

## **DRAPING A JACKET:**

### **TO REMEMBER:**

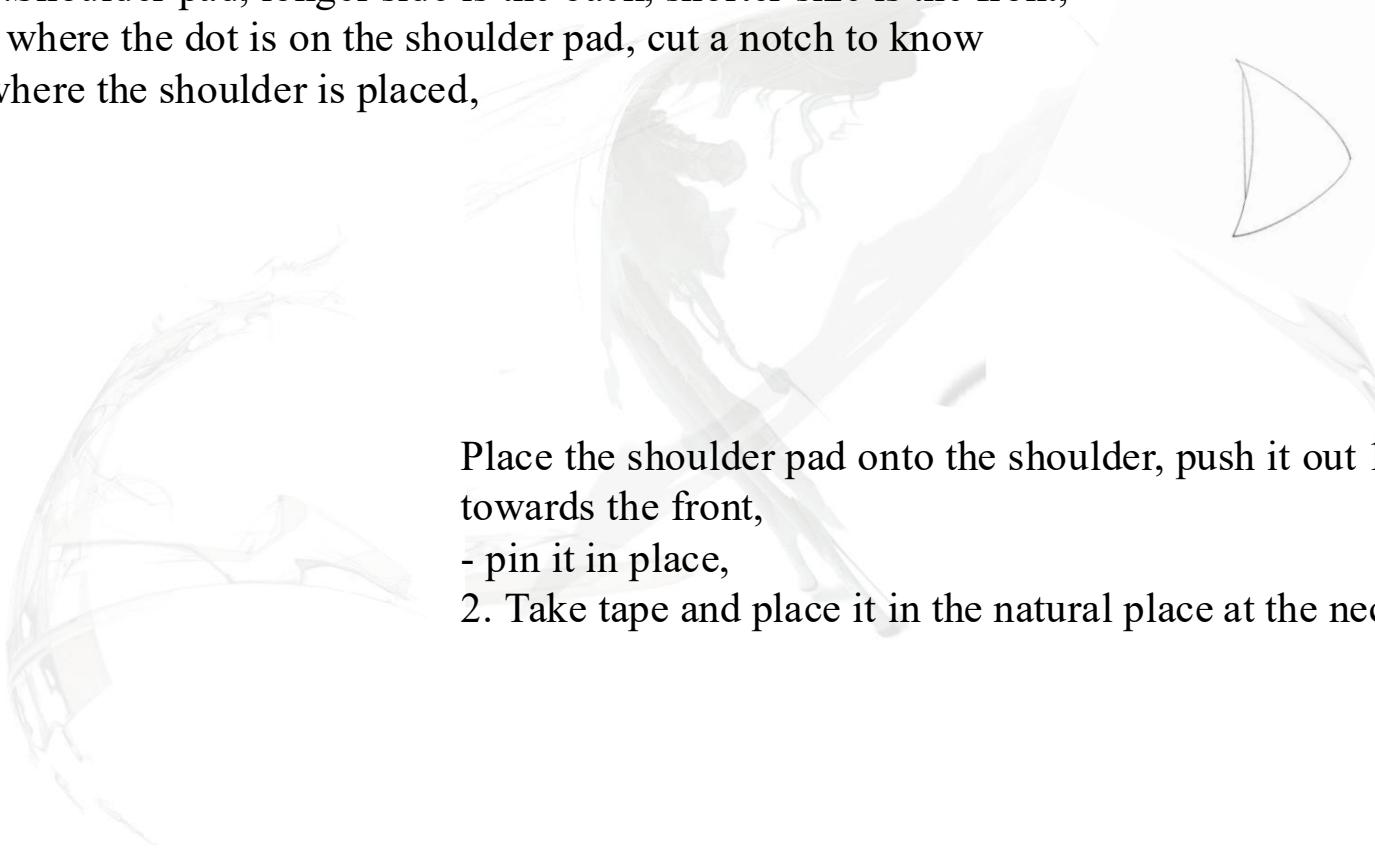
hardly ever have a side seam,  
Edwardian jackets had a low shoulder seam so that it wouldn't be  
visible on the back,

### **INFORMATION:**

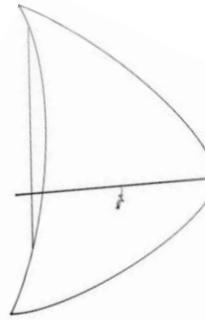
Are you going to have a shoulder pad and what shape and size it is,  
If you change shoulder pad, it will change the balance of your garment,  
- you should also know the size of your button,

