

A COMPLETE COURSE
IN
DRESSMAKING

IN TWELVE LESSONS

BY
ISABEL DE NYSE CONOVER

HOW TO MAKE MEN'S CLOTHES
LESSON SIX

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**A COMPLETE COURSE IN
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LESSON VI
HOW TO MAKE MEN'S CLOTHES

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LESSON VI

HOW TO MAKE MEN'S CLOTHES

A Shirt.—The Fig. 192 illustrates a regulation man's shirt. A medium weight silk, a cotton such as madras, or a flannel might be used to make it.

Cutting. — Diagram 193 shows the pieces laid on the material folded lengthwise. Cut accurately as described in Lesson II.

Making. — The front closing of a shirt is underfaced. Hem the back edge of the fac-

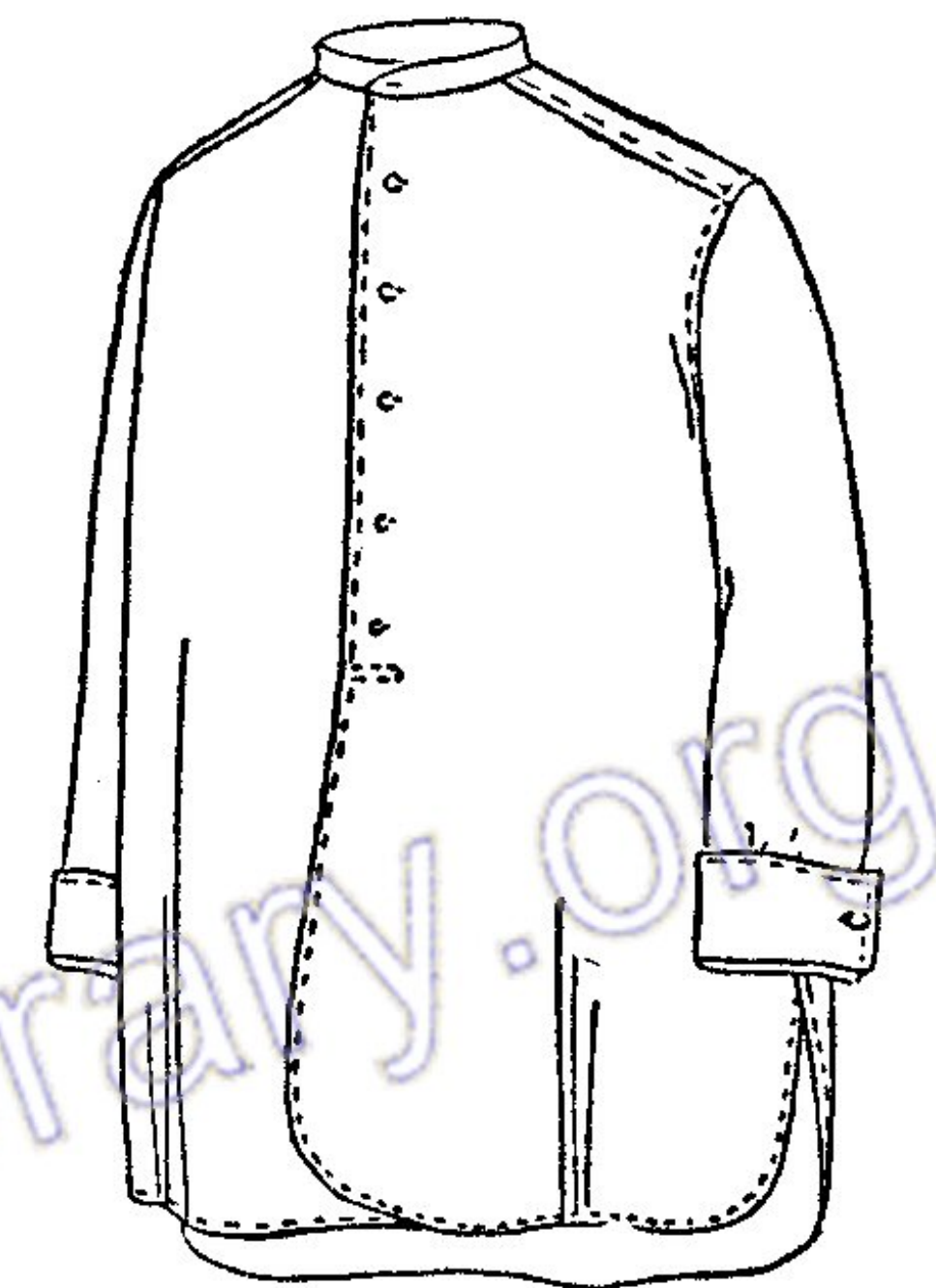


FIG. 192

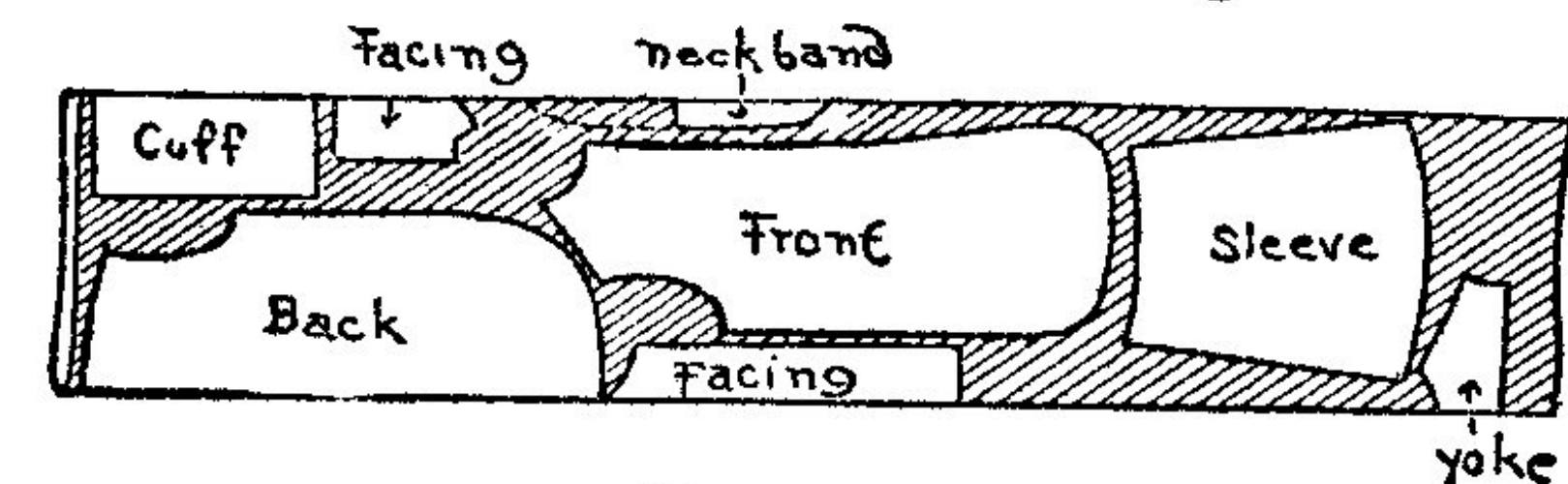


DIAGRAM 193

ings. The Fig. 21, Lesson II, shows how to make a narrow hem. Stitch the facings to

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the front as shown in Fig. 194. A man's shirt has fullness either side of the back to give freedom of movement. Run gather threads at the top of the back as shown in Fig. 195. Stitch yokes to fronts and backs making lap-felled seams, as described in making tailored blouse, Lesson V.



FIG. 194

Stitch around neck to prevent stretching. The collar-band must be stiff, so make it three or four ply of goods: that is, interline it with one or two thicknesses of linen or some other firm material. Cut these interlinings the shape of the outside but without seams. Baste the interlinings to one piece of the neck-band. Stitch the two pieces for the neck-band together, running the stitching across the ends and top. (See Fig. 196.)

Slash the seams around the curve, and trim off the raw edges to within one-quarter inch of the stitching. Turn the neck-band right side out and press. Stitch around the outer edges again. (See Fig. 197.)



FIG. 196

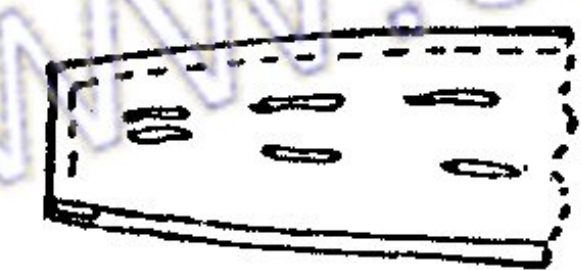


FIG. 197

Stitch the neck-band



FIG. 195

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to the shirt the same as described in stitching the collar to the tailored blouse, Lesson V.

