



Class TT 630

Book 85

Copyright N^o

COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT

DESIGNING BOYS' AND JUVENILES' CLOTHING

*A Complete and Reliable System
for Drafting All Kinds of Garments*

By HARRY SIMONS

Technical Editor of The Clothing Trade Journal

*Author of The Science of Grading, Designing Overcoats, Designing Sack Coats,
Dress Coats and Vests, Drafting Pants and Overalls, Drafting Cotton Garments
and Mackinaws, Drafting Shirts and Undergarments.*

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED WITH
FORTY-SEVEN DETAILED DIAGRAMS

Published by

THE CLOTHING DESIGNER COMPANY

70 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

T T 620
.S5

*Copyrighted, 1922,
By Harry Simons*

5

12-13004

JUN 20 1922

©CLA 674664

INTRODUCTION

IF there is a force that will revolutionize the requirements of the designer of male clothing it is the art of juvenile designing. Comparatively recent in its appearance to the profession, it is gaining steadily in progress to fill a long-needed want, and today juvenile garments which were heretofore produced by dressmakers and tailors are made exclusively by manufacturers who specialize in boys' and juvenile clothing. Under their more efficient guidance vast quantities are produced at more economical prices and without reducing the style value. In fact, ready-made juvenile garments are more skillfully tailored and designed, which, of course, give the required snap to the garment.

Little has been written on this subject and still less has been presented to the new generation of designers to acquaint them with the broad opportunities to which juvenile designing invites them. To the author's knowledge no specialized and complete book has been written on this subject, giving drafts and illustrations to the technical man, who may be rightfully alluded to as the engineer of style. It is because of the insistent demands from many interested and able designers and their encouraging suggestions to turn his energies in this direction that the author labored to deliver this book to the designing profession.

One thing can safely be said about this branch of designing, and it is this—only one with creative capacity can become successful. It is a field of where "many are called but few are chosen." One must be possessed of original and aesthetic ability, because mothers as a rule choose the apparel for boys' wear, and the designer must cater to their style sense.

INTRODUCTION

Mothers, regardless of their strata in society, are deeply concerned about the appearance of their children and at all times display great eagerness to dress them in the most fashionable manner. Hence, the designer who patterns the garment must understand their mental tastes and make provisions to conform to them. He must give of his talents liberally, and patiently study the character of their style demands, which in a word are sensibleness and ornamentation harmoniously blended. It is with this realization that the author has written this volume.

CONTENTS

Introduction	3
History of Modern Juvenile Clothing	7
Boys' Heights	12
Children's Coat Lengths	13
Boys' Coat Proportions	14
Boys' Pants Proportions	15
Preliminary Instruction	17
Construction Lines	18
Single-Breasted Sack Coat	21
Single-Breasted Sack Coat	24
Drafting the Sleeve and Under-Collar	26
Double-Breasted Sack Coat	30
Button-to-the-Neck Semi-Norfolk Sack Coat	32
Norfolk Sack Coat	33
Boys' Vestee Sack Coat	36
Sailor's Middy Blouse	36
Button-On Middy Blouse	42
Boys' Scout Coat	43
Boys' Scout Sleeve and Collar	46
English Eton Coat	46
Boys' Scotch Kilt Suit	50
Juveniles' Single-Breasted and Button-to-the-Neck Vest	53
Double-Breasted Vest	56
Boys' Tuxedo	58

Boys' Full Dress Coat	61
Single-Breasted Boys' Chesterfield Overcoat	64
Double-Breasted Overcoat	67
Double-Breasted Convertible-Collar Overcoat	67
Double-Breasted Ulsterette	71
Single and Double-Breasted Reefër	74
Single-Breasted Box Overcoat	76
Double-Breasted Russian Coat	81
Boys' U. S. Army Overcoat	83
Making a Split Sleeve	86
Two-Piece Split Sleeve—Balmaroon	88
One-Piece Raglan Sleeve	90
Two-Piece Raglan Sleeve	92
One-Piece Balmacaan Sleeve	94
Two-Piece Balmacaan Sleeve with Hinge	96
Boys' Frock Overcoat	98
Convertible Collar	101
Ulster Collar	103
Raincoat	105
Shawl-Collar Mackinaw	108
Cape Overcoat	110
Kimono Overcoat	112
Boys' Knee Pants	115
Boys' Knickerbockers	118
Boys' Bloomers	120
Boys' Scout Pants	122
Long Trousers	126
Sailor Pants	128

HISTORY OF MODERN JUVENILE CLOTHING

MODERN juvenile clothing had its birth in Scotland about one hundred years ago. Prior to that time children wore styles which were small-sized imitations of those worn by their parents. Knickerbockers for the boys was an unknown thing. In Scotland the child dressed like the adult highlander, only that his garment was cut down to fit his little body. Later on slight modifications were introduced which gave the boy a suit with a pair of knickers instead of the "kilters."

The inauguration of this style spread throughout England, where the more refined sense of the beautiful added elegance to it. The "Little Lord Fauntleroy" suit, consisting of a velvet jacket, with lace set on the bottom of the cuffs, and knee breeches fitting gracefully to the natural figure of the boy, created a sensation.

Ireland, too, blazed the trail in the movement for this kind of a garment, and so we find the small boy of 75 years ago wearing a garment which smacked of juvenility, and not one that caused him to appear prematurely old. Usually the clothes of the boy were made by the mother or some female member of the family. Heavy cotton cloth was used for winter wear, while lighter cotton cloths were utilized to make clothes for the summer.

Ireland was also known as the corduroy land because she would use this cloth very largely in the manufacture of garments both for juvenile and adult wear. Many of us still recall the Irish boy, as well as the adult gentleman, walking proudly through some conspicuous place which afforded him an opportunity to show his new garment.

England was the originator of the Norfolk jacket for juvenile wear. Hardly had she progressed with it when Ameri-

can designers saw the opportunity of making capital of it, with the result that, after much opposition from buyers, Norfolk jackets for boys are being used in vast quantities today. Its introduction in America was achieved through the ardent efforts of none other than the celebrated Daniel Edward Ryan, whose system of proportions is employed in this book.

But the final point of accomplishment has not been reached. Juvenile clothing, like everything else, is subject to the incontestable law of evolution and as such it meekly follows the ever-changing dictates of fashion.

In children's raiment particularly, the craving for new things is constant, the reason for it being that the mother exercises considerable influence in determining the nature of the style. As a consequence of her tendency to vary her styles with far greater frequency than do men, it is plain that she will contribute the same character of choice in selecting the style for her male child as she would for herself, only bearing in mind that she is purchasing it for the boy. It would appear quite appropriate to the author to refer to the garment of the male juvenile as hybrid clothes.

Fashion is the outward form through which the mind speaks to the universe. As one eminent writer remarked: "In the one universal subject of clothes, rightly understood, is included all that men have thought, done and dreamed. The whole external universe and all that it contains is but clothing; and the essence of all science lies in the philosophy of clothes." Mothers are extremely sensitive to this spirit and as a corollary they are ever vigilant to the dress requirements of the growing boy.

Dress for the human appears to be an instinct in our nature. Even the savage children of the wilds proudly exhibit their tastefully embroidered garments.

Among those who have watched the trend of development in clothes more philosophically, the question of the function of clothes often arises. Some contend that it is a necessity

because it conserves the heat of the organism. Others declare that it suits the claims of decency. Besides this is the contention that it complies with the demands of personal vanity. But if we allow ourselves to think further on this matter we will discover by comparison that there are deeper considerations to be given to this matter.

Custom, modesty, vanity, and sundry other assigned causes for the wearing of clothes are merely occasions rather than causes which have produced the world-wide custom to devote infinite time to the problems of apparel. In fact, custom is merely the outcome of repetitive practices introduced at some time or other.

Scientists hold that primitive man originally lived in the tropical or sub-tropical climate, where clothes are barely necessary; while in the relentless and variable climate of South Australia, where there is an obvious need for dress, the natives are totally naked, wearing a body-ring only.

To attribute this to modesty is equally groundless, because this word is differently interpreted in different lands. In some parts of the globe the child must see to it that his head is covered to satisfy physical self-respect, while other nations consider it immodest to leave the finger-tips or their faces uncovered. No greater embarrassment can be caused a Carib girl than the omission of paint from her body, while Herbert Spencer relates the story of the Orinoco woman who would feel a good deal less abashed if she appeared before the male members of her tribe clothesless, provided her body was painted, than vice versa.

Hence, it is evident that the desire to dress came directly from the impelling force to render the body more attractive. It is the opinion of the author, therefore, that in the evolution of clothing, ornament precedes dress, and what we generally refer to as style is nothing else but the *ornament* of dress. *Style is the subconscious disposition for ornament.*

The ever-impelling urge on the part of womankind to sensationalism in dress, and the accompanying craving for inordinate design, have not left the designer for male garments unaffected. Only he who *can* adjust himself to the demands of the female can get along famously as a designer in this field.

This dominant disposition in the human make-up goes further. Not only is there present the surging desire to be clothed, but there is also a tendency to invent different types of garments for different occasions. This custom had its origin in civilization's bottom. The Patagonians would cover their bodies with white paint on the eve of a wedding night. Investigation shows that the Fuegians used four colors on their bodies, each one for a different occasion. Red and yellow were used to indicate friendliness, white meant war paint, and black symbolized grief.

Juvenile and Young Men's Styles

It is needless to state that there is a precedent in this practice from which our modern methods of styling to suit the occasion are derived.

In juvenile garments we note a greater leaning toward the production of garments which show greater ornamentation than in the young man's. His clothes being planned by his mother is no longer under her control when he shifts into the young man's class. For the first time he is allowed to express fully his masculine taste in his apparel, and as a result we see a wide departure from his appearance as a boy to that of the young man.

It is well to note that the ideas, ideals and mental states of the female are attended by swift changes. These make themselves felt in the rapid alteration of concepts of style, and it is well for the juvenile designer to bear this in mind.

Whether there will be a slipping from the noose of women's habitual attitude of complexity in style is too difficult to fore-

cast. In fact no one can predict the ultimate juvenile custom, any more than scientists can prophesy what the ultimate child will look like.

The aim of this book is to present a view of juvenile garments as a whole; hence, in the illustrations, standard types of garments and fundamental methods have been given, with their distinctive characteristics and their advantages. It will be realized to some extent that if the book helps the reader to mobilize his knowledge of underlying causes he is then able to produce any desired effect in the cut and fashion of the garment.

Simplicity Should Be Designer's Aim

The author advocates that garments made for juveniles running in ages from $1\frac{1}{2}$ years to 4 or 5 years should, above everything else, lend itself to sanitation, strength and comfort. Usually these garments are made up from cotton washable materials into rompers, play suits, middies, wash suits and etc. The child should be free from physical restrictions as much as possible. It is entitled to easy movement and should be absolutely unhampered in its play activities.

What the author has aimed at in this book is to present the patterns in the simplest way, but these may be adapted without difficulty to such variations as taste and fashion demand. After all, it is not elaboration but simplicity and daintiness which are the aims of a children's clothes designer.

The author has also classified the drafts according to the age or the child's stature. Thus diagrams of 6, 12, and 14 years of age are illustrated, showing different balancing points.

Should there be other features which should be included in the garment, such as transposition of seams, ornamentation, or anything which does not appear in the diagrams, it is of course expected that the designer will use his talent for this purpose. Talent is original and no one can supply it. The best that can be given in book form is a method to produce the founda-

tions of the various types of garments, and the designer must furnish the artistic side by using his creative ability.

Another feature the reader will discern in this volume is that it deals chiefly with tailored garments. Boys' and youths' garments range from ages 6 to 14. This means that they must possess mannish effects, which are best brought out by putting personality into the garment and are best achieved by having them well tailored.

What is of greatest value in any form of designing are the mathematics in which it lives, moves and has its being. While style may vary from time to time, and even show the most radical of changes, proportions remain unchangeable. No one, no matter how intense may be his aspiration, can succeed in bringing out his creative ability unless he guides himself by a definite standard. This is particularly true in laying out patterns. He who masters the standard rules of his profession has attained an invaluable vantage point, and has nothing to fear. Hence, the following list of proportions is presented to the reader.

BOYS' HEIGHTS

The table below shows the average growth of children from age 4 to age 18:

Age		Age		Age	
4	3 ft. 1 in.	9	4 ft. 1 in.	14	4 ft. 11 in.
5	3 ft. 4 in.	10	4 ft. 3 in.	15	5 ft. 1 in.
6	3 ft. 7 in.	11	4 ft. 5 in.	16	5 ft. 3 in.
7	3 ft. 9 in.	12	4 ft. 7 in.	17	5 ft. 5 in.
8	3 ft. 11 in.	13	4 ft. 9 in.	18	5 ft. 6 in.

CHILDREN'S COAT LENGTHS

Boys' D. B. Mackinaw.

Age	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Length	23	24	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	28	29	30	31	32	32 $\frac{1}{2}$

Child's D B. Reefer.

Age	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Length	20	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Child's S. B Junior Norfolk.

Age	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Length	23	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	26	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	29	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	31

S. B. Boys' Norfolk Jacket.

Age	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Length	23	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	26	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	29	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	31

Boys' D B. Convertible Collar Overcoat.

Age	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Length	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	47	48	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	49

Boys' D B. Box Overcoat.

Age	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Length	35	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	39 $\frac{1}{2}$

Child's D. B. Russian Overcoat.

Age	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Length	23	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

BOYS' COAT PROPORTIONS

AGE	Breast	Waist	Seat.	Waist Length	Full Length	Sleeve	Wrist	Sleeve In seam.	Neck
4	23	23	26	$11\frac{1}{3}$	18	$17\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	10	11
5	$23\frac{3}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$	$26\frac{5}{8}$	$11\frac{2}{3}$	$18\frac{5}{8}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$
6	$24\frac{1}{2}$	24	$27\frac{1}{4}$	12	$19\frac{1}{4}$	$19\frac{1}{2}$	9	11	$11\frac{1}{2}$
7	$25\frac{1}{4}$	$24\frac{1}{2}$	$27\frac{7}{8}$	$12\frac{1}{3}$	$19\frac{7}{8}$	$20\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$
8	26	25	$28\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{2}{3}$	$20\frac{1}{2}$	$21\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	12	12
9	$26\frac{3}{4}$	$25\frac{1}{2}$	$29\frac{1}{8}$	13	$21\frac{1}{8}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$
10	$27\frac{1}{2}$	26	$29\frac{3}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{3}$	$21\frac{3}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$	10	13	$12\frac{1}{2}$
11	$28\frac{1}{4}$	$26\frac{1}{2}$	$30\frac{3}{8}$	$13\frac{2}{3}$	$22\frac{7}{8}$	$24\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$
12	29	27	31	14	23	$25\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	14	13
13	$29\frac{3}{4}$	$27\frac{1}{2}$	$31\frac{5}{8}$	$14\frac{1}{3}$	$23\frac{3}{4}$	$26\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$
14	$30\frac{1}{2}$	28	$32\frac{1}{4}$	$14\frac{2}{3}$	$24\frac{1}{2}$	27	11	15	$13\frac{1}{2}$
15	$31\frac{1}{4}$	$28\frac{1}{2}$	33	15	$25\frac{1}{4}$	$27\frac{3}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{3}{4}$
16	32	29	$33\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{1}{3}$	26	$28\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	16	14
17	33	$29\frac{1}{2}$	$34\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{2}{3}$	$26\frac{3}{4}$	$29\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{4}$
18	34	30	$35\frac{1}{2}$	16	$27\frac{1}{2}$	30	12	17	$14\frac{1}{2}$
19	35	31	$36\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{3}$	$28\frac{1}{4}$	31	$12\frac{1}{4}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{3}{4}$
20	36	32	$37\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{2}{3}$	29	32	$12\frac{1}{2}$	18	15

WAIST LENGTH

The waist lengths that are given in all the drafts in this volume are figured on a basis of one-quarter the entire height, as given in the preceding table. This is slightly different from the waist length given in the list of proportions. Some designers prefer one list, while others prefer the method used in this book. For overcoats, drop waist length one inch.

BOYS' PANTS PROPORTIONS

AGE	RISE	Length	Waist	Seat	Knee	Calf	Leg Length
4	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	23	$25\frac{1}{2}$	11	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$
5	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{8}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$	$26\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{7}{8}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$
6	6	7	24	27	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$19\frac{1}{2}$
7	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{7}{8}$	$24\frac{1}{2}$	$27\frac{3}{4}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{5}{8}$	$21\frac{1}{2}$
8	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	25	$28\frac{1}{2}$	12	10	$23\frac{1}{2}$
9	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{5}{8}$	$25\frac{1}{2}$	$29\frac{1}{8}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	25
10	7	$10\frac{1}{2}$	26	$29\frac{3}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	11	$26\frac{1}{2}$
11	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$26\frac{1}{2}$	$30\frac{3}{8}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$27\frac{1}{4}$
12	$7\frac{1}{2}$	12	27	31	13	12	28
13	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$	$27\frac{1}{2}$	$31\frac{5}{8}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$28\frac{3}{4}$
14	8	$13\frac{1}{2}$	28	$32\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	13	$29\frac{1}{2}$
15	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{4}$	$28\frac{1}{2}$	33	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	30
16	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{4}$	29	$33\frac{3}{4}$	14	14	$30\frac{1}{4}$
17	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$30\frac{1}{2}$	$29\frac{1}{2}$	$34\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	31
18	9	31	30	$35\frac{1}{4}$	15	15	$31\frac{1}{2}$
19	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$31\frac{1}{2}$	31	36	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{4}$	32
20	$9\frac{1}{2}$	32	32	37	16	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$32\frac{1}{2}$

SEAT LENGTH

To obtain the seat length, add one-half the waist length to the waist measure, then deduct $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Example: Size 6, the waist length is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Add $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, which is one-half the waist length, to $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which is $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Deduct $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which leaves $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which is the seat length.

PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION

THE drafts illustrated in this book are for three different sizes—6, 12 and 14. These illustrations give the reader an accurate idea as to how the various sizes are treated. This is very important in juvenile designing, inasmuch as the many measurements of the different ages vary in their height and width.

Size 6, as explained in these diagrams, is the method to be used for juvenile garments, from ages 4 to 8 or sometimes to age 10.

Size 12 is for boys' garments, and size 14 is for youths.

It will be noted that there are a few slight variations. Wherever these occur in any of the drafts they are carefully explained. On the whole, the basic drafts explained for size 6 will hold good for most of the other sizes. In many manufacturing establishments a size 14 is drafted for a complete range of sizes from 4 to 16 or 18, as it is a very good size to grade from, as it is considered a standard size for a model.

FOR THE BEGINNER

In drafting these models a knowledge of the tailor's square is absolutely necessary, otherwise the student will become confused. Therefore the following facts should be clearly understood: When $\frac{1}{6}$ of the breast is quoted, the average student would say $\frac{1}{6}$ of 24 is 4 inches; but in drafting with the tailor square $\frac{1}{6}$ of the breast when it is 24 means $\frac{1}{6}$ of 12 on the six scale, which is 2 inches. The only place throughout the system where this measurement differs is where the actual breast measure is applied on the draft. Where it says $\frac{1}{2}$ of actual breast it means 12 inches for a 24 breast.

A complete list of proportions will be found in another section of this book, which will act as a guide in drafting the various sizes. Also a list of lengths is supplied for different style garments.

Diagram 1—Construction Lines

This diagram shows just how the draft is laid out in a box. All points are given so as to explain exactly how each measurement is arrived at on a systematic basis.

Every point in this diagram should be memorized, as it forms the basis for the remaining drafts in the book. In many of the drafts further on some of the secondary points are omitted. For this reason it is necessary for the reader to carefully note each and every point.

SIZE 6, BREAST 24, WAIST 24, LENGTH 20

Draw line A, B, C, D, E, F. This is the base or construction line.

B from A is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12.

C is $\frac{1}{2}$ of 12 from A.

D is the waist length from A, which is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in this case.

E is the seat length from A, which is $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches in this case.

F is the full length, 20 inches; square out from points A, B, C, D, E, F.

G is $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch from D.

H is $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch from F.

Shape the line A, B, L, G, H as illustrated.

I is $\frac{1}{6}$ of 24 from A.

J is $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch from I; square up from J.

K is $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch from J.

L is the intersecting point of line BG on line C.

M is $\frac{1}{3}$ of 12 from C.

N is $\frac{1}{12}$ of 12 from M; square up from N to O and down from N to P.

Q is half way between XX and O.

R is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from Q.

S is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from R.

Shape neck AK and the shoulder KS, as illustrated.

T is half way between XX and N.

T to U is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

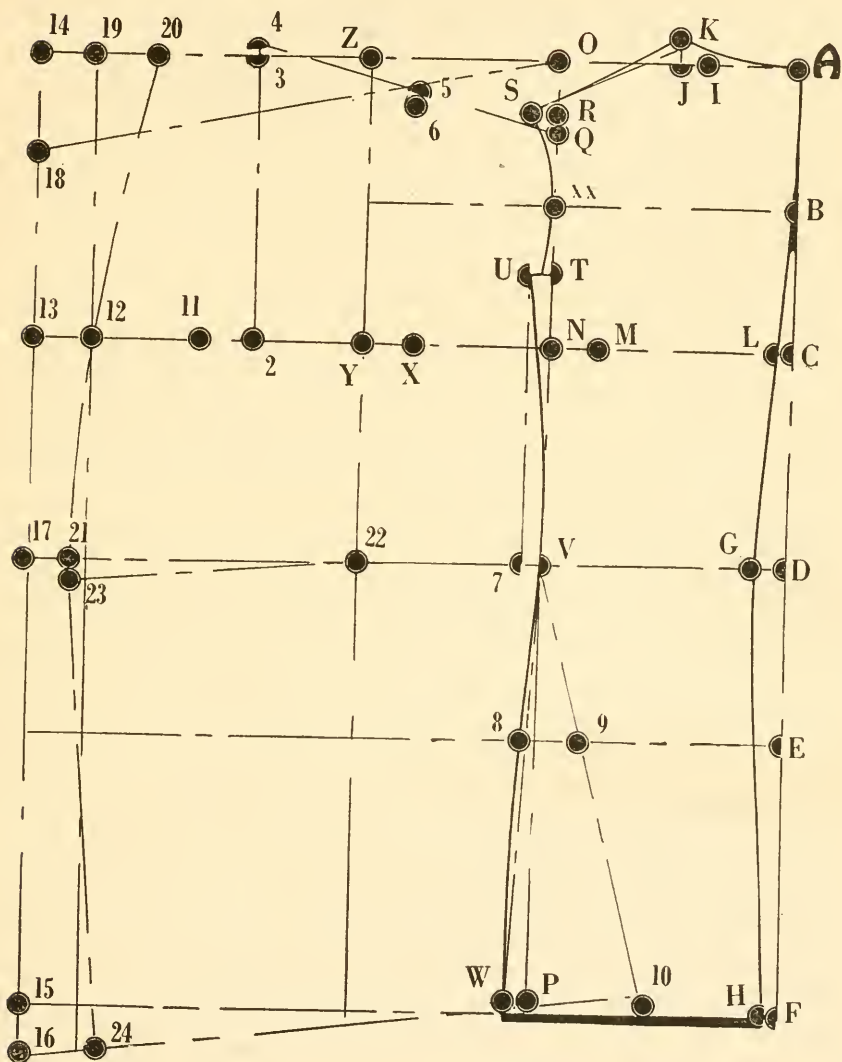


Diagram 1

Shape the line S, 25, T, U.

V is the intersecting point of the waist line with the line NP.

W is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from P.

Shape the side seam U, V, W as illustrated. This finishes the back.

The balance of the points are for the construction of the forepart.

X is $\frac{2}{3}$ of 12 from C.

X to Y is $1\frac{1}{4}$; square up from Y to Z.

2 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of 12 plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

3 is squared from 2.

4 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from 3.

Draw line 4, 5, Q, which is the shoulder line of the forepart.

6 is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from 5, the drop at the point of shoulder of forepart.

7 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from V, the suppression of the side seam at waist.

8 is point of intersection of line E.

9 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from 8.

10 is established by drawing line V, 9, 10 through point 9.

11 is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the breast measure from point L; in this case 12 inches.

12 is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches from 11 for seams and make up.

13 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from 12 the button stand.

14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 are squared from point 13.

19 is squared from point 12.

20 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of 12 from point 3.

21 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from line 19, 12.

22 is the point of intersection on line D.

23 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 21. Square line 22, 23, 24.

This completes the points on the forepart and back.

Diagram 2— Single-Breasted Sack Coat

AGE 6, BREAST 24, WAIST 24, WAIST LENGTH $10\frac{1}{2}$,
SEAT LENGTH $14\frac{1}{4}$, FULL LENGTH 20

This draft is based on the construction lines as outlined in the previous diagram. Some of the secondary points are missing so as to simplify the diagram.

BACK

Draw line A, B, C, D, E, F.

B is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 24 from A.

C is $\frac{1}{2}$ of 24 from A .

D is the waist length, $10\frac{1}{2}$.

C is the seat length, $14\frac{1}{4}$.

F is the full length, 20; square out from A, B, C, D, E, F.

G is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from D.

H is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from F.

Draw line A, B, G, H, establishing point I.

J is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from A.

K is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch from J.

L is $\frac{1}{3}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{12}$ of breast from C.

M is squared from L.

N is squared from L.

O is half way between L and N.

P is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above, half way between O and N.

Q is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from P.

R is half way between O and L.

T is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from M.

S is at the intersecting point at waist line on line D.

15 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from R.

Draw line 15, S, T, establishing U.

V is $\frac{2}{3}$ of breast plus $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from C.

U is squared from V.

Y is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from V.

X is squared from Y and is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above top construction line A.

Z is $\frac{1}{2}$ of breast from I.

2 is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches from Z.

This $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches allows $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches for seams and make-up and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch for button stand. This establishes the front construction line, which is squared up and down, establishing points 3, 4, 5, 6, 8.

9 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 8.

Square lines 7, 9, 10.

11 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from point 2.

12 is 1 inch from point X, then draw the break line 12, 11.

13 from X is $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch less than K to Q.

This extra $\frac{1}{4}$ inch width of back is allowed for fullness to be left in the shoulder when seam is sewed.

14 is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from 13.

Shape the shoulder as illustrated, then shape the armhole.

16 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from S.

17 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from U.

Draw line 16, 17 and 8, then shape the side seam 15, 16, 17, 19.

Shape the neck and lapel X, 4, 2, 11 and the front bottom 11, 8, 9, 10, 19, which finishes the draft.