## JACKET FRONT:

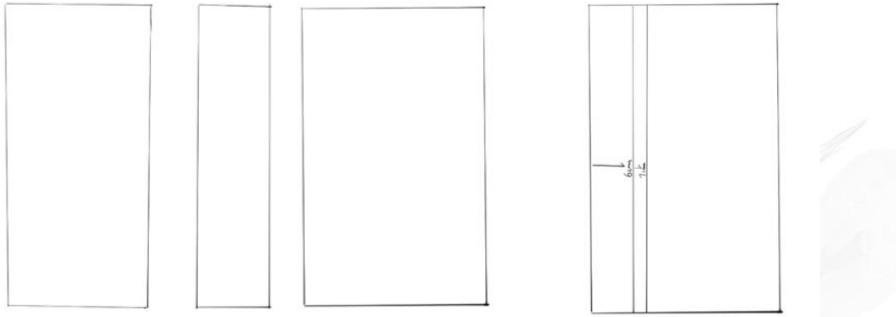
1. Shoulder pad, longer side is the back, shorter size is the front,
  - where the dot is on the shoulder pad, cut a notch to know where the shoulder is placed,



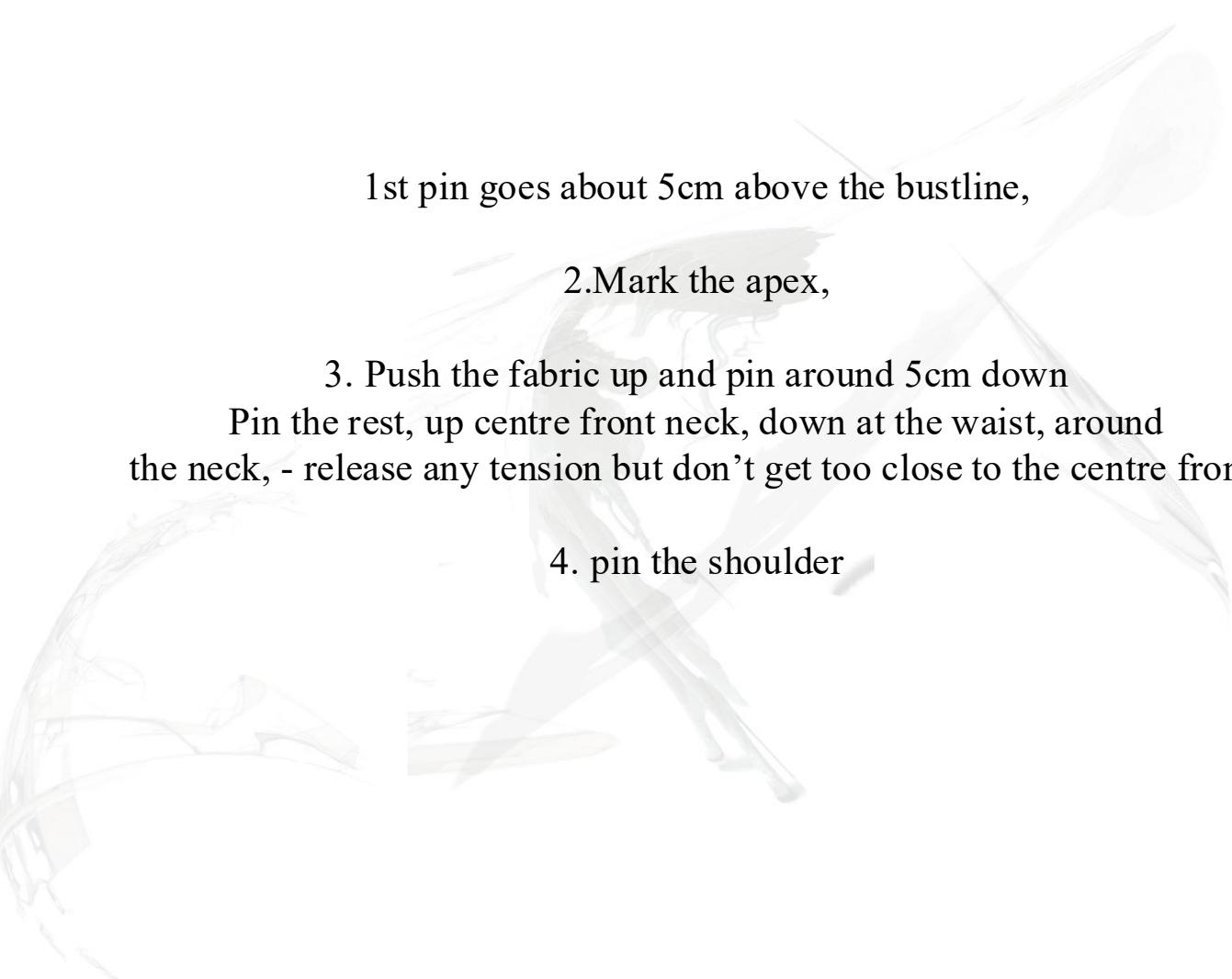
- Place the shoulder pad onto the shoulder, push it out 1cm and tilt it towards the front,  
- pin it in place,
2. Take tape and place it in the natural place at the neck but shift



