

The  
KEYSTONE  
Systems

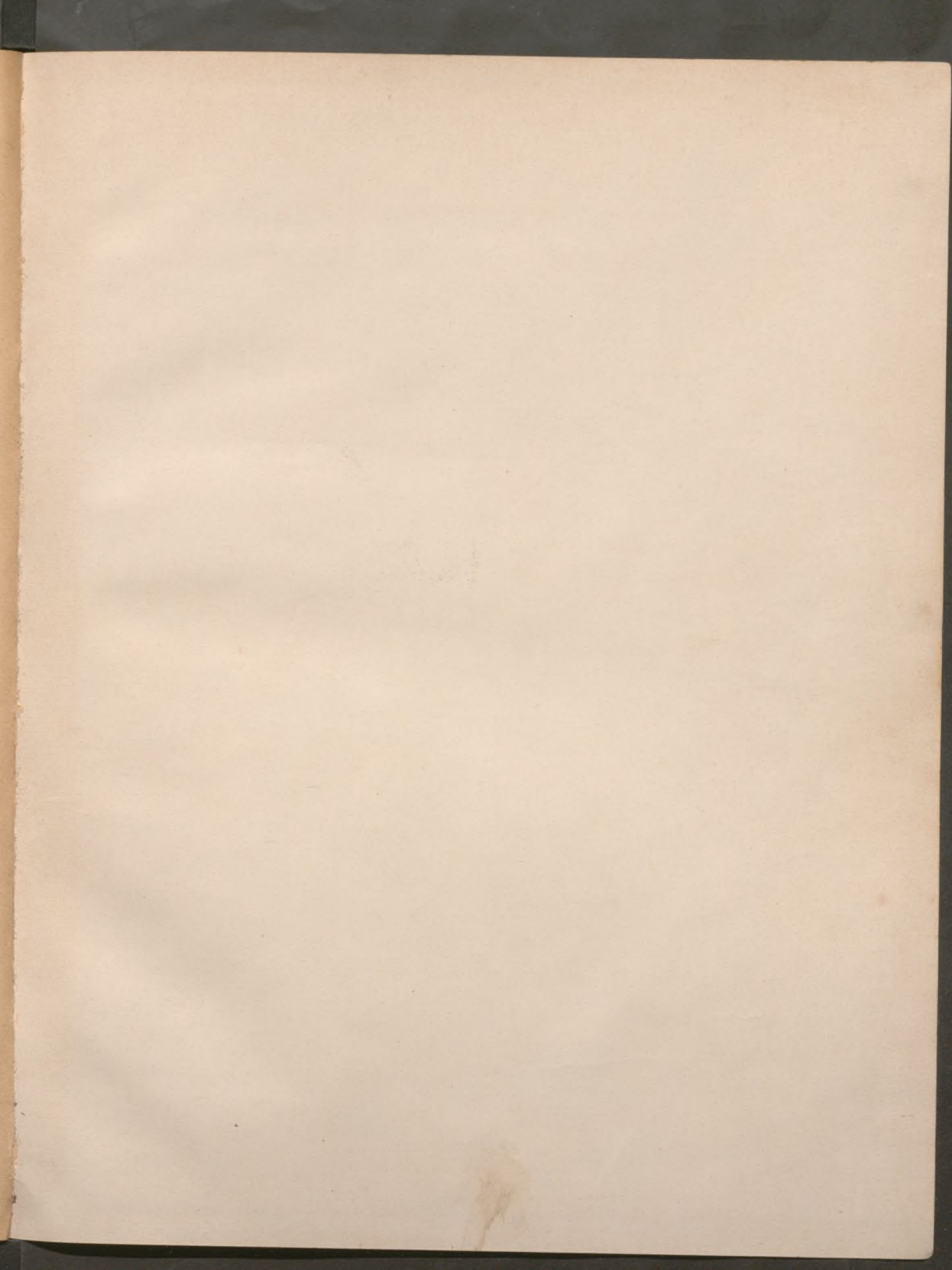


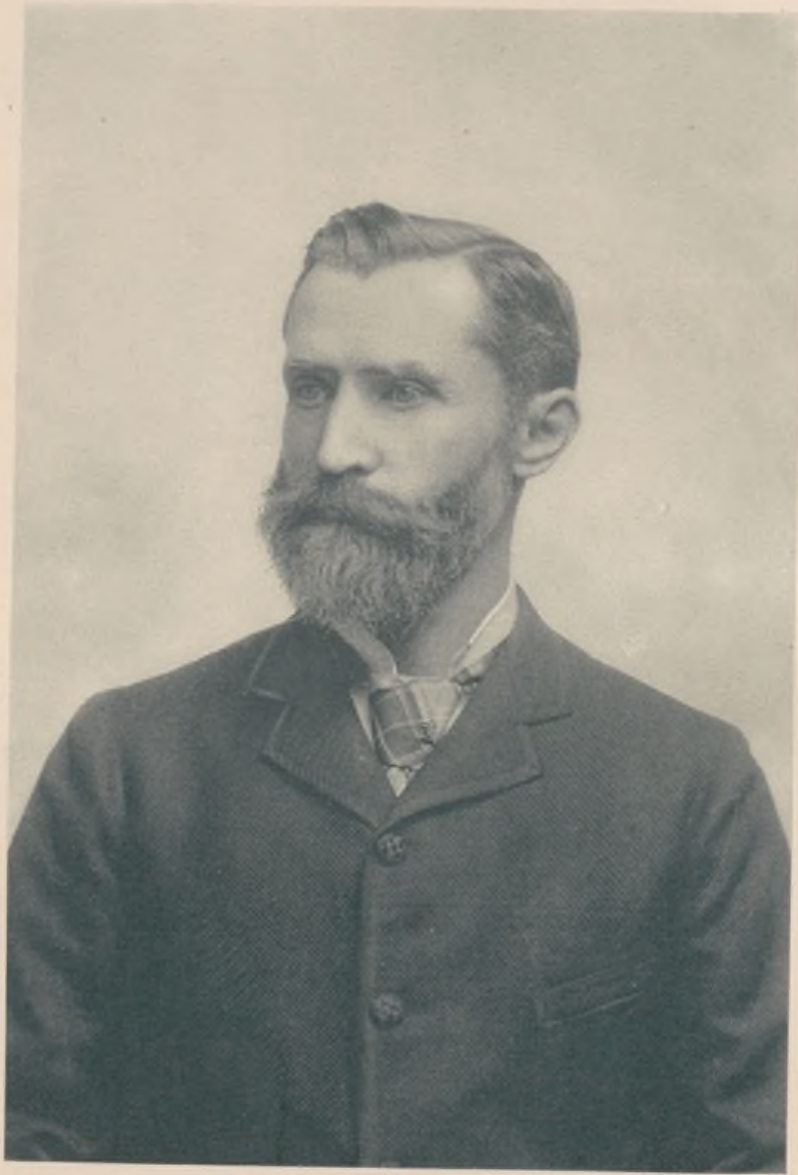


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Fraternallly Yours  
Chas Hecklinger

# THE "KEYSTONE" SYSTEMS.

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COATS, VESTS AND TROUSERS.

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Practical Methods of Cutting by Proportion and  
Actual Measures.

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BY CHAS. HECKLINGER.

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The WEST PUBLISHING CO.,  
Broadway—27th STREET—5th Avenue.  
NEW YORK.

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1890.



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## PREFACE.

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THE systems illustrated and explained in this work are, in many respects, simpler and easier to learn than any I have heretofore published.

The principle on which they are based is similar to that given in my last previous work, but simplified in many ways, and made more certain and convenient for obtaining correct sizes, without the uncertain aid of misleading measures.

The systems, resting as they do on positive proportions, easily applicable to any size or shape, cannot fail to create in the cutter who adopts them that confidence without which success is impossible.

Through many years of practical experience, teaching and publishing methods of cutting, and through a wide acquaintance with the needs of the trade, I became aware that the simpler a system is, if it is scientific, the better will be the results obtained by its use, and the more acceptable it will be to all right-minded cutters. It has been, therefore, my effort to produce just such a system for each kind of garment, and my efforts have been, I believe, so successful that all who study this work will be more than compensated for their trouble.

More illustrations might have easily been given, but they would only increase the size of the book without adding to its thoroughness, for those that are given cover every essential point, and leave nothing to puzzle or confuse the student.

Hoping that the satisfaction I feel in completing a work as comprehensive and reliable as I believe this to be, will be equalled by the appreciation of our discriminating and progressive trade,

I am, always a student and lover of tailoring,

THE AUTHOR.

## THE "KEYSTONE" SYSTEMS.

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### THE MEASURES OF A MAN BY PROPORTIONS.

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NO table or scheme of proportions that I have yet seen in print, and I have seen many, gives definitely or establishes a perfect formula for obtaining correct divisions and sub-divisions of either height or circumference measures, and none of them, therefore, can be relied upon to secure satisfactory results.

The eight-head standard of height has formed the basis of innumerable systems of proportion; but the human form so frequently and widely varies from this standard of perfection, that they are practically useless, and there are few indeed who place any reliance on them.

Some years ago the fact was deeply impressed on my mind that a system of proportions of the human form, applicable to every shape, normal, stooping, or erect, was not only greatly needed by the trade, but was possible also of achievement. This impression induced me to seek some principle that should be sound in theory, on which to construct a system that should completely fill the requirements of proportionate and disproportionated forms with equal exactness.

My investigations were commenced on the supposition that the average height of man is five feet seven inches, and my calculations were made to harmonize with this assumption. The resultant scale of proportions radiates from this height, modified and corrected by proportions of bulk, as thoroughly illustrated and explained in these pages.

THE SCALE is automatic, and every size for any height required can be found to corresponding sizes of bulk. To illustrate how the sizes and proportions of the body are obtained, I submit the following PROBLEM:

FIGURE 1.

Draw a straight line 18 inches long, and at a right angle with it another half as long—that is, 9 inches long.

Connect the extreme points of these lines by a straight line, which will be the hypotenuse of the triangle, as A, E.

Using E as a pivot, sweep from D, which gives point F.

Having secured point F, use A as a pivot, and sweep from F, which produces point B.

The result obtained is that all the points are proportionate to one another, no matter what the size may be.

These sizes are close-measures, but they agree with what has been established by practical experience.

The beauty of this and the security insured by obtaining the sizes by the formula of this problem will be shown more distinctly on testing them on smaller or larger forms.

The result produces a vast difference between those divisions generally given on scales, for while these give a regular increase and decrease, they are in one case too great and in the other too small.

The parts or proportions of the triangle are relative to one another in all cases, whether they be larger or smaller.

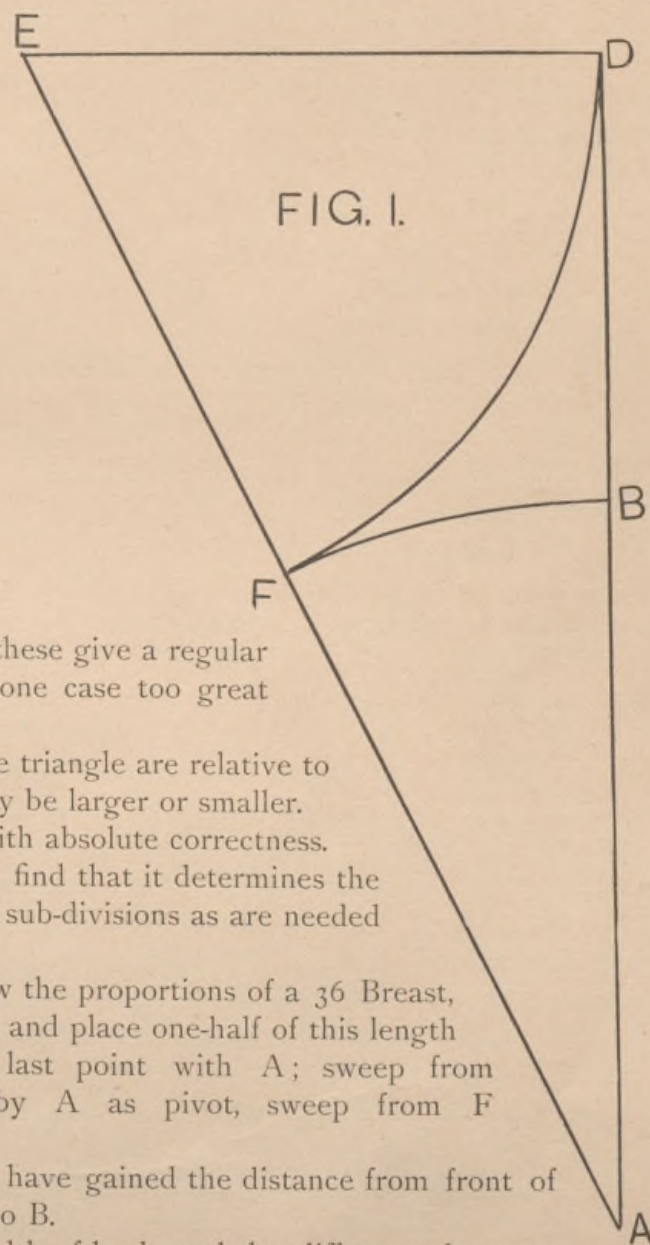
This principle can be applied with absolute correctness.

On application to any size we find that it determines the different points of the body, or such sub-divisions as are needed in harmonious proportions.

For instance, if we wish to know the proportions of a 36 Breast, we draw line A, D one-half this size, and place one-half of this length from D to E, and connect the last point with A; sweep from D by E, which fixes F, then by A as pivot, sweep from F to B.

It will be found that now we have gained the distance from front of arm-hole, which is the size from A to B.

From B to D is equal to the width of back, and the difference between the two is the diameter of arm-hole.



## HOW TO FIND THE HEIGHT.

FIGURE 2.

Having the total height of a figure measuring 5 feet 8 inches, we draw a straight line of this length, and one at right angles with it at top, which shall be one-half length of the first line (see Figure 2).

E to P is one-half E, O. Now connect P with O by a line, and make P to C the same length as from E to P.

From the pivot O by C, sweep the curved line which gives I just equal to the waist-height. It will be observed that we have now the length from head to hollow of the waist. And again, the length from the waist to the floor, or what may be called the outside length for trousers.

Let this subdivision continue, and obtain other points.

Take the length gained from E to I, and halve it, which is placed from E over on the top, and where the point is found connect as in the former case with I; place the upper distance on the hypotenuse, and you find J, and from J sweep by I, as a pivot, which gains you point F, just opposite the socket at neck.

Measure F to I, and you have the length of the waist.

The application of these sizes will be found to work in harmony with any size around.

Suppose you have a form whose height is 5 feet 4 inches. The result in this case will give us a waist length of 15 inches.

If the form's height is 5 feet 6, the back length is given as  $15\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

The height being 5 feet 8 inches, the length then is 16 inches. On 5 feet 10, the waist length would be  $16\frac{1}{2}$ , and on 6 feet it would be 17 inches.

Having the size for any height, we can understandingly and safely deviate one or two sizes for stooping or erect forms, by reducing the one height or increasing the other. The size remains the same, only for the erect form the back is reduced a certain quantity, while the front is increased; while for the stooping form the back is increased and the front decreased the same amount.

Whatever the size of breast may be, the height is regulated by its own length, according to the divisions as given by this problem, or the table elsewhere given in this work.

When the height increases, the length of back, front, and back sizes all increase in the same ratio.

When the form is erect the back length decreases.

When the form is stooping, the back length increases.

The scale which we give includes the allowances needed in drafting.

To make this system of proportion perfectly clear and easy to use, we append a table of sizes which will assist in quickly obtaining the results of these measurements.

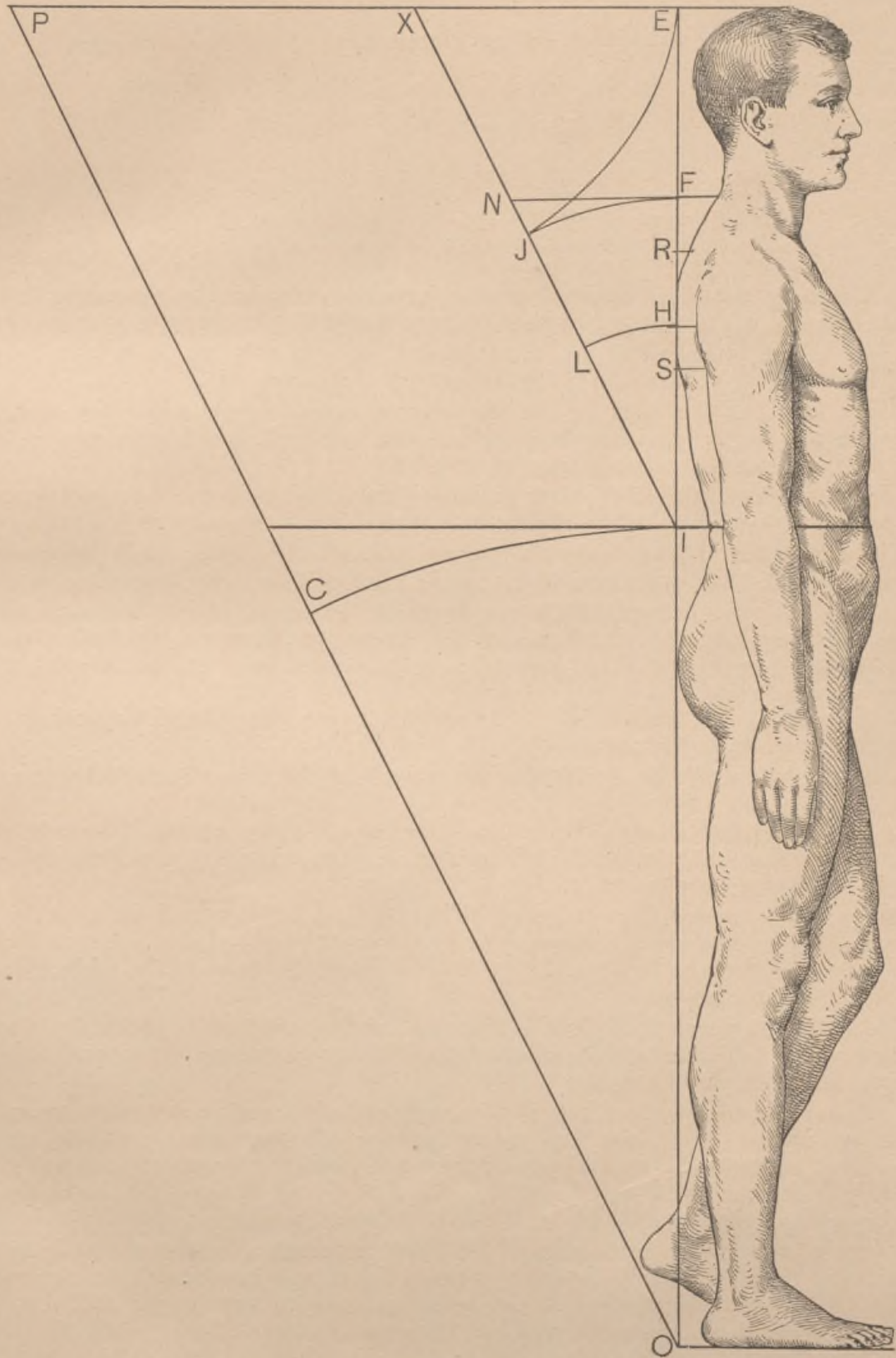


FIG. 2.

## THE HEIGHTS.

Total Height.	5ft. 4in.	5ft. 5in.	5ft. 6in.	5ft. 7in.	5ft. 8in.	5ft. 9in.	5ft. 10in.	5ft. 11in.	6ft.
Waist Length.	15	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	16	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	17

## THE WIDTHS.

Breast.	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
Blade.	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	13	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{8}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$

The heights of back or depth of scye have been obtained by measuring the distance from the neck-point to the sweep given at H, which is the centre of arm or sockets.

By adding one-half of the diameter of scye to this we have the length, which on a straight line reaches to the bottom of the arm-hole.

As, however, the form in the majority of cases curves above the arm, we increase this length by adding in every case one-half inch, which now is the total height from socket-bone to bottom of arm-hole.

The application of these sizes to the regular draft and to disproportions will be explained further on, when the method of drafting is taken up.

But in order to save all calculation, and to have a guide for ready reference, I append a table of sizes for use, which can be referred to at any time when needed.

This table will be explained in the body of the work, and its use made clear, whenever we need any sizes taken from it. At the start, however, we shall endeavor to illustrate how it works and how to change the sizes to meet the lengths, when such are needed.

This table, as laid down, is gauged on the proportion of height, agreeing to a five feet seven inches standard.

But it can easily be deviated from, when the form is more or less than this standard.

Supposing, for instance, the height of the person is five feet ten inches, or three sizes more than the standard. Of course, it becomes at once evident that the lengths increase over the table.

Now the size for five feet seven inches being 9 in front and the same in the back on a 36, when we add three sizes for the extra height of five feet ten inches, we have 9 $\frac{3}{4}$  for the front and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  for the back, the sum on the table which is placed opposite size 39.

In all sizes where the height is more or less than that set opposite the size of breast on the table, we add or subtract the number of sizes to correspond with the increased or decreased height.

As another illustration, let us take a 36 as before and suppose him to be five feet ten inches. As this requires an increase of three sizes from the regular standard of five feet seven inches, and the table gives the length of back as 17, the front 9 $\frac{3}{4}$  and the back length 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. And so all through the combination. This table is the one called proportions according to height.

As an aid on the cutting-board we have perfected an automatic scale, which can be hung up in a handy position, which is neat and handsome, and accurately gives all these combinations. It can be set at once to any height and size, and is a most useful and valuable addition to a tailor's acquisition.

TABLE OF REGULAR PROPORTIONS.

Breast.	Waist.	Blade.	Length of Waist.	Front Shoulders	Back Shoulders
32	29½	9⅝	15¼	8¼	8
33	30	10	15½	8⅜	8¼
34	30½	10¼	15¾	8½	8½
35	31	10⅝	16	8¾	8¾
36	32	11	16¼	9	9
37	33	11¼	16½	9¼	9¼
38	34	11½	16¾	9½	9⅜
39	35½	11¾	17	9¾	9½
40	36½	12	17¼	10	9¾
41	37½	12¼	17½	10¼	10
42	38½	12½	17¾	10½	10⅛
43	40	12¾	18	10¾	10⅜
44	42	13	18	11	10½
45	43	13¼	18	11¼	10⅝
46	44	13½	18	11½	10⅞
47	45	13¾	18	11¾	11
48	46	14	18	12	11¼



## THE MEASURES.

**I**N measuring, have the coat removed and take all the measures over the vest for every undercoat.

For overcoats, measure over the undercoat.

First place a tape around the waist, which may be of elastic, having a hook and eye attached at the ends. This elastic, samples of which we can furnish completed and ready for use, has a dark line through its centre, to which the measures are taken. This will stretch to any size waist.

Place this on the smallest part and level with the waist, both back and at side.

This can be readily determined by stooping down and straightening the tape so that it will be on a level at back and side.

Then place the square under the arm, as represented on Figure 3, the long arm hanging down, and notice how far it is to the top of the tape at waist, or the line in the centre of *the elastic*, as shown by point E.

Then, without moving the square, take also the length of sleeve to the wrist point H, just where the root of thumb begins to swell out. These measures can also be taken with the measuring square, which is used to take the blade-measure, by simply turning the tape downwards and taking the measure of the height under the arm, and that of the length of sleeve.

The *Breast* is taken over the fullest part of chest, care being taken to rest the tape across the highest point of blade. On thin forms this measure should be taken easy, and on fleshy, close.