20 is $\frac{2}{3}$ of the in-sleeve length from V, in this case $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

SINGLE-BREASTED SACK COAT

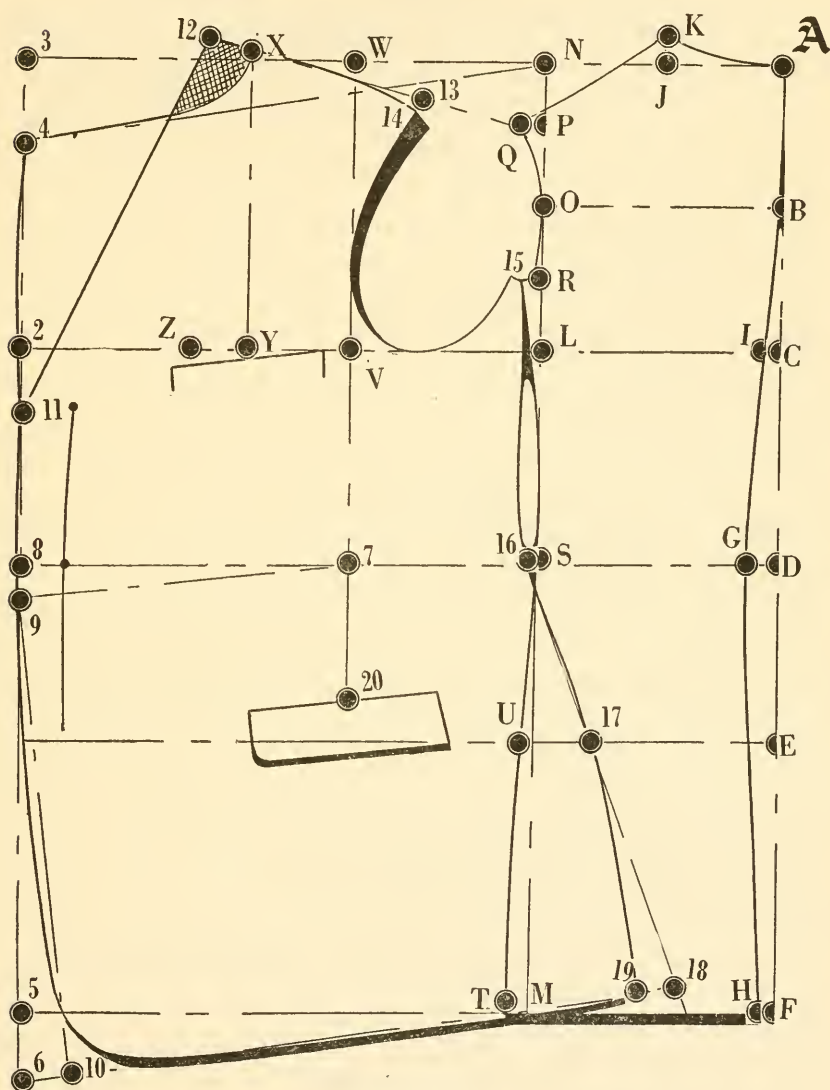


Diagram 2

Diagram 3—Single-Breasted Sack Coat

This draft is for a cheaper make. The shoulder is a little wider than the previous diagram and an extra allowance is made in the width for seams and make-up, inasmuch as this is for cheaper materials and workmanship.

DRAFT

Draw line A, B, C, D, E, F.

B to A is $\frac{1}{4}$ of breast.

C is $\frac{1}{4}$ of breast from A.

D is the waist length from A.

E is the seat length from A.

F is the full length from A.

G is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from C.

H is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from F.

Draw line A, G, H, establishing point I.

J is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from A.

K is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch from J.

L is $\frac{1}{3}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{12}$ of breast from C; square up from L to M.

N is on line B; square down from L to P, establishing point O.

Q is half way between M and N.

R is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from Q.

T is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from P.

V is $\frac{2}{3}$ of breast plus $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from C.

S is established by drawing line B, S, V.

10 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from S.

Draw line 10, O, P, establishing point U; square up from V to 2 and down from V to 20.

W is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from V.

X is $\frac{1}{2}$ of breast (actual measure) from I.

X to Y is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Y to Z is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

2 is squared from V.

3 is squared from W and is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch above line A.

SINGLE-BREASTED SACK COAT

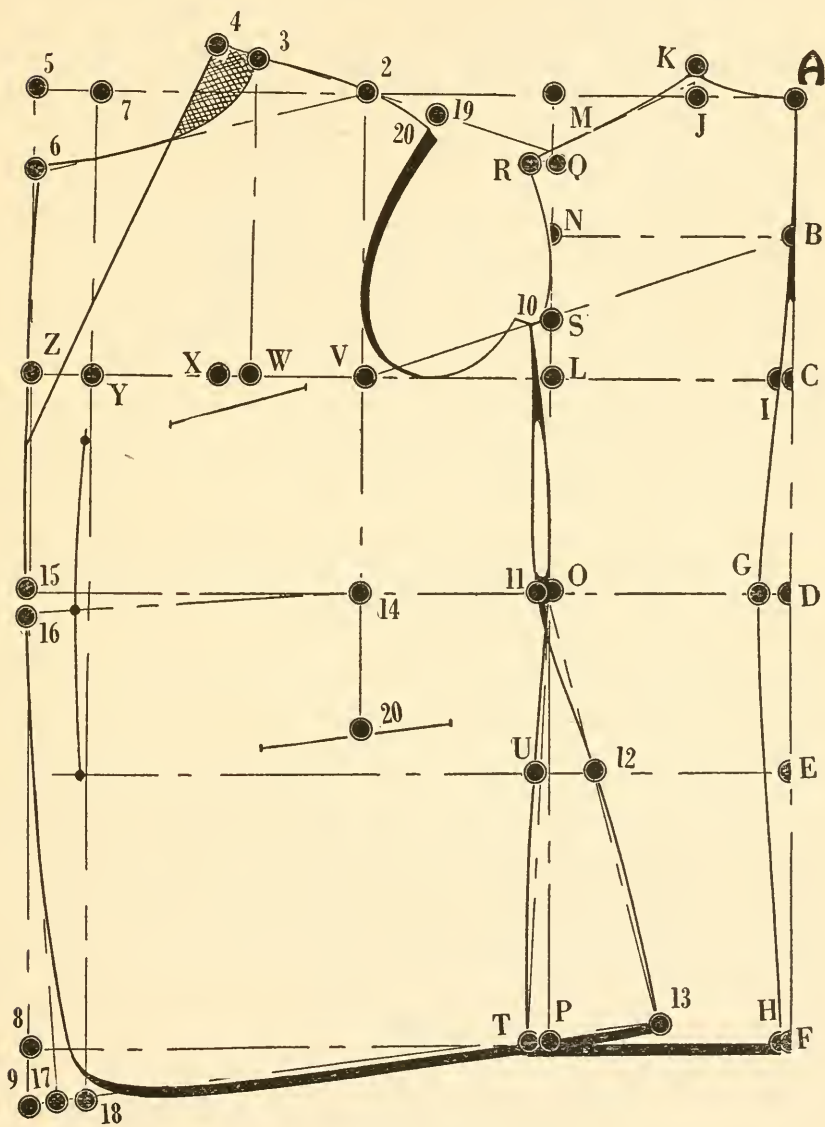


Diagram 3

3 to 4 is 1 inch where the break of lapel is located.

5 is squared from Z.

6 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from 5.

7 and point 18 are squared from Y.

8 and 9 are squared from Z.

11 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from O.

12 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from U.

Shape the side seam 10, 11, 12, 13, making it the same length as the side seam of the back, 10, O, U, P.

3 to 19 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch less than the width of back K to R.

19 to 20 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Shape the shoulder and armhole as illustrated.

Draw line 6, V, then shape neck or gorge as illustrated.

Square line 14, 16, 17, then shape the front and bottom, which finishes the draft.

Diagram 4—Drafting the Sleeve and Under-Collar

The draft of this sleeve and under collar is laid out for a size 6, but this method can be applied to any sleeve or regular under collar for any of the diagrams illustrated in this book. The inseam of this sleeve is 10 inches, the bottom to finish approximately 8 inches. It will be noticed that the sleeve is drafted in the armhole. By this method one can readily see how the sleeve will hang and get a better idea as to how it will fit in the armhole than if it were drafted separately.

TOP SLEEVE

Line A, H is on the notch line.

B is 1 inch up from the breast line, the notch of the armhole.

A is $\frac{1}{2}$ of breast from point B. Point A is moved in and out on line A, H, according to the measurement of the sleeve.

Point B is always stationary. Square up and down from point A.

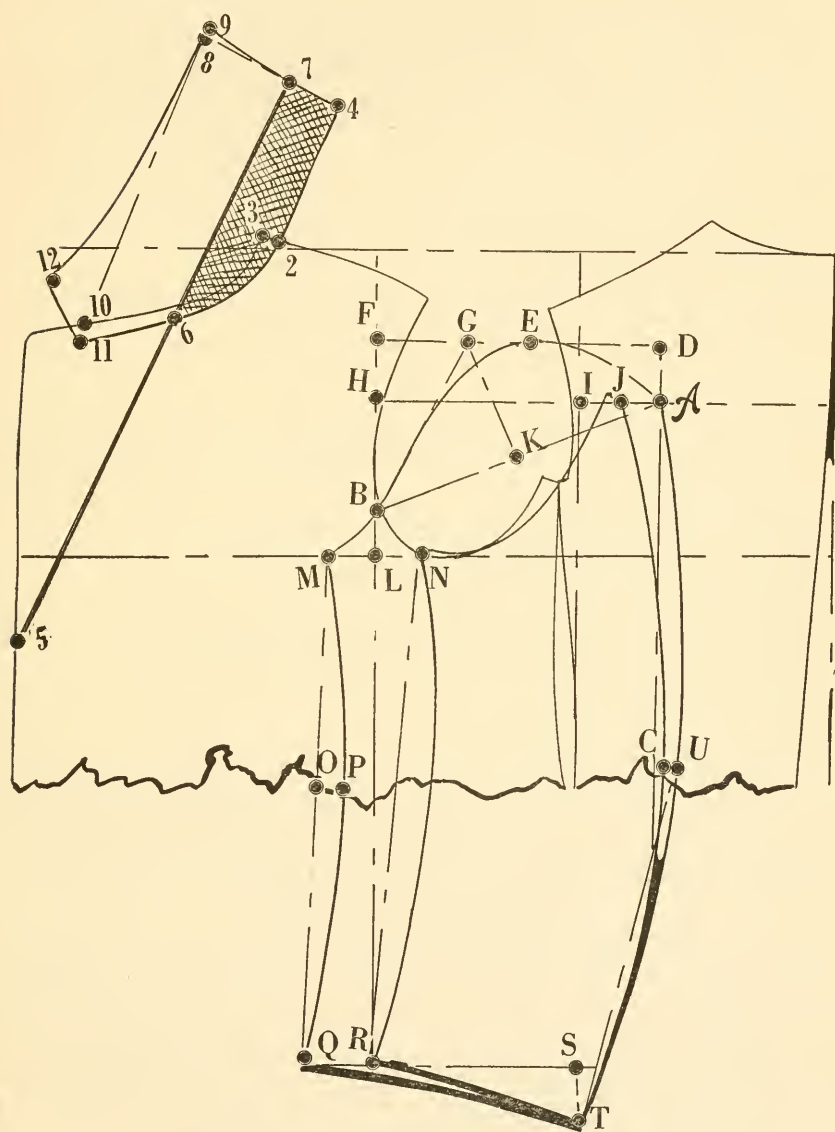


Diagram 4

A to D is $1/12$ of breast plus $1/4$ inch.

C is squared from A.

E is half way between F and D.

F is the front-arm scye line.

G is $1/3$ of the distance from point F to D.

H is the back notch line.

I is the back notch.

J is half way between I and A.

K is half way between B and A.

Draw line AG and GB.

L is the point of intersection of breast line and front-arm side line.

M is 1 inch from L.

N is 1 inch from L.

Shape ball of top sleeve as illustrated, crossing point E and point B to M.

O to P is $1/2$ inch the hollows of inseam of sleeve.

L to R is the inseam, 10 inches.

R to Q is 2 inches.

S is $1/2$ of the bottom of sleeve less $1/2$ inch from R.

T is squared from S.

T is $11/2$ inches from S.

U is $1/2$ inch from C.

Shape inseam and outside seam as illustrated, then shape the top of under sleeve, the inseam and outside seam, as illustrated, which finishes the draft of the sleeve.

UNDER COLLAR

Draw the break line of your forepart as illustrated by line 5, 6, 7.

2 is $1/4$ inch from 3 and $11/4$ inches from the break line.

3 is the point of shoulder.

4 is the width of back plus $1/4$ inch from 2.

5 is the front notch on break line of forepart.

6 is the notch of the collar, which meets the notch of the lapel of the neck, and is $1/4$ inch lower.

SLEEVE AND UNDER-COLLAR

7 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from 4.

8 is squared from 7.

9 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from 8.

N is the front notch of the step on lapel.

11 is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from 10. This point has a drop of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch more than the regular seam of the rest of the collar so as to give the collar a little swing on the outside edge or leaf.

12 is the width of step of collar.

Shape the collar as illustrated, which finishes the draft.

Diagram 5—Double-Breasted Sack Coat

This draft is made similar to Diagram 2, as illustrated and explained on a preceding page, the only difference being in the style of the garment.

To make a double breasted style from a single breasted garment it is first necessary to establish your center line. This is done by adding 1 inch from 3 to 4 and squaring up from 4 to 12 and down from 4 to 21. Half of the allowance of the button stand is then made for the front construction line, which is illustrated from 4 to 5. In this case it is 2 inches, making a button stand of 4 inches.

The front construction line is then squared down and the regular allowance of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch is added at point 19. Points 15, 18 and 20 are squared as in the single-breasted garment. The neck, collar, lapel and front are then shaped according to style and taste, which finishes the draft.

DOUBLE-BREASTED SACK COAT

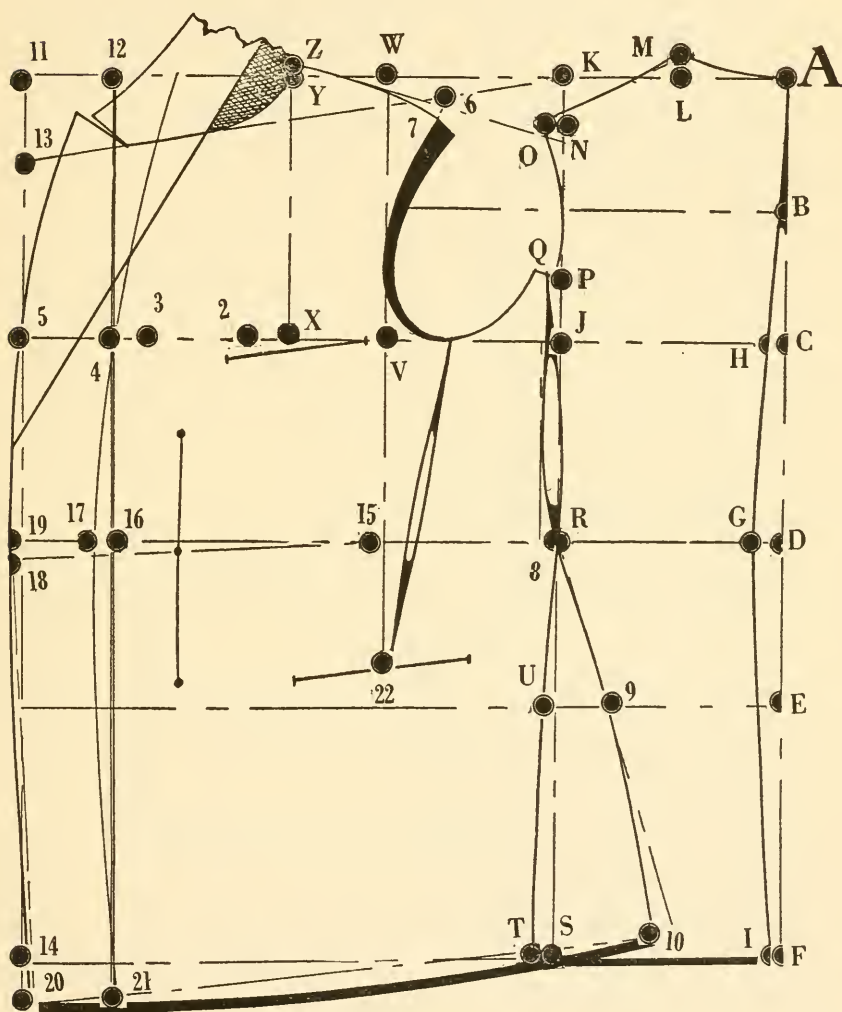


Diagram 5

Diagram 6—Button-to-the-Neck Semi-Norfolk Sack Coat

SIZE 6

The basic diagram of this draft is similar to the preceding diagrams, the only difference being in the cut of the neck and the novelty feature of the yoke and the novelty pleat of the back. It will be noticed that a seam is taken off the back, as all the preceding drafts are made with a seam allowance. This is illustrated by the dash and dotted line from A to G.

At point B $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches allowance and point G $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches allowance are made for the inverted pleat from the yoke to the bottom of garment. The yoke is shaped as illustrated from L to the center. The center back seam of this yoke is taken off in order to make a one piece yoke.

NECK

From V to 3 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of the breast.

From 3 to 4 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of the breast.

From point 4 to the front edge of the garment is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The front is then shaped similar to the previous diagrams.

COLLAR

Draw line 13, 16.

This is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch greater than the size of the neck, in this case $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Square down from 16 to 17.

Square down and up from 13 to 15 and 13 to 18.

14 to 16 is 1 inch.

13 to 15 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

14 to 17 is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

13 to 18 is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Shape the lines 15, 16, 13, 14 as illustrated.

18 to 19 is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

20 is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from 17.

Allow a little spring at point 16 which finishes the draft.

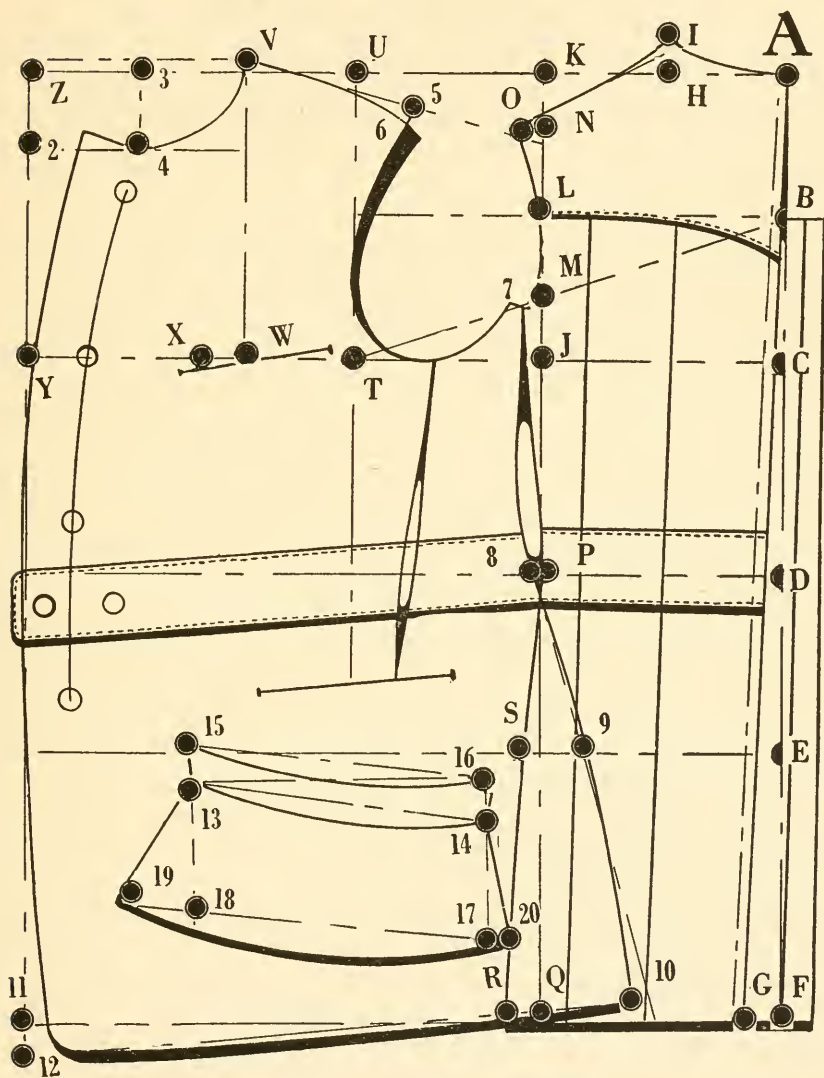


Diagram 6

Diagram 7—Bulgarian Norfolk Sack Coat

SIZE 6

This garment is drafted similar to the previous diagrams, with the exception that a yoke is placed on the forepart and on the back and that the back part is cut through at the waist line, and that an allowance is made for three pleats, as illustrated by the straight lines running from the yoke of the back to the waist. A forepart is also cut through at the waist line. An allowance is made for the pleats, which are illustrated by the straight lines. The same allowance for button stand seams and make-up is made on these as on Diagram 2.

It will be noticed that the belt is made to run parallel with the pocket. The pocket is 6 inches down from point T, the breast line. The front yoke is cut $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches up from point T and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from point Y.

The buttons are spaced $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart.

The belt is cut $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

The vent runs from the waist line down to the bottom.

This can also be made with a novelty pleat.

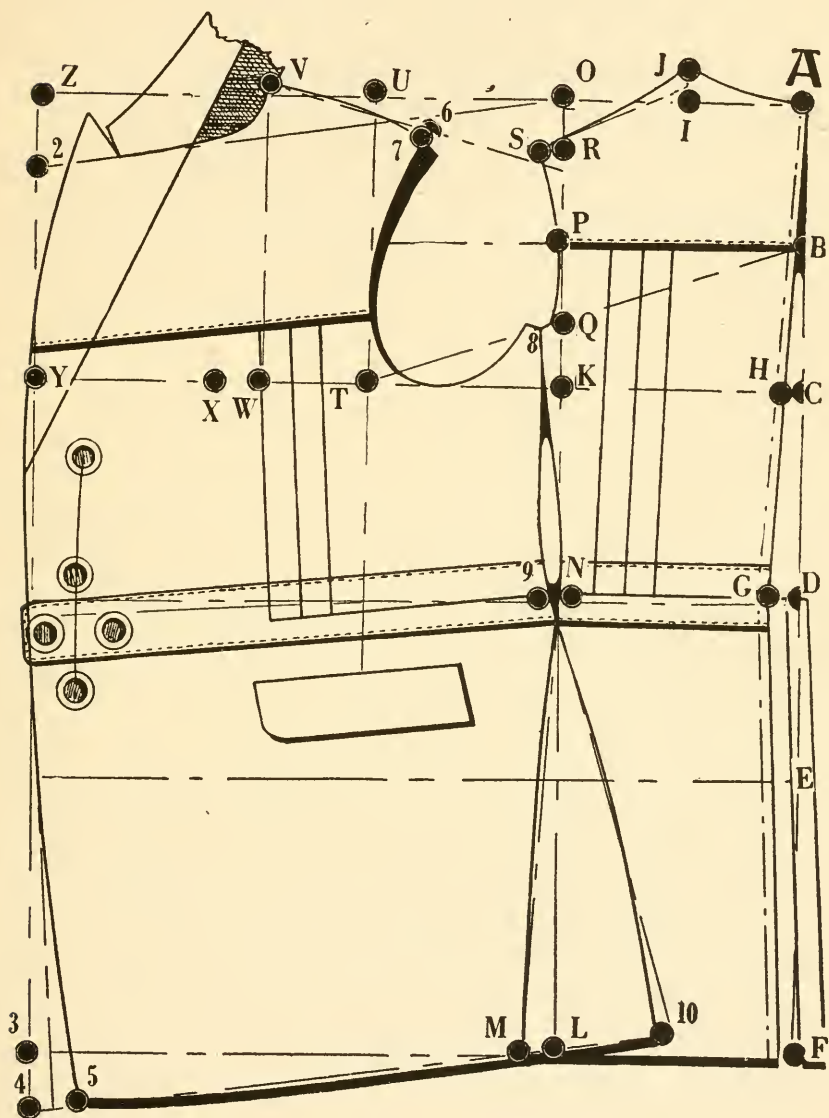


Diagram 7

Diagram 8—Boys' Vestee Sack Coat

SIZE—AGE 6, BREAST 24, WAIST 24

To produce this garment from the regular sack coat it is necessary to make a button-to-the-neck collar. Cut the coat 1 inch shorter than the normal block. The center line 11, 12 is obtained by adding $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the breast point 2. This is squared up and down as illustrated. From 3 to 4 a $1\frac{3}{4}$ allowance is made, which establishes the front construction line.

Square up and down from 4 to 6 and 4 to 7.

9 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from Y.

10 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from 9.

Shape the gorge as illustrated.

From 10 to 13 is 1 inch.

Then shape the front 10, 3, 14 and the bottom, then shape the front of vestee 13, 4, 15, 40.

The collar is drafted similar to the collar illustrated on page 6 except that the front is slightly rounded. This style garment lends itself to a great many variations in the design of the collar, pockets and the vestee.

Diagram 9—Sailor's Middy Blouse

SIZE—AGE 6, BREAST 24, WAIST 24, LENGTH $21\frac{1}{2}$

This diagram is for a regular sailor's middy blouse. It can be made either with the open collar and shield or the short collar laced as is generally the style for the regular sailor's middy.

DRAFT

Draw line A, B, C, D, E.

A to B is $\frac{1}{4}$ of breast.

A to C is $\frac{1}{2}$ of breast.

A to D is the waist length, or $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

A to E is the full length, or $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

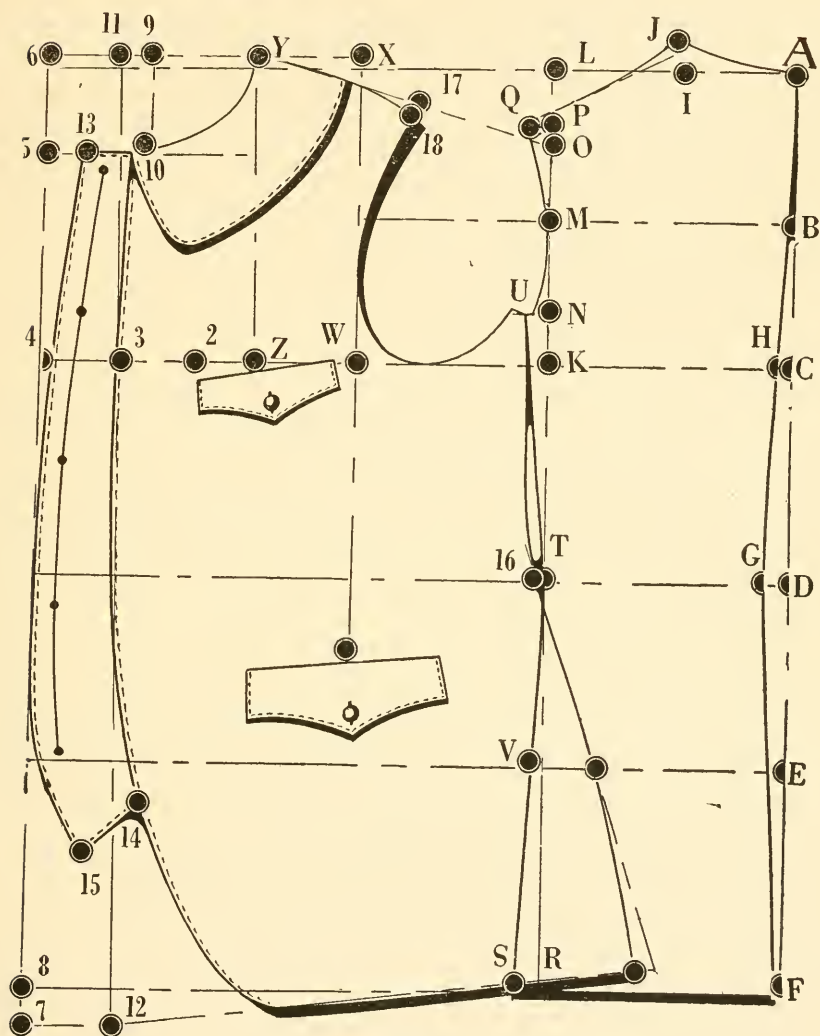


Diagram 8

Square out from points A, B, C, D, E.

F is $\frac{1}{3}$ of breast from C.

G is 2 inches from F.

H is squared from G.

I is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from A.

J is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch from I.

K is squared from B.

L is half way between H and K.

M is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from L.

U is $\frac{2}{3}$ of breast from C.

O is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from N.

2 is half way between O and G.

P is squared from 2.

Q is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from P.

Shape the neck, shoulder and armhole as illustrated, which completes the back.

R is squared from O.

S is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the actual breast measure from C, in this case 12 inches.

T is 4 inches from S.

U is squared from T.

Z is $\frac{1}{12}$ of breast plus 1 inch from Z.

V is squared from Z and is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above the top construction line AU.

Line X24 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from line V.

Y is the width of shoulder of forepart.

Shape the neck, shoulder and armhole as illustrated.

W is squared from T.

3 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from P.

Draw the side seam as illustrated.

