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PATTERN USE AND ALTERATION

by

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PATTERN USE AND ALTERATION

Purpose of Course.

- a. To help the women in the wise selection of patterns.
- b. To give better understanding of commercial patterns.
- c. To help the women draft simple patterns.
- d. To present methods for altering patterns.

II. Pattern Use.

A simple kimono pattern may be used as a foundation from which to cut an unlimited variety of garments, such as dresses, aprons, nightgowns, bathrobes, waists and blouses. From a simple shirt waist pattern, such garments as corset covers, nightgowns, kimones, collars, cuffs and one-piece dresses may be cut. The time is, therefore, well spent in which a simple shirt waist pattern is accurately fitted.

III. Suggestions in Pattern Buying.

- a. Buy only patterns of standard makes.
- b. Buy waists according to bust measure.
- c. Buy skirts according to hip measure.

IV. Study the Pattern. Know --

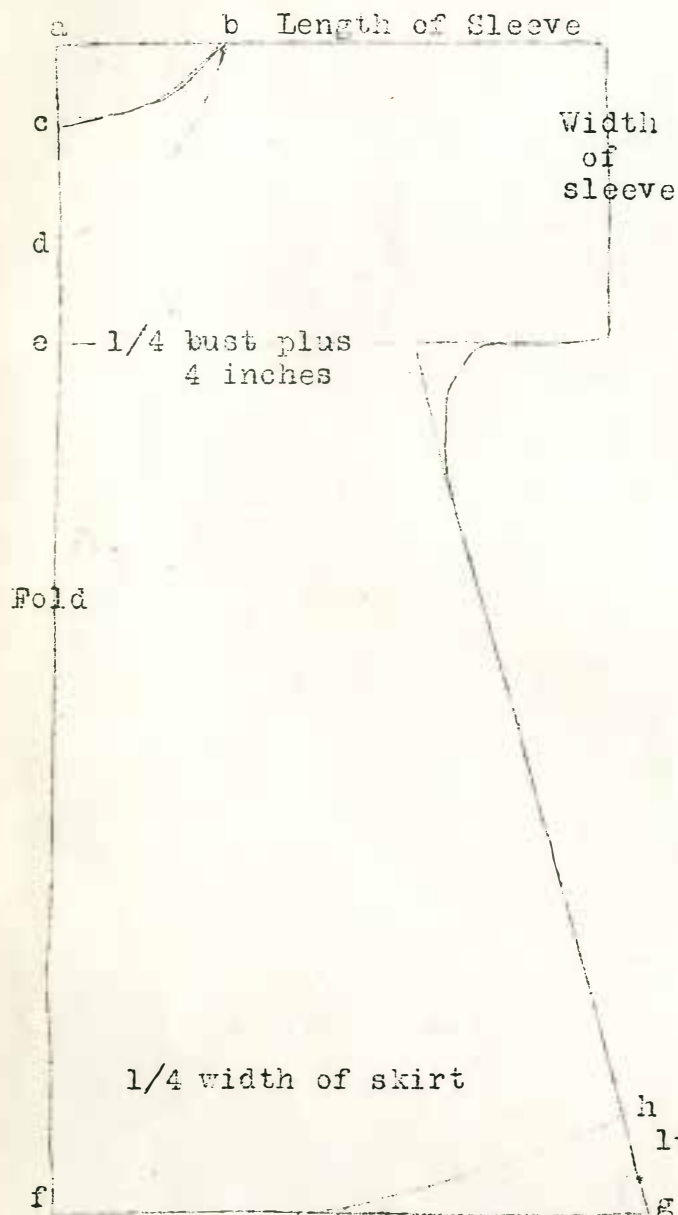
- a. Number of pieces.
- b. Seam allowances and hems.
- c. The notches and hems.
- d. Perforations for straight of material, folds, etc.
- e. Replace in pattern such pieces that will not be used.