Get three pieces of different sizes  
(make the sizes big enough to fit  
your panel sizing)



3. On the biggest piece, leave around 6cm on the longer side and mark the grain line,
4. From that add 2cm for the button line, The CF is the middle of the button
5. To measure bustline: drape it leaving room to cut by the neckline and mark the bustline,



1st pin goes about 5cm above the bustline,

2. Mark the apex,

3. Push the fabric up and pin around 5cm down

Pin the rest, up centre front neck, down at the waist, around the neck, - release any tension but don't get too close to the centre front,

4. pin the shoulder



To add a dart - pin away the amount of suppression,

- add placeholders to highlight where the dart is,
  - Take away the suppression in the middle,
    - Pin all the way down your dart,

Temporarily pin around the hip,

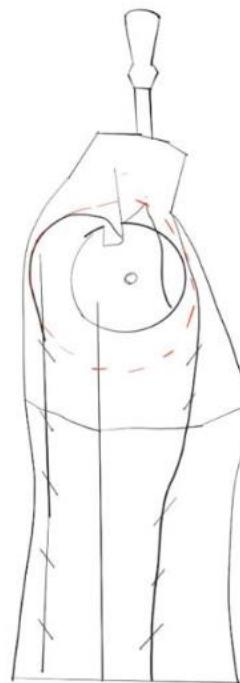
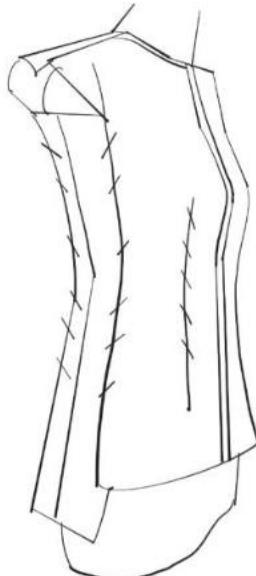
- Mark around the neckline.
- Dots for seams, cross hatch/ dash for junctions,
- Top part of armhole is marked with dots, bottom part is marked with dashes,
- Mark the dart with dots at the top and bottom
  - Mark a notch at the point of suppression



## **JACKET BACK:**

2cm from edge for grainline,

1. Leave around 2cm from the top and mark bustline,
2. Draw line below bust point around 1.5 cm in,
  - don't go all the way,
3. Place a pin where the back curves, add a notch, and move the CB slightly to the left around 7mm off,
4. release the neckline,
5. Push cloth up and it becomes ease,
6. Place a pin where the shoulder ends and mark the neckline + shoulder,
7. Mark 1cm inside of the shoulder pad NOT where the pad ends,
8. Shift fabric so your second half line is on the centre back - It goes from one point to another



## **SIDE PANEL:**

9. For the side panel, draw a line roughly in the middle, for the grainline,

## DRAPING JACKET: COLLAR:

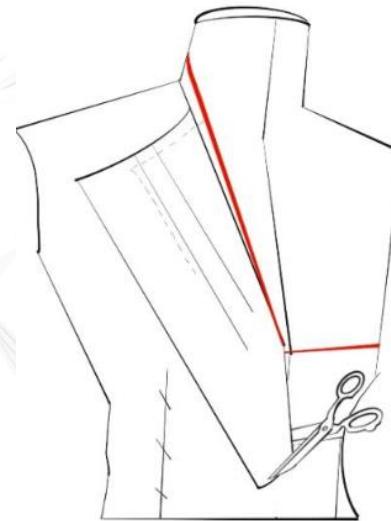
### TO REMEMBER:

- How far down do you want the break point to be  
Under the bust point
- Notch at the break point - slash but not past the  
marked line
- Roll line - up around and centre back neck

1. Take black tape and place it underneath your break point
2. Bring it to a height that you want your collar to be, -  
up higher than shoulder point, - this is your roll line,

The height of the collar is smaller than the fall of the collar

You want the collar edge to cover the neck seam, so the height is always going to be bigger,  
Generally, about 7mm longer,  
*What shape?* - neckline of the collar becomes the gorge line



Draw your lapel on.