4 is 1 inch from W.

Shape the bottom, which completes the forepart.

UNDER COLLAR

22 from X is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, Square up to 22; in this case the width is $5\frac{3}{4}$.

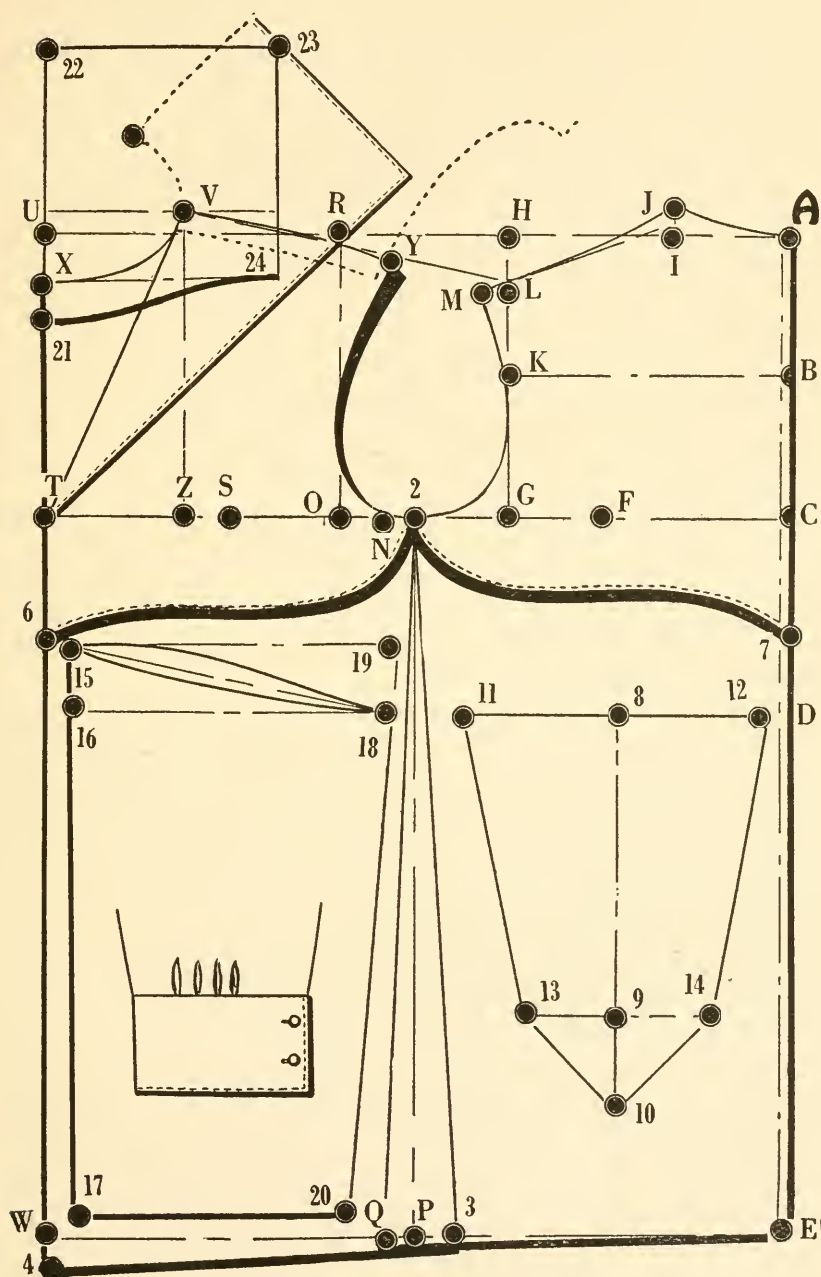


Diagram 9

23 is squared from 22 and is 5 inches.

Shape the collar as illustrated from 21, 22, 23, 24, which finishes the under collar.

TOP COLLAR

The open top collar can be drafted as illustrated by the dotted line. The back is placed on the shoulder of forepart and at point U and Y the amount of seams to be taken off is indicated by the dotted line. The collar is then shaped.

SLEEVE

Draw line 15, 16, 17.

15, 16 is $\frac{1}{8}$ of breast.

16, 17 is the inseam, 11 inches in this case.

Square out from points 15, 16, 17.

18 is $\frac{1}{2}$ of breast plus 1 inch from point 16.

Draw line 15, 18.

17 to 20 is 6 inches.

Draw lines 19, 20 and 15, 19.

Draw line 15, 18 and shape the sleeve as illustrated.

The cuff on this sleeve should be made to finish $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. This means when the cuff is open it will finish $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. This will leave 5 inches for seams and fullness to be left in the seam.

SHIELD

The shield of this coat should be made $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

Draw line 8, 9, 10; square out on both sides.

From 8 to 11 and 8 to 12 is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches each.

From 9 to 13 and 9 to 14 is 2 inches each.

10 is 3 inches from 9.

Shape shield as illustrated.

YOKE

Point of yoke on forepart should be dropped $2\frac{3}{4}$ from T; on back, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from C, which finishes the diagram.

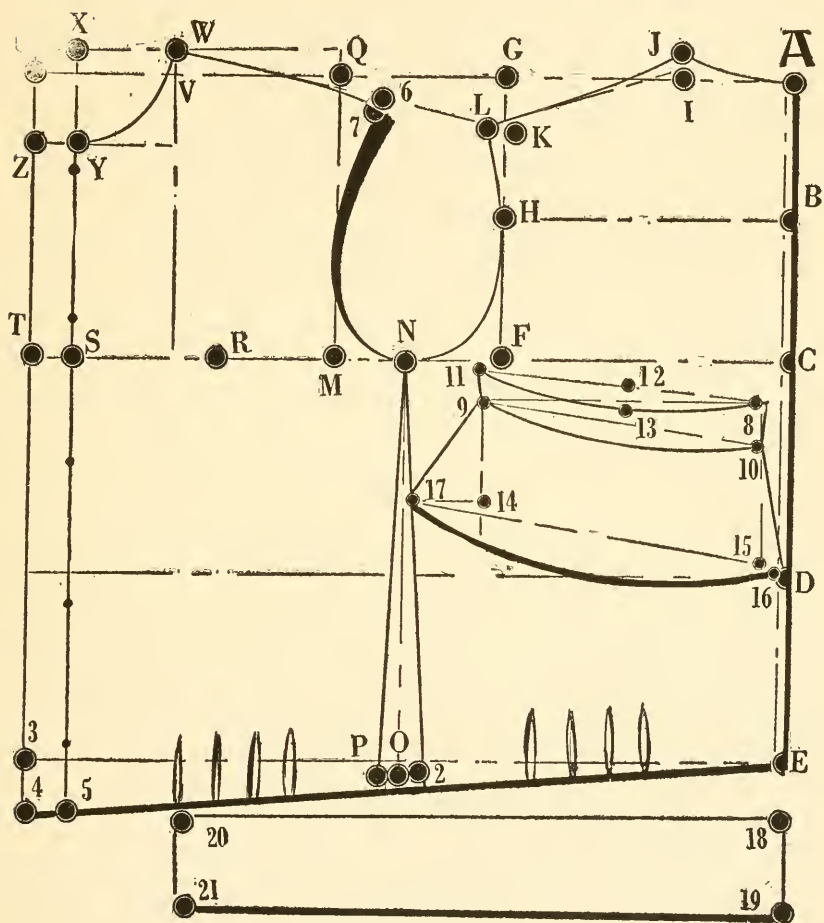


Diagram 10

Diagram 10—Button on Middy Blouse

SIZE 6—BREAST 24, WAIST 24

This diagram is drafted similar to the previous diagrams of the sailor's middy blouse, except that it is made shorter and is made button-to-the-neck style, with a snug fitting belt at the waist.

E is 4 inches down from the waist line and is squared across to 3.

From 3 to 4 is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Draw line 2, 4, 5.

O to P and O to 2 are $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches each. Draw side seams.

S to T is 1 inch—the button stand.

Square up and down these two points as illustrated.

W to X is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

X to Y is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast. Square both ways as illustrated, then shape the neck.

BELT

The belt is made 13 inches long so as to fit snug around the waist. The belt is made $\frac{1}{2}$ of waist plus 1 inch, which is allowed for the button stand. The extra fullness at the bottom of the middy is distributed equally at the forepart and back and should be equalized when sewed in the belt.

COLLAR

Draw line 8, 9.

8 to 9 is 6 inches. Square up and down from 9 to 11 and 9 to 14.

9 to 11 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

9 to 14 is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

8 to 10 is 1 inch.

12 to 13 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Draw line 8, 13, 11 as illustrated.

10 to 15 is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

15 to 16 is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

Diagram 11—Boy Scout Jacket

BREAST 31, WAIST LENGTH $14\frac{3}{4}$, SEAT LENGTH 21,
FULL LENGTH $26\frac{1}{2}$

Draw line A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

A to B is $\frac{1}{4}$ of $15\frac{1}{2}$.

B to C is $\frac{1}{2}$ of $15\frac{1}{2}$.

D is the waist length, $14\frac{3}{4}$ from A.

E is the seat length, 21 inches from A.

F is the full length, $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Square out from points A, B, C, D, E, F.

G is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from F. Draw line FG.

H is $\frac{1}{3}$ of $15\frac{1}{2}$ from C.

I is $\frac{1}{12}$ of $15\frac{1}{2}$ from C. Square up from I to J.

K is $\frac{1}{6}$ of $15\frac{1}{2}$ from A.

L is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from K.

M is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch from L. Shape the line AM.

N is the notch line.

O is half way between N and J.

P is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from O.

Q is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from P. Shape shoulder MQ and the line MN.

Draw line JD.

R is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from N.

S is $\frac{1}{8}$ of $15\frac{1}{2}$ from D. Square up and down from S to V.

U is 1 inch from V.

Shape the side seam of back NSV as illustrated.

S to T is 1 inch. Square up and down from T.

Y is $\frac{1}{2}$ of $15\frac{1}{2}$ plus $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from C.

W is $\frac{2}{3}$ of $15\frac{1}{2}$ from C.

X is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from W.

Z is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from Y. Shape the seams RTV and RZ as illustrated.

2 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of $15\frac{1}{2}$ from T.

3 is squared from Y.

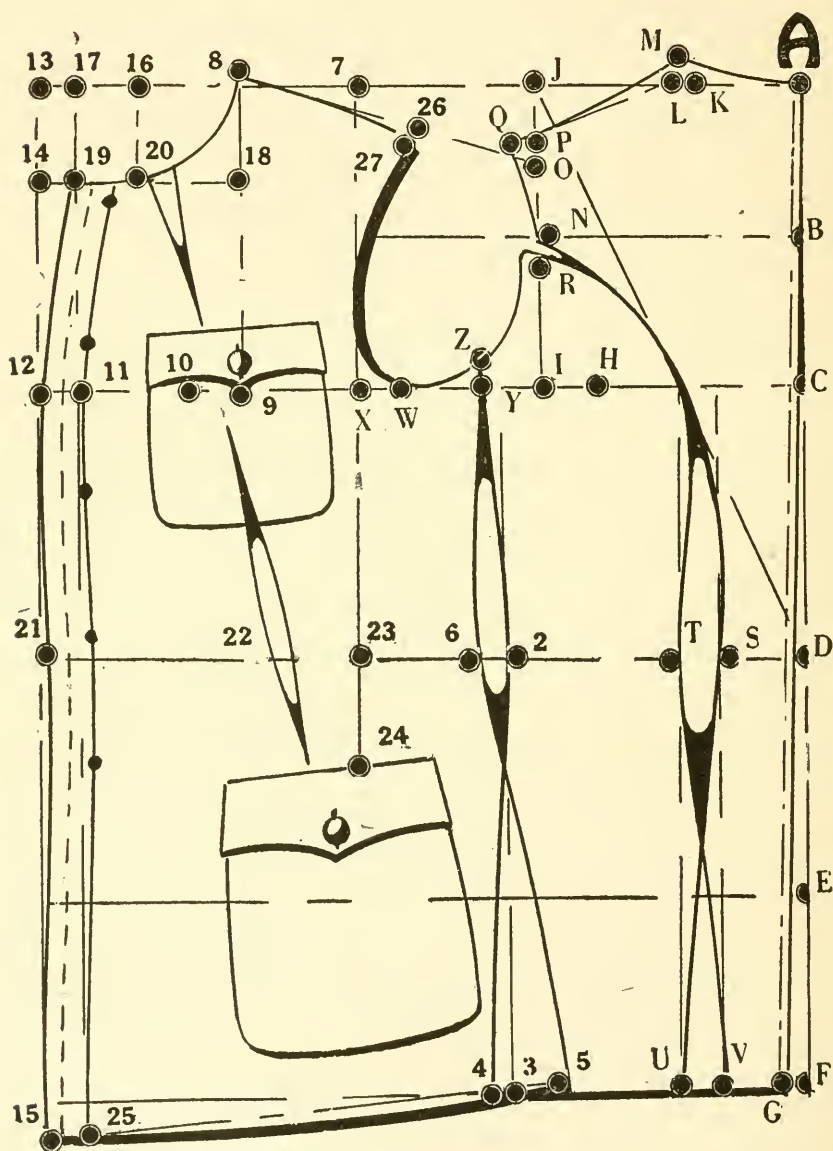


Diagram 11

BOY SCOUT JACKET

4 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 3. Shape the side seam of side body Z to 4 as illustrated.

6 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from 2.

5 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 3. Shape the side seam of forepart C, 6, 5.

7 is squared from X.

8 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of $15\frac{1}{2}$ plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 7.

9 is squared from 8.

Raise point 8 one quarter of an inch above the base line A.

10 is $\frac{1}{2}$ of actual breast from C, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in this case.

11 is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches from 10.

12 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from 11.

13 is squared from 12.

14 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of $15\frac{1}{2}$ from 13.

15 is squared from 12.

16 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of $15\frac{1}{2}$ from 8.

17 is 1 inch from 13.

18 is squared from 14.

19 is squared from 17. Shape the neck, 8, 20, 19.

Point 20 is squared from 16.

Take out $\frac{1}{2}$ inch V at point 20 as illustrated.

Hollow waist in $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at point 21 as illustrated, then shape the front 19, 12, 21, 15.

23 is squared from X.

Take out $\frac{1}{2}$ inch V at point 22.

24 is squared from X and is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches down.

26 is the width of shoulder.

27 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 26. Shape the shoulder 8, 26 and the armhole 26, Z. Shape bottom as illustrated.

The top pocket is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 5 inches deep.

The bottom pocket is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep.

Style flaps as illustrated on draft.

For a proper fitting garment the front of the coat should be dressed as indicated by the dotted lines between points 19 and 20 and 15 and 25.

Diagram 12—Boy Scout Sleeve and Collar

The sleeve of this draft is made similar to the previous diagram, with the exception that a part of the under sleeve is added on to a part on the top sleeve so that the side seam of the side body and forepart will join to meet the inside seam of the under sleeve. This is done by making the distance from J to L meet the same as J to M, so that the seam will meet at point M where the side seam of side body and forepart meet.

K is squared from J.

K to N is 1 inch and N to O is 2 inches.

Shape side seam LQO hollowing out $\frac{3}{4}$ inch at point Q.

K to P is 1 inch.

Draw line MK and hollow out the under-arm seam of under sleeve so as to harmonize with the inseam of the top sleeve. Then shape the sleeve as illustrated.

COLLAR

The top collar for a size 14 should finish 13 inches, which is the size of the neck.

2 to 3 is 7 inches. This allows for seams and extra comfort.

4 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from 2. Square from 4 to 5.

5 to 6 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

7 is squared from 4 and an allowance of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch is made for spring of collar at back.

Draw line 6, 7. Then shape collar as illustrated, which completes the draft.

Diagram 13—English Eton Coat

The following draft explains in detail how to design a boy's English Eton coat. This draft is made on the same system as explained in the previous diagrams. The size is 6 years old; breast 24; waist 24.

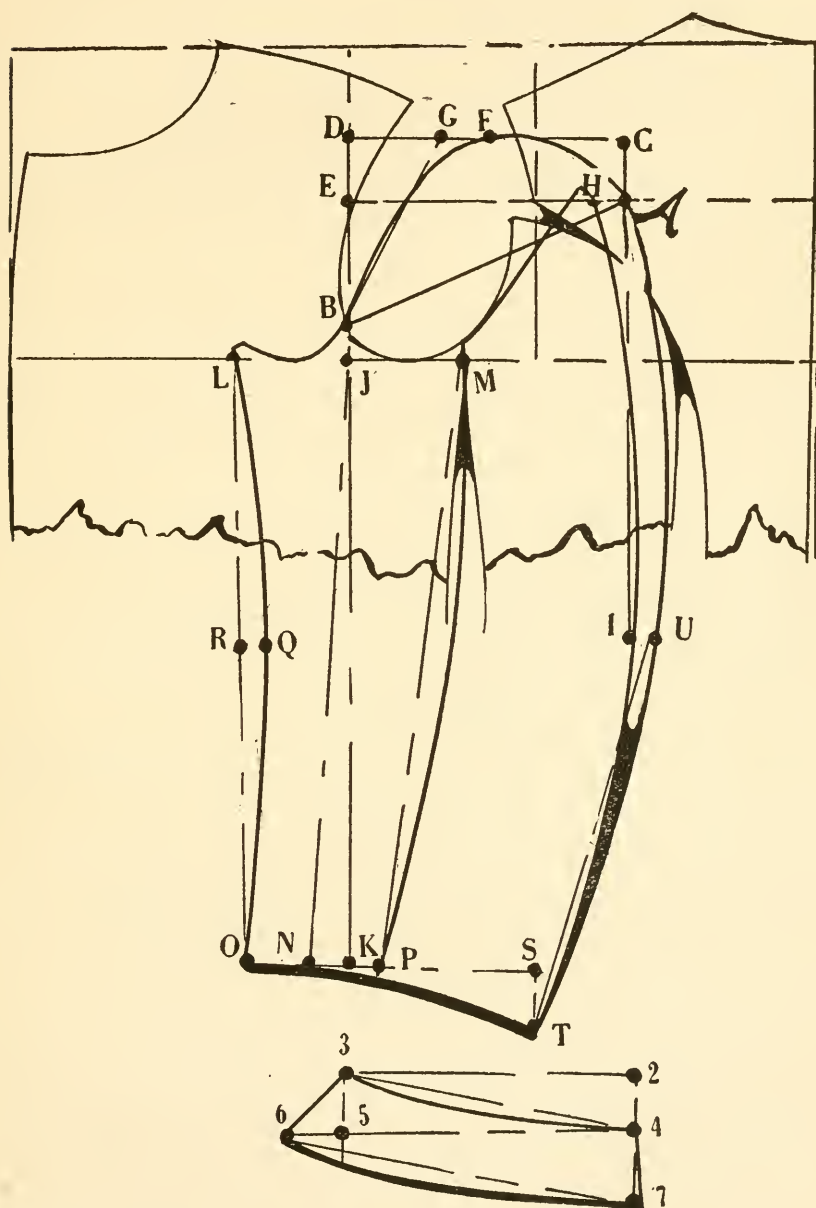


Diagram 12

Draft the garment as follows:

Draw line A, B, C, D, E, F.

A to B is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12.

C is $\frac{1}{2}$ of 12 from A.

D is the waist length or $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches from A.

E is 3 inches from D. Square out from points A, B, C, D, E.

F is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from D. Draw line AF, which is the center seam of back.

G is $\frac{1}{6}$ of 12 plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from A.

H is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from G.

I is $\frac{1}{3}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{12}$ of breast from C.

J is squared from I.

K is located at the intersection point of line I, J, B.

N is half way between J and K.

L is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from N.

M is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from L. Shape the neck AM as illustrated.

Draw line JE, which is a guide line.

F to O is $\frac{1}{8}$ of 12. Square up and down from O.

Shape side seam K, O, Q as illustrated.

SIDE BODY

O to P is $\frac{1}{8}$ of 12.

Square up from P to S and down from P to R.

T is $\frac{1}{2}$ of 12 plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from point C.

P to U is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12.

Draw line T, U, V, then shape lines K, S, P, R, and K, T, and T, U, V and RV, which finishes the side body.

FOREPART

W is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from U.

X is obtained by drawing line T through W.

Y is $\frac{2}{3}$ of breast plus $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Z is squared from Y.

2 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of 24 plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

3 is $\frac{1}{2}$ of actual breast measure from C, which is 12 inches in this case.

4 is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 3.

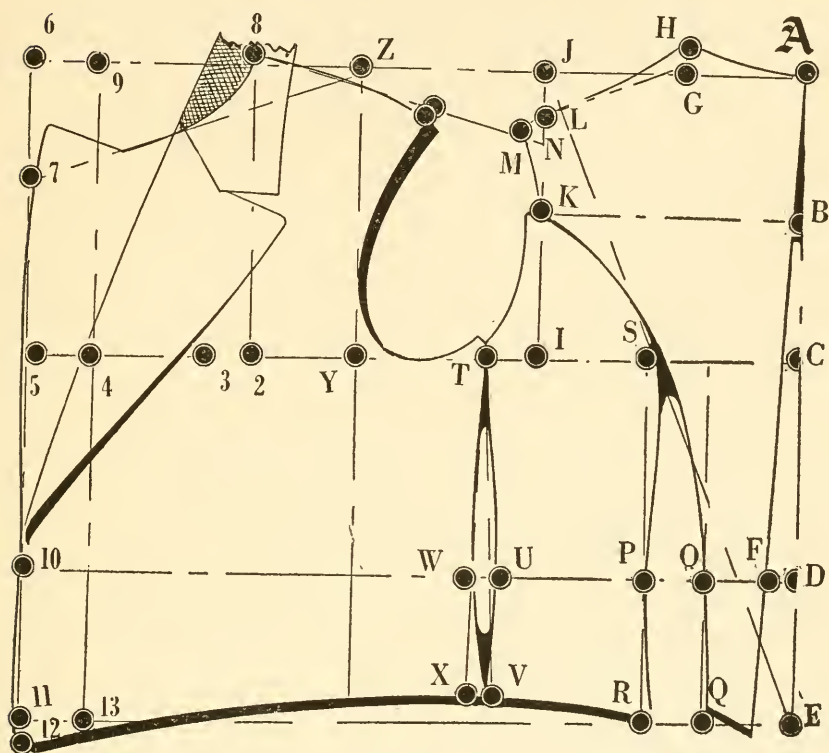


Diagram 13

5 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from 4.

6 is squared from 5.

7 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of 24 from 6. Draw line Z, 7.

8 is squared from 2 and is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above line A.

9 is squared from 4.

10, 11, 12 are squared from 5.

13 is squared from 4.

14 from 8 is the width of shoulder.

15 is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from 14.

Shape the shoulder, armhole and side seam as illustrated;
then shape the neck, lapel and front, which finishes the draft.

Diagram 14—Boys' Scotch Kilt Suit

SIZE—AGE 6, BREAST 24, WAIST 24, LENGTH OF
KILT $10\frac{3}{4}$

DRAFT

Draw line A, B, C, D, E.

A to B is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 24.

D to C is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 24.

D is $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches from A.

E is 3 inches from D.

Square out from points A, B, C, D, E.

F is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from D.

G is 1 inch from F.

H is the intersection point of line C and line AG.

I is $\frac{1}{3}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{12}$ of breast from C.

J is squared from I.

K is on line B.

M is half way between J and K.

L is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from M.

N is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from A.

O is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from N.

P is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from O.

Q is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from A.

Shape lines AO, QP, OL, PL, also LK.

Draw line JF.

R is $\frac{1}{8}$ of breast from F.

S is squared from R.

Shape line K, S, R.

T is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches from R.

Shape the line K, T, V.

U is squared from T.

V is squared from T.

X is $\frac{1}{2}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from C.

Y is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from X.

Z is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from W.

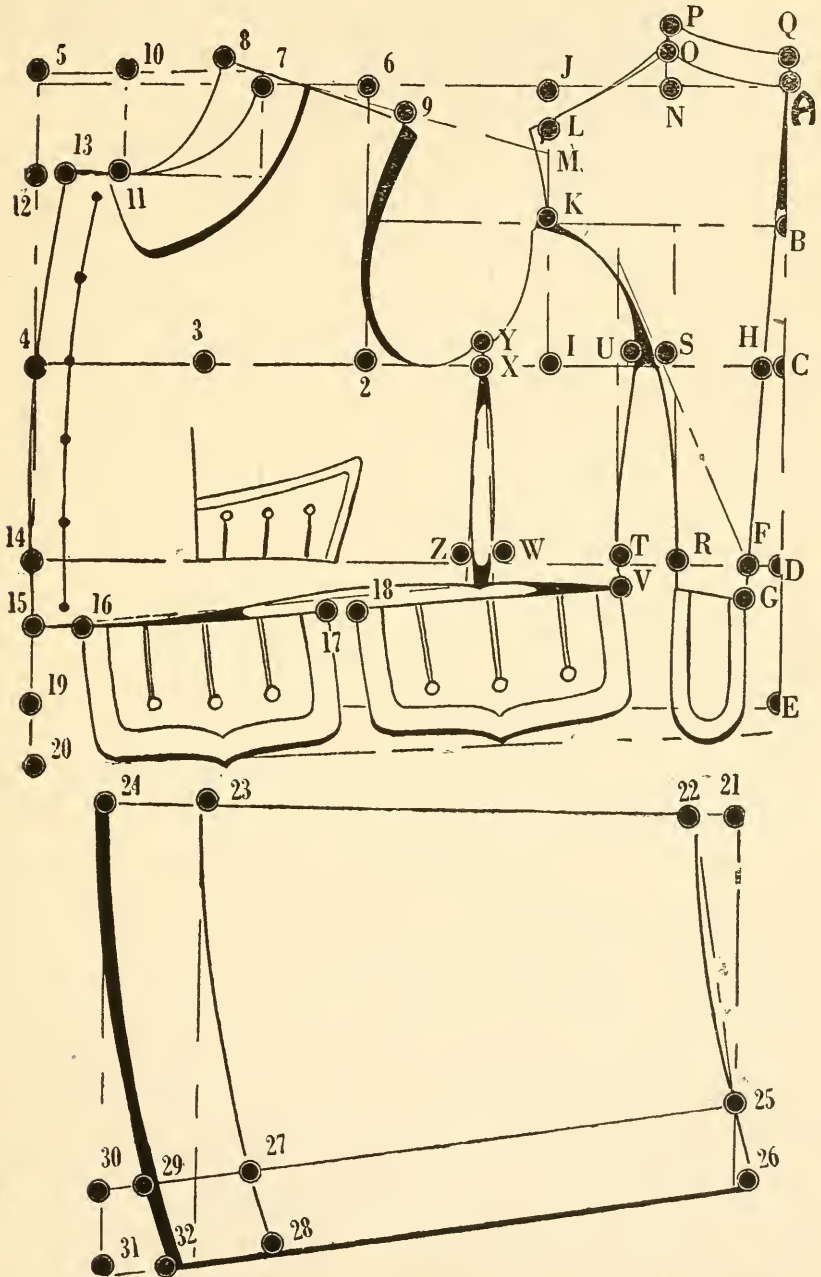


Diagram 14

Shape the side seam of side body and forepart as illustrated.

2 is $\frac{2}{3}$ of breast plus $1\frac{1}{4}$ from C.

3 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the actual breast from H.

4 is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches from 3.

5 is squared from 4.

6 is squared from 2.

7 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from 6.

8 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from 7.

9 is the width of shoulder from 8.

Shape the shoulder and armhole as illustrated.

10 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from 8.

11 is squared from 10.

12 is squared from 11.

13 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from 11.

14 and 15 are squared from 4.

16 is 1 inch from 15.

17 is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches from 16.

18 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from 17.

19 is squared from E.

20 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from 19.

Shape the gorge, front and bottom as illustrated, which completes the coat.

SKIRT

Draw line 21, 22, 23, 24.

21 to 22 is $\frac{1}{12}$ of breast.