Slash the back of the sleeve for a vent. The back edge of the vent is finished with an extension and the front edge with a pointed facing. Cut the material for the extension one and three-quarter inches wide and about one-half inch longer than the vent. Fold under a seam at the top and stitch one edge of the extension to the slash as shown in Fig. 198.

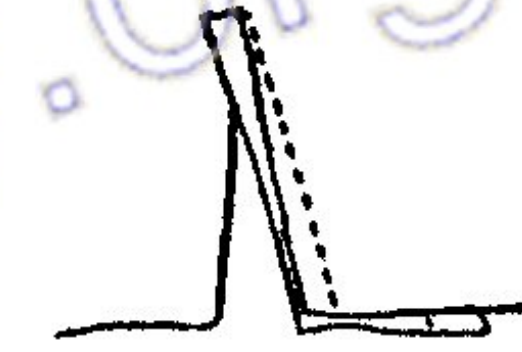


FIG. 198

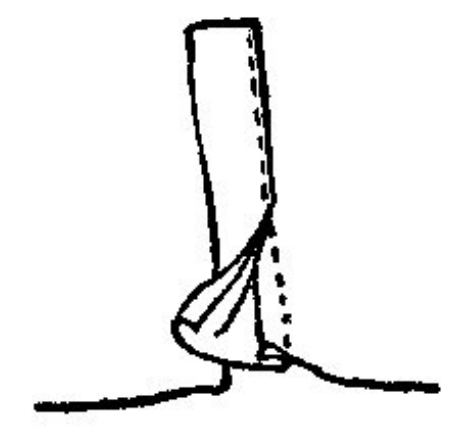


FIG. 199

Note that edges of extension and sleeve are even at bottom, but that extension projects nearly a seam's width beyond slashed edge at top of vent. Turn under the free side of the extension a seam's width, fold the extension through the center and stitch again. (See Fig. 199.)

The Fig. 200 shows a pattern for a pointed facing which would finish one inch wide. Line *CD* is parallel to *AB* and one inch from it, while line *GH* is parallel to the first two lines and one-half inch from *CD*. Point *E* is centerway between points *A* and *C* and point *F* is one and one-

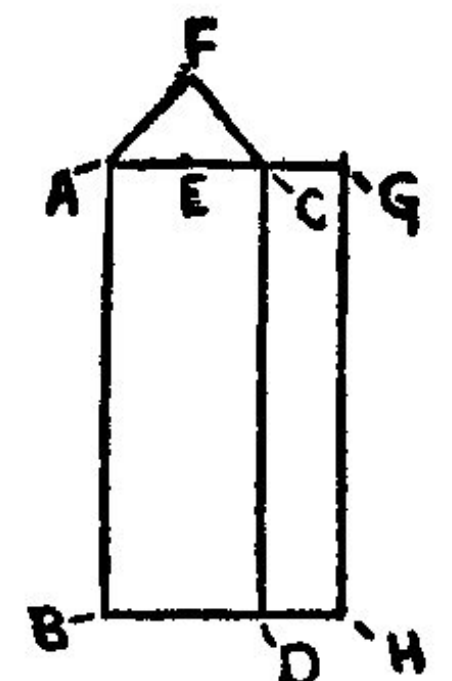
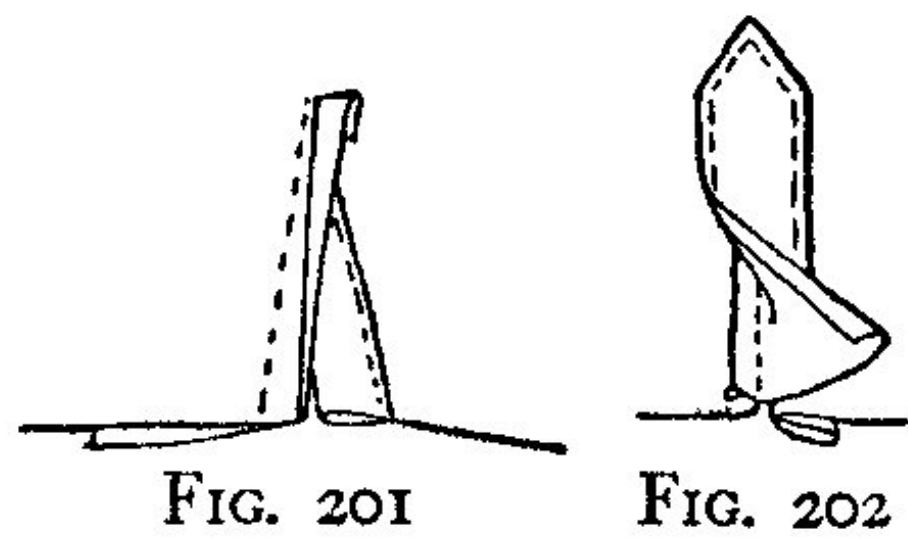


FIG. 200

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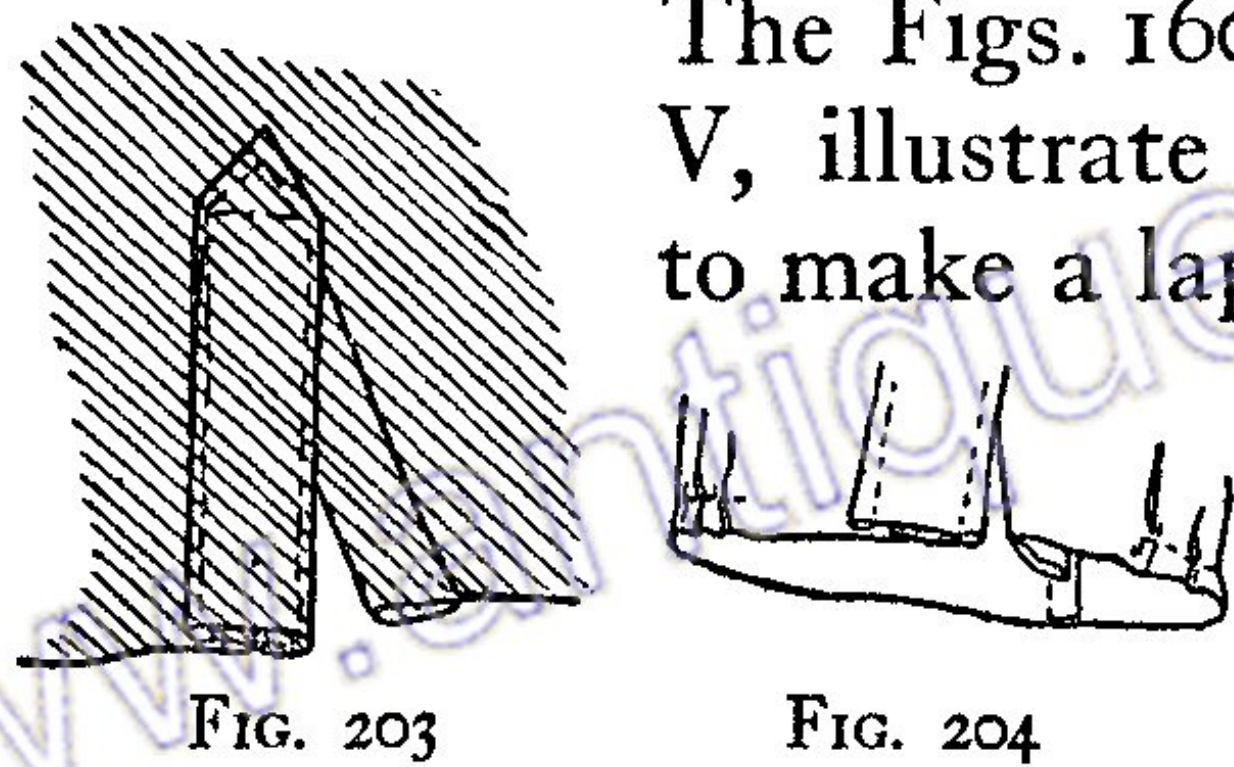
quarter inches above it. In cutting out the pattern add the regulation seam allowance, three-eighths of an inch at all points.