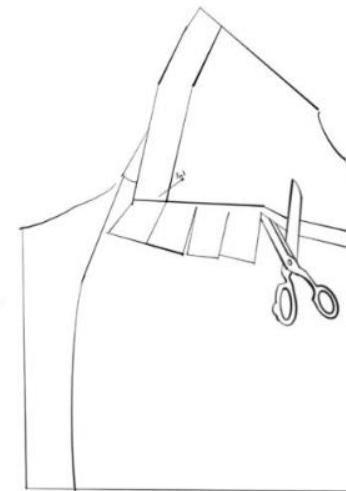
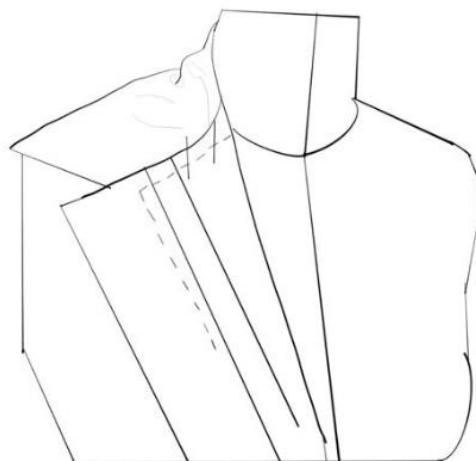
- Draw it on the wrong side of the calico - however you want
- Whenever you drape a collar - you always drape on a bias
- Height can also be random 17-24cm
- Add your length and cross grain
- 2cm for the CB and 3cm for the bottom,

### **Pinning in place:**

1. first pin at CB and neckline, Slash 1cm below around 2-3 times
2. Second pin goes at the height of collar,

Pin almost to shoulder,

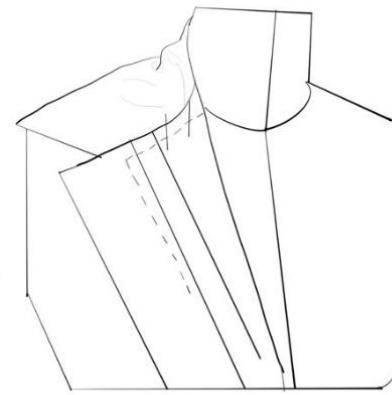
Fold down and match the CB points exactly,



3. Third pin goes a little below the first pin. Fold up excess cloth, unroll the fabric from underneath, upwards, until its properly aligned,
4. When you are sure it's done, lift your jacket fabric up and fold it over,  
2 pins. - holding the collar together with the lapel on the gorge line,

### **Define edge of collar:**

5. Push fabric and get rid of extra fabric,



### **Marking roll line**

Clip seam allowance and mark where the gorge line needs to be,

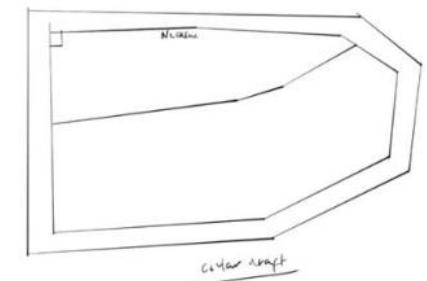
- notch where shoulder is

### **Marking collar:**

- make sure you mark the neckline on the fabric you placed for your collar,

Mark the notch of your collar shape,

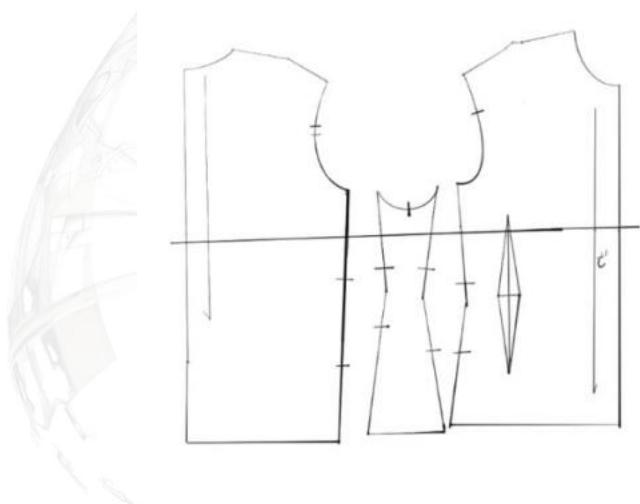
- Mark the mark up to create your collar shape,



### **Tracing the pattern,**

- mark your bust point throughout and taking your tracing wheel, mark your patterns leaving room to mark your collar by your neckline,