V. Measurements needed.

- a. Length of night gown - Measure from shoulder to floor.
- b. Length of sleeve - Measure from center neck, over top of shoulder, down arm to desired length.
- c. Width of sleeve - Measure around arm.
- d. Depth of bust - Measure from hollow of shoulder to fullest part of bust.
- e. Bust - Carry measure around fullest part of bust.

VI. Draft for one-piece dress or nightgown with butterfly sleeve.

Decide on length of garment desired and make allowances for hems. Fold the material in half crosswise, then fold over in half lengthwise.



A. Measurements

1. Bust.
2. Length of sleeve.
3. Width of sleeve.
4. Length of garment.

B. Markings

1. a to b - $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
2. a to c - 1 in.
3. a to d - 4 in.
4. a to e - $\frac{1}{2}$ armseye plus 2 inches.
5. a to f - length
6. g to h - $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

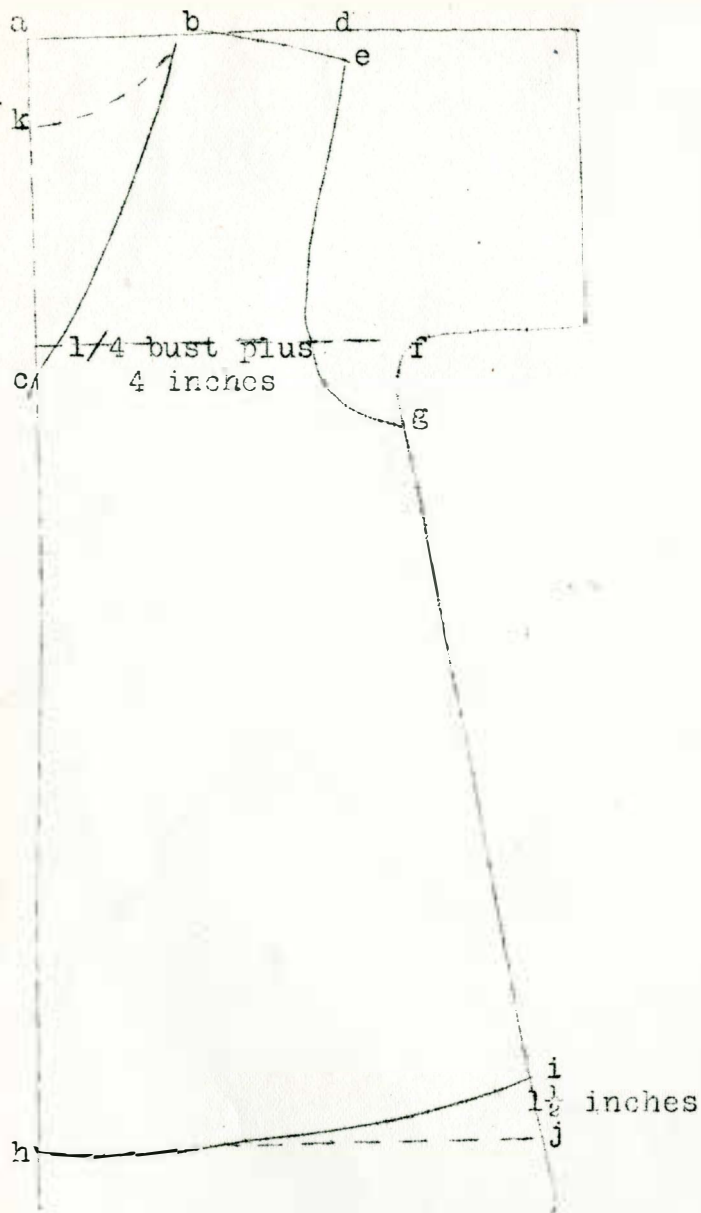
C. Tracings

1. Trace upper neckline for back of pattern.
2. Trace lower neckline for front of pattern.

Note:

1. Curve the under arm - This is apt to tear if a sharp angle is left.
2. Curve the bottom of the skirt.
3. Neckline - Various necklines may be made. Beside the one illustrated it may be slit $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches along the shoulder line in both directions, and three inches down center front and center back. The points may be thrown back as a finish.

