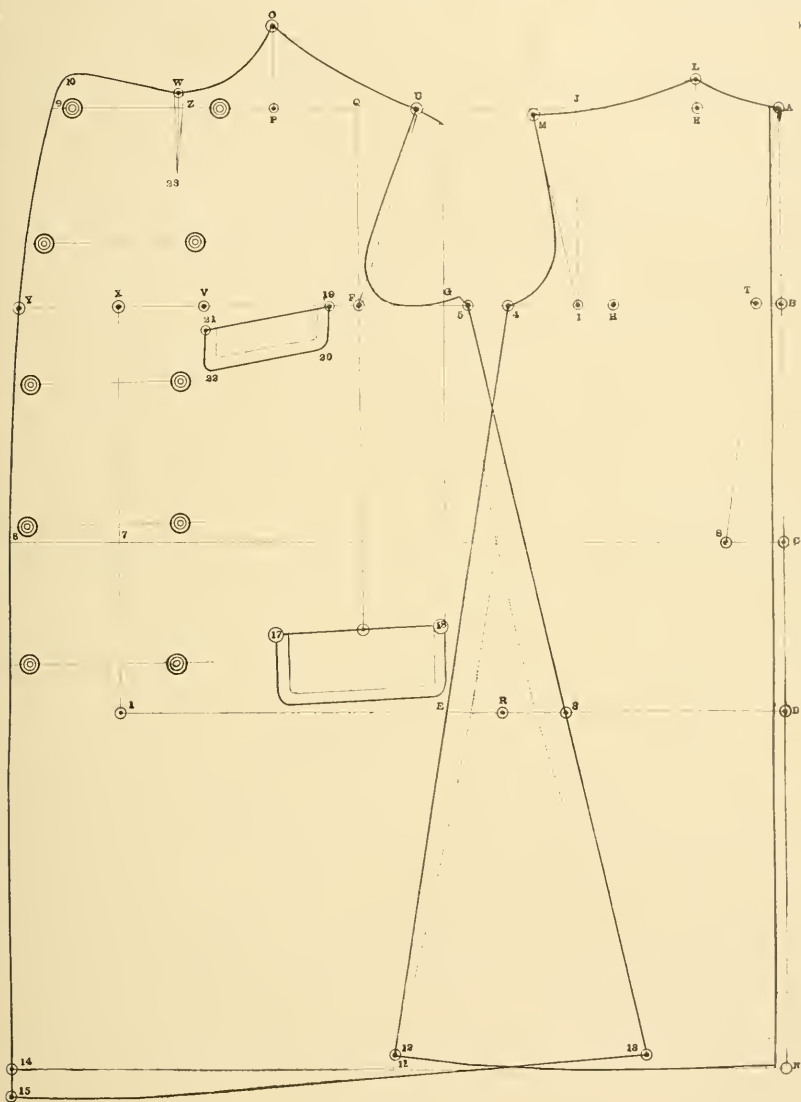


Lesson 26

DOUBLE BREASTED AUTOMOBILE COAT.

LESSON 27.

This garment is drafted on the same outlines as the box coat. The measurements of this garment are also the same as all others. This draft has a button stand of 4 inches for a double breasted front, from Z to W is $3\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch for raising up the neck of a button up neck, from W to 10 is 4 inches button stand, also from Z to 9, from X to Y, from 7 to 8, from 9 to 10 is 1-1/2 inch, this the raise up for the lap over, now begun to curve the front from W to 10, 9, V, 8, 14 to 15, from 14 to 15 is 2 inches. Now cut a dart at W down to 23, from W to 23 is 3 inches, take both sides of W about 1/8 of an inch lost to 23. The out-side breast pocket shall measure 1/8 of the size or 4 1/2 inches for this 36 size, the lower pocket shall measure 1/6 of the size or 6 inches for this size. The width for flops are not a standard rule, it can be made to any width or shape wanted. This garment can be cut with or without a seam in back, if no seams are wanted, take a seam off shown on back, this coat can be shaped on the side as it shown as the shaping at the back, from 4 to 12 and the front from 5 to 13, the other parts of this garment is shaped as others. This completes the automobile top coat.



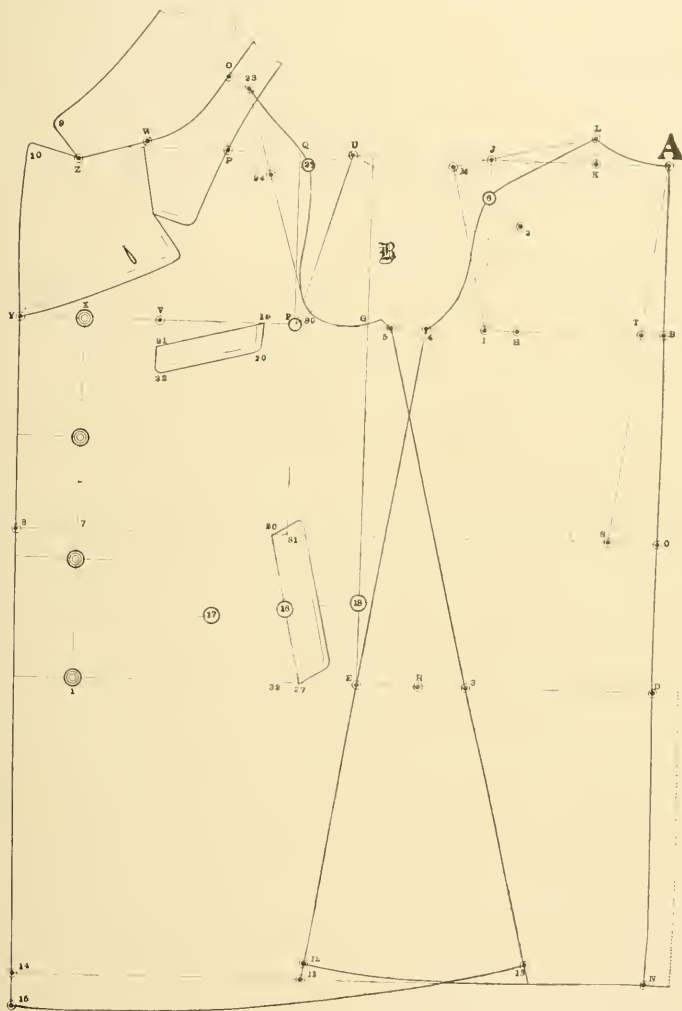
Lesson 27

REGULAR TOP COAT.

LESSON 28.

This garment is drafted on the same principles as the short box coat also by the same measurements, to begin draw all lines as usual at A, B, C, D, depth natural waist length, hip length, N is the full length of coat, from B to G is $\frac{2}{3}$ of size or 12 inches for 36. H is half of B and G, from H to I is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, draw a line up from I to J and lines for the shoulders as usual. Now divide I to G makes 4, now draw a line from 4 to E down to the bottom line 11, this makes the side or back. Now measure from 4 to 5 $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, now complete the front shoulder as usual, also measure the bust and 3 inches allowed for seams to X, from X draw a straight line down to 1, this is the hip line. Now measure from 1 to R the hip measure and from R to 3 is 2 inches, now cross a line from 5 to 3 down to 13, in order to finish the bottom, take from 11 to 12 1 inch up and curve to N. Now measure from 1 to 12, and make the same from 5 to 13, now allow the button stand, from X to Y and from 7 to 8 is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, now draw a line in front from Y to 8 and 14 to 15. Now connect 15 to 13 with a curved line. The lapel of this garment is the same as other, from W to Z is 3 inches, from Z to 10 is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, this space can be changed to any width wanted, now connect 10 to Y with a round line, the trace of the collar and lapel is showing the effect when the collar and lapel is finished. Now begin the regular shoulders, first start at the back from L to 4 draw a line, now place a square on the line halfway to meet the shoulder point from 2 to M, now divide 2 and M makes 6, now curve as shown on the diagram, from L to 6 down to the arm-hole at 4. Now begin the front shoulder, from O to 23 is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, now draw a line from 23 to the arm-hole notch at 30.

Now square a line across from 24 to meet the shoulder point at U, now divide from 24 to U makes 25. Now curve from 23 to 25 and 30, this completes the regular shoulder at the front and back, the regular pockets are as usual, this top is marked for a flap instead of a welt as shown on diagram. The side pocket is marked from the regular pocket in order to begin the side pocket draw a straight line down from F to 32, is at the hip line and 31 is the waist line, now divide from 31 to 32 makes 16 where the regular pocket takes place. Now measure from 31 to 26 $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, also from 32 to 27 $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, now draw a line from 26 to make the place for the side pocket, now mark the welt as shown on diagram.



Lesson 28.

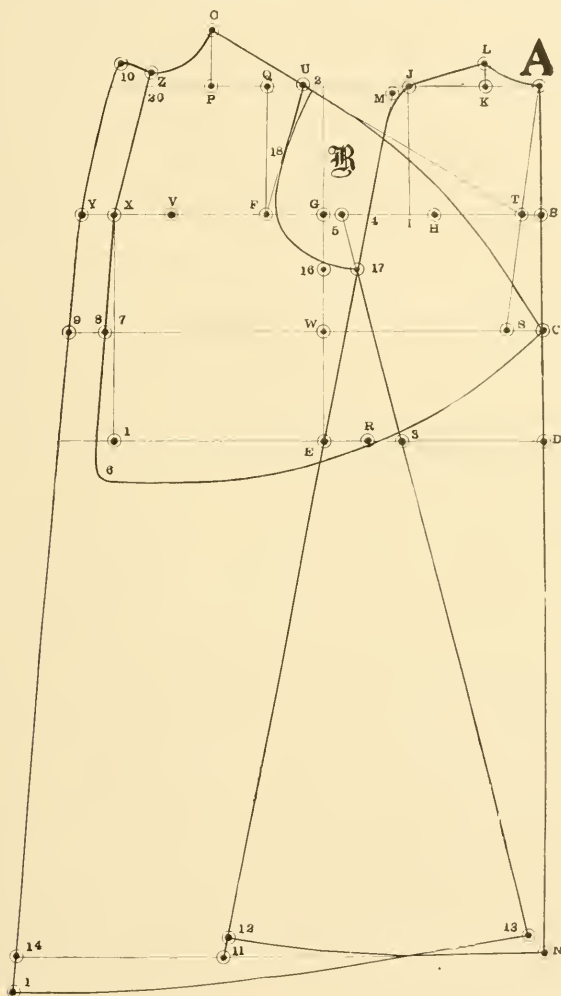
INVERNESS TOP COAT.

LESSON 29.

This garment is drafted on the same out-lines as the box coat, to begin to make the changes of this garment, divide from I to G makes 4, now draw a line from 4 to M, now begin the front, from 4 to 5 is 1 1/2 inches, draw a line to 3 down to 13, now divide G to W makes 16, cross a line from 16 to 17, now curve the front arm hole from U to 17, also curve the back shoulder from L to J M down with a straight line to 12, 12 is 1 inch up from 11. Now make the front cape, make a round line from the front shoulder from U to C, now sweep from C by O the curved line which gives 6 in front, the front of the cape part begins at the neck from Z X 8 down to 6, from 7 to 8 is 3/4 of an inch, at the front shoulder at U and 2 make a lost dart to 18. The button stand for this garment is 2 inches only, as there is no use for any more.

This garment here shows a button up neck, from 20 to Z is 3/4 of an inch, from Z to 10 is 2 inches, now curve from O to Z, 10, Y, 9, from 14 to 15 is always 2 inches. This garment shall be cut of a full box coat, the garment has no sleeves as the arm-hole is not cut in the usual way, the arm-hole begins at U, and finished at 17. The cape begins from O, U, 2, C around to 6 and up to 8, X, Z to O.

This completes the Inverness coat.



Lesson 29

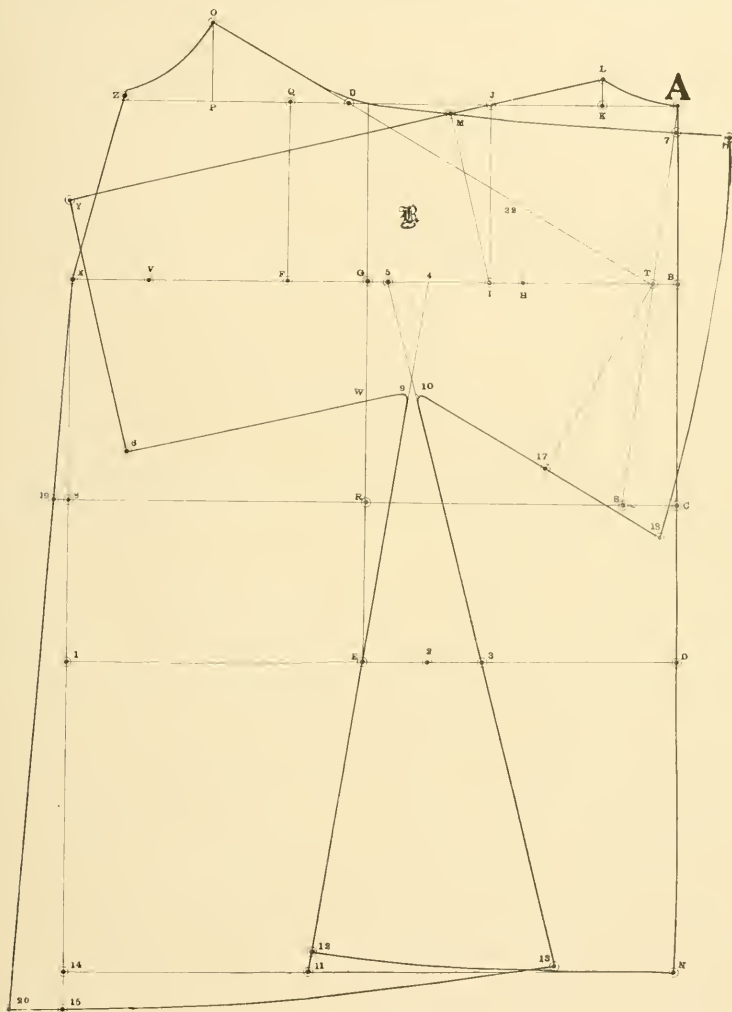
BUTTER - FLY SLEEVE CAPE.

LESSON 30.

This garment is drafted on the out line or the box coat, the butter-fly sleeve can be attached to any style of garment wanted, to begin this garment complete first the regular box coat,

To begin the butter-fly sleeve, divide G to R makes W, now cross a line from W to 9 and 10, now cross a line from the back shoulder, L M to Y, from M to Y measure any length for the sleeve, this length is 12 inches. Now place a square from M to Y and draw a line down from Y to 6, from Y to 6 is the width of sleeve, this width cannot be measured unless the space is measured, from 9 up to the top line of sleeve M and Y, when **having** this measure from Y to 6. When **having** the width from Y to 6, cross a line from 6 to 9 as the 9 is the connection of the back, this completes the butter-fly sleeve on the back,

To begin the butter-fly sleeve at the front, place a square to T and U this is the front shoulder line, from T square a line out to 17, now measure from 10 square way up to 22 and take the same amount from T to 17, now draw a line from 10 to 17 out to 18 in order to have the inside sleeve length alike, measure from 9 to 6 and take same, from 10 to 18. Now allow from T to 7 6 inches as the front is too marrow and cross a line from U to 7 and 17, from U to 17 make the same as from M to Y, now curve from 17 to 18. Now curve the under arm-hole from 18, 17, 10 down to 3 and 13, this completes the front sleeve and from 6 to 9 down to 12 completes the back arm hole. Now curve the front sleeve on top from 17, 7, U to O. The measurements for this garment is the same as usual.



Lesson 30

OPERA CLOAK

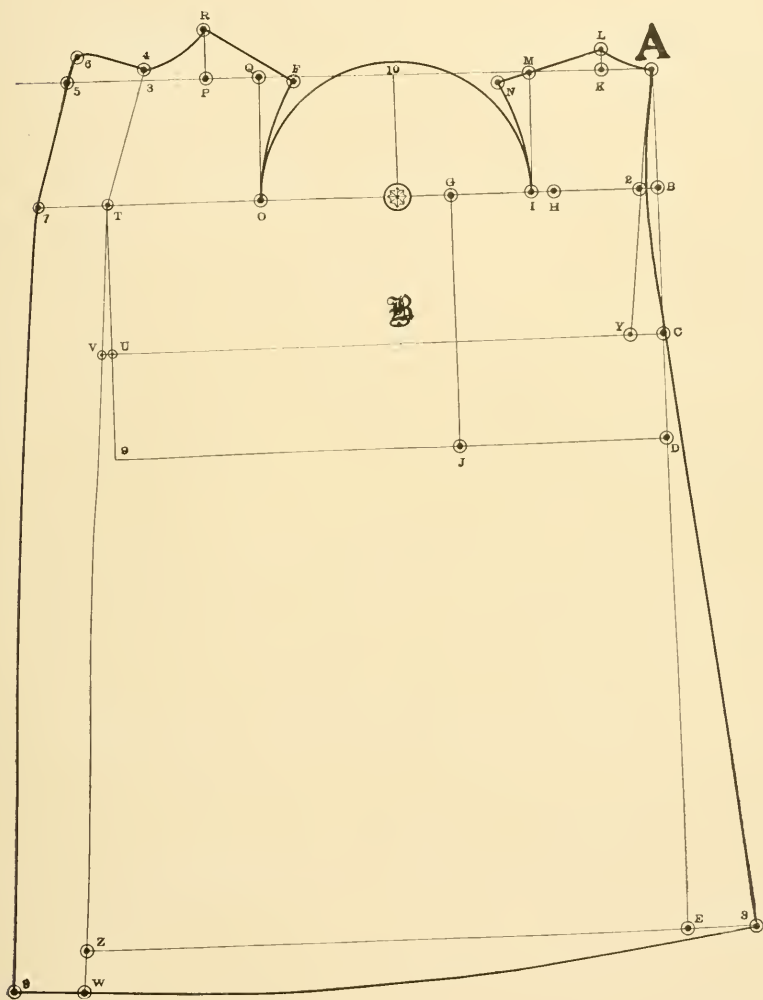
LESSON 31.

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This garment is drafted on the same measurements as all other garments, in drafting this garment changes to a great extent, this garment is only used for evening wear.

To begin draw all lines as usual, from A to B is 7 inches depth, from A to C is 15 $1/2$ inches natural waist length, from C to D is 6 inches hip length and from A to E is 50 inches full length, now cross all lines from B to G and from D to J is $2/3$ ds. of size or 12 inches for a 36 size. Now take the width of back as usual, H is half of B and G, from H to I is 1 $1/4$ inches, now draw a line up to M and extend the shoulder as usual to N, from G to * is $1/6$ of size or 3 inches for a 36 size. Now measure the space from I to * and make the same from * to O. cross a line up from O to Q, from Q to P is $1/6$ of size or 3 inches, from P to R is $1/6$ of size or 3 inches, from P to 3 is also $1/6$ of size or 3 inches, from 3 to 4 is $3/4$ of an inch.

For this garment the bust is not measured the same way as for other garments, from O to T measure $1/4$ of the size or 9 inches for a 36 size. Now cross a line down from T to U, from U to V is $1/2$ of an inch, now cross a line in from 4 to T, V down to Z and W, W is 2 inches below Z, from 4 to 6 and from W to 8 is 4 inches button stand for a double breasted front, this front can be made any style front wanted. Now make the front shoulder, from R to F is 6 inches shoulder to the line, draw a line from F to O, now make the circle for the globe a m-hole by * from O to 10 and I. The space is gathered into the arm-hole, from O to F, N and I, when the shoulder is complete. The back of this cape can be made either way, without a seam or with a seam in the back, if no seam in back is wanted use the straight line from A to E, this cape shall be cut shapy as it is called the whopple style. To draft the whipple back, draw out a line from the depth point 2 out to the waist point C, this increases from E to 3. now curve at 2 as shown on the diagram, now curve from 3 to 8, this completes the opera cape.



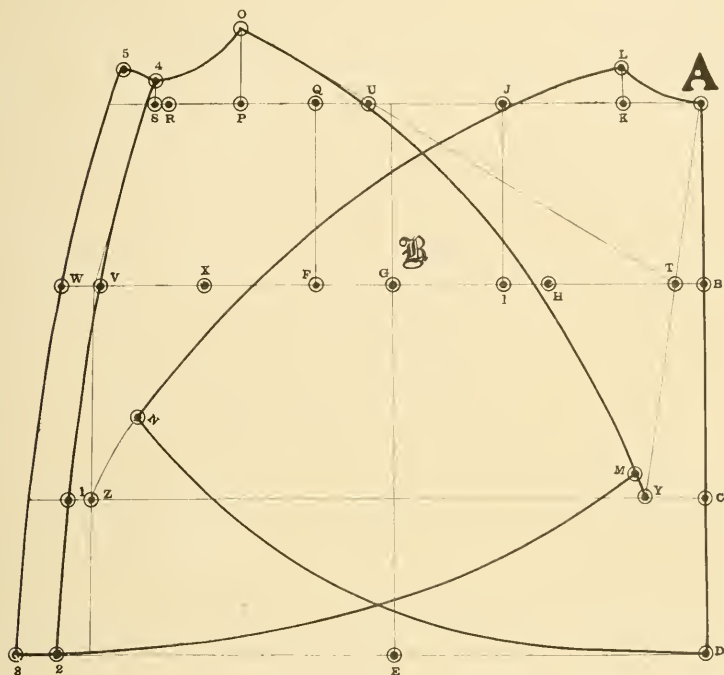
Lesson 31.

THE SHORT TWO PIECE CAPE.

LESSON 32.

This cape is drafted on the usual foundation lines and measurements as follows:- Size 36 inches, bust 39 inches, depth 7 inches and waist length 15 1/2 inches, full length 22 inches.

To begin draw the outlines as usual, from A to B is the depth, from A to C is natural waist length, from C to D is 6 inches length. Now cross all lines from B to C and from D to E is 2/3rds. of size or 12 inches. H is half of G and B, from H to I is 1 1/4 inches, now raise a line from I to J, from A to K is 1/6 of size or 3 inches, K to L is 1 inch, from G to F is 1/6 or 3 inches, draw a line from Q up, from Q to P is 1/6 or 3 inches, from P to O is also 1/6 of size or 3 inches, from P to R is 1/6 of size or 3 inches, with 3/8 for a seam allowed to S; from S to 4 is 3/4 of an inch up and draw a line up to 4, now measure the bust from T to 4 is 3/4 of an inch up and draw a line up to 4, now measure the bust from T to X, from X to V is 3 inches for seams, now cross a line from V down to the waist and hip lines from Z to I is a 1/2 inch. Now cross a line from V to W, from 2 to 3 is 1 1/2 inches. Now make the shoulder, curves begin from L lost to J and Z, now sweep the full length of the cape at the back by L, from D to N for the front make the curve from O lost at U down to Y, before curving the front measure the length from L to N and place the same from O to M. Now curve from M by O to 2 and 3, curve the neck as shown, this completes the two piece cape.



Lesson 32

A CIRCLE CAPE.

LESSON 33.

To make a circle cape, cut out the back and front of a short box coat, to begin, mark out the back first, from A to B is the length, A to C is the neck at the back, from C to D is the shoulder width. Now connect the front shoulder to the back shoulder as shown on the diagram from C to D, after mark out the front neck from C to F also the front from F to G and all around. Now cross a line out from the shoulder C D to E, now begin to sweep from length of back at B by C to meet E and G which is the length or the cape in front, this completes the short circle

A CIRCLE CAPE WITH A SHOULDER DART.

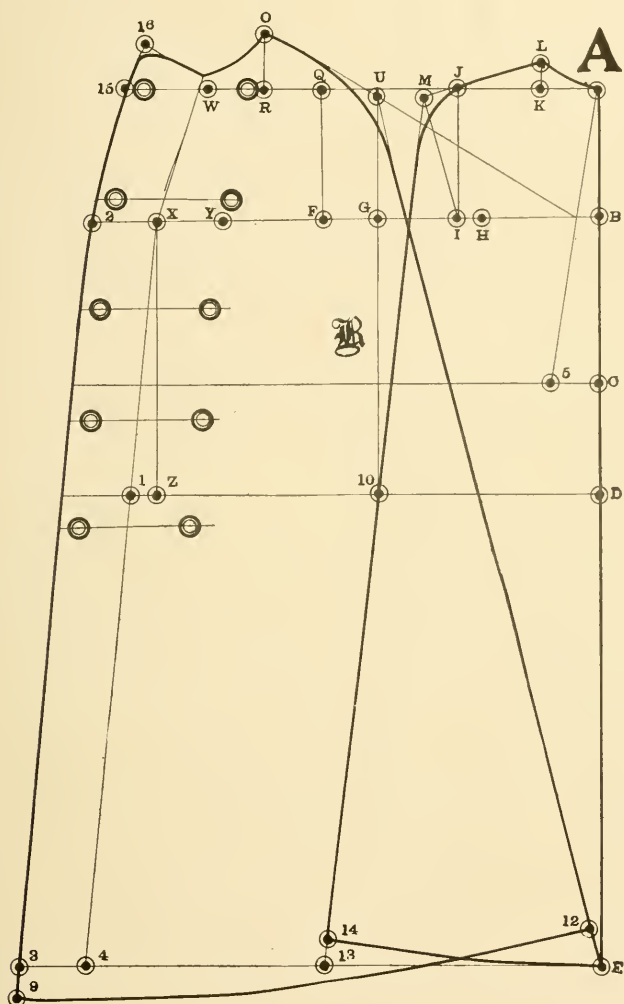
LESSON 34.

This cape is made of the same pattern as the circle cape, to begin mark out first the back pattern, when the back is all marked out, connect the two shoulder points at E and F, from C to D is 1 1/2 inches. Now mark out the front all around, now take half of C and D makes G, now draw a straight line from G to H, curve from C to D to E F as shown on diagram, this makes the shoulder dart. Now make the circle by G from B to H and J, from D to I is the front neck and from I to J is the front, this dart can be taken out to any amount wanted, this completes the circle cape with a shoulder dart.

LONG SHOULDERED SEAM CAPE.

LESSON 35.

This cape is also begun the same way as the others. It also carries the same measurements, this cape shall measure from 50 - 54 inches in length. To begin draw out lines as usual, from A to B is 7 inches depth, from A to C is 15 1/2 inches natural length, from C to D is 6 inches hip length, from A to E is 50 inches full length. Now draw all out lines for the back as always. 1 is the width of back line and G is the regular box line. Now draft the other out-lines for the front as usual. Now measure the bust as always to Y, from Y to X is 3 inches for seam, draw a straight line down from X to Z. From Z to 1 is 1 1/2 inch, cross a line from X down to the bottom 4, from 3 to 4 is 2 inches. now make the button stand from W to 15, from X to 2, from 4 to 3 is 2 inches. Now make the bottom of this cape, the bottom of such garment shall be carefully considered before the bottom is made. The bottom width for all full length garments shall measure the same as the length, this cape measures 50 inches in length, this 50 inches shall be divided as follows, from E to 13 shall measure 20 inches in the back, from 9 to 12 shall measure 30 inches, to make this clearly understood, divide always the amount in half and 5 inches less for the back, and 5 inches more for the front. Now draw the back side lines from 13 against or up to M. For the front also from 7 up to U, now curve the back at the shoulder from L lost with round curve at J down to M, from 13 to 14 is 1 inch, curve 14 to E. Now the front from 12 to 9, in order to be sure that the proper lengths for the side seam, measure the back from L, M, down to 14 and apply the same amount to the front from O to U to 12, it shall be 1/4 of an inch longer. Now curve the neck part for the front and back. This completes the long shoulder seam cape.



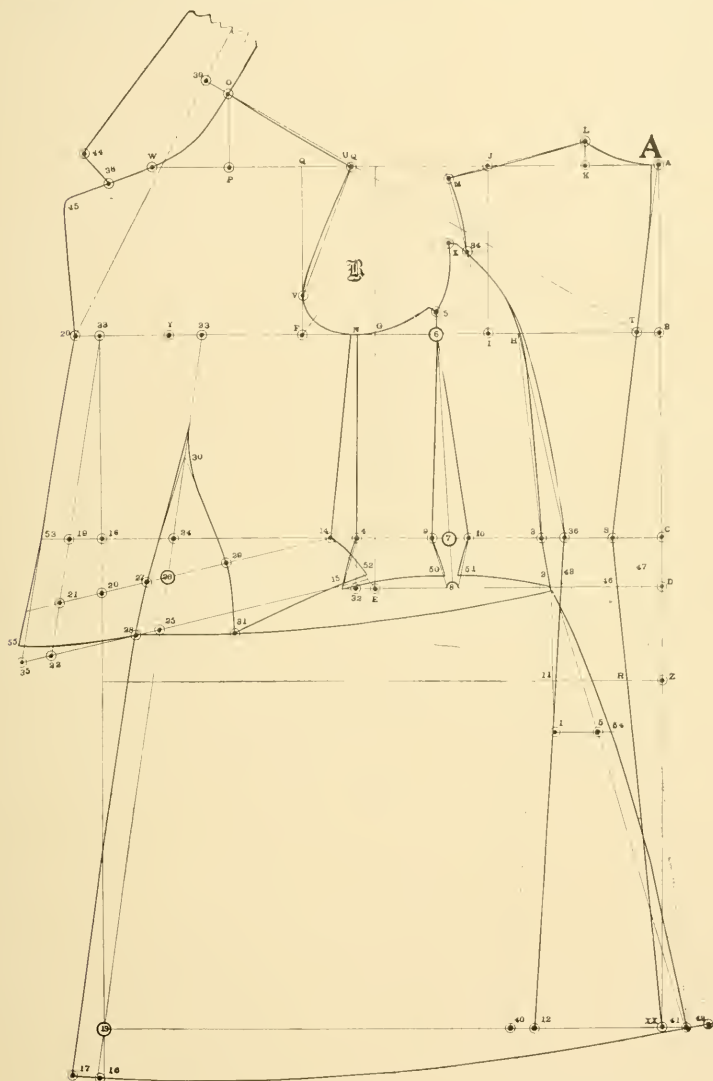
SINGLE BREASTED RIDING COAT.

LESSON 36.

This garment is drafted on the same principles as the first tight fitting Jacket, lesson 3. Some measurements regarding the style of the garment are changed, this garment is used mostly for riding purposes, the measurements for this garment are as follows:

7 inches Depth,	39 bust.
15-1/2 inches natural waist length	25 inches Waist,
17 1/2 inches fashionable waist length,	43 inches Hip.
36 size or chest,	40 inches full length.
18 inches inside sleeve length.	

To begin we draw the out-lines the same as for the other Jackets. From A to B is 7 inches depth, from A to C is 15 1/2 inches natural waist length, from A to D is 17-1/2 inches fashionable waist length, from A to XX is 40 inches full length of coat, now measure from C to Z 6 inches for the regular hip line. Cross lines from A to W, from B to 20, from C to 19, from D to 15, from Z to 11, from XX to 13, after having all lines crossed begin to make the box as always, from B to G is 2/3rds. of size or 12 inches, from D to E is also the same, now draw a line from E G to the topline, now divide B to G makes H, from H to I is 1 1/4 inches, now raise line from mI to J, this line makes the width of back, from A to K is 1/6 of size or 3 inches, from K to L is 1 inch, now connect a line from M to I, now begin the front, from G to F is 1/6 or 3 inches now draw a line from pF to Q, from Q to P is also 1/6 or 3 inches, from P to O is also 1/6 of size or 3 inches, from P to W make also 1/6 or 3 inches for the front neck. Now make the



Lesson 36

incline from Z to R 1-1/2 inches or 1/12 of size, from C to S is 2 inches, now cross lines from S to A, and from S to R and XX, XX is the full length of the coat, from S to 36 is 2 inches and from R to 11 is 3 inches. now cross a line from 36 to 11 down to 12, also cross a line from 36 up to H, from 36 to 3 is 1 inch, from 43 to 2 is 3/8 of an inch. Now cross a line from 2 to 3 and up to H, now divide from H to N makes 6, and from 3 to 4 makes 7, now draw a line from 5 to 6, 7 and 8, now take out both sides of 7 3/4 of an inch at 9 and 10, also both sides of 8, 3/8 of an inch, now cross lines from both sides of 8, to 9 and 10 up to 6, from 14 to E and measure from 14 to 52, 2 inches also from 21 to 22, now draw a line from 52 to 22, this line makes the length in front, the dart for this garment made the same way as for tight fittings, from 33 to 23 is half of chest, now take the same amount from 19 to 24, now draw a line from 23 to 24, 26 and 25, now divide 23 to 26 makes 30, from 26 to 27 is 1 inch, from 26 to 29 is 3 inches, now cross lines from 30 to 27 and to 29, now allow the button stand as always, from 33 to 20 is 1 inch and from 22 to 35 is also 1 inch, this completes the upper part of this garment.

Now begin the skirt part, cross the front line from 33 down to 13, from 13 to 16 is 2 inches, now cross a line from 16 to 25, from 25 to 28, and from 16 to 17 is 1 inch space. Now cross a line from 28 to 17, from 28 to 17 is the front of the skirt part. Now square a line from 2 to 1, this is 6 inches hip length, now

cross a line from 1 to 5, from 1 to 5 is $1\frac{1}{12}$ of hip measure 43, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch. now cross a line from 2 against 5 to 41, this space from 2 to 41 is longer with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch as the space from 43 to 12, now allow from 5 to 54 $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch for hip roundness, now finish the bottom of the skirt with a round curve from 41 to 16 and 17, now begin to curve all parts of this garment, when curving watch the diagram carefully, begin at the back, from L to A connect as shown with $\frac{1}{6}$ of size or 3 inches and curve to T, now curve both shoulders M to 34, down to 36 43, this is the back to the fashionable waist length. At 43 to 2 also from 12 to 40 allow 1 inch all the way down the same way as from 46 to 47 and XX to 41, now curve the side body from X H 3 to 2, from 2 to 15 curve as shown, from 8 up to 50 and 51 is a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, now curve the sides from 9 and 10 to 50 and 51, also from N to 4, 15, also 14 to 52, from 52 to 31. Now curve the dart on front from 30 to 27, 28 and 29, 31, from 28 to 55, 55 is 1 inch up from 35, now curve the front from 20 to 53, 55 this completes the single breasted riding coat.

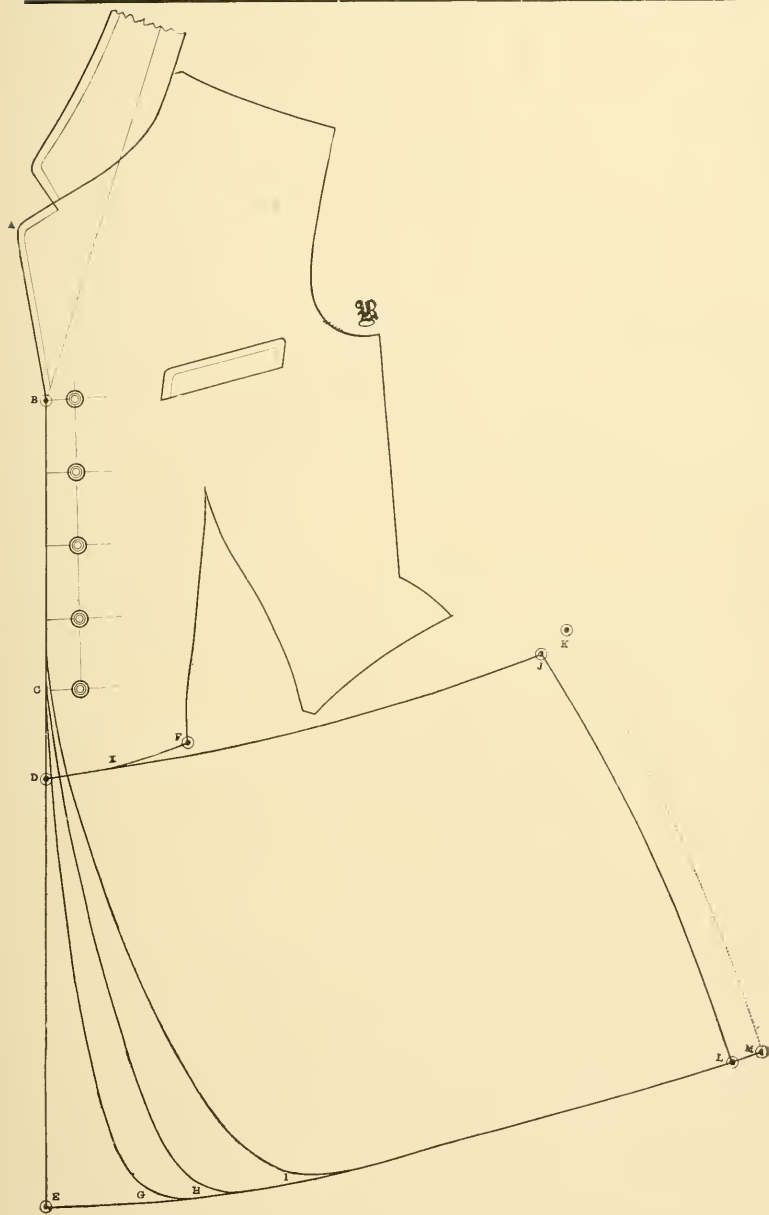
THE CUTAWAY FRONT RIDING COAT.

LESSON 37.

This front and skirt is cut out from first draft of the single breasted riding coat, when the front is cut out, placed on the edge of paper straight way, with the front edge at A B C and D and mark ot all around, when the front is all marked out, draw a line in front from B to C D to E, now connect or place the skirt pattern to the bottom of the front from D to X, X is half way to D to F, the skirt shall also match to the straight line which is made from the front from D to E, when having the front and skirt patterns connected as explained, begin the cutaway part as shown, C is the beginning of the curving, the curve from C to G is a straight cutaway, from C to H is half cutaway and from C to I is a full cutaway, when the curve is finished at the front they shall be lost to the button line as shown. At the back of this skirt from J to K and L to M is an inch for a half side pleat to be connected to the back of this garment.

This completes the cutaway front for the riding coat.

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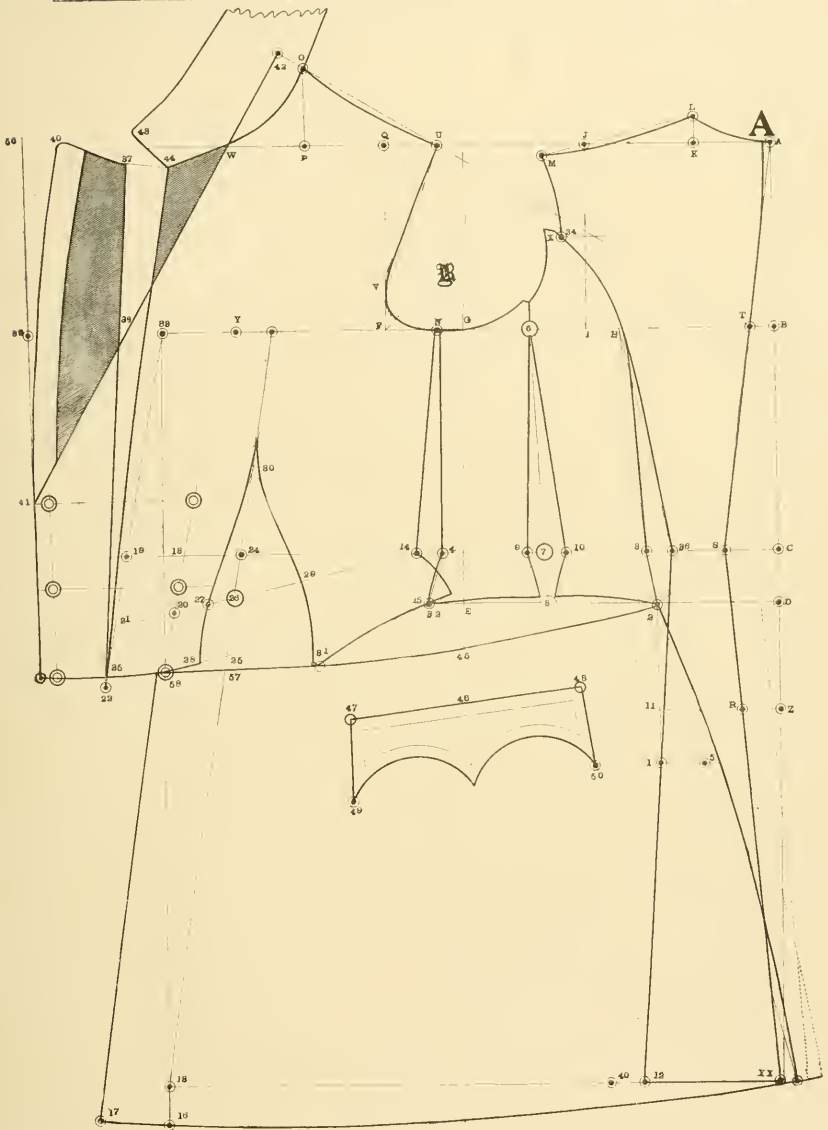
DOUBLE BREASTED RIDING COAT.

LESSON 38.

This garment is cut the same way as the single breasted riding coat. This garment is cut with a double breasted front, the 1 inch button stand is not allowed on this front, when the draft is complete until the bust at Y and seams allowed at 33, now we draw a line from 33 to 19, 21 and 22 as always, now draw a straight line from 22 up to 37 where the reverse for the double breasted front begins. now curve the bottom of front from 28, 35 to 55, now measure from 35 to 55 $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at the breast line from 38 to 39 $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, now cross a line from 55 to 39 up to 56. Now mark the place for the buttons, for the first button divide 55 to 39 makes 41, now draw a line from 41 to 42, 42 is 1 inch from O. now cross a parallel line from 44 to 37, now cross a parallel line from 44 to 37, now raise a line up from 37 to 40 as shown on diagram, this space from 37 to 40 shall measure about 3 inches, this can be changed for more or less, now connect from 40 to 41 with a curved line as shown on diagram, this completes the front. This skirt part is increased from 35 to 55, now allow this amount which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 57 to 58 and on the bottom from 16 to 17.

The flap on the skirt is 2 inches lower from the waist line, from 45 to 46 is 2 inches, the size of this flap is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the size or 9 inches, from 46 to 47 is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, also from 46 to 48 is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, from 47 to 49 is 3 inches and from 48 to 50 is also 3 inches, by all means this garment is finished the same as the single breasted riding coat.

This completes the double breasted riding coat.



Lesson 38

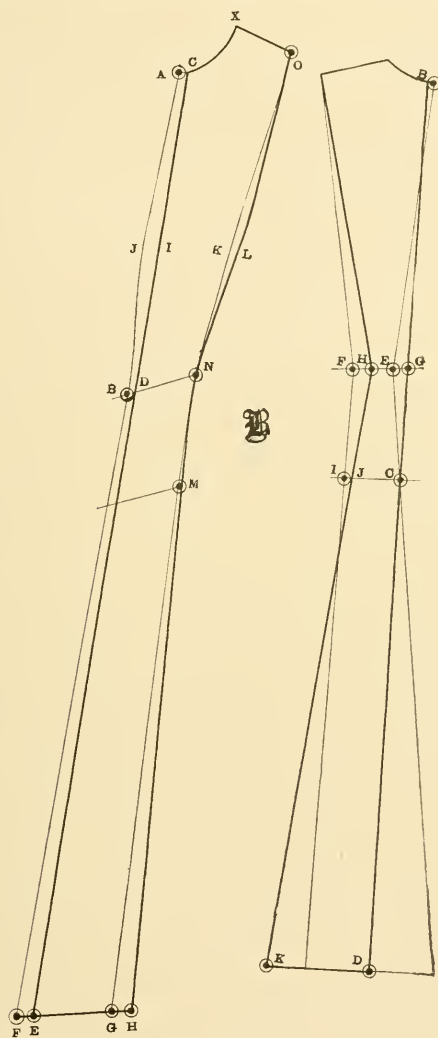
HOW TO CUT A CLOSE BACK.

LESSON 39.

The close back in center can be changed by completing first the outlines of this back for the seam, when no seam of this back is wanted take off from B a seam as shown on diagram and take the proper line down from B against the hip line at C down to the bottom which gives D, now measure over the original back at the waist lines from F to E and measure the same amount from the side line across the waist from G to H, now take the seam off from I to J on the hip line and connect a line from H to J down to K which is the bottom of this back, this completes the seamless back in the center.

HOW TO MAKE A FRONT WITHOUT SEAM IN FRONT.

Mark out first the original seam front, when having the front all marked out as shown on diagram from O, X, A, J, B, F, G, M, N, K, to O. Now take same off from A to C in front, the same from B to D as the waist line and cross a straight line down from C, D, E, when this straight line is complete see the bust effect from I to J take off from the front, increase the same from K to L, now see the amount taken off from F to E and transfer the same amount from G to H, now curve for the changes made at the side of this front, now curve from O to L to N, from N down to H, this completes the seamless front. All seams are allowed.



Lesson 39

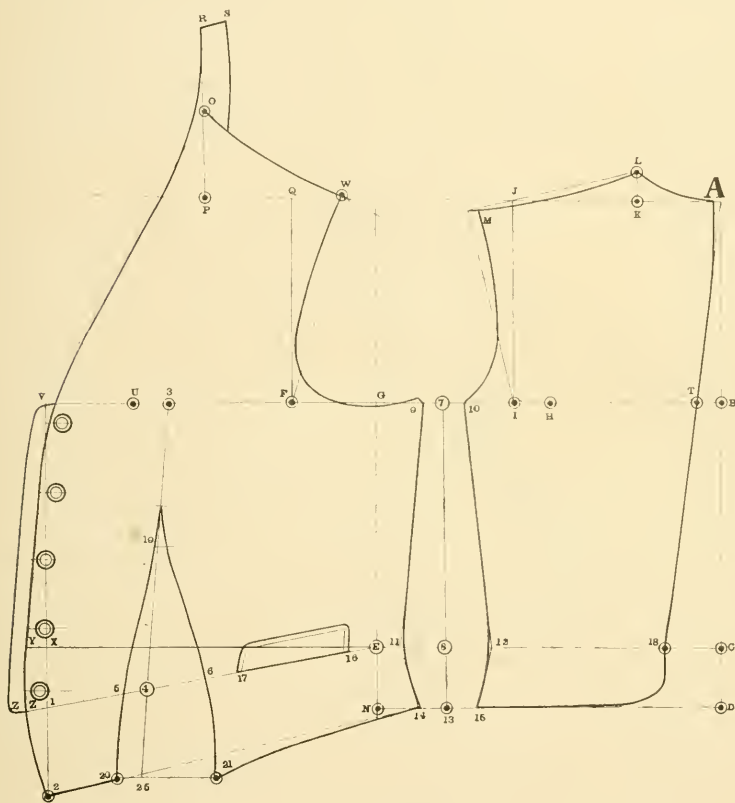
VEST SINGLE BREASTED WITHOUT COLLAR.

LESSON 40.

This garment is drafted of the same measurements as the others, as follows:-

size,	36 inches,
Bust,	39 inches,
Waist,	25 inches,
Depth,	7 inches,
Waist length,	15 1/2 inches,
Opening,	15 inches,
Full length in front	26 inches.

Begin drafting, the same way as usual, from A to B is 7 inches depth, A to C is natural waist length from C to D is 3 inches hip space. Now draw lines as usual, from B to G and C to E is 2/3rds of size or 12 inches, now take the width back as usual, and make the back shoulder as usual to M, now divide from 1 to G makes 7, draw a line down to 13, take both sides of 7. 3/4 of an inch at 9 and 10 on the waist line, both sides of 8, take out 1 1/2 inches at 11 and 12, now make the front, from G to F is 1/6 of size or 3 inches, draw a line from F to Q to P is 1/6th or 3 inches, from P to O is also 1/6 or 3 inches, now draw a straight line up from P to R, from O to R is 1/6 or 3 inches, now cross a line from the front shoulder from O to T, make the front shoulder as usual, now measure the bust from T to U, from U to V is 3 inches for seams, now cross a line down from V to 2, **X is the waist line from X to Y is 3/4 of an inch**, now draw a line from V to Y, Z, in order to measure the opening and full length, measure from A to L and place the same to R and O, down to V, from R to V is 15 inches opening and from R to 2 is the full length in front 26 inches and 1 more inch is 27 inches, now cross a line from 2 to 14, 14 is 1 inch from 13, the same as 15 from 13, now take the dart as usual, divide the chest and draw a line from 3 to 25, from 4 to 5 is 1 inch, from 4 to 6 is 2 inches, now curve the dart from 19 1 inch up down to 5 and 20 and 19 to 6 and 21, cross a parallel line from 20 to 21 now shape 21 to 14, now shape the shoulder and arm-holes as shown, the shoulders shall be 1/2 inch less in width, now shape the side and the back as shown on the diagram, mark the space between E and 16, 1-1/4 inches on the waist line. This completes the vest without a collar.

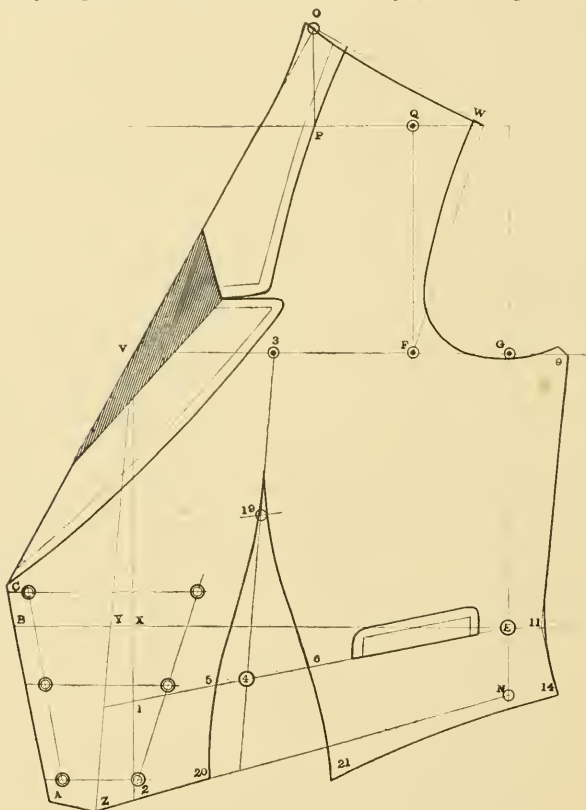


Lesson 40

DOUBLE BREASTED VEST WITH A COLLAR.

LESSON 41.

This front is also drafted the same way as the first vest draft, only this front has a special allowance for the double breasted front. To begin this double breasted front, we first complete the single breasted front and after we increase for the double breasted, on the waist line, from Y to B is 3 inches, on the bottom from Z to A 1 1/2 inches, now cross a line from A to B up to C, this is the out side of the front, now measure the opening as usual from O to V, now cross a line from O to V down to C to reach the front and curve from O as shown on the diagram, now mark the style of the lapel on the pattern as wanted, take special notice to measure the opening for a double breasted the same way as for a single breasted.



Lesson 41

HOW TO DRAFT ALL KINDS OF SIZES.

L E S S O N 42.

To draft all kind of sizes, we only need to look over the table of proportions in order to get the measurements for the depth and natural waist length for the size wanted, after having the depth and waist length we begin the draft as usual. Now suppose we want to draft a size 40 tight fitting jacket, we first look on the proportional table for the size number 40, bust 43, waist 27, hip 45, depth 7, 1/4 inches, natural waist length 15 3/4 inches, inside sleeve length 19 inches. In drafting we first use the depth and natural waist length and after we use the size number as usual, for this size we use 40. To begin draw lines as shown on the diagram, from A to B is 1 1/4 inches depth, from A to C is 15 3/4 natural waist length and from C to D is 6 inches hip space always. Now cross all lines as usual, from B to G and from D to E is 2/3rds of size or 13 3/8 inches, now take half of B to G makes H, from H to I is 1 1/4 inches, now cross a line up from I to J, from A to K is 1/6 of size or 3 3/8 inches for this size, from K to L is always 1 inch, now draw a line for shoulder, from L to J M and square down a line to I, from D to S is always 1-1/2 inches, from C to Q is 2 inches, this part of garment is not changeable for womens garments, from S to Z is 1/6 of size or 3-3/8 inches, from Q to R is 1 inch less than from S to Z, or 2-3/8 inches, now cross lints from Z to R and from R to H, now divide from I to J makes N, cross a line from N to O, now curve the body, from Z to Y is 3/4 of an inch, from R to 4 is 1 inch. Now cross lines from Y to 4, from 4 to H and shape from O to H and 4, from O to P is a 1/2 inch up and 3/8 of an inch allowed for a seam. Now allow from G to 1 and E to 2, 3/4 of an inch and draw a line from 1 to 2, 3 is on the waist line, now take half of 3 and 4

makes 5, also half of H to I makes 6, now cross a line from 6 to 5 down to 27, from 6 to 7 is 1 inch. Both sides of 5, take out $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch at 25 and 26, both sides of 27, allow $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch on the hip line, now cross lines from 6 to 25 and 26 to the waist line also from 25 to 29 and from 26 to 28 down to the hip line. Now begin the front the same as usual, from G to F is 3 inches for all sizes larger than 36, for smaller sizes this space shall be $\frac{1}{6}$ of the size, otherwise this draft is allowed as usual. Now draw a line from F up to 30, from 30 to 31 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of the size whatever the size is, large or small, the same is used from 31 to 32 and from 31 to 33, now cross the front shoulder line from 32 to T, now measure the front shoulder, before measuring the front shoulder, measure the back shoulder from L to M and place the same amount for the front shoulder from 32 to 34, from F to 37 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, now cross a line from 34 to 37 for the front armhole, now measure the bust from T to 8 is half of 43 bust is $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches, from 8 to 9 is 3 inches for seams. Now cross the line down from 9 to 38, from 10 to 11 is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches for all sizes, now measure from 1 to 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch and from 3 to 24, 1 inch on the hip line from E to 35 is 1 inch also, from 2 to 34 is 1 inch, now cross lines from 34 to 3, from 35 to 24 and from 24 to 36, now cross a line for the long waist line in front, from 24 to 11 also the line in front, from 9 to 14.