Make sure the arm hole matches,

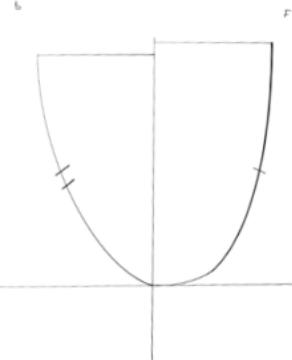
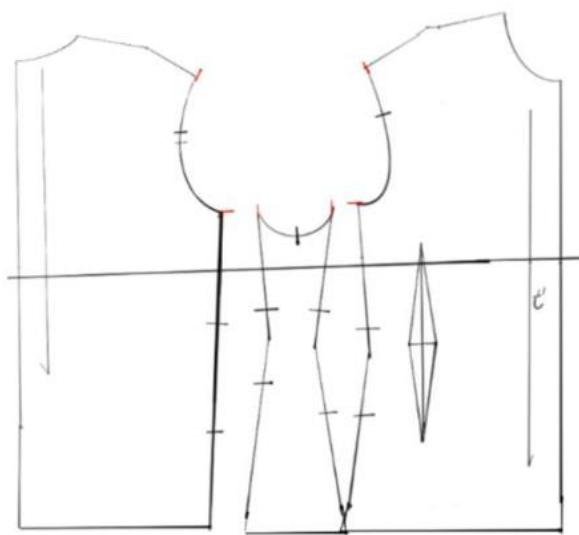


## DRAPING JACKET: SLEEVE DRAFT:

First draw a length grain and cross grain on a separate paper:

- Going back to your jacket master draft,
- Going back to the underarm on the side panel,

1. square off right under that line



Take the new paper and align the side seam,

2. trace the top part of that side panel with the armhole included,
3. Trace around all your armhole, making sure to correctly place the notches where necessary,
4. Take your side panel back seam, and place it on the master sheet tracing the back armhole from there

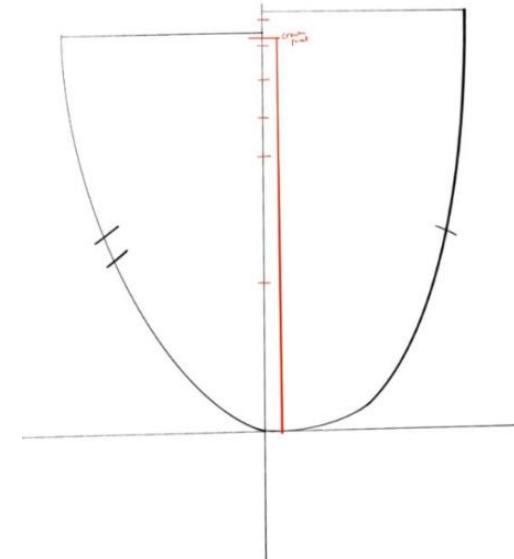
Take a scrap of paper and make any alteration:

- you placed the shoulder back by 2cm,
- Add the new shoulder mark, turn it around and finish tracing it towards the back, modifying the armhole

### **Measuring the armhole:**

Find the height of the crown:

- square off on the front and the back, then measure the midpoint of that.
- from that point, measure and divide into 3
- Divide the 3rd, highest point into 3 too and find a point slightly above that first 3rd point, - this is the height of the crown of the sleeve