The *Waist* is taken across the smallest part, directly above the hips, and this must be close on fat and hollow waisted men, and easy on proportionate forms.

The *Hip* across the fullest part of seat, in order to know the amount of material to put on the skirt to cover it.

Next we take the back length from the socket bone at A (see Figure 4), to the top of the tape point B, and to the full length of the waist, as may be desired for style, as point C. And then also the total length of the coat, according to the style of the garment called for.

Apply the tape at socket A, and let it follow the neck to side, then hang down in front of arm to the point at side E. The tape should follow straight down and never be drawn tight down to the body, but be taken easy, to gain the length sufficient to cover all the inequalities of the underwear.

The last and most important measure is that of the blade, or, as it is often called, the front of scye.

By placing the square in front and against the scye, you are enabled to fix a point with chalk to start from. Now place the tape on the centre seam of back, and run it along the body beneath the arm till it reaches the mark made in front of arm.

Whatever the number on the tape calls for, is the size of this measure.

A small square having a tape attached at its inner edge is the best measuring instrument to take such measures. This is placed under and at front of arm, the tape extended across the back, drawn smooth, and the size given to the centre seam noted. Of course, it is evident this seam must be in the middle of back, and if not so, the vest must be pulled around till it is so.

We have such a short square made, having a tape attached, by which the blade measure can quickly be taken more accurate than any other way. The length of back, when under arm and front length, must be taken to one level at waist, either to the top or centre line on the elastic tape.

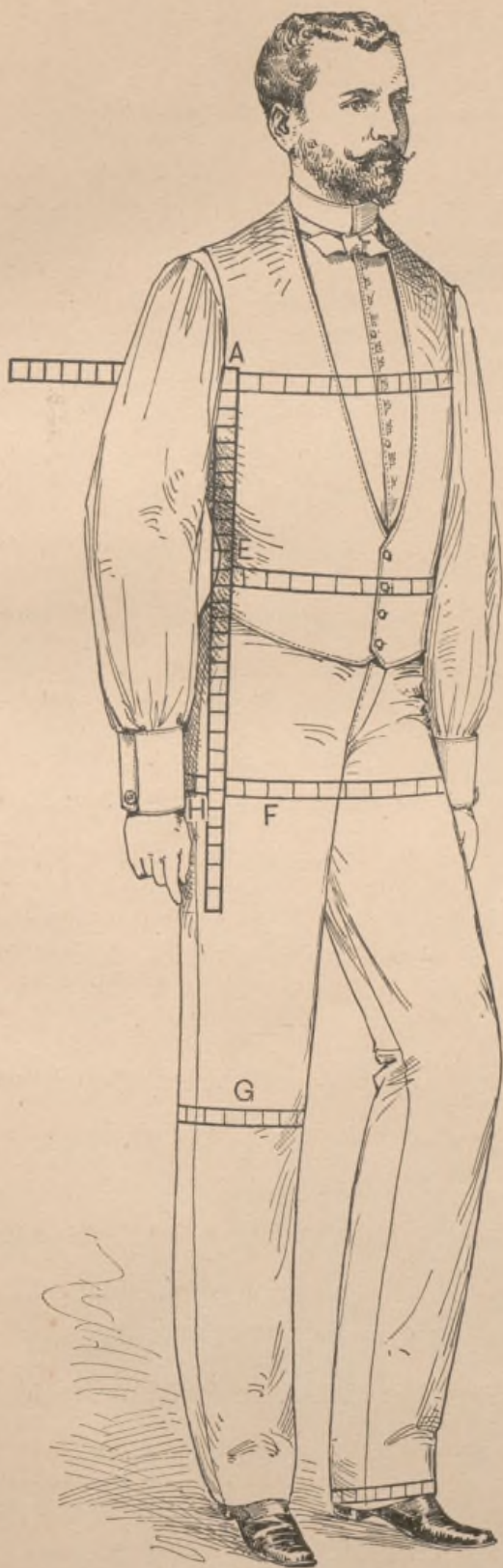


FIG. 3.

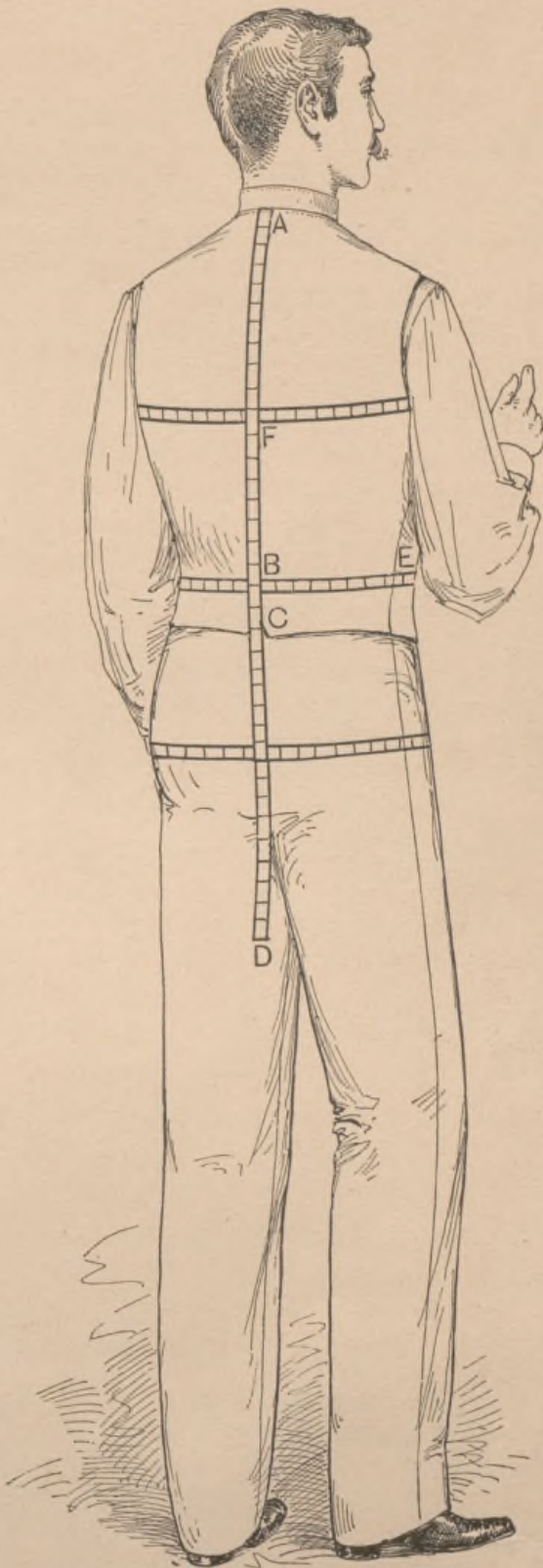


FIG. 4.

## THE SYSTEM.

### DIAGRAM 5.

**W**E shall begin to show the system of drafting by taking a size of breast 36, waist 32.

The lengths we shall take from the table of height, to agree with a five feet, seven inches, which gives as waist length  $16\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Depth of scye on the back, 9. The front height, 9 inches, according to table.

The blade measure, according to the table, gives us for a 36 breast 11 inches, and a diameter of arm-hole equal to one-fourth of the proportion of the blade.

Now, beginning to draft, we first draw on the edge of the paper a line, and at right angles with it one at top, as O-C and O-N. (See Diagram 5.)

From O down to A is the depth of scye, as marked on the scales, which is on this size 9 inches.

From O down to B is the length of waist,  $16\frac{1}{4}$ , adding a seam lost at neck, making in all  $16\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and to the full length of waist at C  $18\frac{1}{2}$  inches, or, in the majority of cases, 2 inches more than the natural waist.

Go in from B to X one-half inch, and draw the actual centre of back from O through X.

Starting at A, measure out to W the blade size, with the addition of one-half inch in every case.

In front of W and one-half inch advanced, draw the line H G and F.

Now measure the distance W to A. This will give on the square two-thirds of  $34\frac{1}{4}$  breast.

To make this point clearly understood, let us explain it at more length.

By looking at the long arm of the square, we see that the divisions range from  $\frac{2}{3}$  of 12 to 24 or 24 breast size to 48.

Now opposite each size, or on the other side of the square, we find a corresponding number in inches, such as 10 inches for  $\frac{2}{3}$  of 30 breast, 12 inches for  $\frac{2}{3}$  of 36 breast, and 14 inches for 42 breast. Now, it is evident that when we have a blade measure of 13 inches, we have only to see what this size is under  $\frac{2}{3}$ , and by looking at the square find it to be  $19\frac{1}{2}$ , or equal to 39 breast. Or in another case, we have a blade measure of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and opposite this number we have  $\frac{2}{3}$  of  $15\frac{3}{4}$  of  $31\frac{1}{2}$  breast.

The measure thus found is now used for the following, and whatever divisions given are derived from this last size.

Take one-fourth of this size and place it back from the point W to get E. This is  $4\frac{3}{8}$ .

A line is drawn up from E to D.

Make a mark in the middle between E and D on this line, which fixes point J, and in the middle between D and J mark point S.

Also take one-eighth of this, always the same proportion of the blade, and place it from O to 1 on top of back, adding one-half inch to 2, and raise above 2 the same.

From the top of back to J draw a straight line, but raise for the shoulder at 12 about three-quarters inch. See Diagram 6.

Go from 12 to V two inches for the width of back at the arm-hole.

Make the bottom at 3—2 to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches, and curve the seam from V through Z to 3.

Then place from 12 at back seam to K one-half the breast measure.

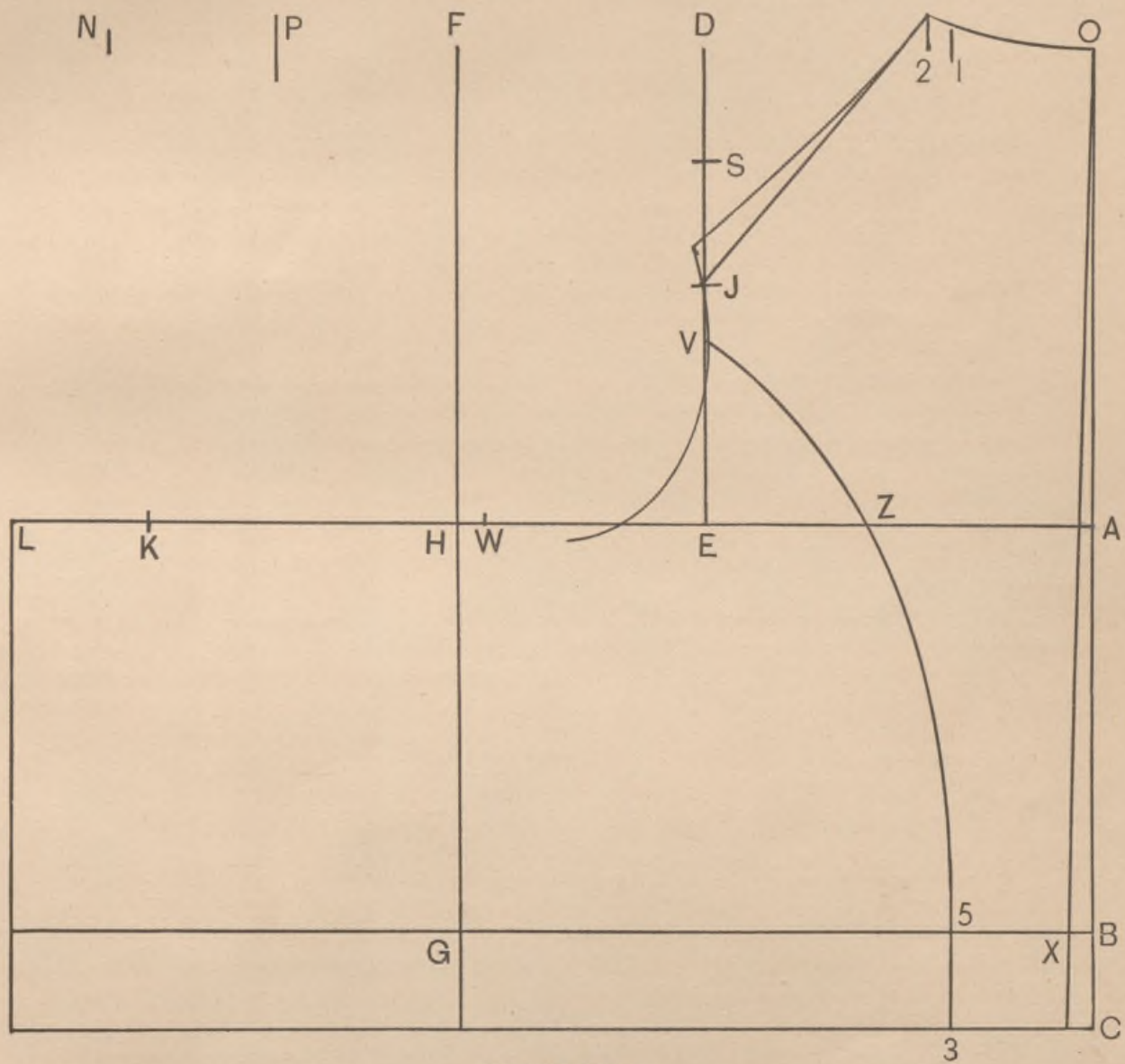


DIAGRAM 5.

From K to L, the front of forepart is in all sizes two and a half inches where a line is drawn down towards X in front.

Take the distance A-H and place it from 2 forward to get P, the shoulder point.

Now place the front height up from the breast line to P. If this height is longer than that of the back, it will place P above the top line, and if shorter it will go below. (See Diagram 6.)

Go from P forward to N one-sixth of breast, and N to T the same.

Draw a line from P to S.

Take the length of back shoulder from point above 2 to 12, and place it from P to R.

Drop the front shoulder at R one-half inch to 11, and curve the shoulder seam.

Draw the arm-hole from 12, which may go out one-quarter inch from the straight line, but at V it must touch; then curve one-quarter inch below the breast line between Y and W, and go beyond the centre line at I one-half inch.

Between W and E place the point Y and draw a line down.

As the waist is 4 inches smaller than the breast, we take out at waist between the side body and the front one-quarter of this difference, which, in this case, makes one inch.

This we place equally on each side of line at 8, and draw lines Y to 9 and Y to 13.

Back from G go three-quarters of an inch for the star.

From the star forward to get M, use one-quarter waist, 8 inches, and M to 7 is two inches.

Now commence at N and draw the front line through L and 7 to X.

Take next the width of the back X to 5, place it on M and measure back to 13, where we skip over to 9 and follow back to 6, which should be exactly one-half the waist, or 16 inches.

Now draw from Z through 6 to 4. This is one-half inch below the line, and the lower curve of side body is drawn from 4 to 10.

One inch back from P, marked Q, is the pivot to sweep by 4 on side body forward to get the length of front.

Where this line crosses the line from L down, place the square and draw a straight line to U, as can be seen on the diagram.

Finish the front by curving above this straight line forward of U, then touching it and raising sufficiently at X to make it about at right angles with the front line.

Go down from N to T, one sixth breast, and curve the neck.

The arm-hole should be drawn so that the lower part will be as nearly a half circle as possible. The side-body should never have too much round just below Z, and neither should the line below 6 to 4 be sprung out too much. Straight down with the waist-line will in the majority be about right, while on very erect a trifle more may be added.

The side seams must never have much spring at U and 10, as it is always more advisable to stretch the forepart between U and the Vee; when ease for the hips is necessary, give the side-body a little ease on its lower edge by stretching.

The line from T to X is the centre front line.

For a double-breasted frock or any coat where the lapel is seamed on, add over this centre line a seam, of a width suitable to the material used.

On very hollow waists add a Vee in front of G.

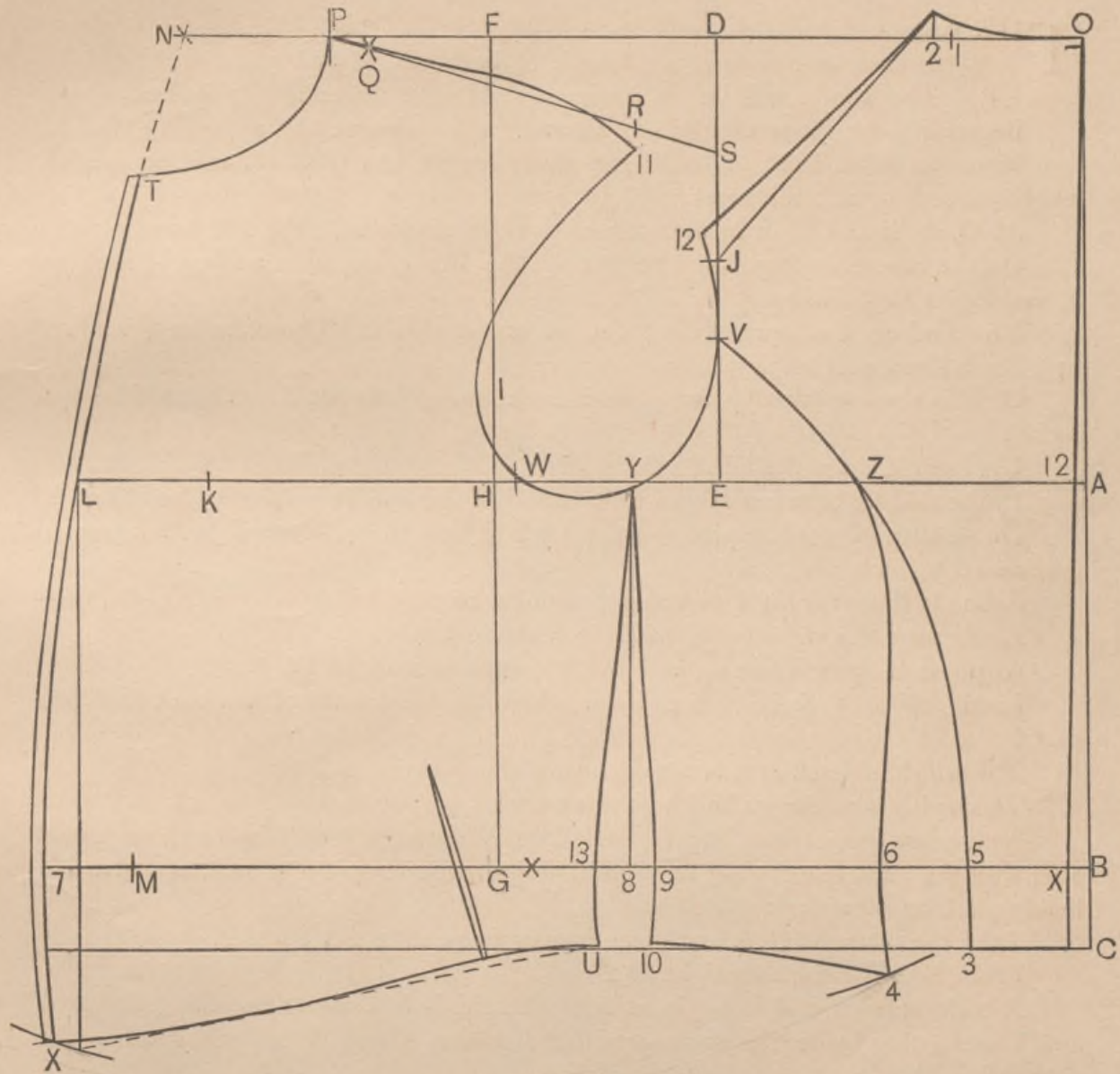


DIAGRAM 6.

## THE SINGLE-BREASTED FROCK,

BY MEASURE.

DIAGRAM 7.

**T**HE sizes we shall take will be:

Breast, 36; waist, 32; length of back, 16, 18 and 36.

The Blade will be 11 inches and Height under arm 7 inches.

Beginning, we draw the line O C, and fix a point at O.

Measure down from O to B, the waist length 16; to C 18, and for the full length of coat to 20; the amount of 36 inches.

At O, A, B and C, draw lines across at right angles with the first line.

On the line from A go over to get W, the Blade measure, adding  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to it, making it  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Now find on the square what size of breast this is. Opposite  $11\frac{1}{2}$  we find  $17\frac{1}{4}$ , or a size equal to  $34\frac{1}{2}$ .

Of this size we take  $\frac{1}{4}$  and place it back from W to get E. This will be  $4\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

Up from E draw the line to D.

In the middle between E and D is J, and in the middle between J and D is S.

One-eighth of  $34\frac{1}{2}$  is placed from O to 1, and the point 2 is  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch from 1 and raised  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

A line is drawn from J to the upper point 26.

At 12 raise the shoulder  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch above J.

At point H draw a line up and down  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in front of W.

Inside of B to X is  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, from which the back seam of the back is drawn to O.

The width of back at 3 is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

The width between 12 and V is 2 inches.

Now draw the curved line of back from V through Z to 3, and extend it parallel with the back line from 3 to 18, and add outside for plait  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, and also the inside plait, as shown per dotted line.

Take the distance H A and place it over from 26 to get point P.

From P to S draw a straight line.

A trifle outside of line begin to draw the arm-hole from 12, touching line at J and V and going below the under-arm line between Y and W  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch, touching at point W, and going  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in front of line at I.

Place the length of back shoulder 26 and 12 from P to R and fix the point.

Then drop below R to  $11-\frac{1}{2}$  inch and curve the front shoulder, and finish the arm-hole.

In front of P to N is  $\frac{1}{6}$  of breast, and down from N to T is the same, then curve the neck to T.

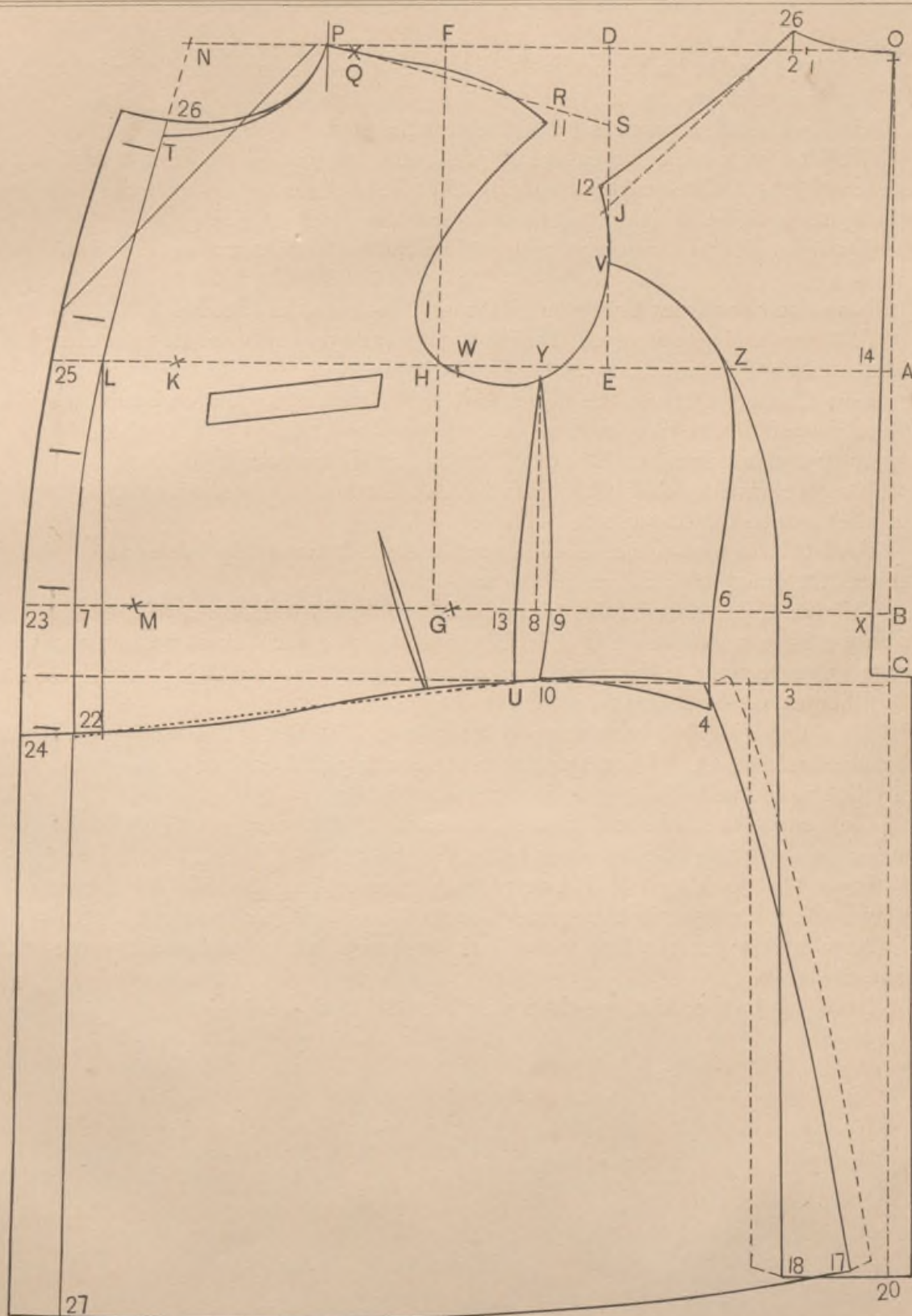


DIAGRAM 7.