22 to 23 is the length of skirt, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

23 to 25 is the hem, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Square out from points 21, 23, 24.

25 is $\frac{1}{2}$ of waist from 22.

26 is 3 inches from 25.

27 is 8 inches from 23. Draw line 25, 27, 29, 30.

28 is 3 inches from 27. Draw line 26, 27, 32, 31.

29 is 2 inches from 27.

32 is 2 inches from 28.

Shape bottom as illustrated, which finishes the draft.

Diagram 15—Juvenile Single-Breasted Button-to-Neck Vest

BREAST 24, WAIST 24, LENGTH TO FINISH $17\frac{1}{2}$

DRAFT

Draw line A, B, C, D, E.

A to B is $\frac{1}{4}$ of breast.

A to C is $\frac{1}{2}$ of breast.

A to D is the waist length.

E is 3 inches from D. Square out from points A, B, C, D, E.

F is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from D.

Draw line AF through G.

H is the intersecting point.

I is $\frac{1}{3}$ of breast from C. Square up from I to J.

M is $\frac{1}{2}$ the difference from L to J.

K is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from M.

N is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from K.

O is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from A.

P is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch from O.

Q is $\frac{1}{2}$ of waist from F.

Q to R is 1 inch.

S is $\frac{2}{3}$ of breast plus $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from C.

T is squared from S.

U is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from S.

V is $\frac{1}{2}$ of actual breast from H.

W is 2 inches from V.

X is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from W.

Z is squared from X.

2 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from 9. Draw line 2 to X.

Y is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from Z.

3 is squared from Y.

4 to 5 are squared from X.

7 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from 5.

6 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from 4.

- 8 is squared from U.
- 9 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from 8.
- 10 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from 8.
- 11 is squared from Y.
- 12 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 13.
- 13 is squared from 8.
- 14 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 13.
- 15 is $\frac{1}{2}$ of waist from 6.
- 16 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from 15.
- 17 is on line 18, 19, 16.
- 18 is $\frac{2}{3}$ of breast from C.
- 19 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from 18.
- 20 is on line 19, R.

Shape the forepart and back as illustrated, which finishes draft.

COLLAR

Draw line 24, 25.

21 to 24 is $\frac{1}{2}$ neck plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Square down from 21 and 24.

22 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from 21.

23 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from 22.

25 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 24.

26 is squared from 24.

27 is 1 inch from 26.

Shape collar as illustrated, which finishes draft.

Diagram 16—Double-Breasted Vest

SIZE 14

This draft, except for a few changes, is made similar to the previous diagram. These changes are as follows:

L is $\frac{1}{3}$ of breast from C.

L to M is 1 inch.

Square up from MN, which gives the width of back.

Y is half way between W and M.

To make the double-breasted front proceed as follows:

7 is $\frac{1}{2}$ of actual breast measure from H.

7 to 8 is 2 inches.

This is the center line.

Square up from 8 to 9 and down from 8 to 10.

8 to 11 is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the button stand, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in this case, which gives a $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch button stand.

17 is $\frac{1}{2}$ of waist from the center line.

17 to X is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

S is $\frac{1}{4}$ of waist from G.

T is 1 inch from S.

This gives the amount of suppression at the waist line.

A $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch V can be taken at point 18 and 19 when a tight waist is desired.

The garment is then shaped as illustrated, which finishes the draft.

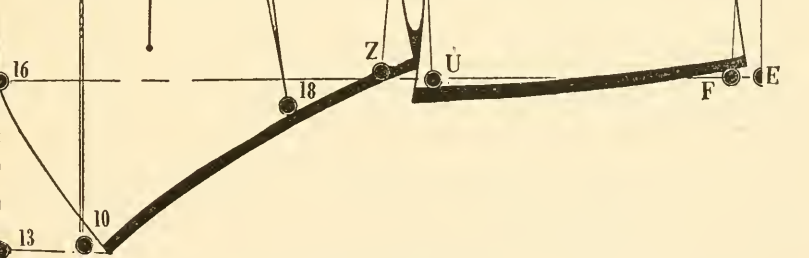


Diagram 16

Diagram 17—Boys' Tuxedo

SIZE 14, BREAST 31, WAIST LENGTH $13\frac{3}{4}$, SEAT
LENGTH 20, FULL LENGTH 27

Square out from points A, B, C, D, E, F.

A to B is $\frac{1}{4}$ of breast.

A to C is $\frac{1}{2}$ of breast.

A to D is the waist length.

E is the seat length from A.

F is the full length from A.

Square out from points A, B, C, D, E, F.

G is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from A.

H is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from F.

I is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from A.

J is squared from I.

K is $\frac{1}{3}$ of breast plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from C.

It will be noticed in this case that on a size 14 it is better to use $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches than $\frac{1}{12}$ of breast measure, because the blade is developed greater in the larger sizes than in the smaller ones.

L is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from K.

M is squared from L.

N is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from M.

O intersects the waist line and line LM.

P is squared from K.

Shape the neck, shoulder, center seam and back seam as illustrated, which finishes the back.

FOREPART

2 is $\frac{1}{12}$ of breast from K.

It will be noticed here that $\frac{1}{12}$ of the actual breast measure is taken to get this point.

R is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from Q.

S is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above half way between line A and B.

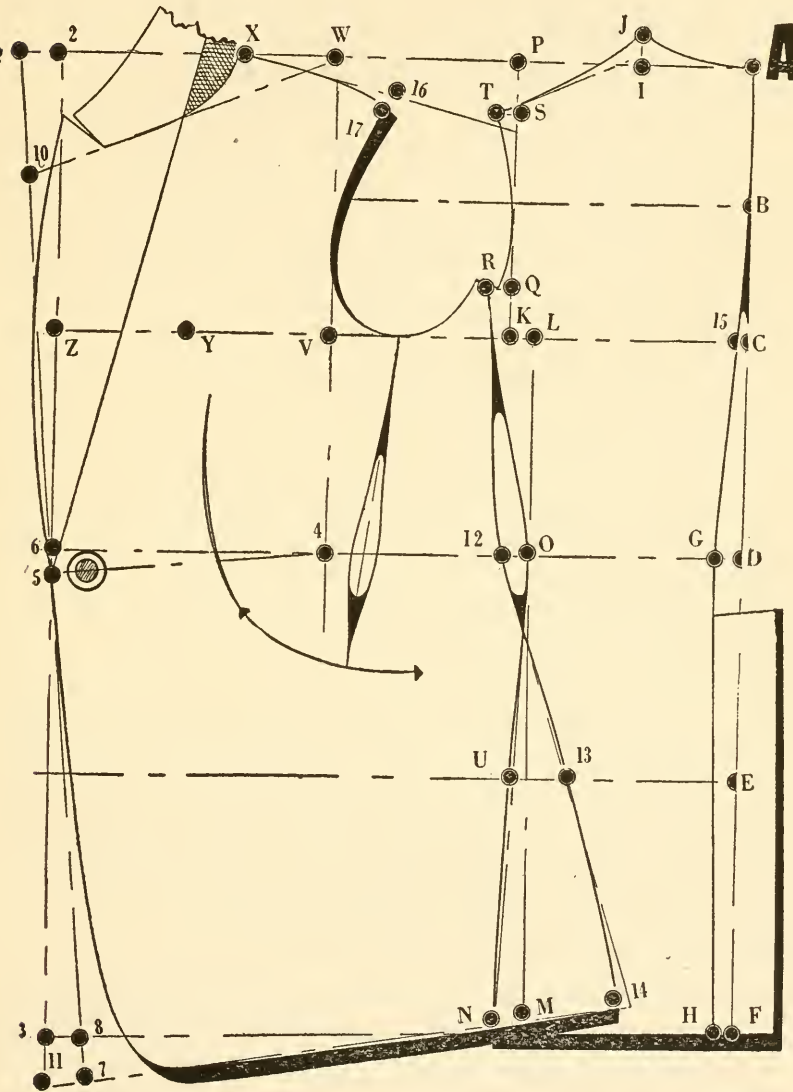


Diagram 17

T is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from S. On a smaller size use $\frac{3}{4}$ inch at this point.

$\frac{1}{2}$ inch is enough for young men's up-to-date garments.

U is on the seat line.

V is $\frac{2}{3}$ of breast plus $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from C.

W is squared from V.

X is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and is located on line A.

On a smaller size this point is raised $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, but when it comes to a size 14, which is 31 breast, it is not necessary to extend this line owing to the difference of grades of balance in the larger sizes.

Y is $\frac{1}{2}$ of actual breast from 15.

Y to Z is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

2 to 3 are squared from Z.

4 is on the waist line.

5 and 7 are located on the front construction line.

5 is $\frac{5}{8}$ from 6. Square line 4, 5, 8, 7.

Draw line 7, 8, 6, 9.

10 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from 9.

11 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 3.

12 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from O.

13 is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches from U. This is a trifle more than on the smaller size.

Draw line 12, 13, 14 then shape side seam R, 12, 13, 14, making it the same length as the side seam of back.

16 is the width of shoulder from X. In this case it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch less than the width of shoulder of back.

17 is $\frac{3}{8}$ from 16.

Shape the armhole, shoulder, neck and front as illustrated.

A $\frac{1}{2}$ inch V is taken out in the arm and a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch V at the front, which runs from the back to the breast line.

This completes the draft.

Diagram 18—Boys' Full Dress Coat

SIZE 14—BREAST $30\frac{1}{2}$, WAIST 28, WAIST LENGTH $14\frac{3}{4}$, SEAT LENGTH 21, FULL LENGTH $32\frac{1}{2}$

Draw line A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

B is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the breast from A.

C is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the breast from A.

D is the waist length.

E is the fashionable waist length and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from D.

F is the seat length.

G is the full length. Square out from points A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

H is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from D.

I is the intersecting point on breast line of line BH.

J is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from G.

K is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from A.

L is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch from K.

M is $\frac{1}{3}$ of breast plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from C. On the smaller sizes $\frac{1}{12}$ of breast is used instead of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Square up from M to N.

O is on line D.

P is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above the $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch distance of ON.

Q is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from P.

R is $\frac{1}{8}$ of breast from 8.

T is $\frac{1}{8}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from J.

S is the intersecting point on seat line F.

U is $\frac{1}{12}$ of breast from R.

V is $\frac{1}{4}$ of breast from U.

W is $\frac{1}{2}$ of breast from C.

Y is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from W.

X is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from O.

Z is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from X.

Shape the back A, L, Q, O, R, T as illustrated. Then shape the side body Z, Y, B, and Z, U, 2.

2 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from line E.

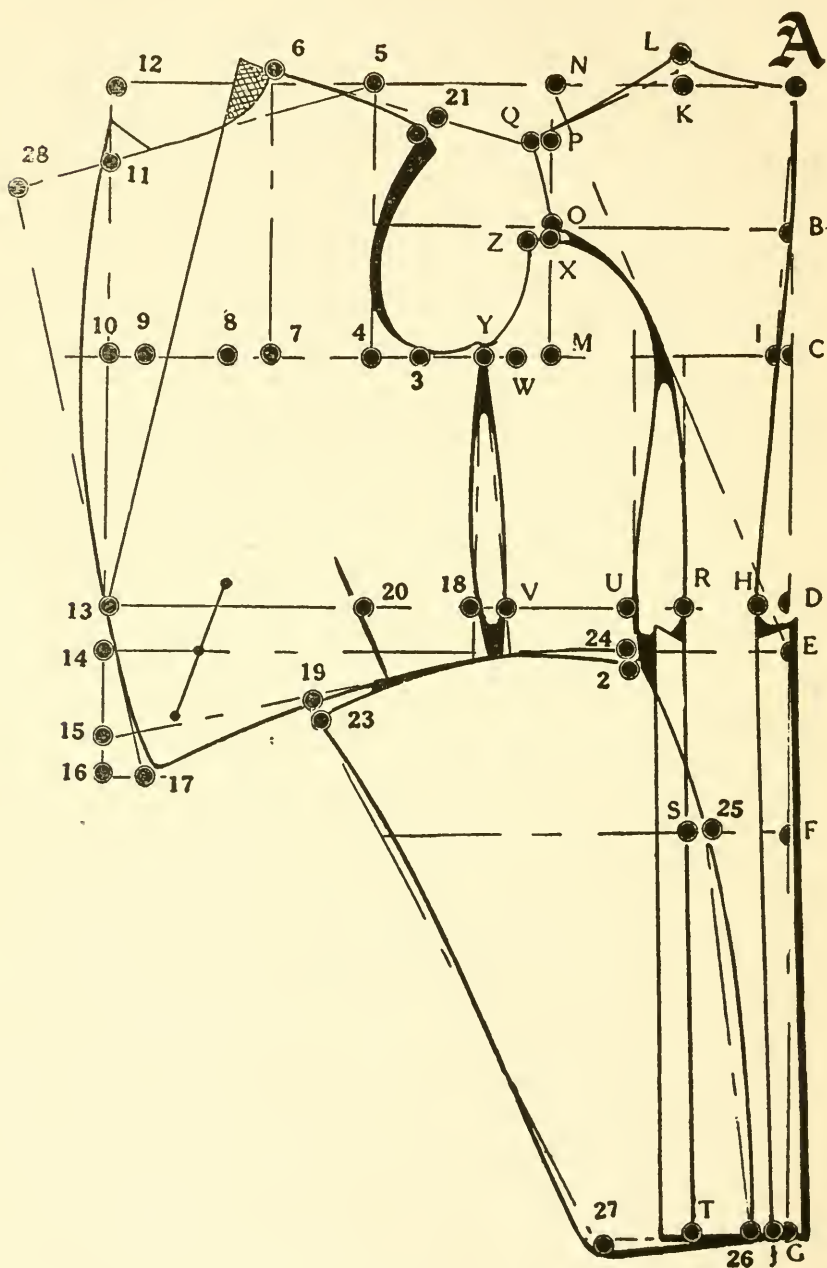


Diagram 18

- 3 is $\frac{2}{3}$ of breast from C.
4 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from 3.
5 is squared from 4.
7 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from 4.
6 is squared from 7 and is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above line A.
8 is $\frac{1}{2}$ of actual breast measure from C.
9 is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches from 8.
10 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from 9.
12 is squared from 10.
16 is squared from 10.
11 is 2 inches from 12. This measurement varies in the depth of the gorge, which changes according to style.
13 is on line B.
14 is on line E.
15 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from 14.
16 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 15.
17 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 16.
Shape the gorge and lapel and front as illustrated.

- 18 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from V.
19 is half way between 17 and the side seam of forepart.
20 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from V.
21 is the width of forepart shoulder.
22 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 21.

Shape shoulder and armhole as illustrated. Shape bottom, which finishes forepart.

SKIRT

- 23 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 19.
24 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from 22.
25 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from S.
26 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from J.
27 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of breast from 26.

Shape the skirt as illustrated, which finishes the diagram.

Single-Breasted Overcoats

The system applied to drafting overcoats is somewhat similar to the method employed in drafting the sacks. The overcoats are drafted 2, 3 and 4 sizes larger than the sack coats. For a conservative Chesterfield coat two sizes are allowed in the width; for a medium box overcoat, three sizes are allowed. In full box coats where various novelty sleeves are drafted—such as the raglan, balmacaan and balmaroon—4 sizes are allowed. These coats are made big, roomy and easy, and are generally worn with heavy undergarments. The draft for this coat is made for a size 14. The natural breast for a size 14 is $30\frac{1}{2}$. This draft is made on the basis of 32 breast, slightly over 2 inches extra being allowed for the width.

To draft the coat proceed as follows:

A to B is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

This is an extra allowance on the overcoat so that it will cover the sack coat and will assist in holding the garment to the forepart. By doing this the garment will have the proper balance and will stay in its proper place.

C is $\frac{1}{2}$ of breast. In this case it is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 32 on the square from B.

D is $\frac{1}{2}$ of 32 from B.

E is the waist length, which is $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

F is the seat length, which is $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

G is the full length, which is 36 inches.

Square out from points A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

I is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from E, the waist suppression on the back. Draw line HI.

J is the intersection point on line D.

H is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from G. Shape inseam of back as illustrated.

The vent on this coat should be made 15 inches long.

K is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from B.

SINGLE-BREASTED OVERCOAT

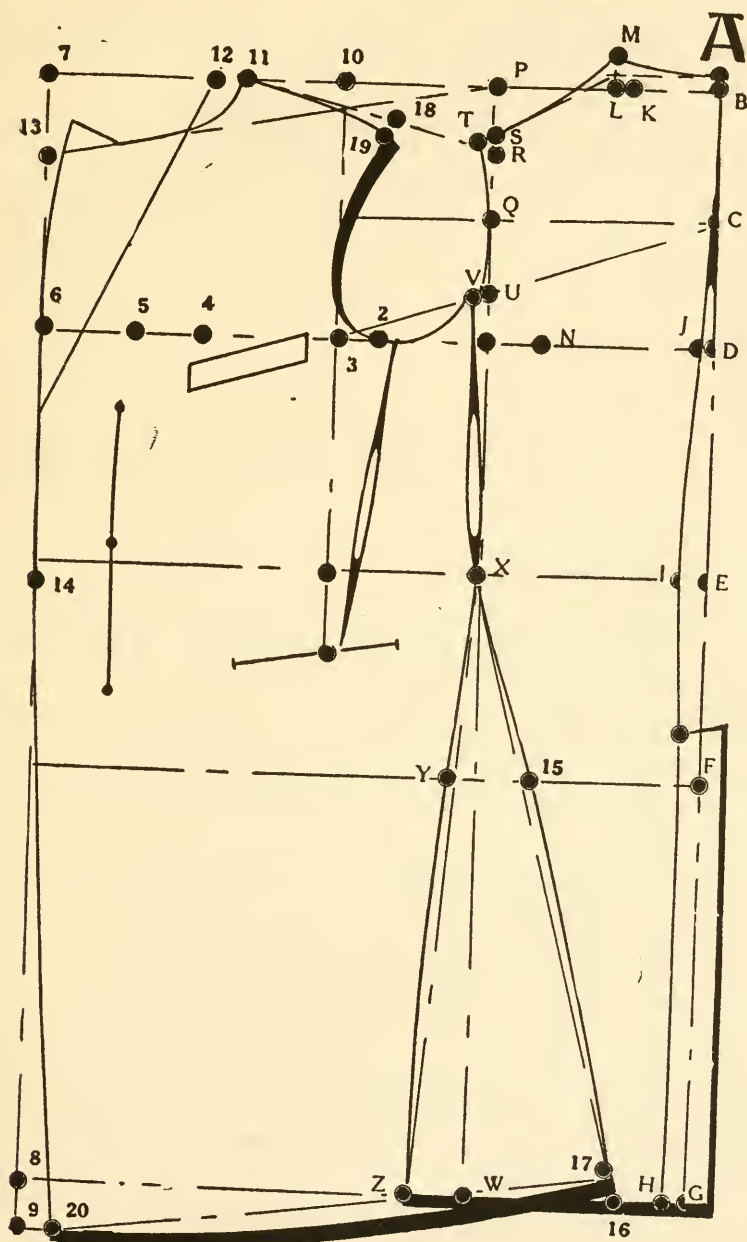


Diagram 19

- L is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from K.
 M is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches from L.
 N is $\frac{1}{3}$ of breast from D.
 O is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from N. Square up from O to P.
 Q is on line C.
 R is half way between P and Q.
 S is $\frac{1}{2}$ from R.
 T is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch from S.
 U is obtained by drawing line 3, C.
 V is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from U.
 W is squared from O.
 X is on the waist line.
 Z is 1 inch more from H than the distance from O to D. Shape the side seam.
 Y is on the seat line.
 2 is $\frac{2}{3}$ of breast from D.
 3 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from 2.
 4 is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the actual measure of breast, which in this case is $\frac{1}{2}$ of 32 inches.
 5 is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 4.
 6 is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 5.
 7 is squared from 6, and 8 and 9 are squared from 6.
 10 is squared from 3.
 11 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 10.
 12 is 1 inch from 11.
 13 is the depth of gorge, in this case 3 inches.
 18 is the width of shoulder, which is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch less than from M to T.
 19 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 18.
 Shape neck, shoulder and armhole as illustrated.
 16 is $\frac{1}{8}$ of breast from G. Draw line X, 16.
 15 is on the seat line.
 17 is the same distance from V as Z is from V.
 9 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 8.
 20 is 1 inch from 9. Shape the side seam, bottom and front, which completes the draft.

Diagram 20—Double-Breasted Overcoat

SIZE 14

This overcoat is drafted similar to the single-breasted, with the exception of the location of the center line, which is illustrated by the double line 8, 7, 16, 9. This is the center of the garment and any width of button stand can be made as follows:

To obtain point 7, add $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from 6, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the actual measure from D.

Whatever width of stand is required one-half should be placed on each side of the center line as follows:

On this draft the button stand is 5 inches.

From 7 to 10 is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the button stand at the top.

Square up and down from 10.

On the bottom the button stand will be three inches.

From 16 to 17 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or $\frac{1}{2}$ the amount.

By this method it is possible to place the buttons at any angle desired or to increase or decrease the size of the button stand without any possibility of blundering.

Diagram 21—Convertible Collar Overcoat

SIZE 12—BREAST 29, LENGTH 40

This coat is drafted 3 inches larger than the breast measure, which is 32 inches. Three-quarters of an inch allowance is made at top of back and at the neck of forepart for the stand. This amount is taken off the stand of the collar, so that when the collar converts it will not show the under collar.

DRAFT

Draw line A, B, C, D, E, F.

C is $\frac{1}{4}$ of breast from A.

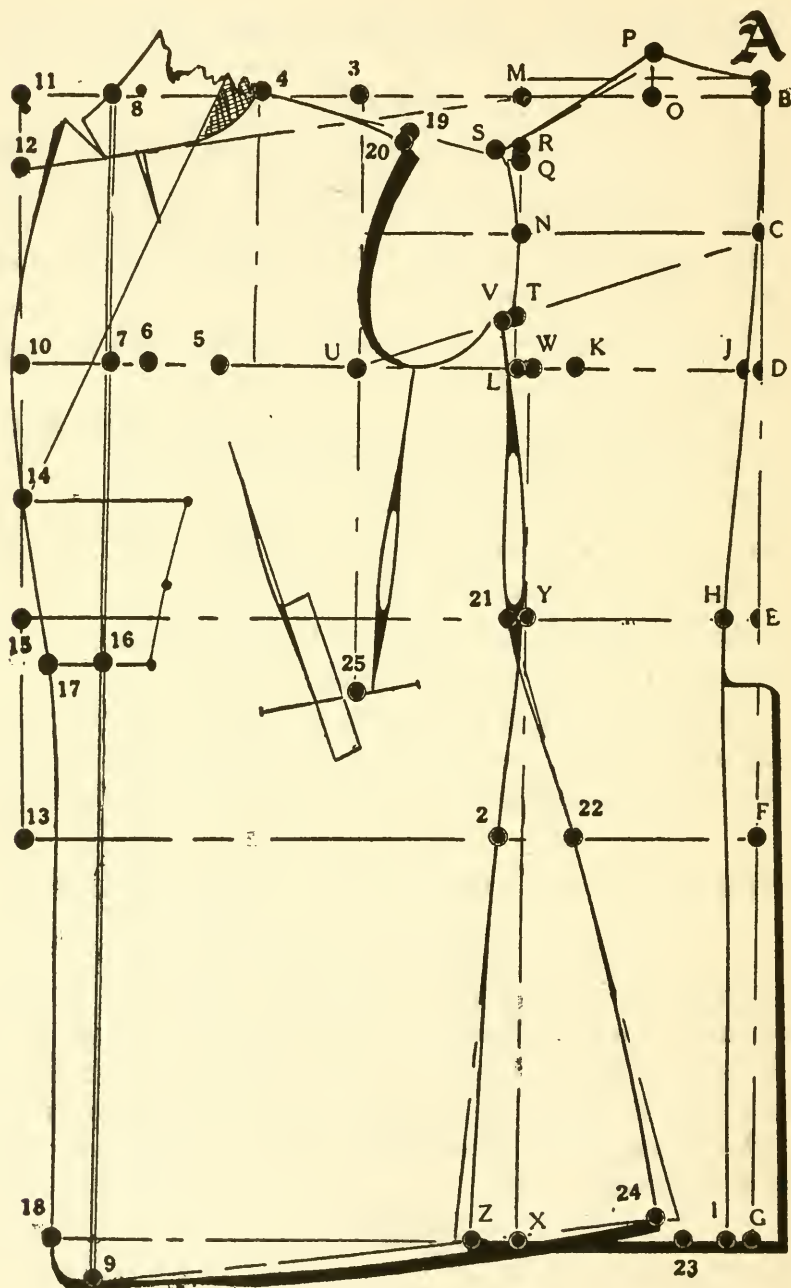


Diagram 20

CONVERTIBLE COLLAR OVERCOAT

D is $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches from A, (waist length).

E is $21\frac{1}{4}$ inches from A, (seat length).

F is 40 inches from A, (full length).

G is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from D.

H is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from F. Draw line A, G, H.

I is on the breast line.

J is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from A.

K is $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches from J.

L is $\frac{1}{3}$ of breast from C.

M is $\frac{1}{12}$ of breast from L. Square up from M to N.

O is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from N.

P is half way between O and Q.

R is 1 inch from M.

S is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from R.

T is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from A.

U is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from T.

V is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from K.

Shape the neck and shoulder, U, V, P, and armhole, P, Q, R, S.

W is squared from M.

X is on the waist line.

Y is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches more from H than Q is from B (width of back).

Shape the side seam, S, X, Y, which finishes the back.

Z is $\frac{2}{3}$ of breast from C.

2 is $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches from Z.

3 is squared from 2.

4 is $\frac{1}{6}$ plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 3.

5 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from 4.

6 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the actual breast from I.

7 is $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 6.

8 is $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches from 7. This is the center line.

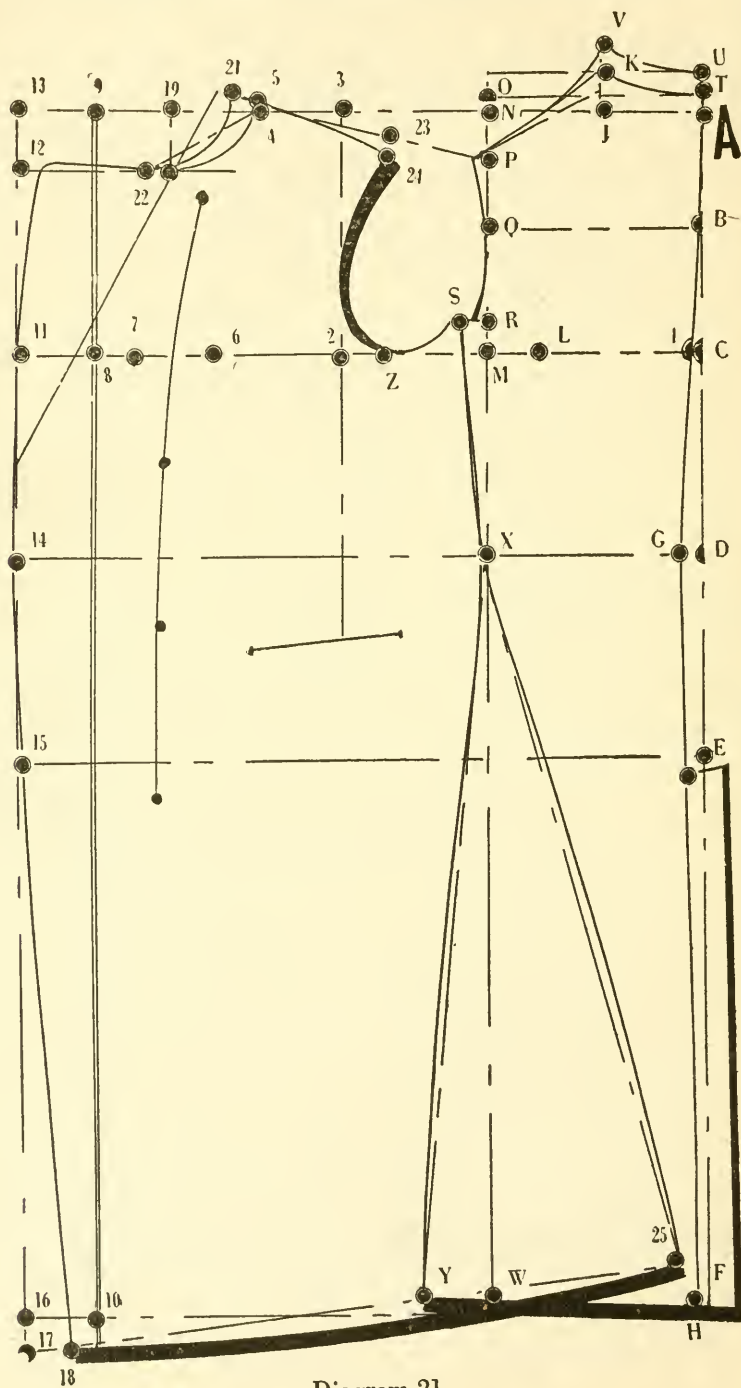
Square up to 9 and down to 10.