Now mark the dart in front as usual, divide across the chest, from F to 9 makes 15, measure the space from 9 to 15 and place the same from 12 to 39 on the straight waist line. Now cross a line from 15 down to 17 and 21, divide from 15 to 17 makes 16, 16 is the beginning of the dart, now make the dart, from 17 to 18 is 1 inch, from 21 to 22 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, from 17 to 19 is 3 inches, now cross lines from 16 to 18 also 19 and 20, now from 18 to 22, now square a line out from 18 to 20, and draw a straight line down to 23, from 20 to 23 shall measure the same as from 18 to 22, make from 40 to 14, 6 inches also from 24 to 35 and cross a line from 35 to 14 and connect 23 to 41. Now curve the arm-hole as usual, this draft is showing how to work the different sizes.



Lesson 42

THE STUDY OF THE STOUT FORM.

In measuring the stout form we will find a great change in formality. The changes are shown in many respects as there are regular stout, short stout, and extra stout. The regular stout form is built in regular depth and natural waist length. The width of back is proportional for its size. The bust measurement is increased for its proportional use. The waist is increased or overbuilt for the size of chest and bust measurements as a rule for the stout forms.

The short stout form is changed by all means. The depth is always by the size of the garment. The natural waist length is short according to the regular length. The sleeves are also very short. The bust as a rule shows full on short builds but it is not overbuilt.

The waist is the only overbuilt part. The increase is about 2 or 3 inches. Like the regular stout form.

The side body is a great deal shorter than it is for regular builds as the depth is regular in length and the waist length is very short. The neck for this form is also very short.

The extra stout form is changed in measurements regarding the height. The depth and waist length is very long. The neck is a very high one for this form. The sleeve lengths for this form are according to the height of forms. The regular length for sleeve is 18 inches, the short sleeve length is 16 to 17 inches. The extra stout sleeve length is 19 to 20 inches.

The neck for stout forms is short and large in size.

The chest for stout forms is very flat.

The bust for stout forms is medium.

The waist for stout forms is unlimitedly large.

The hip for stout forms is long effected and flat.

Skirts for stout forms shall be cut very low raise in back, and raised up in front of the same.

The hips for stout forms are small, therefore, the bottom of the skirt might be too narrow. In case of having a narrow bottom for skirts it should be increased to the regular width which is 3 yards. This increase should be done at the hip or side seam, equally divided for both.

Should this skirt be cut in more than 2 gores the overbuilt fullness shall be equally divided to all gores or to all seams.

Regarding measurements for stouts see the table of stout proportions.

HOW TO DRAFT A BOX COAT FOR A STOUT FORM.

LESSON 43.

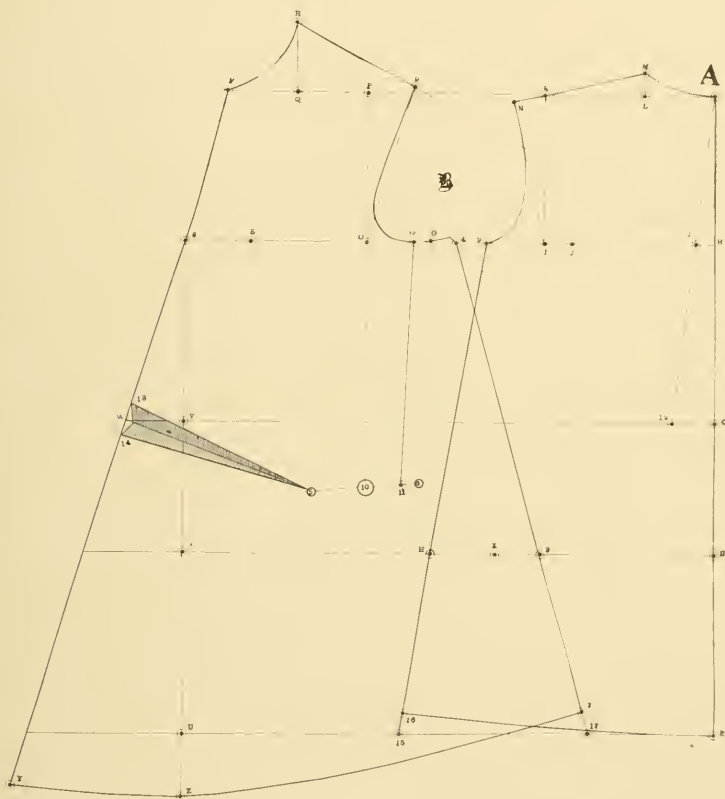
The stout coat is commenced the same as the others, except the change of the stoutness, the measurements for this garment are taken as usually,

Size,	40 inches,
Bust,	43 inches,
Waist,	30 inches,
Hip,	45 inches,
Depth,	$7\frac{1}{4}$ inches,
Waist length,	$15\frac{3}{4}$ inches,
Full length,	30 inches,
Sleeve length,	18 inches,

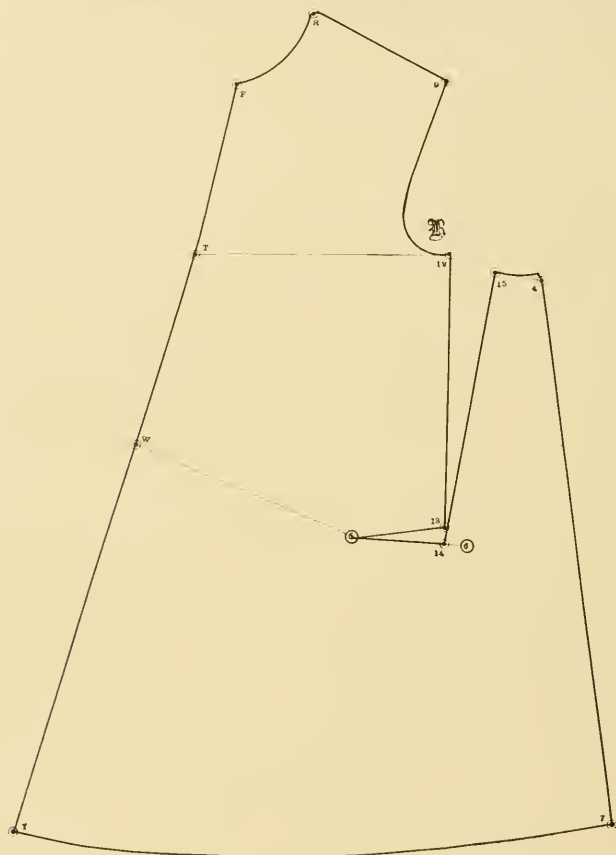
Begin to draft as usualy, from A to B is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches, depth, from A to C is $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches waist length, from C to D is 6 inches hip space, from A to E is 30 inches full length of coat, now cross all lines as usual, now measure from B to G and from D to H $\frac{2}{3}$ ds. of size as always, cross a line from H to G up, now

divide from B to G makes J, from J to I is $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, draw a line up from I to K, from A to L is $\frac{1}{6}$ of size, from L to M is 1 inch, now draw a line from M to K and N and square a line down to I, from C to 12 is 2 inches, cross a line from 12 to A, now begin the front, from G to O is 3 inches, now raise a line up from O to P, from P to Q is $\frac{1}{6}$ of size, also from Q to R and to E, now cross a line for the front shoulder from R to T, now measure the back shoulder from M to N and place the same amount to the front from R to 9, now cross a line from 9 to O

for the front arm-hole, now measure the bust from T to S, from S to S is 3 inches for seams. Now cross a line from S down to Z, now begin to work the stoutness, look over your waist measurement for this stout size, also look for the waist measure on the regular size and see the difference between the two measurements, the regular waist measure for a 40 size is 27 inches, and for this stout, the waist measure is 30 inches, the difference of these 2 measurements is 3 inches, now take half of this 3 inches, 1 1/2 inch and allow from V to W, now cross a line from S to W and down to Y, now separate the front and back, take half of I to G makes 2, from 2 to 4 is 1 1/2 inches, now cross a line from 2 to H down to 15, 16 is 1 inch up from 15, now curve from 16 to E, now measure the front hip, from 1 to X is 45 hip measure on 2/3rds, from X to 3 is 2 inches, for fullness, from U to Z is 3 inches, now complete the side measure from 2 to 16 and take the same with a 1/4 of an inch longer from 4 to 7 and make a curved line from 7 to Z and Y this completes the bottom on the front, now complete the stoutness in front, cross a line down from O to 10 for the pocket place, from 10 to 5 and 6 is 3 inches both sides or in full 6 inches for the pocket. Now cross a line from 5 to W on both sides of W at 13 and 14, take out 3/8 of an inch or half from V to W and cross lines lost to 5, this amount shall be pleated up as shown on the diagram, now split on the side, from G to 1 is 1 inch also from 6 to 11 is 2 inches, now split from 1 to 11 before pleating up the front. The separation is shown on the next page.



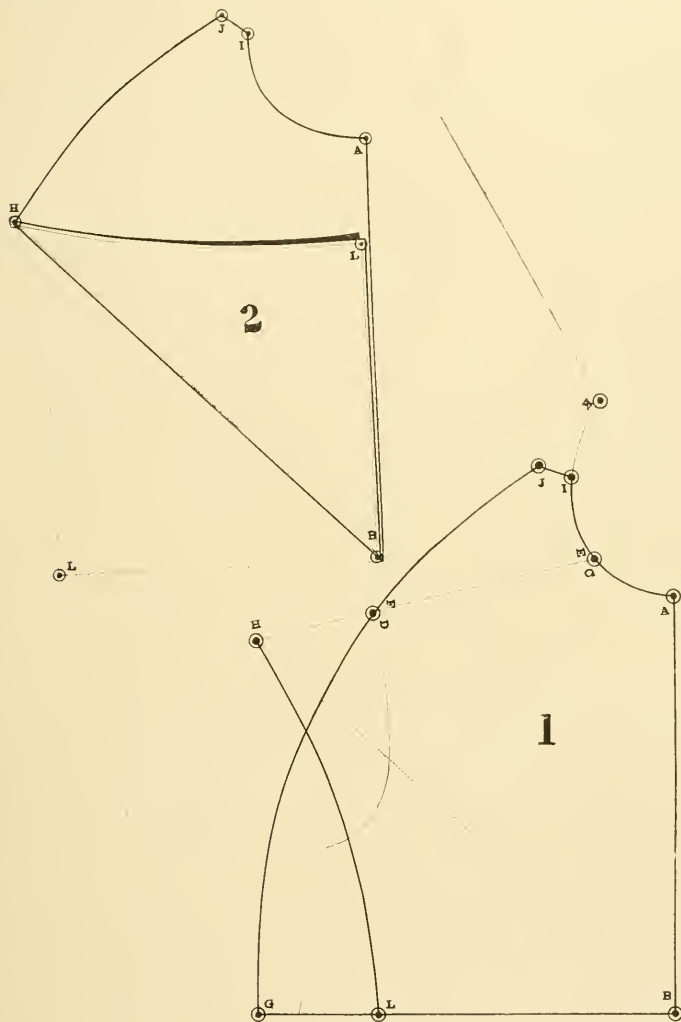
Lesson 43.



LESSON 44.

HOW TO CUT THE PATTERN FROM A STOUT DRAFT

When the draft for the stout jacket is all completed, begin to cut the front from R to 9, 12, G, 4, 7, Z to Y, the front shall not be cut unless everything is complete. Now cut in the front, from 12 to 13 which is the side part under the arm also cut in at the pocket from 13 to 5. when this is cut in pleat up as shown on the original draft both sides or W, 13 and 14 lost to 5, and after when the fold is made, straighten out the front as shown on diagram. Now see to it that when the fold in front is made, the pocket space shall be opened from 14 to 13, also the under arm seam from 12 to 15 as shown on the diagram. Now allow the button stand, the button stand can be allowed also before the fold is made for the stoutness, and straighten out as usual.



Lesson 45

THE HOOD.

LESSON 45.

To begin the hood we make use of the front and back upper parts from a box coat. To begin we mark out the back from A, B, C, D. Now connect the front shoulder seam at E, F, and mark out the neck from E to K for the front part. This is shown on number 1. Now see No. 2. Now divide the front neck from K to E makes 1, from I to J is 1 inch. Now curve from J to the width of shoulder at F and D.

Now before making a further curve we make the length of this hood from A to B is 12 inches the same is from B to G, now make a square line up from G to H, now square out the shoulder line from E, C, F and D, out to H, now finish the curve from J, F and D down to G, from G to L is $\frac{1}{3}$ of G to B. Now make the round curve from L to H, this part appears at the neck part when the collar is all complete. After completing this collar see No. 2. When the collar is all cut out it is followed up as shown on the diagram, from A to B is the length in back, or from the neck down on the back which makes a point at B, fold from L by B and H as shown on the fold L to L, the connection of the neck part is from A, I, J, the curved line from J to H lays over the shoulder when 1 to A is buttoned to the neck part of this hood when cutting this hood place to a fold the bottom part of this hood from B to L in order to have it seamless when folded from B to L, the seams cannot be seen. This completes the hood.

THE SAILOR COLLAR

LESSON 46.

To begin the sailor collar mark out the front and back part of shirtwaist, we first mark out the back part which is shown on the diagram, from A to B, C, D and E, from A to B will be the length of the sailor collar in the back, this space is the length of the depth measure, this shall be the proper length for the sailor collar, this length can also be changed in case of style wanted. Now connect the front part at the shoulder and the back, the shoulder at G to D and F to E by placing these to each other lap over $3\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch one to another in order to have the right size for neck. Before placing the front to this shoulder connection, mark the opening of the sailor collar from H to J, now cross a line from G to J for the sailor collar and allow from J to I 1 inch to make the collar 1 inch longer so as to allow all seams necessary, from I to M is always 1 inch, this is also for seams allowance to be used for seams on both sides of this collar, now cross a line from M to the width of shoulder at E and F, now curve the line down from E and F to cross line at the back from B to C to meet X which makes the width of the collar at the back, now curve as shown on the diagram for the regular shape of the sailor collar from A, B, X, E, F, M, I, J, up to G, D and A, this completes the Sailor Collar.

Should we want a round effect sailor collar at the back part, curve as shown from F, E to B this is shown on the diagram with a traced line. This completes the sailor collar.

THE SHIELD FOR THE SAILOR COLLAR

LESSON 47.

To begin the shield we mark out the neck part to front, the front part which is shown on the lines for the sailor collar from G, H to J and place it on another sheet of paper, mark all around from G, H, I to J, from I to J is always 1 inch, from J to N is also 1 inch, now increase from G to A, the width of the back part in order to get the right measurements we connect the back part of this garment and lap over for a full seams which is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch at G where the shoulder seam connects. Now we use from A to X 2 inches and lost to F with a straight line down to N as shown on diagram. This part as a rule is cut open which is showing on diagram No. 2 on this page.

DIAGRAM No. 11.

Diagram No. 2 is most of the time cut from draft without the back part connection. When diagram No. 2 is wanted simply draw the front part as shown before on the diagram No. 2, from G to F is 3 inches the same from D to E lost for the same width as diagram No. 1 at J, I and M, from H to I shall be 1 inch longer than the opening for the sailor collar. All these parts have seams allowed.

Diagram II.

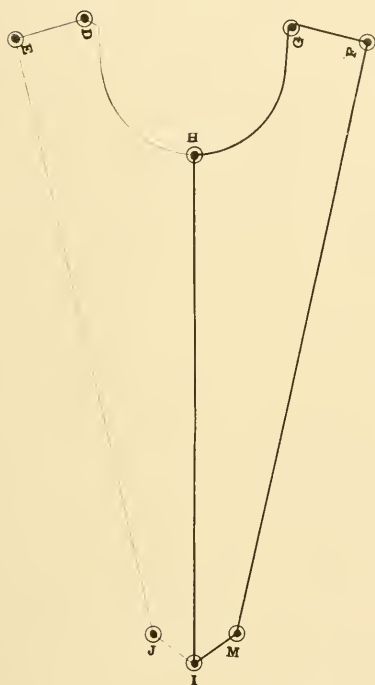
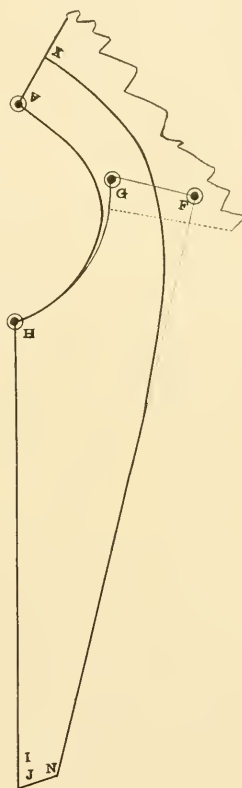
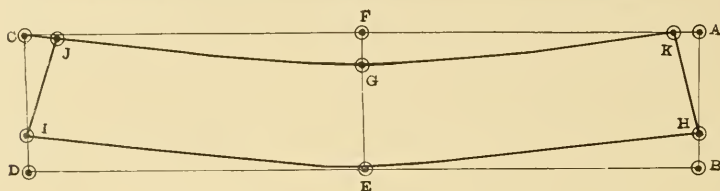


Diagram I.



Lesson 47—48



THE STANDING COLLAR.

LESSON 48.

To begin to draft, measure first the neck of the pattern, which is about 14 inches, in full. Allow 1 inch for seams, making 15 inches. Now draw lines from A to B and A to C; from A to B is 3 inches, the **width** of the collar, and from A to C is 15 inches, the size of the collar; from C to D is also the width, 3 inches. Draw a line from D to B; take half of A and C, making F; from F draw a line to E; from E to G is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. From B to H and D to I is also $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; from A to K and C to J is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Now make all curves as shown on the diagram.

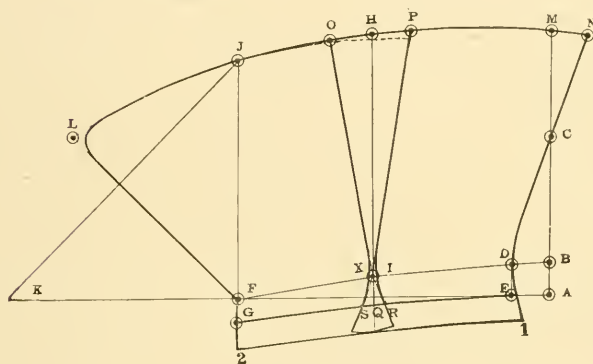
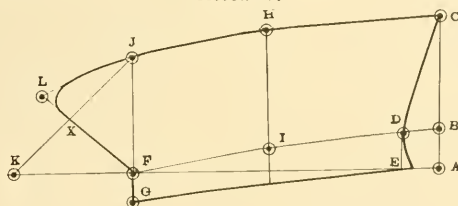
THE LAP OVER COLLAR.

LESSON 49.

This collar is cut in $\frac{1}{2}$ sizes only, when measuring the neck wanted use $\frac{1}{2}$ of measurement, now we increase to draft, now draw a line from A, B to C, from A to B is 1 inch, from B to D and E is also 1 inch, this means the space in back, now measure from E, F $\frac{1}{2}$ of the size of the neck, divide this space which makes I, now make a curved line with a round stick from D to F, from F to G is $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch, now curve the line from G to E, this completes the stand for this collar from

from F to K is the same amount as the width of collar, now cross a line from K to J and divide which makes X, cross a line from F: up to L, now measure Now measure from B to C 3 inches width of collar, the same from I to H and F to E to D which is the back part and from F to J which is the front part of this collar, the width of collar from F to L, now make the curves as shown at E at the back part of neck and shape up to C, curve from the point from J to L to F as shown on the diagram, this collar has all seams allowed.

Lesson 49

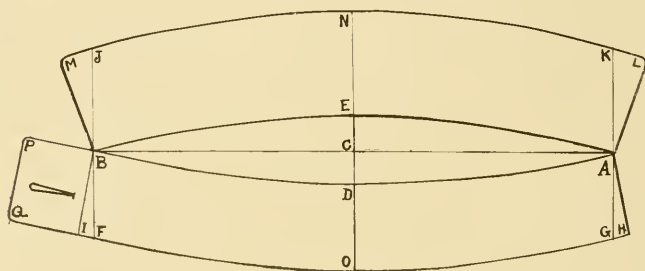


Lesson 50

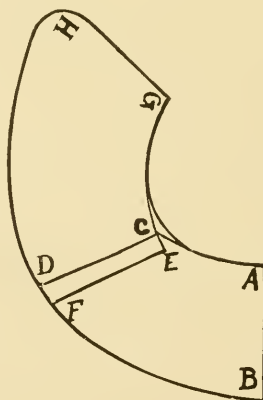
THE STORM COLLAR.

LESSON 50.

This collar is increased the same way as the lap over collar, this collar changes on the over built width, when making line on the bottom which is from D to N we first make from B to C the regular width of collar which is 3 inches and draw a line from D against C to make N in order to have the right over built or big spring which is needed in order to fit this collar perfectly. Now cross the width from I to H and from F to J and F to L, the width of this collar shall be about 5 inches, from F to K is always the same as the width of collar as to connect a line to I in order to meet L as usual, when all these outlines are complete as usual, stand from D, E and F to G shall be over built with a $1/2$ inch height. This collar shall be cut in 4 gores, to be made at H and Q. H is the top part of the collar from H to O and from H to P we allow $3/4$ of an inch on both sides on the bottom at Q on both sides of S and R, we allow $1/4$ of an inch, now draw lines from P, to I, R, from O to X to S, now curve as shown on diagram, P, I, R, O, X, S, the back part from E, D, C to N, the front from J, L, F to G, when cutting out this collar trace the back part from N, M, O, X, S, E, D, C to N, this is the back part of the front from P, I, R, F, L, J to P, when this collar is complete, allow seams at P, I to R, O, X to S,



Lesson 51



Lesson 52

THE AUTOMOBILE COLLAR.

LESSON 51.

To begin this collar we first measure the neck of the collar wanted, after having the measurement, which is about 14 inches for a 36 size neck, we draw a line from A to B which is about 15 inches; now draw a line from A to B, divide between A and B, making C; cross lines from A, G and K, C, N and O, B, J to F; from C to D and E is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch space; make curves from A and D to B and from A and E to B; make the under collar width from A to G 2 inches, from D to O 2 inches, and B to F also 2 inches; from A to K is the top collar, 3 inches, E to N is also 3 inches, from B to J again 3 inches. Extend for the front on top collar, from J to M; from K to L is 1 inch. Extend a lap over on the under collar part, which is increased from G to H $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and from F to I also $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; now increase the lap over from B, P and I to Q, which is 2 inches, where the button hole should be placed. At the other end of the collar we place the button. Curve all outlines carefully, as shown on the diagram.

FLAT OR DUTCH COLLAR.

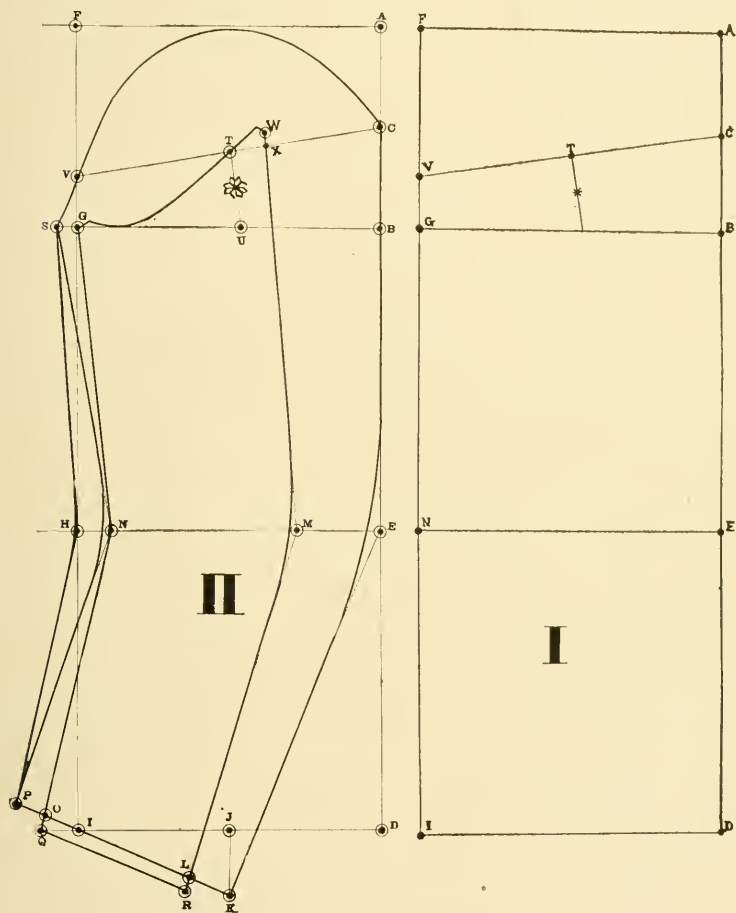
LESSON 52.

To begin a collar which has no stand we need front and back of a blouse or a waist garment in order to make use of the neck part.

Just mark out the back parts from A, B, C and D. Now attach the front neck and lap over with a seam which shall amount to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch at the shoulders from C to F and from D to E and mark around G and H. Now curve the neck as shown on the diagram from A to G and mark around the outside from G, H, D, F to B. Seams are allowed. The seam shall be taken off on the back parts of all collars at A and B where no seam is wanted.

A SLEEVE WITHOUT FULLNESS.

When beginning to cut the sleeve keep in mind the size of the sleeve wanted, now suppose you wanted a 36 size sleeve, draw a line from A to D and from A to F, from A to B is $\frac{1}{3}$ yard, or 6 inches, now take $\frac{1}{2}$ of A and B makes C, now measure from B to D, 18 inches for inside sleeve length. Now divide from B to D makes E for elbow line, now cross all lines, from A to F on halves or 9 inches, now cross all lines and measure on the bottom line from I to F, now measure from G to V $\frac{1}{12}$ th. of size or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches for this size, now cross a line from C to V and divide the space which makes T. Now square a line down from T to U which makes the star. Now make from H to N 1 inch, this is the inside elbow now divide the bottom line from I to D makes J, from J to K is 2 inches, now cross a line from K against I, from I to O is 1 and from O to P is also 1 inch, this is the bottom of the top sleeve. From C to S is $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch, now cross a line from G to N also from S to N from O to N and P to N, now cross a line from K to E this is the outside elbow, now make from K to L $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and from E to M $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, from T to W is 1 inch, now cross lines from W to M down to R, from L to K is a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch also from O to Q, now curve the top sleeve by the star, from V to S to finish the front curve of the top sleeve, now cross the inside and outside front sleeve as shown on the diagram in order to make this sleeve straight in front, connect the line for top sleeve from S to H and P, not S to N and P.

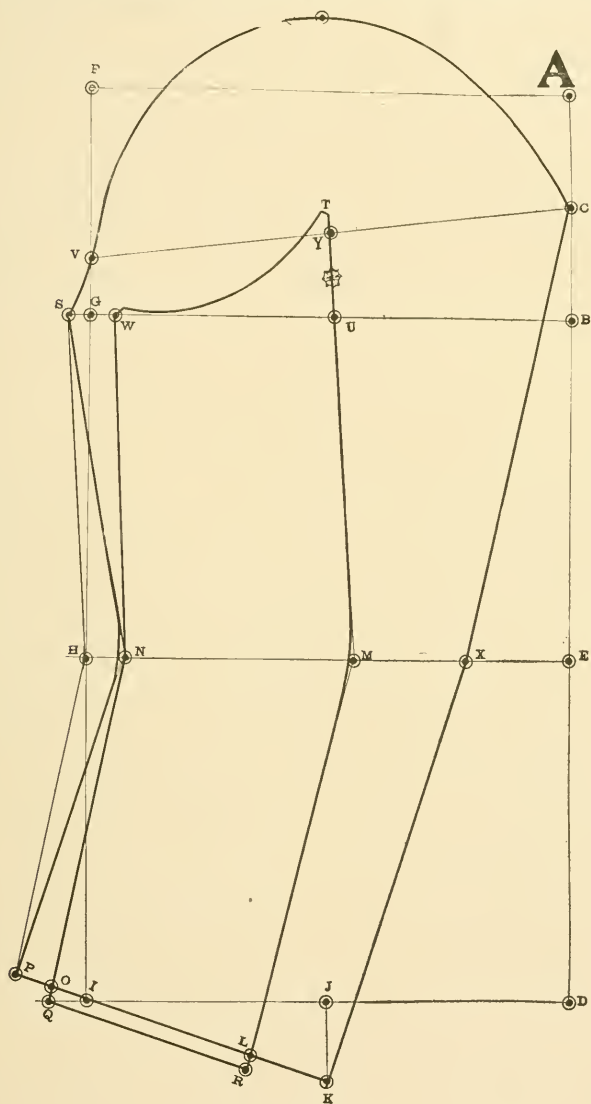


Lesson 54

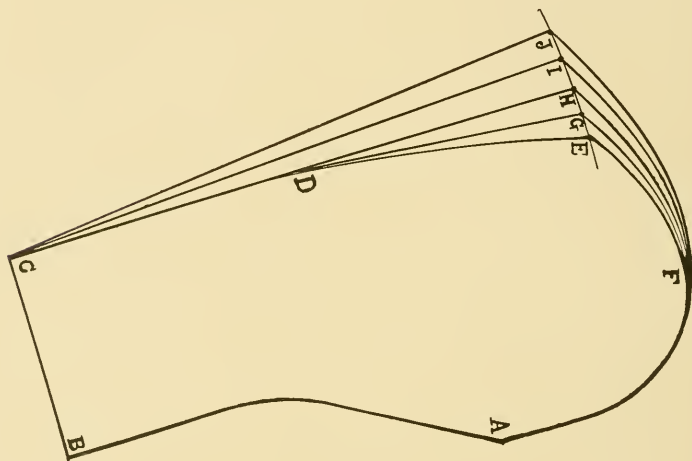
THE SLEEVE WITH SOME FULLNESS.

LESSON 55

This sleeve begins the same way as the first sleeve, to begin measure from A to B $1\frac{1}{3}$ of size or 6 inches for a 36 size, from B to D is 18 inches for inside sleeve length, cross all lines from A to F, from B to S, from E to H, from D to Q, now measure from A to F $\frac{2}{3}$ of the size or 12 inches for a 36 size, the same amount place from D to Q, now draw a line from F to Q, from G to V is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, C is half of A and B, now cross a line from C to V, take half of C and V makes T, now square a line down from T to make U, half of T and U is the star (*) from G to S and to W is a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch both sides, from H to X is 1 inch for the inside elbow curve, now divide the bottom divide the bottom line from D to I makes J, draw a line down to K, from J to K is 2 inches, now cross a line from K against I out to P. From I to O is 1 inch, from O to P is also 1 inch, this is the bottom of the top sleeve, from E to X is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, from X to M is 3 inches this is the outside elbow, from K to L is 2 inches, now cross lines from K to X and up to C, this is the outside of the top sleeve, now cross lines from L to M up to T, this is the outside of the inside sleeve. Now allow from L to R a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch also from O to Q a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and cross a line from R to Q, now cross lines for the inside elbow from Q to N and P to N, also from W to N and S to N, now curve the top sleeve by the star (*) from V to C, now shape from V to S down to the inside elbow N, also curve the under sleeve at the arm-hole from T to W as shown in the diagram. To cut out this sleeve place another sheet of paper underneath the draft and cut all around the top sleeve, take for the bottom part of the under sleeve at R and Q, after having cut out the top sleeve, use the bottom pattern as the top sleeve, and cut out from the original draft the under sleeve.



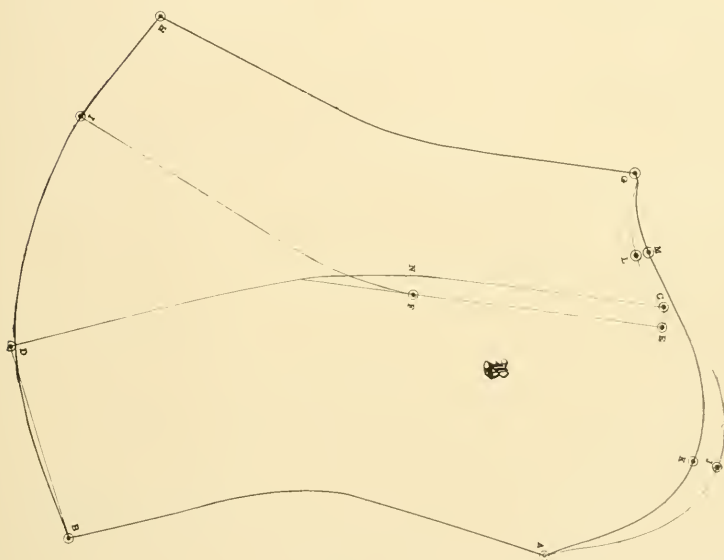
LESSON 55



LESSON 56.

A SLEEVE WITH ALL SIZES OF FULLNESS.

For this sleeve we shall use the sleeve No. 2. This is a sleeve with some fullness. To begin this, cut out the top sleeve only, and mark out on another sheet of paper as shown from A, E, C, F, D, to B. Now draw all lines out from C. These spaces are 1 inch from each other, H, I, J, E, G. Make top curves from the front part of sleeve, beginning at F, to meet all spaces from E, G, H, I, J. These curves are connected to the lines of every size of fullness wanted. Now any size of fullness can be taken off of this diagram. Suppose we want a sleeve with the fullness to H, trace all around from A, E H down to C B and up to A. This is the outline of tracing of either sizes of sleeve wanted. The fullness of the sleeve shall only be increased on a top sleeve; the under sleeve remains as usual.

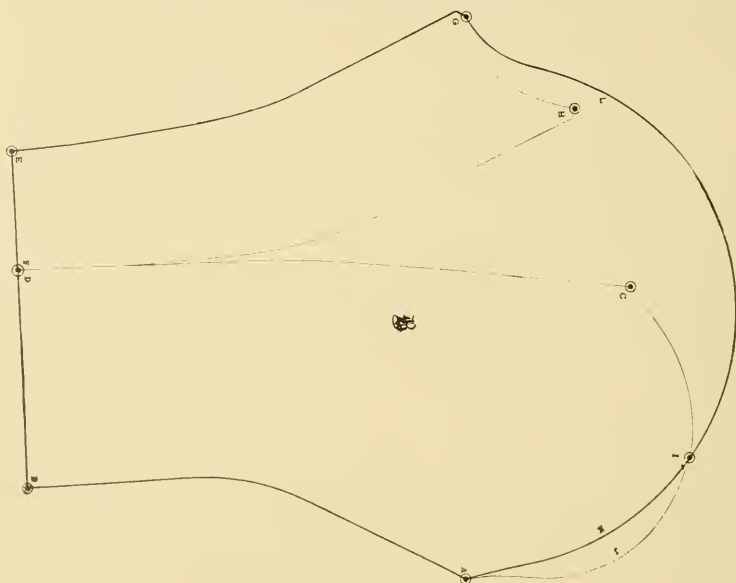


Lesson 57

ONE PIECE SLEEVE WITH FULLNESS ON THE BOTTOM

LESSON 51

To begin this sleeve use a cut-out pattern of the first sleeve, mark out first the top sleeve from A to J, C, X, D, B to A. Now connect the under sleeve at C, from C to E and from X to F width 3, 1 of an inch, X and F is the elbow. Now mark out the under sleeve all around, as shown on the diagram, from E to F, I, H, G, L and E. Now curve the bottom of the sleeve from B to D, I and H, the bottom of this sleeve gives a blouse effect cuff, now curve the top of the sleeve, from A to K, M to G, from J to K is 1 inch decreased from the top sleeve, and from L to M is 1 inch increased for the under sleeve. This makes the one piece sleeve with fullness on the bottom or the blouse sleeve.



Lesson 58

ONE PIECE SLEEVE WITH FULLNESS ON THE TOP

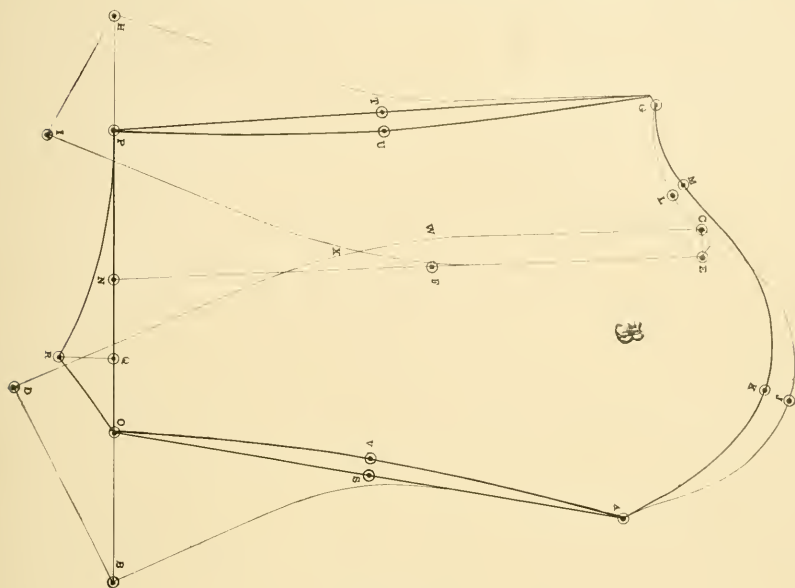
LESSON 58

To begin this sleeve make the first sleeve and mark out the top sleeve first from A to B, D, C, I, J, to A, now connect the under sleeve at the bottom F to D and E as shown on the diagram, now mark all around the under sleeve to G and H down to F. When the both sleeves are marked out, begin to make the top curve, from A to K, I, L to G, from J to K is 1 inch and from H to L is also 1 inch, from J to K decrease the fullness of the top sleeve and from H to L increase the fullness of the under sleeve, to cut begin from A to K, I, L, G, E, F, D, B and A, this completes the one piece sleeve with fullness on top.

ONE PIECE DRESS SLEEVE.

LESSON 59.

To begin this sleeve we first cut the original tight-fitting sleeve, and mark out the top sleeve on a sheet of paper as shown on the diagram, from A, C, W, D, B, S to A. Now connect the under sleeve to the top sleeve on the top part at C and E, from C to E and from W to F is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch space lape over, when the under sleeve is connected mark all around from E, C, G, H, I, F to E. Now mark the connection. Curve on the top from A, K, M, to G, when curv-

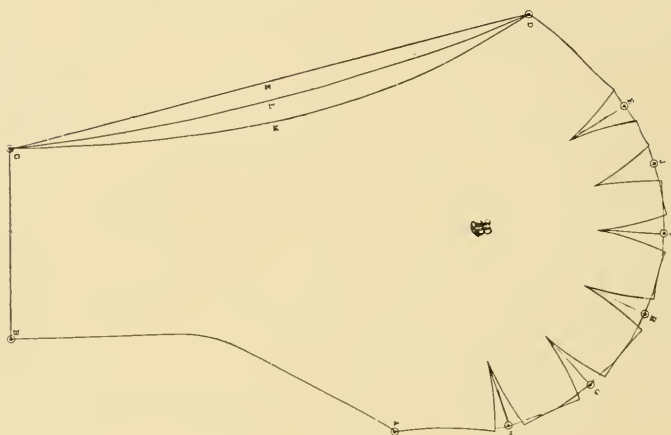


Lesson 59

ing make changes as follows, from J to K is 1 inch decreased for fulness of the top sleeve, and from L to M is 1 inch increased for the under sleeve, this completes the curve for the sleeve on top, now look over carefully the sleeves after the top and under sleeves are connected as the sleeve is now marked out, it is useful with a dart on the outside elbow as shown from D to X and from I to X.

For a tight fitting one piece sleeve, cross a line from the bottom of the inside sleeve lengths from B to H, now cross a line from E to F down to N and measure the size of cuff both sides of N, the cuff shall measure $\frac{1}{4}$ of the size or 9 inches for a 36 size, allow 1" more inch to the width of cuff for seams makes 10 inches for this cuff, now make from N to O 5 inches, also from X to P, this makes a straight cuff from O to P when a lap-over is wanted on the top sleeve. Divide N and O makes Q, from Q to R is 2 inches. Now curve O to R, from R to P, shape both sides the inside length of the sleeve, from T to U is $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch, and from S to V is also $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch, curve as shown on the diagram, from A, V, to O and from G, U, to P, this completes the two kinds of sleeves useful for all kinds of garments. To cut out the dart sleeve follow A, S, B, D, X, I, H, T, G, M, K to A.

To cut out the tight fitting sleeve follow, A, V, O, R, P, U, G, M, K to A.



Lesson 60

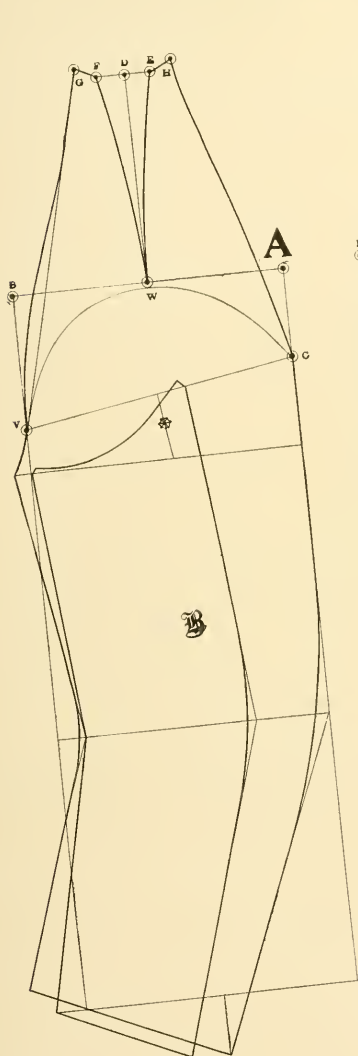
THE DART SLEEVE.

LESSON 60.

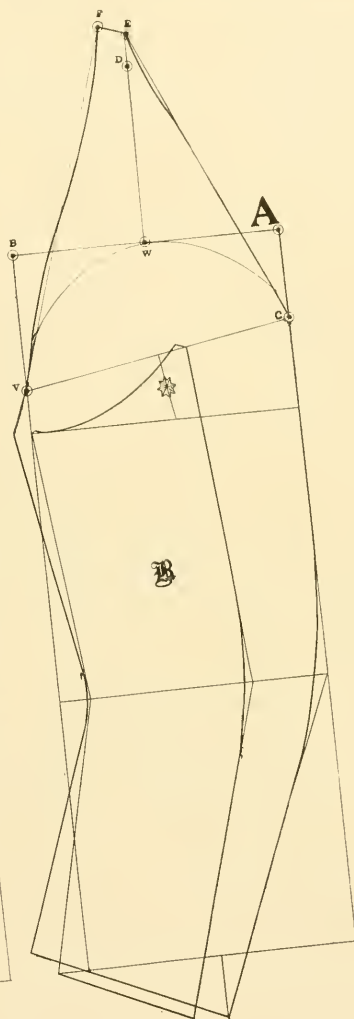
This sleeve shall be carried out from a very full top sleeve, to begin this sleeve we first prepare a very large top sleeve as shown on diagram. How to cut a sleeve with all sizes of fullness. For this sleeve take the largest sleeve from diagram mentioned, this top sleeve shall be curved at the outside from C to D as shown on the diagram, now mark the spaces on top of the top sleeve where small darts shall take place as shown on diagram, from A, F, G, H, I, J, & E.

The deepness of these darts shall be 3 inches only amount taken out for these darts shall be considered as to the size of the arm - hole wanted.

Be very careful to raise up the small amount on both sides of the dart as shown on the diagram. This completes the sleeve with the darts on top.



Lesson 62



Lesson 61

THE RAGLAN SLEEVE.

LESSON 61.

To begin the raglan sleeve we first complete the sleeve number 1. Now measure the space from A to B, take half of this makes W, now draw a line up from W to D and E, from W to D place the width of the shoulder of the jacket for this sizes, from D to E is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, from E to F is also $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. Now connect lines from E to C and from F to V and curve the top sleeve as shown on the diagram.

A RAGLAN SLEEVE WITH A DART IN SHOULDERS.

LESSON 62.

The beginning of this sleeve is the same as the first raglan sleeve with the exception that this has dart placed at the center line which is from W to D. In order to begin make from D to F and from D to E $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch and curve lines lost to W. Now allow from E to H and from F to G $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch and draw line from G to V and from H to C, curve as shown on the diagram.

This completes the Regular sleeve with a dart in the shoulders, otherwise, we have all seams allowed to these sleeves.

For a seam over the top sleeve, split Lesson 62 from D, W down to the bottom of the top sleeve half width of the cuff and allow for this seam.

SKIRTS

LESSON 63.

The skirts are drafted according to waist and hip measurements, length for skirts can be changed at any time. Before commencing to draft the skirt outline we have to decide first about how many gores this skirt should be divided and also what the width for the front shall be for every gored skirts. Now the width for the front gores shall be carefully decided before commencing to draft the outlines for skirts as the front gore for all skirts shall be $1/2$ of the width of either gore, the width for the front gores are as follows:-

Five gore skirts shall be, front $2-1/2$ inches,

Seven gore skirt shall be, front $2-1/4$ inches.

Nine gore skirt, shall be, front 2 inches,

Eleven gore skirt, shall be, front, $1-1/2$ inches,

Thirteen gore skirt, shall be, front, $1-3/8$ inches,

Fifteen gore skirt, shall be, front, $1-1/4$ inches,

Seventeen gore skirt, shall be, front, $1-1/8$ inches,

Nineteen gore skirt, shall be, front, 1 inch.

The 19 gore skirt shall be the very last and most to be cut in gores, for any more gores than 19 the pleating must be made. Now we commence to draft, the measurements for this skirt are as follows:-

Waist 25 inches,

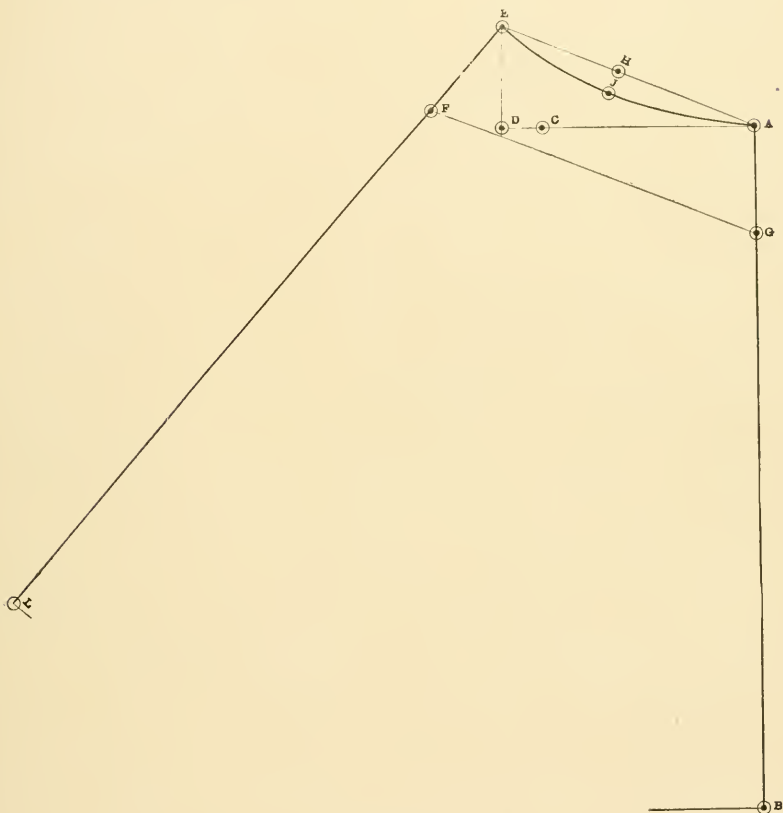
Hip 43 inches,

Front length 41 inches,

Side length 43 inches,

Back length 45 inches.

To begin to draft draw a line from A to B and A to D, from A to C is $1/2$ of 25 inches for waist measurement, from C to D is 3 inches for the hip increase, now square a line up from D to E, from D to E is 6 inches, now cross a line from E to A, now take $1/2$ of A to E makes H, from H to J is 1 inch, now cross from A to J to E, this curve is the natural line for the waist, now measure from A to G and from E to F 6 inches and cross a line from G to F, now measure $1/2$ of the hip from G to F which is 43 inches hip measurement or $1/2$ of this 21- $1/2$ inches, now cross a line from E against F down to L, now measure the length in front, from A to B is 41 inches, and from E to L is the back length 45 inches. For further instructions see the next lesson.

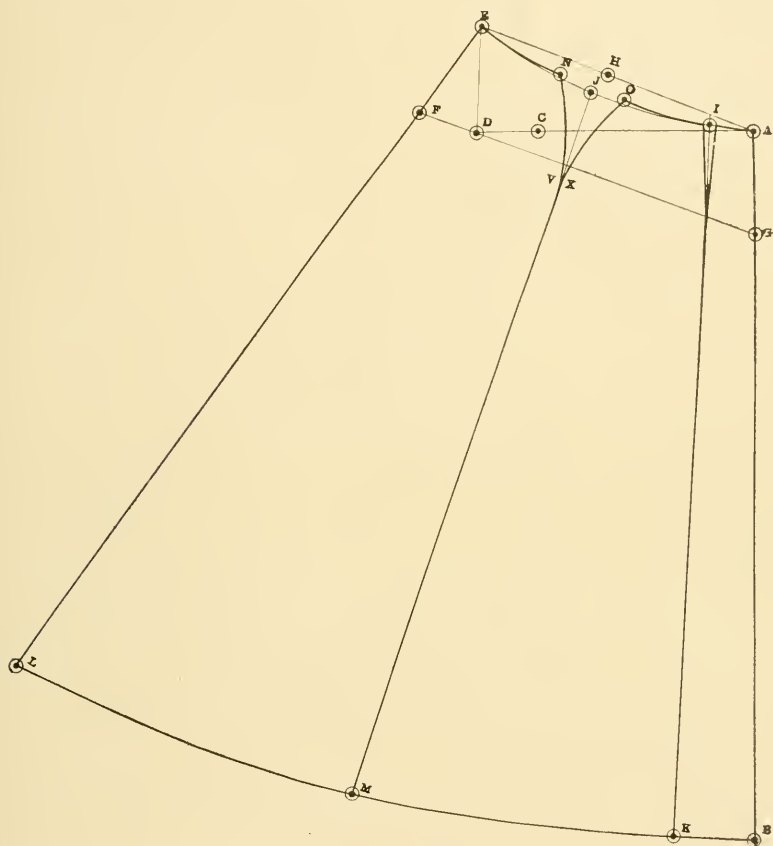


LESSON 63.

LESSON 64.

FIVE-GORE SKIRT.

To begin lesson No. 2 we shall decide on how many gores this skirt shall be cut. Now suppose you want a 5-gore skirt. Make the front suitable for a 5-gore skirt, which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the top waist line from A to I; on the bottom line from B to K is the double amount of A to I. This shall always be kept in mind—that the bottom of the front should measure twice as much as the top of the front. Now measure the hip length from J to M and make the bottom circle from B, K, M to L; now divide on waist line from I to E for a side dart and seam, which makes this skirt a 5-gore; also divide the bottom curve from K to L, making M; now cross a line from J to M, which completes the seam line at the side. Commence to work on the waist line for proper measurements. At I take $\frac{1}{8}$ inch on both sides and curve down to the hip line; after being complete with the curve at the front, measure over the waist, from A, I, J to E; this will amount to $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Now take off $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches for a 25 waist measurement from $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches leaves the amount over of 4 inches, which we do not want. Divide this amount, of 4 inches, on both sides of J, from J to O and from J to N; curve from O to X and N to V down to the hip line. Be careful to make this curve lost right below the hip line with the round curve on the straight line; before cutting out this draft raise a small amount up at O and N so as to straighten out the curve at the waist line when the skirt is seven up. This draft is not giving any seams allowed for the simple reason that we have not allowed for seams is that the system for all gored skirts remains the same, as it is much simpler to allow seams to as many gores as you want. For seams allowed on skirts, I have also prepared an outline how to draft the skirt pattern with seams. This lesson is shown at the end of the skirt lessons. For changing width of bottom for the skirts, also see the end of the skirt lessons.

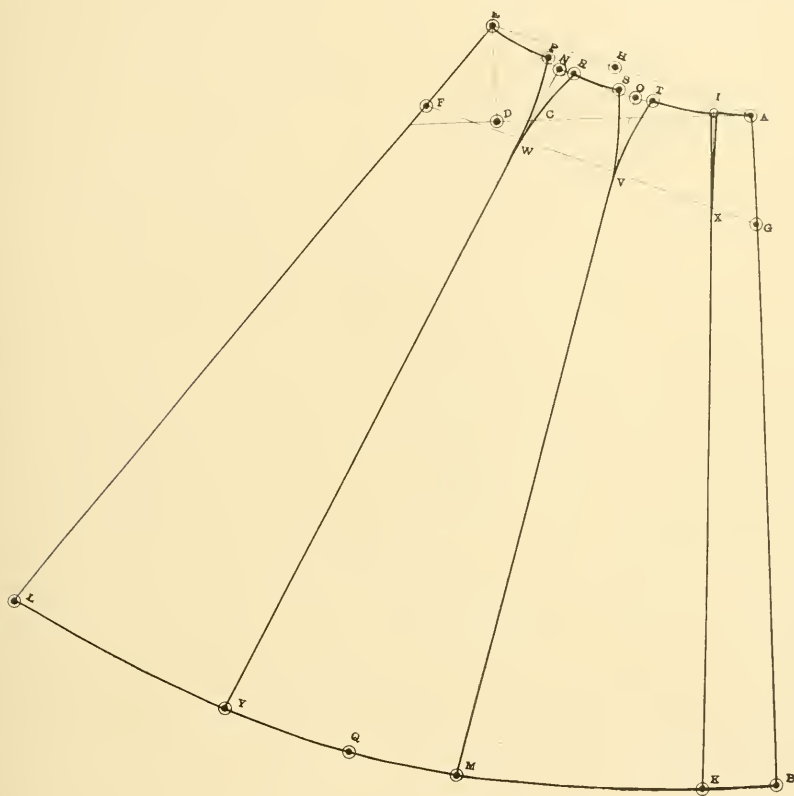


Lesson 64

SEVEN GORE SKIRT.