VII. The kimono pattern may be used as a foundation for a jumper draft.



A. Measurements

1. Desired width of neck
2. Length of neck opening.
3. Bust.
4. Length of garment

B. Markings

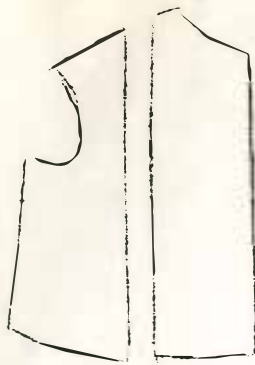
1. a to b - 3 inches.
2. a to c - 10 inches.
3. d to e - $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch depending upon slant of shoulders.
4. b to e - 3 inches.
5. f to g - 2 inches.
6. a to h - desired length.
7. i to j - $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
8. a to k - $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
9. k to b - neckline for back.

Note:

1. The width of the shoulder strap, b - e, may vary from 2 to 4 inches depending upon the individual choice.
2. The distance from d - e will vary according to the length of the strap used and the slant of the shoulders.
3. The distance from f - g will vary and depend upon whether the individual has high, low or medium bust. The draft shown is for a medium bust. For a low busted person the distance between f - g would be less, for a high busted person greater, for a child usually the medium measurement is used.

VIII. Alteration of Patterns

1.

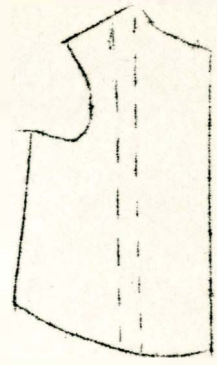


To make wider

SHIRT WAIST

Make wider or narrower on a straight line from center of shoulder to waist.

2.



To make narrower

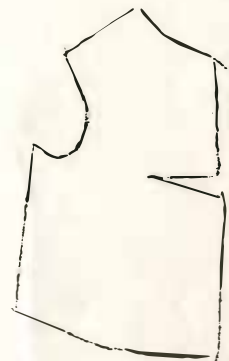
3.



A little larger in the bust

Sometimes it is necessary to cut a slit in the front over the full part of the bust to get length. If a large opening is necessary a slanting cut is made towards armseye but not quite to it.

4.



Still larger in the bust

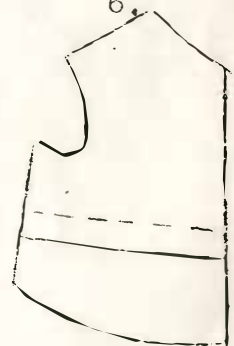
5.



Longer

Lengthen or shorten the waist 2 inches above the waist line in both front and back. Straighten under arm seam.

6.



Shorter

7.

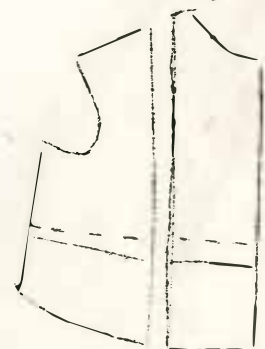


Longer and narrower

For 7 follow methods given in (2) and (5).

For 8 follow methods given in (1) and (6).

8.



Wider and shorter.

9.

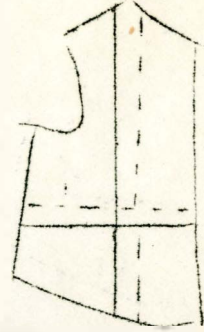


Longer and wider

For 9 follow methods given in (1) and (5).

For 10 follow methods given in (2) and (6).

10.



Narrower and shorter

11.



Smaller at neck and armseye

(11). From the shoulder line make shorter curve, adding to front length. Shorten curve in armseye.

(12). Make slit over roundest part of back.

12.



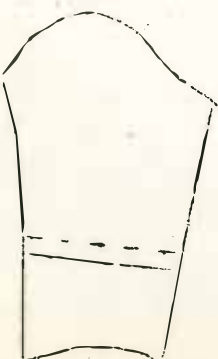
To fit round shoulder (back)

1.



