



Lining a Tailored Garment

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To begin, construct the lining following these steps:

1. Machine or hand baste along the 1-inch pleat line at the center back. Permanent stitch 2 to 3 inches down center back, holding in the pleat. On a jacket that does not have a tapered pleat, permanent stitch 2 to 3 inches up from the bottom and 1 to 2 inches at the waistline. The pleat hangs free in a coat.

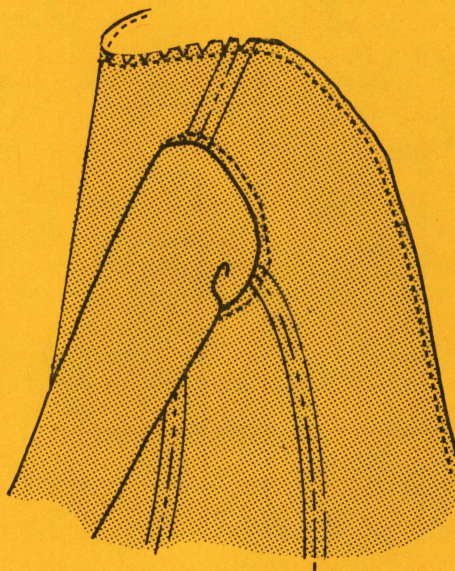


2. Machine stitch all darts. To lessen bulk, press waistline, neckline and shoulder darts in the opposite direction of the garment if lining is very heavy. Otherwise, press toward the center. Press any darts originating at the side seam down.

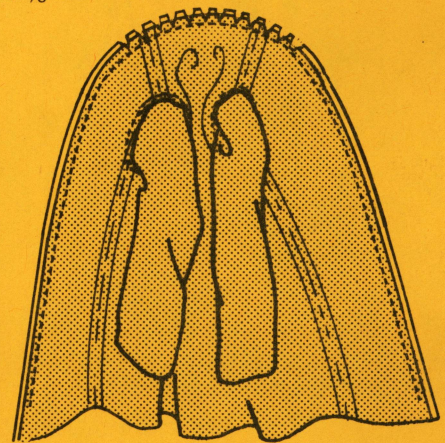
3. Stitch the underarm, shoulder and sleeve seams. Press open.

4. Attach the sleeves in lining. Use two rows of stitching to ease cap. Notches will not match because of the 1 inch added at the underarm. However, make sure raw edges are even. Press the seam toward the sleeve. (Note: If preferred, the sleeves can be put in by hand after the lining is attached.)

6. Stay stitch $\frac{1}{2}$ inch around front and neck edge of the lining. Clip the neckline curve every $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.



within 3 inches of the hemline. This is a $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch seam.



- Press seam allowances toward the lining.

2. Slip sleeve lining into the sleeves. Turn lining to the wrong side of the garment.

- Working inside, permanent baste lining side seam allowance to garment seam allowance.

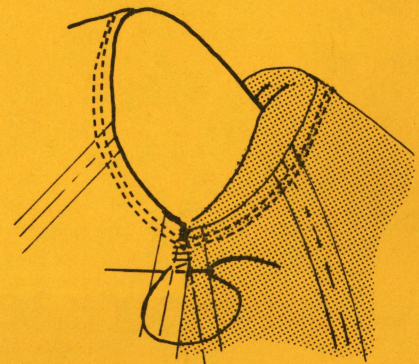
Attaching the Lining

When putting the lining in by machine, do not blind stitch facings to the wrong side of the garment. With wrong sides together, attach the lining to the garment. Follow these steps:

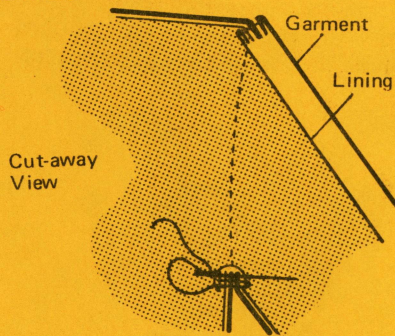
1. Open the garment and place flat on table, wrong side up.

- With right sides together, pin lining to the garment facings matching center back, shoulder seams and notches.

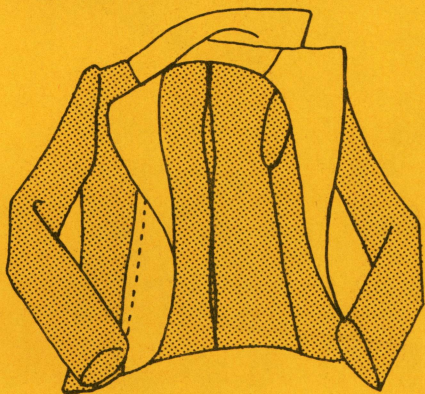
- Stitch around front and neck edge of the facing and the lining



• With a hand back stitch, secure the 1 inch added at the underarm of the lining over the underarm seam allowance of the garment. This will keep underarm seams together and prevent pulling up on the sleeve hemline.