LESSON 65.

Before commencing the 7 gore skirt we shall see the front width on top, the outlines are the same as the others, from A to L is 2-1/4 inches and from B to K is 4-1/2 inches this completes the front. Now Measure from A to C 1/2 of the waist, from C to D 3 inches, from D to E 6 inches, these outlines are the same as the beginning, now make a curve from A to E as usual, measure the hip 6 inches below the waist line always, from G to F is 1/2 of the hip measurements, now cross a line from E to F down to L, this is the back length of skirt, now measure the length in front from A to B 41 inches, measure the side length from J to Q 43 inches, from E to L is the back length 45 inches, now make the curve on the bottom from B to K, Q, L, now divide from L to E on the waist and from K to L on the bottom in 3 parts as shown. The waist line from I to O, is the first part, from O to N is the 2nd part, from N to E is the 3rd part, on the bottom line, from K to M is the first part, M to Y is the second part, from Y to L is the third part, now cross all lines from O to M from N to Y, these two lines are the place for 2 seams on the side. Now in order to get the gores of this skirt, we count the inside 3 gores and double the amount makes 6 and front we count for 1, this makes it a 7 gore skirt, now curve the top on the waist line, measure from the total waist from A to E, now use the over built amount for the waist and take this amount out on the darts on the waist line both sides of O and N, from O to T is 4 inch, from O to S is 1 inch, from N to R and N to P is also 4 inch, these curves shall be lost to the hip line at V and W, both sides of I in front take out 1/8th to either side and curve also down to the hip, this completes the 7 gore skirt.



Lesson 65

9 Gore Skirt.

LESSON 66.

Before beginning the 9 gore skirt commence the front suit-able for a 9 gore which is 2 inches, from A to I is 2 inches, from B to K is 4 inches now cross a line from I to K which completes the front of the skirt, now measure the hip 6 inches below the waist as usual, curve the inside on top from A to E this is always 1 inch below the straight line, now make the back length line, from E down to L, always measure the hip first before you cut this line in order to meet E, F, L. Now divide from this 9 gore skirt, from I to E in four sections also the same from K to L, from I to O is 1 section, from O to J is the 2nd section, from J to N is the 3rd section, from N to E is the 4th section on the waist line. Now make the same sections on the bottom line from K to M, from M to Q, from Q to Y, from Y to L, now cross lines from O to M, from O to Q, from N to Y and from E to L is the back length, this completes the sections of gores for the 9 gored skirt. Now measure over the waist as usual and take out the amount which is over built at O, from O to S from O to T at G both sides to V and W at both sides of N, R and P, now make these curve lost to the hip line as usual, before taking this amount out, be careful to measure over the waist in order to balance the waist measurement and raise both sides or the dart a small amount as usual.

This completes the 9 gore skirt.



Lesson 66

11 GORE FLARE SKIRT.

LESSON 67.

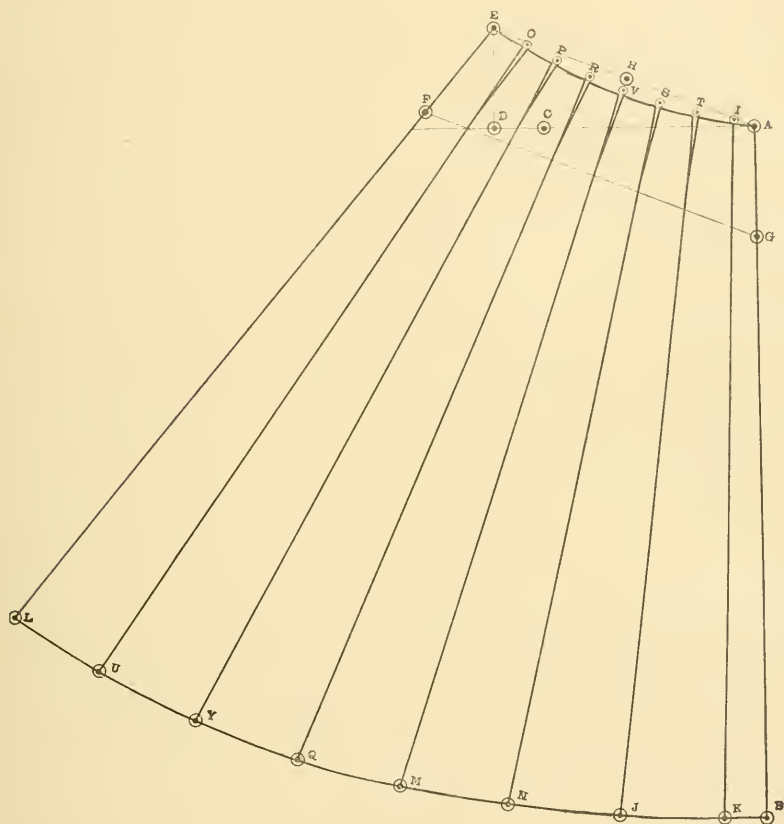
This skirt is drafted with the same outlines as the ordinary skirt, the front of this is also 1-1/2 inches on top and 3 inches on the bottom, changes of this skirt are not made at the bottom where the flariness is allowed, before beginning the draft of the outline for a flare skirt decide first the width of bottom for this skirt, it shall be known as the flare skirt, it shall at least measure a 1/2 yard more than the width of the ordinary skirt, now suppose the width of an ordinary skirt on the bottom is 3 yards, now make for this flare skirt 3-1/2 yards on bottom, now take 1/2 of your increase. 1/2 of 18 is 9 inches, now divide carefully 9 inches into as many sections as you have seams between front and back, the seams which are between the front and the back are at the bottom, M, Q, Y and U. Now this means 4 lines where we can allow for flariness, now divide this 9 inches into 4 sections, now allow 1/4 part of this 9 inches which is 2-1/4, from M to W, from Q to X, from Y to Z and from U to XX. Great care should be taken by allowing all this towards the back and when all these parts are allowed raise a curve up from W to L, from X to 2, from Z to 3, from XX to 4, this means that all these curves shall be raised up until about 1/2 of the length of the skirt, when cutting out be careful to cut out the front as usual, the inside gore from K to W, from M to X, from Q to Z, and from Y to XX, from U to L is the back gore of this skirt, the width and parts of this skirt shall be curved as the 11 gore skirt and seams shall be allowed for this skirt, this completes the 11 gore flare skirt.

FIFTEEN GORE SKIRT.

LESSON 68.

To begin the 15 gore skirt we draw all lines as usual, from A, B, E, F to L, it shall be known that from A to B is the front of the skirt and from E, F to L is the back length of the skirt. The front of a 15 gore skirt on top from A to I shall measure an 1-1 1/4 inches, the bottom of this front from B to K shall measure 2-1 2 inches, now draw a line from I to K to front, now divide from I to E and from K to L into 7 sections, from I to T is section 1, T to S section 2, from S to V section 3, from V to R section 4, from R to P section 5, from P to O is section 6, from O to E is section 7, make all these sections the same on the bottom, from K to J, J to N, N to M, M to Q, from Q to Y, Y to U, U to L.

Now cross lines from T to J, S to N, V to M, R to Q, P to Y, O to U and E to L, which is the back part of the skirt, now measure over the waist from A to E and see the over built from 12-1/2 inches and take out the amount over built at all parts towards the front at T, S, V, R, P and O. These curves shall be made as marked on the top of waist and they shall be lost to the hip line only, great care shall be taken when cutting out this skirt, curves shall not be made on both sides of gorts, all gores shall be straight towards the back and curving shall only be done towards the front. When tracing a 17 or 19 gore skirt follow the width of front as mentioned on lesson 1, and follow the same instructions in drafting as for a 15 gore skirt in all cases.



Lesson 68

LESSON 69.

EMPIRE, OR GIRDLE, SKIRT.

For the Empire Skirt begin outlines as usual; draw a line from A to B and A to D; from A to C is one-half of waist measurement, which is 12 1/2 inches; from C to D is 3 inches; from D to E is 6 inches. Cross a line from A to E and take one-half, which makes H, from H to J is 1 1/2 inches deep; curve from A to J and E; draw a line for the hip, from A to W which is 6 inches and from E and F is also 6 inches; cross a line from G to F and measure on this line one-half of hip measurement; make a line in front from A to B which is 41 inches; draw lines from E and F down to L, and make 45 inches back length; measure from J to M 43 inches, which is side length, and make curve at the bottom from B and M to L; divide A and E which makes J; divide also B and L, making M; draw a line up from M and J to H; raise for the Empire effect from A to K; from J to H and from E to P 3 inches; curve K and H to P with the same curved roundness as A and J to E. Measure the waist on the curved line from A and J to E, and correct one-half of waist whatever is over-built from one-half of the waist, which is 12 1/2 inches, which shall be divided on both sides of J to N and O; draw lines up to H from O and N. Then curve from O and N, as shown on diagram to fill in the break, so to make this waist half-fitting. The increase from E to P at the back part of the skirt for the Empire effect should be raised up with a straight line from D up to P; curve as shown on diagram from P to F. This completes the Empire Skirt, cut in four parts. This skirt can also be cut in five gores. Follow the same instructions as for this diagram.

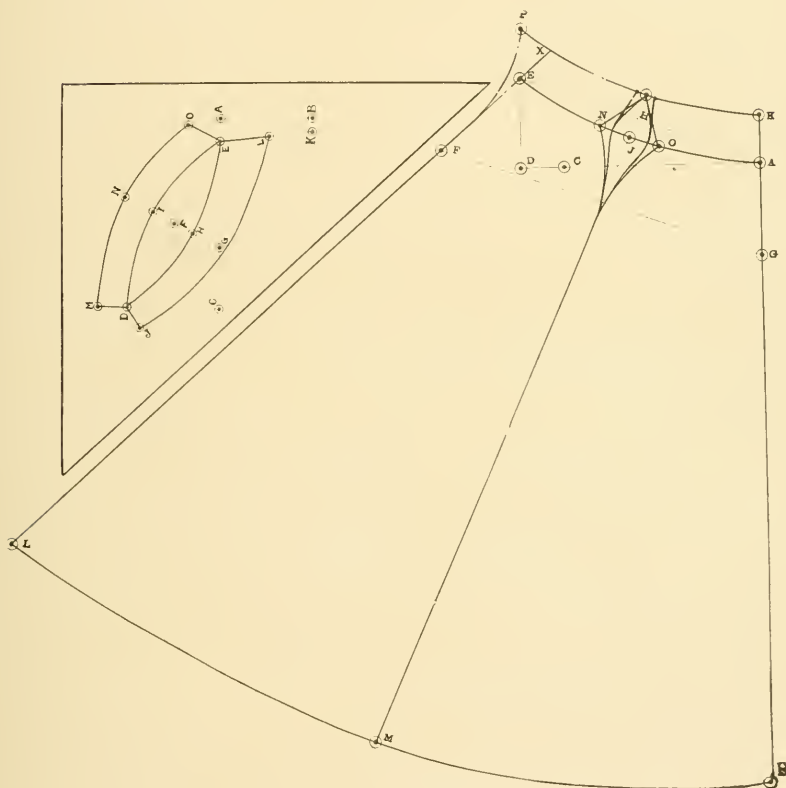
LESSON 70.

HOW TO MAKE A GIRDLE BELT.

Draw lines from A to C and from A to B; from A to B is 6 inches; from A to C is one-half of waist; from C to D is 6 inches up; now measure the space from A to C, and place the same amount from D to E, and draw a line; measure the space between A and E, and place one-half of this amount from B to K, and draw a line from K to E; from F to H is 1 1/2 inches deep; now curve from E, H and D; from F to I is the same space as from F to H; curve also from E and I to D; from D to J is about 2 inches; from E to L is 3 inches; curve from L and G to J; from E to O and from I to N; from D to M is 2 inches; curve as shown on diagram. When cutting out this belt measure both sides, top and bottom part, from E, H and D, from E, I and D to have one-half of waist measurement and allow seams to both sides.

Lesson 70


Lesson 69

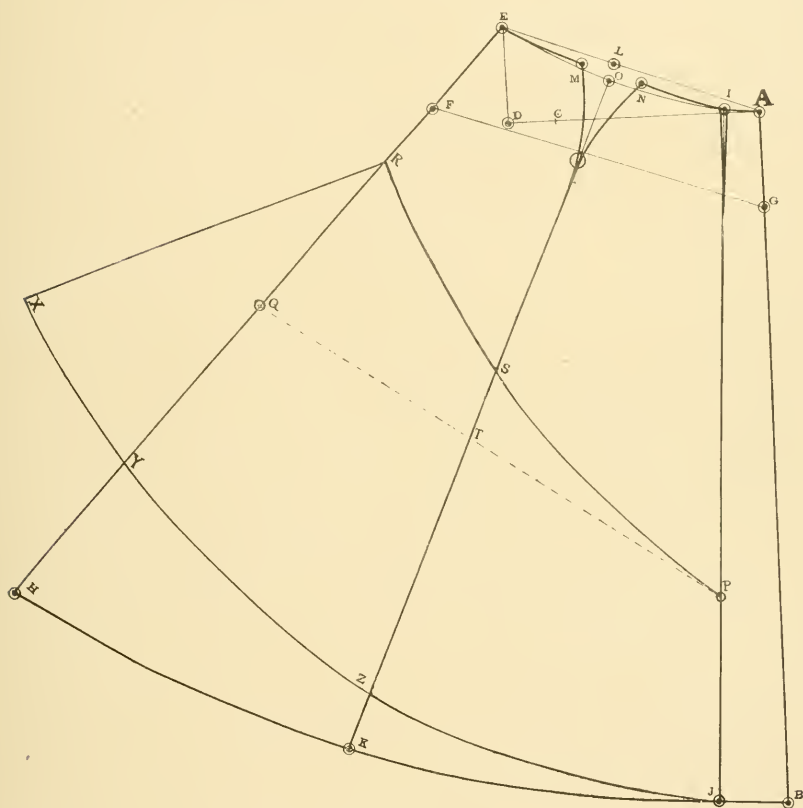


LESSON 71.

THE FLOUNCE SKIRT.

For this skirt draft also the ordinary five-gore skirt. After having completed the outlines of this draft, take about one-third of the front length from I to P; then take one-half of the back length from E to H, making Q; cross a line from P to Q, which will be the line to place the flounce effect, or the beginning of the attachment of the bottom part. This line will also secure the proper length from the upper part of skirt, which is from I to P and from E to Q. To begin the bottom part of this skirt, start the flounce effect; divide E to Q, making R; curve as shown on diagram from P and S to R; from T to S is one-third of Q to R; raise from H to Y the same amount as we did from Q to R; curve the bottom for the flounce from J, Z and Y to X; from K to Z make the same space as from T to S; cross a line from X to R which makes the back part of the flounce gore. To cut out the flounce or the bottom part of this skirt, we begin at P, S, R, X, Y, and Z to J. For the upper part of this skirt we cut out the complete front from A, G, B, J and P to I; this completes the front. For the inside gores we begin from I, P, T and O; this is the first gore; and the second gore is cut from M, T, Q and F to E; this completes the outlines of showing how to cut out the draft. The bottom part of this skirt from Q and H and from P to J is not used. This skirt can be cut in as many gores as wanted. Be careful to allow all seams.



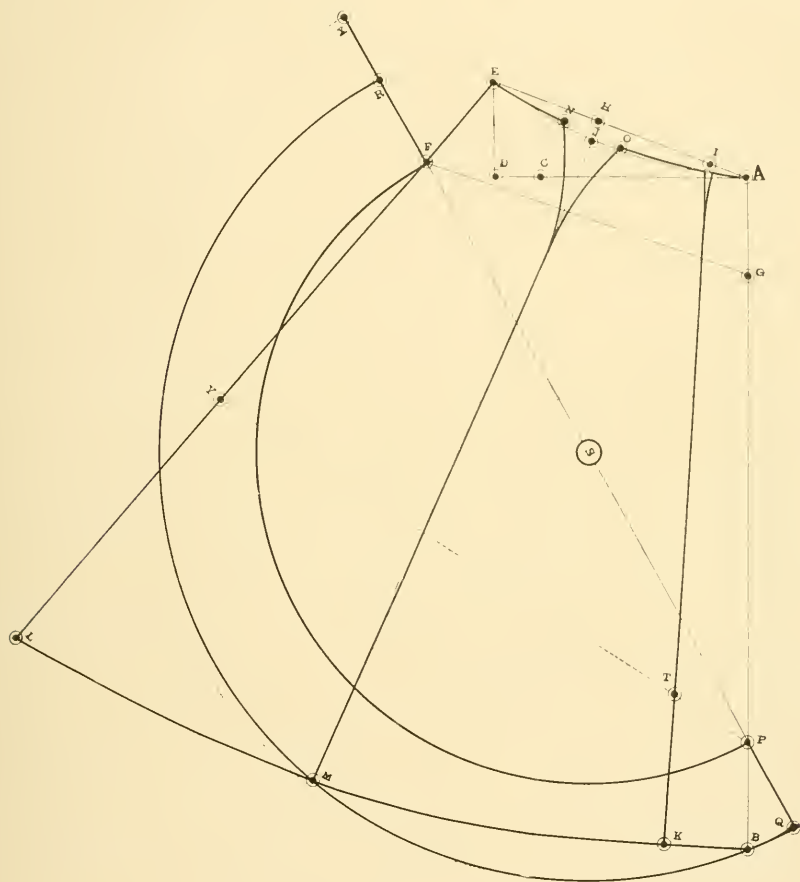


Lesson 71

LESSON 72.

THE CIRCLE FLOUNCE SKIRT.

For this skirt we first draft the five-gore outline. After having the outline complete we measure up from the bottom, B to P, 6 inches; cross a line from P up to the hip point at the back of line F; measure from F to R 6 inches, in order to have the width of the circle; cross a line out from P to Q, then take one-half of P and F to make S. To make the circle, begin to curve from P to F by S; curve your circle from Q to R, also curve by S. This circle can be changed in width, and can also increase the back part only as shown on the diagram from R to X. This should be lost with a curve about one-half way, as shown lost to M; when cutting out this skirt trace first the circle and then cut out the gores of the skirt as usual. When cutting out the circle you should decide where it shall be placed; the proper place for this circle is at the front from P. If not wanted in the front it can begin at the inside front of the connection and can be made at T to Y. Y is one-half way to F and L. This circle shall always be placed across the skirt on a slant. Be careful to place the front of the circle to the front of the skirt. Allow all seams for this skirt as usual. This completes the circle flounce skirt.



Lesson 72

LESSON 73.

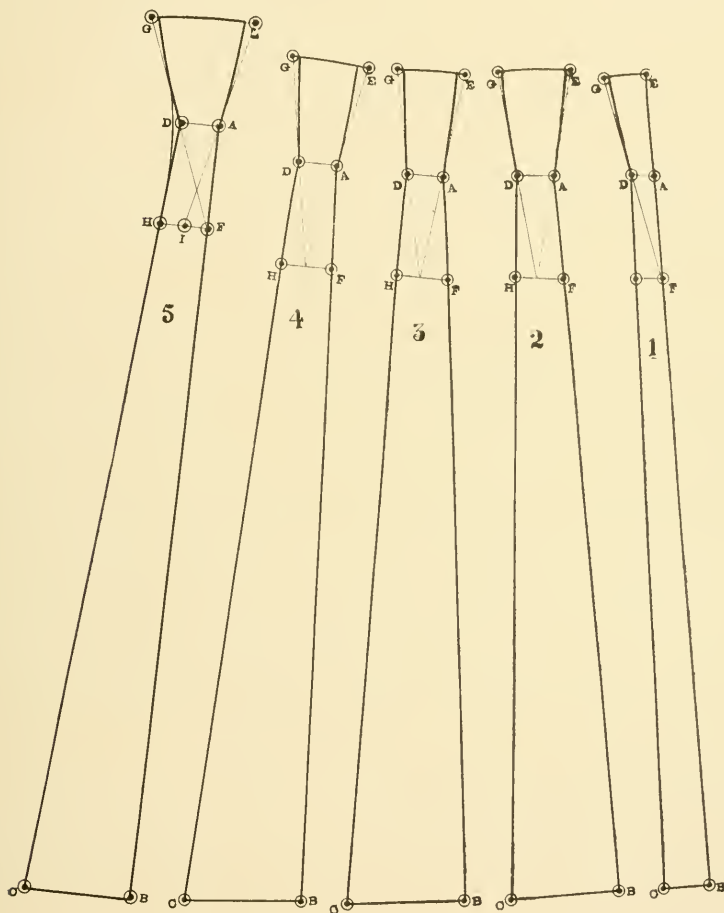
CIRCLE SKIRT.

To begin this skirt we draw a line from A to E and from A to C; from A to C is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or half of waist measurement; from C to D is 6 inches; measure from D to I $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches one-half of waist. H is one-half of I and D; from H to J is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; now curve from I and J to D; cross a line down from I to B; from I to B is the front length for the skirt, which is 41 inches; measure from I to G 6 inches, also from D measure down to X 6 inches; cross a line from J to X and F for the hip line; measure one-half of hip from G to F; now make a line from D to F down to L; from D to L is the back length, 45 inches; measure from J to K for hip length, 43 inches; make the bottom curve from B and K to L; the line from A to E is not used; the original front line is from I to B. The skirt has no dart in the waist whatever, and gives a proportional bottom width which shall not be changed. This completes the circle skirt.

LESSON 74.

PRINCESS SKIRT.

To begin the princess skirt we first cut out one of our tight-fitting skirts, which do not carry too many gores, or very few gores. Snitable gore skirts for this style are 9, 11 and 13-gore skirts. Now suppose we use a 9-gore skirt and we shape the waist darts on both sides equally and then cut out a complete 9-gore skirt. Mark out every gore separately, carefully separating one from the other; on all these gores mark the hip length for all gores on both sides which is 6 inches from top of waist down. We first mark out the front gore, No. 1, as shown. Bear in mind that the front has no seam at the outside of front; from A to F is 6 inches, which is the hip length; D is the inside part of front and top of waist; cross a line from F to D up to G; from A to E is also 6 inches; raised up for the princess effect; cross a line from E to G, which is the top of the princess allowance. For the inside gores we measure from the top of the waist part from A and D down to the hip length F and H, which is 6 inches from the waist down; cross a line from F to H and take one-half; cross lines from half up to A, E and D to G, this increases the princess effect at E and G; cross lines from E and G and follow the same instructions for number of gores as follows: 2, 3, 4 and 5; the fifth gore is the back part of this skirt; at this gore we make some changes as follows: the hip space from the waist down are marked as usual, the same as the others; now take one-half of F and H, which makes I; cross a line up from I to A and E as usual and the outline towards the back will be changed by running it from F and D up to G. The back part of the form is greatly changed, as any other part of the figure which makes it a very strong increase, towards the back. This completes the back part of this skirt. When all these outlines have been made to all gores we measure over the spaces on top of each gore. Now suppose this will amount to about 26 inches; measure the size of the form that you are cutting this skirt from, about 6 inches up from the waist. For size 36 this measure will amount to 36 inches, or 18 inches of one-half of this. Be careful to keep in mind that you have measured this skirt one-half way only, and therefore take one-half of the measurement that you have measured on the figure. Suppose your measurement is 36 inches, take one-half of this, which is 18 inches; take off your measurement, which is 18 inches, from 26 inches, which your skirt measures on top, or 6 inches above the waist; see that your over-built between 18 and 26 is 8 inches; this 8 inches is equally divided on both sides to all gores at E and G; at the front we shall only take off the outside part at G. Now curve all these spaces lost down to the waist and allow seams all the way down both sides of gores, except the front. For the front we only allow the seam at E and G; for the inside part allow the seams on both sides; E, A, F, B and G, D to C; for the back pleat of this skirt allow from D, which is the waist line, down to the bottom at C. This completes the princess skirt.

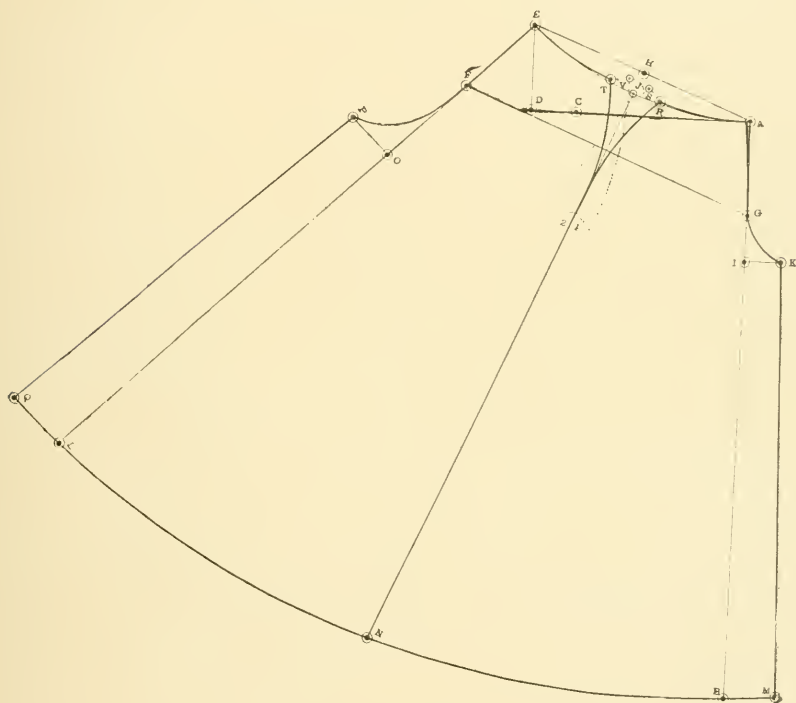


Lesson 74

LESSON 75.

DIVIDED RIDING SKIRT.

To begin this skirt we draw lines as usual: from A to C is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or one-half of waist measurement; from C to D is 3 inches; from D to E is 6 inches; from A to B is 41 inches, front length; cross a line from A to E, one-half of A and E is H; from H to J is 1 inch; curve from A to J to E; J is one-half of A and E; measure from your waist and see the over-built, and whatever is over-built from $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches should be taken out on both sides of J, which makes R and T. This is the dart running down on the hip line or side seam for this skirt. Begin to work the raise, from A to I, which is 10 inches; this space shall be measured from the waist line down below the hip. The proper way to get this measurement is to have your client seated in a chair and take her measurement from the waist line down to the seat, which will always give about 10 inches for the majority of heights. From I to K cross out a line and measure one-eighth of the hip measurement, from B to M is also one-eighth of hip measurement, and 1 inch is allowed; cross a line from K to M and shape from A to G to K, as shown on diagram. This completes the front part of this skirt. To begin the back part measure from K to M and apply the same amount from L to O up, cross a line from O to P one-sixth of hip measurement, and from L to Q, which is the bottom of the skirt; measure one-sixth of the hip and allow 1 more inch; cross a line from Q to P, which is the outline for the back part of this skirt, then curve from E to F to P, as shown on the diagram. This completes the back part of the skirt. When cutting out this skirt allow all seams. This skirt is closed in front and back, the opening takes place on the sides, as shown on the diagram from R to 1, and from T to 2 the allowance shall be made on both sides of the hip, as shown with a traced line on this diagram. The bottom of the skirt shall remain as drafted, no increase whatever being necessary. The regular width of this skirt shall be about three (3) yards on the bottom when complete. This completes the divided riding skirt.



Lesson 75

LESSON 76.

SIDE-SADDLE RIDING SKIRT—FRONT PART.

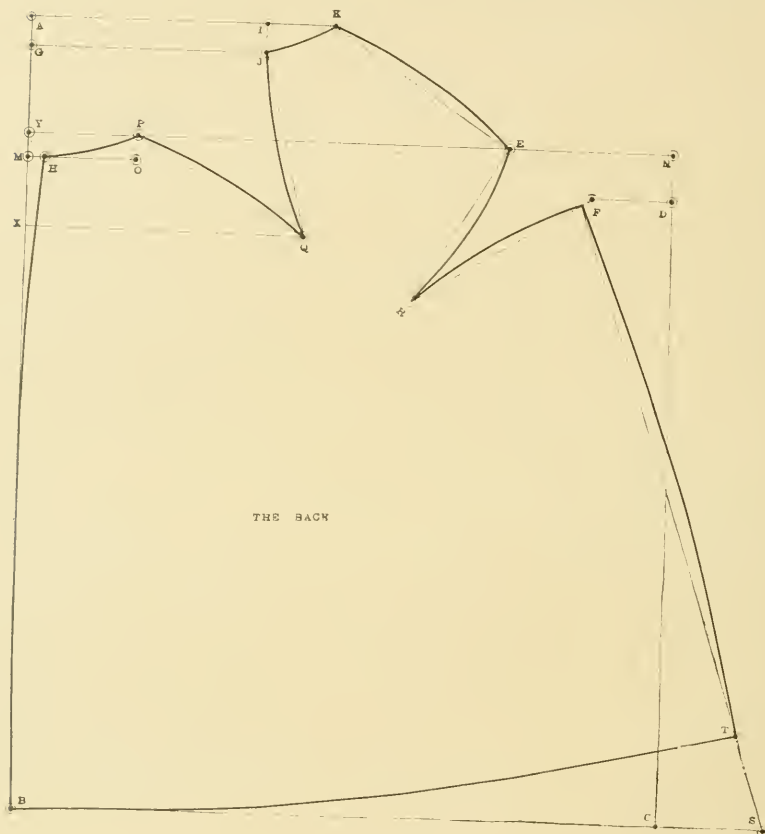
In beginning this draft, be very careful, as these outlines are out of the ordinary. The measurements for this skirt are as follows: Waist, 25 inches; hip, 43 inches; front length, 41 inches; side length, 43 inches; back length, 45 inches; full hip length, 12 inches.

To draft, draw a line from D to B and from D to E; from D to H is 3 inches; from H to E is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches, half of waist, and 1 inch more for seams; cross a line up from E to F; from D to G is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; cross a line from G to X and from X to H; from G to Q is 12 inches hip length; curve from X to Q; from X to T is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, from Q to U and T to U is the side opening for a slit, to be finished with braid or cloth as shown on the diagram. Measure the side length from X to B, which is 43 inches; from E to I is the same amount as from D to E, and 1 inch more for seams, from I to J is 6 inches; cross a line from J to K and allow 6 inches; cross a line from I to K and divide the space, which makes N; from N draw a line to J and O; from J to O is 6 inches; cross a straight line at the bottom from B to L; R is half of H and E. Measure from N to R and place the double amount from B to S; from S to L is 43 inches hip measure; from L to M is 6 inches, or the space from F to I and K to M shall measure 43 inches, side length. Make all curves from X to R to F; from F to I, O, K and M to S; from R to S is the center of the front part. This completes the front part of the side saddle riding skirt.

LESSON 77.

SIDE-SADDLE RIDING SKIRT.—BACK PART.

Begin new outlines for the back part; the back part of this skirt shall be drafted separately and shall be drafted in the opposite way from the front part. This draft begins on the other edge of paper, and when drafting the outlines draw all lines towards you, instead of drafting the front from you towards the other side or edge of the paper. Now begin the outlines from A to B and A to K; from A to I is half of waist, and allows 3 inches more, which amounts to $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches; from A to G and from I to J is 2 inches; from G to Y is 6 inches; from Y to M is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; from Y to X is 6 inches; from M to B is 43 inches, side length; cross all outlines, as shown on the diagram, from M to H, which is 1 inch; from H to O is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, or one-fourth of the waist measurement; from O raise a line up to P; from P to E is 25 inches waist and allow 6 more inches. This amounts to 31 inches. From I to K is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; from X to Q is 18 inches; cross lines from P to Q, Q to J, J to K, and K to E. Measure from E to N one-fourth of hip, or $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches;



Lesson 77

cross a line from N to C; from N to D, which is 3 inches; from D to F is $5 \frac{3}{8}$ inches, or one-eighth of hip measure. Square a line out by K and E, and allow 12 inches; from C to S is 6 inches; cross a line from F to S; measure from F to T, the same length as on the front part from K to M. In order that these two lengths shall be the same; curve as shown on the diagram. From H lost to B; from H to P; from P to Q; from Q to J; from J to K; from K to E; from E to R; from R to F and F to T; from T to B, be very careful to have the side seams of the front and back alike in length, as these two parts are to be connected to each other. This completes the back of the side-saddle skirt.

LESSON 78.

BLOOMERS.—FRONT PART.

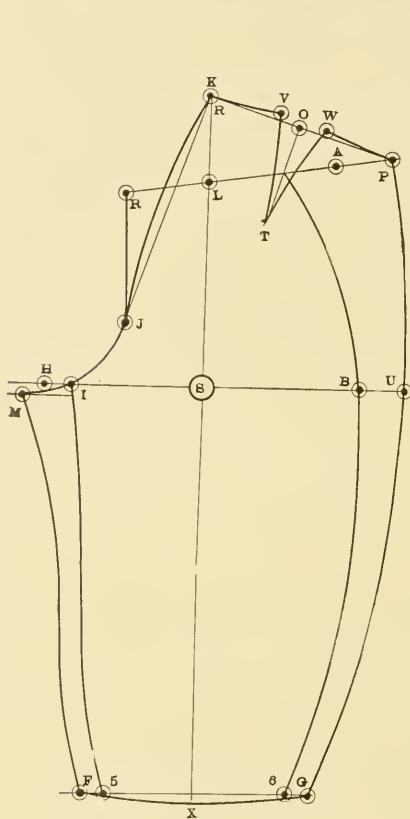
This garment differs in all cases from the other garments. The measures for this garment are taken differently from other garments. The measurements are as follows: Outside length, 42 inches; raised measurement, 10 inches; waist measurement, 24 inches; hip, 42 inches; knee, 13 inches.

Outside length measurement is taken from the natural waist line down to the bottom. The raise measurement is taken from the waist line opposite the full length of hip, which is about 10 inches. The waist and hip is taken as usual. Knee measurements should be taken tight around the knee. To draft draw lines for the front part of this garment, from A to R and from A to D; from A to B is 10 inches, raised, and from A to D is 42 inches outside length. Divide from B to D making Y; raised 2 inches up from Y makes C; then take one-third of C to D, which makes E; C is the natural knee line, and E is the changed knee line for the fullness or lap over which this garment needs. Draw all lines across and name all lines in order to know their usefulness. The line at A is the waist line; the line at B is the hip line; the line at C is the natural knee line, at E the increased knee line; the line at the bottom, D, is not used for this. Begin to work on the hip line, as this garment is mostly curved by the hip measurement. From B to H is 42 inches, hip measurement, on halves, or 10 1/2 inches; cross a line up H to R; from H to I is one-eighth of hip measurement, or 2 1/2 inches. Measure from R to O one-half of waist measurement, or 6 inches; from O to P is 2 inches; from P to Q is 1/2 inch, from R to X is also 1/2 inch; cross a line from X to Q. Divide B and I, making S; measure from B to S and place the same amount from E to W on the bottom line; cross a line from W up to L; this is the center line of the front part. Measure on the bottom line E on both sides of W, on bottom halves or both of W 5 and 6 shall be one-eighth of the bottom, which is 13 inches, or one-half way. This will amount to 6 1/2 inches. Allow on both sides from 5 to F 1 inch; from 6 to G 1 inch for fullness. Measure from I inside to V 3/4 of an inch and cross a line down to T. Allow from B to U 1 inch. Begin to work the crutch of the front part, measuring from H to I and place the same from H to J; cross a line out to the side line; now divide J and I making M; cross from M to H with a short line; this line will be the notch in front. From M to N is 1/2 inch. Begin to curve from J and X to I; from I to T and from T to F; this completes the inside part of the front. Curve the outside part from Q to U, and down to G. This completes the front part.

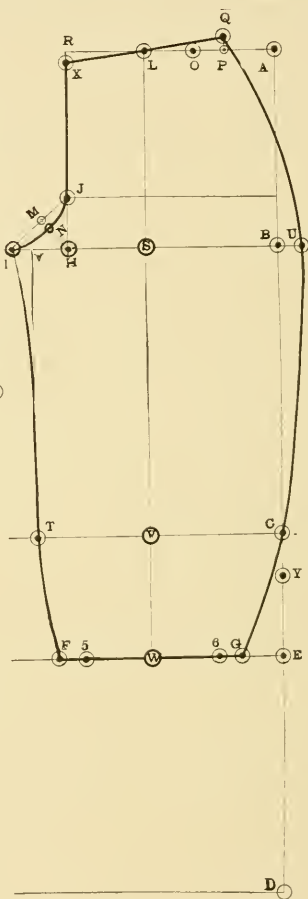
LESSON 79.

BLOOMERS.—BACK PART.

After the front part has been cut out, mark out the front part on another sheet of paper and cross all lines over from the hip and centre line as shown on diagram. From H to M and from K to X. When the front part is all marked out measure from I to H one-sixteenth of the hip measurement, and from H to M allow 1 inch at the bottom and on both sides 5 to F, and 6 to G allow 1 inch to either side; from B to U allow 2 inches; from L to K allow 4 1/2 inches up. Measure from L to A one-half of waist measurement, or 6 inches, and from A to P allow 3 inches. Be careful to cross a line



Lesson 79



Lesson 78

first from R to P before measuring, when the space is measured from A to P, 3 inches; cross a line from P to K and take one-half of this, which makes O; take out both sides of O; V and W is 2 inches, or 1 inch both sides of O, and curve as shown on diagram. From O to T measures 4 inches from K to J—J is the front curve of the front part. Begin to curve from K to J down to M; from M make a curved line down to F. Begin to curve to P and U down to G. For all these curves watch carefully the diagram. Seams for this garment are all allowed.

LESSON 80.

RIDING BREECHES.—FRONT PART.

To begin this garment we draw the outlines the same as for the bloomers, except measurements are taken from the knee, below which are the calf and ankle measurements. The measurements for this garment are as follows:

Outside length, 42 inches;

hip, 42 inches;

raise, 10 inches;

knee, 13 inches;

waist, 24 inches;

calf, 15 inches;

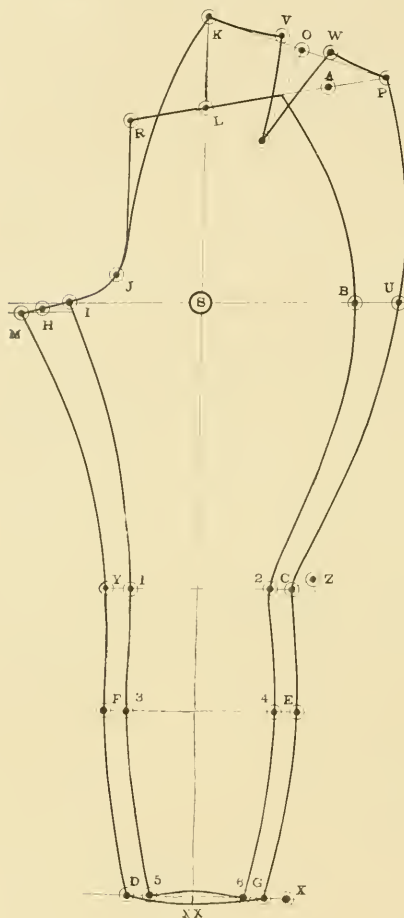
ankle, 12 inches.

The knee measurement for this should be taken tight. The calf and ankle measurement is also taken close. The upper part of this garment begins the same way. The original knee line at E is one-third of C to D; from E to F is one-third, or the same amount as from C to E. Divide between E and D, making G. Be careful to work all measurements as mentioned that go below the knee. Work all measurements on quarters; at V both sides of 1 and 2 make one-eighth of measurement, which makes one-fourth of the knee, or 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; now work the calf measurements on both sides of W, which are 3 and 4, making one-eighth of 15 on each side or $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. Measure the same on both sides of T, 5 and 6, which is 12 inches ankle, or 6 inches both sides; all lines are made on sides. Connect from the top lines as usual; from U to Q with a curved line; from 2 to 4 and from 4 to 6; from I to 1; from 1 to 3, and from 3 to 5; curve between 5 and 6 as shown on diagram. Be careful to follow all curves as shown on the front part. This completes the front part of the riding breeches.

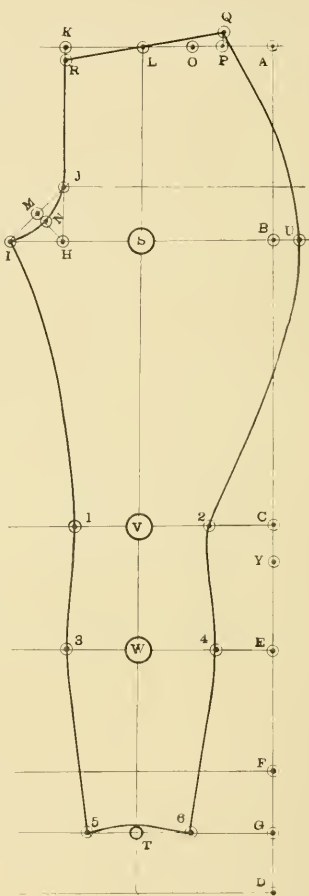
LESSON 81.

RIDING BREECHES.—BACK PART.

To begin the back part mark out the front and place it on another sheet of paper and mark across all the lines for waist, hip, knee, calf and bottom line, which is the ankle part; also cross the centre line from L to K up, down to XX; from K to L is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; this top part is followed the same way as the bloomers. From L to A is one-half of waist, or 6 inches; from A to P is 3 inches; cross a line from P to K as usual and make the dart one-half of this space, which is O; both sides of O, V and W is 1 inch lost to T; T is 4 inches below O; from B to U, 2 inches for seams; from I to H is one-sixteenth of hip measurement, and from H to M is always 1 inch. Allow for seams all around; from 1 to Y is 1 inch; from 3 to F is



Lesson 81



Lesson 80

1 inch, from 5 to D is also 1 inch; from 2 to C is 1 inch; from 4 to E is 1 inch; from 6 to G is also 1 inch. Now curve the bottom of the pants from G to D as shown on diagram; allow from the knee down to the bottom 1 inch for button stand; from C to Z and from G to X curve carefully the inside line for the back part. Be careful to follow the curves as shown on this diagram. Seams are all allowed for the front and back part of this garment.

LESSON 82.

PANTALOONS.—FRONT PART.

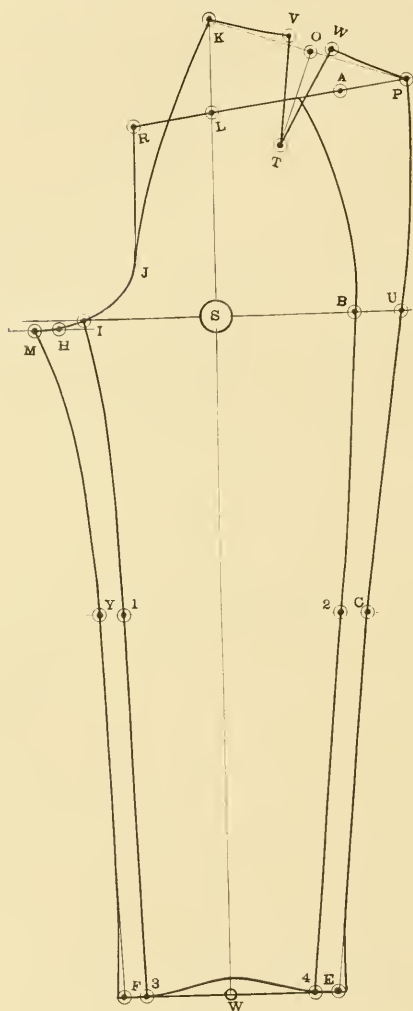
The pantaloons are begun the same way as the other pants. The measurements for this garment are as follows: Outside length, 42 inches; raise, 10 inches; waist, 24 inches; hip, 42 inches; bottom, 16 inches.

To draft, draw lines from A to K and from A to D; from A to D is the outside length, 42 inches; from A to B is 10 inches for raise. Divide between B and D, making Y; 2 inches up from Y makes C, which gives the knee line. Cross all lines. Begin to work the hip measurement from B to H, which is 42 inches hip measurement on halves; from H to I is 42 inches hip measurement on the eighths; cross a line up from H to K; measure the space between H and I and place the same from H to J and cross a line as shown from J to N. Now measure from K to O 24 inches waist measurement on halves; from O to P is 2 inches; from P to Q is 1 1/2 inch down; cross a line from R, Q lost to N; divide from I to B, making S. Measure the space between B and S and place the same from D to W. Now cross a line up from W up to the top line to meet L; measure the bottom on both sides of W; this space should measure 16 inches; from W to 3 is 4 inches, so the width from 3 to 4 amounts to 8 inches; cross a line from 4 to B to connect with the curve at N; from I to B is 3/4 of an inch; now cross a line from G to 3; curve from I lost to the knee line up to 1. This completes the inside part of this front. Cross a line from I to J, which makes M; from M to H cross a line; from M to N is 1/2 of an inch; curve from R, J, N to I; now hollow out the bottom of the front pants at W from 4 to 3. To cut out this front part of the pants begin at Q, V, B, 2 and 4 to 3, and from Q to L, R, J, N, 1, 1, 3 and 6. This completes the front part of the pantaloons.

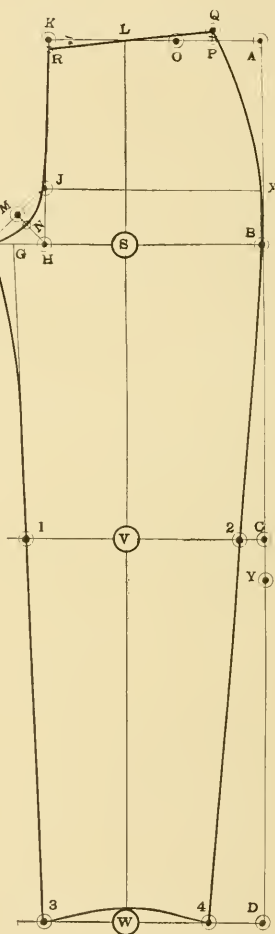
LESSON 83.

PANTALOONS.—BACK PART.

To begin this part of the garment we always cut out the front part first and place it on another sheet of paper. Cross all outlines from the waist, hip, knee and bottom, also the centre line from K down to W. Measure from L to K, which is 4 inches; measure the waist for the back part from L to A, which is 24 inches on halves; from A to P allow 3 inches for seams; from P to K cross a line and divide, which makes O; take out both sides of O, 1 inch on either side, which makes V and W; from O to T is 4 inches deep; shape from V and W lost to T; from B to U allow 2 inches for seams; from 2 to 3 allow 1 inch for seams; from 4 to 3 allow 1 inch for seams. Measure the inside part for the under pants; from O to H is one-sixteenth of hip measurement, and from H to M is 1 inch; cross a line from K to J, which is the strong part of the crutch, and curve as shown on the diagram from K, J, I to M; from I to Y is 1 inch for seams allowed; same from 3 to F; now curve as shown the small amount from P to U all the way down to E; shape



Lesson 83



Lesson 82

both sides of the under pants on the bottom line as shown at E and F. This curving shall be started about 6 inches up at E and F; the amount of increase at E and F shall be about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. Curving will give the under part of the pants the proper shape for this garment when made up. This completes the garment with all seams allowed.

LESSON 84.

THE STOUT SKIRT.

To begin the stout skirt be very careful to see the difference in measurements between the waist and the hip, and also the difference in length between the front and back, as the stout form greatly changes in measurement. The waist for stout is very large, according to the hip, as the hip measurements are very small. The measurements for this skirt are as follows: Waist, 30 inches; hip, 45 inches; front length, 41 inches; side length, 40 inches; back length, 39 inches.

To draft, draw a line from A to C and from A to H; from A to B is one-half of waist measurement; from B to C is 3 inches; from C to D is 3 inches, only, instead of having 6 inches from C to D, from A to E is the balanced amount between C and D, which is 3 inches, in order to complete the stoutness in front for this skirt. Take one-half of A and E, making G, from G to F raise up 1 inch; cross lines from E to F and F to D; curve as shown on diagram; E and F to D; this is the waist line for this skirt; making the length for this skirt, E to H, 41 inches front length. We make the hip line, from A to K, 6 inches, and from D to M is also 6 inches, for hip space. Now make a curved line, K to M, and measure one-half of the hip from K to M down to R and measure from D to R, 39 inches for the back length. Begin the front from E to I, allowing 3 inches; from H to J, 6 inches; from I to J cross a line for the front. Begin to curve at I both sides; from I to O is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; from I to Q is also $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; now make curves lost to V. To make this a 5-gore skirt we divide from Q to D, making N, and from J to R, makes P one-half of this space; cross a line from M to P, which will be the side seam for this skirt, and curve the bottom from H, J, P and R. Measure over your waist for the waist measurement wanted, then measure from E and O from Q to D, and see to it to take one-half of your waist measurement, and take whatever there is over-built on both sides of N; T and S is taken out the over-built from the waist measurement. These curves shall be lost from S and T to L; be careful to allow all seams as usual for skirts. This completes the stout skirt.

LESSON 85.

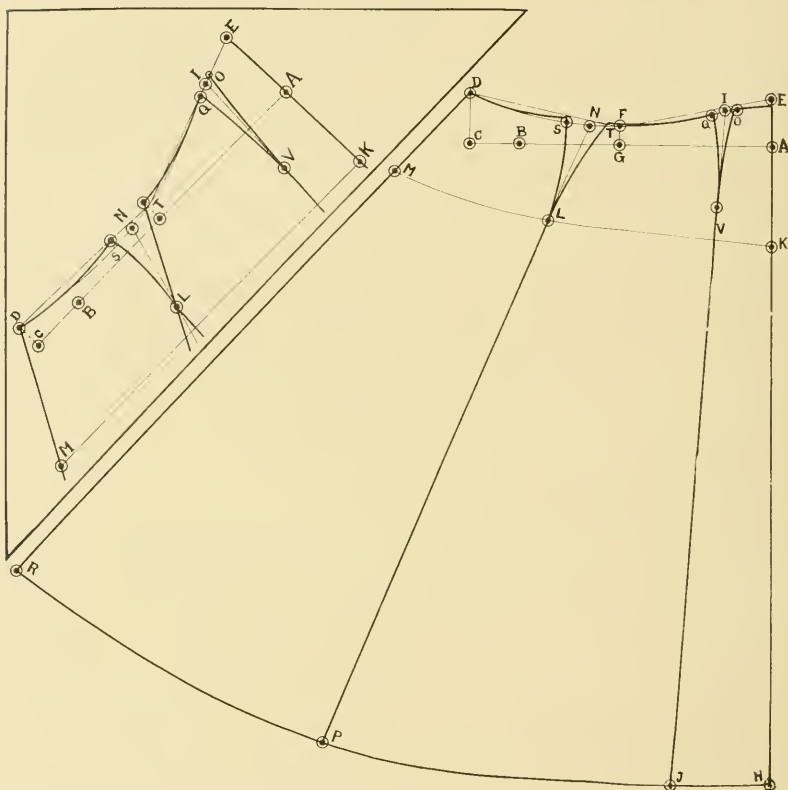
A VERY STOUT SKIRT.

Before we begin to draft this skirt we first shall see the different measurements, showing the reason why we call this a very stout skirt. The reason for this stoutness can be seen by looking carefully over the measurements. The measurements for this skirt are as follows: Waist, 36 inches; hip, 51 inches; front length, 40 inches; side length, 38 inches; back length, 36 inches.

You will see at the beginning by looking the measurements over carefully that these measurements show a very large stoutness; the noticeable part is where the length of skirts is greatly changed between the front and back. Begin to draw the outlines from A to C and A to H; from A to B is one-half of waist measurement, from B to C is 3 inches; from C to D is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This is the place where the changes are greatly noticeable, as this skirt is raised up in front instead of in the back. Be careful to keep

Lesson 85

Lesson 84

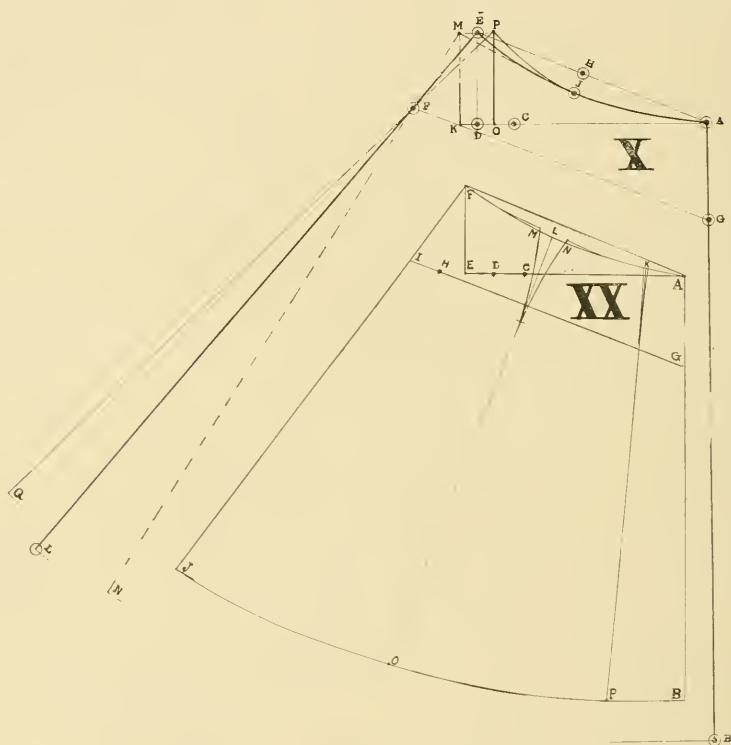


in mind that the regular length from C to D is supposed to be 6 inches; now, if you allow for this skirt from C to D $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches only, we should allow the balance of these 6 inches, which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches from A to E, which is the front part of this skirt; take one-half of A and C, which makes D; cross lines from E to T and from T to D; curve the waist line from E and T to D. Begin the front part, from E to I, which is 3 inches; take out both sides of I at O and Q, a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch curve is lost to V; from A to K is 6 inches down; cross a line from K to M and measure one-half of hip measurement; cross a line from D to M down to R, which is the back length of the skirt, 36 inches. Now divide between Q and D to make N the side seam; measure over the waist and take out the over-built of waist on both sides of N, from N to T, and from N to S.