11 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the button stand from 3, in this case $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Square up to 12 and 13 and down to 14, 15, 16, 17.

12 is $\frac{1}{8}$ of breast from 13.

17 is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 16.



18 is 2 inches from 17.

19 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from 4.

20 is squared from 19.

21 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from 5.

This is the extra allowance on the front for a stand.

22 is $\frac{1}{2}$ of breast from point 4.

This measurement is very important, as it gives you the front notch of the collar, the exact point where the collar should convert.

23 is the width of shoulder, which is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch more than the width of back shoulder.

24 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 23.

Shape the shoulder, gorge and front as illustrated.

Draw line XH.

25 from S is the same distance as Y is from S.

Shape the side seam S, X, 25, and the bottom 25, 18, which completes the draft.

The collar is illustrated in another diagram.

Diagram 22__Double-Breasted Ulsterette

SIZE 12

This diagram is similar to the previous one. The system is laid out the same, with the following exceptions:

The back is thrown in $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from point H as illustrated. The width of the back at the bottom is figured the same as in the previous diagram. Nothing is taken off the stand and added to the top of back or to the neck of forepart, because the leaf of this collar is much wider than the convertible collar and there is less possibility for it to show the under collar when it converts.

3 is the center line, as is shown by the double line 4, 5 passing through point 3.

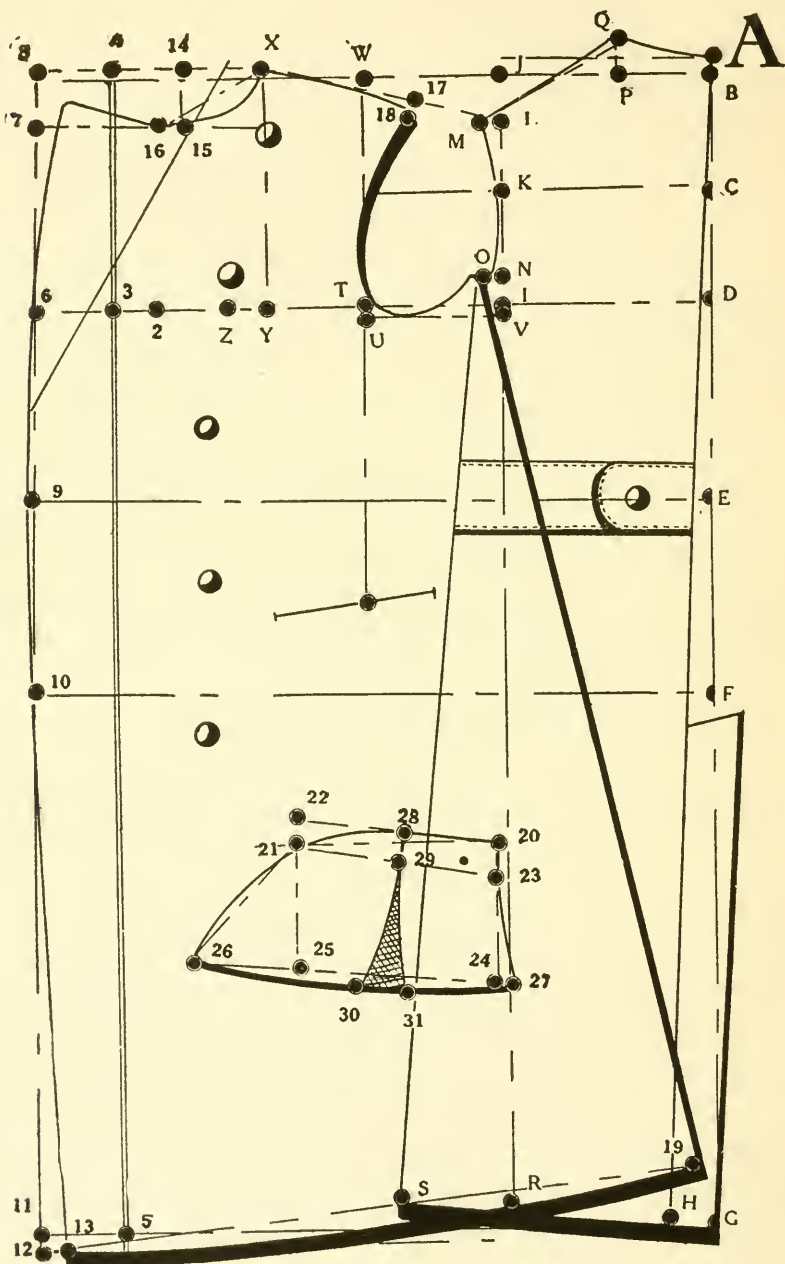


Diagram 22

From 3 to 6 is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the button stand, which is 3 inches in this case.

Length of coat is 40 inches.

To get the full width of skirt of forepart, draw line O to G.

O to 19 is the same distance as O to S.

Shape forepart as illustrated.

To get the slant of the bottom of the back, square line LS to point G.

COLLAR

This collar is drafted somewhat similar to a military box collar and is drafted straight, giving a long outside edge on the leaf.

The neck size of this collar is 13.

Draw line 20 to 21.

20 to 21 is 1 inch plus $\frac{1}{2}$ of neck size, in this case 7 inches.

Square up from 21 to 22 and down from 20 to 24.

22 is 1 inch from 21.

23 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 20.

24 is 4 inches from 20.

25 is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 21.

26 is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 25. Draw line 20, 21, 26.

27 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 24. Shape the back 20, 23, 27.

28 is the same distance at the width of the neck of back from 20.

29 is on the break line.

30 to 31 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This the amount the collar should be opened when split.

A full seam should be allowed on the back part of the collar 28 to 30; and the forepart of the collar, 28 to 31.

Diagram 23—Single and Double-Breasted Reefer

SIZE 12—BREAST 29, LENGTH 30

This diagram is drafted similar to the previous ones, 3 inches being allowed for extra fullness for the breast size, drafting size 32. The garment is cut only 30 inches long. The back is thrown in from G to H 1 inch.

H to S is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches more than the width of the back, C to M, otherwise the back is the same.

FOREPART

Y is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the actual breast from D, 16 inches in this case.

It will be noticed that in this case the measure of the breast is taken from the base line instead of the actual center line of the back. This is because not so much width is required in this garment, inasmuch as it is not a long garment similar to the previous diagrams.

Z is the center line.

4 is the single-breasted front.

Y to 4 is $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches in this case.

Buttons are placed $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the edge, as indicated by the dots; 5 is the double-breasted front, $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches from Z.

Button spacing on the double breasted reefer is 4 inches from the edge. They are spaced on this draft $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart.

This coat is made with a regular collar, drafted exactly as the previous overcoats.

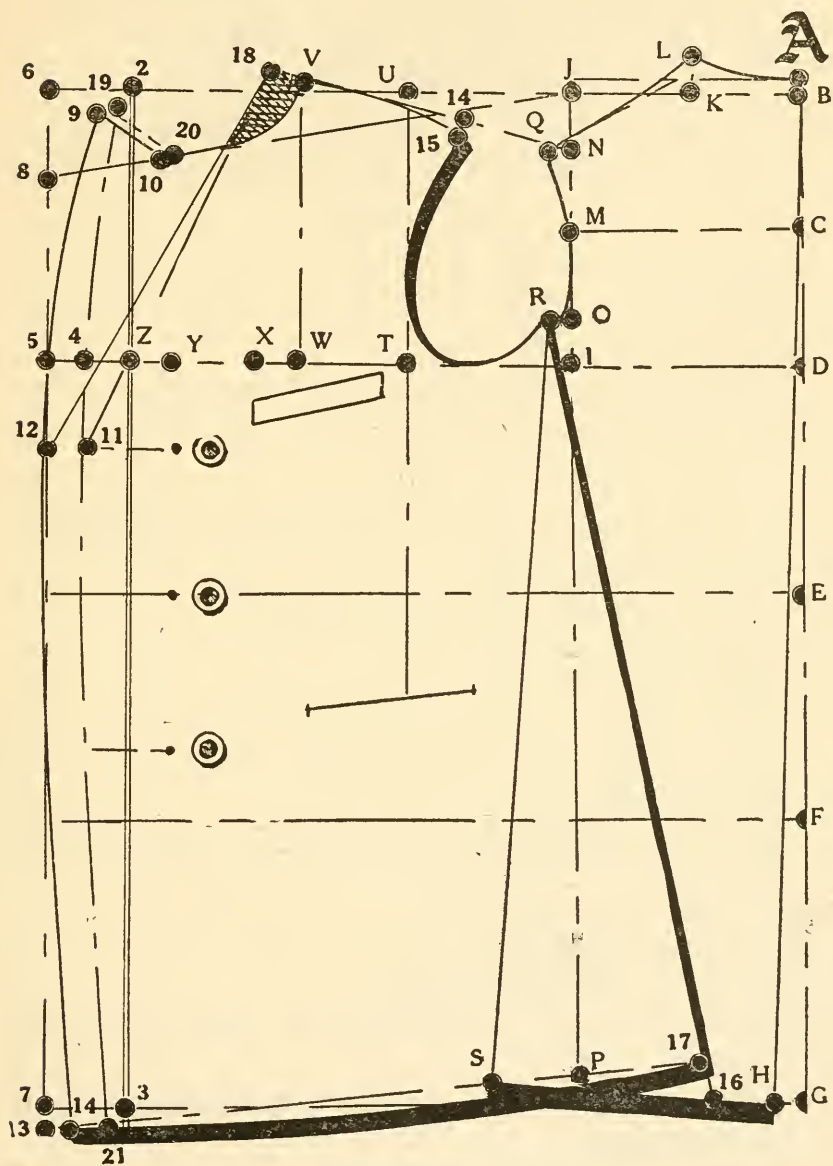


Diagram 23

Diagram 24—Single-Breasted Box Overcoat

SIZE 14—BREAST $30\frac{1}{2}$, LENGTH 36

This draft is drafted $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches larger than the regular breast size, making the breast measure on this draft 34.

DRAFT

Draw line A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

A to B is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

C is $\frac{1}{4}$ of $16\frac{1}{2}$ from B.

It will be noted that in these two measurements there is only a difference of $2\frac{1}{2}$ sizes, while in the breast measure there is a difference of $3\frac{1}{2}$ sizes.

To make this garment a deep scye, such as illustrated, an extra allowance of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in the depth is made from R to W and from J to V.

E is the waist length, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches from B.

F is 22 inches from B.

G is the full length, 36 inches. Square out from points A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

H is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from G. Draw line BH.

I is on the breast line.

J is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the breast plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from E. Square up from J to K.

L is on the top construction line.

M is on the notch line.

N is half way between M and K.

O is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from B. Square up from O to P.

P is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from O. Shape the top of back and the shoulder as illustrated.

R is $\frac{2}{3}$ of breast plus $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from D.

S is half way between R and J.

T is squared from S.

SINGLE-BREASTED BOX OVERCOAT

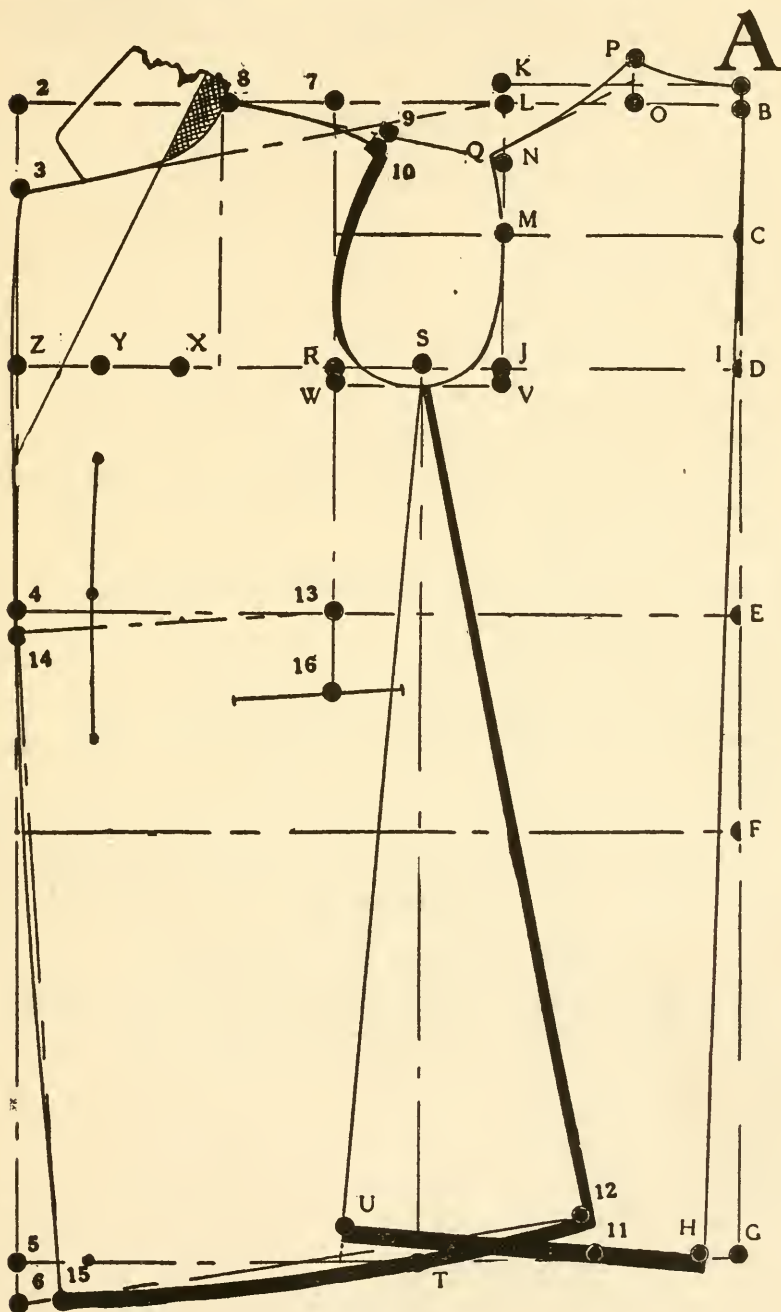


Diagram 24

V is $\frac{1}{8}$ of breast from T. Shape the side seam and bottom, which finishes the back.

FOREPART

X is $\frac{1}{2}$ of actual breast from I.

Y is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from X.

Z is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from X.

2 is squared from X.

3 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from 2.

4, 5, 6 are squared from X.

7 is squared from R.

8 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 7.

9 is the width of shoulder from 8, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch less than the back width of shoulder.

10 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 9.

Shape the gorge, shoulder and armhole as illustrated.

11 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of breast from G.

Draw line S to 11.

12 is the same distance from S as U is from S.

Shape the side seam and bottom and front, which finishes the draft.

Diagram 25—Single-Breasted Russian Overcoat

SIZE 12—BREAST 29, LENGTH 32

This garment is drafted 3 inches larger than the actual breast measure, which is 32 inches in this case.

A to B is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch .

C is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 16 from B.

D is $\frac{1}{2}$ of 16 from B.

E is the waist length, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

F is the seat length, $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

G is the full length, 22 inches.

Square out from points A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

H is 1 inch from G.

SINGLE-BREASTED RUSSIAN OVERCOAT

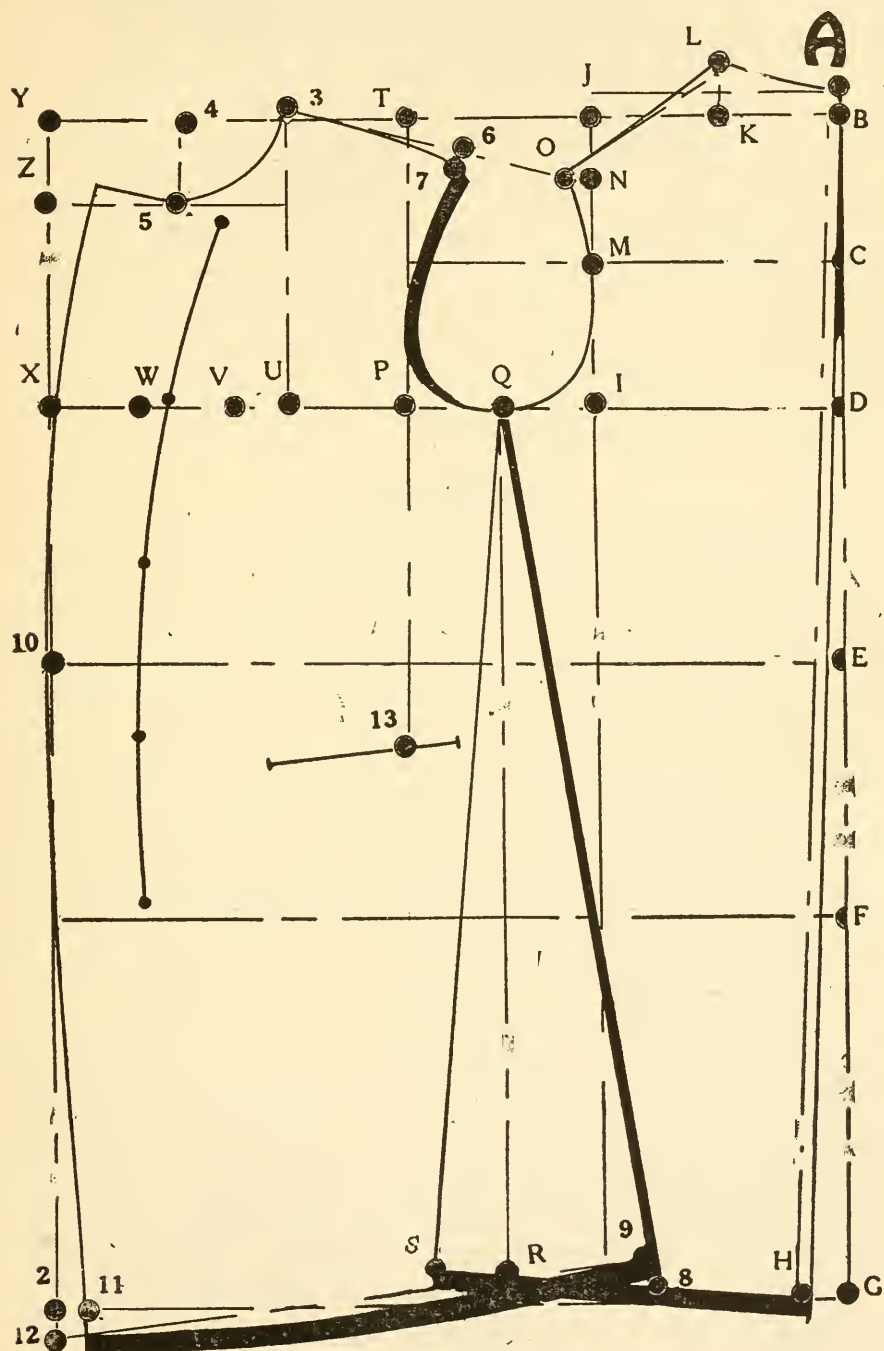


Diagram 25

Draw line DH, which is the center seam of back.

I is $\frac{1}{3}$ of breast plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

J is squared from I.

K is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from B.

L is squared from K.

M is on line C.

N is between J and M.

O is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from N. Shape neck AL and the shoulder LO.

P is $\frac{2}{3}$ of breast plus $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from D.

Q is half way between P and I.

R is squared from Q.

S is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from R.

FOREPART

T is squared from R.

U is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from P.

V is $\frac{1}{2}$ the actual breast measure from D.

W is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from V.

X is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from W.

Y is squared from X.

Z is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from Y.

2 is squared from X.

3 is squared from U and is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above line B.

4 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from 3 .

5 is squared from 4 on line Z.

6 is the width of shoulder.

7 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 6.

8 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of breast from G.

Draw line Q to 8.

11 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from 2.

12 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from 2.

Q to 9 is same length as Q to S.

13 to P, back length, is 9 inches.

For a whole back on this diagram take off seam as illustrated by the dash-and-dot lines from A to H.

Shape the bottom and front, which completes the diagram.

Diagram 26—Double-Breasted Russian

SIZE 12

This diagram is drafted on the same system as the previous one, with the exception that instead of making the seam in the center of the armhole it is made similar to a medium-box overcoat. The different points are explained herewith:

From J to 6 is 1 inch.

From S to T is 1 inch.

I to M is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches more than from C to P.

FOREPART

7 is the center line, and square up and down from 7 to 5 and 7 to 6.

7 to 8 is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Square up from 8 to 9 and down from 8 to 10 to 11.

12 is 1 inch from 11.

2 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from H.

14 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from X.

15 is squared from 14 and is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from 14.

Square out to 17. Then shape the armhole, neck and lapel as illustrated. Then shape the front and bottom, which completes the draft. 16 is 9 inches from U.

COLLAR

NECK SIZE 13

19 to 21 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than one-half of collar, 7 inches.

21 to 20 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

19 to 22 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Shape line 21 and 22 and 20 and 19. Square 19 to 23, which is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Square down from 20 to 24.

25 is 2 inches from 23.

26 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 24.

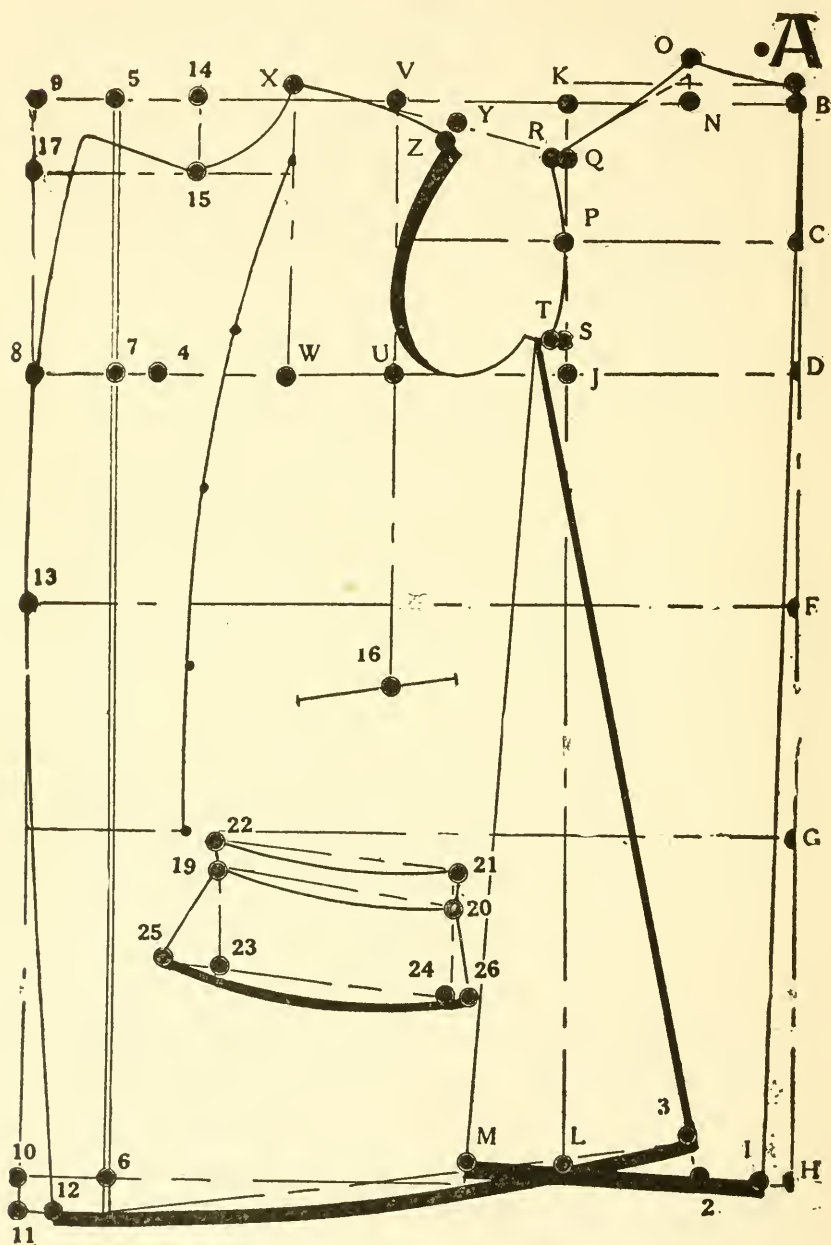


Diagram 26

Diagram 27—Boys' U. S. Army Overcoat

SIZE 12—BREAST 29, LENGTH 32

This coat is drafted 3 inches larger than the breast measure, which is 32 inches. It will be noticed that the top of the back is cut on the top construction line. No extra allowance is made. This is due to the fact that the collar is of a military style and is made with a stand.

Draw line A, B, C, D, E, F.

A to B is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 32.

C is $\frac{1}{2}$ of 32 from A.

D is $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches (the waist length).

E is $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches (the seat length).

F is the full length, 32 inches.

G is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from F. Draw line AG.

H is $\frac{1}{3}$ of breast from C.

I is $\frac{1}{12}$ of breast from H.

J is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from I.

K is squared from I.

L is half way between P and K.

M is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from A.

N is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from M.

O is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch from N.

P is on line B.

Q is squared from I.

R is squared from I.

S from G is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches more than the distance EK.

T is $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches from B.

U is $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches from G. This allowance is made for the center pleat.

A two-piece belt is made to finish $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and is placed on the back of this coat from side seam to side seam.

V is $\frac{2}{3}$ of 16 from C.

W is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from V.

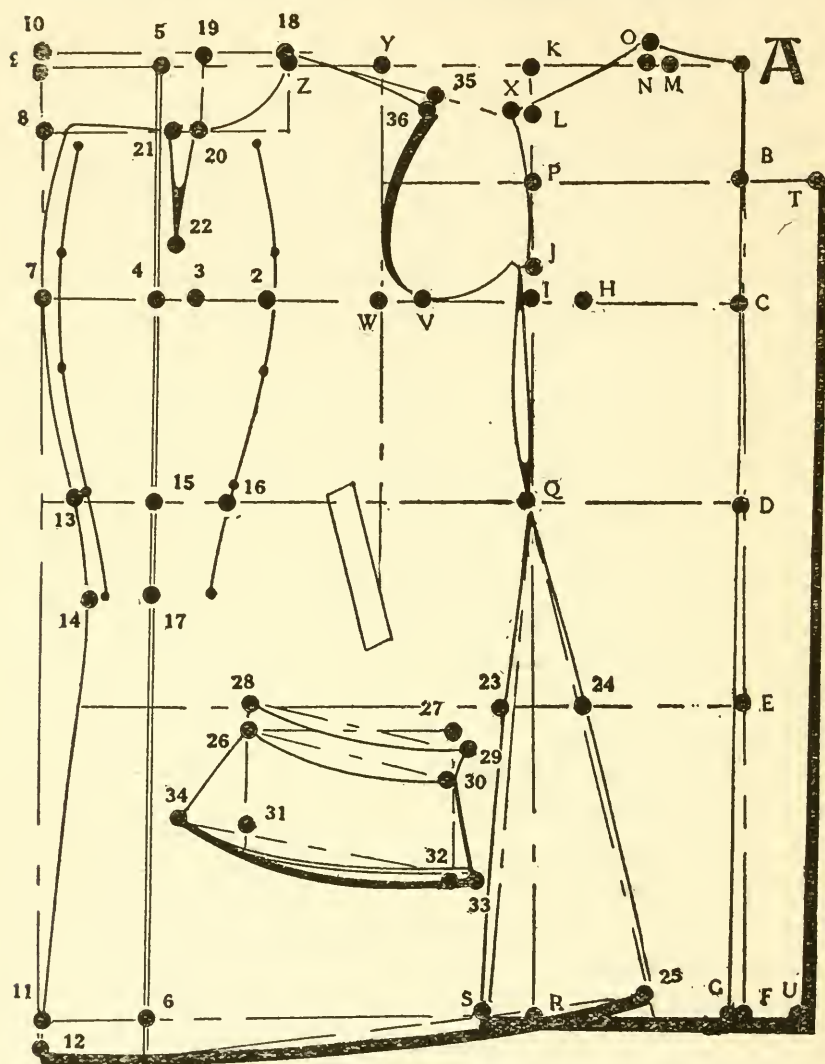


Diagram 27

Y is squared from W.