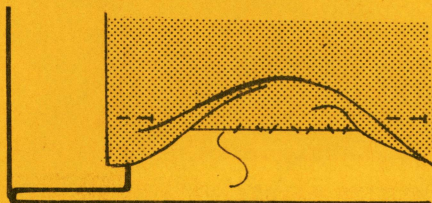
The lining may be attached to the facing and upper collar unit before it is sewn to the jacket and undercollar unit.



Lining Hems

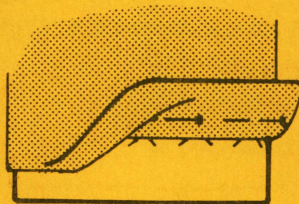
Hemlines are handled differently in coats and jackets. The lining of a jacket is always attached to the hem. Follow these steps:

1. Pin the lining to the jacket about 3 inches above the hem.
2. Turn under the lining even with the lower edge of the garment. Usually this turns under $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.
3. Lap the lining over hem of jacket about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Pin and slipstitch in this position. The extra length in the lining falls down and forms a $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch pleat which prevents drawing and pulling.



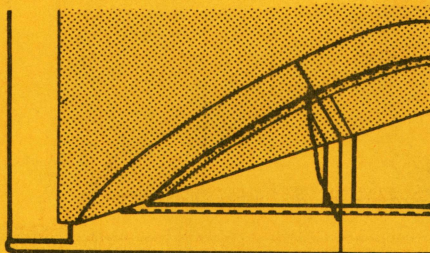
4. After the hem is finished, press the fold down and finish slipstitching front edges to the facing. Remove machine basting from center back pleat.

5. The sleeve lining hem is finished exactly like the jacket. (Be sure the pleat forms at the bottom.)



The lining of a coat is done somewhat differently. Proceed as follows:

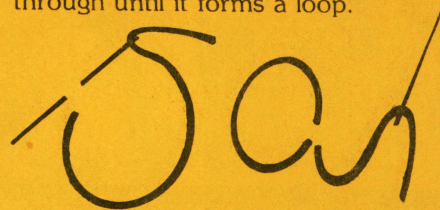
1. Put the coat on and pin it closed where buttons and buttonholes are marked.
2. Have someone place a row of pins on the lining even with the hem of the coat.
3. Remove the coat and turn up the hem 1 inch shorter than marking.
4. Hem the lining using the correct hem finish for the type of fabric. A blind hem may be done on the machine, or the lining can be hemmed by hand.
5. Use a French tack attached to the hem of the lining and the hem of the coat to prevent the lining from swinging out.



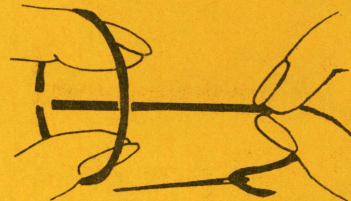
You can make French tacks with a buttonhole stitch over four or five long threads that attach the lining to the coat at the side seams. However, crocheting a chain of thread is the easiest way to make French tacks.

1. Use heavy topstitching thread or double regular thread.
2. Thread a hand sewing needle. Knot the thread end.
3. Take a stitch at the top of the coat hem. When possible, conceal the knot beneath the hem finish.

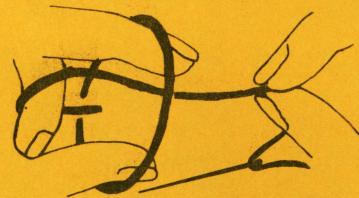
4. Take a small stitch in the hem of the coat and pull the thread through until it forms a loop.



5. Put the thumb and forefinger through the loop and grasp the thread that is still attached to the needle.

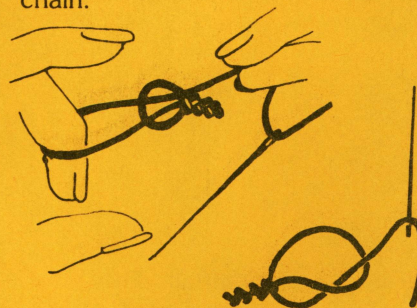


6. Draw a new loop through the first loop. Pull the threads of the second loop to tighten the first loop.



7. Repeat this process until the thread chain reaches the desired length ($\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch).

8. Put the needle through the last loop, pulling the thread to secure the chain.



9. Take a couple of stitches in the hem of the lining side seam. Complete the French tack by knotting the thread securely.

Reference to trade names is made with the understanding that neither discrimination is intended nor endorsement implied by the University of Idaho Cooperative Extension Service.