LESSON 86.

A SKIRT WITH SEAMS ALLOWED—DIAGRAM XX.

To cut a skirt with seams, we begin the outline as usual. Then draft the skirt with seams allowed. We have to decide the amount of gores wanted before we can complete the foundation of the skirt, as we need to allow the seams in making the foundation. Now commence to draft a 5-gore skirt. Draw a line as usual for the waist from A to C, which is half of waist measurements. From C to D is the usual 3 inches allowed for the dart; from D to E we allow $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches for five half seams; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch is allowed for a half seam. Now draw a line up from E to F, 6 inches as usual. Connect a line from F to A as usual; measure parallel from A to G and from F to H 6 inches; draw a line from G to I, which makes the hip line; measure on line from the front, one-half of the hip line from G to H and from H to I; allow $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches for seams, or the same amount as you allowed on the waist. Draw the back line from F against I down to J and measure the back length as usual; measure from A to K the front width, which is 3 inches; the usual amount we use for this skirt is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. As this skirt is cut with seams, we allow 3 inches for the 5-gore skirt, or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more for the additional seam allowed. The bottom from B to P is twice as much from the top part as from A to K. Now divide the top from K to T, which makes L, and from P to J, which makes O as usual, and draw a line from L to O; take out both sides of K, the front and inside gores are $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Measure for the total amount of the waist of the skirt in order to see how much we have to take out for the dart. Measure from A and skip the $\frac{2}{8}$ inch at K and measure from K to F; this will measure altogether about $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches; take off of this amount the waist, which is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches which you have allowed for seams, which together is 15 inches taken from $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches; this will leave us $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches over-built at the waist, which should be taken out for the dart. Now take this amount out on both sides of L; to M and N is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches to either side. Raise the amount by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch up to M and N, as shown in the diagram, and curve the dart for about 6 inches below the waist line, as shown on the diagram. This completes the 5-gore skirt with seams allowed. All other gore skirts shall be followed according to the same outline, or allow so many half inches as there are gores to the skirt. The half inch is always sufficient for the half seam, or a full seam occupies 1 inch. A 9-gored skirt occupies $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches each side. For the seams an 11-gore skirt occupies $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches for seams. Use the same rule for a gored skirt with seams allowed.



Lesson 86-87

LESSON 87.

A SKIRT PATTERN.—DIAGRAM X.

(With more or less fullness, as the proportional produces.)

The beginning of this skirt draft is the same as usual. Draw a line for the waist measurement, which is 25 inches, or half of this is 12 1/2 inches; from C to D is 3 inches for the increase. For the dart to be taken out and from D to E draw a line up, which is always 6 inches. In case a narrow bottom is wanted for this skirt, we shall increase from C to K 4 inches, and raise up 6 inches from K to M, as usual; or if a broad bottom is wanted for this skirt, increase from C to O 2 inches only, and raise up from O to P 6 inches, as usual. After this action the width of the bottom for this is decided, and measure from either point M, E or P. Parallel space of 6 inches to F and from A to G, also 6 inches, and cross a line from G to F, which is the hip line. Have the measurements of 21 inches for hip. Now connect the line for the back from either point, which is decided for the bottom width against the hip point at F. If a narrow bottom is wanted, cross a line from N against F to reach N. If a medium bottom is wanted, cross a line from E against F to L. If a full bottom is wanted, cross a line from P against F down to Q, and curve the bottom from either point wanted, as usual. A narrow bottom to this skirt will measure about 2 1/4 yards. A medium bottom for this skirt will measure about 2 1/2 yards. A full bottom for this skirt will measure up to 3 yards. For a medium size, which is size 24 or 25 waist, and 42 hip.

PROPORTIONAL STOUT MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN'S GARMENTS.—FOR HEIGHT OF 5 FEET 6 INCHES.

Size of Chest.	Bust.	Waist.	Hip.	Back Depth.	Natural Waist Length.	Side Length.	Sleeve Length.	Width of Back.	Collar.
40	43	30	45	7½	15½	8	18	7⅞	7¾
41	44	31	46	7⅝	15½	7⅞	18	8	7⅞
42	45	32	47	7¾	15½	7¾	18	8⅛	7⅞
43	46	32½	47½	7⅞	15½	7⅝	18	8¼	7⅞
44	47	33	48	8	15½	7½	17¾	8⅜	8
45	48	33½	48½	8⅛	15½	7⅝	17¾	8½	8⅛
46	49	34	49	8¼	15½	7¼	17¾	8⅝	8¼
47	49½	34½	49½	8⅜	15½	7⅛	17½	8¾	8⅜
48	50	35	50	8½	15½	7	17½	8⅞	8½
49	50½	35½	50½	8⅞	15⅝	6¾	17½	9	8⅝
50	51	36	51	8¾	15⅝	6½	17¼	9⅛	8¾
51	52	37	52	8⅞	15⅝	6½	17¼	9¼	8⅞
52	53	38	53	8⅞	15¼	6⅝	17¼	9⅜	9
53	54	39	54	8⅞	15¼	6⅝	17¼	9½	9
54	55	40	55	8⅞	15¼	6¼	17	9⅝	9

SHORT AND STOUT PROPORTIONS.—FOR HEIGHT OF 5 FEET 4 INCHES.

Size of Chest.	Bust.	Waist.	Hip.	Back Depth.	Natural Waist Length.	Side Length.	Sleeve Length.	Width of Back.	Collar.
38	41	28	43½	7⅜	14⅝	7¼	17	7⅝	7½
39	42	29	44	7½	14¾	7¼	17	7¾	7⅝
40	43	30	44½	7⅝	14⅞	7¼	17	7⅞	7¾
41	44	31	45½	7¾	15	7¼	16½	8	7⅞
42	45	32	46½	7⅞	15	7⅛	16½	8⅛	8
43	45½	33	47	8	15	7	16½	8¼	8⅛
44	46	34	47½	8⅛	15	6⅞	16½	8⅜	8¼
45	47	35	48	8¼	15	6¾	16¼	8½	8⅜
46	47½	36	48½	8⅜	15	6⅝	16¼	8⅝	8½
47	48	37½	49	8½	15	6½	16¼	8¾	8⅝
48	49	38	49½	8⅝	15	6⅜	16¼	8⅞	8¾

Misses' Sizes

PROPORTIONAL MEASUREMENTS FOR MISSES' GARMENTS.

Size.	Breast.	Bust.	Waist.	Hip.	Depth.	Natural Waist	Inside Sleeve	Width of Back.	Collar.
14	32	35	22	39	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6
16	34	37	23	40	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	15	17	7	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
18	36	39	24	41	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

The width of back and collar measurements on this table is showing the half way only, with seams included.

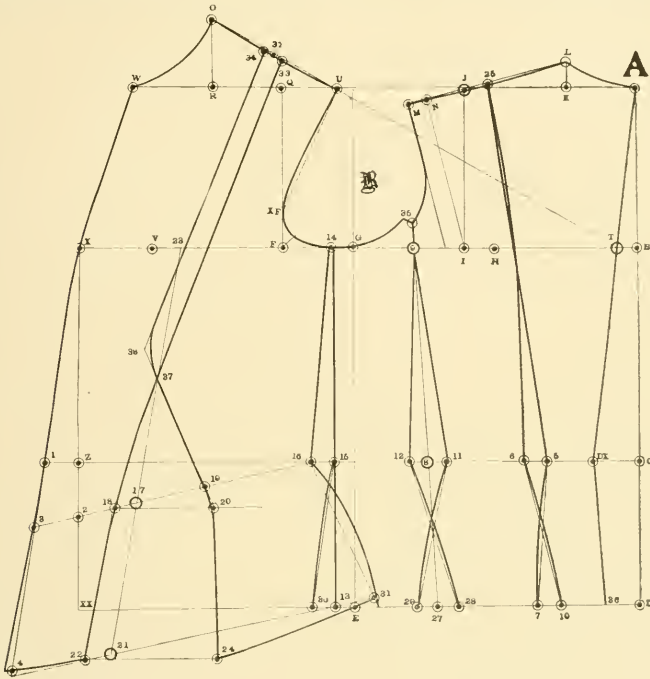
LESSON 88.

MISSES' SIXTEEN SIZE FRENCH SEAM TIGHT-FITTING
GARMENT.

The outlines for the misses' sizes are the same as the 36, only the numbers are changed regarding this size. The measurements for this size are as follows:

Size	16	inches.	Hip	40	inches.
Chest	34	inches.	Depth	6½	inches.
Bust	37	inches.	Natural waist length...	15	inches.
Waist	23	inches.	Inside sleeve length...	17	inches.

To draft, draw a line from A to W and from A to D; from A to B is 6 1/2 inches in depth, and from C to A is 15 inches natural waist length; from C to D is one-third of size for the hip length, or 5 3/4 inches; draw all lines from A to W, B to X, C to 1, D to XX; then measure from B to G and D to E two-thirds of chest measurement, which is 34, or 11 3/8 inches; cross a line up from E to G up to the top line; then take one-half of B to G, which makes H; from H to I is 1 1/4 inches. Draw a line up from I to J; from A to K is one-sixth of size from K to L, which is 1 inch always; cross a line from L against J to make N, then square a line to meet I; from G to F is one-sixth of the size; from Q to R is one-sixth of size; from R to O is one-sixth of the size; from R to W is one-sixth of the size, from D to 36 is one-twelfth of the size, or 1 1/3 inches; from C to DX is 1 7/8 inches; cross a line from 36 to DX, and from DX up to A; cross a line for the front shoulder from O to T; T is at the depth back point. Measure first the front shoulder before measuring the back shoulder from L to N, and place the same amount from O to U; from F to FX is one-twelfth of size; cross a line for the front armhole from U to FX. Allow for a seam from N to M 3/4 inch all the way down the back line. Divide from L to M, making 25, where the French seam will be placed. Now we begin to work the bottom from 36 to 7, which is one-sixth of the size, or 2 3/4 inches. From DX to 5 is 1 inch less, or 1 3/4 inches; cross a line from 7 to 5; from 5 to 25; from 10 to 7 is 3/4 inch; from 5 to 6 is 1 inch; cross a line from 10 to 6 and from 6 to 25; cross a line somewhat round to meet the straight line at the breast line; from G to 14 and from E to 13 is 3/4 inch; cross a line from 14 to 13; 15 is at the waist line; take one-half of 6 and 15, making 8; divide also from H to 14, makes 9; 9 to 35 is 1 inch up; cross a line down from 35, 9, 8 to 27; take out on both sides of 8 to 11 and 12, 3/4 inch, which is decreased on the waist line on both sides of 27 to 28 and 29 3/4 inch; cross lines from 11 to 29; from 12 to 28; from 11 up to 9 and 12 up to 9; from 15 to 16 is 1 inch; from 14 towards the front take out 1/4 inch; cross a line down to 16, as shown on diagram; from E to 31 is 1 inch; from 13 to 30 is also 1 inch; cross lines from 15 to 30, and from 16 to 31; measure one-half of bust from T to V, which is 37; from V to X allow 3 inches for seams; now square a line down from X to 22; from Z to 1 is one-twelfth of size; from Z to 2 is one-eighth of size; cross a line from W to X; from X to 1 down to 4; cross a line from 16 to 2 to 3 for the long waist line; begin to make the dart in front, then divide across the chest from F to X, making 23; measure from X to 23 and apply the same amount from 3 to 17; then take one-half of 17 and 23, making 37; from 17 to 18 is 1 inch; from 21 to 22 is 1 1/4 inches; from 17 to 19 is 3 inches; mark a line out from 18 to 20 and cross a straight line down from 20 to 24.



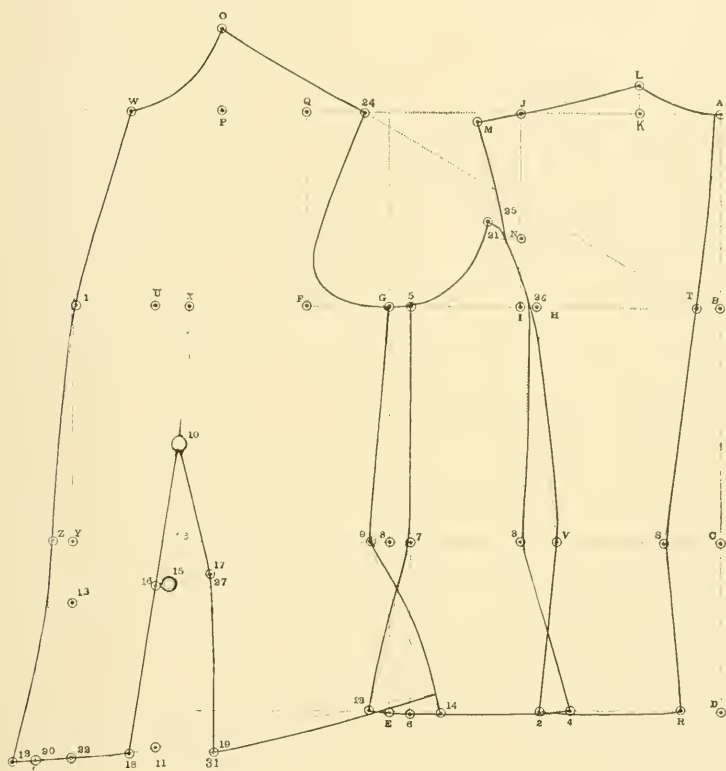
Lesson 88

The space between 20 and 24 shall measure the same, and from 18 to 22; cross lines from 37, 18 to 22, and from 37 to 19, and 20 down to 24; begin to make the French seam in front; divide the front shoulder from O to U, making 32. Allow both sides of 32, 33 and 34, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch; draw a line from 33 to 37, then draw a line from 34 to 38, following the line from 33 to 37; curve the line at 38 lost to 31, 19 and 20 down to 24, as shown on the diagram; also curve from 37, 18 to 22. Now begin to curve the complete outlines, from A to L; from L to M; from M to 35 raise a seam up to 35 for the side body; curve to G, 14, X and F up to U; curve also the front shoulder from U to O and the front neck part from O to W down to X; curve one-half inch at 1 to 3 and 4, as shown on diagram; curve up from 22 to 4, as shown on diagram; curve from the waist to the hip and raise a line; allow a small amount as shown on diagram from 5 to 7, 6 to 10, 11 to 29, 12 to 28, 15 to 30, 16 to 31. Then curve the bottom; 3 and 4 the same as we have at the back from C to D; be careful to curve strong at the front hip from 16 to 31, which amounts to about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. The other curve should amount to about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch only for the hip part. This is cut out the same way as the 36 French seam tight-fitting.

LESSON 89.

MISSSES' SIXTEEN SIZE HALF-FITTING JACKET.

To begin this garment we shall use all measurements as usual for any other size 16. Begin same foundations from A to B, 6 $1/2$ inches depth; from A to C, 15 inches, and from C to D one-third of size, which is 34 inches chest, or 5 $3/4$ inches. Draw all lines as usual from A, B, C and D; measure from B to G and from A to C two-thirds of size, or 11 $3/8$ inches, and draw a line up and down from A to G; divide from B to G, which makes H, and from H to I is 1 $1/4$ inches, as usual. All others are followed the same way as the first tight-fitting. This size garment and the effect of it together is built the same way as size 36 of the same style. The space from V to 3 and 2 to 4 is 1 inch, or the same way as on size 36. The space between G and 5, A and 7, is $3/4$ inch; between 8 and 9 is $3/4$ inch. The dart for the front is also built the same way as on 36. Divide the chest part from 1 to F, which makes X, and take the same space from Z to 28. Draw straight lines down from X to 23 down to 11; from Y to Z is $3/4$ inch, as on 36. The dart which is on both sides of 15 is from 15 to 16, $1/2$ inch, and from 15 to 17 is 1 $1/2$ inches. From 11 to 18 is $3/4$ inch. Draw a square line from 16 to 27, and a straight line down from 27 to 31, and finish with curves as shown on the diagram, or the same as the 36 size.

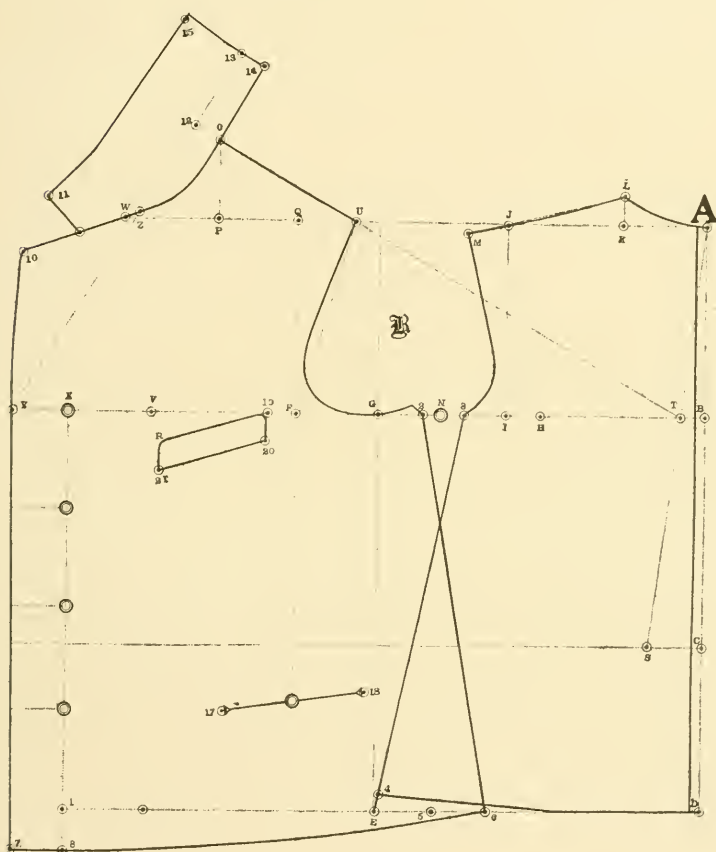


Lesson 98

LESSON 90.

SHORT BOX COAT, SIZE SIXTEEN.

To begin all these drafts, use all measurements as the first draft for this size. The measurements from A to B, from A to C, from C to D, is the same as always for 16 size. In order to begin the box coat's action, divide from I to J, which makes N; take both sides of N, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, which makes 2 and 3; connect 3 to E, which is the box line and the hip line connected. Now raise up from E to 4, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and curve from 4 lost to D; make the bottom of this back somewhat round for making the side line for the front part. Measure from E to V one-half for bust; from V to X is 3 inches; allow for seams. Draw the line down from X to 1, which is the hip line; measure from 1 to 5, 40 hip measurement on the two-thirds, which amounts to $13\frac{3}{8}$ inches. From 5 to 6 is 2 inches, which is allowed for fullness; connect 6 up to 2 for the side line and connect this side line of the front according to the back. The side seam shall be longer by $\frac{1}{8}$ inch; as the back side measures from 1 to 8, it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; connect with a curve from 6 to 8 on to 1. The buttons stand for this coat, which is from X to Y, and should be $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches. The pocket for this garment should be followed the same way as size 36, and some smaller following the size 16 or 34 chest. The lower pocket is always placed according to the front arm-hole line, which is from Q to F down to the pocket place. This line gives us the center of the pocket. The pocket shall be placed 2 inches below the waist line for this short garment. The size of the pocket shall be 1 inch less than one-third of the size. This amounts to $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and should be equally divided on both sides of the centre line, which is 11 and 18 for long coats. This pocket can be placed at least 3 inches below the waist line, and for long garments 6 inches below the waist line. This completes this diagram.

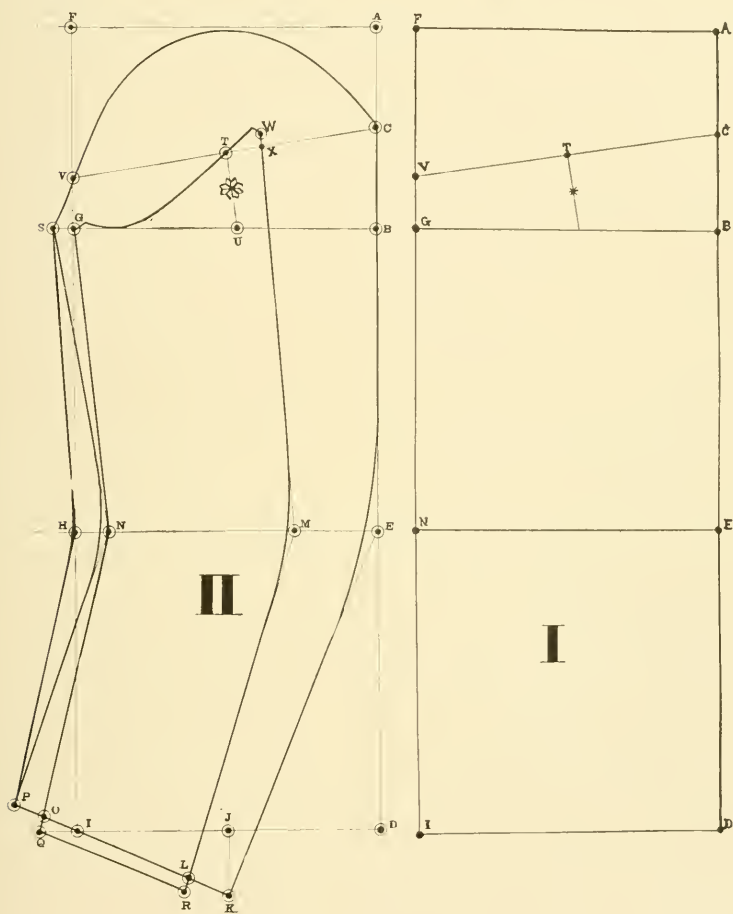


Lesson 90

LESSON 91.

MISSES' SIXTEEN SIZE SLEEVE WITHOUT ANY FULLNESS.

To begin this sleeve, we follow the same rules as 36, only the size changes. To begin, draw a line from A to F and from A to D; from A to B is one-third of size, or $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Half of A and B is C; from A to F is half of the size, or $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; from B to D is inside sleeve length, which is 17 inches for this style. E is half-way of B and D. Cross all lines from A, B, E and D; from D to I is half the size, or $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Connect a line from I to F; from G to V is one-twelfth of size, or $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Take half of C and V, which makes T, and square a line down from T to U, and connect from V to C (see diagram No. 2). From T to X is 1 inch; divide from I to D, which makes J; from J to K is 2 inches, and draw a line against I, which makes from I to O 1 inch. From O to P is also 1 inch; from H to N is 1 inch, which is inside elbow line; from G to S is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Draw a line from C to N and N to G; from P to X up to S, or, if a straight top sleeve is wanted, draw a line from P to H and from H to S; from K to L is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Connect a line from S to N and line from K to E and from L to M, and from M to W; from X to W is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Then curve the top part of the sleeve with a circle, which is made by the star. From V to C finish up the front curve; from V to S, this star is half between T and U; curve the undersleeve at W and raise the same, as shown on the diagram, and then curve against T down to G, as shown on the diagram. The inside curve at the elbow line should be somewhat filled in, so as not to have the lines broken. The same instructions should be used for the outside of the elbow of this sleeve.



Lesson 91

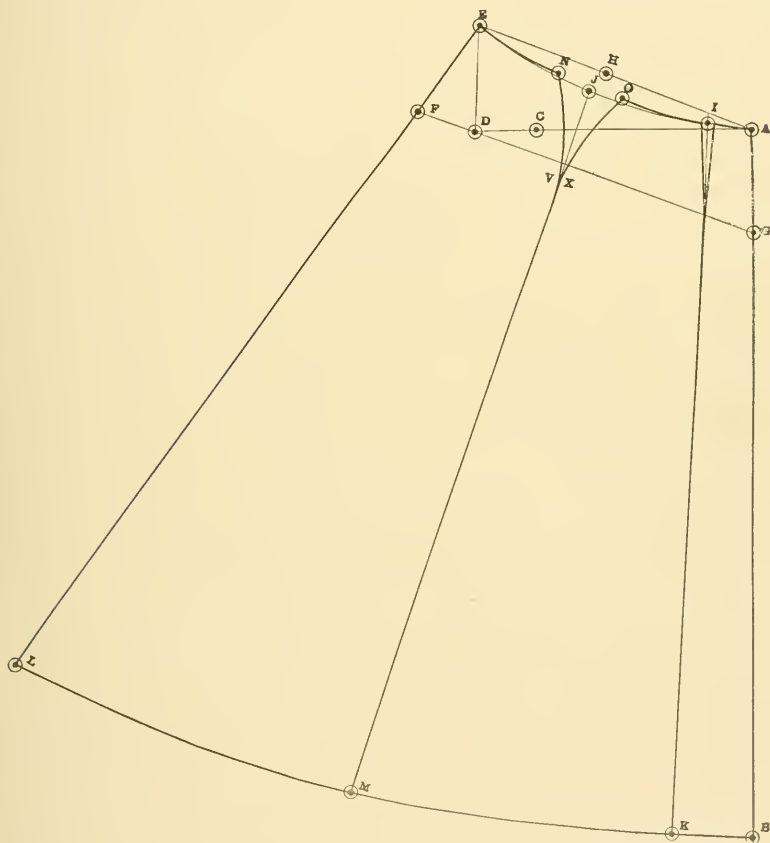
LESSON 92.

MISSES' SIXTEEN SIZE FIVE-GORE SKIRT.

The system of skirts for misses are also the same as the 36 size skirt, only the front changes in width and the other measurements are followed according to the size wanted. The measurements for this skirt are as follows:

Waist	23 inches	Front length	40 inches
Hip	40 inches	Side length	41 1/2 inches
		Back length.....	43 inches

To draft, draw lines from A to B and A to D; from A to C is one-half of waist measure, or 11 1/2 inches; from C to D is 3 inches; from D cross a line up to E, which is one-sixth of the size that this skirt should be. This skirt is sizes 16 to 34, which is 5 3/4 inches; cross line from E to A; from A to G is the hip line, 5 3/4 inches, the same as from E and F; cross a line from G to F and measure one-half of the hip; make a curve as shown on the diagram from A and J to E; then measure the length from A to B, 40 inches, in the front; from J to M is 41 1/2 inches side length; from E to L is 43 inches back length; from A to I is 2 inches; from B to K is 4 inches, which is the bottom of the front. Divide from I to E, which makes J; from K to L makes M; cross a line from J to M, which is the side seam for this skirt, take out one-eighth of an inch lost down to the hip line with a curve, then measure over the waist from A and I to E, and take out the over-built of waist on both sides of J, which makes N and O lost with a curve to the hip, as shown on diagram. Be careful to allow a small amount raised up at N and O in order to keep the equal roundness of this garment when having it sewed up. This skirt can also be cut with as many gores as wanted. Only the width of front must be changed to all different gores; the width of front for misses' size are as follows: For 5-gore skirt, 2 inches; for 7-gore skirt, 1 3/4 inches; for 9-gore skirt, 1 1/2 inches; for 11-gore skirt, 1 1/4 inches; for 13-gore skirt, 1 1/8 inches; for 15-gore skirt, 1 inch; for 17-gore skirt, 7/8 inch; for 19-gore skirt, 3/4 inch. These are the front widths to be used for misses' skirts. The front lengths for skirts should be followed according to the hip measurement; the back length should be followed the same as mentioned above. The proper space between front and back length measurements for a misses' skirt should be 3 inches. The seams for this skirt are not allowed. Seams should be allowed when tracing off this skirt separately.



Lesson 92

**EXTRA STOUT PROPORTIONS.—FOR HEIGHT OF 5 FEET
10 INCHES.**

Size or Chest.	Bust.	Waist.	Hip.	Natural Back Depth.	Waist Length.	Sleeve Length.	Width of Back.	Collar.
44	48	34	48	8	17	17½	8¾	8¼
46	50	35	49	8¼	17½	17¾	8¾	8½
48	52	36	50	8½	17¾	18	8¾	8¾
50	54	37	52	8¾	17¾	18¼	9½	9
52	56	38	54	9	17½	18½	9¾	9¼
54	58	40	56	9¼	17¾	18¾	9¾	9½
56	59	42	58	9½	17¾	19	9¾	9¾
58	61	45	60	9¾	17¾	19¼	10	10
60	62	48	62	9¾	18	19½	10 ⅙	10¼

CHILDREN'S STOUT MEASUREMENTS.

Size.	Breast.	Waist.	Hip.	Natural Waist Depth.	Inside Sleeve Length.	Width of Back.	Collar.
6	26	26	34	5½	10½	11	5¾
8	28	28	35	5¾	11½	12	6
10	30	30	36	6	12½	13	6¼
12	32	32	37	6¼	13	13½	6½
14	33	34	38	6½	13½	14	6¾

The width of back and collar measurements on this table is showing the half way only, with seams included.

Junior Sizes

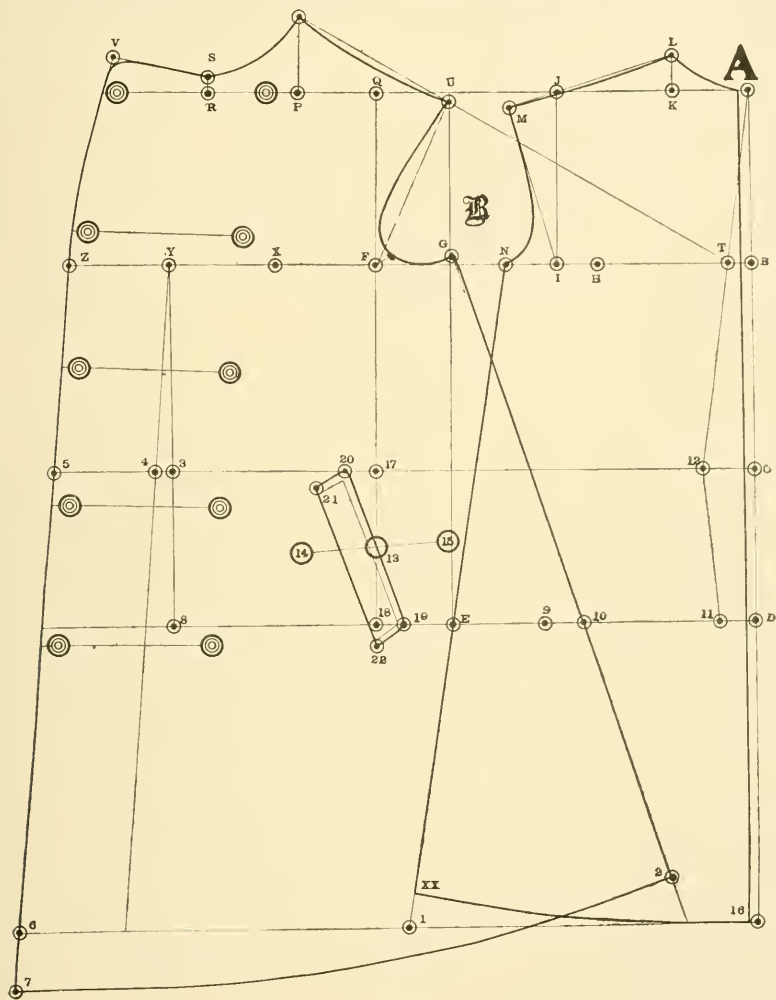
PROPORTIONAL MEASUREMENTS FOR JUNIORS' GARMENTS.

Size.	Breast.	Bust.	Waist.	Hip.	Depth.	Natural Waist Length.	Inside Sleeve Length.	Width of Back.	Collar.
12	30	32	23	36	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
13	31	33	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	16	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$
14	32	34	24	38	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	14	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
15	33	35	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 $\frac{3}{8}$
16	34	36	25	40	7	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
17	35	37	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 $\frac{5}{8}$
18	36	38	26	42	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$

The width of back and collar measurements on this table is showing the half way only, with seams included.

LESSON 93.**SIZE TWELVE.—JUNIOR'S BOX COAT.**

For this garment we use the regular measurement of the size wanted. Follow the same outline as the first junior draft of the same size. The length of this garment is 40 inches, as from A to 16. After having all outlines complete we first divide from I to G, which makes N; take from N to G, 1 1/2 inches; cross a line from N to E down to 11; this line gives the width of back on the side towards the front; E is on the hip and box lines; from T to X is the bust measurement as always; cross a straight line down from 7 to V, which is the bust measurement; from X to Y 3 inches are allowed for seams; cross a straight line down from X to 8, the hip line; measure the hip from 8 to 9 on the two-thirds; allow 1 inch from 9 to 10 for fullness; cross a line from G over to 10 and down to 2; this completes the side part of this garment. Allow 3 inches for button stand from S to V and from X to Z. Should we want the side of this coat shaped it shall be shaped from the arm hole. This completes the garment with all seams allowed.



Lesson 93

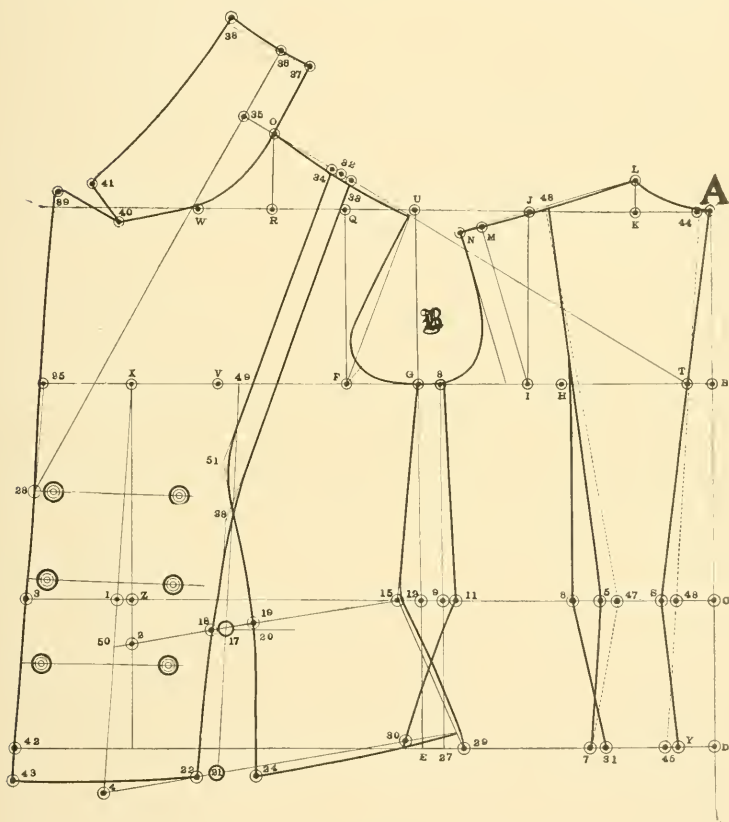
LESSON 94.

JUNIOR HALF-FITTING FRENCH SEAM JACKET.—SIZE TWELVE.

The junior size is followed by the same instructions as all others except measurements are changed according to the age or proportions. Age 12 is the first size for junior. The measurements for this size are as follows:

Chest	30 inches	Hip	36 inches
Bust	32 inches	Depth.....	6 1/4 inches
Waist	23 inches	Waist length	13 1/2 inches
		Sleeve length	15 1/2 inches

These measurements can also be found in the proportional table for junior sizes. To begin we draw lines from A to 39 and A to D; from A to B is the depth of size, 6 1/4 inches; from A to C is the natural waist length, 13 1/2 inches; from C to D is the hip space; from C to D is one-third of size, 3 inches. Be careful to keep in mind that the breast size of 12 is 30 inches. All parts should be followed according to the size number, which is 30; cross all lines at A, B, C and D; from B to G and D to E is two-thirds of size, or 10 inches; draw a line from E to G up to U, then take one-half of B to G, which makes H; from H to I is also 1 1/4 inches; cross a line up from I to J; from A to K is one-sixth of size, or 2 1/2 inches; from K to L is always 1 inch; cross a line for the back shoulder from L against J to make M; square a line down to meet I so as to make the width of shoulder in back; then make the back body line; from D to Y is one-twelfth of size; from C to S is 1/2 inch more; connect a line from Y to S; from S up to A; from G to F is one-sixth of size; now cross a line up from F to Q, then measure from Q to R and from R to O, which is one-sixth of size; from R to W is also one-sixth of size; cross a line from O, which is the neck point to T, for the front shoulder line; measure from L to M the width of shoulder on back and place the same from O to U; cross a line from U to F for the front armhole; then measure one-half of bust, which is 32 inches from T to V; from V to X, allow 3 inches for seams; square a line down from X to Z, which is on the waist line; from Z to 1 is 1/2 inch; cross a line down from X to 1 and 4, then measure over for a button stand from X to 25, which is 3 inches, and the same from 1 to 3 and 4 to 43, from Y to 7 is one-sixth of size, and 1/2 inch more; from S to 5 is 1 inch less than from Y to 7; from 7 to 31 is 3/4 inch; from 5 to 6 is 1 inch; cross line from 7 to 5 and from 31 to 6; cross a line from 5 to 48, then connect with a round curve from 6 up to 48 on the breast line. Before dividing the shoulder, which is 48, we first allow from M to N 3/4 inch and divide from L to N to make 48; from G to 28 is 3/4 inch; from E to 27 is also 3/4 inch; cross a line from 8 to 27, then towards the back from 8 is 1/4 inch; from 9 to 11



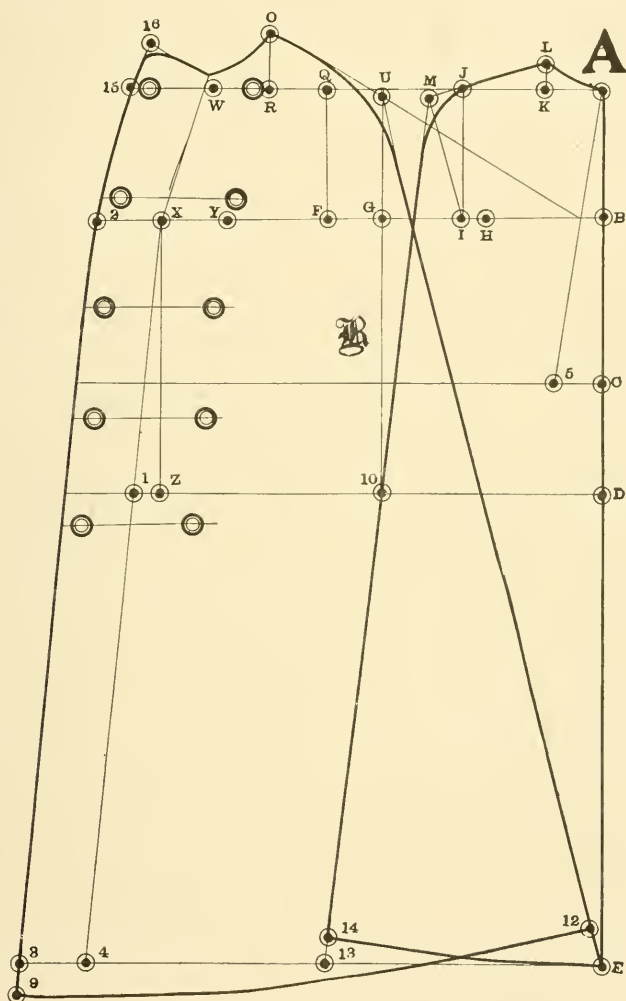
Lesson 94

is $1/2$ inch, from 27 to 29 is $1/2$ inch, the same as from E to 30; from 12 to 15 is $3/4$ inch; cross a line from 29 to 15 and from 15 up to G; from Z to 2 is one-eighth of the size; cross a line from 15 to 2, then divide the chest part for the dart. Divide from F to X, making 49; take the same from 50 to 17 and cross a line from 49 to 17 down to 21; divide from 17 to 49, making 28; from 17 to 18 is $1/2$ inch; from 21 to 22 is $3/4$ inch; from 17 to 19 is 1 inch; cross lines from 28 to 18 down to 22; from 28 to 19 and to 20; 20 is the square line from 18. Now square a line down from 20 to 24, then divide the front shoulder for the front seam; from O to U take one-half, making 32. Allow both sides of 32 to 33 and 34, $3/8$ inch; now cross a line from 33 to 28; cross a line down to the front from 34 to 51; curve at 28 from 33 down to 18, and the same way from 34 to 51, 28 down to 19 and 20. This completes the French seam in front. Now curve the neck part from O to V lost to 40; from W to 40 is about $2\ 1/2$ inches; cross a line up from 40 to 39 for the front lapel, which is also about $2\ 1/2$ inches; mark the opening, which begins at 26, for this garment; cross a line from 26 to 35 to 36; 35 is 1 inch from O; from 35 to 36 is one-sixth of the size it should be. The space at the back from 36 to 37 and from 35 to O curve from 37 and O down to 40; make a curved line from 39 to 26; the collar from 36 to 38 is 2 inches in width; from 39 to 41 is about $1/2$ inch space; from 40 to 41 is about $1\ 1/2$ inches; make a straight line from 38 to 41 and curve as shown on diagram; make all curves by beginning at the back from A to L and from L to M to round the arm holes from N and 8 and G to U; from U to O is the front shoulder; shape both shoulders alike; shape the hip part from 5 to 7; from 6 to 31; from 11 to 30 and from 15 to 29, also the front from 19 to 20 and 24, also from 28, 18 and 22. Be careful to have the length from 20 and 21 the same as from 18 to 22; curve from 22 to 43 and $1/2$ inch up. To make this jacket with a no-seam back take $3/8$ inch off from A to 44 and from Y to 45 and cross a line as the line shows; use the increase that is above at the waist line from S to 46 and the same from S to 47 at the inside part of the back; All seams are allowed.

LESSON 95.

JUNIOR'S LONG CAPE.—SIZE TWELVE.

To begin this cape we draw the same lines as for a box coat. The button stand is 3 inches for a double-breasted coat front. When the draft of the box coat is all complete, draw a line up by the sides from 13 against 10 up to M and curve around from the shoulder at the back from L and M down to 10 and 14. This completes the back part. The front outline is also completed the same way. After having these side lines complete according to the hip measurement, raise the same line up to the shoulder line at U and curve from the front shoulder at O and U to N lost to 12. When cutting out this skirt cut the straight line at the back from A and E; from A to L, J to M, 10 and 14; from 13 to 14 is always 1 inch up-curve; 14 is lost to E. This completes the back.



Lesson 95

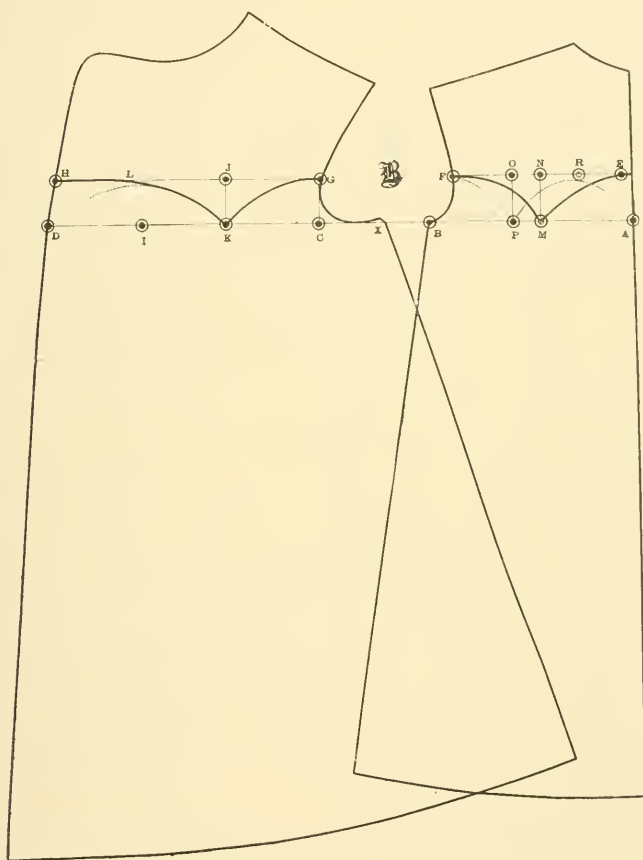
The front curve from O to W, 16 and 15; to 3 and 9; from 9 to 12 and from O and U down to 12. The length towards L and M to 14, which is the back part, should be connected to the front part from O and U to 12. This front should be $\frac{1}{4}$ inch longer. This completes the long cape.

LESSON 96.

A YOKE FOR BOX COAT.—SIZE FIFTEEN.

This yoke can be applied to any coat wanted, or to any size wanted. As a rule yokes should be cut for box coats or full garments only. After having the outlines all cut out, be careful to have the breast line cross the pattern, which is on this diagram. At the back, from A to B and N to D, after having these lines, we begin the yoke part at the back, as from A to E and from B to F is 1 1/2 inches, and when one-point yoke is wanted, to one-half back, divide E and F, which makes N; cross a straight line from N to M,

When a three-point yoke is wanted at the back, follow the breast line as shown on the diagram; from N to O is 1 inch; cross a line down from O to P and curve from P up to R, then down to A. At P we have a full point, and at A we have one-half point. When this garment is all cut out double we have at the center back one full point and one point to either side, which makes it a three-point yoke. When cutting this back for a yoke be careful to cut the center back on the fold of cloth in order to have no seams for this back. Follow the same instructions on the front from C to G and from D to H, which is 1 1/2 inches up; cross a line from G to H; be very careful to notice the button stand lines at the front, which is from L to H and from I to D, and to divide from the button stand, which is L to G, which makes J; cross a line from J to K for the one-point yoke on the front; curve from G to K, up to L, out to H. Should we want a three-point yoke in front, as shown on back, we also curve from L to D, according to breast line. This completes the outline of this yoke. When cutting out this garment be careful to cut both sides separately and allow seams as follows: From E, M and F, which is the back; from G, K, L and H, or if a breast line is wanted, from A, R, P and F and from J, K, L and D allow seams both sides. The upper part is the yoke, the bottom part is the lower part of this garment. When raised seams are wanted be careful to allow all space allowance, which is about 3/4 inch, or any other lapover that may be wanted. This completes the yoke garment.



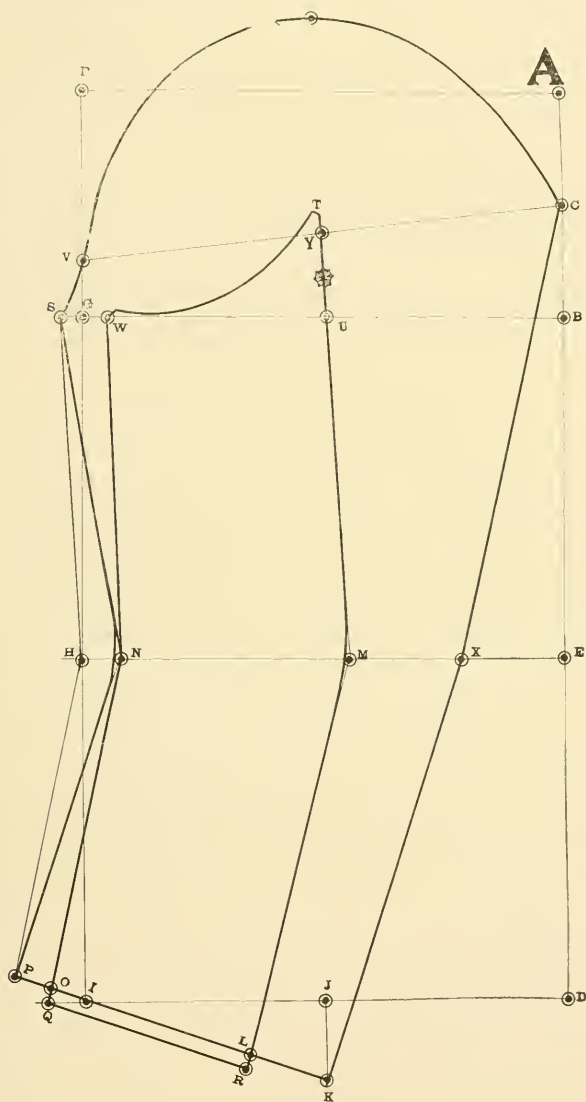
Lesson 96

LESSON 97.

THE JUNIOR SLEEVE.—SIZE TWELVE.

This sleeve for the junior size should be followed by the chest number and the inside length for sleeve wanted. According to this size, the junior sleeve should always be cut with some fullness. The measure for this sleeve is as follows: The size of sleeve is 30; the inside length for sleeve is 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. To draft, draw a line from A to F and from A to D; from A to B is one-third of size; from B to D is 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches for the inside sleeve length. Half of B and D makes E; cross all lines from A to F; from B to G; from D to I and divide A to B, which makes C;

Measure from A to F, and from D to I, which is two-thirds of size, and cross a line from I to F; the measure from G to V is one-twelfth of size; cross a line from C to V, then divide from C to V, making Y; cross a straight line from Y to U; divide Y to U, making the star; divide the bottom line, D to I, which makes J; from J to K is the straight line down, measuring 2 inches; cross a line from K against I; from I to O is 1 inch; from O to P is also 1 inch; from H to N is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; now connect with lines from O to N and P to N; from G on both sides to S and W is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; connect a line from S to N and W to N; from K to L is 2 inches; from E to X is 2 inches; from X to M is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; cross a line from K to X up to C; from R, M and T; cross the undersleeve at the bottom, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at R and Q, and cut lines from R to Q. This is the bottom of the undersleeve; curve the sleeve on top; the curve by the star from V, finishing at S; curve the undersleeve at T and raise up $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, as shown on diagram, to W. This completes the junior sleeve, size 12.



LESSON 98.

JUNIOR'S FIVE-GORE SKIRT.—SIZE TWELVE.

Before beginning the junior skirt we first look over the waist and hip measurements, and also the front length of the skirt. The front length for skirts can be changed at any time when wanted, as we have no standard length whatever for skirts. The full-length skirt for juniors shall be followed according to the breast number, which is 30 inches for size 12. Regarding the straight line, we can make it to any length wanted. The measurements for this skirt are as follows:

Waist	23 inches	Front length	30 inches
Hip	36 inches	Side length	31 inches
	Back length.....	32 inches	

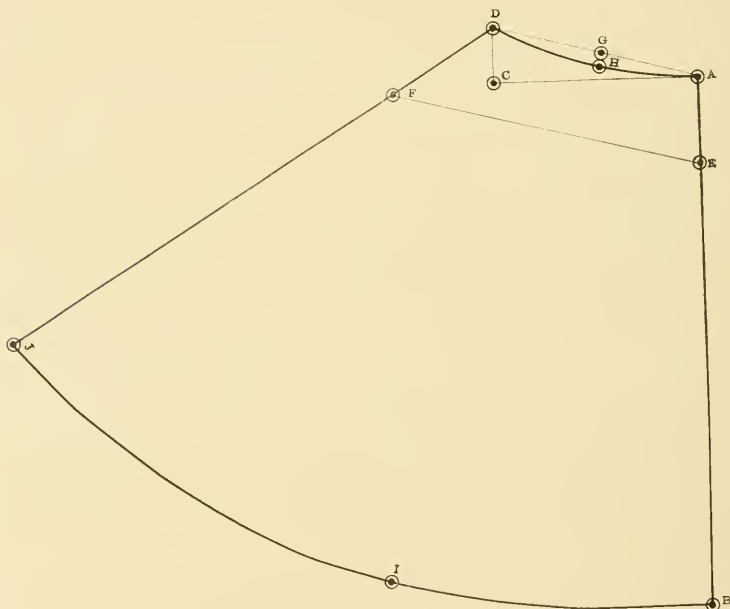
We draw a line from A to D and from A to B; from A to C is one-half of the waist measurement; from C to D is 2 inches; from D to M is 3 inches up; cross a line from M to A; from A to E is one-third of the size of this breast measurement; cross a parallel line for the hip according to the waist, which makes F; measure from E to F one-half of hip measurement; draw a line from M against F down to L, which makes the back length; curve from A and H to M, the waist line; measure from A to B, 30 inches; from H to K is 31 inches; from M to L is 32 inches for the back length; curve a line at the bottom from B, K and L; now make the front part from A; 1 is 2 inches up; from B to J is 4 inches. This completes the front.

Shape both sides of I about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to either size; divide from I to M, which makes H; measure over your waist from A to M and see the over-built from one-half of waist and take out whatever there is over-built on both sides of H at N and X; raise a small amount at N and X; before curving allow seams and curve from X, and N lost to the hip line and side seam. When no straight length is wanted follow the changes made in front to shorten length for about 3 inches; measure from B to O is 3 inches, which measure will make 27 inches in front; and from B to P is 6 inches short, which will make 24 inches, to the length in front. When one of these lengths is wanted be careful to curve to the back line equally. All seams should be allowed.

LESSON 99.

JUNIOR'S CIRCLE SKIRT.—SIZE TWELVE.