From 14 on the back seam to K is  $\frac{1}{2}$  the breast measure, and from K to L is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in all sizes.

Go back from G towards 13  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch for the star.

Now we have a blade measure of  $34\frac{1}{2}$ , and the total size of breast is 36, a difference of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . One-quarter of this difference we use to advance the star from its original position, which is  $\frac{3}{8}$  towards G.

From its changed position place  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the waist measure to M and add to 7 2 inches.

Now draw the front line from N through L--7 to the bottom.

Add for a single-breasted frock  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch at 25 over from L, the centre line, and at waist  $1\frac{1}{2}$  from 7 to 23 and form the front edge.

For a short roll raise the neck above T  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. For one to button up close to neck it would have to remain at T.

In the middle between E and W draw a line down from Y to 8.

Now we have another calculation which must not be mixed up with that, which has reference to the star at side.

And this is that whatever difference there is between the breast and waist influences the amount of cut under the arm.

Of this difference we take  $\frac{1}{4}$  for each inch, and in this case, 36 breast and 32 waist, we have a difference of 4 inches, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  or 1 inch must be taken out between 13 and 9 or  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch on each side of 8.

Then curve the seams to 13 and 9.

Now the width of back from X to 5 is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches. This we lay on M and measure back to 13. Then skip over the cut to 9 and back to 6, where the side-body line would be.

Now curve the side-body from Z to 6 and 4. The last point is  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch below the second waist-line and is curved up to the line at 10.

From Q, 1 inch back of P, sweep by the point 4 on side-body for the front at 22, and where it crosses the line drawn down from L will fix the right length.

Now draw a straight line from U through this last point and shape the waist seam, as shown.

In regard to the skirt, see the article devoted to that subject.

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## MEASURES AND PROPORTIONS.

**I**N the foregoing articles both ways of drafting have been explained. It may, however, be of some advantage to students to recall some of the main points, which must be thoroughly understood, with the view of fixing their importance on the mind.

Thus, when a measure has been taken, we find the difference between the back length and the height under the arm gives the rise of back, or, as it is usually called, the back height, from the neck to the under-arm line.

On regular proportion, as shown on the table, this is given as 9 inches on a 36 breast, and different numbers on others.

When this length of the measure agrees with this proportion, and you are certain from recollection that the figure of the man measured was well built, then it may be considered that the sizes are all right, agreeing as they do with correct proportions.

If, however, a difference, say more length to back height than for regular size be found, the figure must be either tall or stooping.

If tall, the front length is increased, which equalizes both lengths and proves the measures correct.

If the front length is shorter, and on comparing the blade measure we find it to be large for the size, then we have conclusive evidence of a stooping figure, and the measure can be used as taken.

Now, if our recollection of the figure confirms our measures, there cannot be any mistake. If, however, in such a case we are positive that the person was not stooping, it would be good judgment to modify the measures to harmonize more closely with a proportionate size.

The same method should be applied on an erect size. The measures must be first compared with proportions, as given on the tables in this book, to ascertain what variations there are between them; the judgment of the figures will then lead to whatever change may be necessary, if any, or to use the measures as taken.

Having the total height of the person, which should always be put down in the measuring book, it will be an easy matter to select the proportionate sizes corresponding to the height.

We call particular attention to the difference between the breast and the waist measures.

The difference between the two is the amount to be taken out between the side-body and front at waist line 9 to 13. See Diagram 7.

Now, do not mix this up with the difference that may occur between the size of the back part of the coat and that of the total breast, for this difference is only applied to change the location of the star at side near G, which changes the location of the waist lines both in front and back at side-body, according to the position of the figure.

It is good practice to learn both ways of drafting, by proportion and by measure. By the first method, as explained, the divisions of the tables are used for the underarm seam.

On the second, the measures as applied on Diagram 7 locate these points.

## DOUBLE-BREASTED FROCK COAT.

## DIAGRAM 8.

THE MEASURES ARE :

Breast	-	-	-	-	40	Waist	-	-	-	-	38
Length of Back	-	16½,	18½,	38		Front Length	-	-	-	-	21
Under Arm	-	-	-	-	7	Blade	-	-	-	-	12

**F**ROM O to B is the length of back, always adding a seam, to C the second, and to 20 the full length.

At O, A, B and C draw lines across.

B to X is ½ inch to draw the back line from.

A to W is the Blade-measure, having ½ inch added.

This size is 12½, or equal to 38 breast, one-fourth of which size is placed back to E, or 4¾ inches.

One-eighth of this size is placed from O to 1, and ½ inch to 2, and the point raised ½ inch to 26.

In the middle between D and E is J, and in the middle of J and D is S.

The line H is ½ inch in front of W.

The distance H, A is place over to get P, and all points made in the same way as the foregoing coat.

Now we have a front length of 21, which is long, showing that the form is somewhat erect.

This measure is placed up from G to P less the width of the top of back.

In this case it rises above the top line. Whenever this occurs draw a line straight to N, and from N down to T is ⅙.

The arm-hole is drafted now as before, but it must be borne in mind point S does not change, and the line is drawn from S to P.

The size of breast being 40 and the waist 38, a difference of 2 inches, ¼ of which is ½ inch, is all that must be taken out between 13 and 9.

The breast size of the blade is ⅔ of 38, also 2 inches less than breast, which moves the star forward ½ inch, from which point the waist-measure is placed forward to M.

The hook is always raised ¼ inch, or a seam above the line at C.

The turn in beyond the dotted line at C is ¾ inch.

The centre front line of every coat is always drawn from N to L and 22.

On double-breasted which have a separate lapel, a seam is added beyond it.

The lapel is cut to the length of forepart, and made as explained under lapels.

So also the skirt, which is explained further on.



## THE SINGLE-BREASTED CUTAWAY.

### STOOPING FORM.

#### DIAGRAM 9.

**I**N explaining this form, we shall draft it by measures taken, so that the methods of producing the draft may be learned thoroughly at the start.

These measures are :

Breast - - - -	36	Waist - - - -	34
Height under arm,	$7\frac{1}{4}$	Back Length - -	$16\frac{1}{2}$
Blade - - - -	$11\frac{1}{2}$	Front " - - -	19

As in the former description, the lines O C and O N are first drawn.

From O down place to B the back length, with the addition of a seam, and to C the full length of waist.

From B up to A place the height under arm.

Then from A, B and C drawn lines across to the front.

Place from A forward to W the Blade measure, adding  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to it. Then  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in front of W to H draw a line up and down.

Next measure the distance W A on the long side of the square, to find out what proportion it is to a breast-measure size.

We find that 12 inches is equal to 36 breast size.

Of this size found, take  $\frac{1}{4}$  equivalent to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and place this amount back from W to get point E, where the line is drawn up to D.

From O over to 1 is  $\frac{1}{8}$  of 36, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch more to 2. Above 2 raise  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch and curve top of back.

In the middle between D and E is point J.

From top of back to J draw a straight line, and raise above J for the back shoulder seam three-quarters of an inch.

Go in from B  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch and draw the back seam.

Make the width at bottom to 3 two and one-quarter inches.

The width of back at V may be made two inches. Then draw the line from V to 3.

Place the distance from H to A over from 2 to fix point P where a line is drawn up.

From the line at waist, about one inch in front of G, apply the tape and measure up to P the front length, less the width of top of back, and wherever the measure reaches, fix point P.

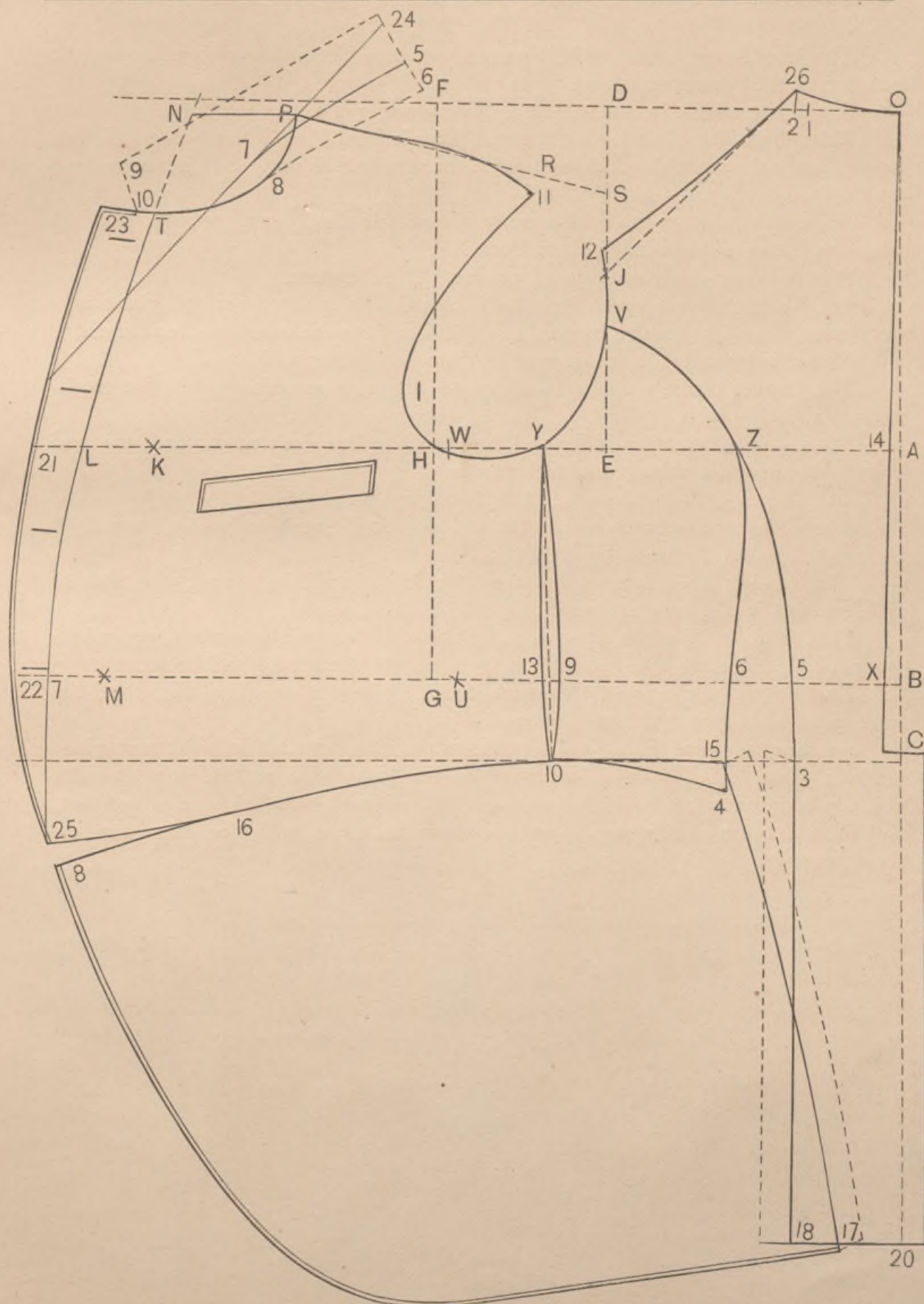


DIAGRAM 9.

This may be on, above, or below the upper line, depending altogether on the position of the person measured.

S is in the middle between D and J where a line is drawn to P.

Take the width of back shoulder and place it from P to R, and one-half inch below, curve the front shoulder, and finish the arm-hole as suggested in the previous article.

Place forward from the back-seam to K one-half the breast measure, and advance to L two and one-half inch to front line.

P to N is one-sixth, and down from N to T is the same.

Fix the star three-quarters inch back from G, and place from this point one-quarter of the waist-measure forward to M and add two inches to the front line at 7.

Now this front line is drawn from N through L and 7 to X.

The balance of the waist and side-body is drawn in accordance with the explanations already given.

For a single-breasted add beyond the front line one inch at L, and one and one-quarter at waist point 7, and finish to taste.

The shape of the lapel must follow the style desired.

The difference between the waist and breast being 2 inches,  $\frac{1}{4}$  equal  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch is taken out between 13 and 9.

There being no difference between the blade and the breast, the star at side remains in the original position.

This draft is given to show the positions of the points for a figure which stoops, and therefore has less length in front, and more in the back.

The length of the front does not reach up to the top line, therefore the neck must also drop the same amount.

As soon as point P is fixed, draw a short line over towards N, and place  $\frac{1}{6}$  from P to N. This will be always on the same level as the front shoulder point, whether it may be high or low. In this case, it is below the top line, and therefore the neck point T moves down to agree with the same as the shoulder point.

## THE LENGTH OF THE FRONT.

**T**O obtain the correct length of coat fronts, we call attention to the method as explained in every one of the foregoing drafts. This may seem a small affair, but as it sometimes causes a perceptible error in the draft, which many cannot readily account for, they usually lay the blame on the system.

When any draft has been finished, the line from L to 22 (see Diagram 7) having been drawn down to the bottom at waist, fix a point 1 inch back of P, the front shoulder point, which is designated by Q, and apply the tape measure at Q, and the other end on the bottom of side-body, point 4, and sweep over and across the first mentioned line, crossing point 22.

This sweep is shown clearly on Diagram 6. Then from point U, on the side seam, wherever it may be located, draw a straight line over to 22.

Now turn to Diagram 6, and it will be seen that the lower line of the front part is drawn, with a slight curve, somewhat above this straight line, but touching it midway and then rising at X to where the sweep crosses the front edge of the coat.

In any case of position which requires the shoulder to be raised or lowered above or below the top line, let point Q remain in the original position it would occupy just as if no change had to be made, and always sweep for the front length from it.

In some cases it may be advisable to widen the top of back, either for style or because the cutter may think it an improvement. In such a case, whatever the back is made wider it lowers the shoulder, and it must then be evident that the original point Q must be adhered to for the sweep.

It is evident when the shoulder is lowered it shortens the sweep, and when raised it lengthens it, which will cause point X to change its position much more than necessary.

In the article on skirts, however, this point is clearly explained, and a sure method of equalizing the length given, which in use will give the best results.



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## FAT MEN'S COATS.

### DIAGRAM 10.

THE measures of this draft are :

Waist - - - - - 48 Breast - - - - - 48 Height under arm - $6\frac{3}{4}$	Back Length 18, 20 Front " - $22\frac{1}{2}$ Blade - - - - - 14
--	---

Apply from O to B the length of back, adding the seam lost in making at top, and to C the full length.

Up from B is the height under arm to A.

To get all the points use the measure and apply them in the same manner as in the foregoing.

It will be seen that here and in all cases where the *Blade Measure* is smaller than the breast, a change is required, which must be clearly marked and kept in mind.

This is the transferring of the star at side forward to correspond to the difference between the two sizes.

Whenever in any case the *Blade Measure* is smaller in its proportion to the total breast, the difference is kept in view, and one-quarter of it is used in moving the star forward.

Now, in this case, the *Blade* is equal to a  $43\frac{1}{2}$  breast, or  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches smaller than the breast,

We take then one-quarter of this, which is one and one-eighth inch, and this amount moves the star forward.

Then from its changed position, measure forward the waist by placing one-quarter to get M.

All other points are gotten the same as all former drafts.

It must, however, not be forgotten, as there is no difference between the breast and waist, there is no occasion to take anything out between the side-body and front under the arm and waist. It is simply curved slightly, and the spring needed at U and 10 must be added, which occasions an overlap.

We call the attention of the reader to the explanation on another fat man's coat, to enable him to see the difference between the draft of a fat man whose waist is smaller or even with the breast, and one whose waist is larger.

In the latter case the shoulder, as stated, will retreat, giving a better shape for the front edge.

In most cases of fat men, the front shoulder will be longer than the upper line and be above it, and this will be the case more so when the waist is much larger than the breast.

In such cases, the back length is short and the blade small for the size.

As the point of front shoulder rises the neck must also follow, and be only  $\frac{1}{6}$  from a line even with the point.

The additions in front for single or double-breasted have already been given, and apply on all sizes the same.

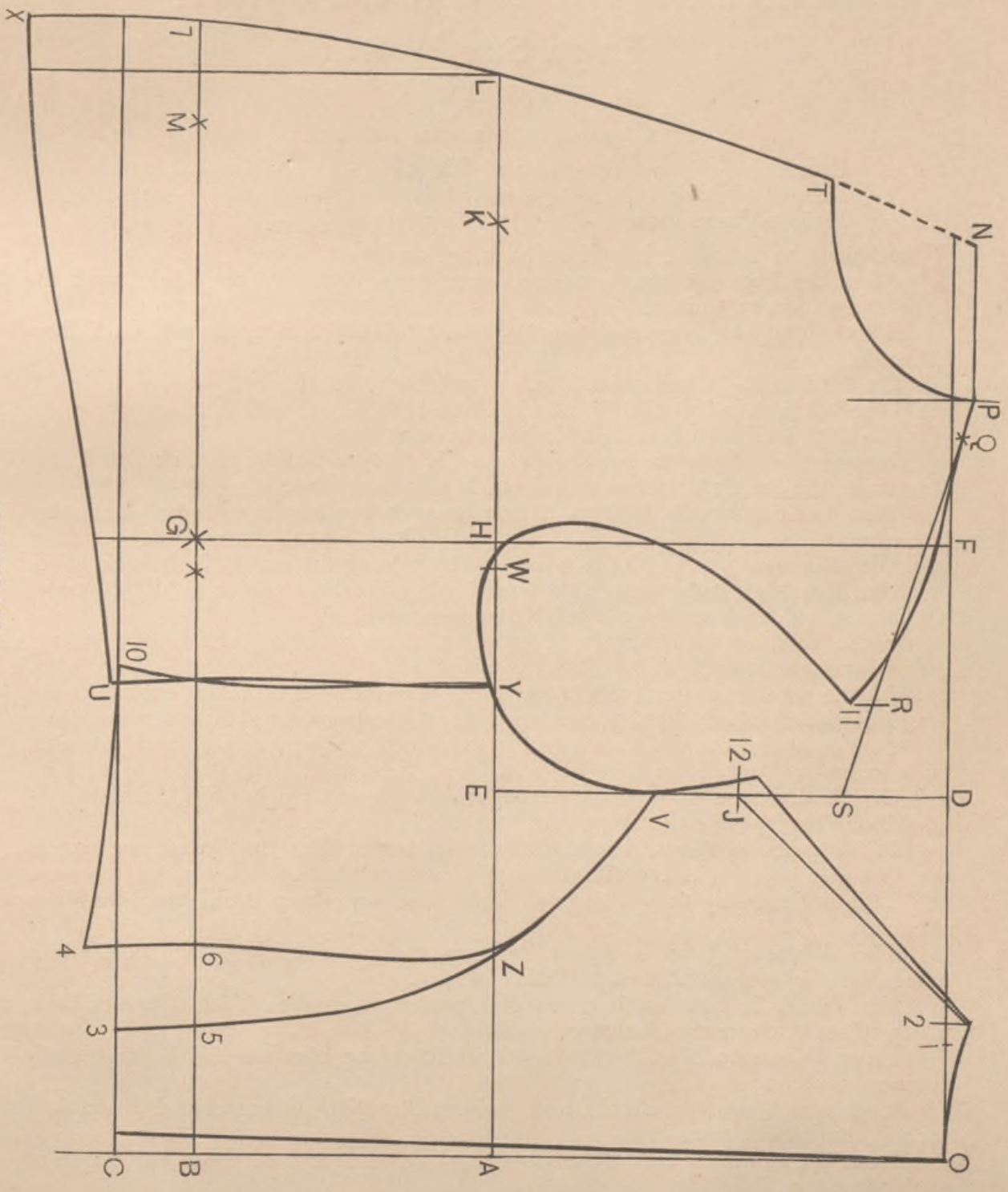


DIAGRAM 10.

## EXTRA SIZE FROCK COAT.

## EXTRA SIZE WAIST.

## DIAGRAM 11.

THE MEASURES FOR THIS SIZE ARE :

Breast	-	-	-	42	Waist	-	-	-	46
Length of Back	-	-	-	17-19	Blade	-	-	-	$12\frac{1}{4}$
Height Under Arm	-	-	-	7	Front Length	-	-	-	$21\frac{1}{2}$

FROM O to B is the length of back 17, and to C 19.  
After the lines are drawn across, place from A to W the blade, with the addition of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

This will be  $12\frac{3}{4}$ , or equal to  $38\frac{1}{2}$  breast, of which size place  $\frac{1}{4}$  back from W to E.

On the line E-D half point J and S, as before stated.

One-half inch in front of W draw the line H G.

Go in  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch from B to X and draw the back line.

Measure over from the back seam 14 to K  $\frac{1}{2}$  breast and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches to L.

Make the back  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide from X to 5, and shape it.

Place the distance A, H from 26 over towards P, where it will reach the dotted line of neck.

We shall now first finish the waist line by placing the star  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch back of G.

Next the blade measure is  $38\frac{1}{2}$  breast, while the breast is 42, a difference of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, which places the star a trifle in front of G.

From this last point apply  $\frac{1}{4}$  of waist to M, and on such large size  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch is enough from M to 7.

As the waist is larger than breast there is nothing to be taken out under the arm, but the side-body spring overlaps that of the front, as shown at 9 and 10.

Now measure the waist, as already explained, to get point 6, and the side-body seam is drawn from Z to 4.

On all drafts so far explained, the shoulder point reaches to Q, and the  $\frac{1}{6}$  added on front places the front line at 11.

In all cases, however, where the waist is larger than the breast, we retreat the shoulder point  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the difference.

This is necessary to get a good front line, and to prevent too straight a shoulder.

This difference here is larger, being 4 inches, requiring one inch, which moves the shoulder point back to P this amount.

The length is now applied from G up past P, less the width of top of back, which raises P above the line over 1 inch.

From P now to S draw the line and form the arm-hole in the customary manner.

Even with P draw line to N, and go from P to N  $\frac{1}{6}$  of breast and down to T  $\frac{1}{6}$ , and shape neck from P.