Longer

3.

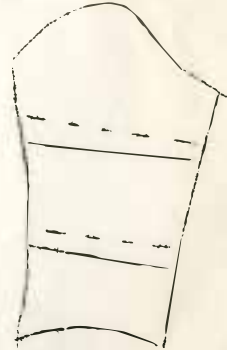


Shorter below elbow.

SLEEVE One-piece

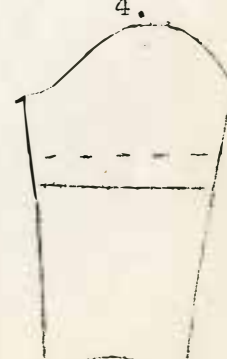
In making any sleeve alterations guard closely the perforations which mark the lay of the pattern on the goods. The elbow of the sleeve must fit at the point of the elbow on the arm. In making a sleeve longer or shorter the changes are made below or above the elbow.

2.



Shorter

4.



Shorter above elbow.



Make wider or narrow
from the top in a
straight line to the
waist.



Placing of dart to
make narrow below elbow.



Take out fullness
at top.

A one-piece sleeve may be made to fit in closely below the elbow in the following manner:

Fold the sleeve lengthwise, then through the center so that edges are even with underside of sleeve on top. At the elbow draw a line at right angles to the lengthwise fold, on the under side of the arm. If the arm is large enough just below the elbow, then draw this line a little below the elbow. Measure off $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the line from the fold. Make a dot. Turn the sleeve over. At the wrist measure $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the center fold. Draw a straight line connecting these dots. This line is the first line for the dart. The size of the dart is gaged by the amount of material to be taken out of the sleeve. Suppose the wrist of the sleeves, not including seams, is ten inches and we wish to make it eight. Fold this line over one inch on the under side and mark the other dart line. Pin the dart in place. Cut away the excess material. The dart may be swung out at the lower part of the wrist to make the sleeve flare over the hand.

The one-piece sleeve may be altered to fit into the armhole without fullness. Two measurements are necessary, the size of the armhole of the waist and the size of the upper arm of the sleeve. Fold the sleeve in half lengthwise. If the armhole of the waist is 18 inches and the upper sleeve part measures 20 inches there will be 2 inches to take out. Measure $\frac{1}{2}$ of this on each side of the upper fold. Fold a tuck the required size at the top which graduates to nothing near the wrist.

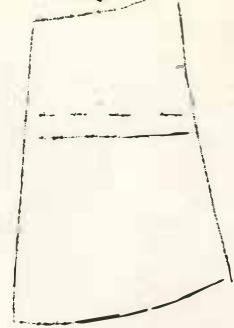
1.



Longer

Make skirt longer or shorter below the hips, a line about 12 inches below the waistline is a convenient place. Straighten edges.

2.



Shorter

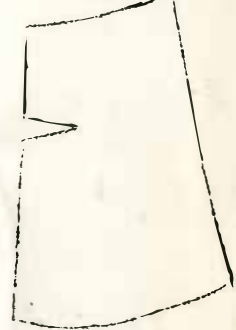
3.



Higher at waist

For large abdomen a tuck $1/8$ to $1/4$ inch deep will need to be taken in the back of the first gore of pattern between waist and hip line and carried to nothing beyond the center of the gore. This prevents the skirt from pushing forward at the bottom.

4.



Fit over abdomen

5.



Wider

Make wider by cutting straight through the middle of each gore from waist to bottom of skirt.

Make narrower by folding tuck straight through middle of gore from waist to bottom of skirt.

6.



Narrower

7.



Wider at bottom

(7). Fullness may be added to the bottom by slitting the pattern in several places and spreading out.

(8). The waist and hip line may be increased by adding a little on the side of the gores, or the waist alone may be increased by adding from hip to waist.

8.



To make larger thru hip and waist.

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