The measurements for this skirt are the same as the 5-gore skirt. Draw lines from A to C and A to B; from A to C is one-half of waist and from C to D is 3 inches up. Measure the front length from A to B; make the hip line one-third of size below the waist from E to F; measure one-half of hip from E and F and connect a line from D against F to J, which makes the back line of this skirt; measure the back length from D to J and the side and front lengths; curve the bottom from B to I and J; always curve the waist first from A to H and D; from C to 2 should be 1 inch top curve. This completes the circle skirt. Be careful to allow all seams.



Lesson 99

Childrens' Sizes

PROPORTIONAL MEASUREMENTS FOR CHILDREN'S GARMENTS.

Size.	Breast.	Waist.	Hip.	Depth.	Natural Waist Length.	Inside Sleeve Length.	Width of Back.	Collar.
2	22	22	28	5	9	9	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	24	23	30	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	10	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5
6	26	24	32	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
8	28	25	33	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	12	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	30	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	6	13	13	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
12	31	26	35	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
14	32	27	36	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	15	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$

The width of back and collar measurements on this table is showing the half way only, with seams included.

LESSON 100.

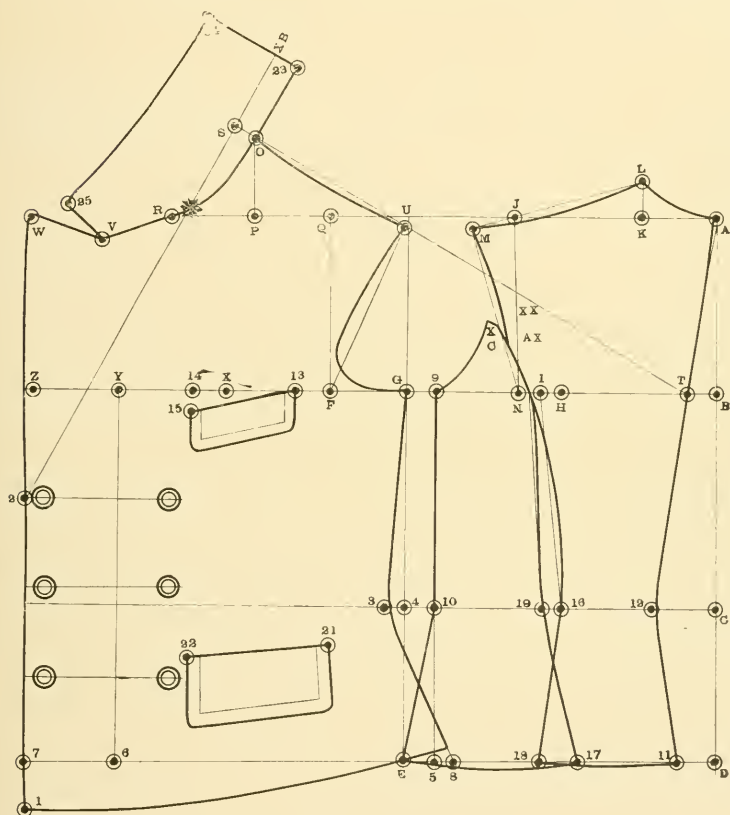
REEFER COAT.—SIZE SIX.

For this garment we should use all measurements, following size 6. This garment is cut in three parts. The measurements for this garment are

as follows:

Size 6—Breast	26 inches	Depth	5 inches
Waist	24 inches	Waist length.....	11 inches
Hip	32 inches	Sleeve length.....	10 inches

To draft, draw a line from A to R and from A to D; from A to B is the depth; from A to C is the natural waist length; from C to D is the hip length; the hip length is always one-third of size below the waist line; draw all lines as usual. From A, B, C and D, from B to G and D to E is two-thirds of size, or $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches for this size; draw a line from E to G up to U; take one-half of B to G, which makes H; from H to N is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; cross a line up from N to J; make the neck space at the back; from A to K is one-sixth of size; from K to L is 1 inch; connect a line from L against J to M and square a line down from M to N, which makes the width of shoulder and also the width of back. In order to begin this back at the waist and hip we divide H and N, which makes I; place a straight ruler from J against I and square a line down from I to the waist line, which makes 16, and mark at the same time at the hip line, which makes 17; from 16 to 19 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and from 17 to 18 is 1 inch; connect 18 to 16 and 17 to 19, then take one-half of I and N and cross a line up from 19 for a side body; take one-half between J and N which makes XX from XX to AX is 1 inch lower; cross a line from AX, as shown on the diagram, and curve the back between the space at N and I lost to 16, and at the same time curve from the same place to 19 lost to 17 and 18; from G to 9 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; same from E to 5; cross a line from 9 to 5 for the side body, then increase the hip from the waist line down for the side body from 10 to E; draw a line from 4 to 3, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; from 5 to 8 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; cross a line from 3 to 8 and from 3 to G. This completes the side for the front; from G to F is one-sixth of the size; cross a line up from F to Q, from Q to P; from P to O is one-sixth of the size; cross a line from O to T for the front shoulder. In order to measure the front shoulder we first measure the back shoulder from L to M and place the same from O to U; connect a line from U to F for the front arm-hole; measure the breast from T to X; from X we allow 3 inches for seams; cross a straight line from Y to 6; from Y to Z and from 6 to 7 is 3 inches allowed for button stand on the double-breasted front. From 7 to 1 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; correct from 3 to 8 the hip length and connect with a curve on the bottom from 1; mark the opening of this coat at 2; from O to S is 1 inch for the stand line at the collar. When the line is crossed straighten out to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from O to 23; curve the neck from 23 out to V; from R to C is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; from V to W is the lapel measure of 3 inches; connect a line from W with a round stick lost to 2. From V to 25 is the notch of collar. This should be 1 inch less than from V to W; measure width of collar at the back, measuring from XB to 24, which is 2 inches; cross a line somewhat curved from 24 to 25; curve a small amount at the back collar 23 to 24; curve the hips from the waist as shown on the diagram. When curving the side body at the arm-hole allow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch up at X and C and curve as shown.



Lesson 100

LESSON 101.

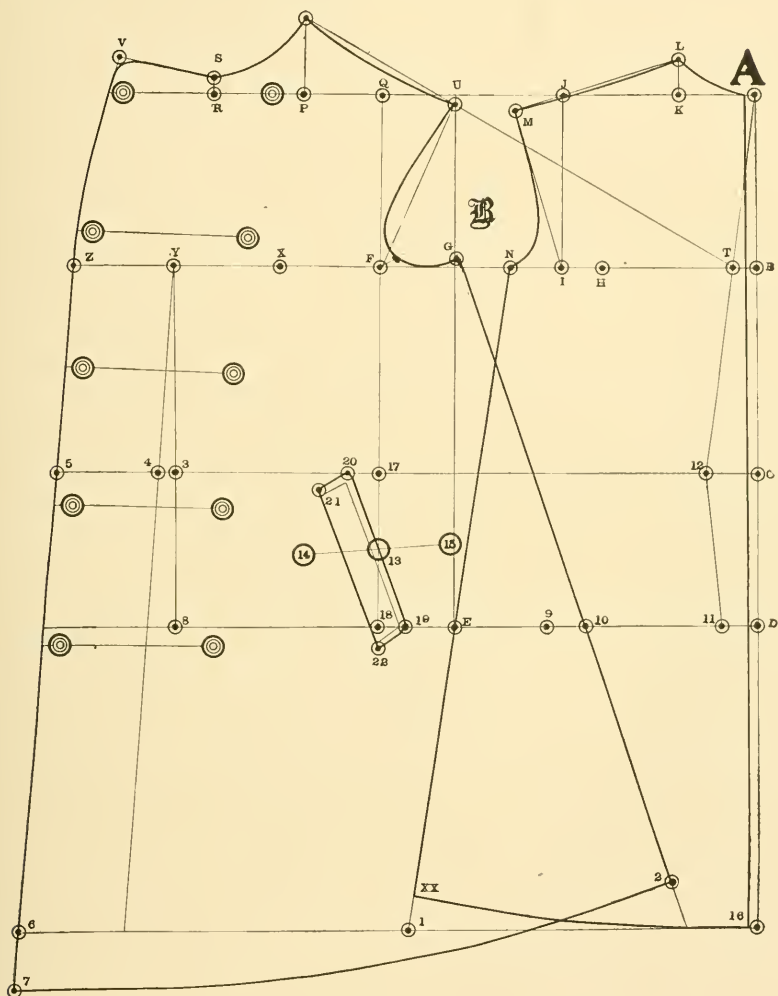
CHILD'S BOX COAT.—SIZE SIX.

Before commencing to draft we first look up the measurements for the size wanted. The measurements for this garment are as follows:

Breast	26 inches	Waist length.....	11 inches
Waist	24 inches	Inside sleeve length.....	10 inches
Depth	5 inches	Hip	32 inches

Begin to draw the outlines from A to R and from A to 16; from A to B is 5 inches deep; from A to C is 11 inches waist length; from A to 16 is 24 inches full length; from C to D is one-third of size for the hip space; cross a line from A to R; from B to Z; from C to 5; from D to 8; from 16 to 6. After having all lines complete, measure on the breast line from B to G and from D to E; on the hip line two-thirds of size or 8 5/8 inches for this size; cross a line from E and G up to U; divide from B to G on the breast line, which makes H; from H to I is 1 1/4 inches; draw a line up from I to J; from A to K is one-sixth of size; from K to L is 1 inch up; connect a line from L to J out to M, which makes the shoulder width; connect a square line down from M to 1; make the top line in back; from D to 11 is one-twelfth; from C to 12 is one-half more; connect a line from 11 to 12 and from 12 up to A; from G to F is one-sixth of size; draw a line up from F to Q; from Q to P is one-sixth of the size; draw a line from O to T; cross the line for the front shoulder line; measure the front shoulder from O to U; before measuring the front shoulder measure the back shoulder from L to M and place the same from O to U; connect a line from U to F for the front arm hole; measure one-half of the breast, which is 26 for this size, or one-half is 13 inches from T to X; from X to Y is 3 inches for seams allowed; cross a line down from Y to 3 and 8 and 3, on the waist line; from 3 to 4 allow one-half inch and draw a line down from Y to 4 down to the bottom; allow the button stand from Y to Z, which is 3 inches; from 4 to 5, and from S to V, which is on the top; R to S is 1/2 inch up, and in order to raise for the closed neck. Now curve from S to V down to Z; from Z draw a straight line down to 6 and 7; from 6 to 7 is 1 1/2 inches; divide at the armhole between the front and back; from I to G take one-half, which makes N; cross a straight line from N against E, which is the back line on hip down to 1; from 1 to XX is 1 inch up; curve from XX to 16; measure one-half of hip line from S to 9; from 9 to 10 is 1 inch, allowed for fullness; cross a line from G against 10 to 2; from G to 2 will be one-eighth longer than the length from N to XX. Now we mark the place for the pockets: cross a line down from F to 18 for the hip line; then take one-half between waist and hip, which is between 11 and 18, making 13; cross a line at 13 to a small slant towards the bottom in front and mark one-sixth of the size to both sides of 13, which makes 14 and 15. This makes one-third of size for pocket. In order to make the slant side pocket make from 17 to 20 in ch, and from 18 to 19 also 1 inch for the slantness; draw a line from 20 to 19, and from 19 to 22; 20 to 21 is the width of veil; curve the arm-hole as shown from M to N and G up to U. Always curve the shoulders as shown on diagram.

This garment is cut with all seams allowed. In case a seam is not needed, take 3/8 inch off at A and 16 across a line as shown on diagram. This completes the child's size 10 box coat.



Lesson 101

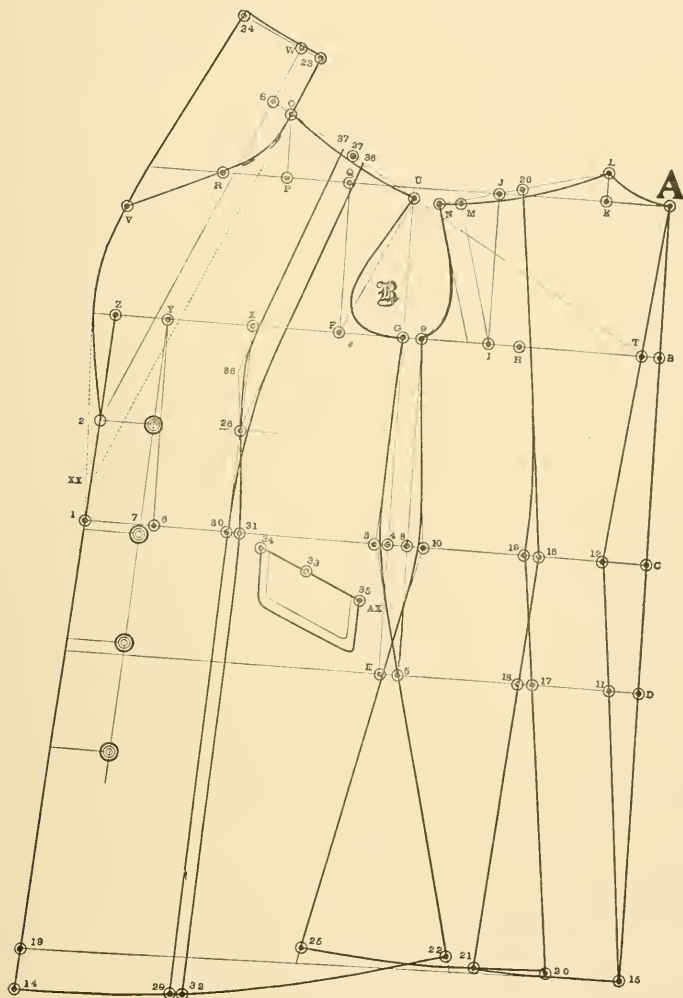
LESSON 102.

FRENCH SEAM COAT.—SIZE TEN.

This garment is followed according to measurements of size 10. The measurements are as follows:

Breast	28 inches	Depth	5 1/2 inches
Waist	25 1/2 inches	Waist length	13 inches
Hip	34 inches	Full length	30 inches
Inside sleeve length.....		12 inches	

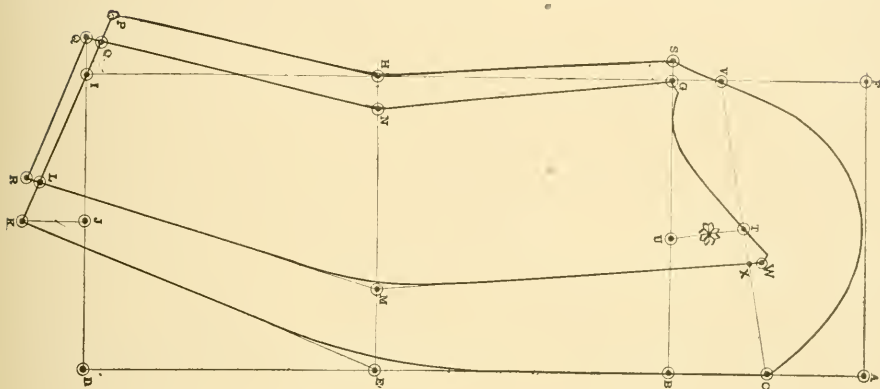
To draft, draw a line from A to R and from A to 15; from A to B is the depth; from A to C is the natural waist length; from A to 15 is the full length of garment, which is 30 inches; from C to D is one-third for hip space; cross all lines from A, B, C, D and 15; when having all lines crossed measuring from B to G and D to E two-thirds of size; cross a line up from E and G to U; divide from B to G, making H; from H to I is always 1 1/4 inches; raise line up as usual and connect a shoulder line from A to K, making one-sixth of the size; from K to L is 1 inch up, to make the shoulder line, and from L to M to I as usual; from M to N allow 3/4 inch; cross a line from M to I and the same from N down from G to F is one-sixth of the size; cross a line from F up to Q; from Q to P and from P to O is one-sixth of the size; cross a line from O to T as usual and measure the front shoulder from O to U the same as from L to M; connect a line from U to F for the front arm-hole; measure from D to 11 on the hip line one-twelfth of size, and from C to 12 is 1/2 inch more; cross a line from 12 up to A and against 11 down to the bottom, making 15; measure one-half of breast from T to N, and from X to Y allow 3 inches for seams; square a straight line down from Y to 6; from 6 to 7 allow 1/2 inch. We allow from 7 to 1 and from Y to Z 2 inches for button stand. This button stand is allowed for a single-breasted front; cross a straight line down from Z to 13 and 14; from 13 to 14 is 1 1/2 inches; from 12 to 16 is one-sixth of size, and from 11 to 18 is 1 inch more; cross a line from 16 to 18 down to 21 for the back; now divide the shoulder at the back from L to N, which makes 26 for the French seam; then cross a line from 26 to 16; from 16 to 19 is 1/2 inch, the same as from 18 to 17; cross a straight line down from 19 to 17 and down to 20. Make a curve at 19 lost to H. This completes the French seam at the back part. From G to 9 and from E to 5 is 3/4 inch space; cross a line from 5 up to 9; 8 is at the waist line; from 8



Lesson 102

to 10 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; cross a line from 9 to 10 and from 10 to E down to 25; from 4 to 3 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; cross line from G to 3 against 5 down to 22, which makes the hip lines at the side. Now begin the dart in front; divide from F to Y, which makes X; measure the space X to Y and place the same on the waist line from 7 to 30; cross a straight line down from X against 30 down to 29. Be careful to have the bottom from 14 to 29 about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch more than on the waist line from 1 to 30; from 30 to 31 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, the same as from 29 to 32; cross a line from 31 to 32 for the side part of front; divide X and 30, making 28; divide the shoulder at the front; from O to U makes 21; allow both sides of 27, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch for seams, which makes 36 and 37; cross first a line from 36 to 28 and from 37, with a space lost also to 38; curve the inside line from 36 lost at 30; curve a line from 37 to 38, and 28 and 31 as shown on the diagram. This completes the seam in front. To make the shawl collar for this garment, curve from O to R lost down to V and make the stand line from 2 to S out to W, as usual; from O to S is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch for the stand space. Between W and 23 is the same as from O to S; from W to 24 is the width of collar; make a curve from 24 to V lost at 2 for the shawl collar. The width of collar in front can be made to taste or style wanted. The under collar should be cut out from 24 and W to 23, O and R to V. Should you want a top collar you cut out from 24, W and 23 straight down to XX; from XX to 2 and V up to 24. The top collar should always be traced before the collar is cut apart or the under collar is taken off. The pocket for this garment is shown on the diagram somewhat slant. The original place of pocket should always be at the middle part of hip space at the front. This pocket is begun with a $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch between 4 and E as shown at AX; cross a line from AX to 31 in front; take one-half of AX and 31, which makes 33; allow both sides of 33, 34, and 35 for one-sixth of size to make this pocket one-third of the size. Shape the flap in this pocket as shown on the diagram. Flaps can be made to any width wanted. This completes the French seam coat.

Lesson 103



LESSON 103.

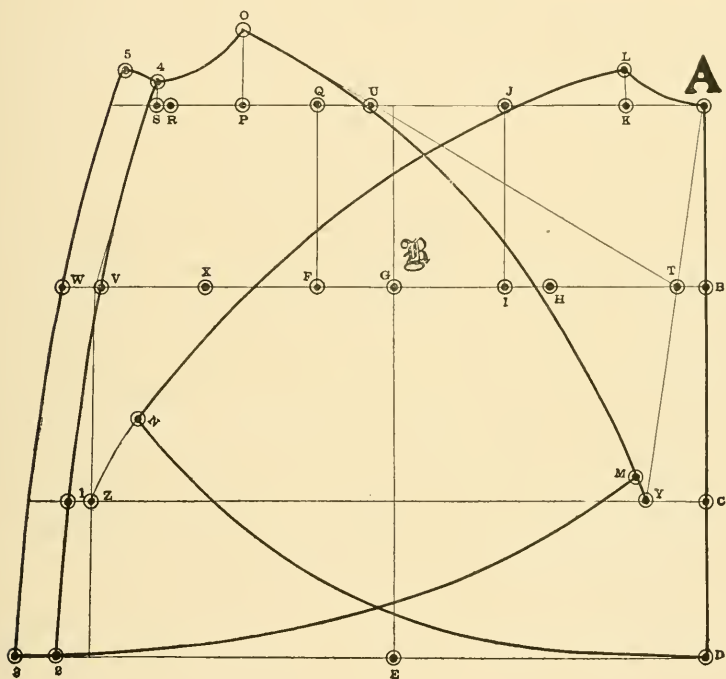
CHILD'S SLEEVE WITHOUT FULLNESS.—SIZE SIX.

To begin the sleeve we use the breast measurement of the garment and inside length for the sleeve. The size we use follows size 6, or 26 inches breast measurement, and 10 inches inside sleeve length. To begin, draw a line from A to F and from A to D; from A to B is one-third of size, or $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; from B to D is the inside sleeve length. E is the elbow line. Now cross a line from A, B, E to D; C is half A and B; cross a line from F to I; from G to V is one-twelfth of size, or $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches; now cross a line from V to C and take half, which makes T; from T to X is 1 inch. Divide from D to I, which makes J; from J to K is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; from H to N is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; from O to P is also $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Connect O to N, and N to G; then connect a line from P to H and from H to S; from K to L is 1 inch; from E to M is 2 inches; connect a line from K to E, which is the top sleeve; now connect a line from L to M and M to X; from X to W is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; cross a square line down from T to U and divide between, which makes the star. Make the curve at the star from V to C and finish up the curve from V to S; finish the curve for the undersleeve from W with a seam marked to T down to G. At O and L increase the undersleeve length to Q and R with the space which is shown with a straight line from I, crossing out to Q, which is about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; the inside length for the top sleeve is from S down to P, and the inside length for the undersleeve is from G to Q. This completes the child's sleeve with all seams allowed.

LESSON 104.

CHILD'S SHORT CAPE.—SIZE TEN.

To begin this cape we draw lines as usual according to the measurements of the size. Begin to draw lines according to the waist line and hip length, which is from A to B and C to D. Follow this cape according to the size of the breast. After having all outlines complete and the width of back line, which is from B to I up to J; make a curved line from A to L for the back of neck and from L to J make a curved line out to the front to meet Z, which is the regular waist line. Curve a line from the front at O to meet at the back the regular waist line to Y; measure round from L to M and place the same for the front shoulder line from O to M, then sweep a circle by O from M to be finished at 2 and 3; from S to 4 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch up for a closed neck, and from 4 to 5; from V to W. Allow at 2 to 3, 1 inch for the button stand, and curve as shown on the diagram. Seams and bust measurement are measured as usual on this garment. From T to X is the breast measurement, and from X to V allow 3 inches for seams as usual. When more fullness is wanted for this cape in front, make a curve from U to Y to meet U to C. This will make the fullness in front. This cape has all seams allowed.



Lesson 104

LESSON 105.

CHILD'S ONE-PIECE CAPE.

To make a circle cape cut out the back and front of a short box cape. To begin, mark out the back first. From A to B is the length; A to C is the neck at the back; from C to D is the shoulder width. Connect the front shoulder to the back shoulder as shown on the diagram from C to D. After this mark out the front neck from C to F; also the front from F to G and all around; cross a line out from the shoulder C and D to F. Begin to sweep from length of back at B by C to meet E and G, which is the length of the cape in front. This completes the short circle cape in front.



Lesson 105

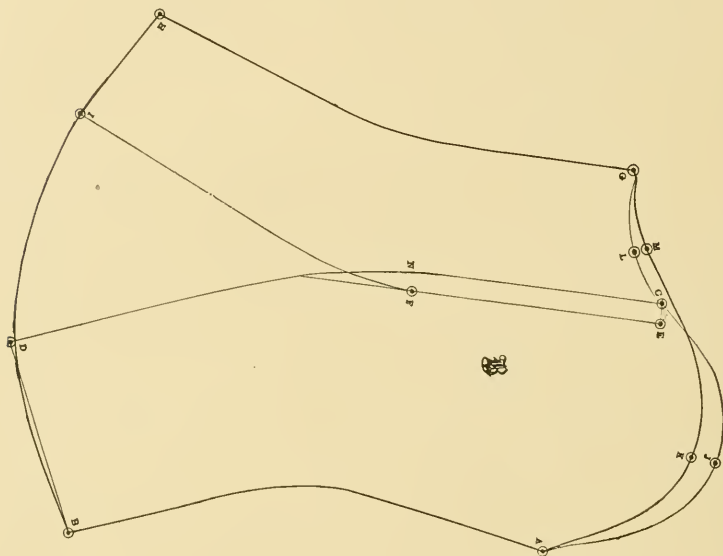
LESSON 106.

CHILD'S ONE-PIECE SKIRT.—SIZE TEN.

The measurements for this skirt are as follows:

Waist	25 1/2 inches	Front length	20 inches
Hip	34 inches	Side length	20 1/2 inches
	Back length.....		21 inches

To begin, draw a line from A to B; from A to C is half of waist measurements; from A to B is front length for the skirt; following the chest measurement, which is 20 inches. Now measure for the hip length below the waist line from A to E one-third of the size of this garment, the one-third should follow according to the breast size of the waist, which is 30 inches; one-third of this size should amount to 5 inches. This means one-third of 15. Measure a parallel space from D to hip line which meets F; measure on this line half of 34, or 17 inches. Measure the front length of the skirt from A to B; then draw the back line from D against F to J, and measure the back length. Curve the waist; G is half-way between A and D; from G to H is 3/4 inch; curve from A and H to D; measure from H to I for side length, and make the bottom curve from B to J. This completes the skirt. This draft has no seams allowed; only one seam should be allowed on this skirt, which should be from D to J when cut out. This seam can also be allowed when making the foundation lines. In drafting allow the seam, and an additional 1/2 inch, measuring the waist from A to C. From C to D is always 3 inches, and when the seam is allowed on the waist, the seam should also be allowed when measuring the hip from E to F. Seams can always be allowed by making foundations in the same manner.



LESSON 107

ONE-PIECE SLEEVE WITH FULLNESS ON THE BOTTOM.—SIZE SIX.

For this sleeve cut out the first sleeve. After having all cut out, mark out the top sleeve, A, B, D, C to A. When the top sleeve is all marked out connect the undersleeve at the top, C and H; when connecting be careful to connect the under and top sleeve according to shape from A, K to M to G. When this undersleeve is placed according to above rule mark out the undersleeve all around as shown from E, G, E, F to H. Curve the bottom for the sleeve from B to H, then curve the top part as usual from A to G; from J to K is 1 inch less, and from L to M is 1 inch more. All these sleeves have seams allowed.

GRADING

FOR

WOMEN'S, MISSES',

JUNIORS' & CHILDREN'S

Cloaks and Suits

THE INTEREST OF GRADING.

Every garment worn by women, misses, juniors and children are manufactured in different sizes, in order to suit all kinds of shapes and forms. In wholesale manufacturing the medium sizes are adapted for the model or sample garments on which all designs and ideas are worked, and when this model is finished to the full satisfaction of the designer or concern regarding the style and fit, all the different sizes are graded from the model pattern. Here is where the grading plays its part, and where all the responsibility rests on the one who grades the patterns. Here is where the grader must have the practical knowledge of proportions and how to apply the rules of proportions to the main fitting actions. It should be known that it makes no difference by what system the pattern is cut the grading has nothing to do with it. If the model size fits to perfection the whole set will be perfect.

In women's garments the medium size is 36. In misses' garments the medium size is 16. In juniors the size is 15. In children's garments the medium size is 6. These four forms are strictly different from each other. The child grows very fast until the age of 12, therefore the body wavers in length and in circumference, but always flat in formality.

The junior also grows fast until the age of 16. The bust for this age is somewhat developed and waist more shapely. The hip is also a great deal developed. The difference between these two forms should be particularly noticed, as they are most of the time misunderstood by all.

The misses do not grow in height as fast as the child and junior, but she develops more in circumference, especially around the bust, until the age of 21. The women remain about the same, with the exception that some have extra large busts and narrow chests with very large hips.

Before commencing to grade, we need to decide where grading should be done. The size of the garment should be the first outlook, so as to know how much to increase or decrease, also the difference between the height and width of garments. Any portion of a garment that has any gather, folds, pleats or shirring is not necessary to be graded.

To obtain satisfactory results, use your patterns as you draft them. Face up and cut your model patterns of heavy paper and place them to be graded according to the system of grading. Be very careful and exact in measuring the distance between the patterns. Be very exact, accurate and have patience.

By doing so you will save both time and material.

CORRECTION ON GRADING.

When commencing to grade be very careful to remember the size of the model pattern, also the size to be graded, or increase from the model pattern. It is also proper to keep in mind the different sections that are used for designing and garment cutting, which are as follows: the women's sizes, misses' sizes, juniors' sizes and children's sizes. We need to keep in mind the different sections in order to know what increase is necessary for their sections. It is also proper to know what proportionate measurements are required for the different model sizes for either section.

Be careful to have all seams allowed before grading. It should not make any difference what sort of pattern is used or what the size of the garment is. Whatever part of the garment it is, we should always be sure the seams are allowed. Folds, seams and shirring are not to be graded, for the simple reason that all the grading that is to be done is followed according to the most outgoing part of the garment.

MANUAL OF GRADING SIZES.

The grading sizes for the medium women's sizes. We use size 36 for the model pattern.

For the misses, size 16 for the model pattern.

For the junior size we use size 15 for the model pattern.

For the children's size we use size 6 or 10 for the model pattern.

For infants' size we use size 4 for a model pattern.

For the regular stouts, which are women's sizes only, we use size 45 for a model pattern.

For short stouts we use size 42 for a model pattern.

For extra stouts we should use size 48 for a model pattern.

The grading for all these stouts are to be followed according to the space between size, as usual.

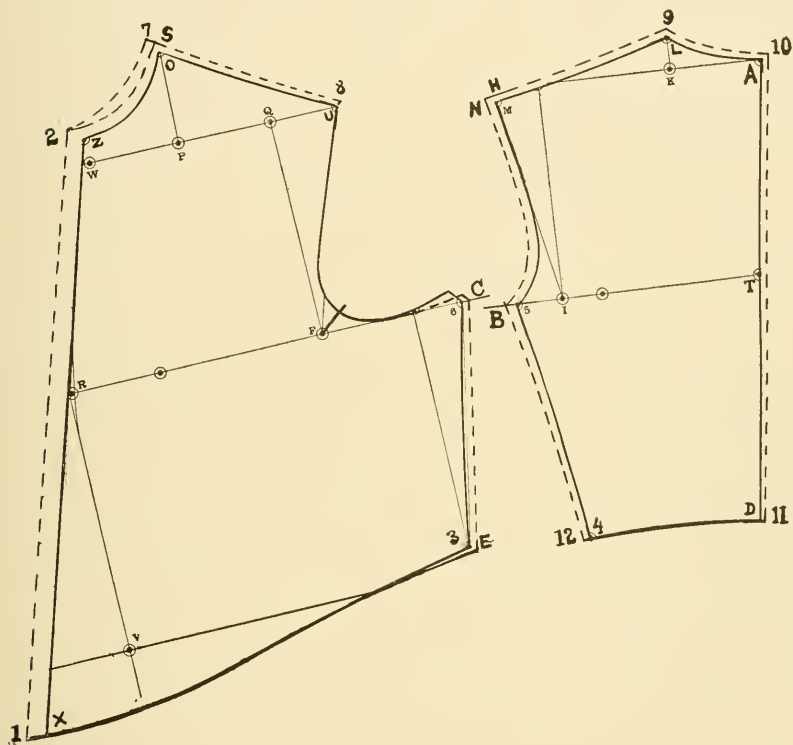
The skirts for all different sizes should be graded according to the waist and hip measurements only.

Lengths for all skirts have no special rule.

LESSON 108.

HOW TO GRADE A BLOUSE.—36 TO 38.

Before beginning to grade, prepare the pattern on a draft. It is proper and practical to draft a pattern directly for the grading purpose. When the draft is drawn complete cut out the front and back separately and place on a separate sheet of paper for the back only, as the back should be the first part to be graded. Now draw a line from the back from 10 to 11 and shift the pattern in $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch from 10 to A and from 11 to D. This is the beginning for grading the width or the size of the pattern from 36 to 38. From 36 to 38 we should grade 1 inch, as the space between 36 to 38 is 2 inches, and we grade half of the amount for half of the patterns. Now increase up from A to 10 and from L to 9 and from M to H $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch lost to B; from 5 to B is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch; from 4 to 12 is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. This completes the back grading for the blouse. Before we begin the front part we should know how much we have increased the width between 36 and 38. This width measurement should be decided on the breast lines only at T. We have allowed at the back $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and from 5 to B we have allowed $2\frac{1}{8}$ inch. This amounts to $3\frac{3}{8}$ inch graded on the width of the back. Now it means that we have $5\frac{5}{8}$ inch to increase for the width of the front. We begin to increase the front, and from 6 to C all the way down is 3 to E, which is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. The proper way to begin to grade the front of the blouse is to draw a line from 1 to 2 and place the pattern there from X to Z; make the curve according to the pattern of the neck from 2 to 7. When this curve is made, shift the front pattern back from 1 to X and 2 to Z and from 7 to O. First divide between 7 and O, which makes S, and make the curve from S to 2, which is the middle curve from S to 2. Now allow for the height of shoulders, raising up from O to S and from U to 8, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Now you can allow $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch all the way down on the side body from 6 to C and 3 to E, and finish up from E the waist curve as shown on the diagram. Look over again the increasing of the depth and also the height, which is the increase of the depth from the breast line up to the neck. For grading larger and smaller sizes increase or decrease the same amount; for grading two larger sizes at a time, increase twice the amount; or, by grading two smaller sizes, decrease twice the amount. Always be careful not to increase or decrease more than is needed.



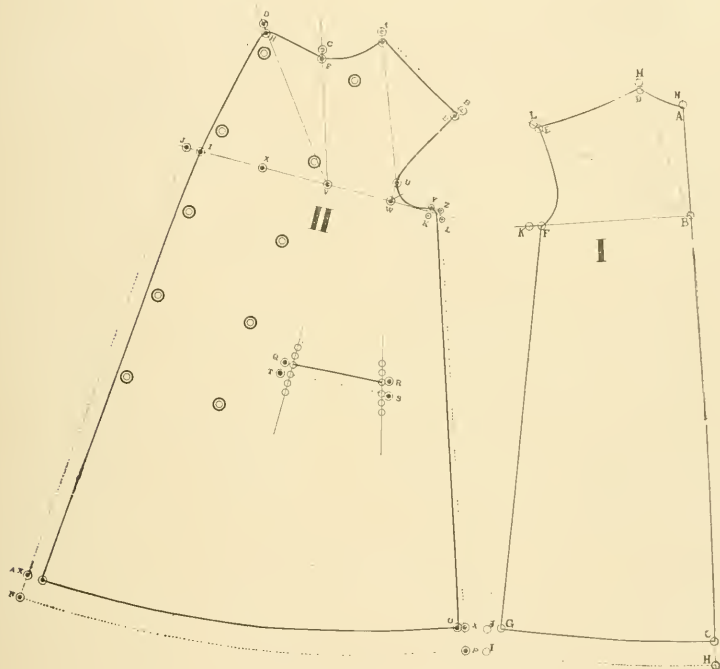
Lesson 108

LESSON 109.

HOW TO GRADE A BOX COAT FROM SIZE 36 TO SIZE 38.

Before commencing to grade, cut out front and back separately. As a rule we use size 36 for a model pattern for women's sizes. After having the front and back pattern cut out, place the back on a separate sheet of paper and mark all around as follows: From A, B, C, G, F and E to D. It is proper to have the breast line on each part of the pattern, as on the back the breast line is from B crossed to F. Extend a line from B, which is the back depth point from B to D, which increases the neck part, and again from B to E, which increases the width of the shoulder. Increase or grade from 36 to 38; from A to X and from D to M is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, also from E to L is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in height and width; from F to K and from G to J is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. The length for this coat is shown from C to H and from J to I, and is graded according to the length. This length can be increased from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 inch. For women's garments we should grade a very small amount in length for women's sizes. For copying the **next** size, which is size 38, according to the increase which has been made, use the original model pattern. This completes the back part.

Place the front part on a separate sheet of paper, mark all around and increase from Y to Z and O to X, which is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Increase the shoulder in height from E to B at the front neck point to A $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Regarding the proper increasing of the neck, I have prepared an outline which will give the proper action for this part of the garment. In order to begin, straighten front part under the arm-hole as shown at W. This line from W to U is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches up. Draw a line up against A, which will show the proper increases for the height and width and for the height of neck. In order to increase the ending part for the neck, mark off the amount for button stand, which is from I to X. Take half from W to X, which makes V, and extend lines from V to beginning of the neck notch or beginning of lapel to F, and also to the finishing of the lapel which is from V to H. Increase from F to C, which is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and from H to D is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Increase the front part from I to J all the way down to N, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Now increase the length in front at bottom, the same as you increased the back length. The place for pocket should also be increased in height. The original pocket for 36 size, which is shown on the diagram, is at R and Q; for size 38 increase $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for lower pocket, which is from Q to T and from R to S. For smaller sizes decrease to the same amount in height for the size of pocket. This completes the box coat grading.

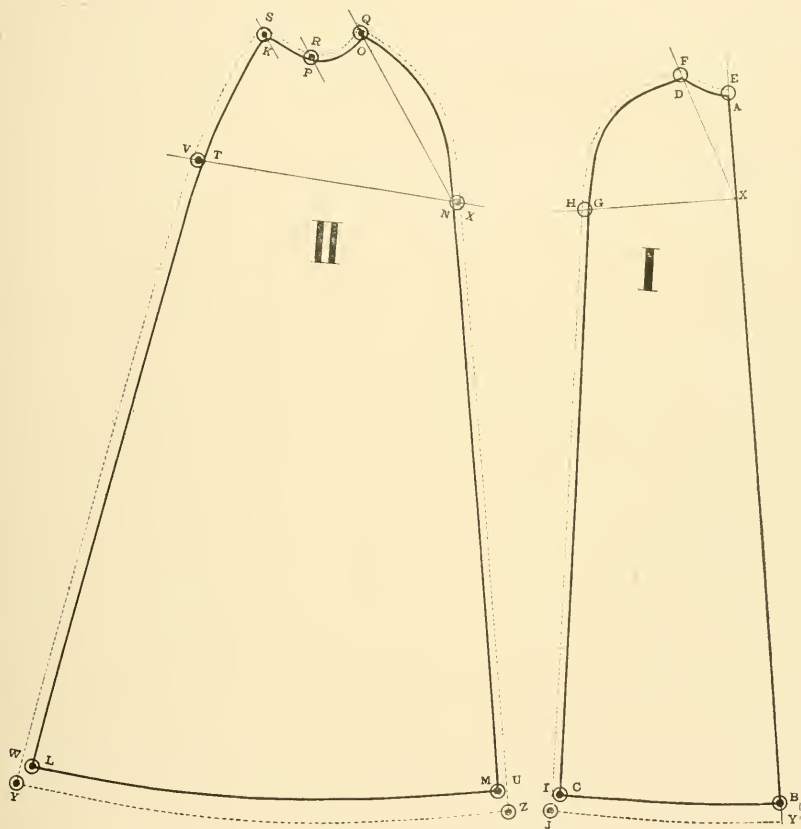


Lesson 109

LESSON 110

HOW TO GRADE A LONG CAPE, SIZES 36 TO 38.

In beginning to grade cut out front and back pattern and mark out first part on a separate sheet of paper. Mark out the back from A, D, G, and C to B up to A and X; G is the breast line. Draw a line from X against D, which will increase the space for a larger size from E to F or for a smaller size below A. Increase size 36 to size 38; increase from A to E and from D to F $\frac{1}{8}$ inch; from G to H is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch all the way down to C and I. If a longer cape is wanted for larger sizes increase from B to Y and I to J $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. This completes the back grading. In order to begin the front part for grading mark out front on a sheet of paper, cross a line on front pattern at T and N. Draw a line from N to O out to Q and draw bias line for increasing at K and P, following the slantness of O and Q; from K to S, from P to R and from O to Q is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch; increase from size 36 to 38 and from N to X all the way down to M; U is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Now use the curve from Q to X, as shown on the diagram with a broken line all the way down to Z; from T to V and L to W is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; increase from W to Y; U to Z is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, for increasing the length from one size to another. It is not necessary to grade women's sizes in length, as all sizes can remain alike in length. The size for itself grades at the upper part from the breast line up to the neck. For smaller sizes decrease to the same amount as we increase for larger sizes; reduce 40 size to a 36 the same way. This completes this grading.



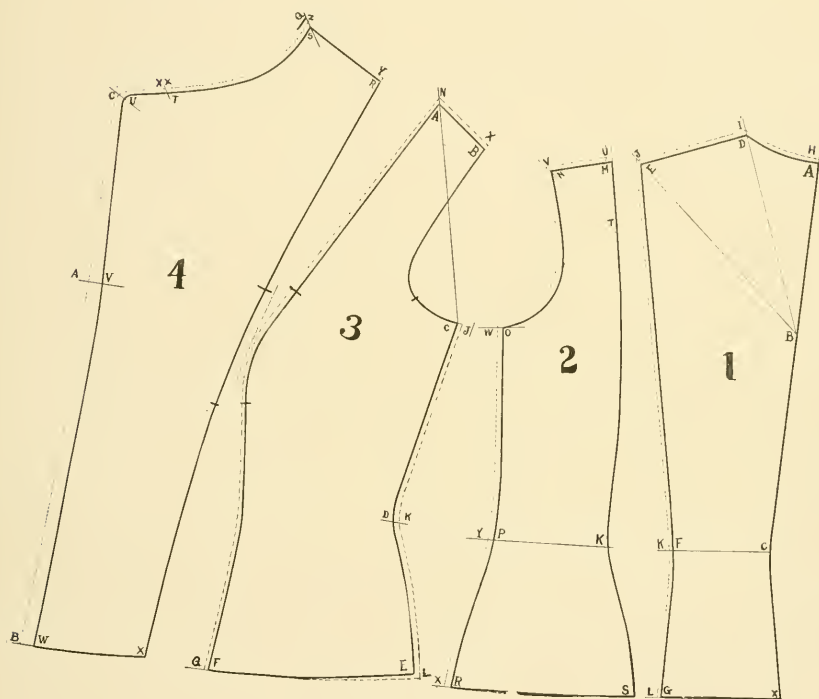
Lesson 110

LESSON 111.

HOW TO GRADE A HALF-FITTING SEAM JACKET.

To grade this garment we also complete the pattern and cut out the original parts in order to have the breast and waist line and all other foundations.

Mark each part of the garment separately on a separate sheet of paper before commencing to grade this pattern. We have to keep in mind that this garment is cut in four parts, two for back and two for front. Begin to grade at the back; from A to B is the depth line. Cross a line against D from the depth point and also a line from B to E and increase from A to H and from D to I; from E to J is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch for increase of depth; from F to K increase a full $\frac{1}{16}$ inch, as this part of the waist of garment should increase a very small amount; from G to L increase a full $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Draw lines as shown from H and I to J and K to L to make the 38 size. Now mark out the second part, from M, N, O, P, R, S, K, and T to M; from M to T is 3 inches. Draw a line from T against N in order to extend the shoulder line; increase all around $\frac{1}{8}$ inch from M to U, from N and V, and from O to W; from P to Y and R to X is $\frac{3}{16}$ inch. Curve as shown on the diagram. Be careful to draw a straight line, which is increased from the breast at O and W, as this space from O to P and W to Y is not increased in height. The increase is only made from the depth up from W up to X and V and U. This completes the second part. To begin part 3, or the inside part of front, mark out the original pattern, A, B, C, D, E, and F up to A; also increase at the side from C to J, D to K, E to L, a full $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. From B to X and A to N is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch; increase for the height and from A and N towards the front to F and Q, also $\frac{1}{8}$ inch increased for size 38. In order to get the right point towards the front, draw a line from C against A to make N, as this line gives the original increase for this part of the garment. Begin part 4, or the front part. Before making the front part we should always look up the increase we have made to all raised parts. Look over the increase that we have made at the back, side and inside part. In order to know the increase, we look up carefully each separate part. Side and inside part of front we have increased $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. This $\frac{1}{8}$ inch should be increased full in order that this $\frac{3}{8}$ inch should amount to $\frac{4}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. At the inside part of the front we have increased $\frac{1}{8}$ inch; this will amount to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. As mentioned already, we have to increase 1 inch from one size to another to complete one size. Now see the outlines that you have to increase. We have increased $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, so we have a balance of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch left for the front, then place this $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from V to A and from W to B for the front increase. Now increase the depth from R to Y; from S to Z is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch towards the front, and from S to Q always increase with a snug $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, lost to XX with $\frac{1}{8}$ inch only. Towards the front from U to C always increase one-half of the amount that is increased between V and A. Make the increased line from Y, Z, XX, C and A to B. This completes the fourth part. When grading, be careful to look over each gore to see that it is graded. We must at times grade every part towards the front in order to increase the width, and also one side of every gore is graded. The inside part of front, or part 3, is graded on both sides, as this part of the garment answers two purposes; first, under the armhole to finish up the increase effect towards the back, and the other, which is the bust increase. This completes the grading of the half-fitting French seam jacket.



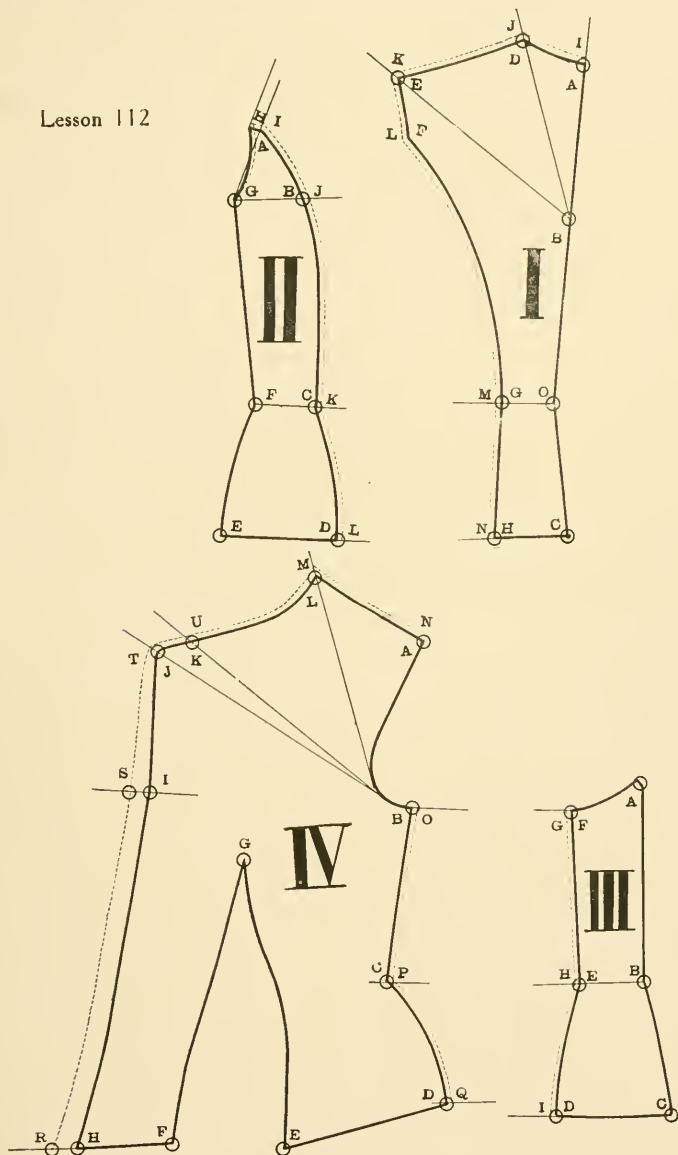
Lesson III

LESSON 112.

HOW TO GRADE A TIGHT-FITTING GARMENT, 36 TO 38.

Before commencing to grade this garment cut out all parts separately and mark them out on a separate sheet of paper as usual. When commencing to draft lines for the required proportions be careful to have the waist and breast line accurate. We always begin to grade part of the back first. After having all your outlines marked out separate count them over carefully and see how many parts in which the garment is divided. This garment has front and back and two side bodies. This means that this garment is cut in four pieces. Increase at the depth point at the back from A to B and from D to J; from E to K is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, the same all around from F to L, from G to M and from H to N. This completes the back part, or part one. Begin the side body, or part two, and increase the width $\frac{1}{8}$ inch from A, H and I; from B, J and C to K and D to L. This completes part 2. Now increase part three, or the underarm side body, from F to G, from E to H; from D to I is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. This completes part three. At the very last we should begin to grade the front part, or part four. Before beginning the front look up the increase that has been made for the raised parts and count the increase in order to know the balance of increase for the front. We should always increase $\frac{1}{8}$ inch at the side part, which is from B, O, C, P, and D to Q. Count the increase which you have made to all parts. At the back we have $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. The underarm side body is also $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and at the side of front we also have $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. This means we have increased $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, so now we have another $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to be increased. All this is allowed at the outside part from I to S, from H to R, and from L to M towards the front or neck point. From L to M we increase a snug $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, which is lost with $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to K and U and J to T; increase one-half of the amount you have increased from I to S for the width of the lapel. Now follow the breast line for the size 38 outlines. For all sizes follow the same instructions.

Lesson 112



LESSON 113.

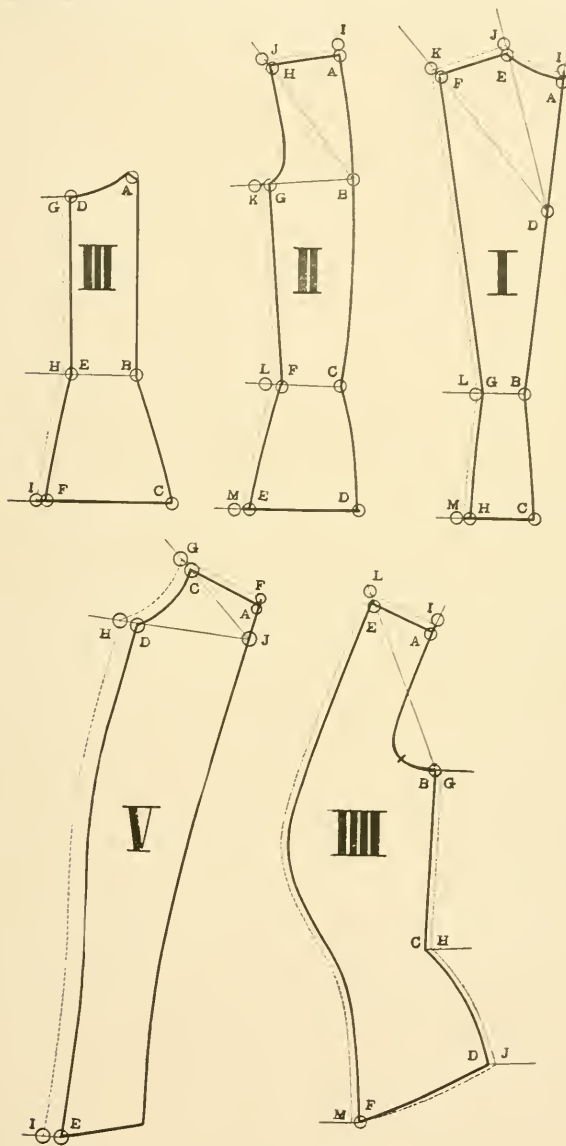
HOW TO GRADE A TIGHT-FITTING FRENCH SEAM, 36 TO 38.

Before we begin to grade we cut out each part separately. This garment consists of five parts. Be careful to have the breast and waist lines in parts as shown on diagram. Begin at the back and mark out all around from A, E, F, G, H, C, B and D up to A; cross lines from the depth point, which makes D to E and F; allow $1/8$ inch from A to I, E and J; from F to K same as from H to M; from G to L should be a snug $1/8$ inch; now make a curve from I to J and L to M. This completes the back part.

To begin the second part, mark out the original pattern on another sheet of paper; cross a line from the arm point to B and from B to H; make a line increase from H to J, and from A to I is $1/8$ inch, raised to the arm depth; allow $1/8$ inch from G to K; from F to L the second $1/8$ inch, and from E to M $1/8$ inch. Curve lines as shown from I, J, K, L and M. This completes the second part.

To begin part three, which is the underarm side body, increase at the inside part from D to G and from E to H; from F to I is $1/8$ inch; curve a line as shown to the breast line. This completes part three. Begin part four, which is the inside part of front; mark out the original part from A, E, F, D, C and B, all around the armhole up to A; draw a line from B to the shoulder point in front to E, which makes the increase in front; then increase from B to G and from C to H; from D to J is $1/8$ inch, and make a line as shown on diagram. Allow at the shoulder for the depth increase from A to I, and from E to L is $1/8$ inch. Allow $1/8$ inch from E to L all the way down from F to M. This completes part four.

Before we commence the outside front part, or part five, we should look over the increase in width that we have made for the raised and gores. We have allowed for the back part $1/8$ inch, and for the inside part of back $1/8$ inch; for the underarm body $1/8$ inch, and for the underarm side in front also $1/8$ inch, and towards the front also $1/8$ inch. This amounts to $5/8$ inch, which is allowed for the width. We should see that the amount left is increased for the front. In order to make the increase of 1 inch we have yet $3/8$ inch left to be increased in front; allow on the front part from D to H and from E to I $3/8$ inch; cross a straight line from E to H to J for the inside part of this draft, and connect from J against C for the neck point in front and allow for the depth point from A to F; from C to G $1/8$ inch; from C to G towards the front we allow $1/4$ inch, and lost parallel for G to H with a curve as shown on diagram.