Draw the front line from N through L to 22, and add the front for single or double-breasted.

On the single 1 inch at 25, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  at 23, is sufficient; now shape the front and bottom by sweeping from 1 inch back of P by 4 on side-body to 22.

Raise the neck  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch above T for shape.

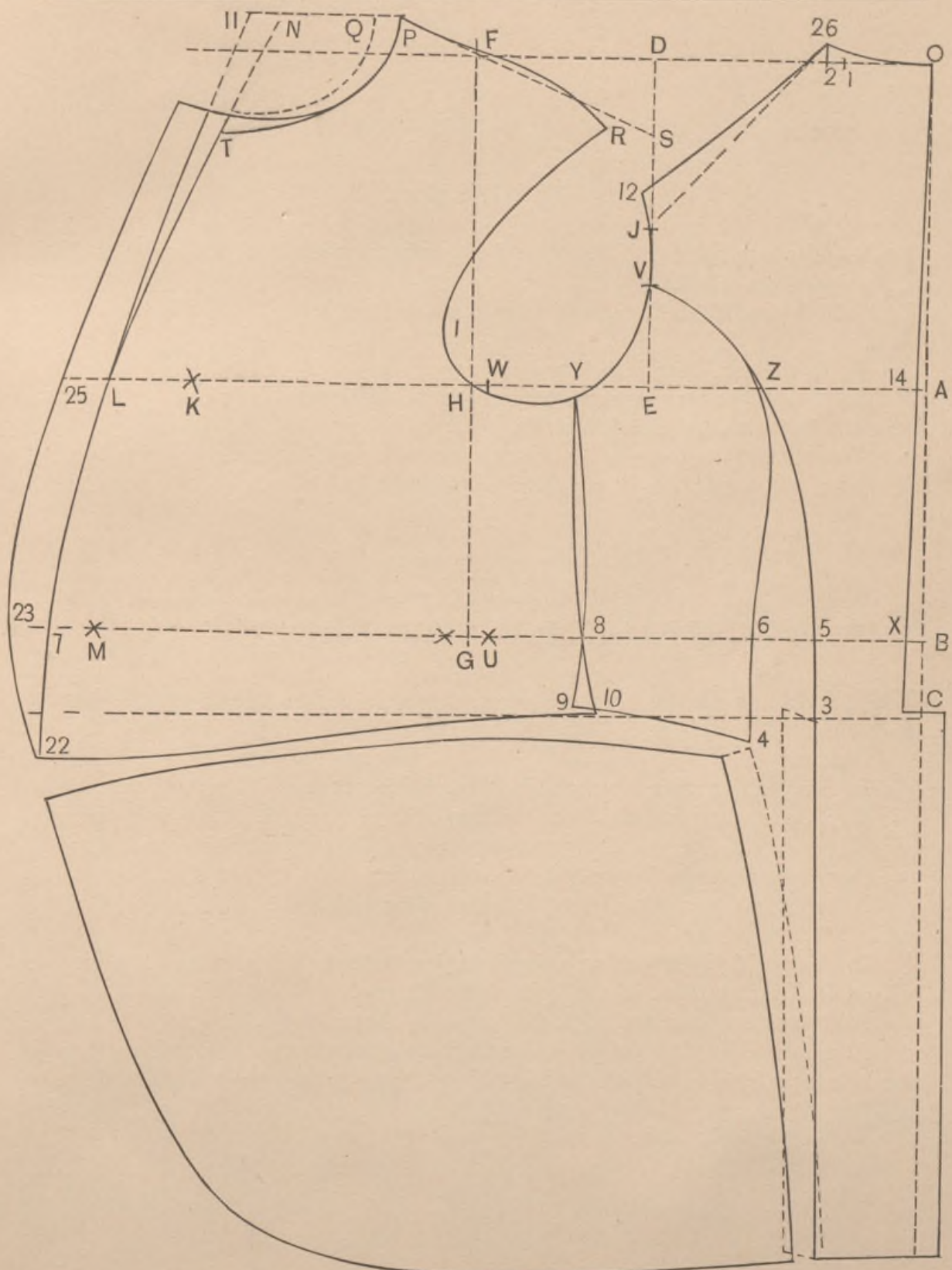


DIAGRAM II.

## THE BACK SKIRT.

### DIAGRAM 12.

**D**RAW a straight line N-P. Lay the back against it at top and one and a half inch from it at O.

Now parallel with the back line, draw one from R to D, and add one inch for pleat.

Apply the total length to P and square across.

At O raise the tack one-quarter inch above the regular length of pattern, and draw the back line and first line made.

Another way equally as good and preferable on flat seats, or such less developed or not erect, is to draw it as illustrated on Diagram 8.

## THE SKIRT FOR FROCKS.

**D**RAW a line on the sheet of paper you use to cut out the skirt, and lay the forepart on this line so that the line O to 7 will lay exactly on top of line on paper.

In this position trace along the bottom of forepart from U to the front X.

Lay the lapel against the front and mark the width at H. Then take the side-body, lay it on the line in a closing position at 7, and its lowest point touching at S, and then trace along its bottom edge from S to U.

Next lay the straight edge at T, which is the waist line on the side-body, and at S.

In this position draw a line along it to Q at bottom. Then curve the pleat line at I one-half inch outside it, as shown on the diagram.

Add pleat one inch and mark the length by that of the back.

At right angles with the waist line O, 7, draw one down the front from X to K, and also one from H to J the width of lapel, then square back a short distance from J.

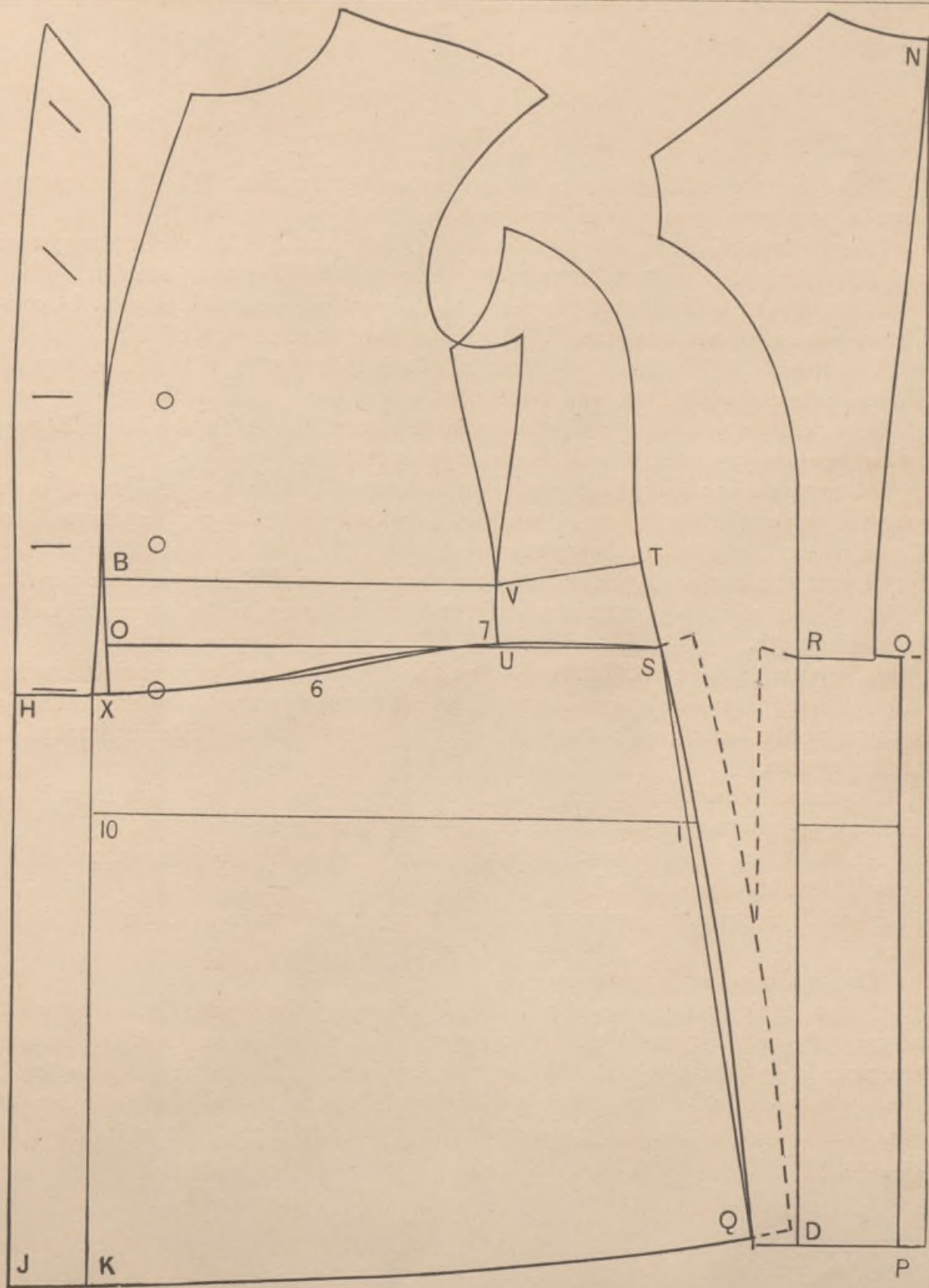


DIAGRAM 12.

From the top of shoulder point, sweep the bottom from Q to J, and reduce curve in the centre by straightening it and going below J  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

The sweep at bottom will cross line at K, but forward, it should be straight or at right angles with the front, so that when buttoned it will overlap evenly.

Although the skirt is now complete, there is yet one essential point to be considered—one seldom taken note of. This is equalizing the length of skirt.

The length at Q is fixed by that of the back, and that of K by the sweep of shoulder point, and the skirt is now balanced.

It may, however, occur in drafting, that the waist line in front of 6 to X may not be drawn in just the right place, too high or too low.

To arrange it in its proper place, and to have the skirt of equal length, both front and back, take the length of the skirt from S to Q and apply it up from K to X, and where it reaches, is the waist seam.

Should the line not agree or be below, then shorten the forepart from 6 to X, and if above, add to waist seam, and re-draw the top line to agree with this increased length.

One point must be remembered—that this line must be always at right angles with the front from the buttons forward, or one or the other point at front will sag down below the button, and, of course, the lower point J will show below instead of hanging square.

No matter what the shape may be, in no case project the front line from H to J forward any more than that drawn at right angles with the waist line.

At about six inches below S we draw a line over the hip, and from the front at 10 lay on the hip-measure to I.

Should this measure go beyond the line drawn, then we must redraw the back part.

This is shown on Diagram 13.

Supposing it reaches one inch farther back, we lay the square on to this point, and raise the side-body at T enough to agree. At P it remains fixed with a pin, and then move it up till the square will touch at T, point C, and the size of hip as fixed. Then redraw the skirt line, curve one-half inch beyond it and apply the length from the bottom of side-body, and draw the top along the edge from its changed position.

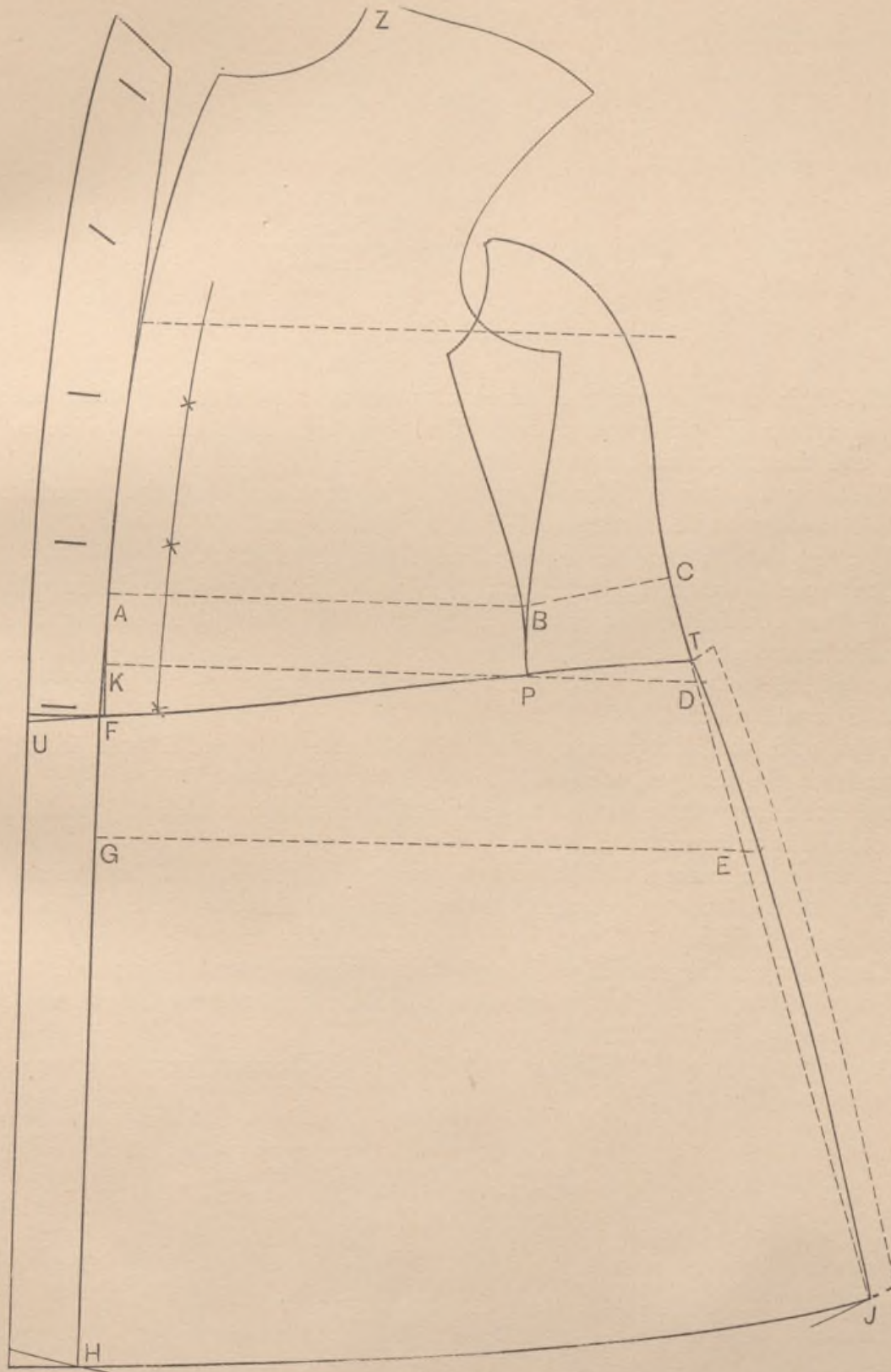


DIAGRAM 13.



## CUTAWAY SKIRT.

## DIAGRAM 14.

**T**HIS is in every regard the same at top and at pleat as all other skirts. But from X it requires a drop of one-half inch from the body-line to E, and the upper edge curved from 6 to E.

Then lay the forepart close against this in front, and draw the curved front line in harmony with the taste and the run of forepart.

The length will then be regulated with that of the back.

When more hip-room is needed than is given as above, or if the distance from 10 to I (see double-breasted frock coat skirt) is less than the measure of the hip to the mark where I should be to correspond to the size of hip, then move point S of side-body so far above the line that when the square is laid against T and S it will touch I.

Then trace the skirt-seam up even with the side-body and fix the length at bottom from the changed position.

Hold the finger in front of 6 and move the front down to a closing position to top of the skirt as drawn to E.

Laying close, place a weight on it to prevent its moving, and lay the square close against the front edge from O to the lower point, and by its edge draw the front edge of the skirt.

Then take the length of S to Q, and place the same from 6 downwards.

From Q through this last point draw a straight line, and then curve the cut-away, as seems right for the style intended.

At right angles with the line from S down to Q, the skirt should run for some distance forward of Q.

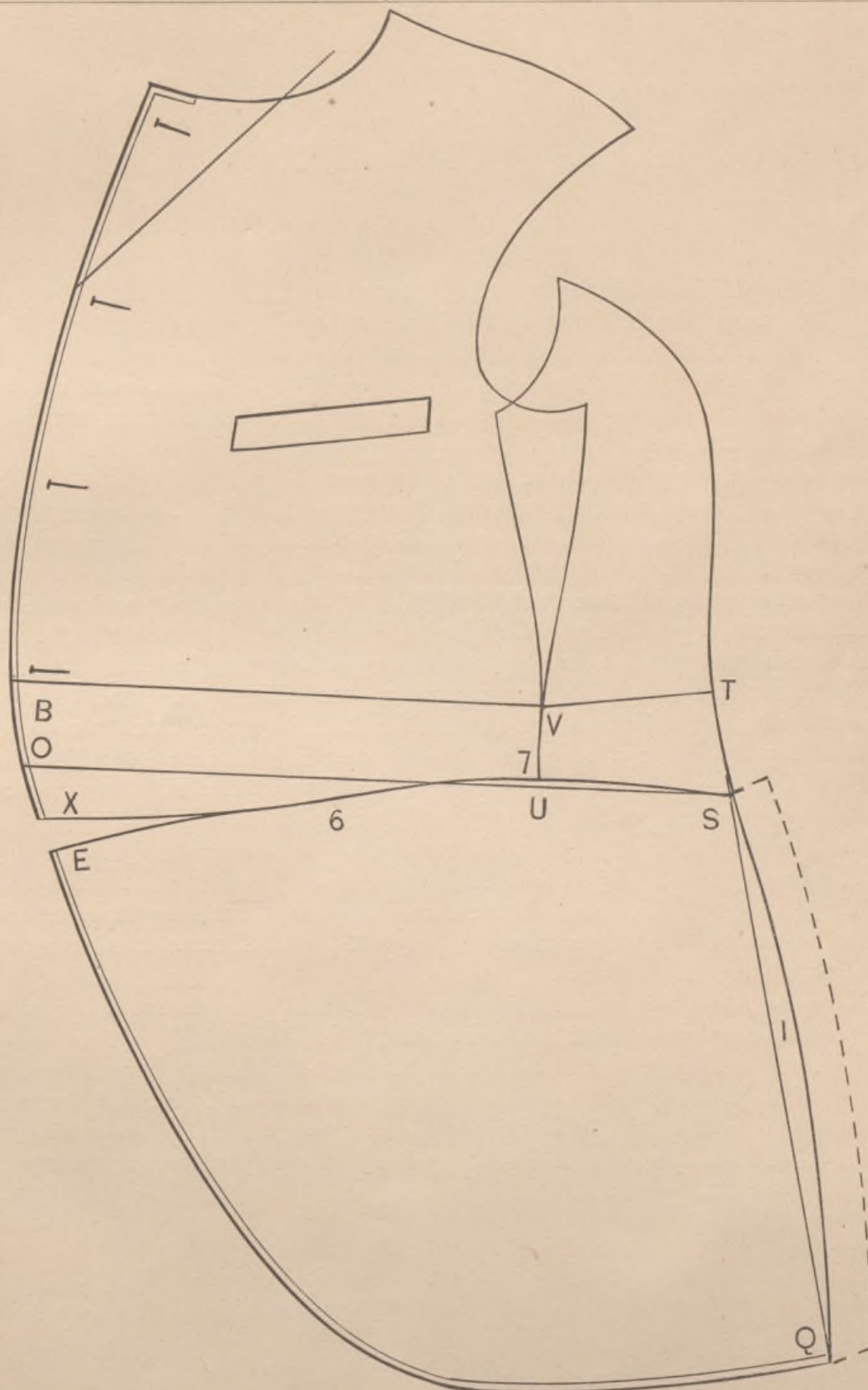


DIAGRAM 14.

## DRESS COAT SKIRT.

### DIAGRAM 15.

**C**OMMENCE in the same way as for other skirts.  
Then drop from X down for the upper edge of skirt the amount of one inch, then gradually curve the waist-seam from 6 to the front.

At C make the width of the strap  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch wide. As already stated, the front edge of forepart is cut away one inch at X, therefore the skirt becomes that much narrower. See Diagram 18.

Measure the total width of the top of skirt from X to S, and divide this into three parts, one part of which place from X to gain point F. The same amount also place from Q to G, and connect F and G by a straight line, then shape it by curving the edge outside of this one-half inch at 3, in order to give allowance for working the fullness over the hip. In case the hips are excessively large, it becomes impossible to shrink in the upper edge of the skirt sufficiently to agree with the waist seam; in such cases it becomes necessary to insert two Vees in the top of the skirt to create the fullness required. An additional roundness is given to the skirt at I, which is pressed back to a straight line, throwing the fullness more directly over the largest part of the hip. The top of the skirt must follow closely that of the forepart and side-body, as they lie in position marked on the diagram, as far as S to 6.

The bottom line is at right angles with the line from S to Q.

It looks better on a dress coat to have the skirt seam at waist reach somewhat higher over the side; and with the view of giving it this appearance, curve from the bottom of side-body to about 6, fully one-half inch more than on a frock coat, as shown at 7 on diagram.

Of course, then, the skirt reaches up to 7 and fills in the reduction of the upper part, causing more round to the top seam of the skirt.

If the hips are large, with small waist, then the skirt requires more room, and with a view of producing this open the side-body at V and 7 one-half inch, and move it over toward the back; the additional amount thus gained makes the skirt larger and must be shrunk in at U, and the part on the forepart from 7 to 6 should be stretched slightly.

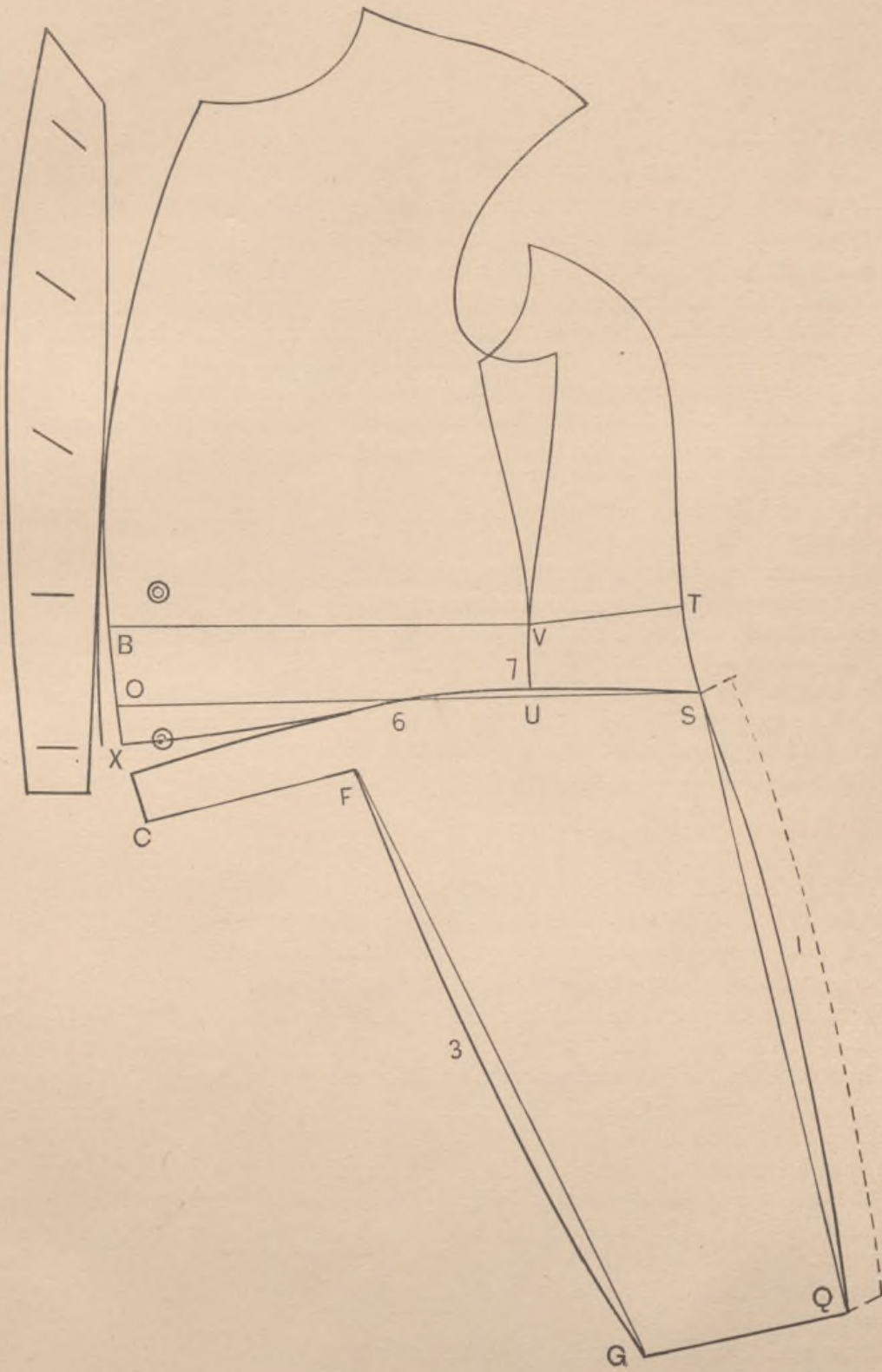


DIAGRAM 15.