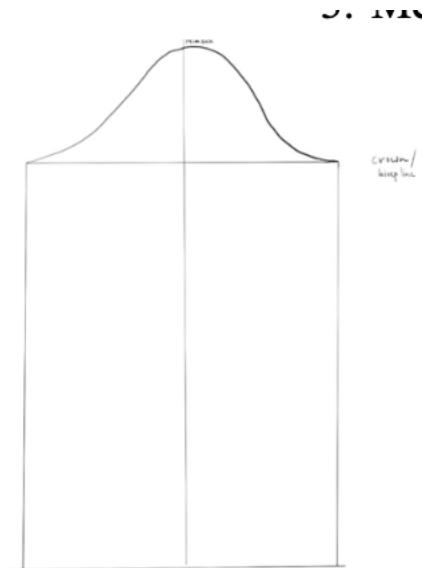


## DRAFTING THE SLEEVE:

Take a long piece of paper

Draw a light line in the middle, as a length grain at 64cm,

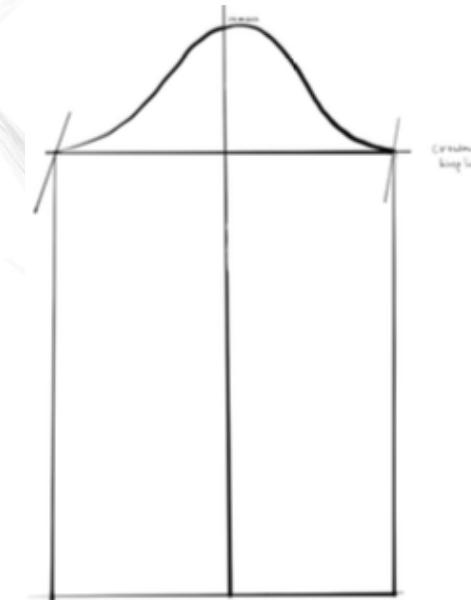
1. Near the end of the paper, square off a perpendicular line,
2. From the top, measure down 16cm and this would be the crown, - bicep line,
3. Measure the back and front armhole length to the midpoint,
4. First add back and front armhole to get full measurement,  
- Add 4cm for ease, then divide by 2 to get your  
measurement for half of your armhole,



- To find the width of the armhole, take your tape measure and at your halved measurement, place that at the centre line and make your tape into an S shape, - not too curved, not too straight.
- Mark that and measure the width, this should be marked on your straight line,
- Mark that measurement in 4 points, one at your line on the front and back of the armhole and one at the bottom of the wrist.
- Connect those lines,

### **Adding Pitch lines:**

1. take your armhole tracing, - flip it over and redraw your lines for clarity,
2. Draw your pitch line about 3cm-5cm. Forward ->  
- Make it light so it's not noticeable,
3. Draw across at 90 degrees (photo)
4. Copy the under part of the sleeve into the armhole.  
Bring the back to the back etc,
5. Use the pitch lines to mark instead of the regular line,  
Trace more of the front part of the armhole and mark that in,  
- front is more curved and back if more shallow



## DRAWING THE TOP OF THE ARMHOLE:

1. draw it roughly making sure your measurements are correct.

If your measurements aren't correct,

- draw a dot at the cm you want to take off, - this line is drawn in the middle point line that you drew that is 64cm.

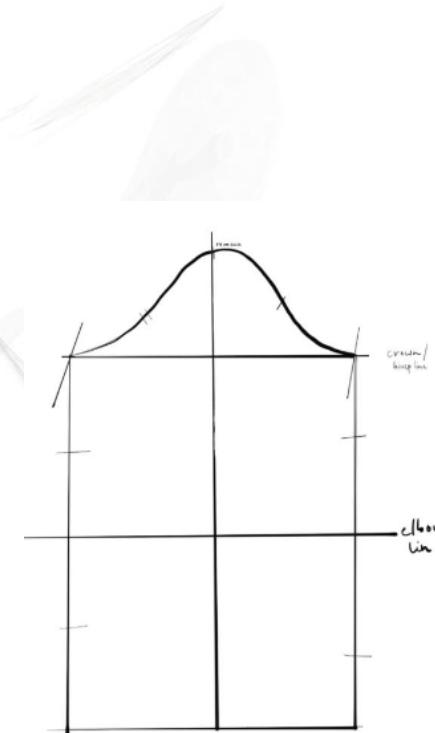
2. Cut in the middle and close the gap.  
Tape this in place.

## ADDING THE ELBOW AND NOTCHES:

1. notch at your overarm/ shoulder (photo)
2. Place your armhole onto your sleeve and redraw the notches.

Marking the arms,

1. From the top 64cm, go down to 34cm and mark the elbow line,

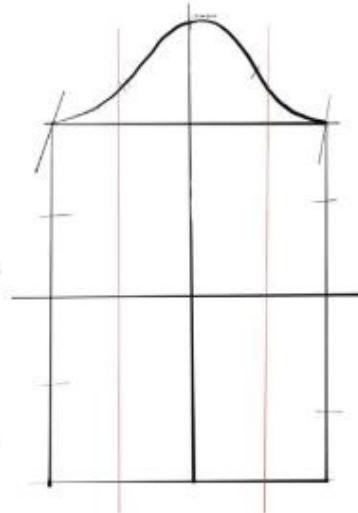
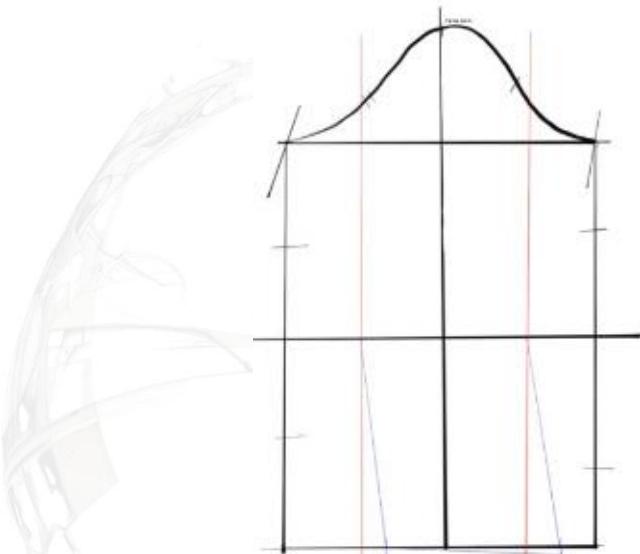


## DRAFTING A TWO-PIECE SLEEVE:

This is the kind of sleeve that goes into a jacket.