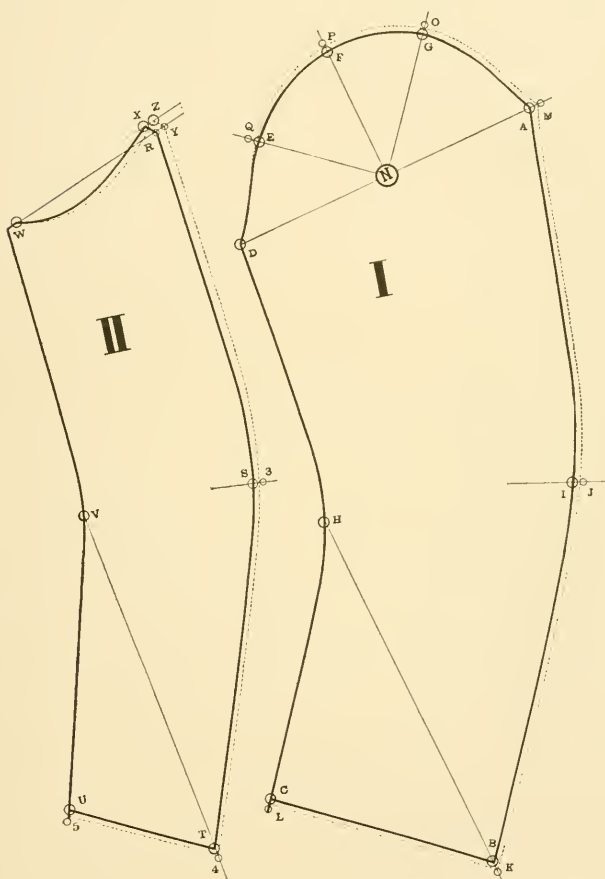
Lesson 113

LESSON 114.

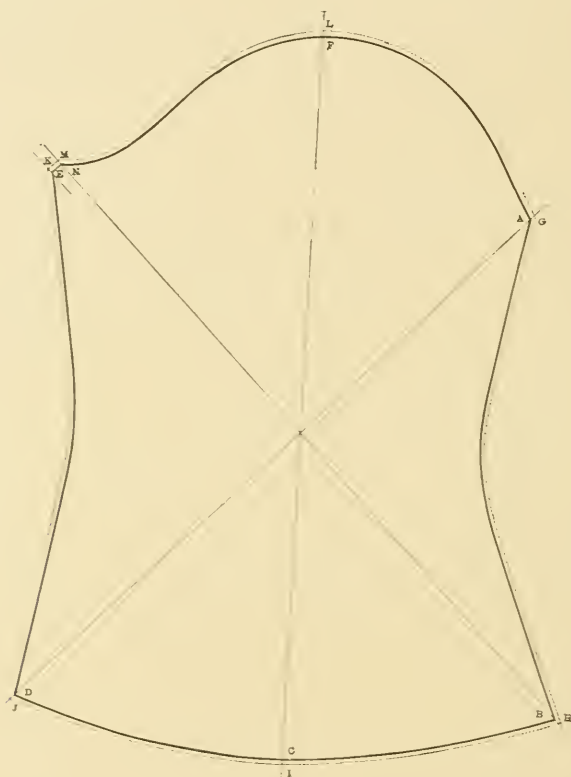
HOW TO GRADE A SLEEVE.

When grading sleeves it does not make any difference whether the sleeve is cut with or without fullness. The grading is always done the same way. Before commencing to grade cut out the top and undersleeve, separate and place them on a separate sheet of paper and mark them out all around. Commence at the top sleeve and mark out the original top sleeve from D, E, F, G, A, I, B, C and D to H; H is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the inside length; from D to C, cross a line from H to B in order to have the right increase for the cuff to all sizes; then cross a line from D to A; N is one-half of A and D; cross lines out as shown; F is one-half of the circle between A and D; G is about one-half of A and F; E is one-half of F and D; increase from A to M $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, from I to J is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; from B to K is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch; from C to L is about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; now connect with lines all around from L and K to M, at the top from G to O and F to P; at E to Q allow $\frac{1}{4}$ inch lost, as shown on diagram. The increase begins with the same amount as from A to M, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and always lost at Q, as shown on diagram. This completes the top sleeve.

The undersleeve is increased the same way. At the outside lap, from R to Y we should have a line drawn from W; from R to Y is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; increase from S to 3, which is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; from T to 4 is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Allow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from U to 5 and T to 4 in order to have the same length as the top sleeve. V is one-half of W and U; cross a line from U to T out to 4 in order to have the right increase at the bottom. Curve the armhole from Z to W in order to match the curve of the original sleeve. This completes the grading of the sleeve.



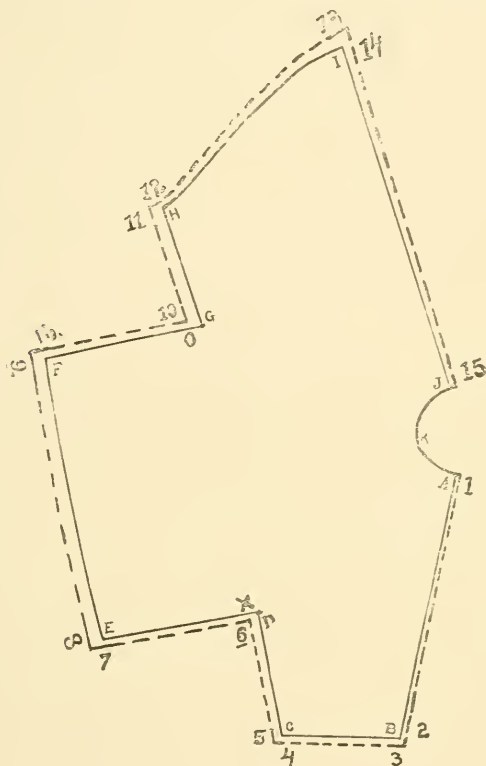
Lesson 114



Lesson 115

HOW TO GRADE A ONE-PIECE SLEEVE.

When grading a one-piece sleeve we have to increase on both sides. When we have a one-piece sleeve complete, place it on a sheet of paper and mark all around from A, F, N, E and D to B; cross lines from A to D and from B to N. We also cross a straight line lengthway to centre of sleeve from F to C; increase from A to G and from N to M and E to K $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; make a curve parallel from A, L, N and K, and from D to J and from B to H $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Make the outside lines so as to increase from G to H and from K to J. For all one-piece sleeves the system of grading should be followed the same way. This completes the grading of the one-piece sleeve.



LESSON 116.

HOW TO GRADE A BUTTERFLY SLEEVE BLOUSE.

To begin, cut out a one-piece butterfly sleeve blouse pattern and place on a separate sheet of paper and mark the line at the back from 1 to 2; this is from the neck down to the waist line, and shift in with $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch from 1 to A and 2 to B; from B to 3 and C to 4 allow $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch; from C to 5 and D to 6 allow $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. Now allow at the front from J to 15 and from I to 14, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch all the way down; in the front from I to 13, and from H to 12 is also $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch; from H to 11 and from G to 10 is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch; from O to 10 and from F to 16, also from X to 6 and E to 7 is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch; from F to 9 and from E to 8 we allow the same space as we increased from D to 6 and from G to 10, which is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch parallel from 8 to 9. Be very careful when grading this pattern at the neck part that the neck is increased $2\frac{1}{8}$ inch, as shown from A to 1, and from J to 15. This completes the butterfly grading.

LESSON 117.**HOW TO GRADE THE SAILOR COLLAR, No. 1.**

To begin, cut out the regular sailor collar. Allow $\frac{1}{8}$ inch at the center back for increasing the neck part from A to C and from B to D; from I to H and from M to J allow the length at the front part, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and lost with the curve from J up towards F and F to X. This completes the grading of the sailor collar.

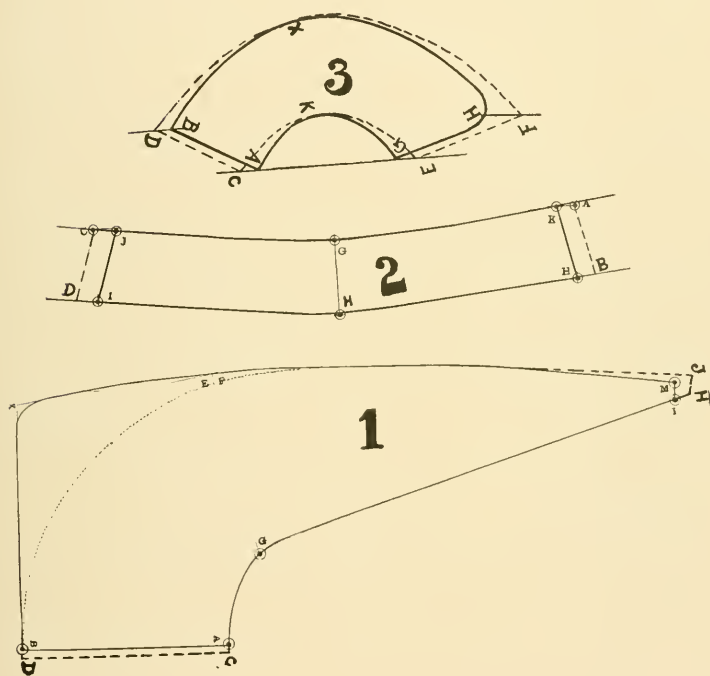
LESSON 118.**HOW TO GRADE A STANDING COLLAR, No. 2.**

The standing collar should not be increased in height unless for a special width wanted. The increasing or decreasing should be made at the two ends, which is from K to A, H to B and from J to C; from I to D $\frac{1}{4}$ inch on both sides, which should amount to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, as from size to size wanted. This completes the standing collar grading.

LESSON 119.**GRADING FLAT COLLAR, No. 3.**

This collar is also graded at both ends. As this collar is round in shape, we should draw a straight line at the two curved points, which is at A and G. The grading for this collar should be made in such a way that when the neck is increased, or is made for larger sizes, the opening for the inside part of the collar should be larger, and we therefore increase or grade from A to C; from G to E is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and curved at the broken lines as shown in the diagram from C, K and from E to K parallel spaces of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch should be increased at the back from C to F.

The same parallel space of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch should be made from E to F and lost from F to X. In the same way you can also decrease this collar for the smaller size. This completes the grading of the flat collar. The grading for any other collars should be followed by the same method. The lapel or short collar should also be graded $\frac{1}{8}$ inch on both ends, or if grading at the front part of the collar is inconvenient, then grade $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the back seam of the collar. Collars which are cut out in many pieces should be graded, each one separately, in order to increase all parts alike.

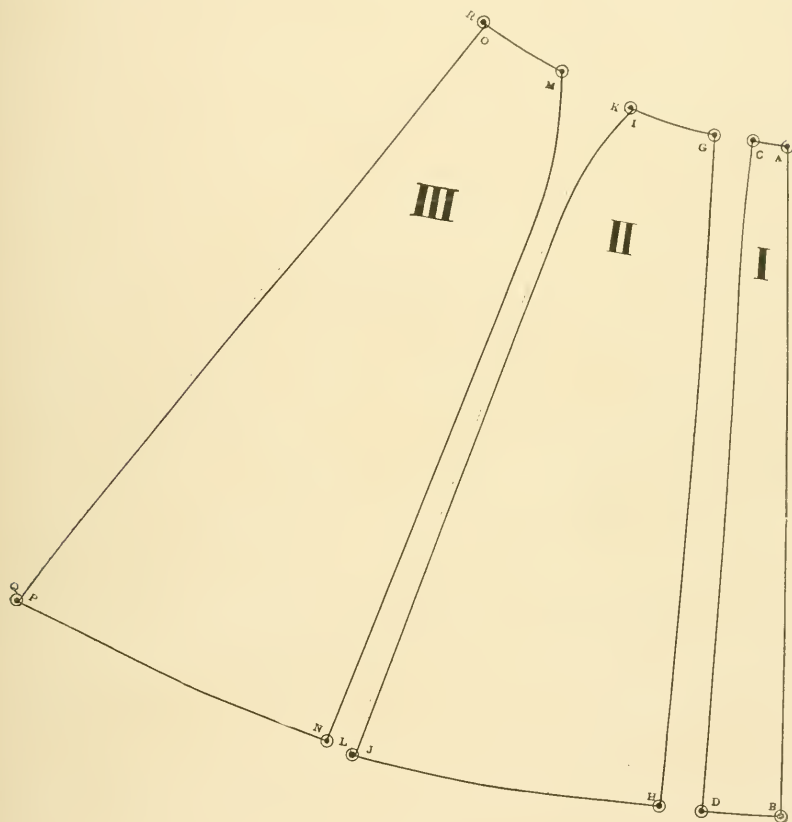


LESSON 120.

HOW TO GRADE A FIVE-GORE SKIRT FROM 25 TO 26 WAIST MEASURE.

Before grading the skirt we first complete the pattern and allow all seams. When all seams are allowed place each gore on a different sheet of paper to be graded. The front of each gored skirt should not be graded.

This should remain the same for all sizes and the grading should be only done at the inside parts or gore. When increasing the side gore, increase towards the back. Always keep in mind the waist and hip measurements needed as the size of the original pattern. Commence to grade, mark out the inside gore No. 2, I, G, H and J up to I; increase towards the back from I to K; J to L is one-half of the amount to be increased, and the other one-half should be increased at the third gore from O to R and from P to Q, as shown on the diagram. Before increasing this amount we should keep in mind the waist measurement needed, as the size of the original waist measurement. Now suppose the waist measurement for this original is 25 inches, this makes $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches half way. Should we want a 26-inch waist skirt, we should also take one-half of this, which makes 13, and watch the increase between $12\frac{1}{2}$ and 13. This difference makes $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Allow from I to K $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and from O to R $\frac{1}{4}$ inch all the way down. This completes the system of grading for skirts. When many gores are wanted we divide this $\frac{1}{2}$ inch into as many gores as are wanted, except the front of the skirt.

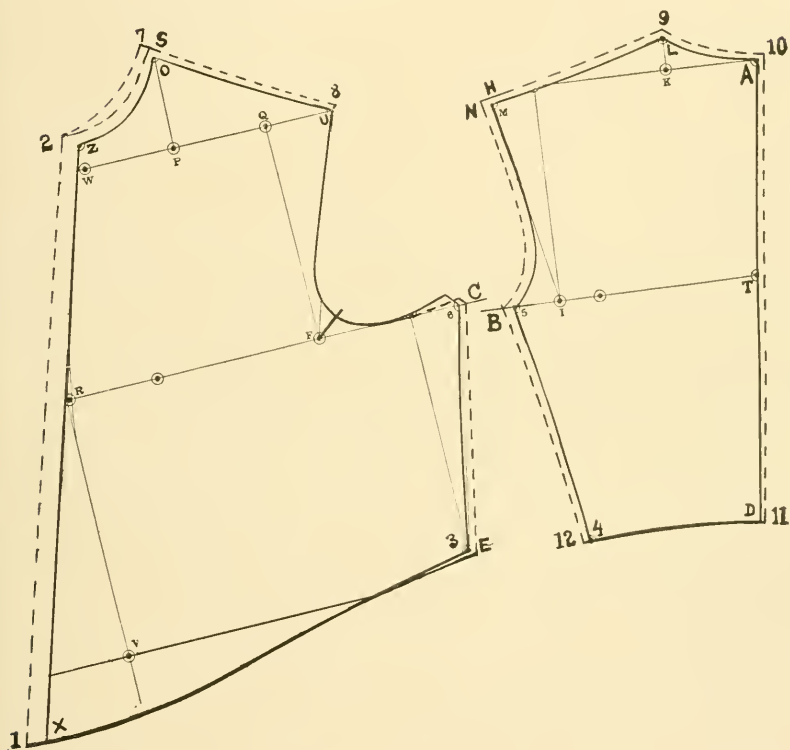


Lesson 120

LESSON 121.

HOW TO GRADE MISSES' BLOUSE, SIZES 16 TO 18.

To grade, cut out the front and back pattern and begin to grade the back first; place the back part on a sheet of paper and mark out the back from 10 to 11. Shift the back part towards the inside $\frac{1}{8}$ inch from A to 10 up from L to 9; and from M to H is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; from M to N is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch and from 5 to B is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; from 4 to 12 is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. After having the back completed it is proper to memorize the amount which has been allowed for the width and length of this part. In the length, which we grade from A to 10, from L to 9 and from M to H, is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, which means an increase for the height or length of waist. Between the two different sizes and width we have graded $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, and the outside of T is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch; between 5 and B we increased $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. In order to begin the front grading we should know how much more is to be allowed in front in regard to the width, also we have to allow for the height. In order to begin the front we draw a line from 1 to 2 and make the curve to 7; now shift the pattern inside from 2 to Z and 1 to X, and from 7 to S $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, the increase from 6 to C $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Before we go any further we should see that the grading is sufficient between one size and another. The grading that we now do is to increase from size 16 to 18, which is 2 inches for full width between the two sizes, or 1 inch half way for grading. This means that size 18 measures at breast 36 inches; size 16 measures at breast 34 inches. In order to know the amount to be graded we should take half of 36, which makes 18, and half of 34, which makes 17. Here we clearly see the space which is graded and which between 17 and 18 is 1 inch. Now we have to see if we graded this 1 inch, we have graded $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to the back width, we have graded to the front $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in width, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in front and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to the side. This totals $\frac{8}{8}$ of an inch, or the full 1 inch, and completes grading of width in regard to the height, which is increased from the breast line up to the shoulder point. We always follow the proportions between the size, which is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from U to 8 and from O to S, the same as the back part. In order to get the neck part right we should divide from O to 7, which makes S or the middle curve, and curve to 2, which is the front part. When everything is completed, finish the curve at the side and waist line at E. Follow the same instructions for this grading for smaller sizes, which should be decreased, as the larger size.

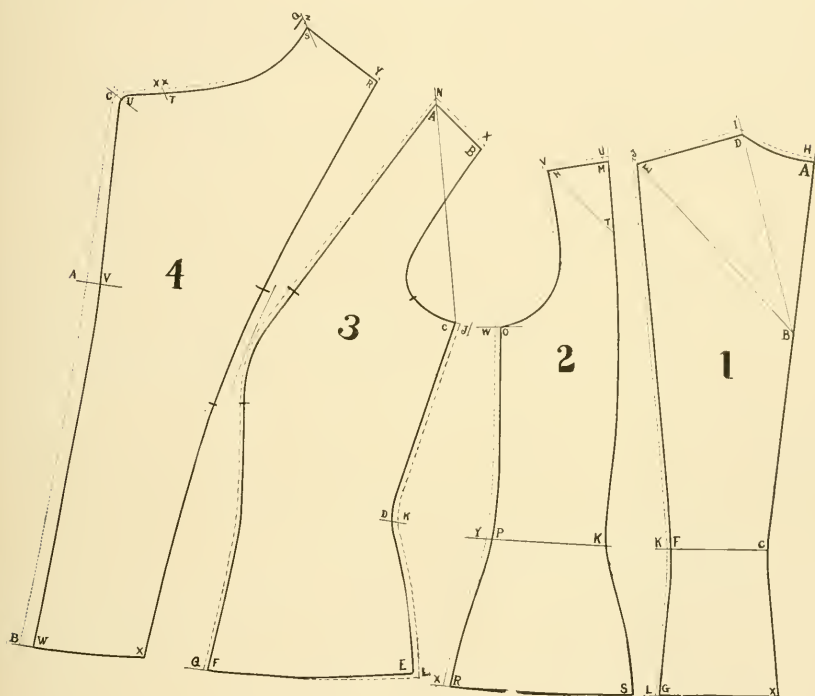


Lesson 121

LESSON 122.

HOW TO GRADE MISSES' HALF-FITTING GARMENT,
SIZE 16 TO 18.

This garment begins the same way as the tight-fitting, the only difference in this garment being that we have to grade each part somewhat more, as the garment has only four parts to be graded. As we have one piece less, which is the underarm piece, the foundation lines are also the same as others and the depth is increased to the same amount as the tight-fitting garment; the increase from E to J, F to K and G to L is a full $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. We also increase from O to W, P to Y and R to X. The space from N to V for the shoulder is graded the same way as the tight-fitting. From C to J, from D to K and from E to L; the space A and N down to F and Q should also be graded full $\frac{1}{8}$ inch on the front part. Part four should be graded outside, which is left over and is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from V to A and W to B. The depths, which are at part four, are from R to Y and from S to Z, or between B should grade $\frac{1}{4}$ inch for misses' size between 16 and 18. Great care should be taken to see if a sufficient amount is graded for the width between 16 to 18, as there is only 1 inch to be graded. This completes this grading.



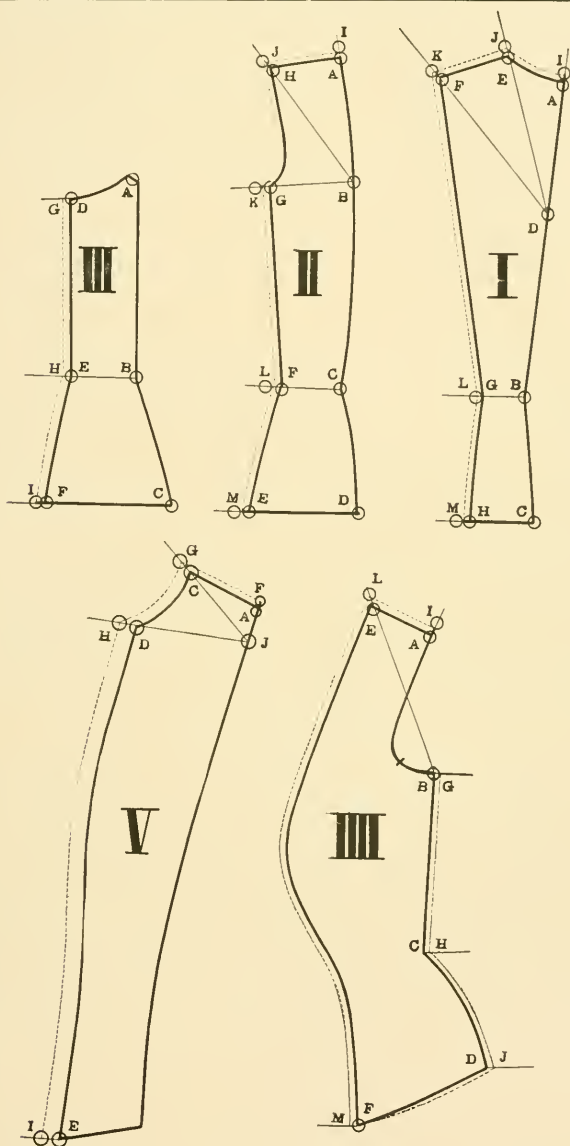
Lesson 122

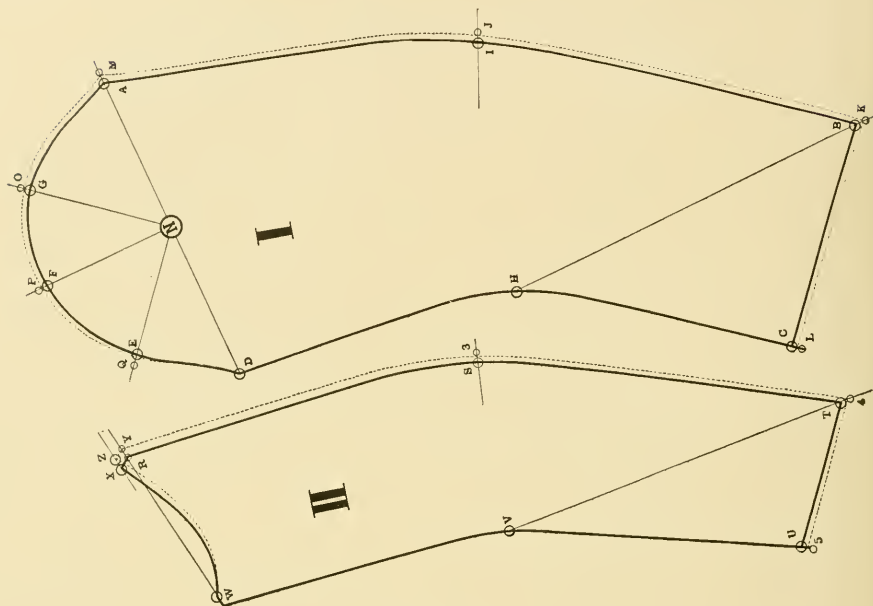
LESSON 123.

HOW TO GRADE A MISSES' SIZE FRENCH SEAM TIGHT-FITTING.

Before commencing to grade be very careful to look over the proportionate measurements for misses' size. In order to see the difference of increasing between the depth and natural waist length and the width from one size to another and so get the different depths to be made. The depth and waist length should increase in length twice as much as the women's sizes according to the proportionate measurements. Complete the French seam tight-fitting and cut out each gore separately on a sheet of paper and mark them all around. We first start the back part one; from A to D is the depth point at the back; cross a line from D to E and D up to F; cross an outline from the waist and hip and increase from A to I, E to J, F to K $\frac{1}{4}$ inch for the depth raising; now allow on the waist a snug $\frac{1}{8}$ inch from G to L and from H to M; allow $\frac{1}{8}$ inch for the increase, then make curves from I, J, K, L and M. This completes part one.

To begin part two also have the depth line at B and G; cross a line from B against H, which is the back shoulder point; from A to I and from H to J is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; from G to K, F to L, E to M, is also $\frac{1}{8}$ inch; now connect curves I, J, K and L to M. This completes part two. For part three allow inside part from D and G, from E to H and from F to I $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Begin part four, or the inside part of front. After having marked all out on a separate sheet of paper, cross a line from B against E in order to meet the front point for this shoulder; from A to I and from E to L is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; from B to G, C to H and D to J increase $\frac{1}{8}$ inch; increase $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in front from L down to M, then look over the gores before increasing the front. We have increased $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to five parts of the garment, and we have a balance to be increased in front of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, which is increased from D to H and from E to I and from A to F; from C to G is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch for raising up the depth; cross line from H and D to J; cross a line from J against C to make the front neck point at G; from C to G should be $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to parallel curve at H. This completes the fifth part. The total amount for grading between 16 and 18 is 1 inch half way. Follow same instructions for all misses' sizes, grading.

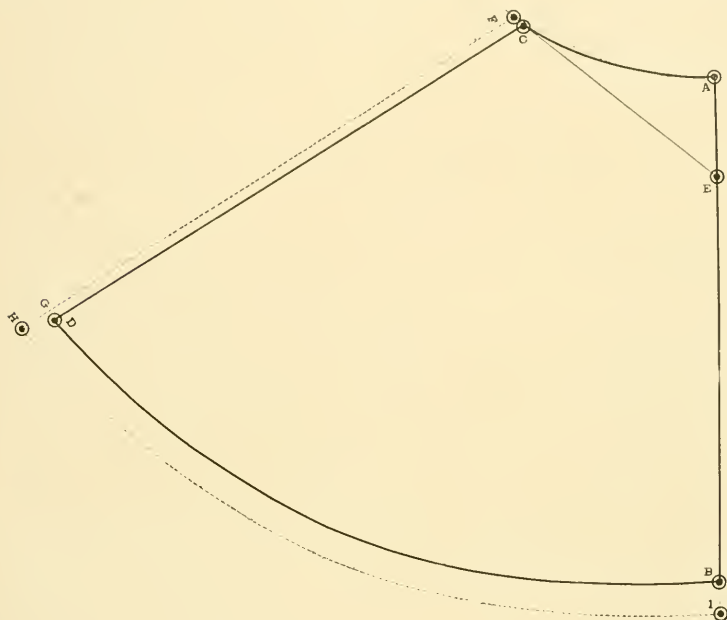




LESSON 124.

HOW TO GRADE MISSES' SLEEVE.—SIZE 16 to 18.

The misses' sleeve is graded the same way as size 36. When beginning to grade mark out separately top of undersleeve and decrease from A to M $1/4$ inch; from B to K is $1/8$ inch, and from I to J is $3/16$ inch, which is the lost part between $1/4$ and $1/8$; from G to O and F to P is $1/4$ inch graded. Make a curve as shown on the broken lines from M, O, P lost at Q, if length is increased. Increase parallel space wanted from C to L and B to K; no increasing or decreasing is made for inside part of the sleeve from D and H to C. The undersleeve is graded the same way from R to Y $1/4$ inch, the same from X to Z; from S to 3 is $3/16$ inch; from T to 4 is $1/8$ inch for increased length to parallel space of 5 and 4. Now change the curve at the underarm for the undersleeve from Z to W, as shown on the diagram.



LESSON 125.

HOW TO GRADE A CIRCLE SKIRT.

For this skirt we can follow the same instructions as the other skirt. This skirt has no gores whatever, and is not to be changed. Complete the original pattern for this skirt and mark out on a separate sheet of paper. Place the front from A to B against a straight line; from A to E is the hip line. Draw a line from E to O, which is the back part of the waist and increase from C to F; for the full amount of increase in this waist allow same down at the bottom from D to G and draw a straight line. Be careful to change the curve of the waist and begin about half-way from the waist; from A to F make a curve. This skirt should have seams allowed before grading. This completes the grading of the circle skirt.

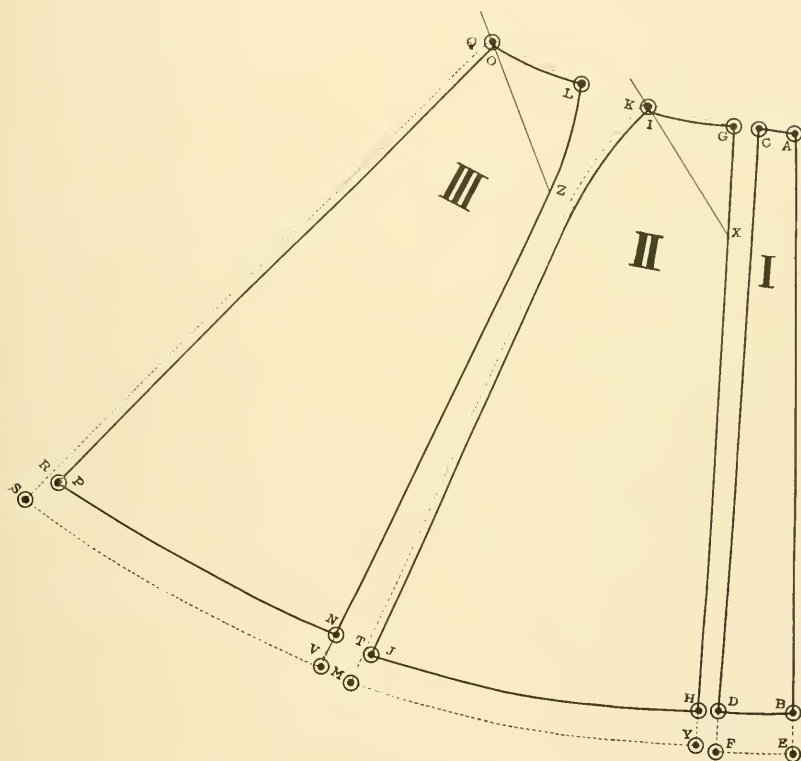
LESSON 126.

HOW TO GRADE MISSES' SKIRT.—SIZE 16.

The skirt for misses' size are to be named the same as the jacket for model size. It should be known that the misses' skirt, size 16, should carry the waist and hip measurements of the size 16 jacket. Before commencing to grade complete the gores of skirt needed. This skirt for grading has five gores. Cut out and separate all gores and mark them out on a sheet of paper and do not increase the front in width. Whatever width increasing is needed it should be increased only on the inside gores, the same as size 36 skirt is graded. The front of this skirt is increased in length—it does not remain the same in length.

The length changes as shown on diagram. Before increasing the inside gores for the width, measure from G to X. The hip space of this size is showing for grading this skirt; cross a line for both gores from X against I and from Z against O and increase in width from I to K and from O to Q as much as is needed for waist measurement. This increase should be parallel all the way down to the bottom from J to T and P to R. The lengthening of this skirt should amount to about 1 inch from B to E, from D to F, from H to Y, from J to M, from N to V and from R to S. This completes the grading of the misses' 16 size skirt. For any other skirt allow in width whatever overbuilt from 16 up to a larger waist, equally separated, and no allowance is made whatever to the front in width.

The same is to be done in decreasing for whatever size wanted.

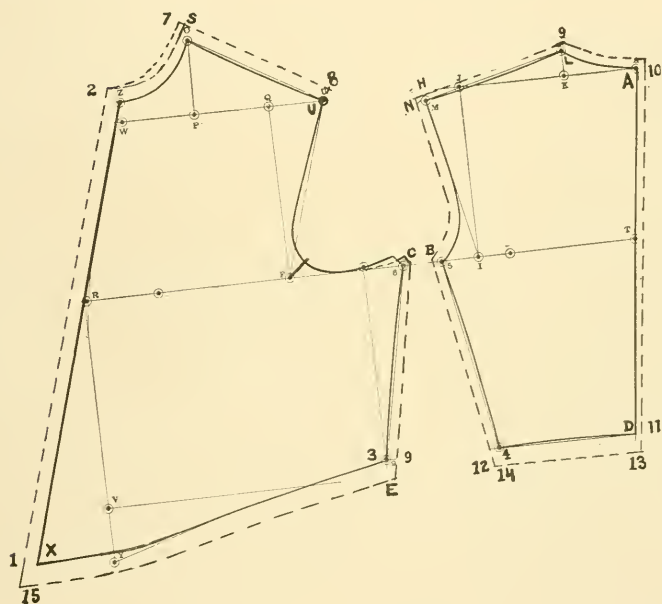


Lesson 126

LESSON 127.

HOW TO GRADE A JUNIOR BLOUSE FROM SIZE 15 TO 17.

Before beginning to grade, cut out the front and back patterns and mark out each one on a separate sheet of paper. We first begin the back part. Draw a line from 10 to 11, following the waist length at the back. Move the back patterns in from 10 to A and 11 to D $1/8$ inch; this $1/8$ inch is to increase the neck part at the back. In order to go further we should look up the waist and length for the 15 and 17 sizes. In order to see the difference between the two lengths, which is $14\ 1/4$ for size 15 and $14\ 3/4$ for size 17. This is $1/2$ inch, the difference between the two sizes. We therefore increase from A up and from L to 9; from M to H is $1/4$ inch, so from D to 13 and from 4 to 14 $1/4$ inch at the waist. This means that we have divided or increased this amount, which is the difference between the two sizes, to equal parts; half at the top and half at the bottom. From M to N is $1/8$ inch; from 5 to B is $1/4$ inch; from 4 to 12 is $1/8$ inch. This completes the back part. To begin the front part: Before we begin the front part we should decide how much we have increased the width at the back part, which should be decided at the breast line. We have increased at T, which is the breast line, $1/8$ inch, and from B to 5 is $2/8$ inch, which amounts to $3/8$ inch. We should know how much there is to be increased regarding the width. For this purpose we should look up the breast measurements of the two sizes, which are sizes 15 and 17. The breast measurement of size 15 is 33 inches, and the breast measurements of 17 is 35 inches. We should find the difference of the two measurements, which is from 33 to 35. This space amounts to 2 inches. We should grade half of this amount, which is 1 inch, as we have used $3/8$ inch, and have $5/8$ inch more to be increased for the front part. Begin to grade the front. Draw a line from 1 to 2 and place the front against this line and make the curve follow the front neck from 2 to 7. Now move the pattern back from 1 to X, from 2 to Z and from 7 to O, then divide the space between 7 and O, which makes S—this is the middle line of the space—and curve S to 2, which is the proper neck part. From O to S and from U to 8 is $1/4$ inch; from 6 to C and from 3 to 9 is $1/8$ inch. This completes the increase of the additional $5/8$ inch for the front. Increase from 3 to E and from X to 15 $1/4$ inch for lengthening the waist, just as well as we have increased the back. For different sizes, larger or smaller, increase or decrease the same way. This completes this grading.



Lesson 127

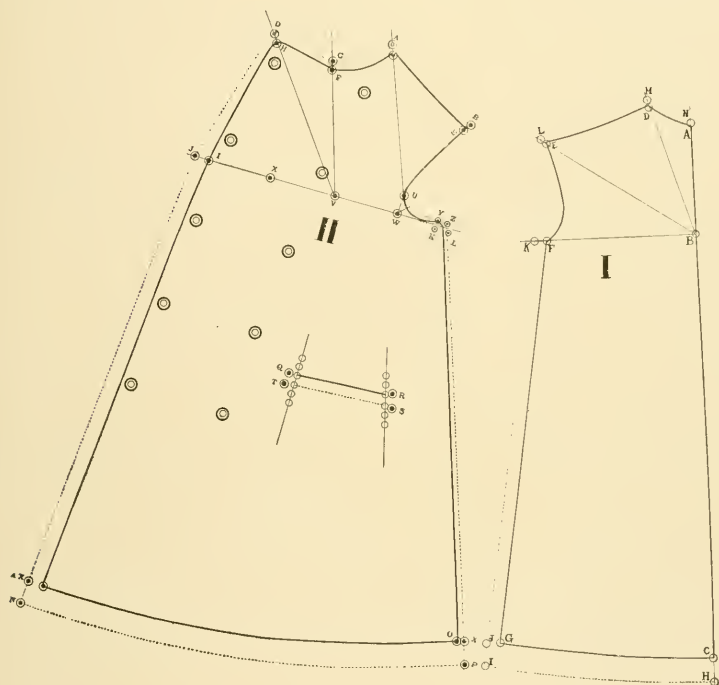
LESSON 128.

HOW TO GRADE A LONG BOX COAT.—SIZE 12.

Before beginning to grade this garment we should always complete the pattern. Mark out the back separately, as shown on the diagram. From A, B, C, G, F, E and D, mark lines to breast line from F to B. B is the depth point which is taken off the draft from A to B; cross a line from B against D in order to get the increase of neck for the back part, also cross a line from B and E in order to get the increase for the shoulder point at the back. Increase for the difference of depth from A to N and from D to M, also increase from E to L for the width of shoulder $1/4$ inch; from F to K and from G to J is $3/8$ inch; from C to H and from J to I is 1 inch; increase for the length. This completes the back part.

To begin the front, mark out the front as usual from E, U, K, O, M, I, H and F. When the front is all complete mark out. We should carefully decide what size we want to be graded from this size pattern. When two sizes are needed to be graded we should first look at the original size of this pattern, which is size 12, and measure 32 inches for bust measurement. In order to get the 14 size we should look for bust measurement, which is 34 inches. The difference of these two sizes is 2 inches, and in order to follow this half way we should make this 1 inch difference. To begin to increase the front increase from K to L and from O to X $1/8$ inch, and from E to B and to A is the shoulder part of $1/4$ inch. Before we increase the front we look over the increase we have made regarding the width at the back and front side, which measures $1/2$ inch. Now we have another $1/2$ inch increase, which is allowed from I to J, and from H to D we should increase towards the front one-half the amount between I and J; from AX to N and from O to P we allow the same for the length, increasing, as we have, at the back in order to get the right increase at C to H. We should get a straight line up at the front of armhole from W to U and mark the double-breasted front allowance from I and X, which is 3 inches, in order to divide from W to X, which makes V; cross a line from U to A and from V against F and H in order to get the right connections for the neck part of this garment.

□ We should grade the place for pocket. The original pocket is shown at the line from R to Q. From S and T is shown in a larger size pocket; from R to S and from Q to T is $1/2$ inch. This completes the grading of size 12 box coat and increased for size 14.



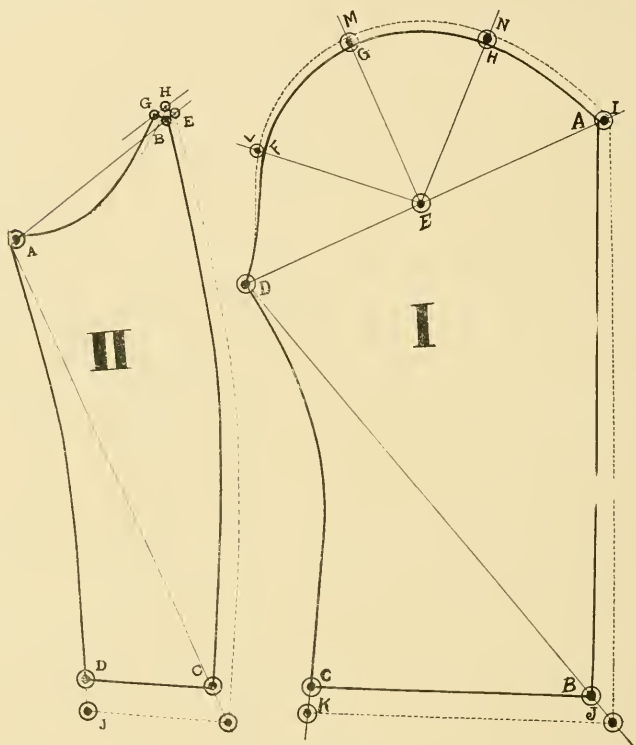
Lesson 128

LESSON 129.

HOW TO GRADE A JUNIOR'S LONG CAPE.—SIZE 12 TO 13.

Before commencing to grade always complete the pattern and mark out on a separate sheet of paper. Always mark out the back first, as shown on the diagram, from A, D, G and C to B; cross a line at the depth part from X and G, then connect a line from X against D in order to increase the neck part for a larger size, and increase in height from A and E, for the depth $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and from D to F $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. This increase should be carefully made according to the changes of the different sizes wanted. Begin to increase for the width from G to H; from C to I is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch; from B to Y and from C to J we should increase the length. It can be made to any length wanted. This increase amounts to 1 inch. This completes the grade of the back part of this cape.

Begin the front by marking out on a separate sheet of paper as shown on diagram from O, N and M, and from L, T, K and P to O; then cross a line at the breast from N to T and from N square a line up to the shoulder point. This line originates from the front armhole. Now cross a line from N against the beginning of the neck point at P, and cross a line against K; now increase for the larger size from O to Q and from P to R; K to S $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and from N to X and M to U we also increase $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Before we make the increase at the front for this cape we should carefully consider this front, and look at the proportional measurements for the larger size wanted. Grade from this size in order to know the difference in breast measurements. When we have 1 inch difference on the breast between size 12 and 13 we should take one-half of this increase between the two sizes and increase the same from the size 12 up to the size 13, as we have increased the back $\frac{1}{8}$ inch; at the side is also $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, consequently we have left for the front $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, which is from T to V and from L to W; from K to S we should always have one-half of the increase, which is made from T to V and from L to W; from L to Y we should increase the length to same amount as we have at the back from B to Y and from I to J. Be careful to keep in mind the size needed to be increased from the ordinary model size. Junior sizes are followed by single instead of double sizes. This completes the grading of the junior's size.

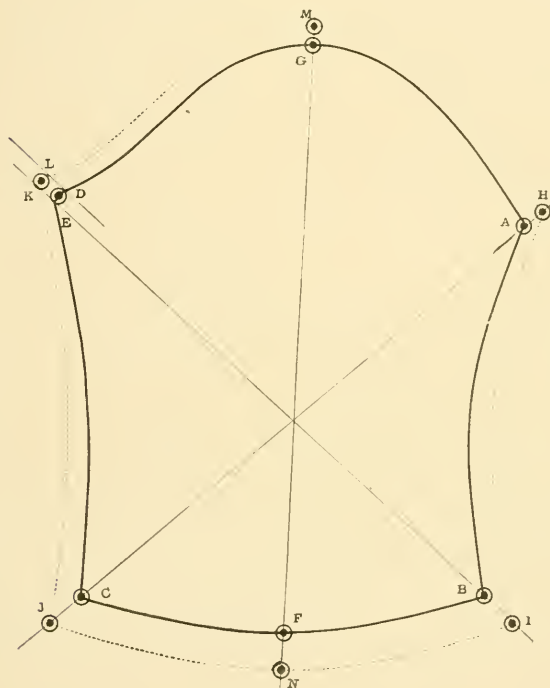


LESSON 130.

HOW TO GRADE THE JUNIOR SLEEVE.—SIZES 12 TO 13.

Before commencing to grade we should complete the pattern on a separate sheet of paper and separate the top and under sleeve. Mark out the top sleeve from A, H, G, F, D and C to B, then cross lines from D to A and from D to B. At B we increase the difference of width wanted on the size of the bottom of sleeve. From A to H we increase the width of sleeve wanted on the top. First divide the space between A and D which makes E, then square a line up from E and F and from E to G and from E to H. These lines should be straight in order to grade the sleeve as simple as possible. Increase A to I $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, lost against M, L and K; from C to K we increase the difference of length of sleeve wanted; this increase amounts to 1 inch, which is finished at J. This completes the top sleeve.

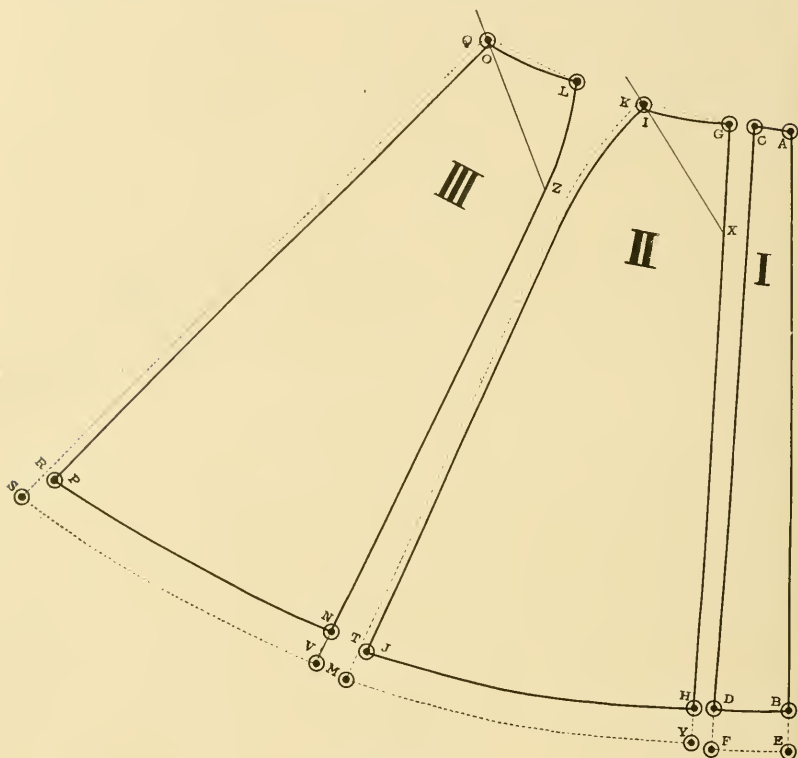
Mark out the undersleeve on a separate sheet of paper, then cross a line from A against C; this line produces the width of bottom of sleeve; at D increase first the length of this sleeve from B and E, and from G to H the same amount as on the top sleeve. Increase a line from A against B; from B to E is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch all the way down lost equal to the bottom; from G to H is the same space. This completes the undersleeve curve.



LESSON 131.

HOW TO GRADE A ONE-PIECE SLEEVE.—SIZES 12 TO 13.

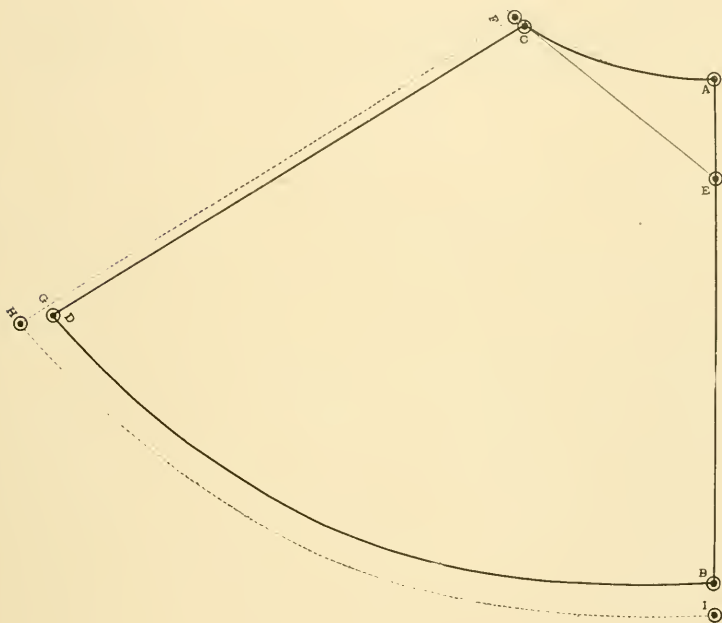
After having completed the one-piece sleeve, mark out sleeve on a separate sheet of paper, as shown on the diagram from A, B, C, E and D to G; now square lines from C to A and from E to B; increase from A to H $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; from E to K is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, also from B to I; C to J is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Curve all around as shown on the diagram from H, M, L, K and J from C to J; from F to N and from B to I is the increase of length followed by the outlines according to the fullness of the larger sleeve wanted; also curve from I to H the same way as on the other side from K to J. This completes the one-piece sleeve grading.



LESSON 132.

HOW TO GRADE A JUNIOR'S FIVE-GORE SKIRT.—SIZE 12.

In beginning to grade be careful to cut out the gores belonging to this skirt. This skirt shows five gores, including the front, which is not graded in width. The width for skirt should be graded for side width of gores, meaning all gores except the front. Increase the width from I to K and from O to Q before commencing to grade; measure from G to the hip line and from L down to the hip, and cross lines from X to I and from Z to O. These lines show the increase in height, at the same time when increasing the waist allow this amount; which increases the waist all the way down to the bottom from K and T and from Q to R. For junior skirts we also increase the length of skirt, as shown on the diagram, to all parts of the skirt, also the front from B to E and D to F, from H to Y, from T to M and from N to V; from R to S allow 1 inch for lengthening the skirt. The length of skirt can be increased to any amount wanted. This completes the grading for the size 12 5-gore skirt.



LESSON 133.

HOW TO GRADE A JUNIOR'S CIRCLE SKIRT.—SIZE 12.

This skirt has no gores whatever and can be graded. After having the draft all complete, the grading can be placed on the same sheet of paper. Before commencing to grade draw a line from the hip deepness, which is from A and E against C. Now increase the difference of waist from C to F and allow the same space all the way down parallel to G and H; from G to H and from B to I is an increase of 1 inch, the difference in length. Follow the perforated line as shown on the diagram. This completes the grading of the circle skirt.

Special Measurements

THE PROBLEM OF SPECIAL GARMENT CUTTING.

The use of special garment cutting for women is still misunderstood for many reasons. The majority of tailors who make special garments to order fail to understand the use of special garment cutting, and clothes are cut carelessly, and the result is that after the garment is complete it is useless.

The fitting of ladies' garments particularly requires the knowledge and familiarity with a system of special garment cutting. But this part of the knowledge is not generally known to those who make use of garment cutting; so, therefore, garments made by them are not fashionable, being mis-fitted and crippled. Another reason why these garments do not fit is because those who cut them have no system and are not familiar with the fashion of all sorts for ladies' garments, which are as follows: Half-fitting, 3/4-fitting, 7/8-fitting, or a very full garment, which is called a box coat.

It is understood that in these are many failures of the ladies' tailor-made garments.

I have, therefore, prepared a set of twelve measurements for ladies' garments in such a way that they cannot fail to prove the build of all kinds of forms as: Normal, stooping, slim, erect and stout forms.

We need no complicated rules for this measurement, only a tape measure is necessary. Anyone who follows the instructions will be able to take a correct measurement. They are transferable to anyone who can cut garments by a special measurement system and will be useful for this purpose. These measurements are planned on the style of musical notes; that is, anyone who can cut by a system of special measurements can also read the build of a form when measurements have been taken.

The build of the form will be distinctly shown by the measurement, and these measurements will indicate the build of the form as follows: The full or flat chest, small or large waist, small or large bust, small or large hip, also regular or over-built back, short or long side length, short or long natural waist length and front waist length, short or long back or front, straight or round back, square or sloping shoulders, short or long neck, or if the figure is short, slim, erect, stout or normal.

These sections of the form can be seen by carefully looking over the measurements after they have been taken. It is understood that this requires a little practice in special garment cutting, in order to know the use of every measurement which is taken, as follows: The first measurement we call the front depth—this measurement gives us the build of the form in front and shows us whether the form is long in front over the chest and high at neck. The second measurement is called the arm blade—this measurement gives us the width of back; it also shows us if the width of back is round. This measurement carries a great responsibility for the size needed as regards the chest, that is, if the arm blade measurement is over-built or increased, and the front decreased. Should this be the opposite way, the arm blade measurement should be a very narrow one, and means that the chest of this garment will be a very large one.

It should be known that if the arm blade is very large, according to the size, that this means a round back. Regarding a correct understanding of what we call over-built for this size, I explain as follows: The regular arm blade for size 36 is about 22 inches, which means one-half or 11 inches. If the measurement should be 23 inches or 11 1/2 inches, one-half of it, it means 1/2 inch over-built from the regular arm blade for 36 size. It should be understood that this increased arm blade means an increased width of back. The third measurement is called back depth. This measurement gives us the depth in back from the neck to the bottom of the armhole. The fourth measurement is the natural waist length. This measurement gives the correct length in back from the neck down to the hollow of the waist. The fifth measurement is the full length of the coat from the neck in back to the length of the garment needed. The sixth measurement is the chest. This measurement gives the guide for the size of garment by which it is regulated.

The seventh measurement is the bust. This measure gives the full extent of the bust increase or the fulness of the bust. The eighth measurement is the waist. This measurement is taken over the smallest part of the waist and gives the idea whether the waist is over-built for the size wanted and how much it is over-built. The ninth measurement is the hip. This measurement is to show if the hip is full, medium or flat for its regular measurement. The tenth measurement is the inside sleeve length from underarm to waist. The eleventh measurement is the side body from underarm down to the waist length on the side. The twelfth measurement is the long waist in front from the socket bone (or from the back collar button) to the long waist in front. This measurement will show how much the waist in front is lower than the natural waist line, or how much the form is French waisted.

For further instructions see the diagrams and rules of taking special measurements.