In joining the facing to the front edge of the slash turn under the top and side *AB* a seam's width and join the edge *GH* to the edge of the slash. (See Fig. 201.) Fold the facing along the line *CD* and stitch as shown in Fig. 202. Lap the facing over the extension and stitch across the top of the extension as shown in Fig. 203.



Next stitch the sleeve to the armhole with lap-felled seam and join the sleeve and underarm seams in one continuous seam. This seam, too, is best finished lap-felled.

The Figs. 160 and 161, Lesson V, illustrate the easiest way to make a lap-felled seam.



Gather the lower edge of the sleeve as shown in Fig. 204. Note that the fullness is thrown either side of the vent and not at the underarm seam; also that the extension at the back of the vent is turned back.

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To make a French cuff, lay the two pieces for the cuff with the wrong sides of the material together and stitch around the outside. (See Fig. 205.) Cut off the seams diagonally at the corner, as described in making the pocket; Fig. 29, Lesson II.



FIG. 205

Turn cuff right side out, lay it onto sleeve with the raw edges even with the bottom of the sleeve and stitch one thickness of the cuff to the sleeve. (See Fig. 206.) Fold under the free edge of the cuff and stitch it over the raw edges on the wrong side of the sleeve. (See Fig. 207.) Work a buttonhole in the facing and sew a matching button to the

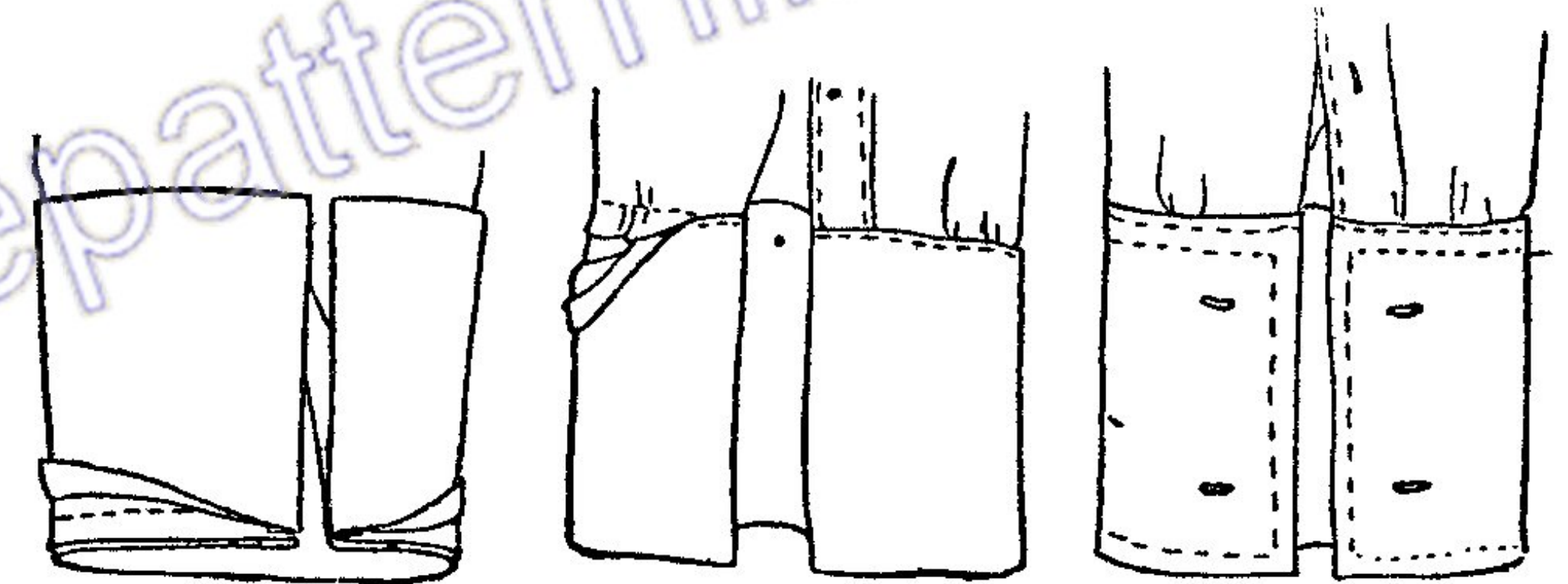


FIG. 206

FIG. 207

FIG. 208

extension on the vent. Also work four buttonholes in the cuff as shown in Fig. 208. Fold the cuff double and fasten with cuff

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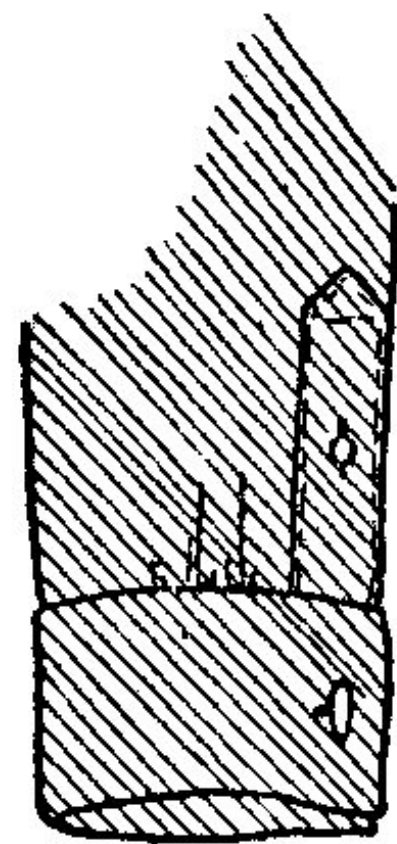


FIG. 209

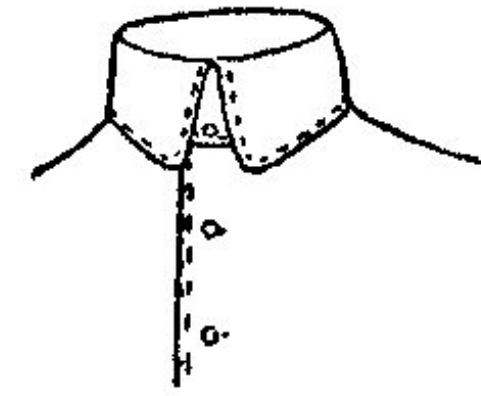


FIG. 210

links as shown in Fig. 209. Turn a narrow hem on the fronts of the shirt below the facing and at the lower edge. Work a buttonhole at the center-back of the neck-band and buttonholes in the front of the

neck-band and left front of the shirt. Sew small pearl buttons to right front.

A soft collar as shown in Fig. 210 is made the same as the collar in Fig. 170, Lesson V.

A Blanket Bathrobe.—The Fig. 211 illustrates a bathrobe made from a blanket. The lower edge of the sleeves and lower edge of the robe are straight.

Cutting.—Diagram 212 shows the pattern for the bathrobe laid on the material folded double. Note that the lower edge