Z is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from Y.

2 is 16 inches from C, $\frac{1}{2}$ of breast measure.

3 is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 2.

4 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from 3.

5 and 6 are squared from 4.

- 7 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ the button stand, or 4 inches in this case.
8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 are squared up and down from 7.
8 is $1/6$ of 16 from 9, the top construction line.
10 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 9.
12 is $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches from 11.
13 is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the center line.
14 is 2 inches from the center line.
15 is on the waist line.
16 is the same distance from 15 as 13.
17 is on the center line.
18 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from Z.
19 is $1/6$ of breast from 18.
20 is squared from 19.
21 is $3/4$ inch from 20.
22 is the depth of V, which is 4 inches in this case.
23 is on the seat line.
24 is $23/4$ inches from 23.
25 is the same distance from J as S is from J.
35 is the width of shoulder.
36 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 35.

COLLAR

Draw line 26 to 27.

26 to 27 is 7 inches.

Square up from 26 to 28, which is $3/4$ inch.

Square down from 27 to 30, which is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Square down to 32.

32 is $31\frac{1}{4}$ inches from 30.

31 is $31\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 26.

33 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 32.

29 is 1 inch from 30.

Shape lines 28 and 29 and 26 and 30 as illustrated.

34 is $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches, from 31. Draw line 32 to 34.

Then shape line 32 to 34 and the front 34, 26 and 28, and the center seam 33, 20 and 29, as illustrated, which completes diagram.

Diagram 28—Making a Split Sleeve

This diagram shows plainly how to make a split sleeve so that the center seam of the top sleeve will meet the shoulder seam. The first thing that is necessary is to raise the shoulder seam so that it will come out right at the center of the shoulder.

R is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from Q. This amount is deducted by taking $\frac{1}{2}$ inch off the shoulder at point T as illustrated by the dotted line S.

SLEEVE DRAFT

Point A is on the notch line.

A to B is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the breast—that is, on the square.

If the breast is 32 inches, A to B would be $\frac{1}{2}$ of 16 on the square.

C is squared from A. C is $\frac{1}{12}$ of the breast plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

D is squared from C.

E is squared from A.

G is squared from A.

F is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the distance CD.

H is the arm scye line on the breast line.

I is 1 inch from H.

J is 1 inch from H.

M is squared from H.

K is 1 inch from M.

L is 1 inch from K.

N is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the width of the bottom plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from K.

O is squared from N and is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches from M.

P is the notch.

Q is the original shoulder point.

R is the new shoulder point, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from Q.

T is the old shoulder point of the forepart.

S is the new shoulder point, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from T.

U is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from V.

V is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more from A than the distance PR is from the

SPLIT SLEEVE

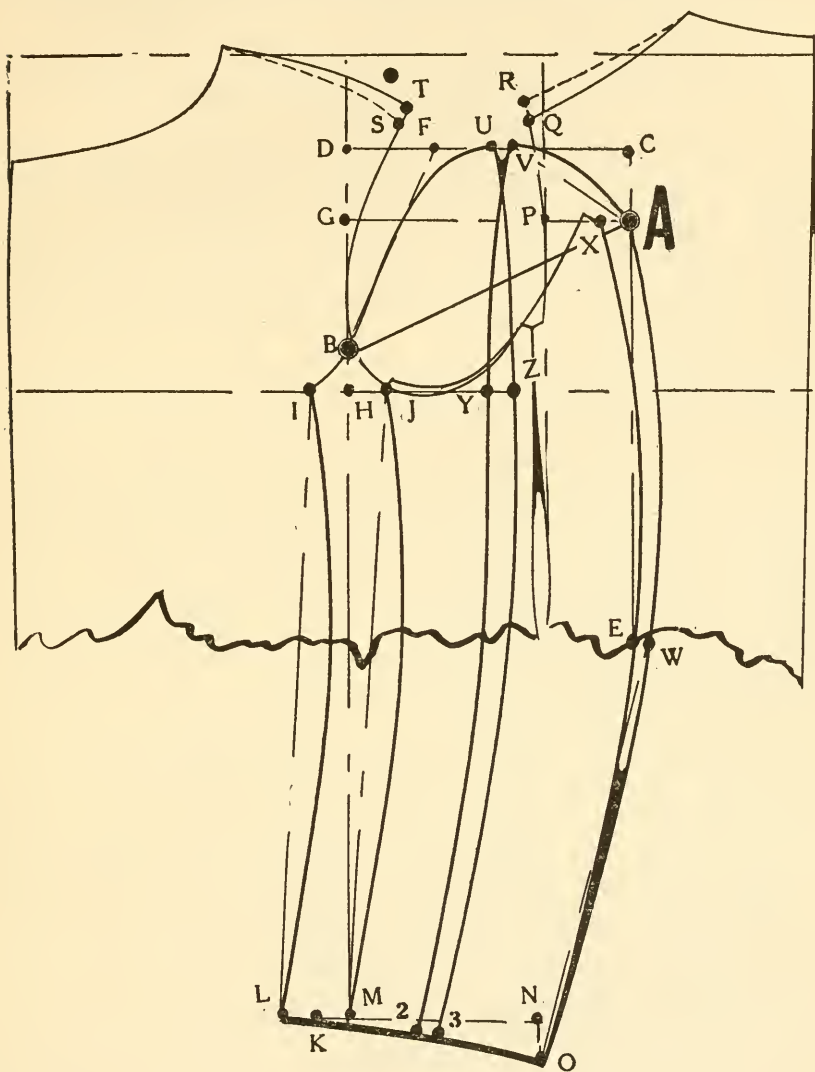


Diagram 28

notch to the shoulder point.

W is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from E. Shape the sleeve as illustrated.

Hollow out the inseam of the top sleeve $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

X is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from A. Shape under sleeve, X, J, M, O.

Z to Y is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Draw lines Z, Y, T, U, V.

Diagram 29—Two-Piece Split Sleeve

BALMAROON

This sleeve is drafted similar to the preceding diagram. One-half inch is allowed on the back and taken off the forepart, as illustrated by the dotted lines. It will be noticed also that this sleeve is made on a box overcoat where the side seam is placed right in the center of the armhole.

A is on the notch line.

B is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the breast size from A.

In a coat of this kind the garment is generally drafted 4 sizes larger than the actual breast measure; for instance, on a size 12, where the breast measure is 29, this garment would be drafted on a basis of a size 33.

C and D are squared from A.

C is $\frac{1}{12}$ of the breast measure plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from A.

E is squared from C.

F is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the distance EC.

G is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than the distance 6 to 3 from point A.

H is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from G.

I is the center of armhole where both side seams meet.

J is the front arm scye line.

K is the same distance from J as I is from J.

L is 1 inch from A the undersleeve point.

M is squared from L.

N is the same distance from D as I is from M.

P is half way between K and N.

Q is squared from P.

R is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from Q and S is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from Q.

T is $\frac{1}{2}$ the bottom of sleeve plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from Q.

U is $\frac{1}{2}$ of bottom of sleeve plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from Q. Shape the inseam KT, hollowing out about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

Shape the line NU, rounding out about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch at the center.

This finishes the draft for a straight hanging sleeve.

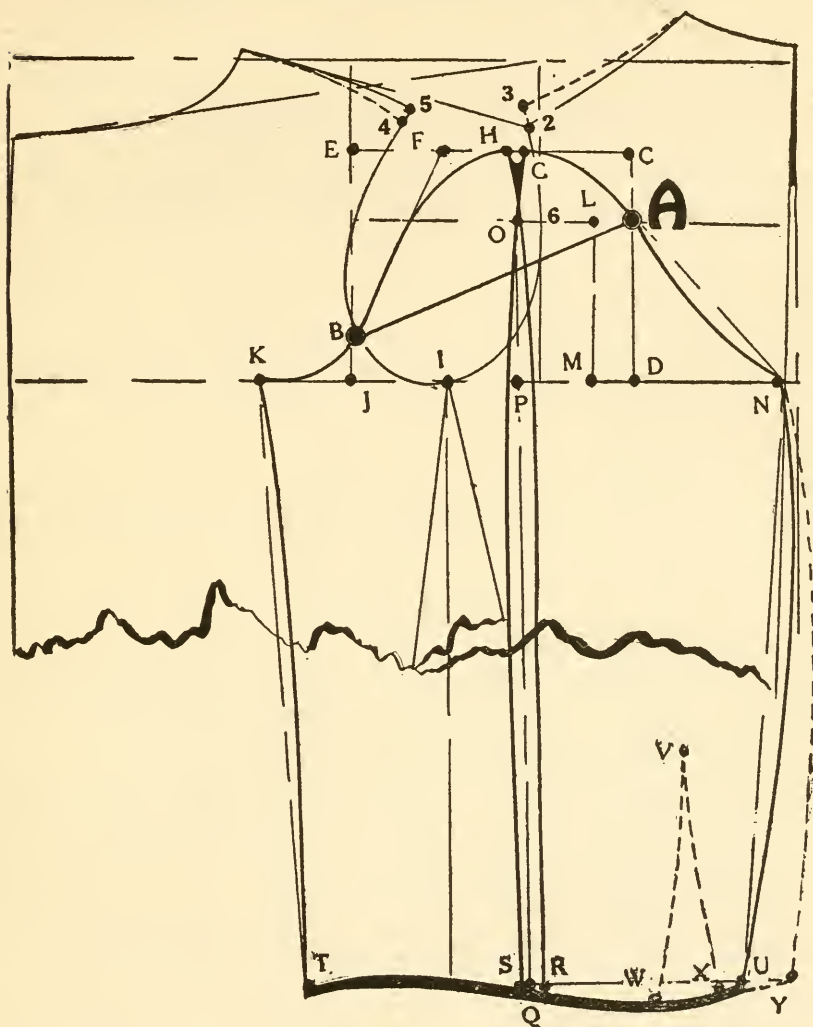


Diagram 29

Where an elbow is required, a vee is taken out at points W and V, W, X, as illustrated by the dotted line. From W to X is 2 inches.

V is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches from points W and X.

2 inches are taken out for the V at this point and are added from

U to Y, which makes Y 2 inches from U.

Shape the line NY and YX as illustrated.

Diagram 30—One-Piece Raglan Sleeve

The lower part of this diagram and the under sleeve are drafted similar to a regular sleeve.

To draft the upper part continue as follows:

Shape the back.

Take off $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 2 to 3. Then draw line 2 to 4.

Shape the line 2 to 5, as illustrated, which takes off $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 4 to 5.

Shape forepart.

6 to 7 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Draw line 6 to 9. Then shape the front, giving $\frac{3}{4}$ inch at point H.

SLEEVE

9 to B is $\frac{1}{2}$ the breast.

B to A is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. This amount is deducted from 4 to 5.

Take the distance 5 to 2 and use point A as a pivot and sweep in the direction as illustrated by points GD.

Then take the distance 9 to 6 and make a sweep, using 9 as a pivot; sweep in the direction as indicated by FD.

These 2 arcs will cross at point D.

S is half the distance between 9 and A.

Draw a line from S through D, the intersecting points of the arcs.

From D to E is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

E to G and E to F are $\frac{3}{4}$ inch each. This is equal to the amount taken off at 2 to 3 and 6 to 7 plus the seam.

Draw line GA, then shape same, hollowing it out $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Draw line F to 9 and shape same, hollowing out $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Finish the draft as illustrated.

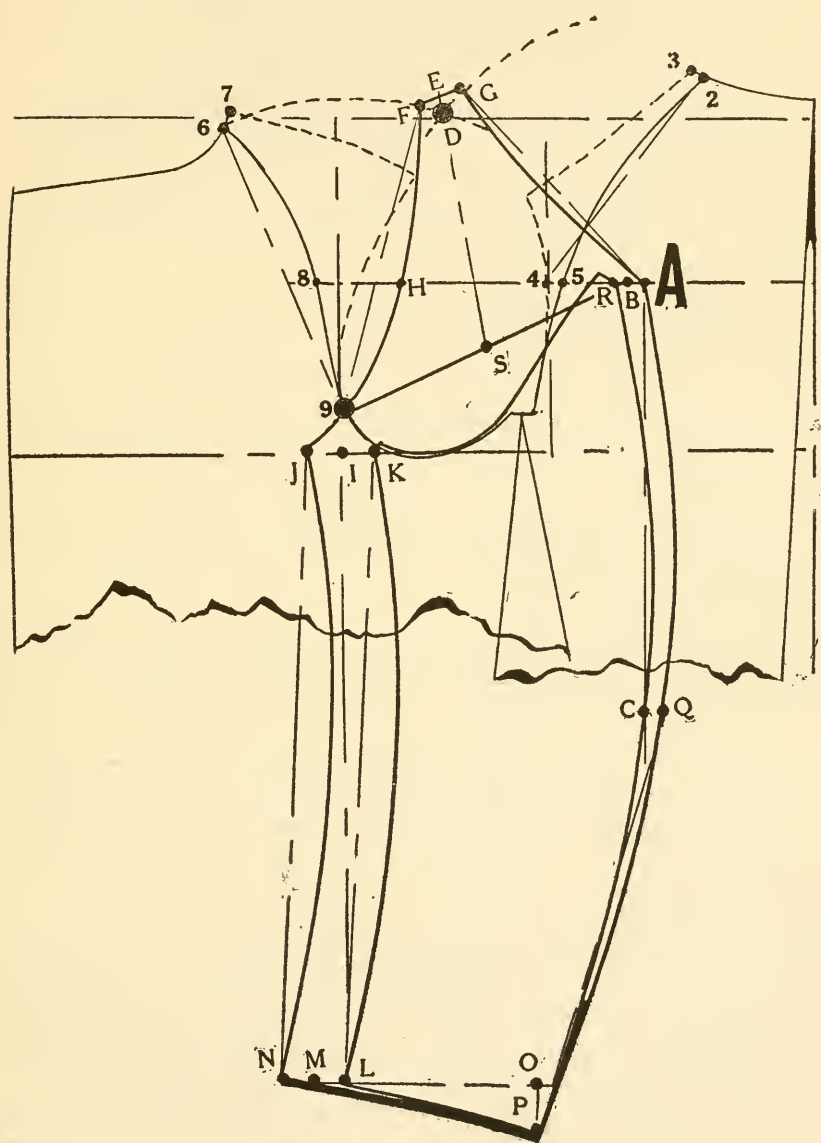


Diagram 30

Diagram 31—Two-Piece Raglan Sleeve

This sleeve is drafted similar to the one-piece sleeve, with the exception that the top sleeve is divided into two parts.

To draft same proceed as follows:

10 to B is $\frac{1}{2}$ of breast.

B to A is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; the same amount is deducted from 2 to 5. Take the distance 5 to 3 and make a sweep, using point 5 as the pivot. This will make an arc as illustrated by line 3 to D.

Take this same distance using A as the pivot and make an arc crossing at point D.

From D to E is 1 inch.

F is $\frac{1}{2}$ the distance of 9 to A.

Take the distance 10 to 8 and make an arc as illustrated by 10 to G.

Use the distance FE and make an arc, illustrating lines E, H, G, intersecting at point G.

G to H is 1 inch. Shape the front G to 10 to J, hollowing out $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

R to S is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Shape both inseams of the top sleeve E, F, R and H, F, S, allowing enough for seams all the way down from F to bottom of sleeve. The rest of the sleeve is finished similar to an original sleeve. This finishes the draft.

TWO-PIECE RAGLAN SLEEVE

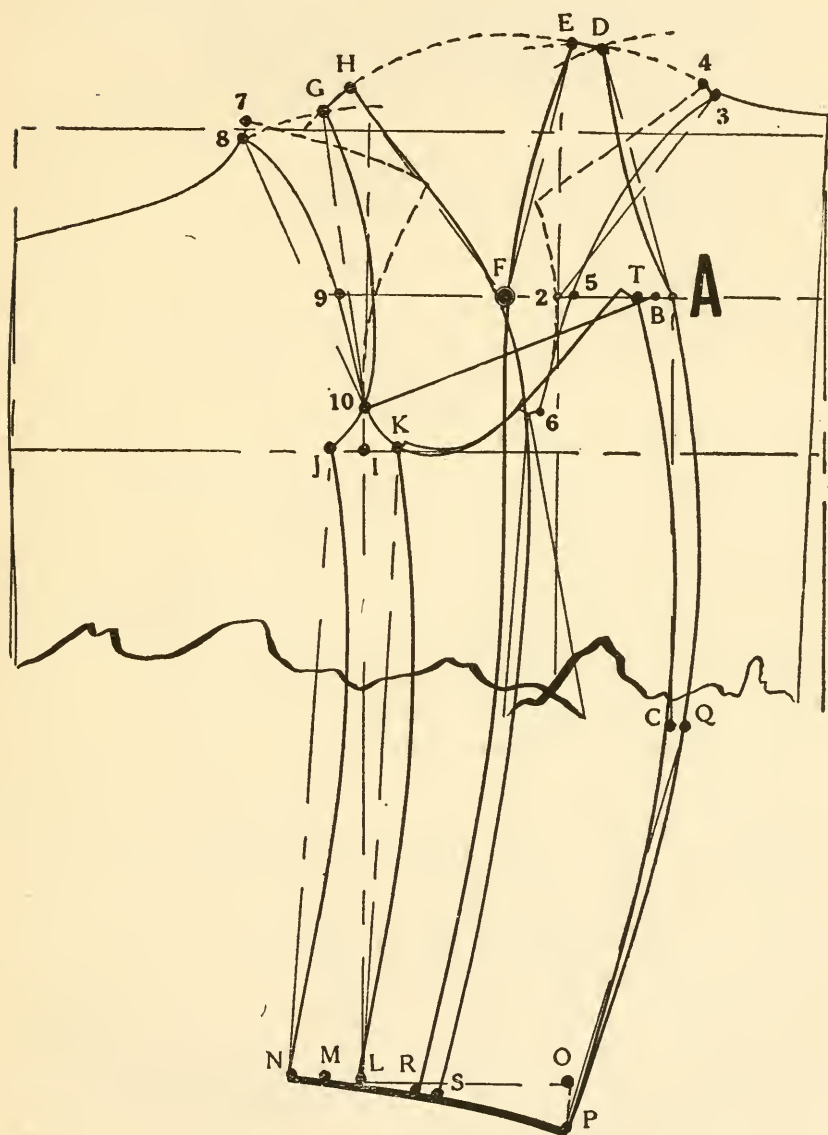


Diagram 31

Diagram 32—One-Piece Balmacaan Sleeve

The bottom of this sleeve is drafted similar to the Balmaroon sleeve as shown in diagram 29.

To draft top part, proceed as follows:

Shape the back.

2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Draw line 3 to 4.

4 to 5 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Shape line 3, 5, 6, 7.

7 is center of armhole.

8 to 9 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

10 is 1 inch from line 9, 11.

11 is the notch. Shape the forepart 9, 10, 11, 7.

SLEEVE

B is $\frac{1}{2}$ of breast from 11.

A is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from B, the same distance that 5 is from 4.

J is 1 inch from B. C is squared from A.

G is half of 11 to B.

To obtain point D, take the distance 3 to 4 and make an arc, using point A as a pivot.

Take the distance 11 to 9 and use point 9 as a pivot.

Make an arc as shown by 9 to E to D.

D is the intersecting point of both arcs.

Draw line GD.

EF is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above point D and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Shape the line E to 11 to I, hollowing out 1 inch so that it will match the line 9, 10, 11.

I is the same distance from H as 7 is from H.

K is squared from J.

L is the same distance from C as K is from 7. Shape the line L, A, E.

M is half way between I and L. N is squared from M.

Q to R is the inseam measurement.

N to O and O to P is one-half the bottom of sleeve plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch each.

Shape the inseams as illustrated.

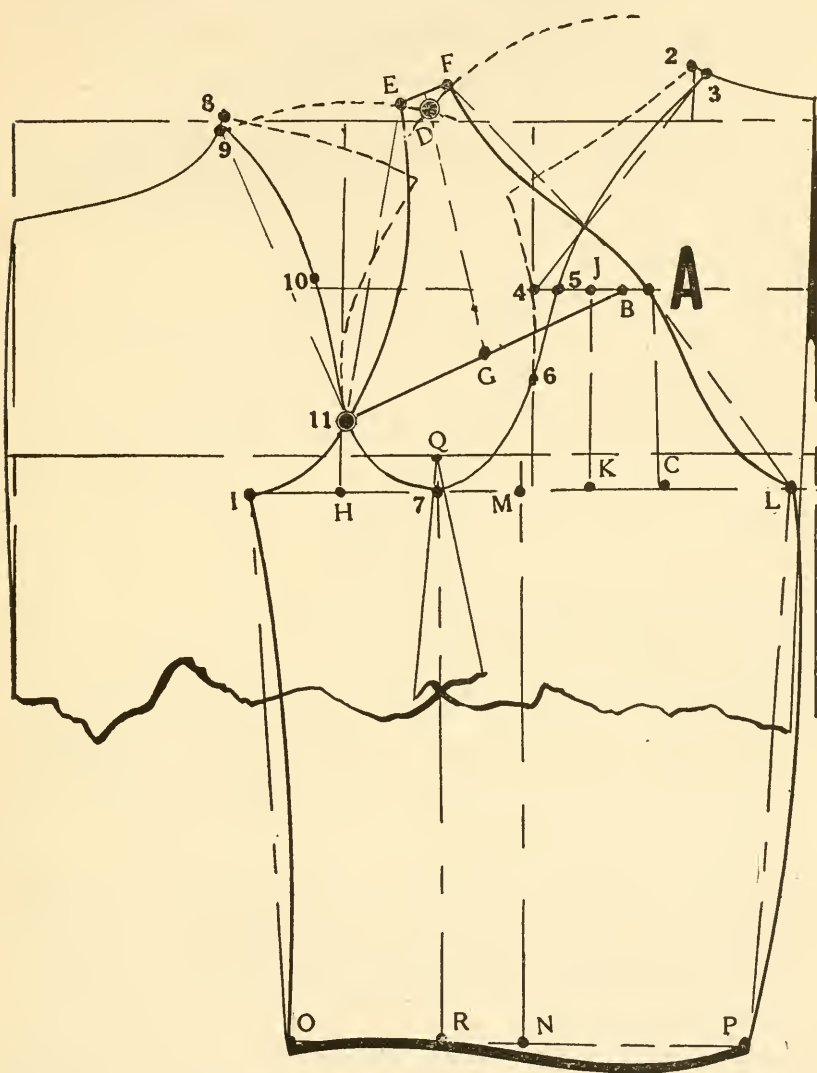


Diagram 32

It will be noticed on this draft that the arm scye is dropped 1 inch from the breast line.

Q to 7 accordingly is 1 inch, or line I to L is 1 inch from breast line.

The inseam measure should be figured from the breast line only; otherwise the sleeve is apt to come out too long.

Diagram 33—Two-Piece Balmacaan Sleeve with Hinge

This diagram is for a two-piece Balmacaan sleeve with a hinge. The same idea can be carried out for a one-piece sleeve.

Line 13 represents the original breast line.

From 13 to 15 is 2 inches, the full drop.

To shape the back part and forepart, proceed as follows:

2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Draw line 3 to 4.

5 is the center of armhole. Draw line 3 to 5.

6 to 7 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Draw line 7 to 9, then shape the front 7, 8, 9, 5.

Shape the back 3, 10, 5 as illustrated.

SLEEVE

9 to B is one-half the breast measure.

B to A is the same amount as 10 to 4.

C is squared from A.

D is obtained by taking the distance 3 to 10 and making an arc, using 10 as the pivot. Then take this same distance and make a sweep, using A as the pivot. The intersecting point will be point D.

E is half way between 8 and A. F is 1 inch from D.

G is obtained by making an arc, using the distance 9 to 7, and using 9 as a pivot, then taking the distance F to E, making an arc using E as the pivot. Where these arcs intersect will be point G.

G to H is 1 inch. Draw line H to E. Square down from E to I.

J is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from I and K is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from I.

Take the distance 9 to 5 and use 9 as the pivot and make an arc intersecting line 13, which will give you point L.

L to M is 1 inch. N is half way between M and line 9.

O is 1 inch from B. P is squared from O.

Q is the same distance from C as P is from 5.

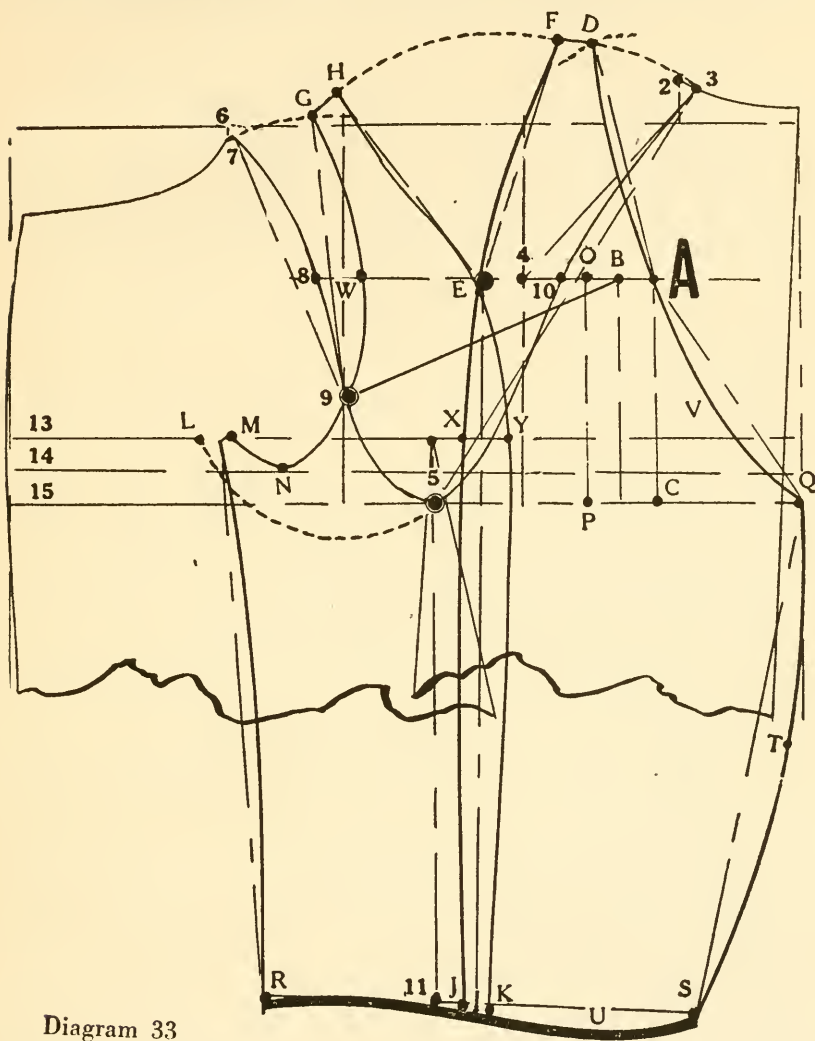


Diagram 33

R is $\frac{1}{2}$ of bottom plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from I, and S is $\frac{1}{2}$ of bottom plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from I. T is 1 inch from line Q to S.