THE RIGHT WAY TO TAKE SPECIAL MEASUREMENTS.

In taking a customer's measure it is absolutely essential that the person feel perfectly at ease in every way. The measure should be taken over a shirt waist or blouse. No jacket should be worn when measurements are taken. It is understood that special measurements cannot be taken without a corset. When taking measurements it is proper to see that the person stands in a natural position, in order to get the proper measurements of the way the person is built, otherwise the pose will inevitably and unconsciously result in a misfit, causing trouble and unpleasantness.

Be very careful in measuring to place the tape close to the body—neither too tight nor too loose—and see to it that the tape is not slanting. The success of special garment cutting depends greatly on the balance, which the measurements alone can ascertain. It is, therefore, necessary that the body of the person should be in its natural pose when the measurements is taken. I must again impress upon you the necessity of so arranging matters so that the person keeps her body in its proper pose while measuring as there are a great many whose natural build is somewhat sloping, and who will stand erect, which should be avoided, during the act of measuring.

The measurements according to this system is taken, without exception, alike for all garments. In order to make it practical, it is proper to memorize the names of the measurements and also to know the number of measurements as follows:

The first measurement, which I call front depth, is taken from the center of back at A, and taken all around at the front of armhole towards the back and again up to A.

The second, which is arm blade, is taken the same way as the front depth, and from A around towards the back to the center to B.

Third: Back depth from A to B.

Fourth: Natural waist length from A to C.

Fifth: Full length of garment from A to D.

Sixth: Chest is all around I to E, which is size of garment.

Seventh: Bust is taken all around at F.

Eighth: Waist is taken all around at G.

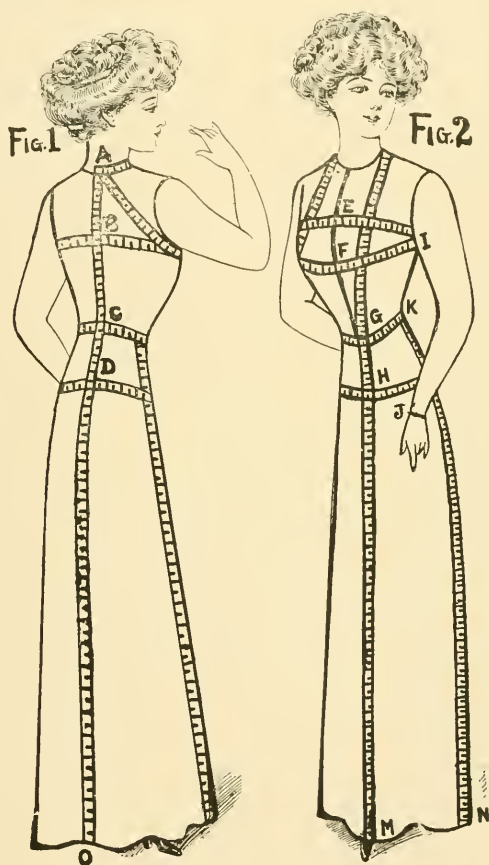
Ninth: Hip is taken all around at N.

Tenth: Inside sleeve length is taken from I to J.

Eleventh: Under arm is taken from I to K.

Twelfth: Front waist length is taken from the center of back at A down to the front to G.

This completes the measurements for the upper part of the body for all kinds of jackets, blouses, waists or dresses. For skirts take measurements as usual—waist, hip, front length, side length and back length.



LESSON 137.

No. 1.--HOW TO DRAFT A JACKET BY SPECIAL MEASUREMENTS.

The art of cutting garments by special measurements are of great use to all who cut garments for all kinds of builds. When drafting be careful to make use of all measurements that are taken. To save trouble check off all measurements that are used, so as not to have any mistakes; also memorize the names of measurements to know which measurement you are using. For this draft measurements are as follows:

Front depth	28	inches.	Bust	40	inches.
Arm blade	25	inches.	Waist	26	inches.
Depth	1½	inches.	Hip	43	inches.
Natural waist length...	15	inches.	Inside sleeve length...	18	inches.
Full length	28	inches.	Under arm length.....	7	inches.
Chest	38	inches.	Front waist length....	22	inches.

Begin to draft. From A to B is 1½ inches depth; from A to C is 15 inches natural waist length; from C to D is 6 inches hip length; from A to E is 28 inches for full length. Before crossing the lines place the under arm length 7 inches from the waist line up to the breast line, and from C to F this under arm length measure gives a test for the depth from A to B; this under arm length shows if the depth is being taken short or long for the body measure. Now divide the space which is left between the depth and side length, which makes G. Cross all lines from A. G, C, D and E, and measure on the hip line from D to H, which is 1½ inches; and on the waist line from C to I is 2 inches; then cross lines from H to I and from I to A. This is the body or guide line for the fitting from where all measures begin, and J is the depth point on the body line. Measure from J to K, 25 inches for arm blade, which makes 12½ inches; from K to M is only 3 inches. Bear in mind that the chest measure is the size number. Draw a line from M to N; from N to P and P to O, which is one-sixth of size, or 3⅛ inches. Cross a line from M to O up to R, this is the front depth line; then place the front depth measure 28 on the size number on the scale, or 14 inches, which is half of 28; from M to O and R take off one-sixth of size for the back neck at A to V and from R to Q. Point Q shows that the form for which this measure was taken is somewhat short in front. This amount of shortness in front is shown on the draft at front depth point from Q to O. This special outline distinctly shows the build of the body according to the measurements. Now draw a straight line from Q to S, which is one-sixth of size, following the line of O and P. Now cross a line out from S to T, which is also one-sixth of size, or 3⅛ inches for a 38 size. This outline shows the change of neck made according to special measurement. Cross a line from Q to J as this line is the foundation for the front shoulder.

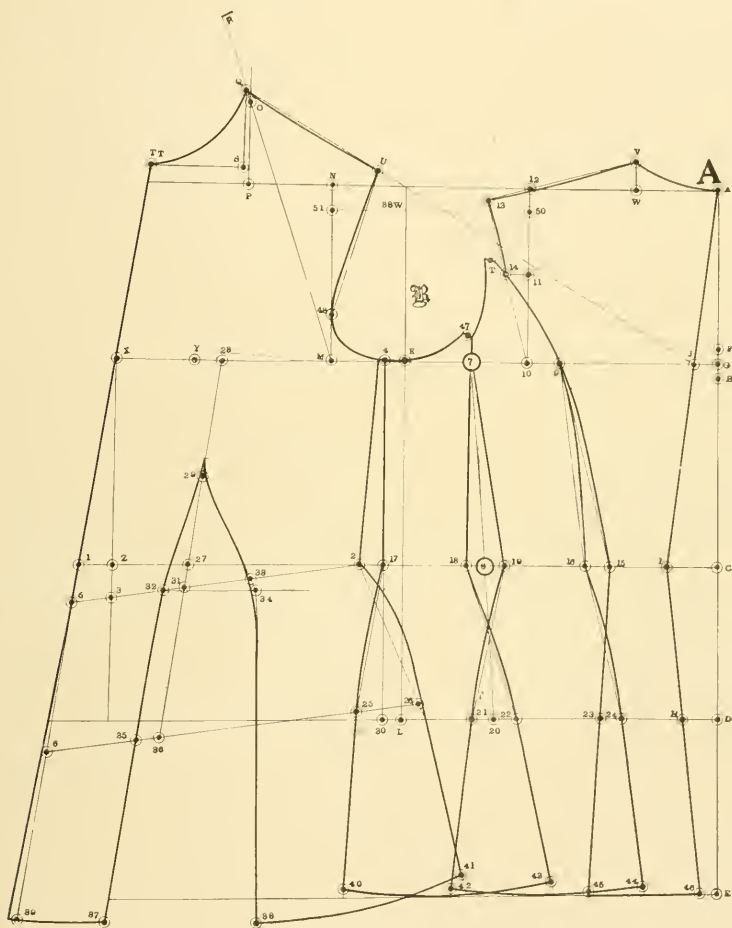
LESSON 138.

No. 2.—SPECIAL MEASUREMENT DRAFT.

This draft shows another operation of the special measurements in a different build. The measurements are as follows:

Front depth	29	inches.	Bust	40	inches
Arm blade	23	inches.	Waist	26	inches.
Depth	1½	inches.	Hip	42	inches
Natural waist length....	15	inches.	Inside sleeve length....	18	inches.
Full length	28	inches	Under arm length	8½ inches	
Chest	38	inches.	Front waist length....	23	inches.

Now begin to draft. From A to B is 1 1/2 inches depth measurement; from A to C is 15 inches natural waist length; from A to E is 28 inches full length of coat; from C to D is 6 inches hip length. Before crossing the breast line measure the under arm length up from the waist length C to F, then take one-half of F and B, making G, and cross a line from G for the breast line; also cross all other lines as usual. Make the body line and measure on the hip line from D to H 1 1/2 inches; from C to I is 2 inches; now cross a line from I up to A and down to H and 46. Begin to work the arm blade on the breast line from J to K, which is half of 23 arm blade, or 11 1/2 inches; from K to M is 3 inches. Draw a line up from M to N; from N to P is one-sixth of size from P; cross a line up to O and measure one-sixth of size; then cross a line from M to O up to R and apply the front depth measurement, which is 29 inches on halves, or 14 1/2 inches from M against O. When marking the correct neck point at the front we first take off from R to Q one-sixth of size for the back of neck, which is at A. Now cross a line from Q to J to make the front shoulder and see the increase at the front neck point from O to Q; then cross a parallel line from Q to S and measure one-sixth of size; from S to TT is also one-sixth of size with a seam allowed. Make the width of back and divide from G to K, which makes 9; from 9 to 10 is 1 1/4 inches; cross a line from 10 to 12; from A to W is one-sixth of size; from W to V is 1 inch. Cross a line from V to 12 out to 13 and square a line down from 13 to 10; this makes the width of shoulder and back. In order to get the front shoulder measure first, the back shoulder from V to 13 and apply the same amount from Q to U. Measuring the bust from J to Y is half of bust measure and from Y to Z is 3 inches for seam.



Lesson 138

LESSON 139.

No. 3.—SPECIAL MEASUREMENT.

This diagram completes Lesson No. 2. From H to 23 is one-sixth of size of chest measurement and 1 to 15 is 1 inch less than H to 23; from 15 to 16 is 1 inch; from 23 to 24 is $3/4$ inch. Now cross a line from 16 to 24 and 16 to 9, also from 15 to 9 and to 23 down to 45; then divide from 10 to 12 making 11. Cross a line out to 14 and make a little curve from 13 to 14 for the back part; from K to 4 and from L to 30 is $3/4$ inch; cross a line from 4 to 30 to make 17 on the waist line and divide between 17 and 16 to make 8; also divide between 4 and 9 to make 7; from 7 to 47 is 1 inch up; now cross a line from 47 down to 7, 8 and 20, and take out both sides from 8; $3/4$ inch to 18 and 19. Allow both sides of 20 on the hip line $3/4$ inch at 21 and 22; cross lines from 18 to 22 and 19 to 21 and from 18 to 19 up to 7; then allow from L to 26, 1 inch; and from 30 to 25 also 1 inch; cross from 17 to 25 and from 2 to 26; from 17 to 2 is always 1 inch; at 4 towards the front is always $1/4$ inch. Now we measure the waist line in front for the front waist length measurement, which is 23 inches, and first take off one-sixth of this size allowing 1 inch less for seams, and apply the balance from Q to 3, which makes the long waist line in front. Supposing we have these 23 inches for front waist length we look up first the size of chest of this garment and take one-sixth off for the back neck and measure from the centre of the back when we take these measurements. If this one-sixth of the size amounts to $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, we take off 1 inch for seams which leaves a balance of $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Taking $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches from 23 inches leaves a balance of $20\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Measure this $20\frac{7}{8}$ inches from Q to 3 and cross a line from 2 against 3 out to 5; from Z to 1 is always $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Cross a line from 11 to X down against 1 to 5, 6 and 39, and divide the chest part between M and N, making 28; take this space between X and 28 and place the same from 1 to 27; then cross a line from 28 against 27 down to 36; 31 is the long waist line; from 31 to 32 is 1 inch; from 31 to 33 is 3 inches. Divide between 28 to 31 which makes 29 and connect lines on both sides of 31 from 29 to 32 and 33 down to 34; from 36 to 35 is 1 inch; cross lines from 32 to 35 down to 37, and place a square to the line from 32 to 34, and square a line down to 38. Now curve all parts at the waist and hip, as usual, and lengthen all gores lost from the hip and follow carefully the hip curves by lengthening. Be careful to have all lengths from hip to the bottom line in order. To begin we measure the straight line from 1 to 46 at the back and place the same length from 15 to 45, from 16 to 44, from 19 to 42, from 18 to 43, from 17 to 40, from 2 to 41, from 34 to 38, 32 to 37 and 5 to 39. This part of the garment should be curved the same as any other tight-fitting garment. After having this diagram complete, test the armhole for the special sleeve measurement draft. When beginning test, place a square line to the back line from 10 to 50 and cross a line towards the front with a full one-half seam; lower at the back shoulder point at 13 and cross with a line to the front armhole which makes 51. Measure the space from 50 to 10 on thirds, which shows 36 on thirds, or 6 inches. This shows the top of sleeve or depth of the armhole. Now measure for the width with a cross line from 13 to 51, also on thirds, which gives 38 width measurement for the sleeve on thirds, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. When beginning to draft the sleeve for this armhole keep in mind the two measurements, and also remember which of these two measurements is the depth of armhole and the width of armhole. The natural sleeve notch is shown pointing out at M, and no other notch is necessary. This completes the special measurement draft.

When cutting any other style half-fitting or box coat, the same measurements and rules should be applied. This garment is also cut with seams same as all others.

LESSON 140.

No. 4.—HOW TO CUT BY SPECIAL MEASUREMENTS WITHOUT SEAMS ALLOWED.

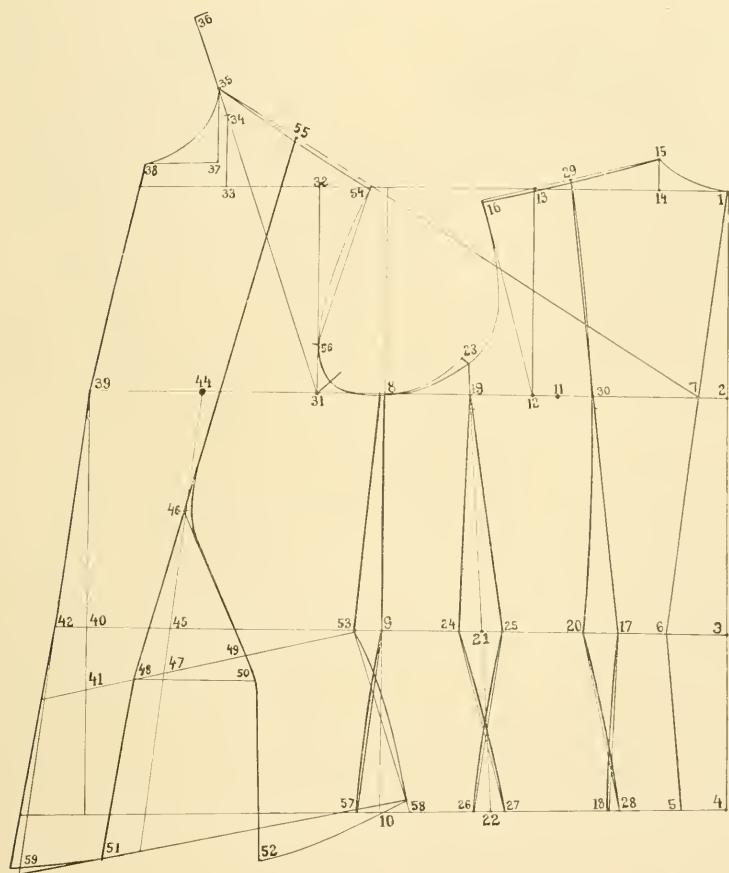
When beginning to draft draw lines, as usual, and use the same measurements. The measurements for this garment are as follows:

Front depth	28 inches.	Bust	41 inches.
Arm blade	23 inches.	Waist	26 inches.
Back depth	7 inches.	Hip	43 inches.
Natural waist length....	15 inches.	Inside sleeve length....	18 inches.
Full length	21 inches.	Under arm length.....	8 inches.
Chest all around.....	38 inches.	Front waist length.....	23 inches.

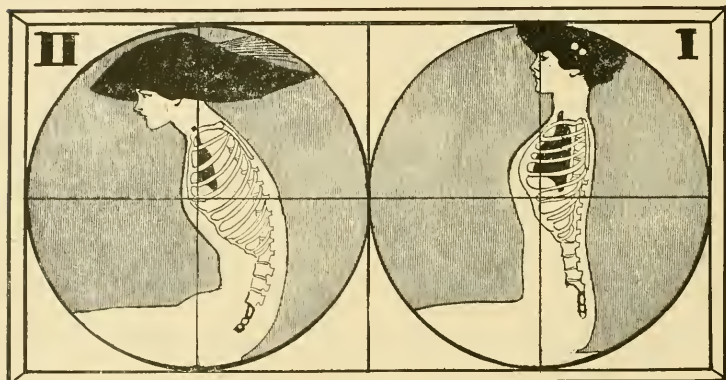
To begin to draft draw lines from 1 to 4; from 1 to 2 is 7 inches back depth; from 1 to 3 is 15 inches natural waist length; from 3 to 4 is 6 inches hip length; or from 1 to 4 is 21 inches full length. Now cross all lines from 1, 2, 3 and 4; from 4 to 5 is 1 1/2 inches; from 3 to 6 is 2 inches. Draw lines from 5, 6 and 7 up to 1. Measure the arm blade from 7 to 8 which is 23 on scale, or 11 1/2 inches. Draw a line up from 8 and down to 9 and 10; then take half of 7 and 8, which makes 11. From 11 to 12 is 3/4 inch. Draw line up to 13; from 1 to 14 is 1/8 of size, or 2 3/8 inches for this size, or chest measure. It should be known that for special measurement we use the chest measurement as a size number for all parts of the garments except the bust and the other special measurements. From 14 to 15 is 1 inch. Draw the shoulder line from 15 to 13; 16 and 12 is the same as always. From 8 to 31 is one-eighth of chest, or 2 3/8 inches; from 32 to 33 and from 33 to 34 is also one-eighth of chest. Draw a line from 31 against 34 and measure the front depth, which is 28 on the scale, or 14 inches; from this 14 inches take off 2 3/8 inches for the back of neck, which is at 1 to 14, and take this off at 35 to 36. Draw a parallel line from 35 to 37 parallel with line 33 and 34; from 37 to 38 is one-eighth of chest. Measure the bust from 7 to 39, which is 41 inches, or half of it, 20 1/2 inches. From 5 to 18 is one-eighth of chest; from 6 to 17 is one-twelfth of chest; from 17 to 20 is 1 inch;

from 20 to 9 take half, which makes 21; 19 is half of 11 and 8. Draw a line from 19 down to 21 and 22; on both sides of 21 to 24 and 25 take out $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; on both sides of 22 allow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 26 and 27, and cross lines from 19 to 24 and 25. Cross lines from 24 to 27 and 25 to 26; from 9 to 53 is 1 inch; from 40 to 42 is 1 inch. Now measure the front waist length from 35 to 41. When measuring the front waist length take off one-eighth of chest, which belongs to the back neck, or begin to measure from 36 to 35 and down to 41, which is 23 front waist length. Now make the dart in front and divide the chest and take out the same amount as usual. For the French seams follow the same as always and do not allow for seams. From 10 to 57 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and from 10 to 58 is 1 inch. The allowance in front for a dart on a tight-fitting is 1 inch. For a half-fitting garment, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The front waist length is always followed by special measurement. When drafting without seams be very careful to see that the back depth and natural waist length should be taken very snug in length. This completes the special measure draft without seams allowed.

A Sleeve Without Seams Allowed.—When a sleeve without seams is wanted, use the same outlines; but, in order not to have the sleeve too full according to the size or measurements wanted, use the depth and width of sleeve one size smaller, as the measurements and this will give the sleeve without seams. The inside length for the sleeve should be followed by the measurements as usual.

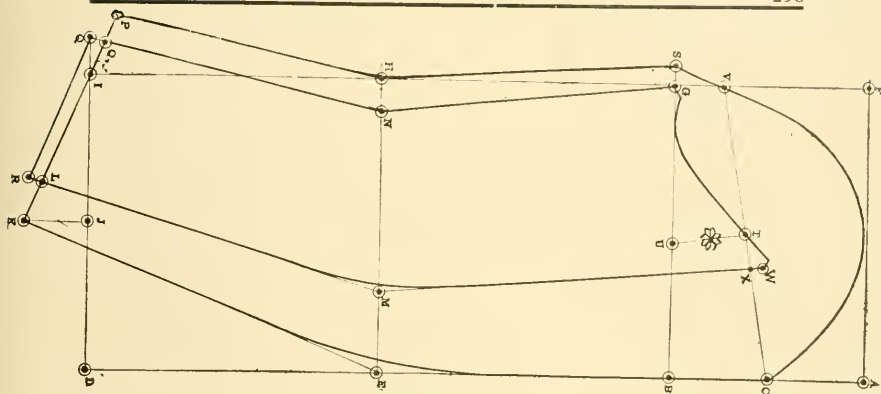


Lesson 140



A STUDY OF SPECIAL GARMENT CUTTING.

These two figures show the differences between proportional and disproportional. No. 1 shows the straight development of the proportionate form. The back of this form is built as straight as possible and the bust is situated the proper way with straight lines. The waist effect is also built in proper place straight down to the hip line. The sitting form of Figure No. 1 is as straight as possible, and is noticeable between the line crossing lengthwise and the parallel space, also the waist space of the sitting depth of the hip across the front. Figure No. 2 shows a disproportionate build with round back, or round from the socket bone down to the hip, and broken in front, and makes the front effect short from the neck down to the waist, and which gives the back depth from the socket bone down to the breast line very long, and the front neck down to the breast very short. These two figures point out the use of special measurements and give the difference between the proportional and disproportional method. I have, therefore, prepared a system of special garment cutting which will serve the purpose for cutting garments for all kinds of disproportional and broken figures. For further instructions see the special measurements for drafting.



LESSON 141.

HOW TO CUT THE SLEEVE OF SPECIAL MEASUREMENTS.

Before commencing the draft for the special sleeve, we need to look up the depth and width of the armhole, which is taken off from the draft for this sleeve. The special sleeve carries three (3) measurements which are as follows:

Depth of armhole.....36 inches. Width of armhole.....38 inches.

Inside sleeve length.....18 inches.

Begin to draft. From A to B is 36 on thirds, or 6 inches; now cross a line A to F; then measure from A to F, 38 on halves for the width of sleeves. Measure from B to D for the inside length of sleeve. Divide the elbow line between B and D which makes E, and cross all lines and measure from D to I, the width of measurement 38 on halves, the same as you have measured from A to F, and cross a line up from I to F. Divide A and B, which makes C; from G to V is one-twelfth of depth length, which is 36 on twelfths, or 1 1/2 inches for this size. Cross a line from V to C and divide, which makes T. Cross a straight line down from T to U and divide, which makes the Star. From T to X is always 1 inch for the under sleeve. Now divide D to I, making J; from J to K is 2 inches; from H to N is 1 inch space. Now cross a line from K against I; from I to O is 1 inch; from O to P is also 1 inch; from G to S is 1/2 inch. Now cross the inside line for the under sleeve from O to N and N to G, and for the top sleeve cross a line from P to H and from H up to S; from K connect a line to E, which is the top sleeve. From K to L is 1 1/2 inches, and from E to M is 2 1/2 inches. Now draw a line up from L to M and from M to X; from X to W is 3/4 inch, and one seam towards the armhole. Lengthen the under sleeve from O to Q and from L to R, with the same amount as the straight line from the bottom, which is built out at I to Q and amounts to about 3/8 inch. From O to Q parallel to R, which is the under sleeve. Now make a top curve with a circle by the star between T and U. The starting of this curve should be made from V to C. The under sleeve curve should begin at W and T down to G. Curve the breaks at the elbow at E, M and N and H. This completes the special measurement sleeve. This sleeve is cut without any fulness; should you want a sleeve with fulness, the only change we have to make is to build the width of the sleeve on the two-thirds between A and F and D to I instead of using half divisions for the sleeve without any fulness.

THE IMPORTANCE OF FITTING.

The fitting of ladies' garments requires great confidence. To become an expert fitter it requires many real experiments. In order to give a correct theory I have prepared this lesson to aid the beginner and enlighten those who are somewhat advanced and to gain the confidence which is particularly needed for this action.

The first time you try on a garment you act very awkwardly, inexperienced; and get excited easily. You are afraid to place your hands on the garment to be fitted. In your excitement you do not know where to begin. At last you start to pull the garment up and down. You dance around the person like a kangaroo and get through in a hurry. The result is that the garment is put out of shape altogether. The measure might have been taken correctly and the pattern cut accordingly, but the garment is ruined when the fitting is not done properly. The majority who do fitting fail to think this matter over and to see to the best advantage the reason that they are not familiar with the easiest and most certain rectifications necessary in an ill-fitting garment. It is a bad policy to tell your customers that "the garment will be all right," when it is not so. Naturally, the inexperienced fitter is in a hurry and thinks that he can make the garment fit perfectly when the customer is gone. No! Never do that. Fit the garment to perfection. Look up every part of the garment. See to its proper length and fitting part, decide what sort of fitting the garment is supposed to have when it is made up, and never mind how long it takes. It is much wiser than to have many fittings and have your customer call a dozen times for fittings and get the customer tired and disgusted with the whole job.

To fit a garment properly you must have patience and be sure to have all your changes marked on the garment or on an alteration blank. It is also the duty of the fitter to make the changes in order that the tailor should understand the alteration marks, because if alterations are misunderstood by the tailor the result will be that the garment will be a misfit and the same alterations will have to be made again. Above all, you must have full confidence in yourself.

Special Notice.—To save trouble of making many fittings, do not take the garment apart when fitted. Leave it in one in order to see the proper hang of it until the fitting is finished. All marks for the alterations should be made with soap chalk.

Shirt

Waists

and

Dresses

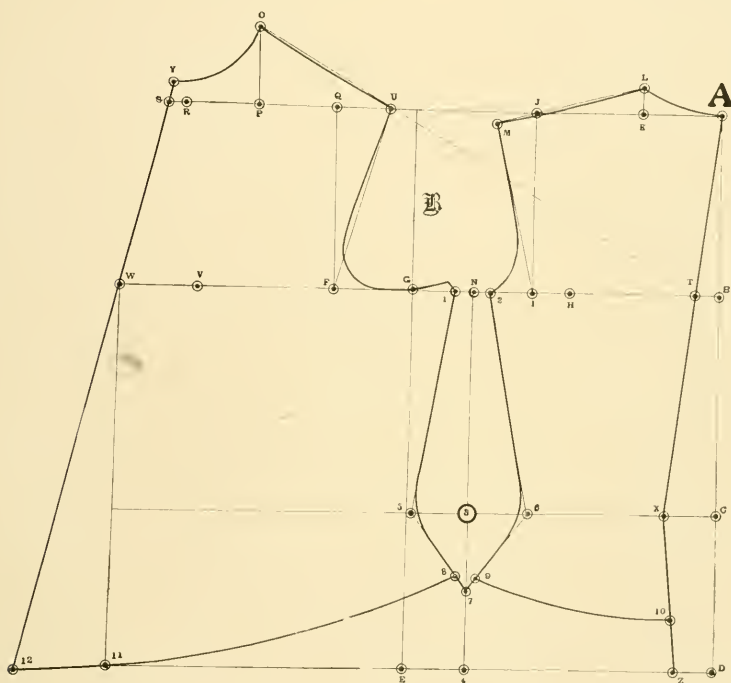
LESSON 142.

THE SHIRT WAIST.

To begin the shirt waist we use the measurements as always. The measurements for this waist are as follows:

Size	36	inches.	Depth	7	inches.
Bust	39	inches.	Natural waist length...	15½	inches.
Waist	25	inches.	Inside sleeve length...	18	inches.

To begin we draw a line from A to D and from A to S; from A to B is 7 inches depth; from A to C is 15 1/2 inches natural waist line; from C to D is 6 inches below the waist length; from B to G and from D to E is two-thirds of size, or 12 inches; H is one-half of B and G; from H to I is 1 1/4 inches. Draw a line from I to J, which gives the width of back line; from A to K is one-sixth of size, or 3 inches; from K to L is 1 inch up for the neck curve. Now cross a line from L against J to M, and square a line down from M to meet I. This connection between L and M to I should be made with the square, in order to meet all points at the same time from L, J and M to I. By doing this we do not have to measure a certain width for the shoulder, as these lines produce the width of shoulder for any size wanted. Make the body line from D to Z, which is one-twelfth of the size, or 1 1/2 inches; from C to X is 1/2 inch more, or 2 inches; cross a line from Z to X and from X to A to the neck point. Now begin the front; from G to F is one-sixth of the size, or 3 inches. This part of the garment is the same for all sizes above 36, and is 3 inches. For smaller sizes than 36 this part should be followed with one-sixth of the size. Cross a line up from F to Q; from Q to P is always one-sixth of the size; from P to O is also one-sixth of the size; from P to R is one-sixth of the size, and from R and S allow one seam; from S to Y is 3/4 inch up. Curve the neck in front from O to Y and cross a line for the front shoulder from O to T. This line produces the front shoulder. Before measuring the front shoulder be sure to measure over back shoulder from L to M, and place the same amount from O to U for the front shoulder. Connect U to F and measure one-half of the bust from T to V which is 39 inches, and from V to W is 3 inches for seams; also connect a line from Y against W down to 12, which is the bottom part of this front. When completing the same lines from V to W cross a square line down to 11, in order to have the increase for fullness from 11 to 12, divide the space between I and G, making N. Cross a square line down from N and 4; for both sides of N take out 3/4 inch; at 1 and 2 and



Lesson 142

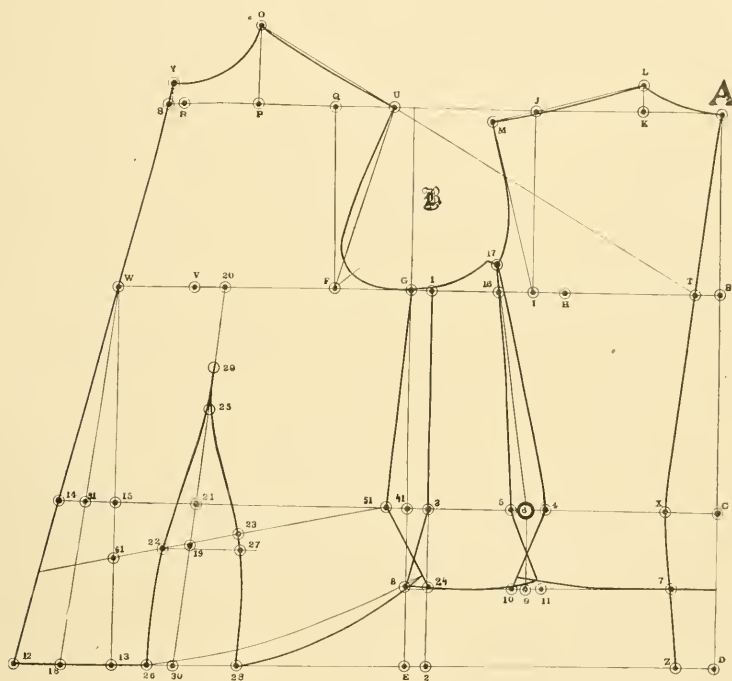
both sides of 3, which is on the waist line, take out 2 inches; at 5 and 6 divide the space between 3 and 4, which makes 7; now cross lines from 5 to 7 and 6 to 7, and connect the lines between 5 and 7 to 3 inches, making 8; the same way between 6 and 7, making 9. Curve the front from 8 and 11 and 12, which is the bottom part of this front; also curve the back part from 9 to 10; from X to 10 is 4 inches. Begin to curve at the back of neck from A and L over the shoulder to M, for the armhole from M to 2, and from 1 against G up to U. The front shoulder from U to O and from O to Y is the front of neck part; also shape the sides as shown on the diagram. This completes the shirt waist.

If a broader back is wanted, divide the armhole from I to F and take out the same amount, or see the Butterfly Blouse.

LESSON 143.

THE SHIRT WAIST WITH A SIDE BODY.

This garment is drafted the same as the regular shirt waist. This garment only changes with the side body. After having all outlines complete, take from G to 1 and from E to 2, $3/4$ inch; and cross a line from 1 to 2. This space between G1 and E2 is not used. Now divide from X to 3, making 4; from 4 to 5 is $1\ 1/2$ inches, and 6 is half between 4 and 5. Cross a line down from 6 to 9; from I to 16 is $1\ 1/4$ inches; cross a line up from 6 to 16 and 17, and divide the hip space between C and D and 41 to E, which makes 7 and 8; also cross a line from 7 and 8 and at both sides of 9, which makes 10 and 11, and allow $1/2$ inch; then cross lines from 10 to 4 and from 11 to 5. The side seam for this shirt waist is the same as the first shirt waist. This draft also shows a dart in front in case it is wanted. For this dart we first divide the chest from F to W and take one-half, which makes 20, and measure the space between W and 20 and place from 31 to 21 on the waist line. Before making this space on the waist line divide 14 and 15 to make 31; 15 is the square line down when seams are all allowed, and 14 is the extension line from the neck against the bust down from Y and W to 14 and 12. Now make the line half way between 14 and 15. From 31 to 21 is the space of W and 20. Now cross a line from 20 against 21 down to 30; from 15 to 61 is 2 inches for long waist line; 19 is the long waist line and centre line for the dart; from 19 to 22 is 1 inch; from 19 to 23 is 2 inches. Divide from 19 to 20, which makes 25, and connect lines from 25 to 22; again from 25, 23 and 27, and curve this dart from 29, 25, 22, 26 and again from 25, 23, 27 and 28. The space between 27 and 28 should be the same as from 22 to 26. Connect with a curve from 22 to 26 out to 13 and 18 to 12, and curve the sides, as shown on diagram, from 4 to 10 and 5 to 11. The hips are, as usual, from 2 to 8 and from 51 to 24.



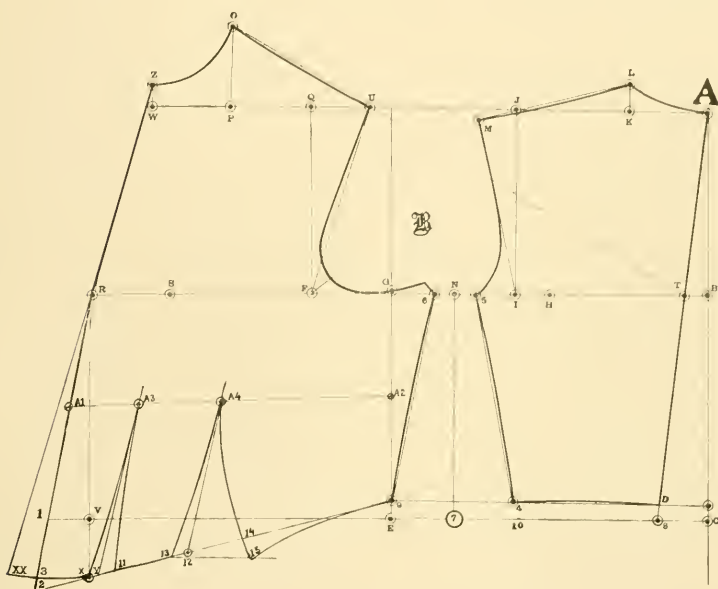
Lesson 143

LESSON 144.**HOW TO CUT A LINING WITH TWO DARTS IN FRONT.**

Begin this draft the same as usual. In order to begin the two darts in front we divide the space from G to 9, which makes A2. Now divide from R to 1, which makes A1, and cross a line from A1 to A2, and measure from A1 to A3, which is 2 1/2 inches; from A3 to A4 is 3 inches; also from 2 to Y is 2 1/2 inches, and from Y to 12 is 3 inches.

This draft is taken originally from a blouse. In order to get the two darts we should increase from V to 1, 1 1/2 inches; and connect a line from R against 1 down to 2.

The space between 2 and XX is not used for this fitting. Cross lines for the darts from A3 to Y, and from A4 to 12; from Y to X is 1/4 inch; from Y to 11 is 1/2 inch; from 12 to 13 is 1/2 inch, and from 12 to 14 is 2 inches. Now connect curves from A3 to X and 11, and from A4 to 13 and 14 down to 15. Increase 15 with a parallel line opposite to 13, and finish up 15 to 9 with a curved line. The back of this garment is the same as the blouse. Curve from X to 3 out to XX, and from 2 to 3 is about 3/4 inch. This completes the diagram.



Lesson 144

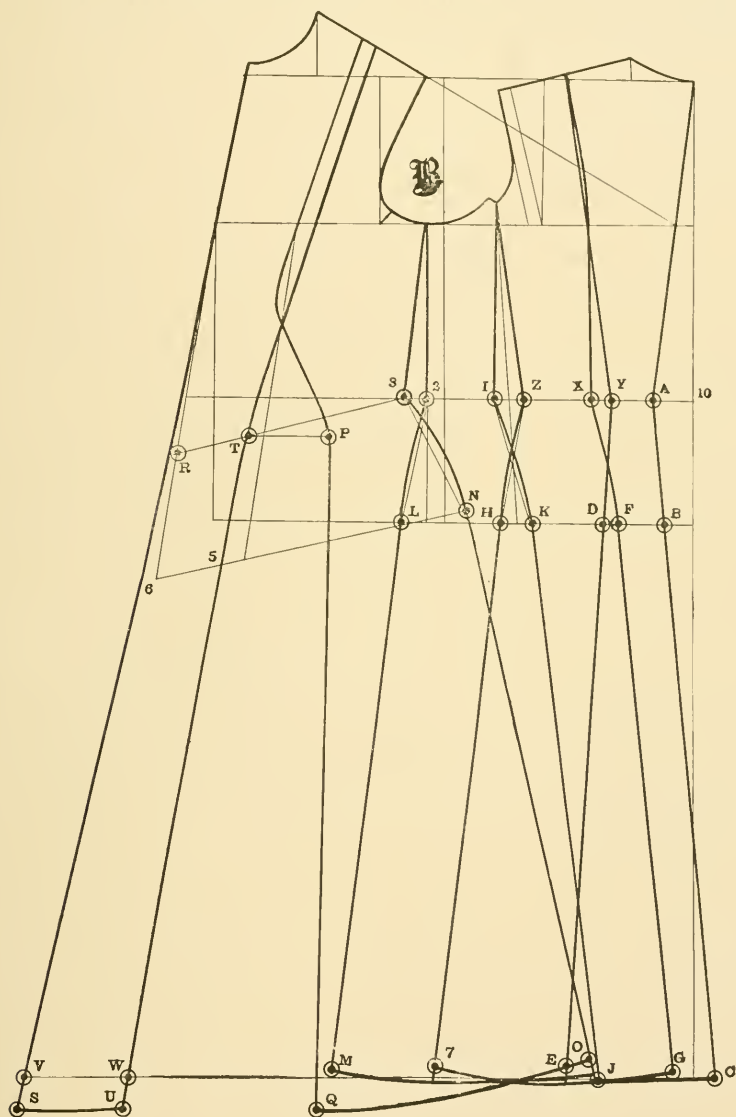
LESSON 145.

THE PRINCESS DRESS.

To begin the princess dress we first draft the outlines of a tight French seam fitting and complete the draft to be cut out. When all gores are marked out draw a straight line down at the back from A and B to C; then cross a line down from D down to E. When drafting these lines for making the length of the princess we should commence the increase for the length from the hip line; at the same time we have to look out that the bottom of this draft is neither too narrow nor too full. We also have to decide the length of this draft from the waist line to the ground on the side; from the waist to the ground in front and from the waist line down to the ground in back. The proportionate lengths from the waist to the ground should be 44 inches in back; on the side 42 1/2 inches, and in front 41 inches. Now cross all lines down from the hip, as shown on the diagram; from A to C is 44 inches; from Y to E should be 1/2 inch less, or 43 1/2 inches. Make the same length from X to G at the first side body, and from Z to \dagger make 1/2 inch less, which is 43 inches. Make the same 43 inches from I to J, and from 2 to M measure the side length, which is 42 1/2 inches, and apply the same 42 1/2 inches at the front hip from 3 to O. Now we apply the length for the front from R to S, which is 41 inches. At the inside part of this front from T to U measure 1/2 inch more, which is 41 1/2 inches; also from P to Q is 41 1/2 inches,

Be very careful to increase the lines down by lengthening from the finishing at curve of the hip. The length in front from R to S should be made straight; also the front from P to Q should be as straight as possible. When all curves are complete measure over the bottom for each gore separately, and see to it that the bottom of this garment does not measure more than the double amount of the length in back from top to bottom. The length of the dress should be 59 1/2 inches. This garment has all seams allowed. If a half-fitting princess lining is wanted, use the half-fitting outlines and follow the same instructions.

For a closed back and front or front and back panels see Lesson 39.



Lesson 145

LESSON 146.

HOW TO ALLOW PLEATS ON A BLOUSE.

When pleats are wanted on any two-piece garment, like a blouse, cut out the front and back pattern, as shown, and begin the back first. Place the back pattern on a separate sheet of paper and allow for pleats just as much as is wanted from A to 1 and from D to 2. The amount which is allowed should raise up to the back of neck from 1 L. The amount for pleats can be allowed exactly. If three pleats of $1/2$ inch are needed in back, allow from A to 1 and from D to 2, 3 inches. Allow double amount for pleats. The pleats should always cross at the shoulder seam. The front part is worked in the same manner. To begin mark out the front all around from O, U, 6, 9, X and Z to O. From Z to 3 and from X to 4 allow 3 inches, or the same amount as allowed on the back part, and raise the allowance in front up to the neck point opposite O; then curve the bottom from Y to X as shown on the diagram. When pleats are placed in proper place on the front or back cut out the curves of the neck as shown on the original pattern. This completes this diagram.

LESSON 147.

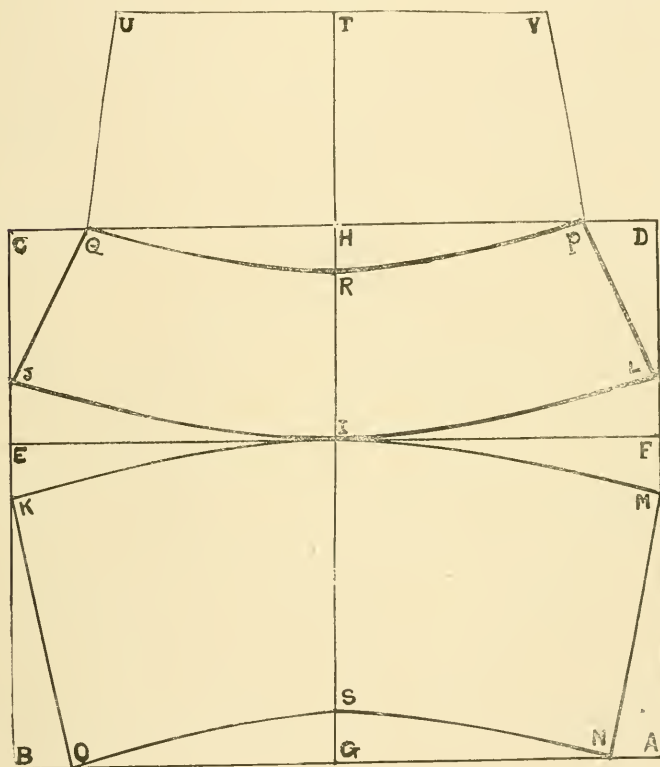
PLEATS ON BLOUSE WITH A YOKE.

If a yoke is connected with a garment where pleats are needed, as shown on the diagram from R to 17, draw a line across from R to 18 and connect with a curve from 18 to 17. The back is made the same way. The yoke is cut across from T to 15. The fulness is allowed from T to 16 and D to 2. The seams should be allowed for both top and bottom when a yoke is attached or cut for such garment. The round curve at the back from 15 to 16, and on the front from 17 to 18, is allowed or prepared so as the lower part can be trimmed off. The pleats are gathered up for the lower parts of this garment.

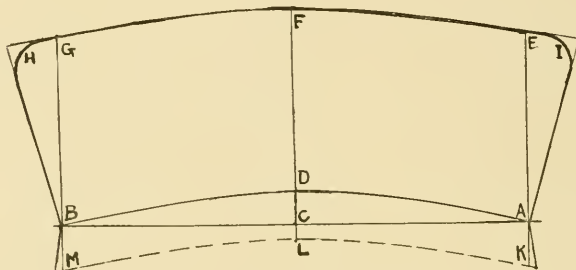
LESSON 148.

CRINOLINE CUFF.

This cuff is connected to a short sleeve for dresses and shirt waists. The beginning of the outline of this cuff is the same as usual. Begin to draw a line from A to B, which is about 12 inches, for the regular width and 1 inch more for seams. Now take one-half of A and B, which makes G and draw a straight line up from A to DG to H and B to C. The width from A to D and B to C is 10 inches; from A to F and B to E is 6 inches. Cross a line from E to F, and the space between F and D and E to C is left over a 4-inch space. Take on both sides of E and F 1 inch, making E to K and E to J; also from F to M and from F to L. Connect all these to I with curves, as shown on the diagram, from A to N, and from B to O is 1 inch; then connect from N to M and from O to K up with straight lines; from G to S is 1 inch space and make a curve from NS to O, from D to P; from C to Q is 1 1/2 inches space. Now connect this straight line from Q to J and from P to L; from H to R is 1 inch and curve QR to P. This will complete this cuff. If a continuation narrow cuff is wanted, draw a line out from H to T, which is about 4 inches, and draw a straight line across at T and measure from T to U; from T to V is 5 inches on each side. This is the front part of the narrow cuff, which amounts to 10 inches, and after seams are taken off the front of this cuff will measure clear 9 inches. Now connect U to Q and V to P and cut out this cuff. Cut the two inside parts at the curved lines, as follows: From N, M, I, K, O and S to N and from L to P, R, Q, J and I to L is the narrow front cuff and is the front part from P to V and R to T and Q to U. This front part of the cuff can remain also in one piece with the inside part at Q, R and P, all seams being allowed.



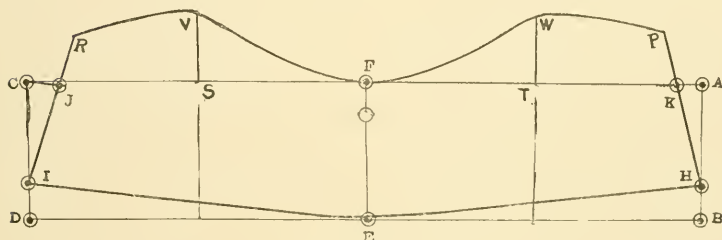
Lesson 129



LESSON 149.

HOW TO DRAFT A CUFF.

To begin draw a line from A to B, this shall be the amount for the cuff which is about 12 inches and one more inch for seams, which is altogether about 13 inches. Now take one-half of A and B, making C. Now draw a line up from A B and C. from C to D is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. Now make a curved line from A to B to D. From A to E, from D to F, and from B to G is the width of the cuff which is about 4 inches. This width for the cuff can be changed in regard to the style or taste. Now make a curved line from E F to G the same as the line below. From E to I and from G to H is 1 inch for extending the width of the cuff on top part. Now connect a line from A to I and from B to H and make curves at I and H as shown on the diagram. From A to K and from B to M is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches allowed for the bottom face of this cuff and curve the bottom line from K, L to M as shown with the broken line. The diagram this bottom face must not be allowed if this cuff is sewed on to the bottom of that sleeve.



LESSON 150.

THE HIGH-STANDING COLLAR.

This collar begins the same as the ordinary standing collar. Draw a line from B to D, which is the full size of the collar, 14 inches, and allow 1 inch more for seams. E is half between B and D. Raise the line up from B to A, E to F and D to C; from B to A and from D to C is about 3 inches for the regular height; from B to H and D to J is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Connect with round curve from H to E and from I to E; from A to K and from C to J is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Draw straight lines from H to K up to P and the same from I to J up to R; from K to P and J to R is 1 inch in height. T is half of the space between A and F, and S is also half between F and C. Begin to make curves from PW to F, and from F up to V and lost at R. This completes the high-standing collar, with all seams allowed. This collar is used for shirt waists and dresses.

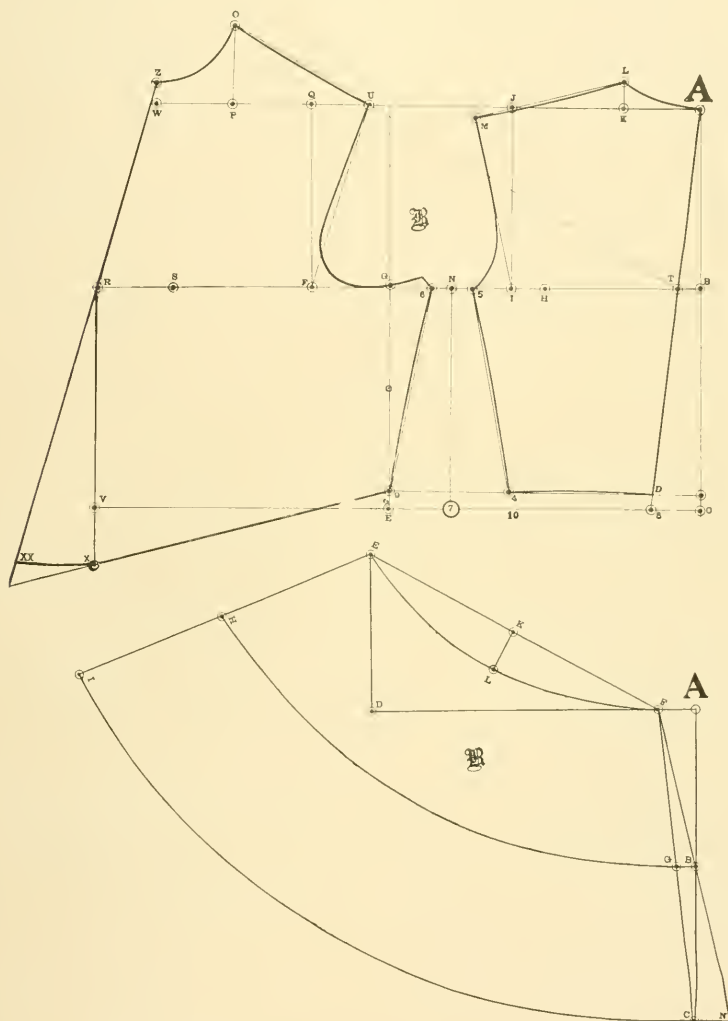
LESSON 151.

MISSES' BLOUSE.

This blouse begins with the same foundations as all others. Follow according to the regular proportions of size 16. The measurements for this size are as follows:

Back depth	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.	Bust	37 inches.
Natural waist length...	15 inches.	Waist	23 inches.
Size of chest.....	34 inches.	Hip	40 inches.

Begin to draft by drawing a line from A to W and from A to C; from A to B is 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; the back depth and from A to C is 15 inches for natural waist length. Now draw lines across from A to W, and from B to R and C to V. Measure from B to G, and from C to E is two-thirds of size, or 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Draw a Dline up from E to G and divide between B and G, which makes H; from H to I is 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Draw a line up from I to J, as usual, and from A to K is one-sixth of size, or 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches for this size, and from K to L is 1 inch. Cross a line from L and J to M, and square a line down from M to I, as usual, for the width of the back and shoulder. From G to F is one-sixth of size, or 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Cross a line from F to Q and from Q to P; from P to O is also one-sixth of size, or 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches; from P to W is one-sixth of size with one seam allowed. From W to Z is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, as always; from C to 8 is 2 inches. Now draw a line up from 8 to A and connect a line from O to T, which gives the front shoulder. Measure the space at the back shoulder from L to M and place the same at O to U and connect a line to F for the front arm. Now measure half of bust from T to S, which is 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches for this size, and from S to R is 3 inches allowed for seams. Extend a line from Z against R down to the bottom to XX and divide the space between I and G to make N. At both sides of N to 5 and 6 take out $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and cross a line down from N to 7; both sides at 7 to 4 and 9 are 2 inches. Now connect lines from 4 to 5 and 9 to 6, which completes the side seam. Shorten the waist length $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for the blouse from 8 to D and E to 9. The waist length should be shortened with a full seam from the full waist length. Now connect a line from 9 to X; from V to X is one-sixth of size, or 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches for this size, and curve up from X to XX with 1 inch from the straight line, as shown on the diagram. Now shape the armhole. All seams are allowed. For the tunic skirt see instructions for size 36.



LESSON 152.

JUNIOR BLOUSE.—SIZE 15.