## COLLARS.

## DIAGRAM 16.

**F**IRST place a mark at three-quarters of an inch in front of curve of neck, like O. See Diagram 16.

Then establish the point to which it is desired the turn should roll.

It may be 1, 2, 3 or 4, according as a short or long roll may be wanted.

When the point is settled, draw a line from it to O.

To determine the shape of the roll and to know positively how much to add to the front to obtain the desired form, lay the square at right angles with the break line even with A, which gets the points E, F, H and J.

By placing the amount from the break line to A over to the other points and forming the outline, it can readily be determined if the width is satisfactory.

Should it be too wide, the front at A would need reducing; if too narrow, increased, etc.

If the height at either points, E to G, should be too low, increase, and if too high, reduce, or lower.

Whenever this is done, the same must affect point A.

So, for instance, if E appears too low for good taste, and it is preferable to have it reach to F with the same crease row, the point A must be raised the amount F is above E, and so for any shape.

A long, broad roll will naturally rise at its point higher than a short one, as seen on the diagram. It is therefore a matter of good taste to so regulate it that it is pleasing, and point J would have to be lowered as being too high on the shoulder, which would necessitate also the cutting off at A.

## DIAGRAM 17.

Having fixed on the place where the turn-over is to roll, draw the break line to the point marked E, which is the same as on Diagram 16 marked O.

This line drawn out extends beyond the shoulder point.

From the last add to A the width of the top of back.

From A to O place one inch and curve the changed position of the break from O to E.

The width from O for the stand is on an average one inch to C.

The fall down from O to B should be just sufficient to cover the seam of collar, and therefore  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch more added is enough.

After the notch has been fixed, follow the neck from the hollow at D to F, and shape the outer edge to any desired shape.

As already stated, the neck is raised on short rolls, as seen at F, and the collar follows this.

There need be no change from this method for any collar which turns over with the lapel.

Those which roll on standing breast, or button up, will be explained with the garments they belong to.

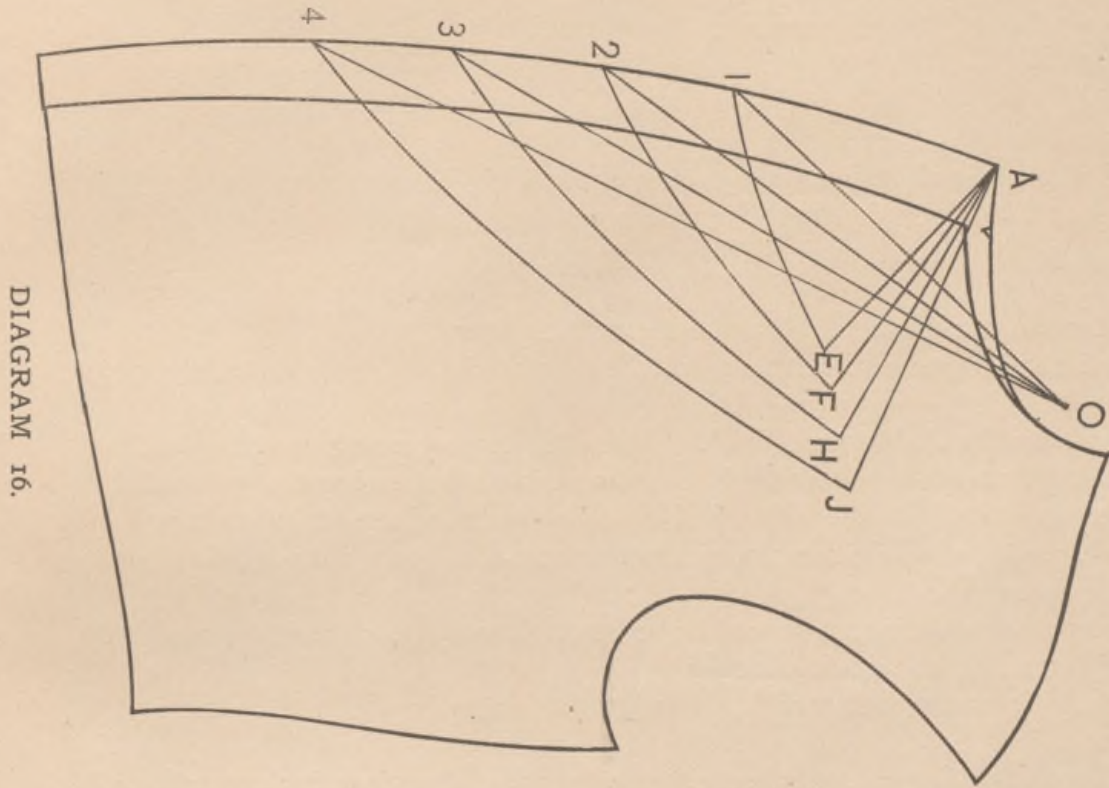


DIAGRAM 16.

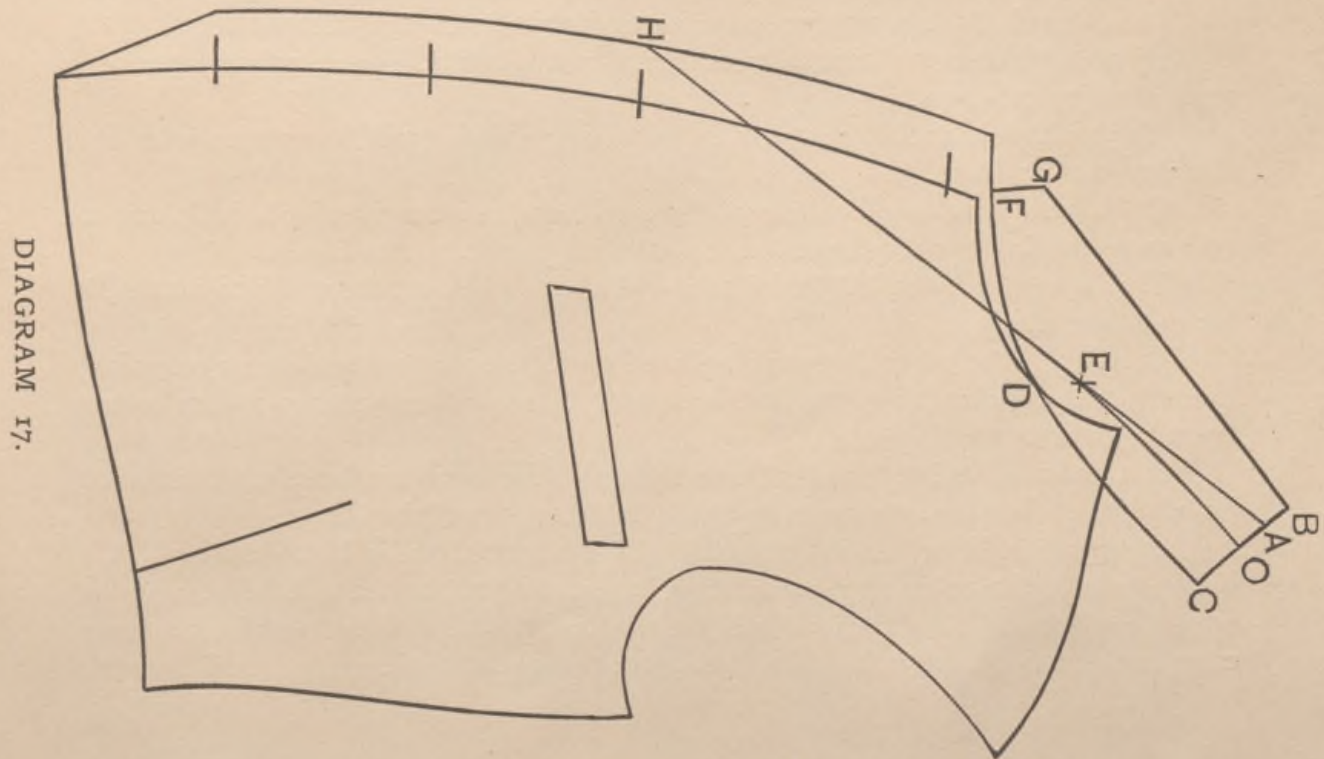


DIAGRAM 17.

## THE LAPEL.

### DIAGRAM 18.

**F**IRST draw a straight line and go over at top J  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches to L.

Make the width at bottom H 2 inches, and at centre of breast 3 inches.

Then apply the length of the front edge of the coat pattern from H upwards to A.

At A go in one-quarter inch and curve to K.

Finish the shape A to L to any pitched point desired, and curve the outer edge.

Should the double-breasted frock be intended for buttoning up to a short roll, or for such garments as coachmen's or police coats, then swing the lower part of lap out from the straight line fully one inch at H, which affects a shortening of the outer edge, requires less drawing in, and takes more closely the shape of the button line on the forepart.

The lapel for a dress-coat should be narrower in width, both at bottom and top, and the point at top should be sharper.

Below H it increases in length, the width of skirt-strap E, and is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide.

The forepart being cut back more like a cutaway, about one inch, requires a V at A being put in at the greatest round over the breast to facilitate the working in.

In cutting it back commence to curve at B just below the breast-line.

On slim waisted and fine figures insert a small V at F, somewhat more forward than on other coats.

The width of lapel here given is an average, which will harmonize with the diagrams so far given.

But if a narrow lapel is desired, more so than the size given, it is judicious to add on to the front part as much as it is decided to narrow the lapels.

This is especially called for on long roll coats, while on short roll to button, it is not so necessary.

In some of the other diagrams we have given the shapes, notably so on police, firemen, and coachmen's coats, and it should therefore be an easy matter to cut them correctly.

It should be understood that on a long roll, the lapel can have more curve on its outer edge because it turns over on the highest part of the breast.

On short rolls, or for such coats that are required to be buttoned high, it is better to have the outer edge more straight, so as not to have much fullness on the edge to work in. In fact, it should be nearly the shape of forepart on its inner edge, and the outer edge should follow close to the button line when laid over the forepart.

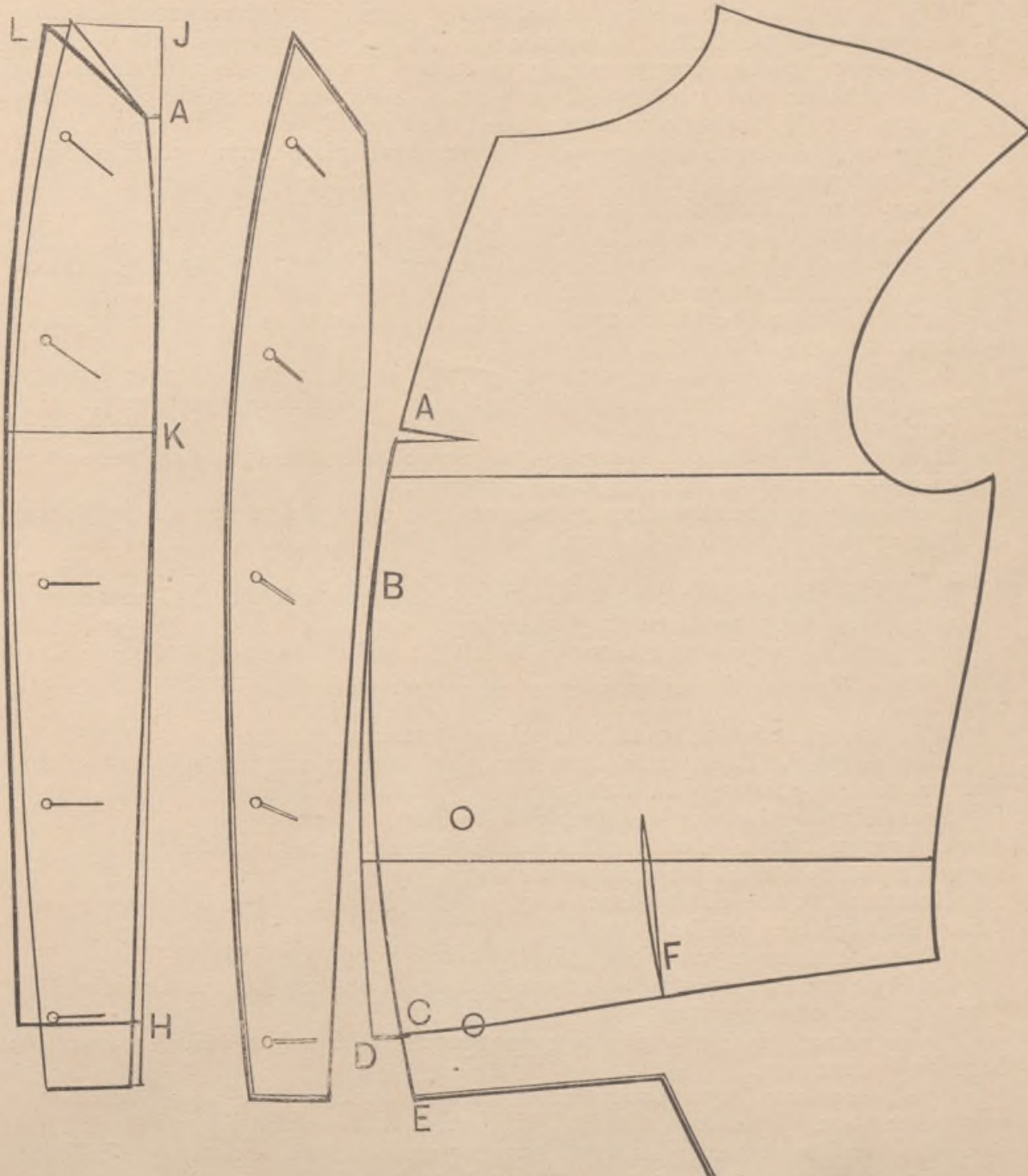


DIAGRAM 18.



## THE DRAFTING OF THE SLEEVE.

### DIAGRAM 19.

**F**IRST of all, to draft sleeves, we must take a careful and close measure of the scye of the pattern cut. The care which is to be taken consists in this, that no slip or slack may occur in using the tape when going around the arm-hole. When the measure is obtained, we proceed to draw a line on the edge of the paper from O to E, and at right angles one from O to M.

Supposing the scye measure to be 18 inches, we place from O to M one-half of this, which would be 9 inches.

From O to C is one-third, or 6 inches.

From O to A is one-fourth, or  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Now draw a line down from M which will reach P, and then place up from H one-quarter,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, to gain point J.

From A draw a short line across, and also one in the middle between A and C, which gives the short line B.

Next lay the end of the square on to point J, in such a position that you can measure over to the short line A, and then place one-half the scye from J, which will reach to the dot near A.

In doing this it may be necessary to raise or lower the square, but when the mark of one-half rests on the line, there is the dot.

Now mark a point in the centre between this dot and J, which will be K, and at right angles draw a short line and place upon it from K one-eighth, which gives point L.

It will be noticed that from L upwards a short dotted line has been drawn, which is directly up from L, resting on the top line.

Now take a compass, which should be on every cutting-board, rest one end on the pivoted point L, and the other on N on the top line, and sweep over to J and down to F.

This will in every size reach both points J and F at the dot.

Commencing at B, begin to curve through the heavy dot, and go inside of the sweep about one-quarter of an inch; so to say, flatten it a little.

From C apply the length of the sleeve to E.

Over from E to G is on a medium size sleeve 6 inches, and below G to 3 is one and a half inch for the bottom of the cuff.

Now draw in the elbow seam from J past H P to 3. At H this line is one-quarter inch out, and at elbow one-half.

Of course, this may vary, but it should have a good shape.

At D go in on an average size three-quarters of an inch, then curve from B to R and E, for the front seam.

In large sizes, say above 20, the upper round of sleeve-head will become too large for the measure.

The size, as may be remarked here, must in every case be measured before the sleeve is cut out. Therefore, from point F, which is the dot on Fig. 19, around the sleeve-head to J must be, and is on all small or medium sizes, exactly one-half the scye, and two inches for seams and fullness. On the under-sleeve it is exactly one-half the scye from F, around 2 to S, without any addition.

Now, on larger sizes, it will be found that in measuring from F over the round of sleeve-head there will be more than two inches extra. Whenever this occurs shorten to the size required by reducing at 3 to 4 on the same line, as shown on Diagram 22, and drawing the back seam line from 4 to the elbow.

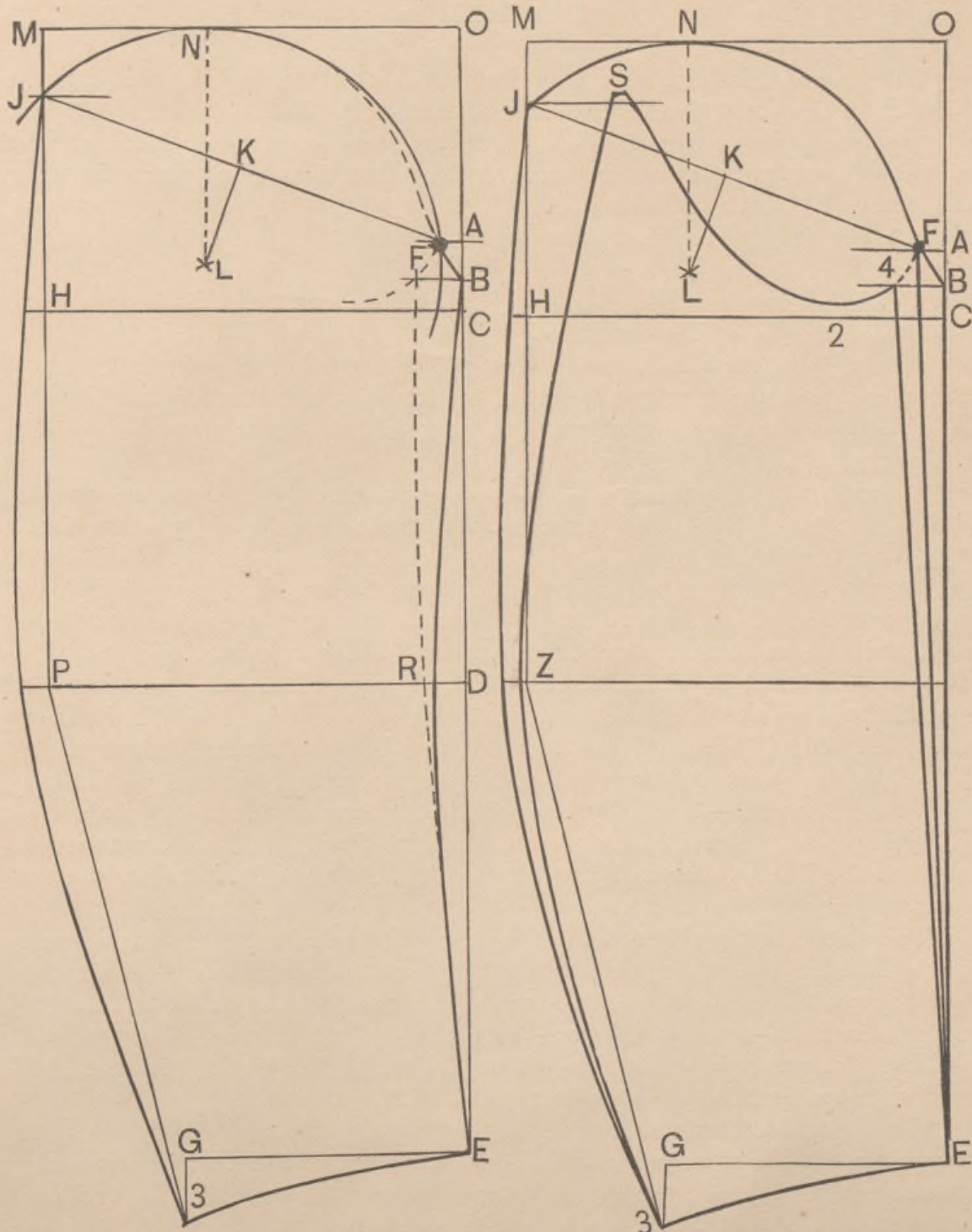


DIAGRAM 19.

DIAGRAM 20.

## THE UNDER SLEEVE.

### DIAGRAM 20.

**B**Y looking at this illustration, it will be seen that from point F a line is drawn to E. This is to show the centre line of the sleeve. Now, as the regular sleeve is usually drawn from B down, which increases the uppers the amount from F to line A, we must take off the same on the under sides, which places the seam at 4, just as far back as A is from F.

Starting at F, curve the scye to within a seam of the under-arm line at 2, and up to S.

This latter point is one-eighth from J. It will be seen that this line runs about through the middle between K and L.

After S has been fixed, go out a strong seam beyond to start the back seam of the under-sleeve, which, as can be seen from the diagram, reaches the elbow at the crossing of the cross and length lines, marked Z, and run it down in a medium curve to point 3.

Whenever it is desirable to move the forearm seam more under the arm, the amount which is added on the upper must be taken from the under-sleeve, always from the centre line, which runs from F down to E. (See Diagram 20.) Then the size remains the same, no matter how much may be allowed on the upper-sleeve, as can be seen by Diagram 21. For instance: we wish to transfer the seam farther under the arm, so that it will not show, or because a wide upper sleeve and a narrow lower lies better on the cloth in cutting it out; we go out from F one inch, and from E the same, and draw the seam line. Then go in from E to Z, also the one inch added, and so from the centre line to T, and draw the underarm seam.

When the sleeve has been cut out, lay it on the body pattern of the coat, which must lie as cut—that is, the breast line even across. See Diagram 23.

Next place the sleeve on top so that the point F will be close against the armhole, and the line of sleeve C H parallel with the line under arm on the coat pattern.

The sleeve, resting close against the armhole, must have the same curve in front and under arm to the side-body as the front. It may happen that the armhole may not be exactly as good a shape as it should be. In such case modify it, but let them both—it and the sleeve—have the same curve.

The distance H J is placed up from the breast line to the centre of back wherever it reaches, and the back notch fixed there.