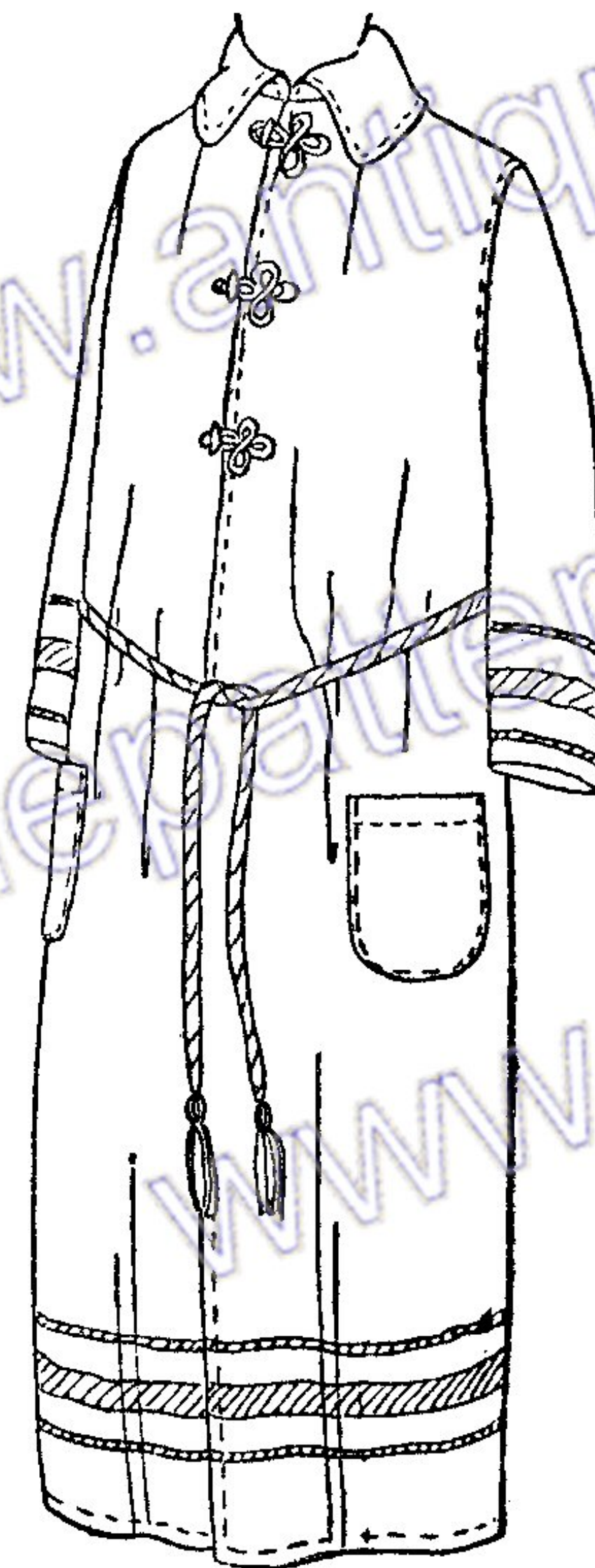


FIG. 211

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and sleeves are laid along the outer edge of the blanket. Cut as described in Lesson II.

Making.—If the front edges are on the selvedge or finished edges of the blanket

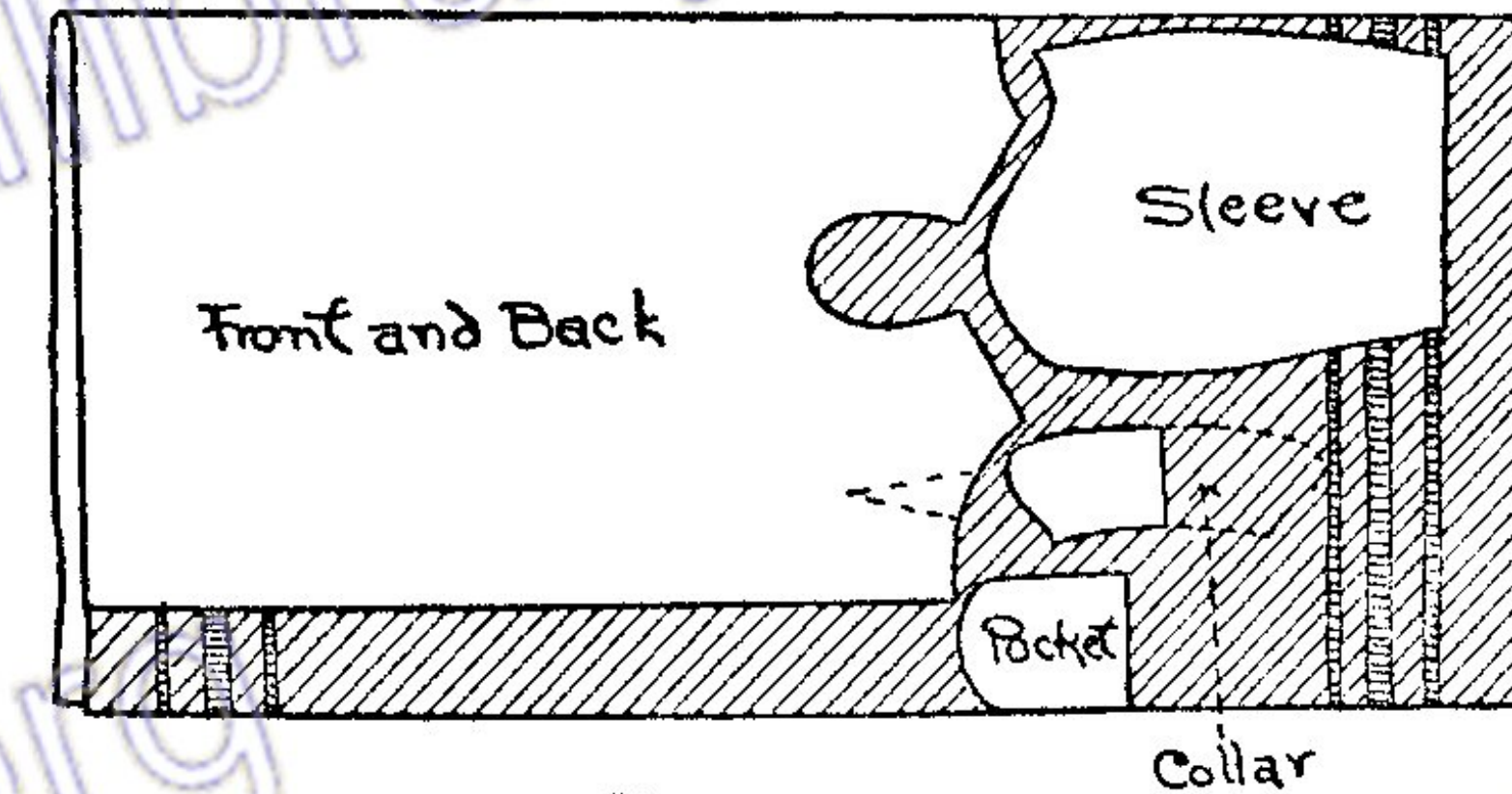


DIAGRAM 212

they need no other finish. If the front edges are raw, face them with the same material to a depth of four inches, using the pattern as a guide to cut the facing. (See Diagram 213.) Bind the back edges of the facing

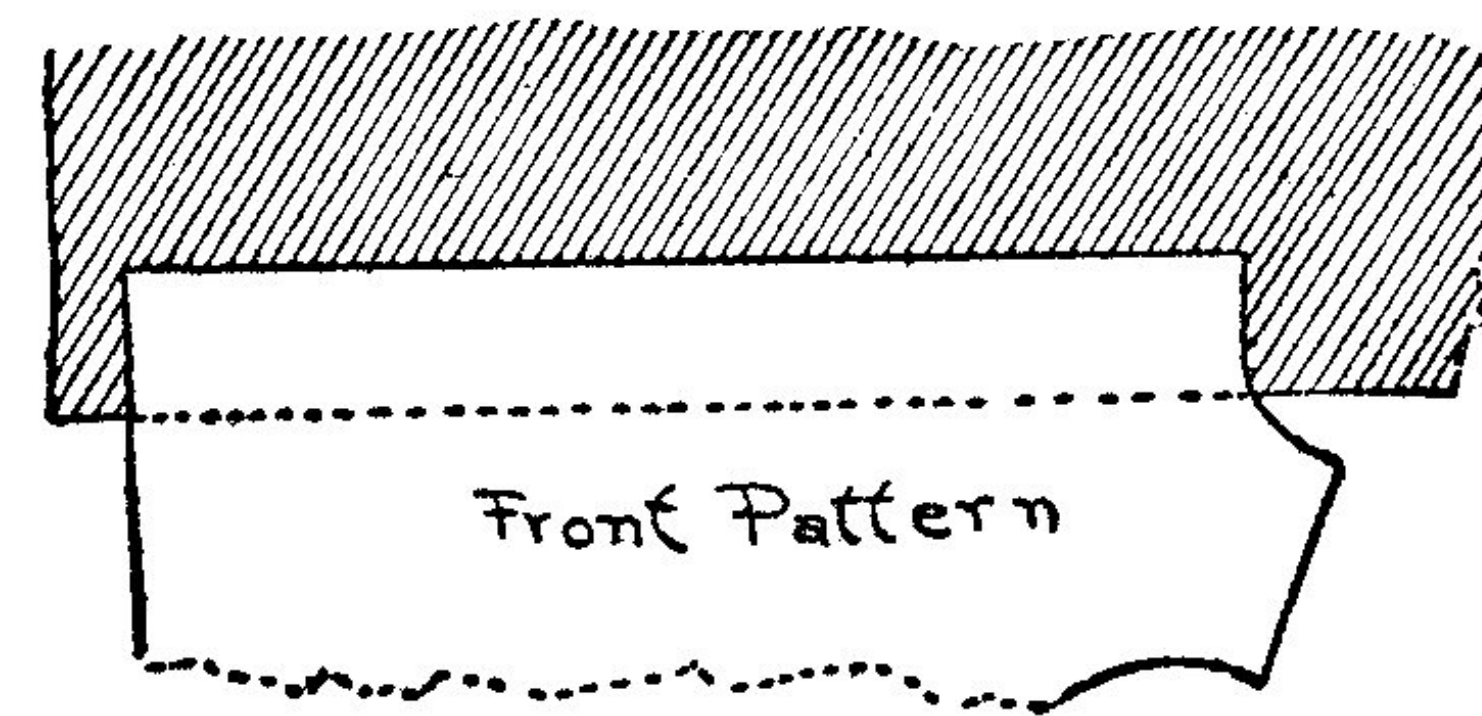


DIAGRAM 213

pieces. Binding is described in Lesson II. Lay the facing on the right side of the front