## CREATING YOUR ORIGINAL SILHOUETTE LINES:

1. Fold your overarm to your underarm by using your centre line and folding both left and right side.
  - In other words. Take the back overarm and match it to the under arm and repeat this for the front.
- If you lay your sleeve on the table – this is that it would look like  
(photo)
  - Draw in those silhouette lines,



## CONVERTING A STRAIGHT BLOCK TO A SHAPED BLOCK:

For the sleeve draft, you pitched everything forward. For a shaped sleeve you need to remove the pitch in the bottom part of the arm.

- Whatever you added whether it was 3-5cm. you remove those by pitching backwards.

Add the pitch lines only to the elbow. Not further.

2. Move your pitch lines only 2-3cm forwards at the sleeve. Not anymore.

Decide any cm you want but not less than 0 and not more than 4cm.  
This is your reference point for when you remove seams.

Take off anything in between at the elbow line and the wrist line marking it with a straight line and then at the crown you take off zero. Which results in a triangular shape that you have removed.

### **DISPLACING THE SEAMS:**

1. Take your set square and place the zero of it onto your new silhouette line.
2. Displace the seams by 3cm on both sides.
3. Square off

On the front you keep the same displacement throughout (the crown, elbow, and wrist),

What you have done is made the front bigger and the undersleeve smaller.

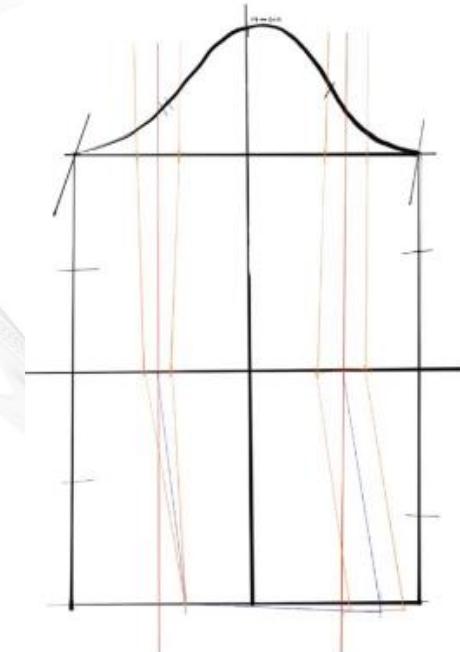
Resulting in no actual change but rather a displacement.

### **ON THE BACK:**

Repeat steps 1 -3

Make it smaller at the elbow and wrist.

4. At the elbow displace at 2cm,
5. At the wrist it should be zero so don't displace at all.

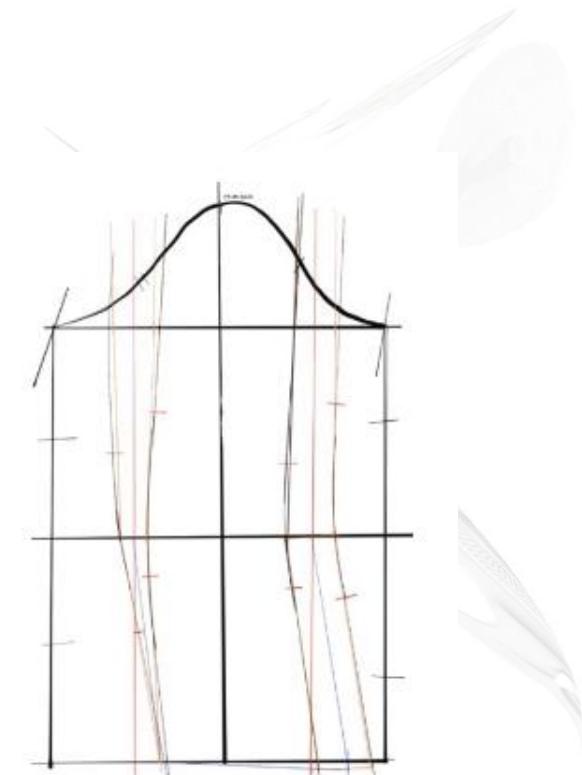


6. Curve the straight lines around the sleeve because your sleeve isn't completely straight. Do this for the whole sleeve.