When the shoulders are narrowed more than given in our drafts, which would cause the sleeve head seam to run inside of 12 and 11 on the coat diagrams, then the sleeve is increased on the upper curve as much as the armhole has been made narrower, in order that it may reach up to the reduced width of shoulder.

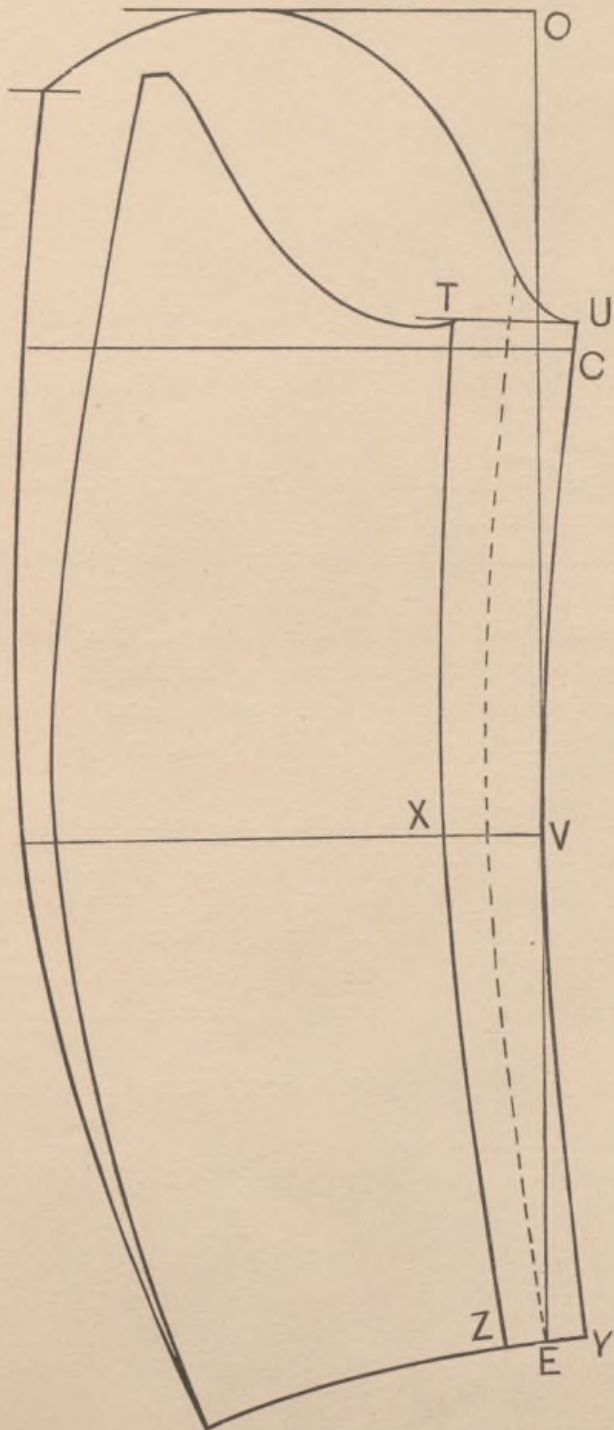


DIAGRAM 21.

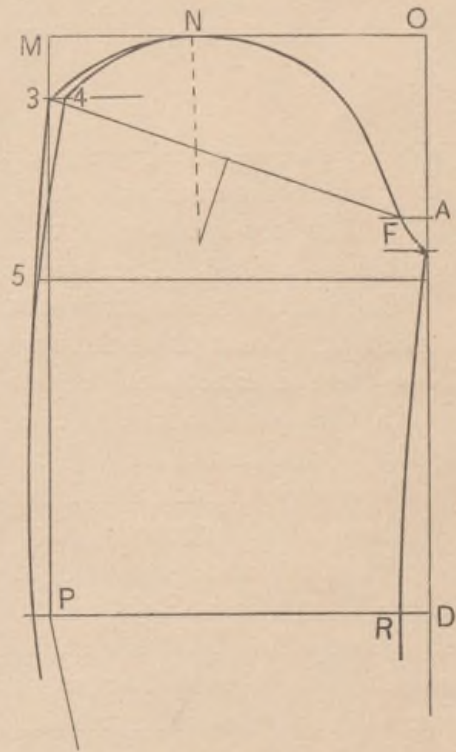


DIAGRAM 22.

## SLEEVES.

## DIAGRAM 23.

THE sleeve having been drawn as per instructions given, we must find out where the notches on the body pattern should be.

In order to secure this in the best and quickest manner, lay the pattern together as drafted. (See the diagram.)

Then draw a line across it, one seam's width below the armhole, the line marked R. Next place the upper sleeve on top of the forepart, so that the line of sleeve will rest exactly on the one just drawn, and lie close to the armhole at U.

In this position the sleeve and the armhole will have the same curve when rightly drawn, and must be identical from U to V.

Now about 1 inch above the under-arm, as at U, notch both sleeve and forepart. Draw a line over from X to Y for the back notch.

When the under-sleeve is laid down closing to the upper, it must fit the armhole to V, and point S should never be further away from Y than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of scye.

When a line is drawn up one seam back from U at right angles with the line under arm to W, it will act as guide to determine if the round of sleeve-head corresponds to that of the armhole.

We have then to see that the distance from 4 to 3 should be the same as 4 to 2; if less add at 3, and if more, take off.

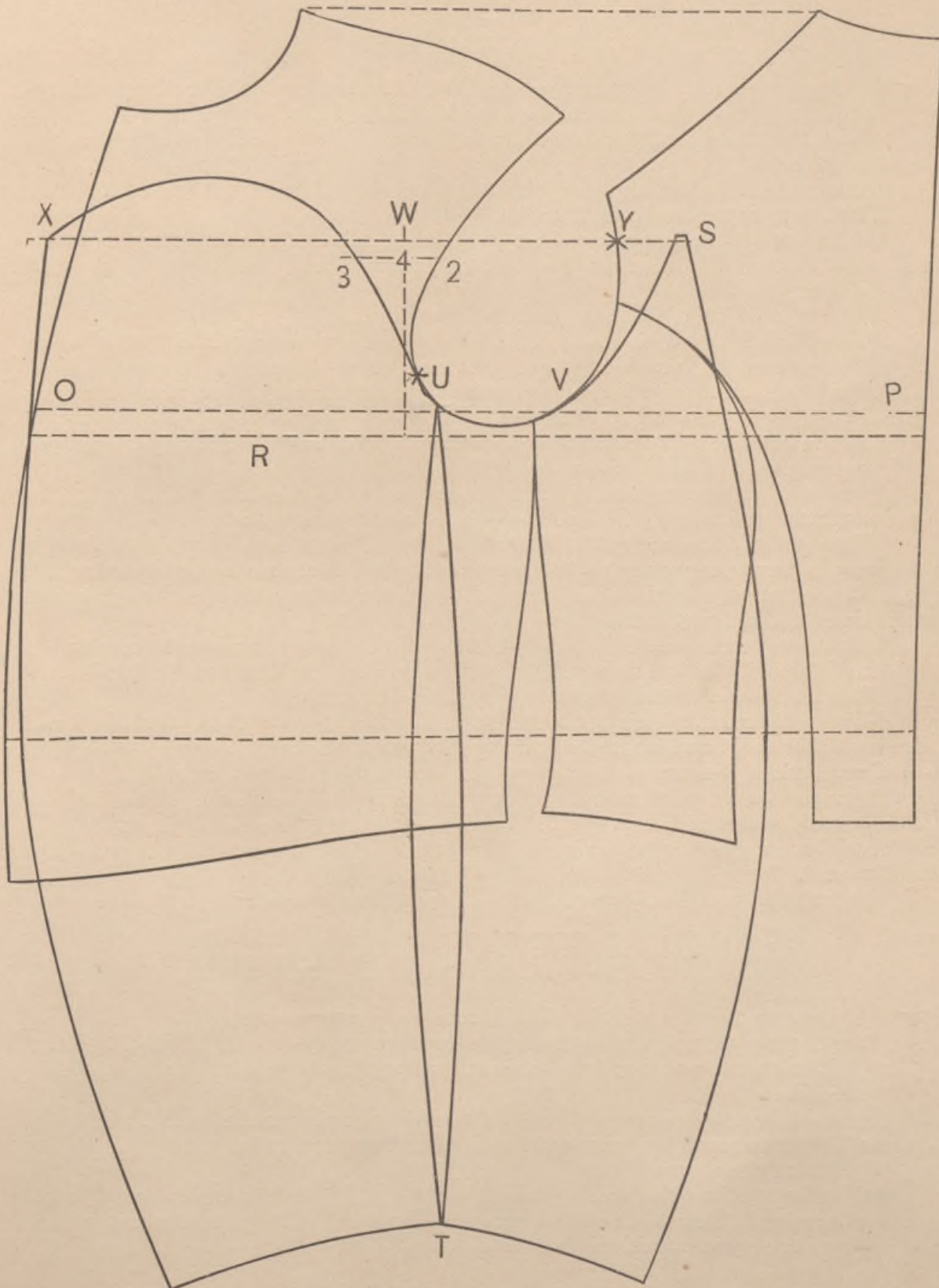


DIAGRAM 23.

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## SACK COATS.

### DIAGRAM 24.

**T**HE upper points on sacks are located in the same way as for frocks; therefore it is not necessary to repeat the method.

When the shoulders, neck and arm-hole are drafted to the size, begin the deviations for sack.

This consists in first applying the total length of back from O to Z.

Then square across from Z to W.

Go in at B three-quarters of an inch, and curve the back-seam from O, and draw a straight line down from 11 to Z, and merely add over it one-half inch for shape.

Make the width of back at bottom  $\frac{1}{3}$  of breast.

From E up to V is one and one-half inch or more, according to taste; curve the side-seam from V through 5 to 22.

It will be seen that 22 is drawn just as far over a straight line as on the back seam, in order to give it a good shape.

Let the back be a little narrower at 5 than at bottom. The straight lines are used to guide the run of the seams.

The waist points are fixed the same as those on any other draft, only in the case of a sack we have to take into consideration the wider back.

When point M has been located, measure the width of back from 5 to 11, which may be 5 inches; then place this to M and to the V under arm, where one inch is to be skipped on small waists, and then follow to the end of 16 inches for a 32 waist, which fixes 6, adding  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

Lay the square on the waist-line 7-6 and front of pattern, and draw down to W.

Lay it also at the waist point M, and draw a short line down to the hip-line at 33. This last line is usually about 7 or 8 inches below the waist.

Next measure the back between Q and C, place it on 33, and measure back the size of hip to Q, and wherever it brings it is the seat line.

Curve the side-seam by springing out gradually below Q to 4.

Over the measure of waist add at 6 one-half inch, and the same at hip, before the side-seam is drawn. The V under arm is  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide at waist.

Add for single-breasted one inch in front at L to 9, and one and one-quarter at 8.

Draw the bottom line one-half inch below U, and finish.

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## DOUBLE - BREASTED SACKS.

**T**HE shape is the same as the single-breasted, just explained.

For the lap in front, add over and beyond the centre line L, T and U. From L to 13 two and one-half or three inches, according to the amount of lap desired.

From the breast down to the bottom, the front line is parallel with T, U.

At T insert a small V of one-quarter inch and two inches long.

Then form the shape.

At the bottom it is the same as a single sack. The button-holes are  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch back of the edge. Take the distance from the front of the holes to the centre line, and go back the same to get the line for buttons.

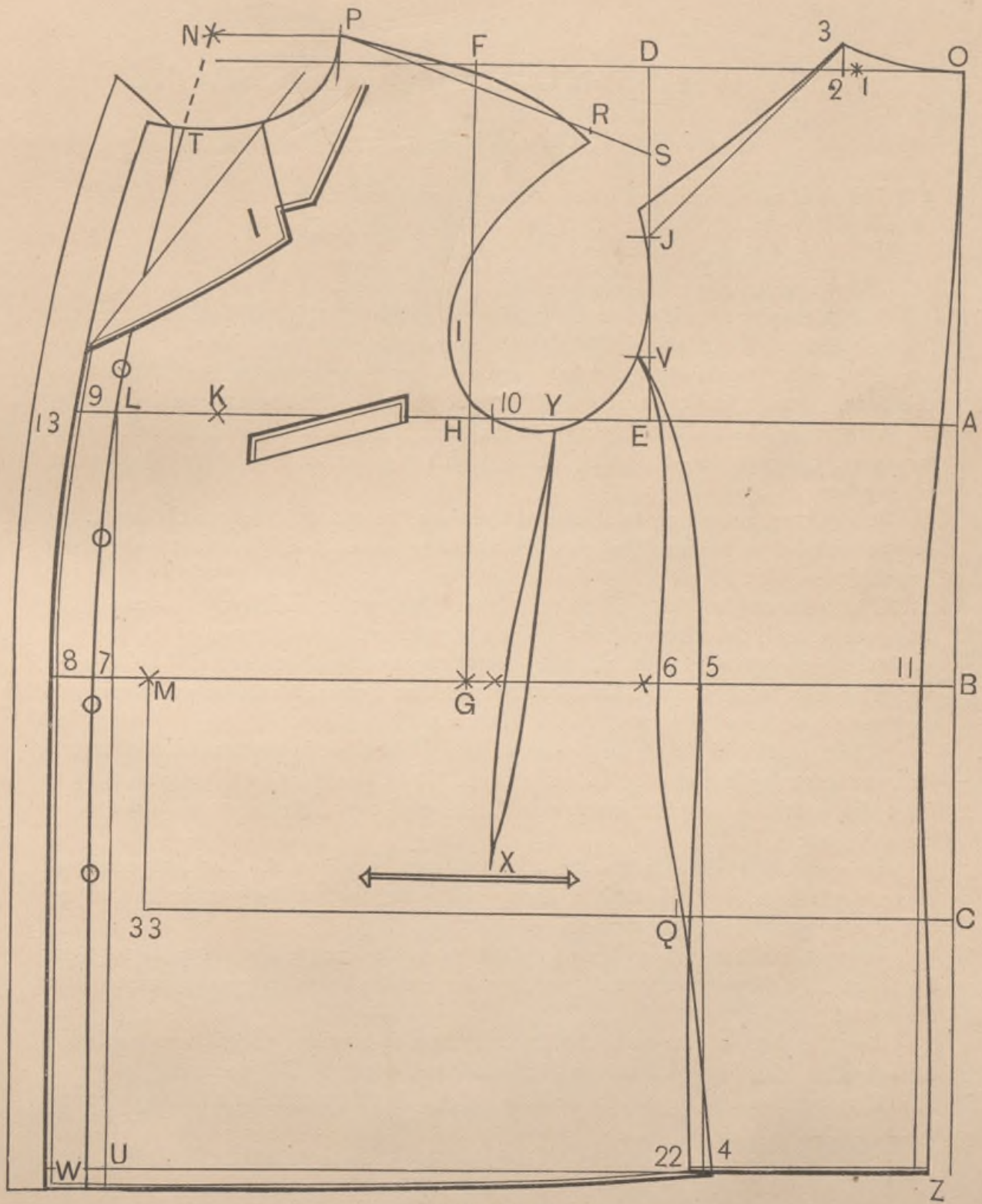


DIAGRAM 24.



## CUTAWAY AND FAT MEN'S SACKS.

## DIAGRAM 25.

WE shall take for this draft the same measure as for the frock :

Breast, - - -	48		Length of Coat 34.
Waist, - - -	48		

All the points are established as for any other sack.

When they are fixed either by measure or proportion, it will be found that the front shoulder will rise above the upper line according to the position.

This point may be from one-half to two inches higher than the back. Whenever this occurs draw a line even with P to N, and go down this line for point T.

Otherwise the draft is like any other, except as we stated in explaining the large-size, Diagram 10—the star at side, which regulates the size forward of waist, is advanced.

In drafting according to measure, the sizes are placed down to the waist, the height under arm is fixed to produce the line across the breast, and the front length fixes point P.

The size of the blade, if there is any difference in the breast, advances the star at side, and, therefore, advances the waist size and front curve.

It must always be remembered, that whenever the shoulder point either rises above or falls below the top line, that the neck at T must be raised or lowered to correspond with it.

While small sizes can carry more width of shoulder in proportion to the total size, the contrary is the case in large ones. It is, therefore, always preferable to keep the width of shoulder narrow at back, and curve the front shoulder more from R past I.

On very large sizes, it may be advantageous to widen the back, especially at bottom, which in reality is only a change of seam, so that the pattern can be cut out of the goods to better advantage.

After the addition has been made beyond the centre line from L to 7 for the front edge, begin to curve at the lower button toward where you mean to have the round.

On three-button cutaways, the lower button is usually placed even with the cash-pocket. On four-buttoners it is placed even with the side-pockets.

The location of the pockets and the length of roll must be left to the judgment of the cutter.

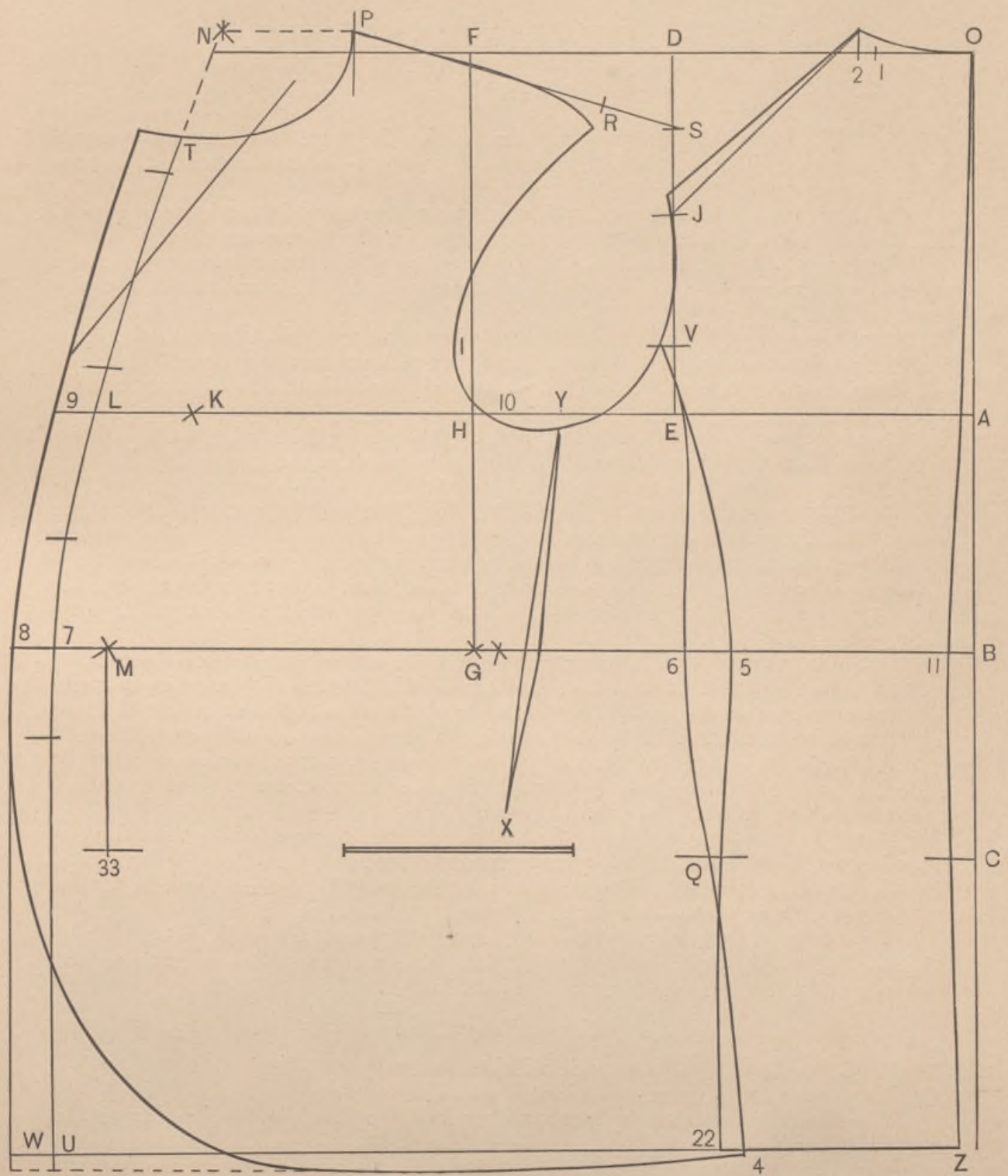


DIAGRAM 25.

## OVERCOATS.

## DIAGRAM 26.

OVERCOATS being only large sized sacks, they are drafted in the same manner. The extra length added, changes in no manner the construction.

In regard to the hips, however, it must be remembered that an increase should be added for ease, so that one can use the pockets without inconvenience.

Therefore, this size must be increased one inch above the measure to give the necessary allowance for extra room for an overgarment. This will make the distance from 12 to Q larger.

It may overlap on the back in the draft; but whether it does or not, the draft must be made to correspond with the size of the measure at this point.

The lap over the centre line T, L, 7 and U for a double-breasted is usually 3 inches.

As the button-holes are placed  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch back from the front edge, we will have to go back from the centre line on the diagram as much as the centre line is from the button-holes for the buttons.

For fly fronts the lap is only 2 inches for light weight, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches for heavy, from the centre line forward.

The shape of the lapel at top is, of course, a matter of individual taste.

When the size of waist and breast are equal, the cut under arm is only a trifle; and when the waist is larger than breast, it is merely cut in, without taking anything out.

In the latter case, the shoulder point must be moved back the difference, as explained in the article on large size drafts, which is illustrated by a cutaway frock.

In some cases an excessive round may be obtained over the waist line in front. This can be reduced as much as half an inch, to give it a reasonably good shape.

When the measure has been taken over the vest, a certain increase must be added, in order to have it large enough to cover the under-coat. This increase varies according to the garment.

If it is to be a light Spring or Fall overcoat, the increase is less than for one intended to be made out of heavy material for Winter.

We shall here give the allowances which practically have given the best results:  
*Measure over Vest.*—Breast, 38; Waist, 34; Blade,  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

*The increase for light weight is:* Breast, 38, plus  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , equals  $39\frac{1}{2}$ . Waist, 34, plus  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , equals  $35\frac{1}{2}$ . Blade,  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , plus  $\frac{1}{2}$ , equals 12. The height on back and front is raised  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch, or made so much longer.

*For a heavy Coat.*

Of a Breast 38, the increase is 2 inches, or 40.

The Waist, 34, is increased 2 inches, and will be 36.

The Blade is increased  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, and must be  $12\frac{1}{4}$ , while the heights are increased  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

When the measures are taken over the coat, no allowances are needed, and then they are applied as they should be for an under-sack.