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and stitch as shown in Fig. 214. Turn facing onto wrong side of robe and roll edge so that seam comes on the wrong side. (See Fig. 215.) This gives a thin edge. Baste the facing and

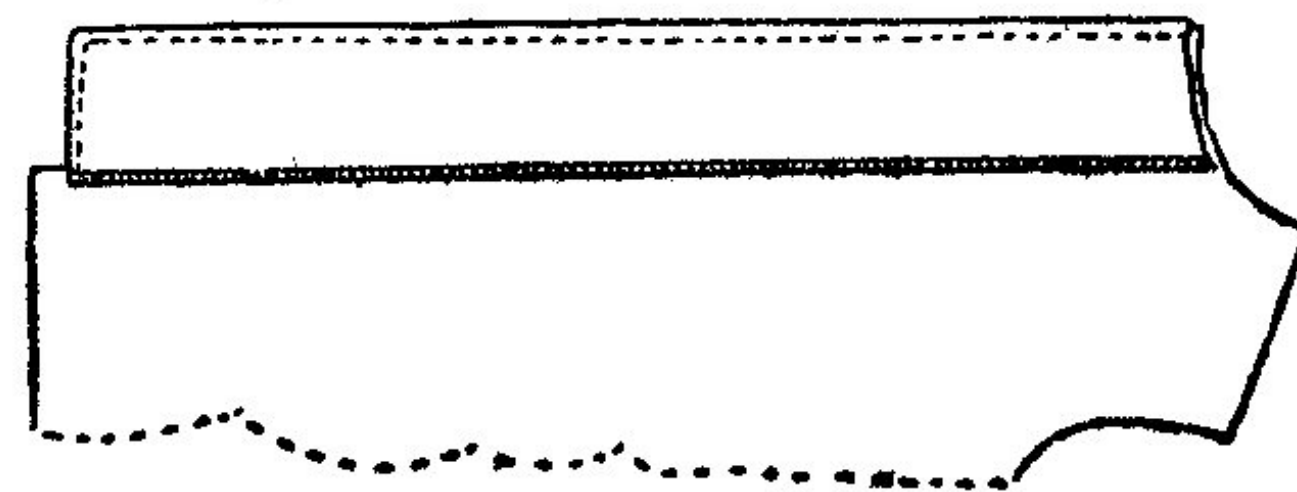


FIG. 214

press the edge. Stitch along the edge again. (See Fig. 216.)

A blanket robe is made usually without a seam at the underarm, but should there be a seam for any reason make it a lap-felled seam. If the material is very heavy and is firm enough not to fray, the seam can be double stitched with the edges raw as shown in Fig. 217. Double stitch the shoulder joining in the same manner also the sleeve seams.



FIG. 215

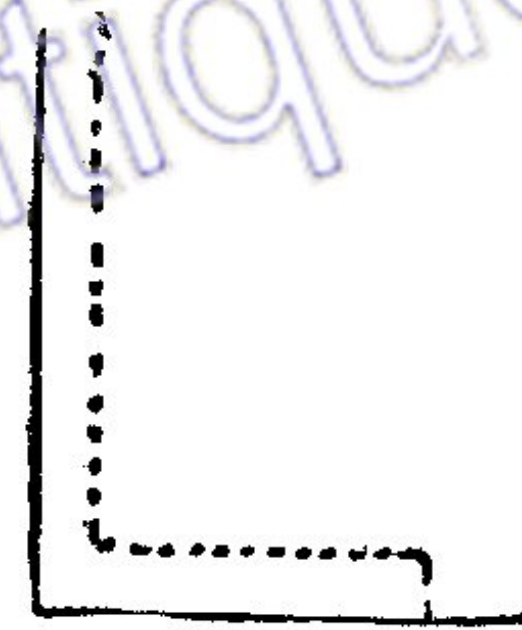


FIG. 216

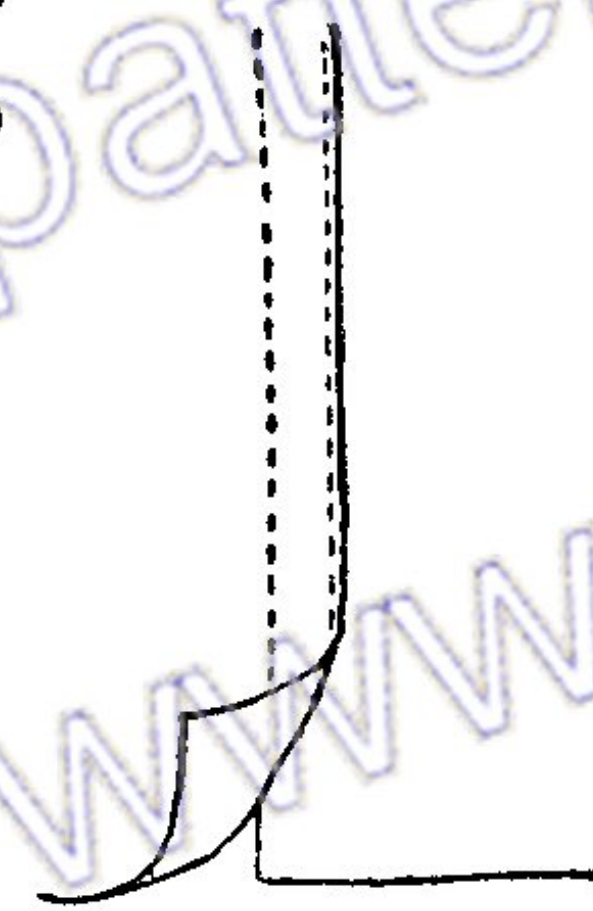


FIG. 217

Usually a bathrobe sleeve has fullness in the upper portion at the back above and below the elbow. The pattern is always

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notched at the points between which the fullness is to be taken up. It is a good plan to run a gather thread between these two

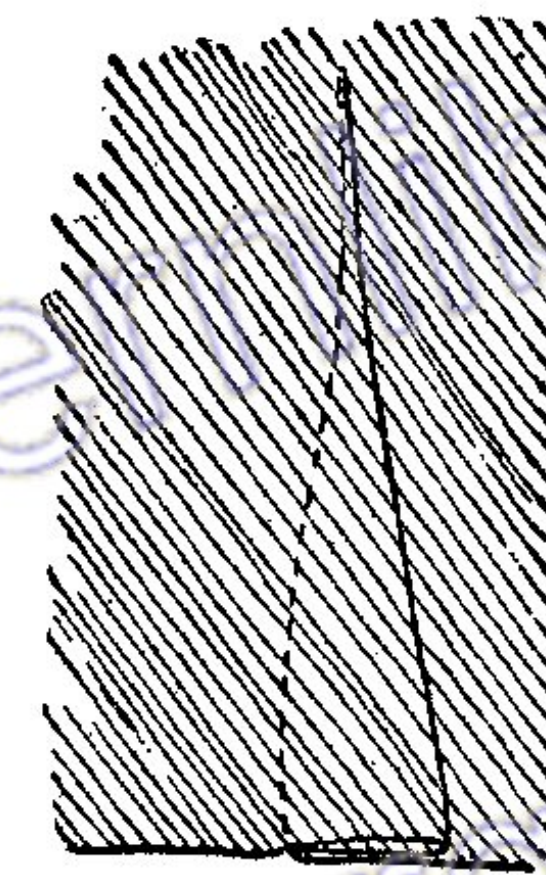


FIG. 218

points and draw up the material just enough so that it will fit the under portion of the sleeve. Before the seam is closed shrink out as much of the fullness in the upper sleeve as possible. To do this cover the material with a wet cloth, duck or canvas preferred, and steam with a hot iron. Bring the iron down squarely on the wet cloth. Let it stand a second, then remove, allowing the steam to rise. It is surprising how much fullness can be taken out of woolen material in this way.