#### **COPYING THE UNDERARM SHAPE**

Fold at the original silhouette lines and trace the underarm shape using your  
original armhole

If your lines don't match – find the midpoint and then raise your line to this.



## DRAPING A JACKET: LININGS, FACINGS AND VENTS:

### TO REMEMBER:

For the HEM the back is slightly shorter – 2cm,

### FACING:

1. Mark about 5cm down from the armhole and draw a curve which meets the middle of my dart.

The width should be about 10cm from the CF.

2. For the side panel you don't have to do it exactly at 5cm – just follow it by eye, giving a nice curve which blends into the side.

3. Get new paper and trace your facing – remember to place the notch where the collar would attach.

4. Under the bust point draw a perpendicular line - you will use this to rotate your facing, as the bottom part should be displaced slightly.

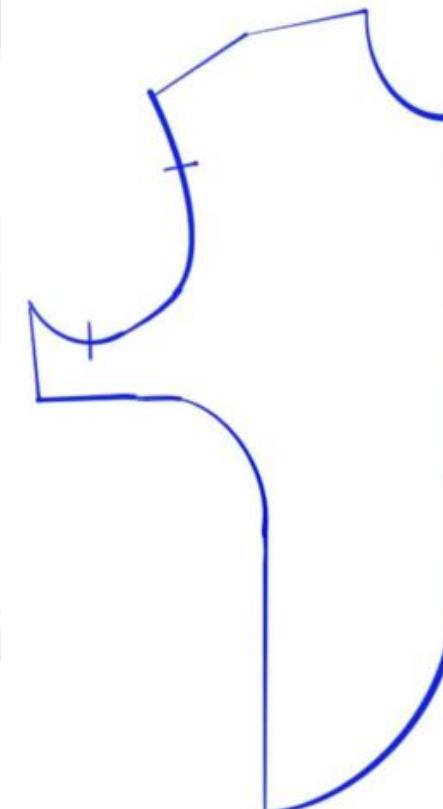
Rotate around 7mm.

5. Trace off facing,

- Make sure you trace off where it runs in the side seam and under the armhole,

- Don't forget underarm notch, etc,

6. Raise the facing armhole by 1cm.



## LINING:

1. This is the remaining piece for the front panel.

## NET EDGE:

- Make the lining come to the finish end of the garment.

For the CENTRE BACK – add a 2cm pleat down the CB.

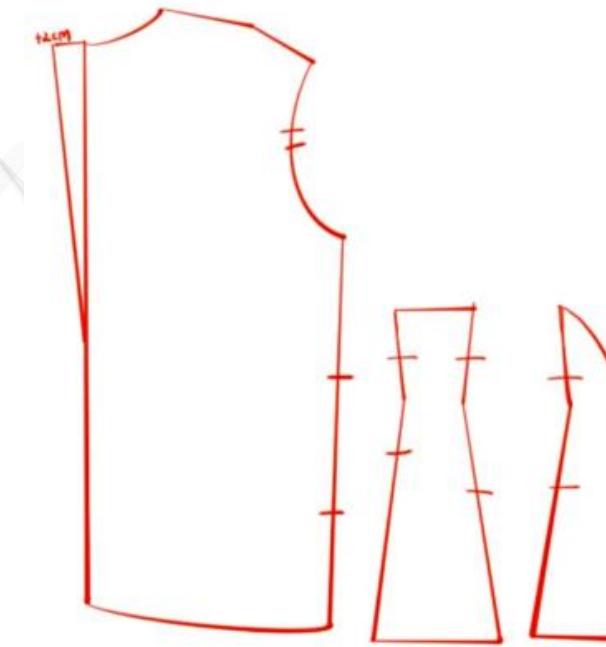
2. Square off and extend,

Stay about 2cm until you reach a little below your back curve notch.

3. Blend this into your CB line.

4. Back lining is your whole back + the extended 2cm.

**4-5cm seam allowance on the hem of the jacket. And on the sleeve**



## **TURNBACKS:**

- Mirror your corners
- When you draw seam allowances on. Draw 1cm but add in the mirrored part before.

## **VENTS:**

- 9-10 cm up from the hem
- 1. Make sure you square this,
- 2. 4cm hem so 4cm underlap,
- 3. Square this off as well,

The mited corner:

- Mirror your edge corner by drawing parallel lines throughout,
- This creates your mited corner point