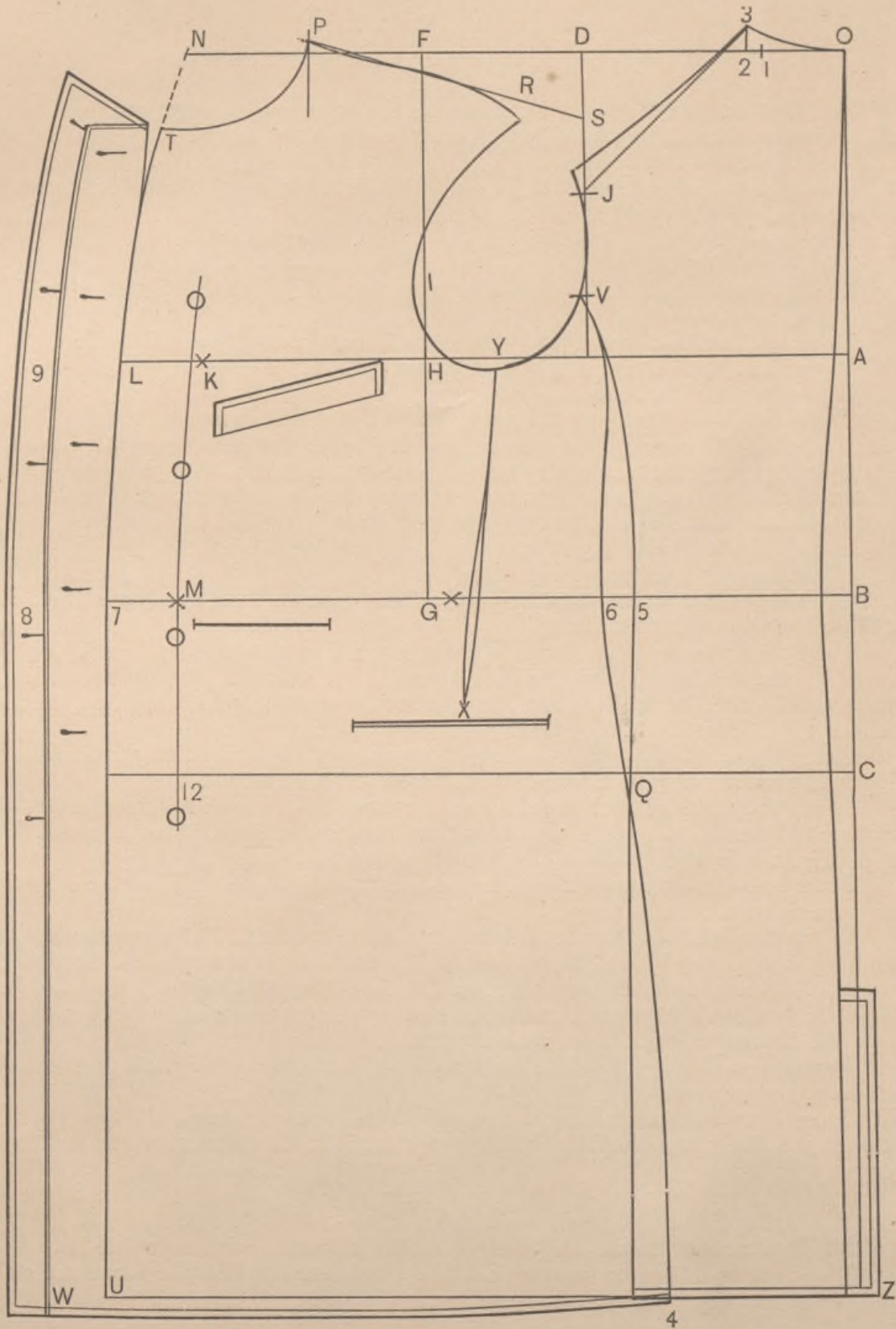


DIAGRAM 26.

## THE VEST.

## DIAGRAM 27.

THE vest is drafted in all points exactly the same as the coat; and having the coat measure, we need only to know the length of opening, the total length of front, and to the side.

To explain this draft we shall, in order to give a variety of change for thorough instructions, use a measure of:

Breast - - - 38	Length of waist - - 17
Waist - - - 34	Blade - - - - - 11½

Front length 19½. Height under arm 7½. Total length to W should be 26½ inches, and to side 23.

Draw the line O B and O N. Place the length of back from O to B.

From B up to A is the height under arm, 7½ inches.

Now draw the line across to the front.

From the back line A to the mark near H is the blade measure, with ½ inch addition, while H is one-half inch in front of it, where the line is drawn to G and F.

By comparing the blade size we find it to correspond with a 36 breast. One-quarter of this is placed back from points just as in a coat draft to get the line E.

Point J is placed in the centre between D and E.

One-eighth is placed from O to 1, and one-half inch to 2.

Draw the line J to top of back above 2.

Go in from B one inch, and curve the back seam. This is always the difference between breast and waist.

Take the distance H to A and place it forward from 2 to P, adding ½ inch on a vest. And in the middle between D and J fix point S, from where a line is drawn to P. Starting at D, draw the arm hole in a curve, which will be about one inch inside of J, letting it drop below Y one-half inch.

Raise on vests above the line at O one-quarter of an inch to 3, and also add length to shoulder at 3 to U one-half inch more than on a coat.

Apply the width of back shoulder to the front and fix point R, and finish the armhole. From G up place the front length, less the back, at neck, which fixes P in height. From P to N is ¼. From N down to T is ⅙.

From star 8, to locate the front, is one-fourth and 2 inches. The star is located the same as on a coat.

When the front line has been drawn, go back from 7 to 8 one-fourth waist and one inch, and draw the under-arm seams. Point Y is in the middle, between A and L. Measure to 4 the opening, to W the full length, and to Q the side, and finish the bottom. From 6 forward place to 9 one-quarter waist, and one inch, and form the bottom of back, even with the side at front.

Form the collar by first drawing a straight line from opening at 4 to the shoulder-point and beyond.

From P on this line to 10 place the width of the top of back, then go down to 12 one inch, and curve the break line to the straight one about in the hollow of gorge.

Add for stand at 5 one-half inch, and from 12 to 10 one inch; then curve the outside edge. Curve the neck seam from P to about 1 inch above 4.

Shape the collar as on diagram, or make it square with notch collar.

When it is drawn to proportion, the sizes are applied the same as on a coat, from the top to the under-arm line.



## FAT MEN'S VESTS.

## DIAGRAM 28.

THE size to draft this vest by may be taken from the coat measure, as heretofore explained.

The method of placing the points is the same in every respect as for the coat, and therefore needs no further explanation.

We give the diagram merely to draw attention to its general appearance.

As the front length on fat shapes is invariably long, the shoulder point rises above the top line to some extent.

As much as it does, draw the line P, N also the same, as shown:

The back line on these forms is drawn only one-half inch from B, but the waist is divided in the same way as on other vests.

Again attention must be called to the star at side. In explaining the coat we stated that this star advances whenever the blade-measure is smaller than breast. In this case, and in fact in the majority of cases, this will be so.

Therefore, from the advanced position begin to place the measure of one-quarter of the waist to M, adding  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch from M to 7 for the front edge. Then only do we come back from 7 to get the under-arm seam.

The back-seam is curved  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in from B in every case where the waist is even or larger than the breast.

On large sizes that have a measure showing erect figures, the star moves forward, and throws the front line much beyond the line at M.

In cases where the waist is larger than the breast, the difference is used the same way as on a coat, in moving the shoulder point P back.

This will produce a better front line.

The proportionate sizes as given by the table are applied the same as on a coat, from O down to A, and from the under-arm line to P, and they will regulate the heights.

Point Y may be moved somewhat forward of the centre, that the front may not be too wide. On large sized waists, both in coats and vests, the addition from M to the front edge at 7 need not be more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.





## THE NO-COLLAR VEST.

### DIAGRAM 29.

**A**T right angles with the breast-line and through the shoulder point, draw a line up to B, and from F add the width of the top of back to B.

From B make the width of strap one inch, and at F one-quarter inch from shoulder point back.

Go out from the hollow of neck below three-quarter inch to D.

Fix the opening at E, draw a straight line to D, and then curve the outer edge from B through D to E, following this last line, as shown on the diagram, curving outside the straight line.

## DOUBLE-BREASTED VESTS.

### DIAGRAM 30.

**T**HE difference between this and a regular draft is that we have to go back from the front edge one-half inch for the centre line, which on this diagram is the line from 7 to C.

Having fixed this line, we place in front for the double-breasted two and one-half inches across the breast, the same at top, and two inches at bottom for lapel.

Of course, this can be made more when a large lap is desired, or less for a narrow lap on a summer vest; but the lap, whatever it may be, is always allowed or added beyond the centre breast line, just as in a coat.

As the button-holes are placed three-quarters of an inch back from the edge, we take the distance from the front of button-hole to centre line, and go back from the centre line the same amount to button line.

The lapel can also be cut separate like a double-breasted frock lapel. In that case the seam, which would be lost in seaming on the lapel, must be added on to the front edge.

Regulate the opening by the measure, as per K, and then the collar can be cut just like a roll-collar vest, but when the lapel reaches to the top, cut a collar like that of a coat.

The bottom of lapel must be cut from J to H, so that when folded over on the forepart it will take the same shape as forepart, otherwise it will show a point sticking out below the bottom edge.

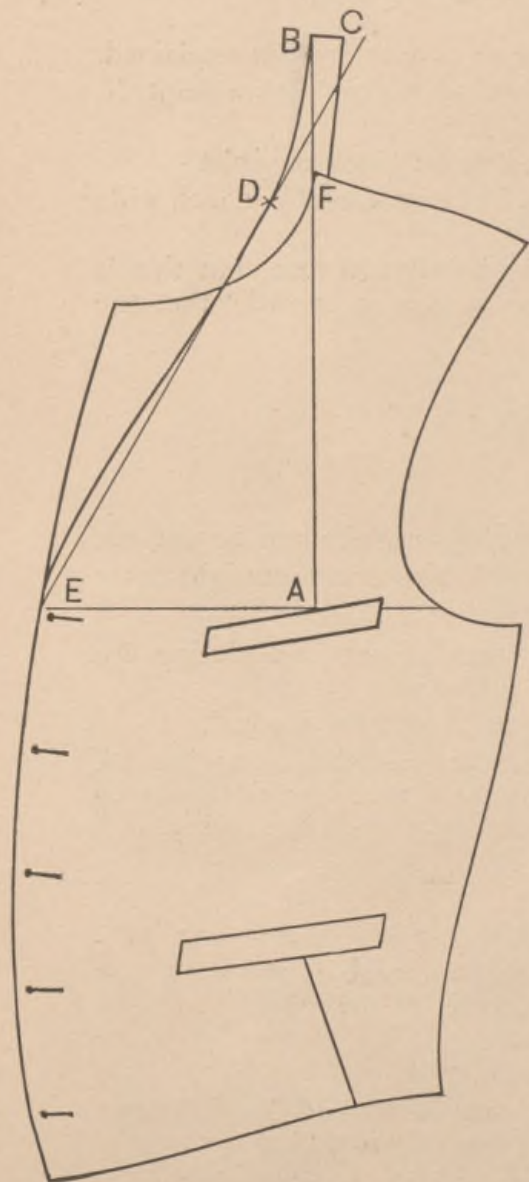


DIAGRAM 29.

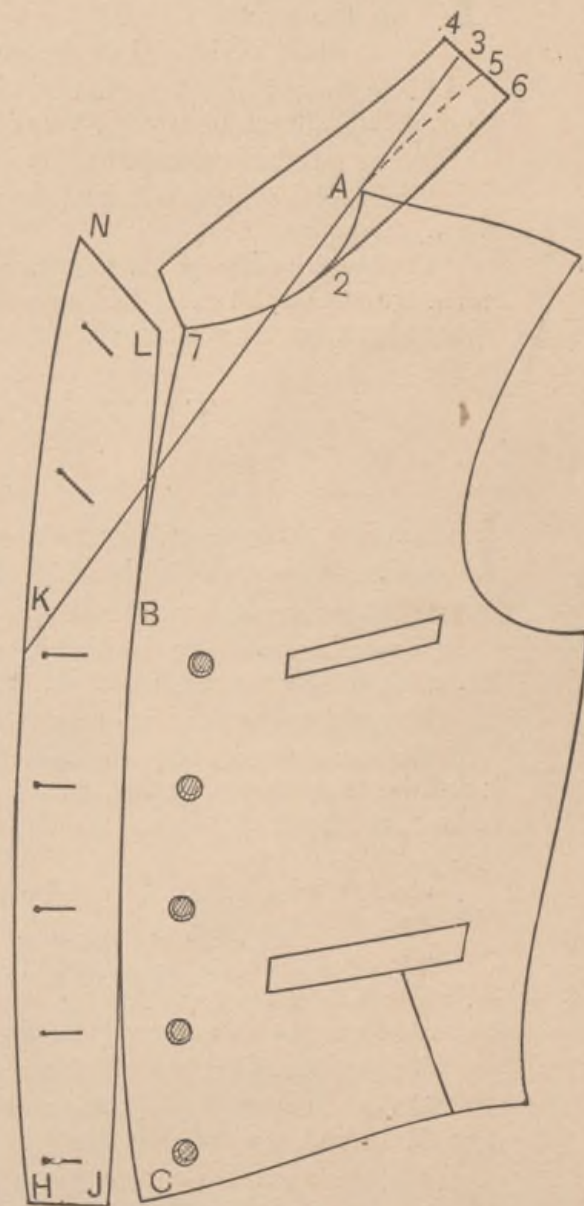


DIAGRAM 30.

## CLERGYMEN'S VESTS.

### DIAGRAM 31.

**T**HE ordinary vest worn by clergymen is the single-breasted, buttoning up to the neck.

This is drafted in the manner by measure or proportions, as explained.

Care should be taken that it will be drafted at neck down to  $\frac{1}{8}$  from point N, so that it shall not be too high under the chin.

Some prefer it somewhat lower, so as to show more collar of the shirt.

The collar is simply a straight piece the length of the neck, and one inch wide when made up.

Ordinarily only 7 buttons are placed on a single-breasted vest, but this is not a general fixed rule, for long-waisted persons require 8 to 9, in order that the spaces between them shall not be too great.

## THE CLOSED FRONT.

### DIAGRAM 32.

**I**N cutting these vests, the button stand of the single-breasted must be cut off, which amounts to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, all along the front, but letting it run straight down from the centre of the breast.

Now place the two fronts close together on centre of front line, placing the V at C, which must be cut in, as shown on the diagram.

Form the shape at bottom, so that the curve at D will be gradual.

On account of the addition, caused by the centre line being straightened, it will be necessary on slim-waisted figures to cut out a V near the side-seam to reduce the extra cloth, and to also draw in the lower edge, to close it fairly well to the body.

On fat men this will not be necessary.

The left forepart is cut off on the side down from 7 to 10, say one inch.

This one inch, or piece cut off, 8 and 9, must be increased in width by one inch for a button stand, as shown by dotted lines, so as to underlay the button holes sufficiently as not to show the white underwear.

On the shoulder, cut off from A to 6, say 1 inch at 6.

Make another piece, fashioned by the original, shaped around the neck from 3 to A, and on the shoulder from A to 5, and along the arm-hole 5 to 4.

The distance from 6 to 4 can be about 2 inches, and let it curve over to 2, which is 1 inch below the gorge at 3.

The collar is like the single-breasted, and set back  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch from the centre.

Enough buttons are placed on the shoulder and side to close it smoothly.

The left forepart is finished smoothly and made as thin as possible on the edge of neck, from 3 to A and A to 5.

The piece 5, A, and 2, is sewed on the back as if it were the regular forepart, and the collar put on.

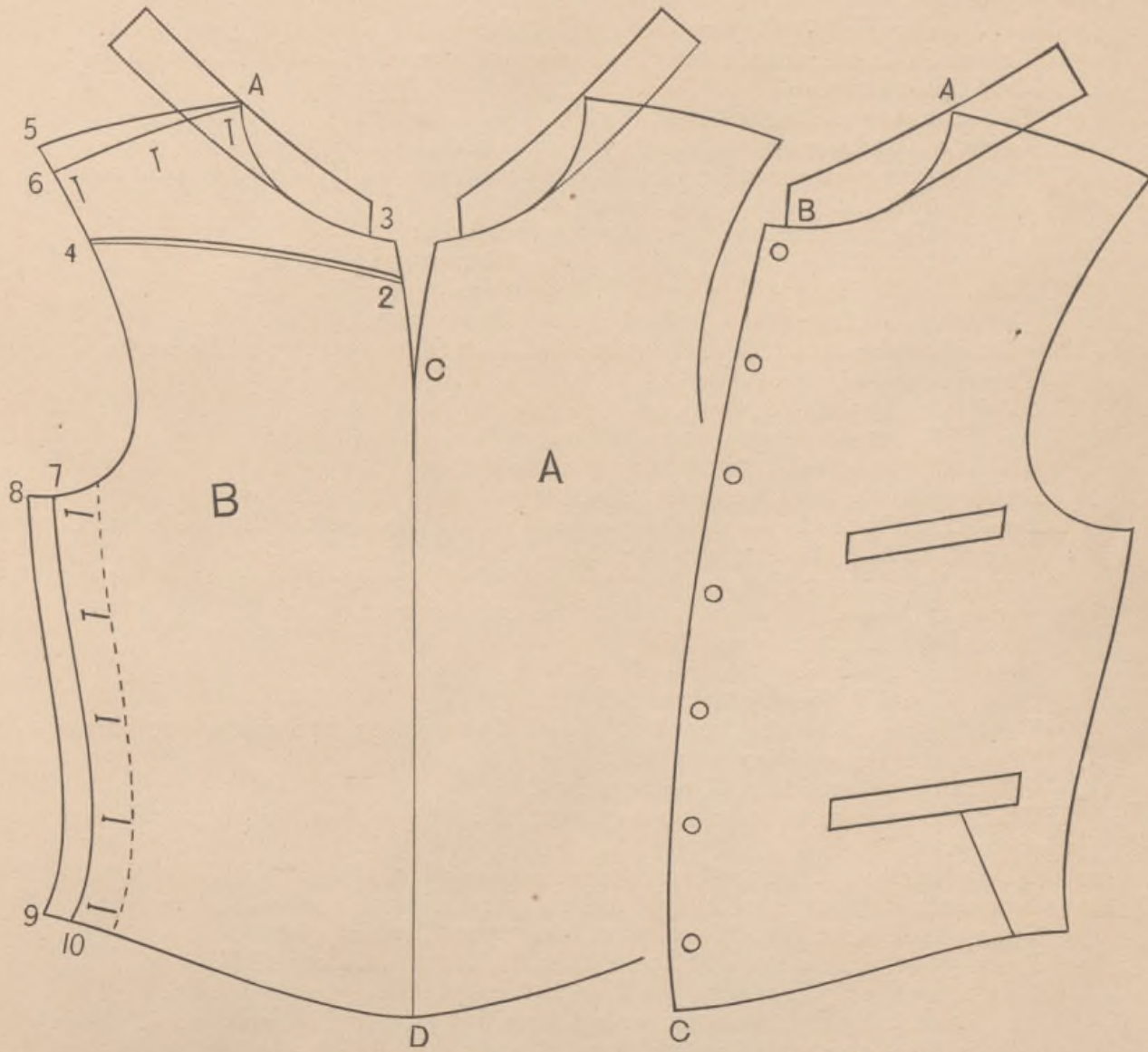


DIAGRAM 32.

DIAGRAM 31.

## THE PANTALOOON DRAFT.

### DIAGRAM 33.

**T**HE measures needed for pantaloons are as follows:  
The outside length from the waist where it is intended they should rise, to the heel.

The inside length from the crotch to heel.

The waist, in all cases except fat men, or those who cannot bear a close fit, should be taken snug.

The seat over the highest part.

The width at knee and bottom to the size wanted, or to style.

This system is intended for easy fitting pantaloons, and is in this respect somewhat different from the one which follows it.

Let us take, for example, the following measures:

Waist - - - 32	Bottom - - - 18
Seat - - - 36	Outside length - 40
Knee - - - 18	Inside length - 30

First draw the outside line about one-half inch from the edge of the paper.

This line will be from O to D.

At right angles with it, draw one at top from O over to J.

Apply the outside length from O down to D.

The inside length is applied from O up to B.

At these points lines are drawn across.

Point C, which is the knee, is two inches higher than one-half the inside length.

From B to E is one-fourth of the hip.

Let it here be understood that by one-fourth, one-eighth, one-sixth, etc., is always meant these divisions as found on the ordinary square.

From D to A is the same.

Now draw the centre line from E to A.

From E to 8 is one-third of seat.

Take the height of rise from B to O and divide it into three parts, one part of which gives the line up from B to K.

One-half inch outside of K place point Z.

From Z measure over to I one-quarter of seat, 9 inches, and draw the line from F to J.

On each side of the centre line H place one-fourth of the waist, which will make in this case the distance J to O eight inches, or 4 inches on each side of point H.

Take the distance F to 8, and place it up from F, which gives 5.

From 5 to 8 draw a straight line, and in the middle at 9 one to F.

Now draw the fly line from J to I, and three-quarters inch inside of 9.

The outside fly line is drawn from J, touching at 9, and finishing at 6. This last point is three-quarters of an inch from 8, and a trifle below the line.

From A at bottom to L is one-sixth of seat.

From L to R is on all medium size bottoms  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches, or 8 on large ones.

On close knees, place from P to N the same as A L, and form the outside seam by a nice curve to these points.

From P to S is the same as A R.

On sizes of knees above 18 inches the inside seam can run in a straight line from 8 to R, and the outside from Z to L.

Curve the dress part to X.

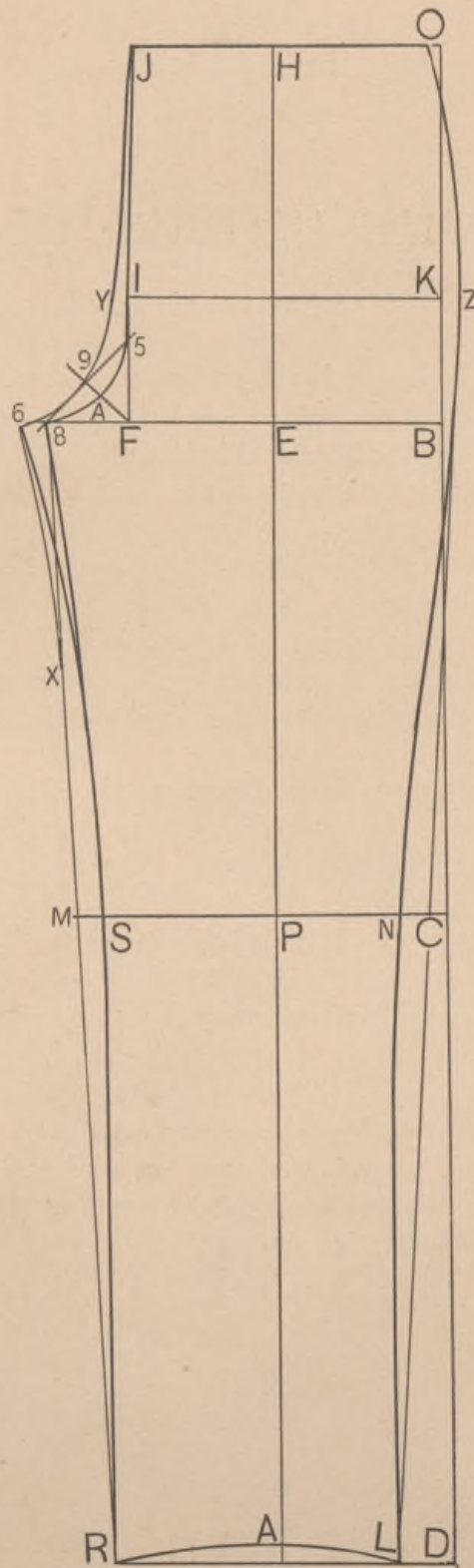


DIAGRAM 33.

## THE UNDERSIDE.

## DIAGRAM 34.

THE forepart being cut out, lay it on another piece of paper, sufficiently far enough from the edge to enable you to draft the back part.

Extend the lines over at knee and bottom.

From L to X is one-half of bottom size, with the addition of one-half inch.

From R to Y is the same.

From O at fork go out  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, and keeping parallel with the front inside seam past the knee, and curve to X at bottom.

Add beyond this a little spring at U one-half inch more.