The neatest finish at the lower edge of the sleeve is given by turning the hem, pressing it and then hand felling it in place. The Fig. 48, Lesson III, shows the position of the needle in felling.

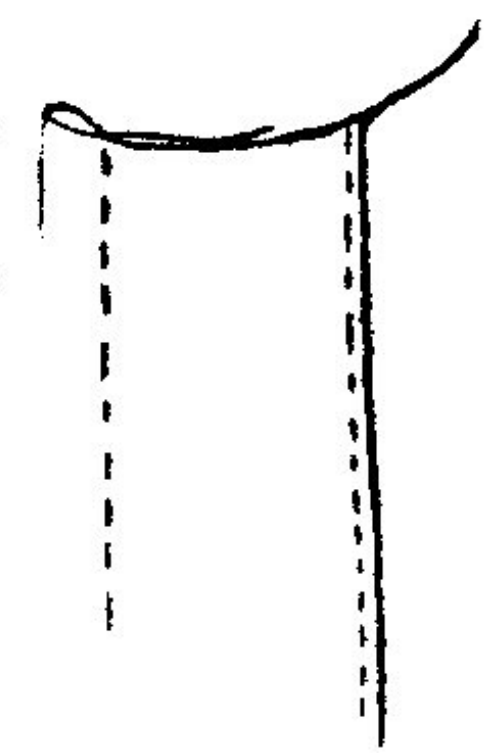


FIG. 219

Make lap-felled seams in stitching the sleeve to the armhole. If there is a dart at the neck either side of the front, stitch it as shown in Fig. 218. On the right side of the garment stitch a second time as in Fig. 219.

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In a blanket robe where the lower edge is straight there is usually fullness at the back of the neck. Lay this material into pleats. (See Fig. 220.)

Sateen is a good material to use for the collar and pocket lining. Cut the lining just a trifle smaller than the outside. In stitching ease the outside to the lining at all points. In stitching lining to collar stitch across ends and around bottom. (See Fig. 221.) Cut off the seam to within a quarter of an inch of the stitching and cut off the corners diagonally so that they will not be bulky.

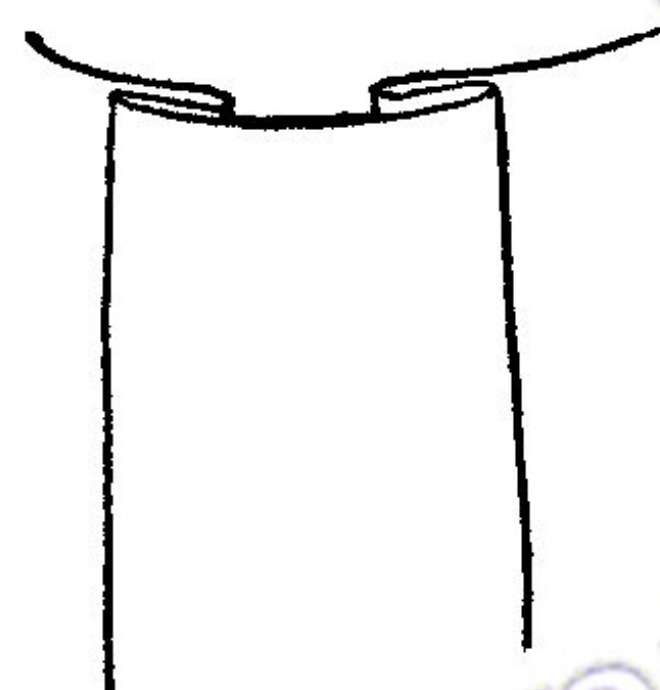


FIG. 220



FIG. 221



FIG. 222

Turn the collar right side out. If the outside has been eased or held into the size of the lining it will roll beyond the seam and hide the lining. On the other hand if the lining is cut the same size as the outside collar, it is apt to sag below the outside collar and show when the collar is finished.

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Stitch around the collar a half inch from the edge for trimming. Join the collar to the neck with a facing as shown in Figs. 135



FIG. 223

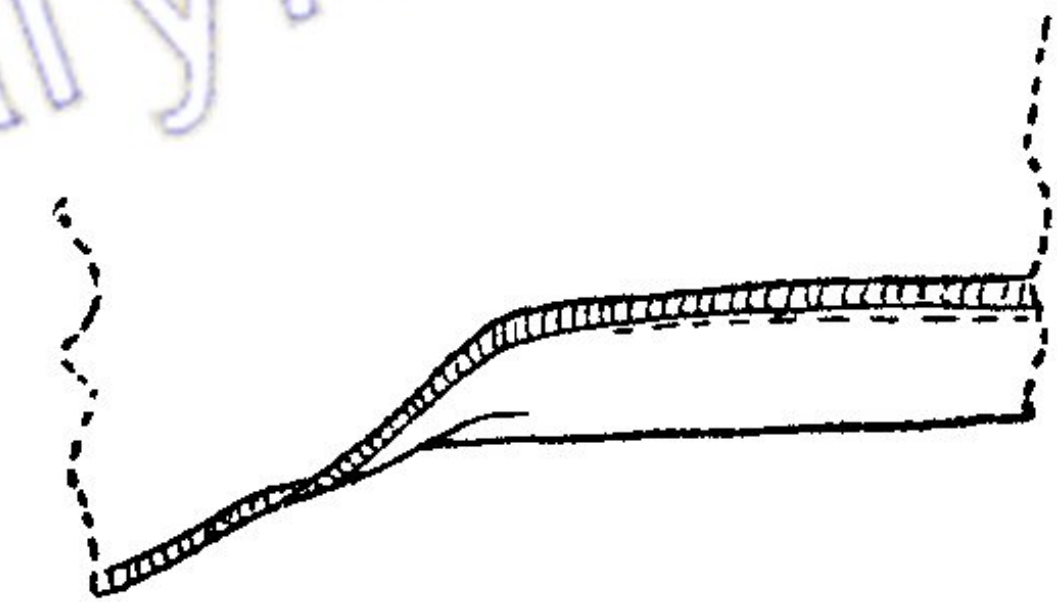


FIG. 224

and 136, Lesson IV. In joining lining to pocket leave space free so pocket can be turned right side out. (See Fig. 222.) After pocket is turned right side out, turn in raw edges and slip-stitch. Join pocket to robe as shown in Fig. 223.

Bind the lower edge of the robe and turn the hem as shown in Fig. 224. Make straps for the cord to pass through as shown in Fig. 225. Stitch these at waistline at the sides. (See Fig. 226.) Slip-stitch frogs to left side and sew buttons to right side of closing. The Fig. 127, Lesson IV, shows position of needle in slip-stitching.

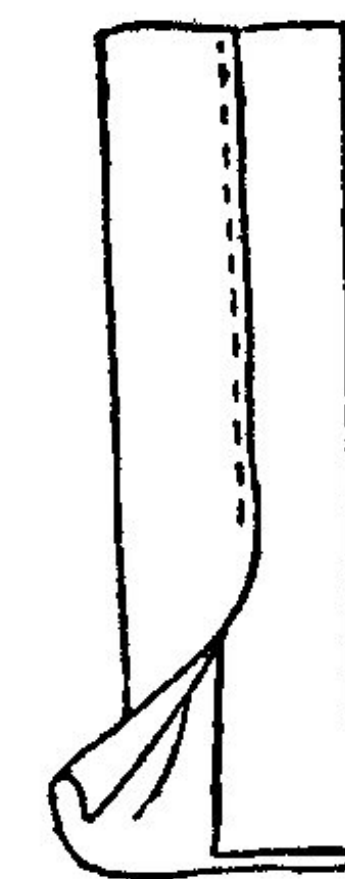


FIG. 225

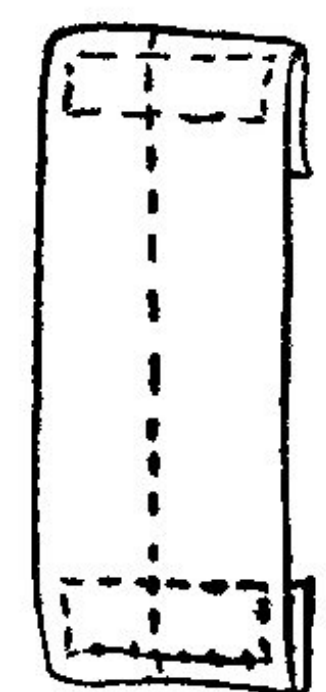


FIG. 226

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Pajamas. — The pajamas shown in Fig. 227 are suitable for cotton or flannel.