Shape the bottom, allowing 1 inch roundness at point Q.

Draw line A to Q, and shape line Q, V, A, D, hollowing $\frac{3}{4}$ inch at point V as illustrated.

X to Y is 1 inch. Draw line F, E, X, J.

Draw the front line and sleeve GW to 9 to NM, hollowing out 1 inch at point W as illustrated, which completes diagram.

Diagram 34—Boys' Frock Overcoat

AGE 12—BREAST 29, LENGTH 34

This garment is drafted on the basis of three sizes larger than the actual breast measure. It will be noticed that the side body is cut to meet the shoulder point.

DRAFT

Draw line A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H.

A to B is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

C is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 16 from B.

D is $\frac{1}{2}$ of 16 from B.

E is 14 inches from D, the natural waist length.

F is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches from E, the fashionable waist length.

G is $21\frac{1}{4}$ inches from B, the seat length.

H is 34 inches from B, the full length.

Square out from points A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H.

27 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from E.

28 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from F. Draw line B to 27 to 28.

H is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in from the base line. Draw line 28 to H.

I is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the breast plus $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches from K. Square up from I to J.

L is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from B.

M is $11\frac{1}{8}$ inches from L.

N is on line B squared from I.

O is half way between line C and J.

O to P is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

P to Q is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Shape the lines A to M and MP to 27 to 28 and 28 to S, which is $\frac{1}{8}$ of 16 each.

R to T and S to U are $\frac{1}{12}$ of 16.

T to V is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 16.

H to 21 is $\frac{1}{8}$ of 16 plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Shape line P, O, R, S to 21, also side body P, T, U.

D to X is $\frac{1}{2}$ of breast.

Z is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from X. Y is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from Z. W is $\frac{3}{4}$ from V.

BOYS' FROCK OVERCOAT

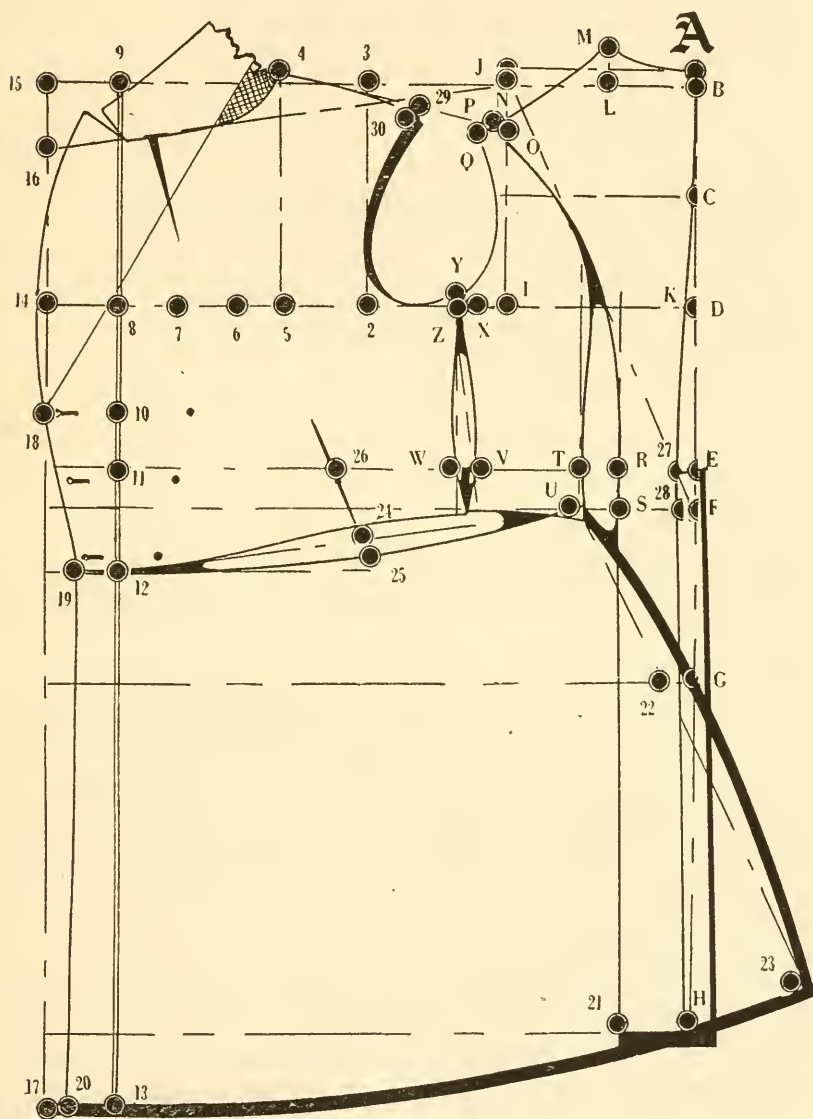


Diagram 34

Shape the side seam of forepart and side seam of side-part as illustrated.

2 is $\frac{2}{3}$ of 16 plus $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from D.

3 is squared from 2.

5 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 2.

4 is squared from 5.

4 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above line B.

6 is $\frac{1}{2}$ of actual breast from K, 16 inches in this case.

7 is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 6.

8 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from 7, which is the center line.

9, 10, 11, 12, 13 are squared from 8.

14 is 3 inches from 8.

15 is squared from 14.

16 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from 15.

17 is squared from 14.

18 is 4 inches from 14.

This is the break of the lapel at first button.

19 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 12. Shape the neck and lapel as illustrated.

20 is squared from 19.

29 is the width of forepart shoulder, which is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch less than the width of back part of shoulder.

30 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 19. Shape the armhole as illustrated.

22 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from line RS.

Draw line U to 22 to 23, which is the same length as RS plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

24 to 25 is 1 inch.

The same amount that the top is hollowed out at point 25 is rounded out at the skirt at point 22.

Take out $\frac{1}{4}$ inch V at point 26 as illustrated.

Shape the skirt and the bottom of forepart, which finishes draft.

Diagram 35—Convertible Collar

On this diagram it will be noticed that $\frac{3}{4}$ inch is allowed at the height of back as well as the shoulder point of forepart. From 3 to 4 and 5 to 6 are $\frac{3}{4}$ inch each.

Reshape the back as illustrated.

7 to 10 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Reshape the gorge 10 to 8 as illustrated.

To draft collar proceed as follows:

A, B, C is the break line.

20 to 8 is $\frac{1}{8}$ of breast.

G is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from 8. Draw line GD through point 10.

The length of line GD should be more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the neck size.

If the neck size is 13 this GD should finish more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of

13, which would be $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

This is based on the rule that the convertible collar should always measure 1 inch more than the allowance when finished.

D to E is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Shape the line E to 7 to BG to 9.

D to H is 3 inches.

F is squared from D.

F to H is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

Split the collar as illustrated by the shaded line and open up $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from J to I. This will make the collar in four pieces. By cutting it this way it will be easier to tailor and lay naturally when finished.

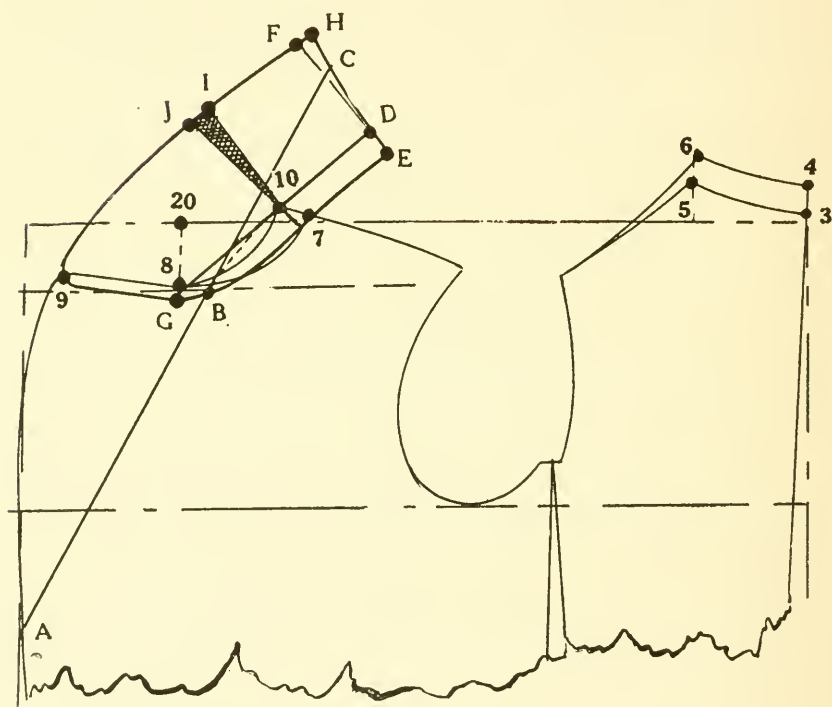


Diagram 35

Diagram 35-B—Ulster Collar

This collar is drafted somewhat similar to the convertible collar, with the exception that the break line RO is drafted through point 15 instead of 16, as in the previous diagram. This gives the collar a longer outside edge, which is absolutely necessary in a collar of this kind.

To draft collar proceed as follows:

Draw line K, L, M, which is the break line to the lapel.

R to O is 1 inch more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the neck size.

P is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from O. Shape the bottom P, L, R to 18 as illustrated.

S is squared from O.

T is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from S. Shape the back seam P, O, T.

O to S is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Shape the outside seam TS to 18 as illustrated.

Split the collar as shown by the shaded section and open up from N to V $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. This will make a four-piece collar that will fit snugly and lay naturally.

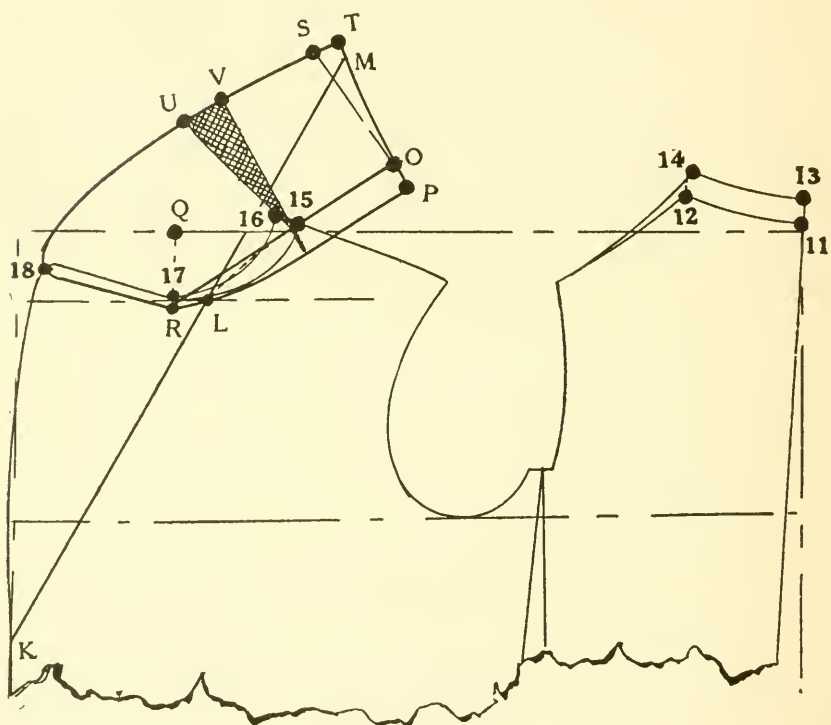


Diagram 35-B

Diagram 36—Raincoat

SIZE 12—BREAST 29, LENGTH 40

This diagram is drafted three sizes larger than the regular breast measure. It is made to button up to the neck with a two-piece collar.

Draw line A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

A to B is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

C is $\frac{1}{4}$ of breast from B.

D is $\frac{1}{2}$ of breast from B.

E is the waist length from B, $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

F is the seat length from B, $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

G is the full length from B, 40 inches.

Square out from points A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

H is $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches from G. Draw line BH.

I is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from B.

J is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from I.

K is $11\frac{1}{8}$ inches from J.

L is $\frac{1}{3}$ of breast plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from D.

M is squared from L. N is on line C.

O is half way between M and N.

P is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from O.

Q is $\frac{2}{3}$ of breast plus $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from D.

U is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from L.

V is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from Q.

R is half way between Q and L. S is squared from R.

T is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from S. Draw line RT.

Shape neck, shoulder and armhole, which completes the back.

W is squared from Q.

2 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from Q.

X is squared from V.

X is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above line B.

3 is $\frac{1}{2}$ of breast from D, 16 inches in this case.

3 to 4 and 4 to 5 are $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches each.

6 to 7 is squared from 5.

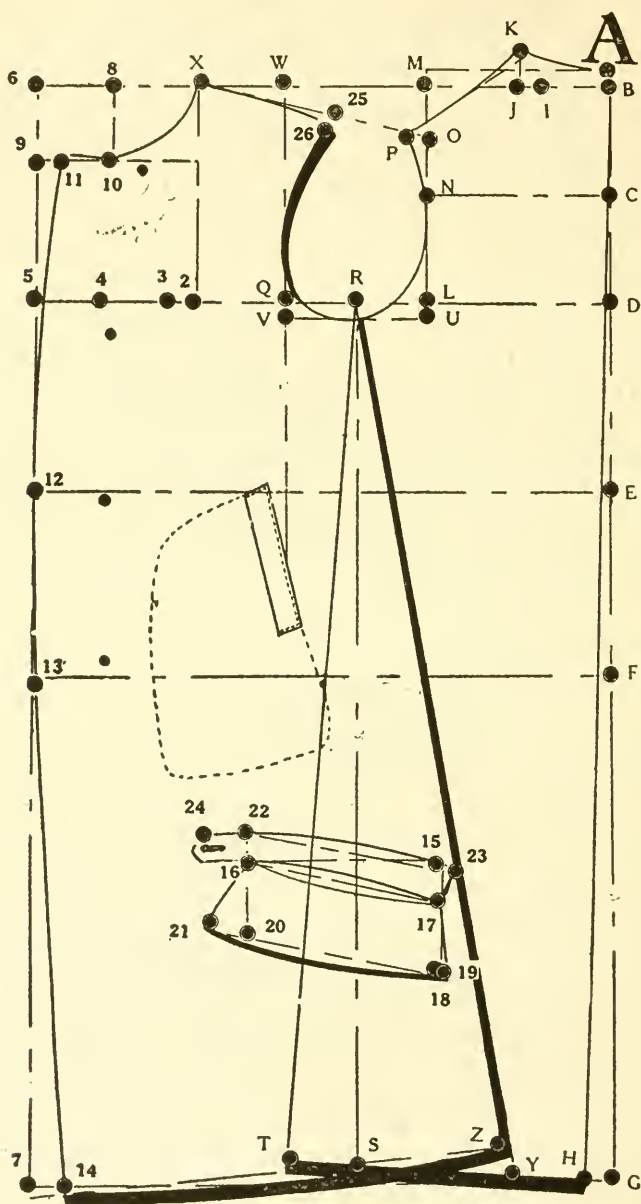


Diagram 36

8 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from X.

9 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from 6. Square line 9 as illustrated.

10 is squared from 8.

11 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 10.

12 is on the waist line.

13 is on the seat line.

14 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from 7.

25 is the shoulder width.

26 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 25.

Y is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from H.

Z to R is the same length as R to T.

Shape the armhole, shoulder, neck and front as illustrated,
which completes forepart.

COLLAR

It will be noticed that this collar is drafted in two parts.

Draw line 15 to 16.

15 to 16 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the neck size plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Square down from 15 to 17 and 18.

17 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 15.

18 is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 17.

19 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from 18.

20 is squared from 16 and is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches from 16.

21 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 22.

22 is 1 inch from 16.

23 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 15.

24 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 22. Shape the line 23, 15, 22, 24, also the line 16 to 17, which finishes the stand.

Shape the leaf as illustrated, hollowing out $\frac{1}{4}$ inch between lines 16 and 17.

Draw line 17, 19, 18, 21, 16, which finishes draft.

Diagram 37—Shawl-Collar Mackinaw

SIZE 12—BREAST 29, LENGTH $27\frac{1}{2}$

This garment is drafted similar to the overcoat, with the exception that a belt, yoke and pleats are made and the garment is made shorter.

BACK

The back is thrown in $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from G to H as illustrated.

The yoke is placed on the top part from M to U.

U is 2 inches from C, the notch line.

B to E is the waist length, or $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

F is the seat length, which is $21\frac{1}{4}$ inches from B.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pleat is allowed at point C all the way down the center of the back if a novelty pleat is desired. For a whole back $\frac{1}{4}$ inch is taken off the center seam, as illustrated by the dotted line. The remainder of the back is similar to the overcoat.

FOREPART

7 is the center line of the front.

From 7 to 10 is $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ of button stand, which is 5 inches in this case.

The neck front is shaped as illustrated.

A yoke is made from the front notch to the breast line, as shown on the diagram.

2-inch straps or pleats, whichever are desired, are made from the yoke to the bottom of the back and forepart.

The belt is made to finish 2 inches wide.

COLLAR

The collar for this garment is drafted as follows:

Draw break line of forepart 15 to 21.

Then draw line 21 to X to 22.

22 to 23 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Shape the line 23, 24, 21, 14.

Square up from 22 to 25, which is 3 inches.

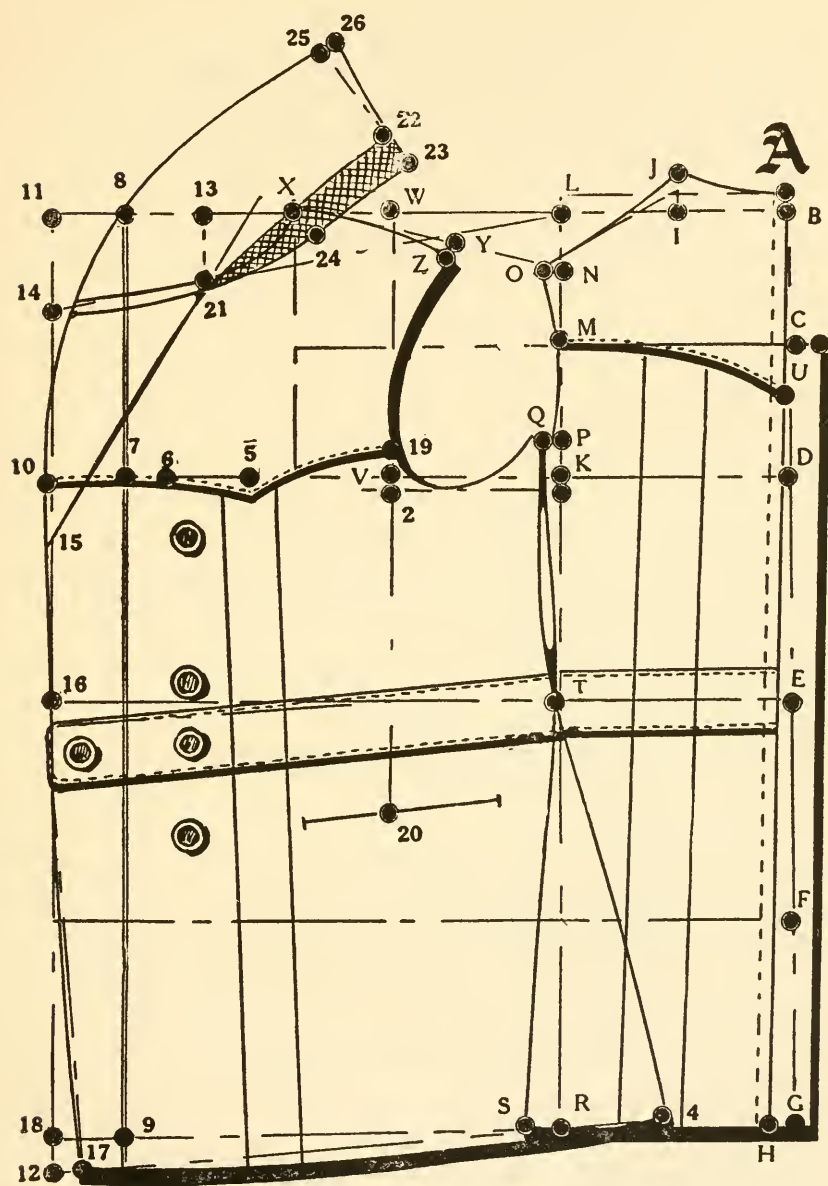


Diagram 37

25 to 26 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Shape center seam of collar 23, 22, 26.

Then shape line 26, 25, 8, 14, which finishes collar.

It will be noted that $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch allowance is given for seams from 21 to 14 on the collar.

Diagram 38—Cape Overcoat

SIZE 12—LENGTH 35, NECK 13

Draw line A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

A to B is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

B to C is $\frac{1}{4}$ of breast.

D is $\frac{1}{2}$ of breast from C.

E is the waist length from B, which is $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

F is the seat length, which is $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

G is the full length, which is 35 inches.

Square out from points A, B, C, D, E, F, G as illustrated.

H is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from B.

I is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from H.

J is squared from I and is $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

K is $\frac{1}{3}$ of breast plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from D.

L is squared from K.

M is on line C.

N is half way between L and M.

O is $\frac{2}{3}$ of breast plus $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from B.

P is 16 inches from D, $\frac{1}{2}$ the actual breast. In this case the garment is drafted 3 inches larger than the breast size.

P to Q is 5 inches.

R is squared from Q and S is squared from Q.

T is squared from O.

U is half way between O and K.

V is squared from U and is located on line N.

W is the width of back or 26 inches from G.

Z is $\frac{1}{2}$ of breast plus 5 inches from U.

2 and 5 are squared from Z.

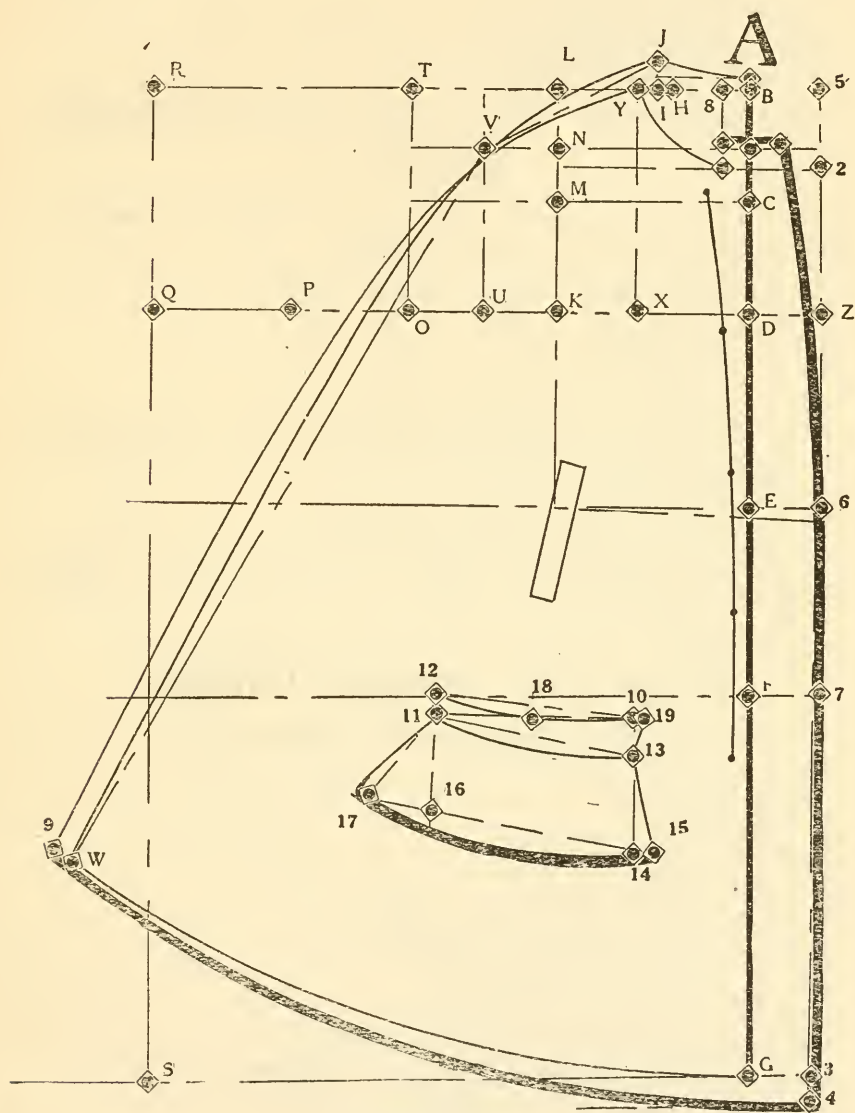


Diagram 38

- 3, 4, 6, 7 are squared from Z.
 2 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from 5.
 3 is on the base line.
 4 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 3.
 8 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast from Y.
 9 is 1 inch from W. Shape the front and back as illustrated.

COLLAR

- 10 to 11 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the collar plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 7 inches in this case.
 12 is squared from 11, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
 13 is squared from 10, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 14 is squared from 13, which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 15 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 14.
 19 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from 10. Draw line 19, 13, 15.
 Draw line 19 to 12, hollowing out $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from point 18. Draw line 18 to 11.
 16 is squared from 11 and is 3 inches.
 17 is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 16. Shape the bottom and the front as illustrated, which finishes draft.

Diagram 39—Kimono Overcoat

SIZE 12—BREAST 29, LENGTH 35

Draw line A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

A to B is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

C is $\frac{1}{4}$ of breast from B.

D is $\frac{1}{2}$ of breast from B.

E is the waist length, or $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

F is the seat length, $21\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

G is the full length, 35 inches.

Square out from points A, B, C, E, F, G.

H is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from G. Draw line AH.

I is $\frac{1}{3}$ of breast plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from D.

J is squared from I.

K is on line C.

L is half way between J and K.