The measurements for this are as follows:

Breast	33 inches.	Back depth	6 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches
Bust	35 inches.	Natural waist length...	14 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
Waist	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.	Inside sleeve length....	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
Hip	39 inches		

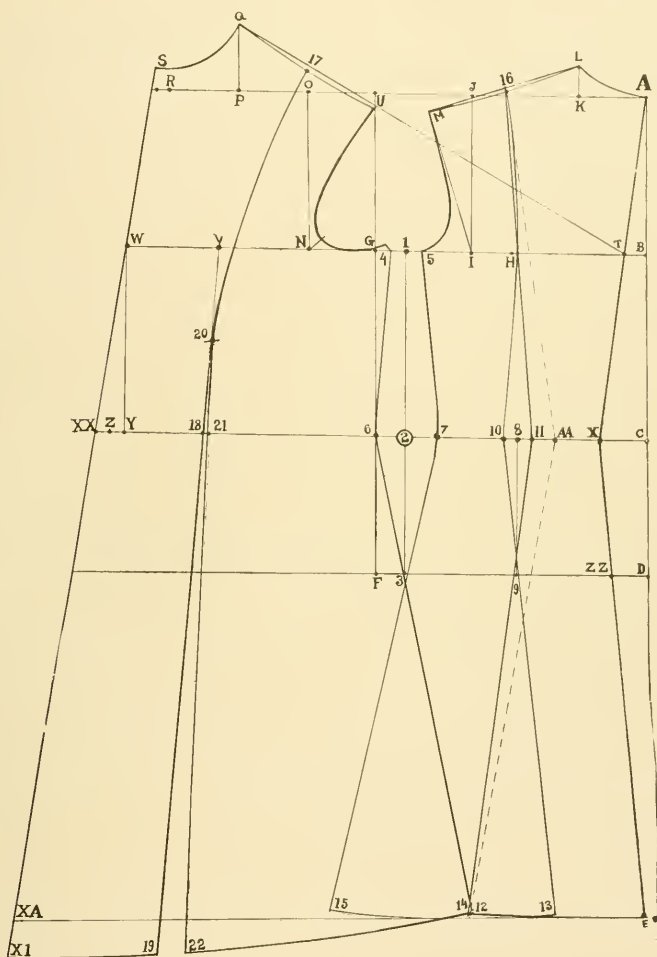
To begin to draft draw a line from A to W and A to D; from A to B is 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches back depth, and from A to C is 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches natural waist length. Now draw lines across from A, B and C; from B to G and from C to E is two-thirds of size, or 11 inches for this size. Cross a line from E and G to U, and divide B to G, which makes H; from H to I is 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, as usual. Draw a line up from I to make J; from A to K is one-sixth of size, or 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; from K to L is 1 inch. Now connect from L and J to M a square line down, as usual. This completes the width of back of shoulder. From C to O is one-twelfth of size, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more allowed amounts to 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Draw a line from S to A; from G to F is one-sixth of size, and from Q to P and from P to O is also one-sixth of size; from P to W is one-sixth of size with seam allowed, or W to Z is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for the neck raised up. Connect the front shoulder from O to T and take the back shoulder measurements from L to M, measuring the same amount from O to U. For the front shoulder connect a line from U to F for the front of armhole. Measure from T to V for half of bust measurement, which is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. From V to X allow 3 inches for seams. Now extend a line from Z against X to R; from X square a line down to Y, and divide the space between I and G at the center of armhole, making 2; from 2 to 3 is 1 inch, N is half of N. Square a straight line down from N to 1 and 8; at both sides of 1 to 4 and 5 take out 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and connect a line from 2 to 5 and 3 to 4; Y is one-sixth of size, or 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches below the waist line in the front. Now connect a line from 4 to Y out to R; from R to 6 is 1 inch curved up. This completes the blouse.

If a hip allowance is wanted for this blouse, as shown with the broken lines on the diagram, allow lines below the waist line from D to 7, which is one-twelfth of size, or 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and connect from 7 to S on both sides of 8, 9 and 10, which is 1 inch; also connect 9 to 5 and 10 to 4, the front line from 6 and R straightened down to 11. This space between S, 7, 5 and 9 and 4 to 10 and 6 to 11 is one-third of size, or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Complete the same as shown on the diagram.

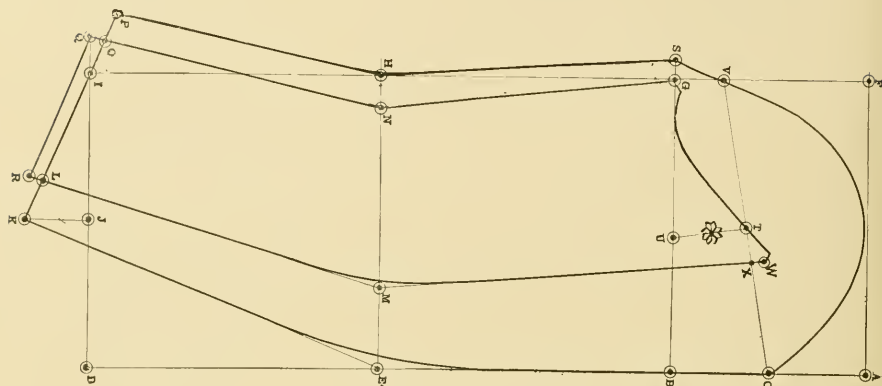
LESSON 153.

CHILD'S PRINCESS DRESS.—SIZE 6.

Begin this draft as usual. Measurements to be followed according to proportions of size 6. Draw lines from A to R and A to E; from A to B is the back depth; from A to C is natural waist length; from C to D is the hip length, which is one-third of the size, and from A to E is the full length of the dress. From D to ZZ is one-twelfth of size, or $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and the space from C to X is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch additional, which is $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches. From B to G and from D to G is two-thirds of size, or $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches. Now cross lines from G to U and F, then divide B and G, which makes H; from H to I is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; from A to K is one-sixth of size; from K to L is 1 inch. Square lines for the shoulder from L against J to make M and connect with a line to I, which connects the shoulder width and height of shoulders; from G to N is one-sixth of size. Draw a line up from N to O; from O to P is one-sixth of size; from P to Q and P to R is also one-sixth of size, and allow one seam, which is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch; from T to V is one-half of breast measurement; from V to W allow 3 inches for seams. Draw a line down from W to Y; from R to S is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, which is raised up in front for a high neck. Now connect a line from S against W down to X1, which is the straight line in front for this dress. Divide the space between I and G, which makes 5, and from 5 to 4 is 1 inch; then take one-half of 4 and 5, which makes 1. Draw a line down to the hip line, which makes 3. At 2 is the waist line between 6 and 7; from 2 to 6 and 2 to 7 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Now connect lines from 4 to 6 and 5 to 7 and from 6 to 3 and 14; also connect a line from 7 to 3 down to 15, which will make the side seam for this garment. When this side seam is all completed begin to make a French seam on the middle of back shoulder. Divide from L to M, which makes 16, and divide X to 7, which makes 8 both of sides 8, and take out $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, which makes 10 and 11. Draw a line down from 8 to the hip line, which makes 9, and cross lines from 10 and 11 against 9 to connect a straight line from 11 up to 16 and from 10 round a line up to 16, which is connected at the breast line at H. Now draw lines from 10 against 9 down to 13 and from 11, also against 9, which makes 12. This completes the back. The French seam at the front we divide, also the shoulder half-way between Q and U, which makes 17; from Y to XX take one-half, which makes Z. Now divide the chest, which is from N to W, also take the space of W and V from Z to 18 on the waist line; then draw a line from V against 18 down to 19. Now divide from 18 to V, which makes 20, and connect with a curved line from 20 up to 17; from 18 to 21 is about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Draw line from 20 against 21 down to 22. This space between 19 and 22 is 1 inch, which is thrown out, as we have no use for this amount. From AX to A1 is 1 inch longer in front. Connect from X1 with a curve to 14. This completes the front part. In order to make the back of this garment without the center seam at the back, take off from 11 to AA 1 inch and connect from AA up to 16 and down to 12, as shown with broken lines on the diagram.



Lesson 153



LESSON 154.

CHILD'S SLEEVE.—SIZE 6, WITHOUT ANY FULLNESS, FOR 26-INCH BREAST.

To begin, draw a line from A to F and D; from A to B is one-third of size, or $4 \frac{3}{8}$ inches. C is one-half of A and B; from B to D is 11 inches for inside sleeve length; E is one-half of B and D; E is the elbow line. Now cross all lines from A, B, E and D, and measure from A to F and from D to I, half the size, or $6 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. Cross a line from F to I; from G to V is one-twelfth of size, or $1 \frac{1}{8}$ inches. Cross a line from C to V and take half of this space to make T. Draw a square line down from T to U and half between, which makes the "Star" (*). From T to X is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; from X to W is also $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; from G to S is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and from H to M is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Take half of D and I to make J; from J to K is $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. Draw a line from K to I, O and P; I to O is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and from O to P is also $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, then draw a line from O to N and G, and from P to H and S. The line at O should reach to Q; the space from O to Q should be the same space as from L to R; from K to L is 1 inch; from E to M is 2 inches. Now connect lines from K to E and R and M up to W and draw a line from R to Q, which is the inside sleeve. Now curve the top sleeve from C to V and complete the curve from V to S. The undersleeve is from W to T and G; at W is a mark with seam allowance, and all seams are otherwise allowed.

LESSON 155.

GRADING RULES FOR SHIRT-WAIST SUITS AND DRESSES.

The grading for dresses should be followed for the upper and under part separately, meaning that the blouse should be graded according to the regular rule of grading, which has no connection with the lower part, and which is the skirt. No changes are made when grading as regards the connection of the blouse with the skirt. The rule for grading all different sizes can be found in each instruction or diagram separately, which is in the list of contents. The grading for the lower part—which is the skirt—is also graded individually, which for all sizes can also be found in the list of contents. When grading for the lower part—which is the skirt—is also graded individually, which for all sizes can also be found in the list of contents. When grading a one-piece dress, use the same method as for grading a tight-fitting French seam lining. When increasing or grading the lower parts of the tight-fitting lining the same space should be graded all the way down—which is graded around the hip. No special allowance can be made regarding the width at the bottom.

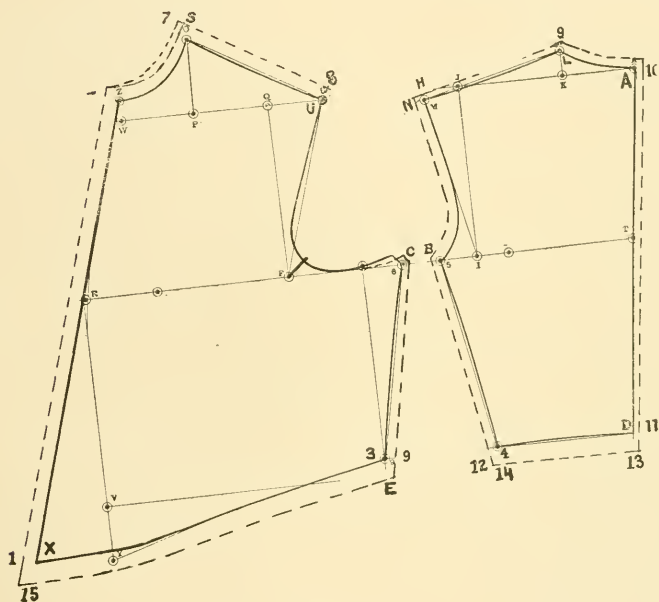
The above rules will serve the purpose for all sections, which are: women's, misses', juniors' and children's dresses. Grading for separate shirt-waists is about the same as for blouses, which are to be found on the different pages.

LESSON 156.

HOW TO GRADE A CHILD'S BLOUSE.—SIZE 6 TO 8.

To begin to grade cut out the model pattern size 6 and see that the proportion of the next size to be graded at the space is size 6. From size 6 to size 8—breast, waist, hips, back depth and natural waist length, is the measurement. The first measurement we use is the depth and waist length. In order to find out how much to increase in height look up the space between the two different waist lengths, then place the cut-out back pattern on a sheet of paper and draw a line at the back from 10 to 11, which is shown on the broken line, and move the pattern in $\frac{1}{8}$ inch from 10 to A and 11 to D. On the top allow from A to 10 and from L to 9; M to H is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, as this is the difference between the two sizes. From M to N is also $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; from 5 to B allow $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, which lengthens the waist length from 10 to 13. This completes the back grading.

Now begin the front grading. The front should begin from the front edge. Draw a line from 1 to 2 and place the front pattern to the line and mark the neck curve up to 7, then shift the pattern back from 1 to X, 2 to Z and 7 to O to allow the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; from O to S and from U to 8 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Mark around armhole. From 6 to C and from 3 to 9 is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Now mark the bottom curve. From 9 to E is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; from X to 15 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Now curve the bottom from E to 15, which completes the blouse grading. See if you have allowed the difference of the two sizes between size 6 and 8, which is 26 and 28 breast.

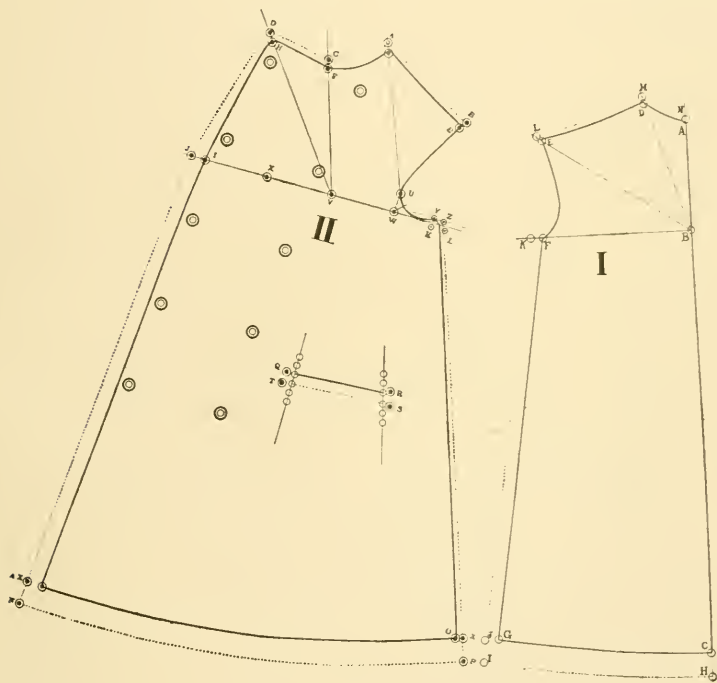


Lesson 156

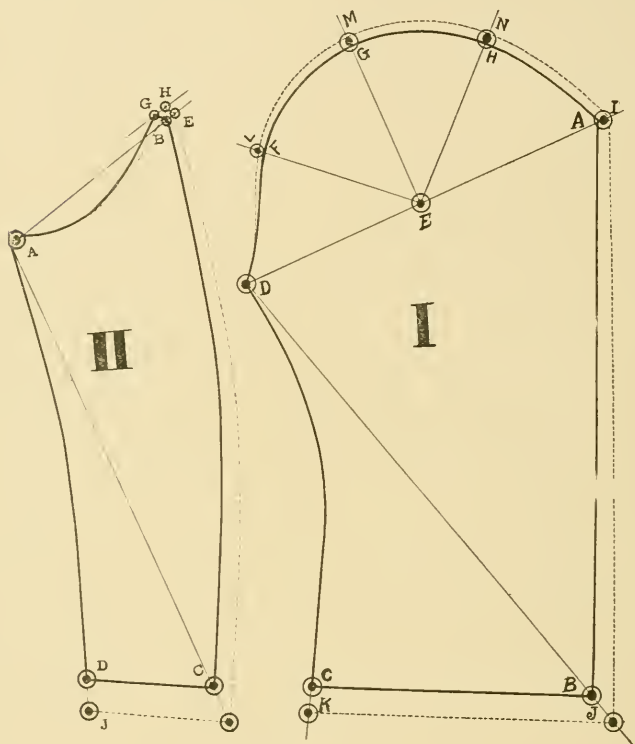
LESSON 157.

HOW TO GRADE A CHILD'S BOX COAT.

The beginning of this grading is the same as for Junior's size. We first cut out front and back pattern. To grade from size 6 to size 8 begin to grade the back part and increase the difference of depth between A and N, D, M and E to L. The line from B to D will increase the neck part. For larger sizes from N to M; from E to L towards the armhole is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and from F to K and from G to J is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Now increase the length for children's sizes by 2 inches, which is from C to H and from J to I, and begin the front part of grading from Y to Z and from O to X which is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch; from B to E is the front shoulder. From A increase to same amount as you have increased for the back shoulder, which increases about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. The same space should be increased at the front of neck from F to C and H to D. Now increase from I to J all the way down to N to the bottom $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. From H to D use only half as much as in the breast from I to J. The length of this front should be increased to same amount as the back part. The pocket for children's sizes is also graded larger and deeper, according to the size. The regular pocket is Q to R; the pocket for larger sizes, which is from 6 to 8, should be a half lower, and is shown from T to S. This completes this grading.



Lesson 157

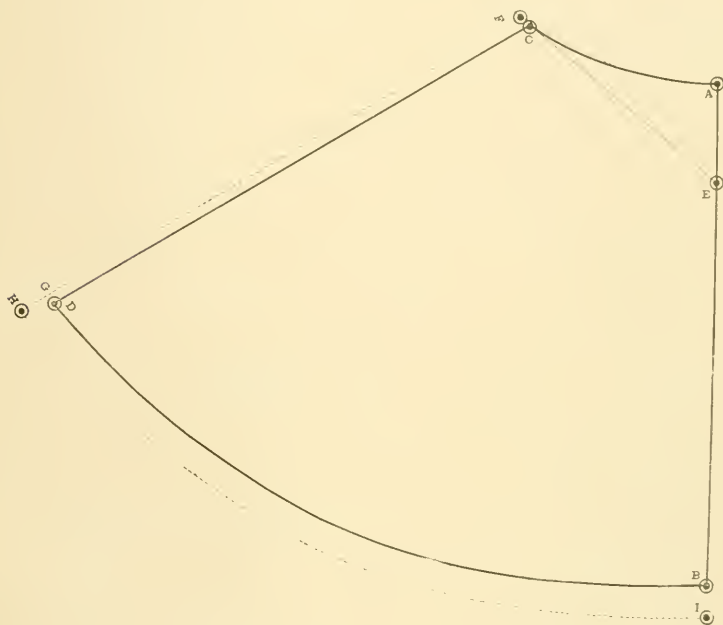


LESSON 158

HOW TO GRADE A CHILD'S TWO-PIECE SLEEVE.—SIZE 6.

Before commencing to grade complete sleeve and cut out separately. Place each part of the sleeve on a separate sheet of paper and mark out carefully. We first mark out the top sleeve, as shown on the diagram, from A, B, C, D, F, G and H. When the sleeve is all marked out cross lines from D to B and from D to A; these lines show an increase for top and bottom of sleeve. Now divide from A to D to make E and cross lines out from E, G, F, H; from A to I is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch lost to L; from B to J and from C to K increase 1 inch for the length of sleeve, and connect a line from J to K. This completes the grade of the top sleeve.

To begin the grading of the undersleeve, mark the undersleeve the same way on a sheet of paper from A, B and C to D; then cross lines from A to C and from A to E; from B to E is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, from C and D to J is 1 inch, which increases the length of sleeve. The length of sleeve should be increased the same for both top and undersleeve alike. Now connect from E and I to J. This completes the grading of this sleeve.



LESSON 159

CHILD'S ONE-PIECE SKIRT GRADING.

To begin cut out the pattern and place on a separate sheet of paper and see that the measurements of the original pattern regarding the waist to the hip are correct, also see that measurements for the larger sizes which you are to grade are half of the waist and half of hip towards the back, as shown from C to F and from D to G. The line from E to C shows the raising up at the back part for the waist from B to I and G to H. Increase the skirt length 2 inches for children.

LESSON 160.

THE TABLE FOR ALL KINDS OF DIVISIONS.

The table I have prepared for all kinds of divisions is to serve as a time saver for figuring. This table is useful for dividing any amount, large or small, which will help to divide the width of gores to any amount of inches, also which helps to simplify the use of the scale method. Regarding all kinds of divisions it will please those who are not willing to carry their instruments with them. There is a scale for every division. When a certain division is wanted, for instance, we divide the bottom of the skirt by about 15 gores. In this case we take half of 15, which makes $7\frac{1}{2}$. Leave the front off all the time. Now look for the width of the bottom of the skirt, which is about 45 inches. Look first on the divisional table 45 inches; then look for the amount of gores, which is 7, on the top line of this table, and come to the connection of two numbers, and you will find the amount each gore should measure on the bottom. The same rule is used for dividing the top part of the skirt which is the waist; look for the amount of the draft and see how many parts you would like to have the amount divided into.

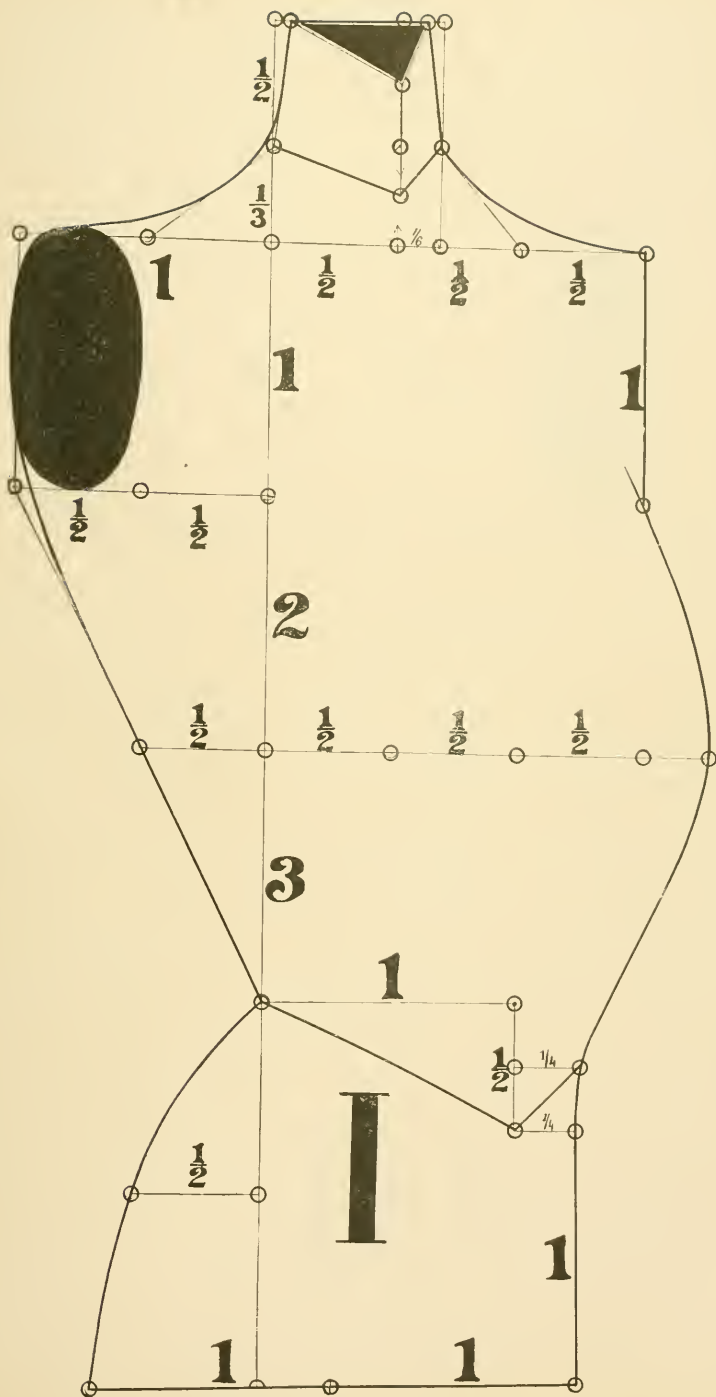
TABLE OF ALL KINDS OF DIVISIONS.

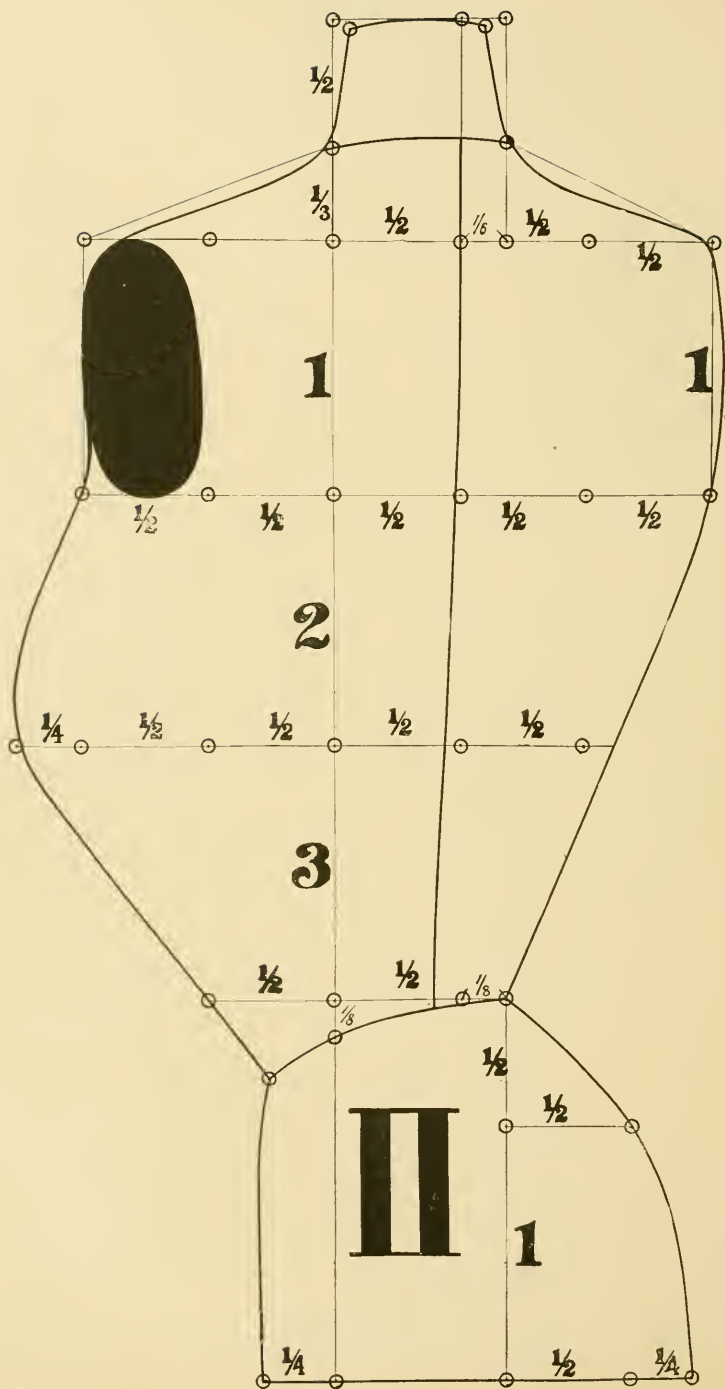
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{12}$
12—6	$4\frac{1}{2}$	4	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	1	
13— $6\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{32}$	
14—7	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	2	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{16}$	
15— $7\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	5	$3\frac{5}{8}$	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
16—8	6	$5\frac{3}{8}$	4	$3\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	2	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{16}$	
17— $8\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
18—9	$6\frac{3}{4}$	6	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	2	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
19— $9\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	
20—10	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	5	4	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	2	$1\frac{5}{8}$	
21— $10\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	7	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
22—11	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	
23— $11\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$	2	
24—12	9	8	6	$4\frac{7}{8}$	4	$3\frac{3}{8}$	3	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{16}$	
25— $12\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$8\frac{3}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{16}$	$4\frac{3}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	
26—13	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$	
27— $13\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{8}$	9	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	3	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	
28—14	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	8	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	
29— $14\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{7}{8}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
30—15	$11\frac{1}{4}$	10	$7\frac{1}{2}$	6	5	$4\frac{3}{16}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
31— $15\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{5}{8}$	$10\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{16}$	$5\frac{3}{16}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	
32—16	12	$10\frac{3}{4}$	8	$6\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	
33— $16\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$	11	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	
34—17	$12\frac{3}{4}$	$11\frac{3}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	
35— $17\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	7	$5\frac{7}{8}$	5	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	
36—18	$13\frac{1}{2}$	12	9	$7\frac{3}{16}$	6	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	4	$3\frac{5}{8}$	3	
37— $18\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{7}{8}$	$12\frac{3}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$6\frac{3}{16}$	$5\frac{3}{16}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{16}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{16}$	
38—19	$14\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	
39— $19\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{5}{8}$	13	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{16}$	
40—20	15	$13\frac{3}{8}$	10	8	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	5	$4\frac{3}{8}$	4	$3\frac{1}{4}$	
41— $20\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{3}{8}$	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{3}{16}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	
42—21	$15\frac{3}{4}$	14	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{3}{8}$	7	6	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	
43— $21\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{8}$	$14\frac{3}{8}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{3}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{16}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	
44—22	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{3}{4}$	11	$8\frac{7}{8}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
45— $22\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{7}{8}$	15	$11\frac{1}{4}$	9	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	5	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
46—23	$17\frac{1}{4}$	$15\frac{3}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{16}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	
47— $23\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{5}{8}$	$15\frac{3}{4}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	
48—24	18	16	12	$9\frac{5}{8}$	8	7	6	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	
49— $24\frac{1}{2}$	$18\frac{3}{8}$	$16\frac{3}{8}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{7}{8}$	$8\frac{3}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	
50—25	$18\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	10	$8\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	5	$3\frac{7}{8}$	
51— $25\frac{1}{2}$	$19\frac{1}{8}$	17	$12\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{3}{16}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{16}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	
52—26	$19\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{3}{8}$	13	$10\frac{3}{8}$	$8\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$	4	
53— $26\frac{1}{2}$	$19\frac{5}{8}$	$17\frac{3}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{7}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$	6	$5\frac{3}{16}$	$4\frac{1}{16}$	
54—27	$20\frac{1}{4}$	18	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{7}{8}$	9	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$	
55— $27\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{3}{8}$	$18\frac{3}{8}$	$13\frac{3}{4}$	11	$9\frac{3}{16}$	$7\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$	
56—28	21	$18\frac{3}{4}$	14	$11\frac{3}{16}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	8	7	$6\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	
57— $28\frac{1}{2}$	$21\frac{3}{8}$	19	$14\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{3}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	
58—29	$21\frac{3}{4}$	$19\frac{3}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{5}{8}$	$9\frac{5}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	
59— $29\frac{1}{2}$	$21\frac{5}{8}$	$19\frac{3}{4}$	$14\frac{3}{4}$	$11\frac{7}{8}$	$9\frac{7}{8}$	$8\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	
60—30	$21\frac{1}{2}$	20	15	12	10	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	6	$4\frac{1}{2}$	

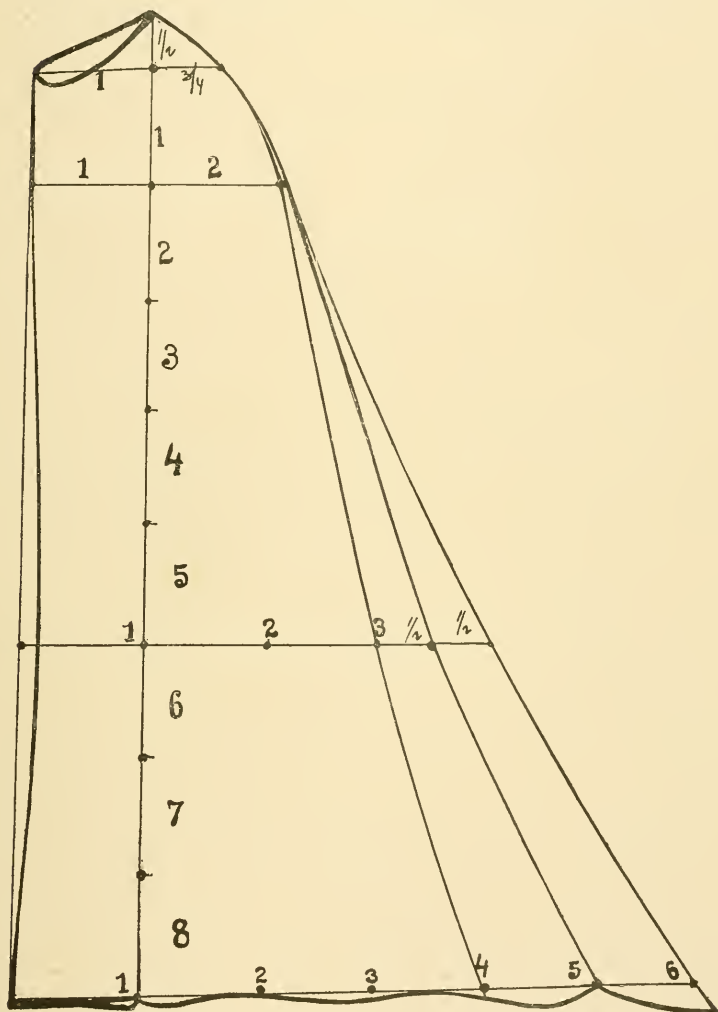
LESSON 161-162-163.**SYSTEMATICAL OUTLINES FOR BODY SKETCHING.**

The system of body sketching is a guide for fashion work. The body sketching is not to be followed up in sizes or in other measurements. The system we use for this purpose is a certain space which is 1 or 2-inch box, and which we call a square outline or a square space. The life model space which we use is 4 1/2 inches. The system for this work is to memorize the square spaces or to find how many spaces are to be used. For instance: If three-fourths, one-half, or one-fourth spaces are to be used. If the diagram or sketch is to be followed by 1 inch body, then follow 3/4, 1/2 or 1/4 inch for less than full spaces. Natural waist length should be three spaces or boxes. This means from the neck to the hollow of waist. The space which is to be used for the width can be clearly seen on the diagram. For the skirt we have 8 1/2 spaces, or 8 spaces net in front from the waist down to the ground. The additional half-space is to be used for raising up the belt of the sketch in the back. The width space is also shown on the diagram. The additional shape or fullness for the bottom of this square can also be added when wanted.

It is proper for every one who makes a study of designing and garment cutting to have a little knowledge of the proportional outlines for sketching upper and lower body—meaning waist and skirt.







PHILOSOPHY OF CORRECTIONS

PHILOSOPHY OF CORRECTIONS ON DESIGNING AND GARMENT CUTTING.

1. Drafting is the first action in order to get the principal outlines for the builds. In this action we find suitable needs in order to build bases for our models. Drafting for the model size is built according to full particulars of a proportional sample size wanted, which is situated according to the height. The connecting garment to this size—meaning skirts to be drafted according to the waist size of either branch. Drafting by special measurements are followed according to their measurements without having anything to do with any size number, or height division—meaning strict special measurement drafting. A careful study is always needed in using special measurements, in order to make corrections that are needed. As a rule, practical people will always find corrections to their special measurements.

2. Before commencing to draft a proportional garment be careful to study the height of the person, and all measurements that are connected with the height; as depth, side length and natural waist length. When cutting for a short built person the measurements for depth, side length, natural waist length, and also sleeve, should measure short. When cutting for a medium height, all length measurements should be medium in length. When cutting for slim persons, all length measurements should be long, according to the regular measurements.

3. When the measurement of the chest is larger than the bust we use the chest measurement for the bust and the bust measurement for chest.

4. The pocket should always be placed for short jackets 2 inches below the natural waist line in front. For long coats the pocket should be placed 3 inches below the waist for all kinds of lengths, as the natural waist length is always followed out by the height of the figure. Regarding the style of pockets there is no rule. The size of large or low pockets for jackets is 1/2 inch, more than one-fourth of the size. For a 36 size this amounts to 5 inches. The breast pocket is 1/2 inch less than one-fourth of the size. For 36 size this amounts to 4 inches, such as top garments, automobile or rain coats. These pockets are to be made larger. The size of large pockets should measure 6 inches, and the size of the small pocket or top breast pocket should measure 5 inches. Patch pockets should always be cut larger than others. The depth of patch pockets should be carefully considered, and to have them at least 2 inches more in length than they are in width. The slanting pockets are to be made according to the style wanted.

5. Pleats and vents for coats should not be cut or taken off at the natural waist line, as it makes the garment look too short-waisted. Such pleats should begin at least 2 inches below the natural waist length, unless the garment is to be cut short-waisted. Where pleats are to be separated they should be allowed on the pattern and notched on the bottom of the coat in order to know how much is to be allowed for the pleat. Short pleats should be equally allowed all the way down. Skirt pleats should begin at least 3 inches below the waist, so as not to increase the waist belt with the fullness of pleats.

6. Special attention is called to those who cut stout garments. The armhole should be extra large in size, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch depth should be made from the breast line. The neck should be deeply curved, and stand collar should be cut with a very short stand. Jackets for this should only be cut with a single-breasted front and 1 inch button stand, as the double-breasted makes the stout form very clumsy looking. The skirt for a stout form should be cut in very few gores.

7. The width of sleeves may be used according to the style wanted. The top fullness for sleeve must be carefully followed for style wanted. The top of sleeve can be changed to any width wanted. In lengthening or shortening the sleeve be careful to have the elbow one-half of the inside sleeve length.

8. The bottom width for all kinds of coats must be systemized to suit all lengths. When cutting a short coat, about 30 inches long, the bottom for the coat should measure twice as much as the length; and the double measure of the bottom should measure 60 inches. If a narrow bottom is needed, make it somewhat less. The regular bottom for skirts should be 3 yards all around. If a skirt with pleats is wanted in this case decrease the bottom of the skirt. When increasing or decreasing this skirt be careful to make the changes on both sides of every gore.

9. The first or proportional length for jackets is 18 inches. To continue all other lengths always add 6 inches. To increase any other proportional length add 6 inches and 18 inches, making it 24 inches in length; then add 6 inches to 24 inches, making 30 inches in length, and add 6 inches to 30 inches, making 36 inches length; add 6 inches to 36 inches, making 42 inches in length; add 6 inches to 42 inches, making 48 inches in length; add 6 inches to 48 inches, making 54 inches length; add 6 inches to 54 inches, making 60 inches. In order to get any size of length wanted, as three-fourths length, one-half length or one-fourth length, we first look for the full length, which is 60 inches, and take one-half of this, which is 30 inches. This amount is known as the medium length. To get one-fourth length we should first get the shortest length, which is 18 inches, and count from 18 to 30, which is 12 inches. Now take one-half of 12, which is 6, and add 6 to 18, which makes 24 inches for a short length for jacket. To get the three-fourths length look for the one-half length, which is 30 inches, and take one-half between 30 and the full length, which is 60 inches, one-half between 30 and 60 makes 45, and add 15 to the medium length, which is 30, making 45 inches for three-fourths length coat. It is understood that the full length should measure 60 inches. In case 60 inches for the full length is too long for some garments, take 6 inches less in order to make this length somewhat shorter, which will make a seven-eighths length.

10. How to find the width of back for different ways of taking measurements. The width of back can be found in many ways, as follows: As to size of breast measurement, as to armhole build, and as to direct measurements. The most practical way is to follow the measurements according to the size of breast, as the breast measurement is followed according to the build of the form. The direct measurement for the width of the back is absolutely useless, as the width of back cannot be taken according to any garment worn by some people, as all the garments are cut with a different width of back, therefore we cannot get the width of back measurements by any other means. Use the width of back measurement for regular size, according to the size of breast, and for special size according to the system of special measurements.

11. How to systemize the darts for all garments: Before commencing to draft look over the style, in order to find what sort of fitting the garment is supposed to have. In case it is a tight-fitting garment always allow 1 1/2 inches in front on straight waist line. If a half-fitting garment is wanted always allow 3/4 inch in front on the straight waist-line for the dart. If there is no dart no allowance should be made. Any allowance would only increase the front. For top garments allow the same amount for the dart. A 14 and 18-gore fitting is followed according to the tight-fitting garments. A 14-gore garment should carry 2 darts in front, and the space between darts should be 2 1/2 or 3 inches. At the first dart we should take out 1/4 to 1/2 inch. At the second dart, which is the inside part, we should take out 1/2 to 2 inches. The 18-gore garment should carry 3 darts in front. The space between these darts should be spaced equally 2 inches from the outside part of front. The darts for the 18-gore should be curved toward the side body. At the first dart we take out 1/4 inch, at the second dart 1/2 inch, at the third dart, which is the inside dart towards the side body, we should take out 1 1/2 inches. Further instructions for this garment are to be found in the following pages, where such garments are shown completely on the diagram.

12. How to systemize all sleeve lengths: The regular sleeve length is known as 18 inches for side length. I shall explain how the sleeve length can be followed according to the size and according to the height, to make it a proportional length for sleeve. According to the size, take one-half of breast, which is 18 inches, and, according to the height, we should take one-fourth of height, which is 16 1/2 inches for 5 feet 6 inches height, and 1 1/2 inches more makes it 18 inches sleeve length. This proportional sleeve length can be followed the same way as length for all sizes. For smaller sizes we always make the sleeve short. For larger sizes we can follow the proportionate measurements, which are to be found in these pages. A three-fourths length should measure 13 1/2 inches; a one-half length sleeve should measure 9 inches, and a one-fourth length sleeve should measure 4 1/2 inches.

13. The reversible garment is cut full and always followed by box coats or blouse garments. The collar for such garments are cut in one, on front and back. No side seams needed. When placing the side seams on top of each other, take off 3/4 inch. For long coats or capes, open cloth in order to be able to cut this garment the width of cloth. For these garments we must have a seam in the back, as the width of cloth is not sufficient. The sleeve for these garments should be cut in one piece, including the cuff. It is also possible to cut a reversible long coat without a seam in back, if cut across for the Empire Style.

14. Button stands should be allowed according to the style of garment wanted. All single-breasted tight-fitting jackets should carry 1 inch button stand. It does not make any difference in how many gores the jacket is cut. Single-breasted one-half fitting jackets should have 1 1/2 inches button stand. The fly front jacket should have 2 inches button stand. Double-breasted jackets should have 3 inches button stand. Eton or blouse jackets can carry any style of button stand. Top garments or other coats or capes should have more button stand to lap over the jacket. The button stand for single-breasted top garments should be 2 1/2 inches, with or without the fly front. Double-breasted top coats and automobile coats should have 4 inches button stand. Double-breasted rain coats should carry 3 inches button stand. For coats that button up to the neck follow the rules of single or double-breasted fronts as above mentioned. Button stands are not to be changed for any size. The same stands should be used for all sizes.

15. Length of garments on a fashion-plate. If you wish to find the length of garment remember the natural waist length, which is 15 1/2 inches, then take a narrow strip of paper and place it to the waist length on the back of the fashion-plate and mark the paper from the socket bone to the waist line, then see how many times this space measures below the waist line. If only once more, the length of the garment should be 31 inches. If only half as much, the length should be 23 1/4 inches.

16. Lengths for jackets and coats for women's size should not be changed any for different sizes. For misses' size change 1/2 inch when grading larger or smaller size. For junior size change 1 inch in length. For children's size change 2 inches in length when grading for larger or smaller sizes.

17. Length for dresses on women's sizes are not to be changed. For misses' size change 1 inch in length. For junior sizes 1 1/2 inches in length, and children's size 2 inches in length, when grading larger and smaller sizes.

18. When taking measurements for skirts where the front length of the skirt is about the same as the back length, this signifies that the figure is a straight waist—meaning erect or somewhat stout. When the front lengths for skirts are greatly changed, or much longer than the back length, this can be followed as the stout skirt.

19. How to lengthen a coat: When a longer coat is wanted for a half or tight-fitting garment, make the draft as usual to the hip line and make all curves. After all curves are ready begin to increase the length from the hip line down to any length needed, or follow the same method as the tight-fitting princess lining.

20. Sleeve lengths for misses' and juniors' sizes should be followed according to the size as to proportions, and women's size for the inside sleeve length should be 18 inches for all sizes.

21. Cuff widths should be followed according to the style of garment. The regular width of cuff is 12 inches. The narrow width is 9 inches. The very full width for evening garments is 18 inches for all women's sizes. For misses' size this rule should be changed to 1 inch less. For juniors' sizes 2 inches less; for children's sizes 3 inches less than for women's garments.

22. No cuffs should be cut 1 inch larger than the width of sleeve in front. The height of cuff should be followed according to the style of garment. The regular height of cuff is 3 inches.

23. Collars of all kinds should be cut according to the size of the neck for all garments. The width of collar should be followed according to the style. When cutting a collar with a lapel, the collar should be 1/4 inch narrower than the lapel.

24. Lapels are to be followed according to the style of garment. The regular width of lapels for single-breasted jackets is 1 1/2 inches, or 2 inches for the double-breasted, and for single-breasted coats lapels should be 2 1/2 inches to 3 inches.

25. Flaps and welts should be followed according to the style of garments. The correct width of pocket flaps is 3 inches, and welts 1 1/4 inches. These parts are a matter of taste.

26. Butterfly sleeves are to be connected to three-fourths, one-half or loose-fitting garments only. It will not answer for tight-fitting garments.

27. When the bust or hip in special measurements proves too small, increase same with 1 size in order that the garments will not be too snug around the bust or hip.

28. Capes should be cut by the size and bust measurement. No special measurements are required. The regular outlines should be used in all cases for all styles of capes.

29. For seams in all kinds of garments allow 3 inches only. If French seams or any other special cuts are made, allow for seams accordingly, and allow the same amount for all sizes.

30. When a fashion-plate shows a closed back and a closed front, then the garment is buttoned on the side or on the shoulders.

31. The grading changes on all different sizes or garments. In beginning to grade certain garments for women, misses, juniors and children, the different changes are as follows: The width for all sizes are to be followed the same way as regards the height measurements for all different sizes. A great change takes place in the back depth and natural waist length. The depth and waist length for women's sizes increase alike—that is, the waist length increases a certain amount. The depth increases the same amount. For misses' size the rule is about the same. For juniors' and children's sizes the waist length increases $1/2$ inch in length. The depth increases $1/4$ inch, and the side body also $1/4$ inch. On blouses for juniors' and children's sizes the space, which is divided for the depth and underarm length, is to be increased at both ends for top and bottom, which is the upper neck and shoulder for the waist line. For such garments, which are continued from the waist down to the hip, change the waist line according to the amount of longest waist for the different sizes; or, if wanted, this rule can be changed. The waist line can remain straight for all sizes, and the change of underarm can be made at the breast line where the armhole begins. For children's garments use the same method. Great care must be taken when grading odd sizes for juniors and children.

32. When grading children's and juniors' garments be very careful to look at the proportional measurements, as the juniors' and children's sizes are greatly changed regarding their proportions.

33. In grading garments which have many gores be careful to find out how to divide the amount of increase or decrease; for instance, 14 and 18-gore garments, which are strictly tight-fitting, are graded the same way as the tight-fitting French seam garment.

34. Box coats, etons, blouses and butterfly sleeves are graded by the same method.

35. Skirts are all graded alike. The front part is never graded for skirts; otherwise increase the amount of waist and hip of all gores alike. Before completing the grading be very careful to see if you have increased or decreased sufficiently or not so as the garment is not overbuilt.

36. When grading collars always grade them for length only, not the width. A half-collar should be graded half the amount, and a full or open collar should be graded the full amount of the size which is given on the table of proportions.

37. The sailor collar with the shield should be graded on one style or method.

38. When a collar is cut in many pieces, grade each part separately.

39. Cuffs are graded according to the sleeve, and the same amount as the sleeve is graded in the front. The height of cuffs is not graded.

40. When taking special measurements for a large size take all measurements snug. For slim figures take all measurements full. For medium body take measurements medium.

41. Special measurements for front waist length: If the measurement does not reach over the regular waist line use the regular waist line in this case for all garments.

42. For testing and measuring waists: When a test or measuring over for waist is needed, take off seams of every gore, which amounts to $3/8$ inch for all sorts of garments except skirts. For skirts we allow one-half for seams and measure the inside part of the garment. For the hip use the same method. This rule should be followed for all kinds of tight-fitting garments. When the measurement or test is wanted for a half-fitting garment, use the same method, but allow 3 inches more than the measurements call for.

43. When a narrow bottom is wanted on skirts, increase the amount on the waist line. After the waist measurement of 3 inches is allowed add 1 inch more, which makes 4 inches, or more if you desire. If full bottom is wanted allow 2 inches instead of 3 inches. To understand these outlines we should increase the waist line for a decreased bottom as needed, and if increased bottom is wanted we should decrease the waist line. This will bring the results of changing widths of bottom of skirts.

44. Yokes should be cut across on blouses or jackets above the breast line about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is proper to have the yoke cut bias, or down towards the front. Seams should be allowed on both upper and lower parts in cutting across for a yoke. A special allowance should be made for seams. If a lap seam is wanted allow additional amount.

45. The empire style should be cut across below the breast line, or between breast and waist line, and seams should be allowed for a yoke, with additional amount allowed for a lap seam.

46. When splitting any part of a pattern where there is no seam allowed do not forget to allow for additional seams.

47. When making changes for collars, and also sailor collars, be careful to follow the neck part of the garment for which these collars are cut.

48. Collars should be cut carefully and followed by the opening of the garment. If openings are changed on coats the collar should follow the same way, as the stand of the collar is connected with the opening line of the neck on all garments, which are cut with collars.

49. All kinds of lengths for all kinds of skirts. Many different lengths for skirts are called as follows:

First.....	Ankle length	Fourth.....	Round length
Second.....	Instep length	Fifth.....	Dip length
Thrd.....	Short round length	Sixth.....	Medium sweep length
	Seventh.....		Long sweep length

These lengths of skirt are to be followed with different measurements, which in most cases change towards the back length of the skirt, and somewhat changed on the front inside length, and should be known that the lengths are to be followed for the medium height, which is 5 feet, 6 inches. Body lengths for different kinds as above are as follows: Regular length of skirt is 41 inches in front, 42 $1/2$ inches side, 44 inches back for round length skirt, which is 3 inches, and space between front and back length. The short round length is 40 inches front, 41 $1/2$ inches side and 43 inches back length. The instep length is 39 inches front, 40 inches side, and 41 $1/2$ inches back length. The ankle length, which may also be called the rainy day skirt, is 38 inches front, 39 inches side, and 40 inches at back length. These are all the short length skirts from the regular size length up. We should follow long skirts from the regular length down. The depth length is about the same as the regular lengths in front, which is 41 inches, side length 41 $1/2$ inches and back length 44 inches. The medium sweep length is also 41

inches front, 43 inches side, and 45 inches at the back. The long sweep length is also 41 inches in front, 43 inches side, and 46 inches at the back. For a long trail skirt there is no limit to the lengths. For a medium allow for the trail 12 inches to the medium back length and lose with a curve to the front.

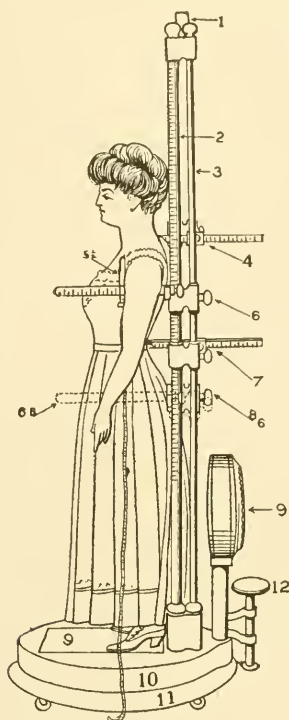
50. If the hips are too large the amount which is over-built can be taken off the back at hip, and if hips are too small, according to the proportionate draft, the amount which is to be increased should also be increased toward the back at all seams from the side seam to the back, and no decreasing should be done at the front part for the hip measurements.

51. How to measure the waist and hip when a test for hip is wanted: Take off seams of both edges where seams take place and measure the inside space for waist or the hip part, and the waist or hip should measure $1/2$ inch more than the measurements call for. When measuring the waist for the skirt, the amount should be just what is wanted, and the hip should measure a little more than wanted, in order that the hips will not be snug for the skirt.

52. General notice to those who wish to create a new style of garment or any sort of section. Before starting your creation have a record of certain actions as follows: Your length of garment, length of sleeve, whether front is to be single- or double-breasted, lapel collar, notch collar, lay-over collar, stand-up collar, or no collar, cuffs or no cuffs, and if you wish to have a cuff mark your style for it, the style of pocket, style of flaps on pocket, how many pockets, how many buttons or buttonholes should garment have, the size and style of button and buttonholes. After completing all particulars decide about your main action, which is the length of the front and back of this garment, which means the shape or cut in front or back part of garment—tight-fitting, half-fitting or loose-fitting. After you have completed your record for style you can start to draft your model size pattern. Be sure to have your sample suitable size for your section of garment, as regards women, misses', juniors' or children's sizes. As a rule, each one of these sections are built with different model sizes, except the women's garments.

53. When a large waist measurement is needed to be connected to the draft in this case always look up the proportionate measurements, following the breast sizes of the garments, and see the difference between the proportionate waist, and large waist measurements for instance, if you have the measurements for size of a 38 size. For this purpose look up the proportionate waist measurements for size 38, which is about 26 inches. Now see the difference between 26 and use large waist measurement, which is 28 inches. The difference between the two waist measurements is 2 inches. For this case, take half of this, which is 1 inch, and add this inch to the front part where the seam is allowed to the dart to the waist line. Be careful to allow this amount to the front before you take off the dart from the front, and follow the dart according to the amount which has been allowed to the front. If there is a whole lot allowed, meaning for the waist, increase about 3 to 4 inches more as the proportionate waist measurements. This dart should be followed according to half of the space which is allowed in front, in order not to have the dart too much bias.

54. If waist is too large, take off the amount which is over-built at the front part, where the dart takes place, and a small amount can also be taken off at all parts towards the back, especially at the side body. In case the waist is too small increase this amount, strictly to the front only; as in this case, where the waist is too large, the figure is built stout.



RULES TO BE REMEMBERED.

1. Never mind how long it takes. Do it right.
2. Never think that you know it all. Always try to learn more.
3. Never think that you are doing well. Always try and do better.
1. Think about what you are doing, not what you are going to do.
5. Never think that you have it all. Always look for more.
6. Never think that you have the best. Always look for some thing better.
1. Never do anything unless you know what you are doing.
8. Never guess at your doings. By all means try to make sure.
9. If you are in doubt, call on us and we will make it sure.
10. The surest way is the best.
11. The simplest way is the easiest.
12. A test is the best.
13. Knowledge is power.
14. Knowledge makes profit.
15. Knowledge makes money.
16. If you knew more you could make more money.
17. If you learn more you can earn more.
18. Study; don't delay.

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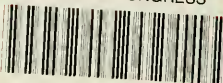


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