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Lining Selection and Cutting

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Lining Selection

Lining should not be confused with underlining. Lining is put together as a separate unit. It is then sewn into the garment, wrong sides together, and acts as an inside finish. Unlike underlining, the lining does not create shape. Lining may, though, help preserve shape by eliminating stretching.

Lining does not contribute firmness and body to the outside fabric. The inside of a tailored coat or jacket, with its various reinforcements, is usually finished with a lining to hide the construction. Seams usually do not need to be finished because they are protected from abrasion.

In selecting a lining fabric, remember these points:

- The best lining fabrics are lightweight and long wearing.
- Since lining will usually have to slip over another fabric such as a blouse or sweater, select a smooth fabric or one with a slick finish. This will increase wearing comfort and garment life.
- Sometimes lining is worn next to the skin, so a silky soft fabric is

Suitable Linings for Different Fabrics			
Fabric Weight	Fabric Examples	Suggested Linings	
Lightweight	Cotton Cotton/polyester blends Challis Silk Lace	Sheath linings: All polyester Acetate Polyester/cotton	
Mediumweight	Broadcloth Wool flannels Satins Pique Pinwale corduroy Cotton gabardines	Crepe Crepe back satin All polyester Rayon twill Acetate satin	
Heavyweight	Wool coatings Widewale corduroy Heavy denims Canvas Wool gabardines Bulky wool and blends Bulky tweeds	For coats: Crepe back satin Satin Milium Quilted satin Twill	For suits: All polyester Crepe Crepe back satin Twill Polyester and cotton

preferred. Lining provides comfort by protecting the skin from harsh fabrics.

- Selecting an antistatic fabric eliminates clinging, and the outer fabric hangs properly.

Try to select a smooth, pliable fabric, light enough in weight not to

interfere with the hang of the garment. Any fabric with a slippery texture works well. Crepe back satin adds weight and warmth. Fabric made of polyester, rayon or silk fibers is a good choice. Remember, you are not limited to plain colors; bright prints add pizzazz to a garment.

Cutting the Lining

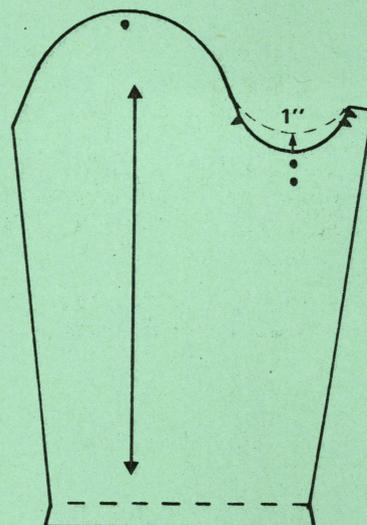
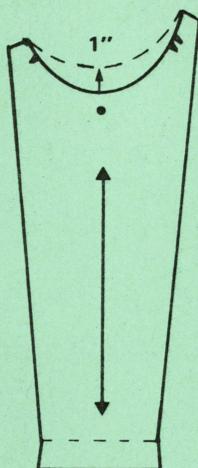
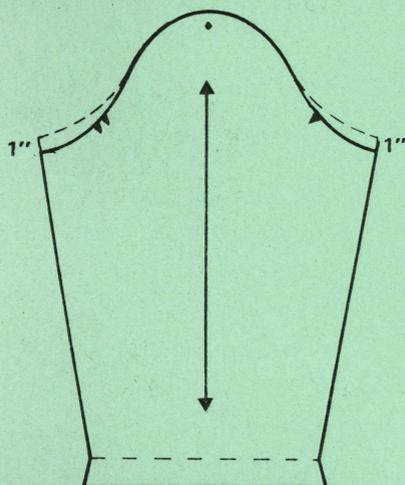
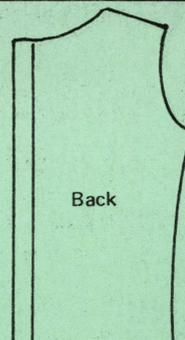
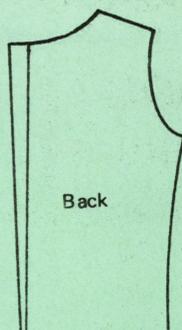
Cut out the lining and transfer all the markings. Use the pattern pieces given for the lining.

- If garment has been altered in any way, make the corresponding change on the lining.

- Never make the lining smaller than the jacket.

- Be sure there is a 1-inch pleat at the center back. For a jacket, the pleat may be tapered or straight.

- Add 1 inch at the point of the underarm on the sleeve lining and taper off. This will allow the lining to go up and over the sleeve underarm seam.



Making a Lining Pattern

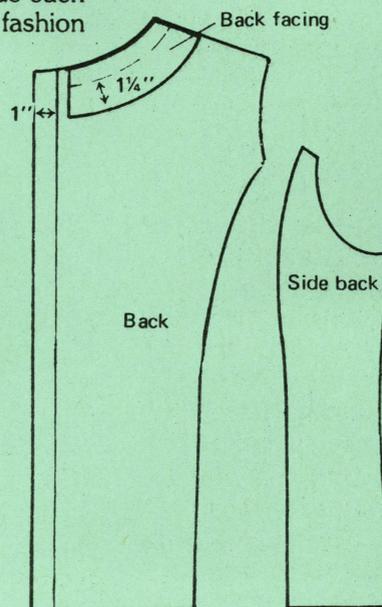
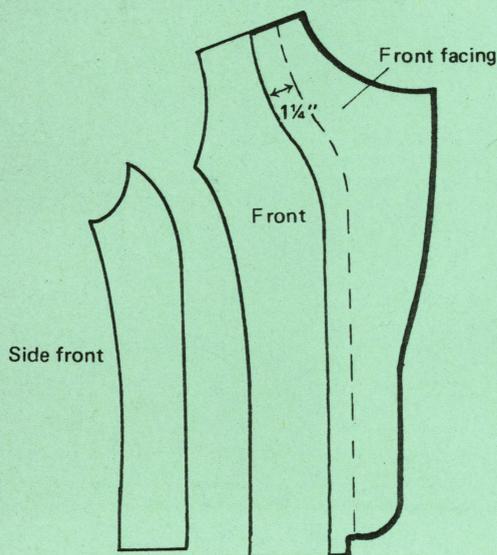
If a lining pattern is not given, you can easily make your own. Follow these steps:

1. Match the facings to the underneath side of corresponding pattern pieces.

2. Measure 1¼ inches in from where facings end. This is the cutting line for the lining pattern.

3. If the design has princess line seams, the side front and side back are cut as they were in the fashion fabric.

4. For crosswise ease, add a 1-inch pleat to the center back. This may be straight or tapered.



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