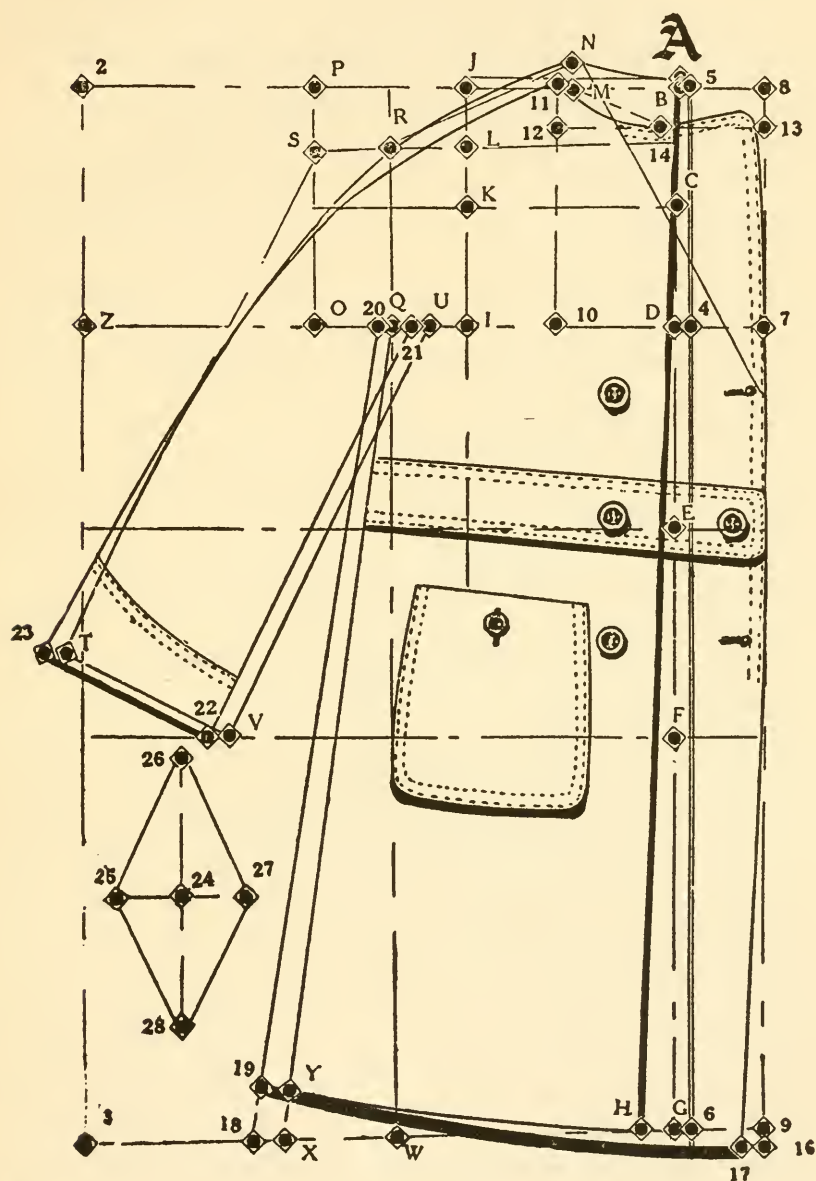


Diagram 39

- M is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from B.
 N is squared from M and is 1 inch.
 O is $\frac{2}{3}$ of breast plus $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from D.
 P is squared from O.
 Q is half way between I and O.
 R is squared from Q.
 S is on line PO.
 U is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from Q.
 U to V is the inseam.
 T is squared from V. Draw line ST.
 Then shape the shoulder and the sleeve as illustrated.
 W is squared from U.
 X is $\frac{1}{4}$ of breast from W.
 Square line Q, Y, H.
 Z is $\frac{1}{2}$ of actual breast plus 5 inches from D.
 2 and 3 are squared from Z.
 4 is $\frac{1}{2}$ of breast plus $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches from Q.
 5 and 6 are squared from 4.
 7 is $\frac{1}{2}$ the button stand from 4, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in this case.
 8 is squared from 7.
 9 is squared from 7.
 10 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from I.
 11 is squared from 10 and is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above line B.
 12 is $\frac{1}{8}$ of breast from 11.
 13 is squared from 12.
 14 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of breast from 11.
 16 is 1 inch from 9.
 17 is 1 inch from 16.
 18 is 1 inch from X.
 Draw line 20 to 18.
 19 is 1 inch from V.
 Shape bottom and side seam as illustrated.
 20 is 1 inch from Q.
 21 is 1 inch from U. Draw inseam of sleeves.
 22 is 1 inch from V.

23 is 1 inch from T. Shape bottom of sleeve.

Shape the neck and the lapel as illustrated, which completes draft of back and front.

UNDER-ARM SLEEVE WEDGE

This wedge is made 9 inches long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

25 is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches from 24.

26 is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 24.

27 is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches from 24.

28 is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 24.

Draw lines 25, 6, 7, 8, which completes the entire draft.

Diagram 40—Boys' Knee Pants

SIZE 6—RISE 6 INCHES, INSEAM 8 INCHES, WAIST 24,
SEAT 26, KNEE 12

This diagram is for boys' knee pants. It is drafted by proportionate measurements.

FOREPART

Draw line A, B, C, D, E, F.

A to B is the waist band, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

B to C is the rise, which is 6 inches.

C to D is the inseam, which is 8 inches.

E to F is turn up of bottom, which is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Square out from points A, B, C, D, E.

C to F is $\frac{1}{2}$ of seat, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in this case.

F to G is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

H is $\frac{1}{8}$ of seat from F.

I is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from H.

J is $\frac{1}{2}$ the distance between H and C.

L is squared from J.

M is squared from L.

N is squared from J.

K is squared from N.

O is squared from G.

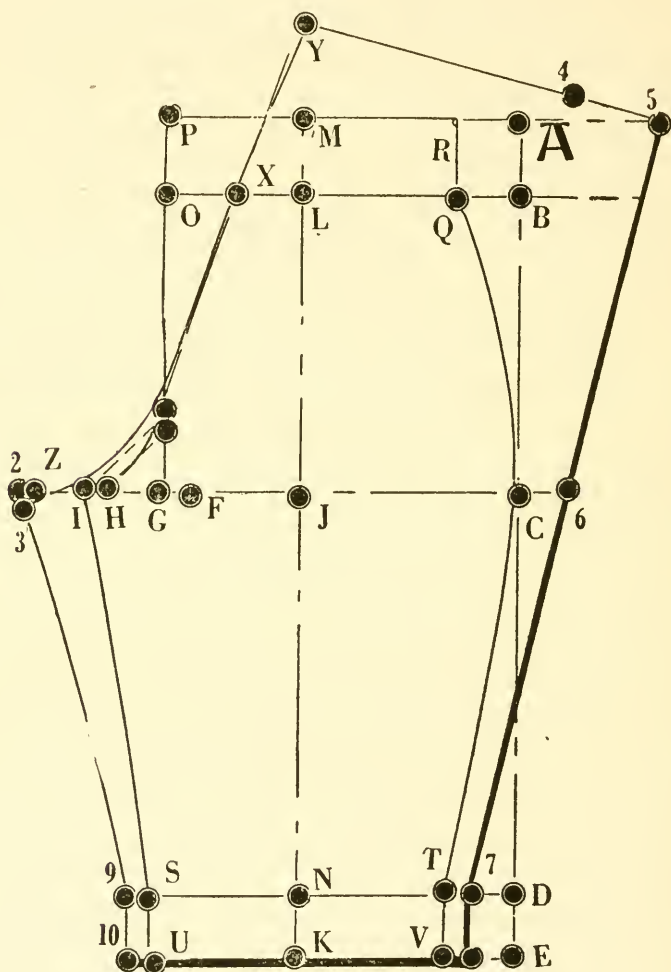


Diagram 40

P is squared from O.

Q is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the waist from O. This is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the actual measure.

R is squared from Q.

S and T are $\frac{1}{4}$ of the knee from N.

T and V are squared from S and T respectively.

Shape the front, side seam and inseam as illustrated, which completes the forepart.

BACK PART

X is half way between O and L. Draw line H, X, Y.

Y is 2 inches from line PR.

Z is $\frac{1}{12}$ of seat from point I.

2 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from Z.

3 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from 2. Shape the seat as illustrated.

9 is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch from S.

10 is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch from U. Shape the inseam as illustrated.

Y to 4 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the actual seat.

4 to 5 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

6 is 1 inch from C.

7 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from T.

8 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from B.

Shape the outside seam of the trousers, which completes the draft.

Diagram 41—Boys' Knickerbockers

SIZE 6—WAIST 24, SEAT 26, RISE 6, KNEE $11\frac{1}{2}$,
BELOW KNEE 10

This diagram is drafted somewhat similar to the preceding one of boys' knee pants. The only difference between the two drafts is that the pants are made fuller and longer.

From D to E is 4 inches, the drop.

C to S is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

D to T is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Shape the side seam of the forepart as illustrated.

X is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 14, the bottom from M.

Y is $\frac{1}{4}$ from M, the bottom to finish 10 inches.

An allowance of 4 inches is made for fullness to be left in at the strap.

N to U is the same distance as N to T. Shape the inseam and the bottom of the forepart.

BACK

S to 10 is 2 inches.

T to V is 1 inch.

X to 2 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Shape the side seam of back.

U to W is 1 inch.

Y to Z is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Shape the inside seam of the back, then shape the bottom.

The remainder of the draft is similar to the regular knee pants as stated before.

BOTTOM STRAP

The bottom strap is cut to finish 10 inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide.

20 to 21 and 22 to 23 are $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches apart.

20 to 22 and 21 to 23 are 10 inches.

22 to 24 and 23 to 25 are 3 inches.

The latter is the tongue of the strap, which can be made either to buckle or to button.

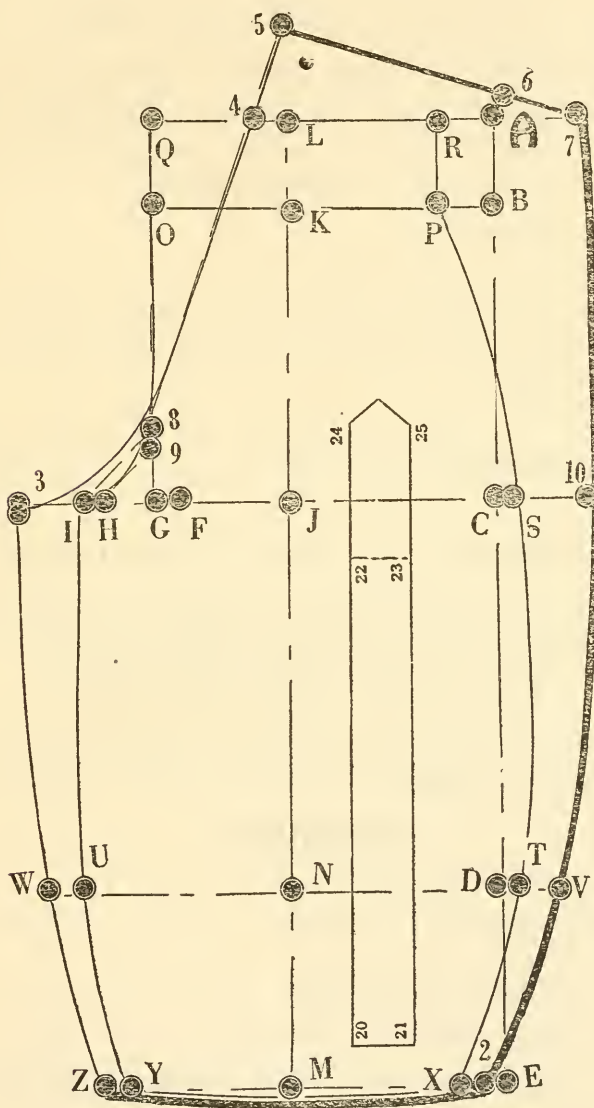


Diagram 41

Diagram 42—Boys' Bloomers

SIZE 6—WAIST 24, SEAT 26, RISE 6, KNEE $11\frac{1}{2}$

This diagram is drafted similar to the two preceding diagrams, with the exception that the side seams are made absolutely straight and the fullness is gathered in at the bottom in order to get a bloomer effect.

C to 6 is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

F to 7 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Draw line 5, 6, 7.

W to 8 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Draw line 8, which finishes the back.

Lines J and C of the forepart are squared down to W and F respectively.

E to F and V to W are $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. This allowance is made for the hem of the bottom.

Diagram 43—Boys' Golf Pants

SIZE 6—SEAT 26, WAIST 24, RISE 6, INSEAM 8,
DROP 4 INCHES, ABOVE KNEE $10\frac{1}{2}$,
KNEE $11\frac{1}{2}$, BELOW KNEE $10\frac{1}{2}$

The top of these trousers is made similar to that of the knickerbocker trousers.

FOREPART

Line T is squared down to P.

K to N is 8 inches (the inseam).

N to P is 4 inches.

O is half way between N and P.

Square out both ways from N, O and P.

N to U and N to V are $\frac{1}{4}$ of $10\frac{1}{2}$, the above-mentioned knee measurement.

O to W and O to X are $\frac{1}{4}$ of $11\frac{1}{2}$ (knee measurement).

P to Y and P to Z are $\frac{1}{4}$ below knee measurement.

B to 10 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

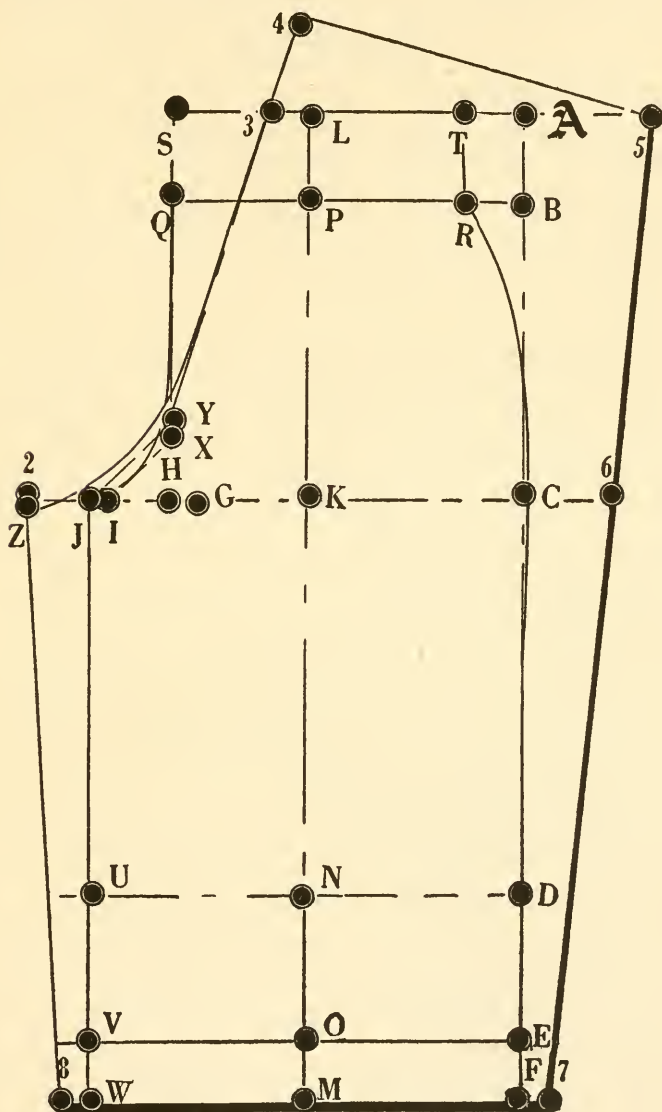


Diagram 42

Shape the side seam, R to 10 to V, X, Z.

Shape the inseam, Z, U, W, Y, which finishes the forepart.

BACK PART

10 to 11 is 2 inches.

V to 12, X to 13 and Z to 14 are each $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

U to 14, W to 16, Y to 17 are each $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Shape the inseam and the outside seam as illustrated.

Allow 1 inch for vent at points 12, 13 and 14 as illustrated,
which finishes the diagram.

Diagram 44—Boys' Scout Pants

SIZE 14—WAIST 28, SEAT 33, RISE 8, LENGTH 23,
ABOVE KNEE 11, CALF 12, SHANK $9\frac{1}{2}$

DRAFT

Draw line A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

A to C is the rise, 8 inches.

B is $\frac{1}{8}$ of seat from C.

D is $\frac{1}{2}$ the inseam less 2 inches from C.

The regular inseam for size 14 for a full-length trouser is 28 inches, which makes from C to D 12 inches.

G is the length, 23 inches, from C.

F is half way between D and G.

E is half way between D and F.

Square out from points A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

C to I is $\frac{1}{2}$ of seat.

I to J is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

K is $\frac{1}{8}$ of seat from I.

L is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from K.

M is 1 inch from C.

N is half way between K and M.

Square up and down from N to X and up from N to T.

O is squared from J.

P is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from O.

Q is $\frac{1}{4}$ of waist from O.

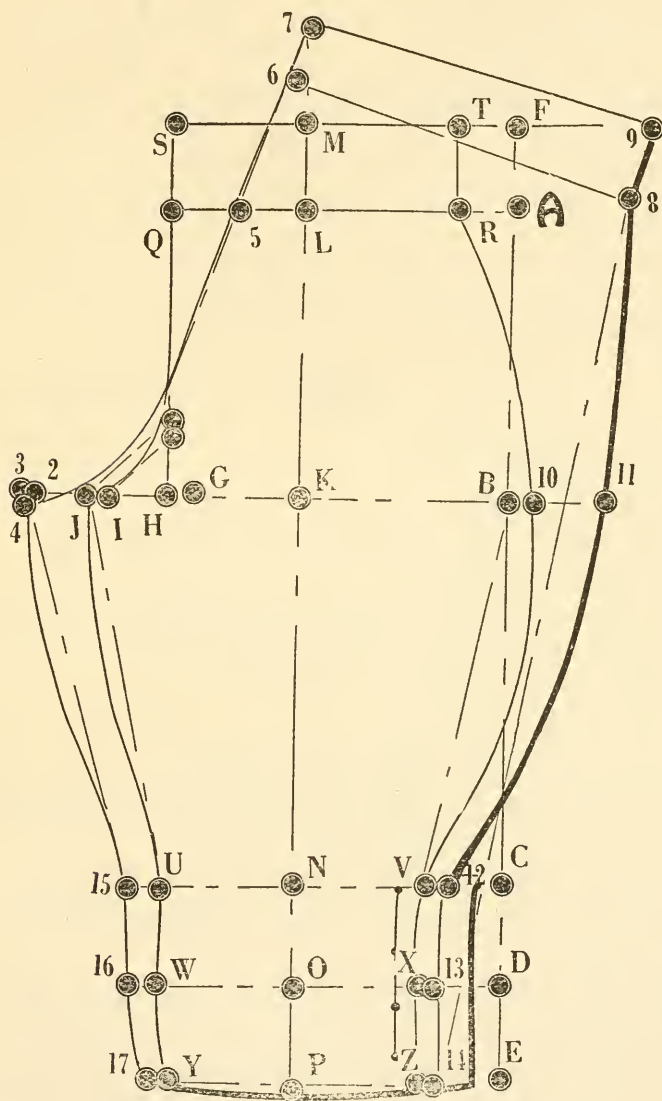


Diagram 43

R is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from Q.
 S is on the center line.
 U is on the center line.
 V is below the knee line.
 W is on the center line and is the calf line.
 X is on the center line and is the shank line.
 U to Z and U to 2 are each $\frac{1}{4}$ of the knee.
 V to 3 and V to 4 are each $\frac{1}{4}$ of the below knee.
 W to 5 and W to 6 are each $\frac{1}{4}$ of the calf.
 X to 7 and X to 8 are each $\frac{1}{4}$ of the shank.
 Shape the lines, which finishes the forepart.

BACK

9 is $\frac{1}{12}$ of seat from L.
 9 to 15 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
 15 to 11 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 O to 12 is $\frac{1}{8}$ of waist. Draw line L to 12, 13, 14.
 12 to 13 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the waist.
 13 to 14 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Shape the seat line, 14, 13, 12, 11.
 13 to 10 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the seat plus $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
 10 to 16 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 M to 17 is 2 inches.
 2 to 18, 4 to 19, 6 to 20 are each $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.
 8 to 21 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Shape the side seam as illustrated.
 Z to 22, 3 to 23, 5 to 24 are each $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
 7 to 25 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Shape the inseam as illustrated.
 Take out $\frac{1}{4}$ inch V at the waist line of the back as illustrated by point 26.
 Take out $\frac{1}{2}$ inch pleat at point X on the bottom of the back part, also split back from 23 to 18 and take out $\frac{1}{2}$ inch V. This will shorten the back so that there will be enough fullness left at the knee so that it will not bind, and will give the wearer freedom of movement. This finishes the draft.

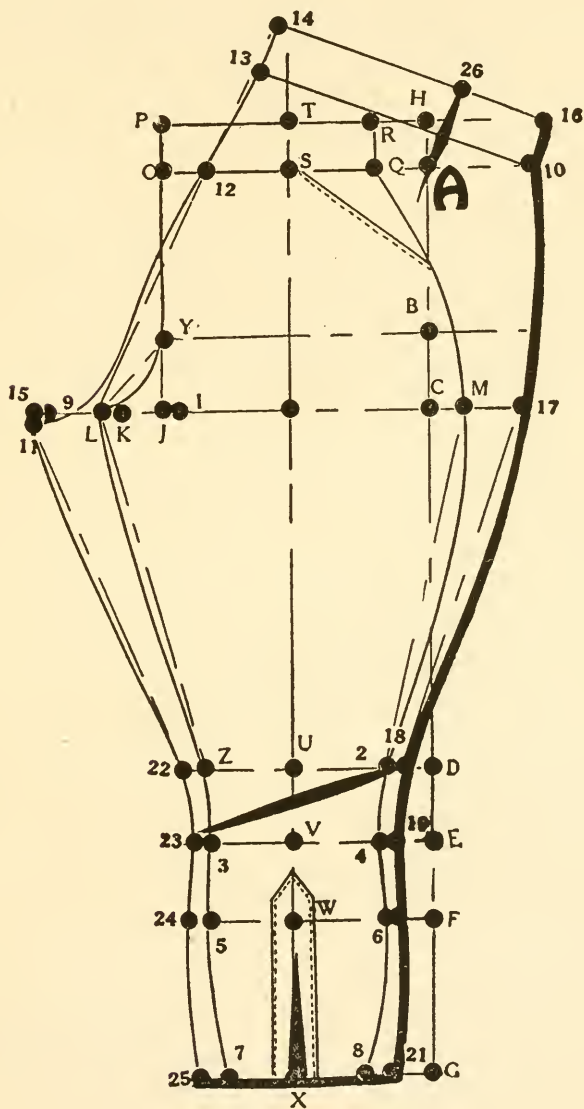


Diagram 44

Diagram 45—Long Trousers

SIZE 14—WAIST 28, LENGTH 28, SEAT 33, RISE $8\frac{1}{4}$,
KNEE 16, BOTTOM 14

DRAFT

Draw line A, B, C, D, E, F.

A to C is the rise.

B is $\frac{1}{8}$ of seat from C.

E is the inseam measurement from C, 28 inches in this case.

F is half way between C and E.

D is 2 inches above F, which is the knee line.

Square out from points A, B, C, D, E.

G is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches from A. Square out from G.

H is $\frac{1}{2}$ of seat from C.

I is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from H.

J is $\frac{1}{8}$ of seat from H.

K is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from J.

L is half way between J and C.

M and N are squared from L.

O and P are each $\frac{1}{4}$ of waist from M.

Q to R are squared from P and O respectively.

S is squared from L.

T is on the knee line.

U is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the knee from T.

V is $\frac{1}{4}$ of knee from T.

W and X are each $\frac{1}{4}$ of bottom from S.

Y is on line B.

Z is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below Y.

Draw line YK and ZY, then shape the front, Q, P, Y, K, and the inseam, K, U, W, and outside seam, O, C, V, X, which finishes the forepart.

BACK

2 is half way between P and M.

3 is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 2.

4 is $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches from 3.

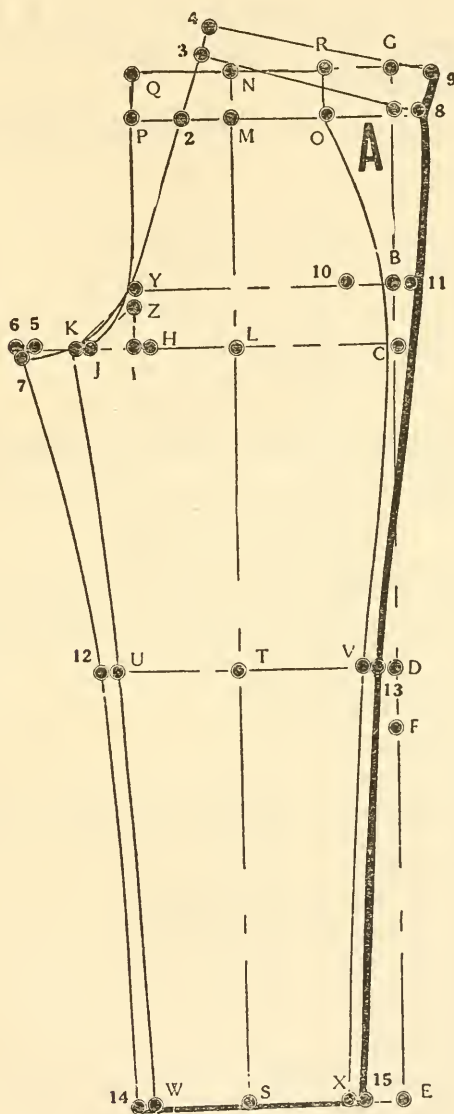


Diagram 45

- 5 is $1/12$ of seat from K.
6 is $1/2$ inch from 5.
7 is $1/2$ inch from 6. Shape the seat line 4, 3, 2, K, 7.
8 is $1/4$ of waist plus $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 3.
9 is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches from 8.
B to Y plus Y to 10 is $1/2$ of the actual seat measure, in this case $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
11 is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 10.
13 and 14 are each $3/4$ inch from V and U.
14 and 15 are each $3/4$ inch from W and X.
Shape the seam 7, 12 and 14 and the outside seam, 8, 11, 13, 15, which finishes diagram.

Diagram 46—Sailor Pants

SIZE 6—WAIST 24, SEAT 28, INSEAM 18, KNEE $13\frac{1}{2}$,
BOTTOM 16, RISE 6

The forepart and the back part of these pants are cut in one piece. The pants are made with a bell bottom, which is illustrated in the drawing.

Draw line A, E, F, G, B, D, C.

A to E is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

B is 6 inches from E.

D is 2 inches above $1/2$ of the inseam from C, which is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in this case.

C is the inseam measurement, 18 inches.

Square out from points A, E, G, B, D, C.

H is $1/2$ of seat from B.

I is $1/2$ inch from H.

J is $1/8$ of seat from H.

K is $1/2$ inch from J.

L is half way between K and B.

M and N are squared from L.

O and P are squared from I.

Q is $1/2$ of the waist from O.

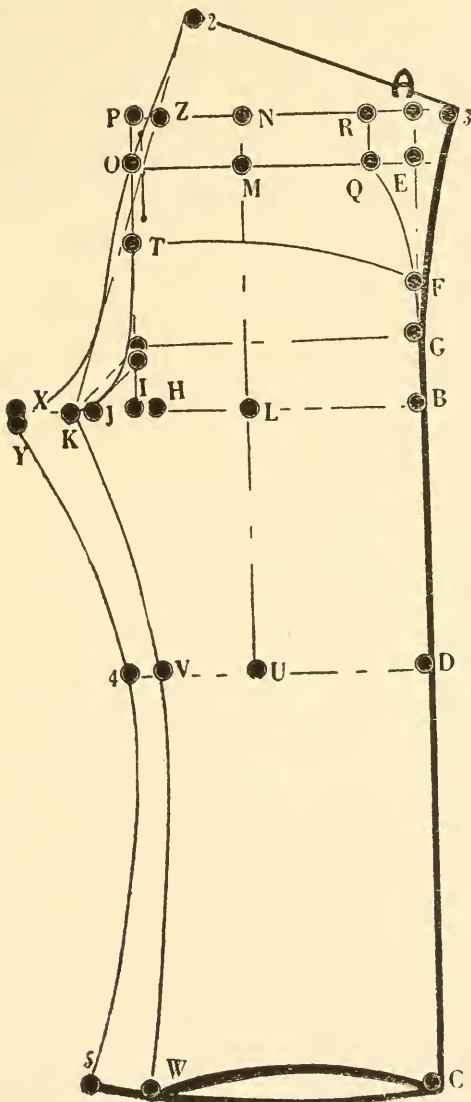


Diagram 46

R is squared from Q.

Shape the front of forepart P, O, T, J, K.

O to T is 2 inches.

E to F is 3 inches.

Shape line TS.

U is squared from F.

V is $\frac{1}{2}$ the knee from D, which is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in this case.

W is $\frac{1}{2}$ the bottom less $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from C, which is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in this case.

Shape the bottom and the inseam of the forepart and the back part, as illustrated.

X is $\frac{1}{12}$ of seat from K.

Y is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from X.

Z is 1 inch from P.

Draw line K to Z to 2.

2 is 3 inches from Z.

3 is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the waist plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 2.

Shape line 3 to F to G as illustrated.

Draw seat line 2 to O to Y as illustrated.

4 is 1 inch from V.

5 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from W.

Shape line C to 5 and the inseam X to 4 to 5, which finishes diagram.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 080 163 A