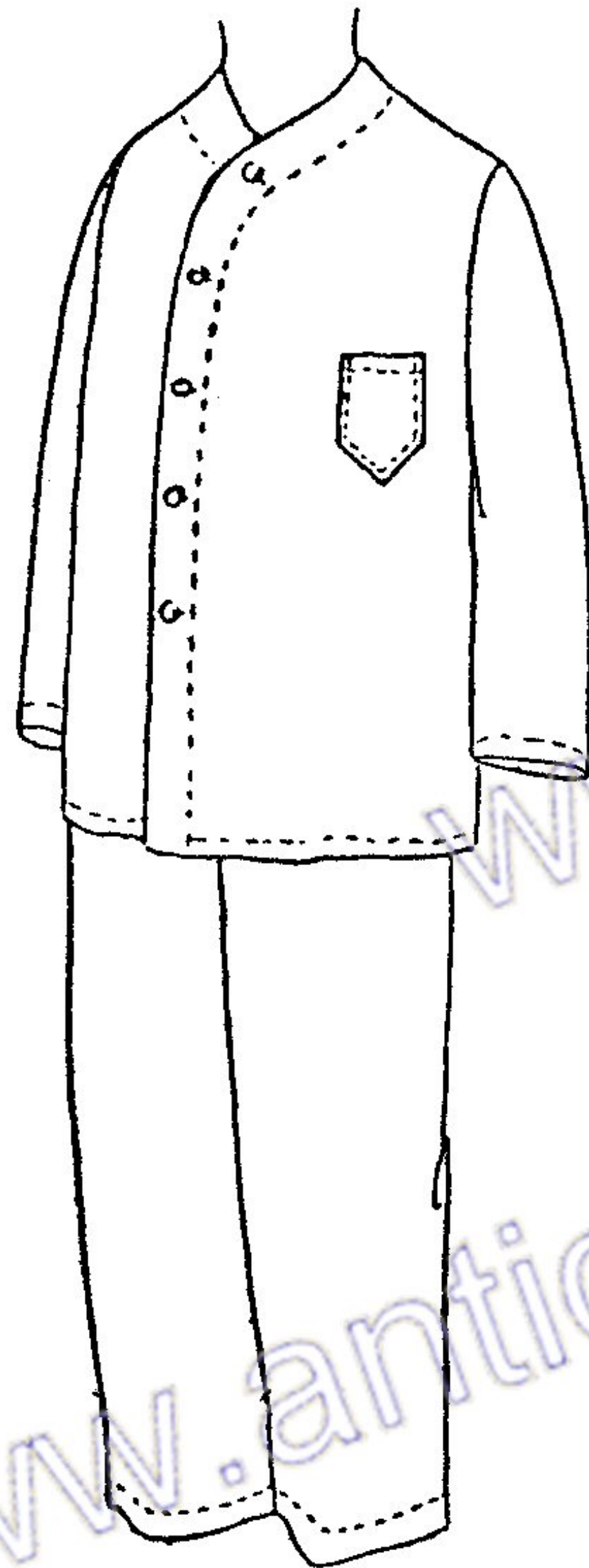


FIG. 227

Cutting. — Diagram 228 shows the pattern for such pajamas laid on material folded double lengthwise. The exact placing of the pieces may vary according to the width of the material, but do not fail to make a layout. (See Lesson II.)

Making. — The shoulder seams ought to be closed first. Make these lap-felled seams. The front and neck edges are best finished with a facing. This ought to be cut the same shape as the pattern at these points and about four inches deep. Mark a line on

the pattern four inches back from the front and neck edges. Lay the pattern on another piece of paper and run the tracing wheel along the front edges across the shoulder seams, across the bottom and along the

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lines just marked. This gives patterns for the facing pieces. Where any curved, pointed or jagged edge is to be faced the facing ought to be cut to fit it in this manner.

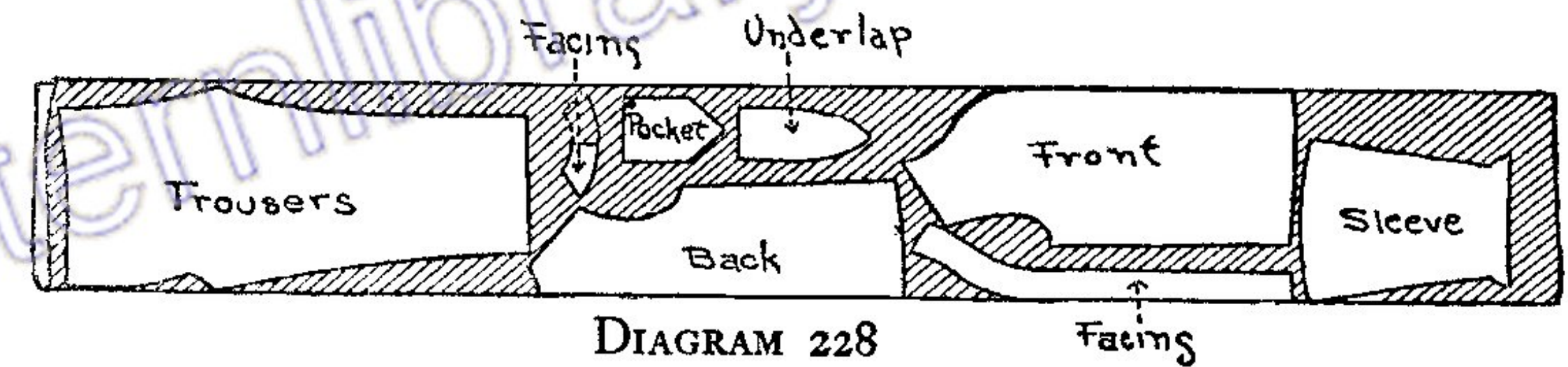


DIAGRAM 228

Join the front and back facings at the shoulder, making open seams. Place the facing on the right side of the coat and stitch along the edge as shown in Fig. 229.

Cut off the seam close to the stitching and turn the facing onto the wrong side. Turn under the raw edge a seam's width, press, and stitch as shown in Fig. 230. Join sleeve to armhole with a lap-felled seam and close under-arm and sleeve seams, making these lap-felled seams, too. Hem lower edge of sleeve and coat.

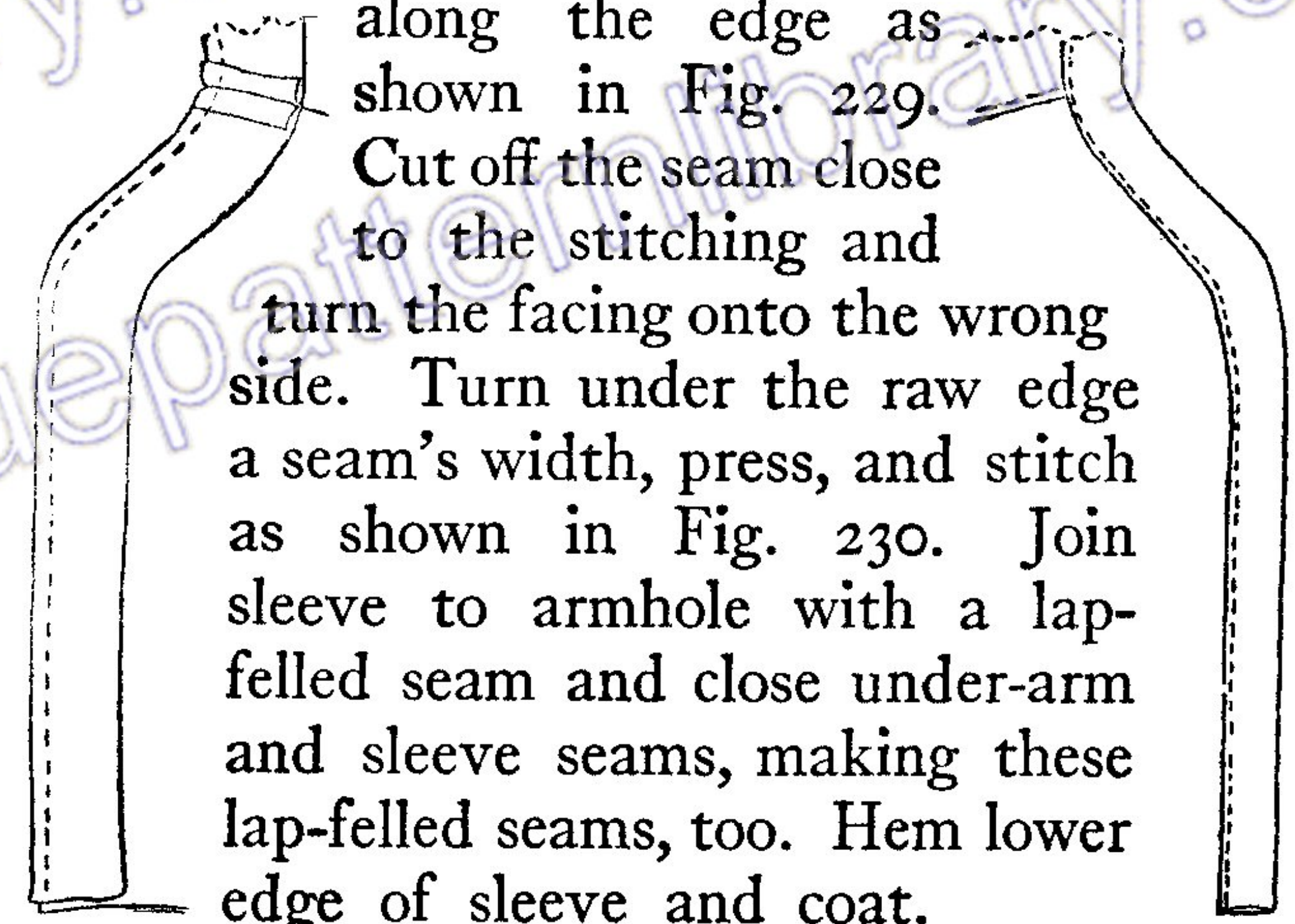


FIG. 229

If there is a pocket, turn a hem at the top and stitch pocket to left front just as pocket was stitched to apron, Lesson II.

FIG. 230

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Finish closing with buttons and buttonholes. The left side of a man's pajamas always laps over the right side.

In making the trousers finish fly first. Usually there is an extension beyond the

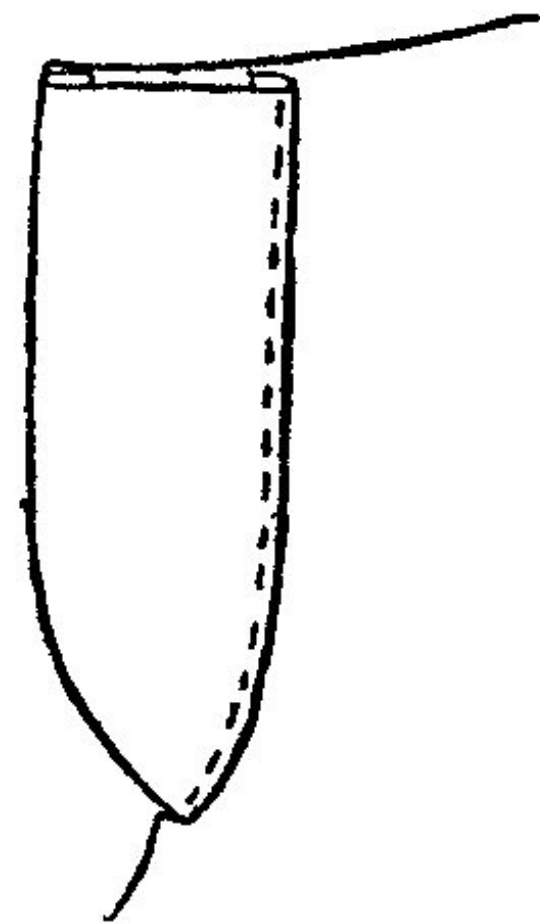


FIG. 231

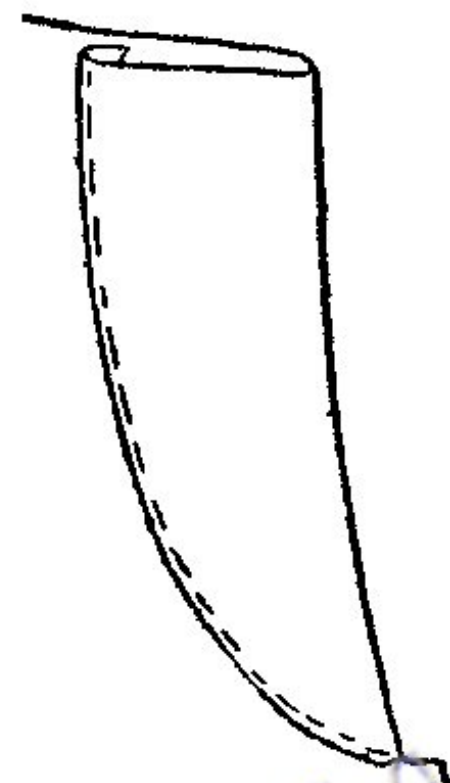


FIG. 232



FIG. 233

center-front. Face right front extension for a button-stand. (See Fig. 231.) Turn in extension on left front and stitch to position

(See Fig. 232.) Cut a buttonhole-stand as shown in Fig. 233. Fold this through center, stitch around outer edges as shown in Fig. 234

and turn right side out. Work buttonholes and stitch buttonhole-stand to left

front as shown in Fig. 235.

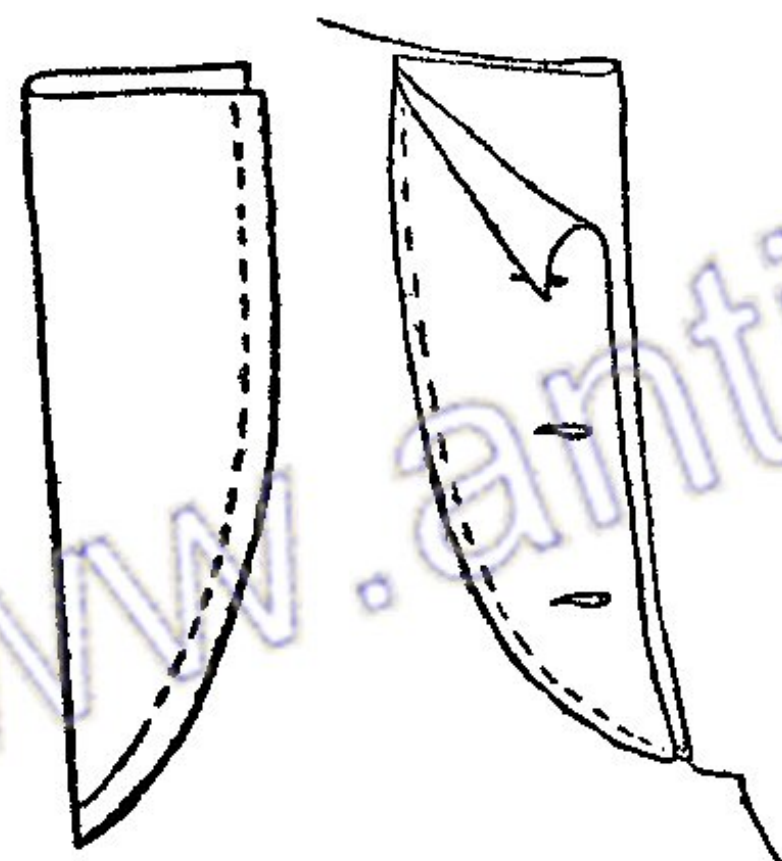


FIG. 234

FIG. 235

Join inner leg seams, lap-felling them and then, close crotch seam. Make lap-felled

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seams here, too. Join a casing to the top, just as lower edge of camisole, Lesson III, was finished. Only in this case insert tape for a draw string. Hem the lower edge of the trousers as shown in Fig. 236.

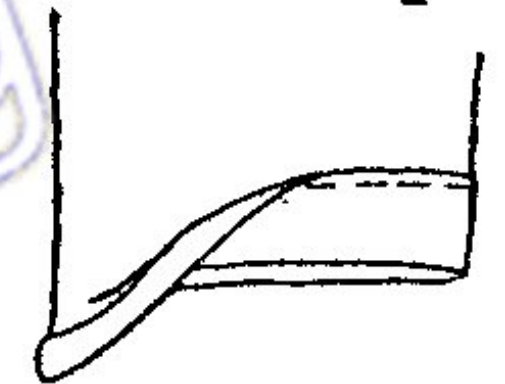


FIG. 236

Read the directions for making each garment carefully. If possible, cut out and make the garments, practicing the finishing of the seams, etc., on scraps of material before attempting the stitching of the garment. Keep this lesson for reference.

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