Measure the width at knee from S to N, or the total width on wide pants from M to C, and place the amount to T and over to V to fix the total size, adding one inch for seams.

Taking N as pivot, sweep from D for notch, also at K, and from E to A.

From H place over to O one-sixth of seat and draw a line up to P, which is also one-sixth from O.

Then draw a line from M to P.

One-half inch from P, which is C, begin to curve the seat-line as represented on the diagram.

At Z it curves out to B, which rests on the fly-line, and from there on follows the curve of outside or larger fork to U, where it drops a trifle below the straight line.

From C to A is one-quarter waist and two inches.

From Z to G is one-quarter seat and one and one-half inch.

Now finish the top and outside seam, according to the position of the lines and points laid down like on the diagram.

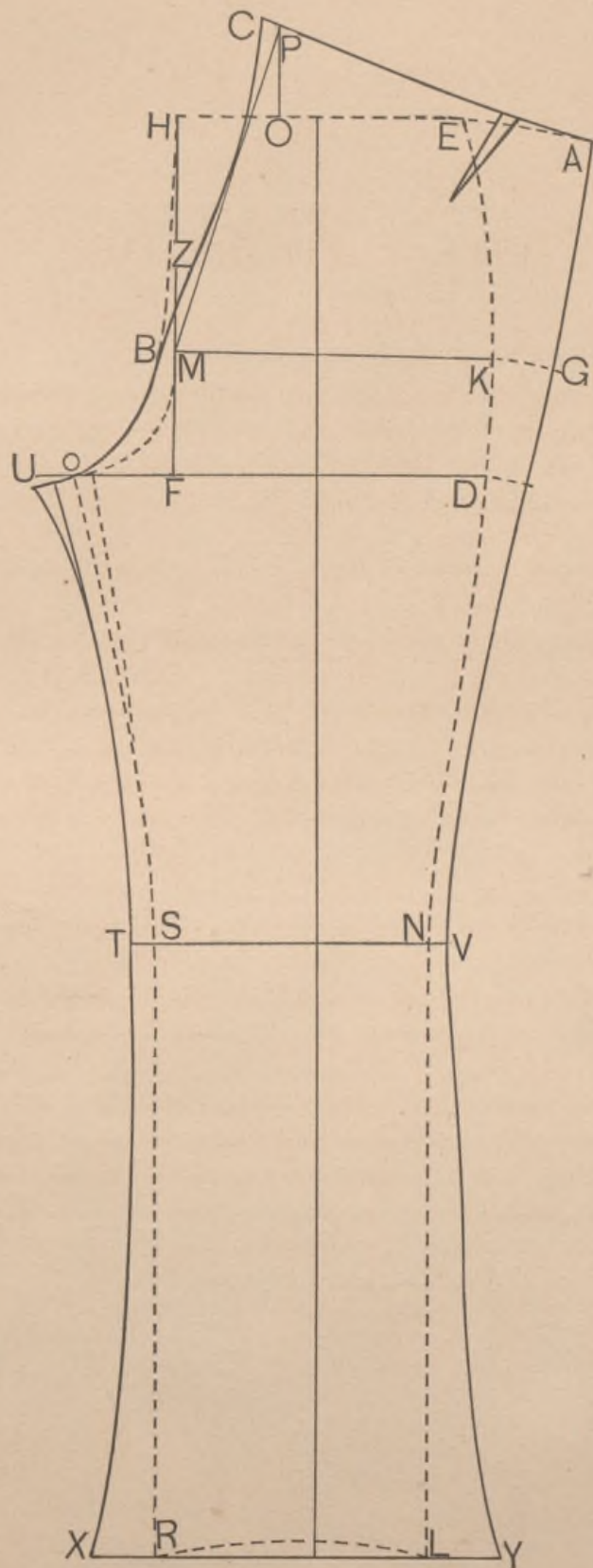


DIAGRAM 34.



## FAT MEN'S PANTALOONS.

### DIAGRAMS 35 AND 36.

THESE are drafted in the same way as the foregoing.

The diagram is given to present the general appearance of the outlines, and the way to keep within size at knee and thigh.

Large men do not admire and will not have any surplus of goods at these points, and therefore much care is necessary to make them in lines as close as they are demanded.

When the size of the waist is fixed, it will reach beyond the front line at point J.

Whatever this may be beyond the front or fly-line, is placed above the top line from J to 3.

Then the top is drawn from 3 to O with a slight curve.

If the waist is as large or larger than the seat, then it will not be necessary to take out a V, and therefore the size of the waist need be only increased one inch, which will be taken up by the seams.

When the size at bottom is fixed, draw a straight line from L to B, and one from 8 to R.

In measuring from these lines across at knee, we find the width to be more than the  $\frac{1}{2}$  size of knee, reduce  $\frac{1}{3}$  at S on the inside seam and  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the surplus on the outside, so that the distance S to N will be  $\frac{1}{2}$  the size of knee.

Then the outside seam is drawn straight from N to L, and curved gradually from N to hip.

In drawing the fly lines, both the under and upper must start at the same point 3, and notice that when the top is raised above 4 it must be slanted back a trifle, and the undress side touch at 5, while the dress side is  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch outside at 7.

From 8 to 6 is  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, this being ample for all sizes, whether large or small. Gradually run the dress side from 6 to the middle between the fork and knee. The backs are then drafted like the foregoing.

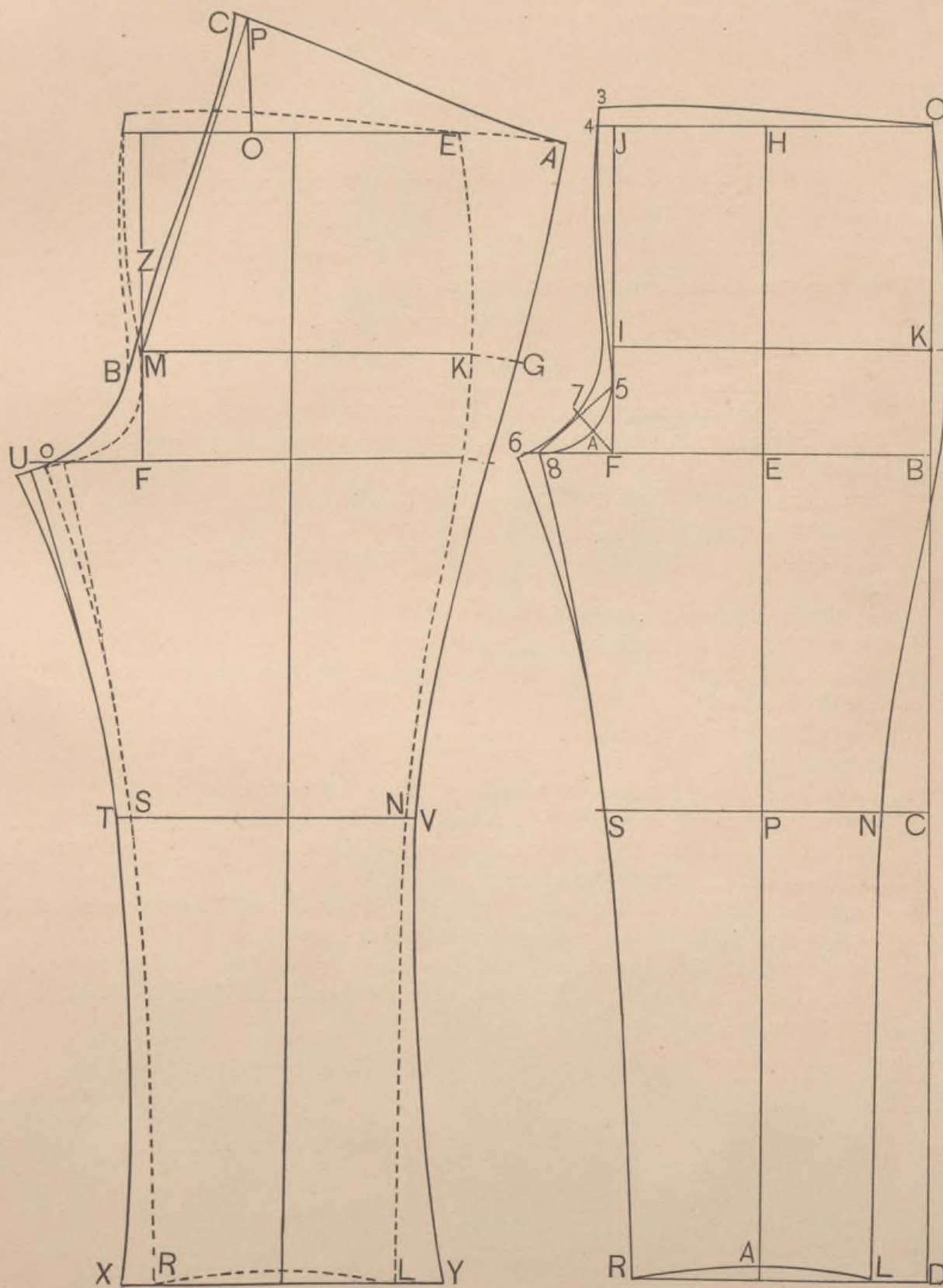


DIAGRAM 36.

DIAGRAM 35.

## STRAIGHT PANTALOONS.

## DIAGRAM 37.

THIS system is for fine trade to measure.

THE MEASURES ARE :

Waist - - - -	32	Seat or hip -	36
Knee - - - - -	18½	Bottom - - -	18
Outside length	40	Inside length -	30

First draw a line on the edge of the paper, and on this mark a point at your right hand as O.

From this measure down to C, the outside length.

Up from C apply the inside length which fixes A.

B the knee line is got by measure, or 2 inches less than ½ inside length from A down.

At all these points draw lines across.

From A to E is ¼ of hip, and E to F also ¼.

At E and F draw lines up at right angles with the seat line, and extend the centre line down to H.

From E to P is ⅓ of seat.

From H to J is ⅙ of seat.

From J to K is 7½ inches for a medium size, or 8 for large bottom.

Now draw straight lines from J to A and K to P.

Go out beyond P to R ¾ inch, and curve the dress to Y in a gradual curve about midway between the fork and knee line.

On either side of point F place ½ inch, which gives X and V, and from these points draw lines up to G, where they come together.

Now curve the forks from S to P and Z to R.

From G to U is ¼ waist, and the hip seam is then drawn down to T and A, and the bottom hollowed up ½ inch.

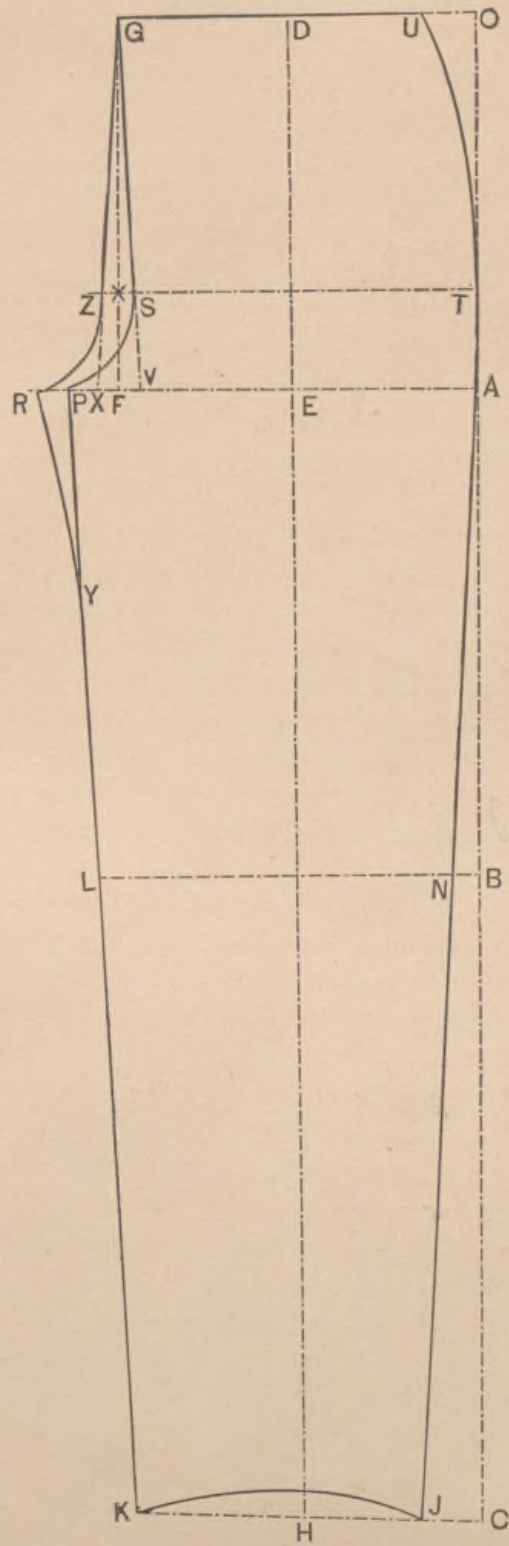


DIAGRAM 37.

## THE BACK PART.

## DIAGRAM 38.

**A**FTER the front has been cut out, place it on another sheet of paper, and continue drafting.

First extend the lines across the knee and bottom.

From J to H is  $\frac{1}{2}$  bottom and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

The same from K to C.

This makes the bottom the full size and 1 inch for seams.

Start from Y  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch outside of R, and continue down parallel with the front to M, then gradually curve to the bottom at H, then add spring of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch at Y.

The size of forepart at knee is taken, which will be  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the measure.

This amount is placed from M over to B, where the full size is applied, and 1 inch addition for seams; then the outside seam is drawn down to C as near as can be in a similar curve as that of the inside seam.

Place from D to V  $\frac{1}{3}$  of seat.

From X through V draw a straight line and curve out at 3 about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, as shown on the diagram.

From S to Y draw the fork, curving it sharply by the small fork of the front, and just about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch above it, as shown. Add also at Y a slight spring of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch, and drop it below the line A X a little.

Take the height of the rise from X to G, and divide it into 3 parts, one part from X up gives the line S.

Making a pivot of N sweep from A to 9, T to P, and U to O.

From 10 to P is  $\frac{1}{4}$  seat and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

From 3 to O is  $\frac{1}{4}$  waist and 2 inches.

From V to 3 is  $\frac{1}{6}$  seat for the height.

Now draw the top of back from 3 to O, and through O and P draw a straight line and finish the outside seam to knee at B.

Insert the V in the back 2 inches back from O.

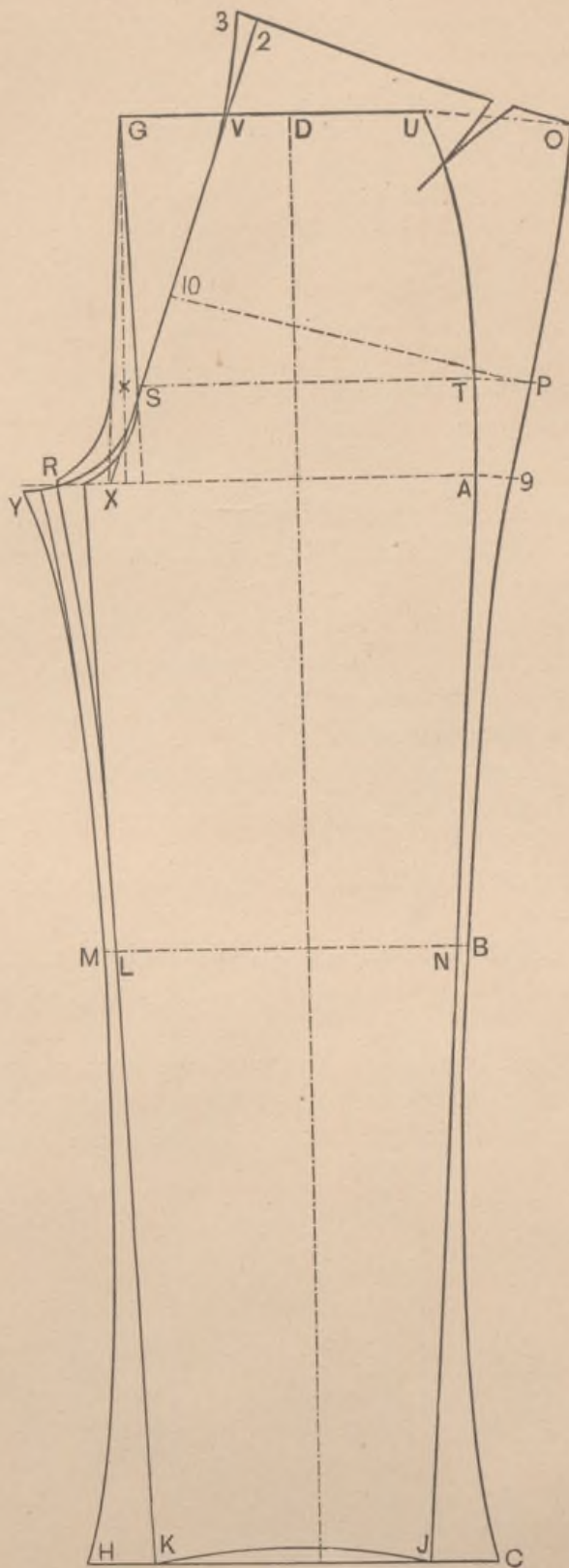


DIAGRAM 38.

## SMALL SIZED KNEE.

## DIAGRAM 39.

This draft is made in the same manner as the foregoing.

We have here, however, a size of knee much smaller, requiring a reduction in size to meet the measure.

The points at the fork line being fixed, and those at bottom also, the lines from A to H and K to P are drawn just like in the last.

But in measuring the distance between these lines at knee, it is found that it is greater than  $\frac{1}{2}$  the knee measure.

This must be reduced to the size required, we take off, therefore, from each side the inside and outside parts, just as much as will make the size agree to  $\frac{1}{2}$  the knee measure.

This reduction to size is  $\frac{1}{3}$  inside and  $\frac{2}{3}$  on the outside of the excess over the measure.

So when the reduction is to be  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, this is taken out on L to I and J to N, and the lines of the seams drawn to the changed points, as shown on the diagram.

The lines of the back now follow those of the front, as in the former case, by being drawn from R to L, which is  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch from I, and the outside seam is produced by the application of the measure, with the usual addition of one inch for seams.

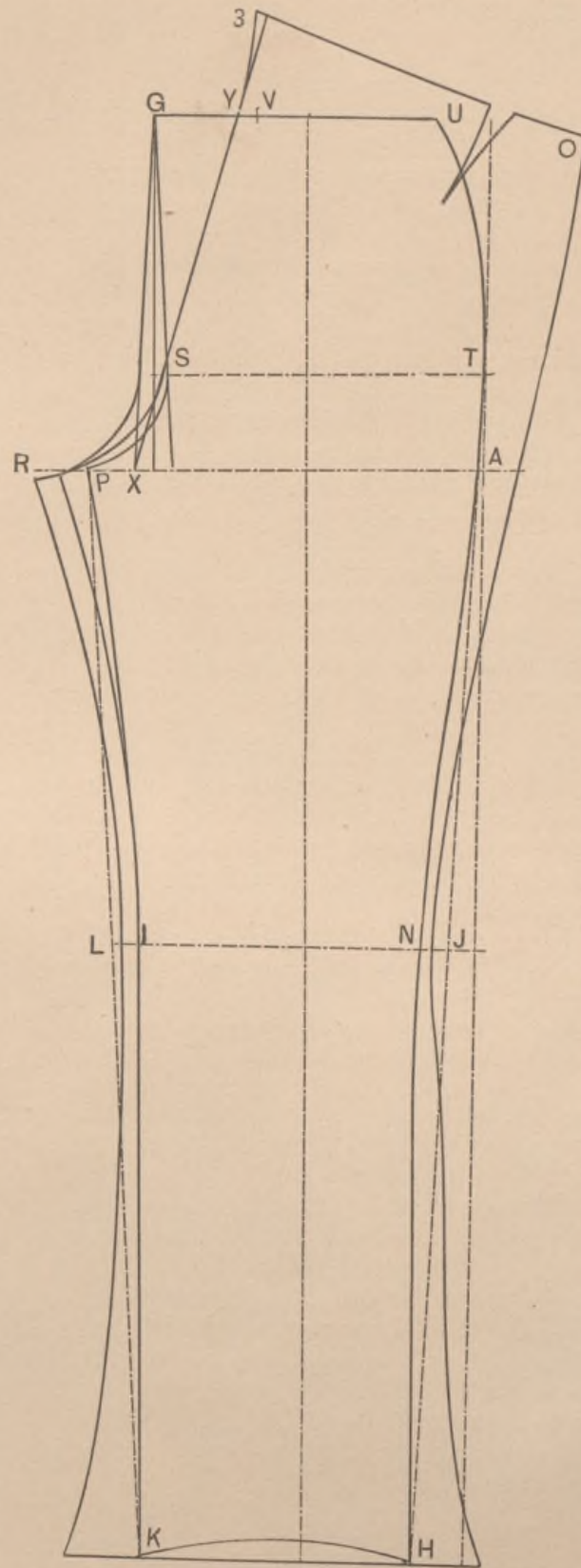


DIAGRAM 39.



## LARGE SIZE PANTALOONS.

## DIAGRAM 40.

THE measures are : Waist, 48 ; Seat, 48 ; Knee, 20 ; Bottom, 19 ; Outside, 43 ; Inside length, 31.

As on the first draft, draw on the edge of paper a line as represented by 10-J. Apply on this line from 10 down the outside length to J, and then from J up to A, the inside length.

Now draw the lines across at seat, knee, bottom, and at top.

From A to E is  $\frac{1}{4}$  of seat, and from E to F the same amount.

At both points, draw lines up at right angles with seat line.

Extend the line from E down to H. From E over to P is  $\frac{1}{3}$  of seat.

From P to R is  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch. From H to J is  $\frac{1}{4}$  seat.

From J to K is 8 inches. As before mentioned, on large bottoms the size of the front is increased to keep it in harmony.

Now draw straight line from J up to A, and K to P.

Find if the size from M and 8 equals  $\frac{1}{2}$  knee, if more, reduce on each side as explained on the last diagram.

In this case, a reduction is required on each side, to gain the size wanted, and the outside line drawn from A, through N, to J.

Now the inside seam is drawn from P, with a slight curve through L to K.

From F to V is  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. From F to X is  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

From both points draw lines up to G.

Now we would call the attention of our reader to a rule, which must be observed.

This is that the regular proportion admitted is, that the difference between the waist and seat is 4 inches. That means the waist to be 4 inches smaller.

In this case the waist is 48 and the seat also 48, or 4 inches more than proportion.

As all the waist sizes are divided into 4ths, we shall divide this difference of 4 inches into 4 parts, and place one part or 1 inch in front of G to 6, and draw the fly line from 6 to S and Z.

Whenever the form requires this advance, because of size, one-half of this is taken and placed above G for the waist-seam, and the upper line drawn from 6 to U.

From 6 to U is  $\frac{1}{4}$  of waist.

The outside seam is now drawn from U to A.

*The Back.*

Cut out the forepart, and place it on another sheet of paper.

Draw the bottom and knee line. From L to M is  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. From R to Y is  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch.

One-half the bottom measure is placed from J over to 7, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch added.

Also one-half from K to C. Now draw the inside seam.

L to N, or the width is  $\frac{1}{2}$  knee, and from M to 8  $\frac{1}{2}$  knee, and one inch for seams.

From D to 4 is  $\frac{1}{12}$  seat, and from 4 to 5 the advance, G-6, or one inch.

Draw the seat line from X, through 5, to 2.

Go up from 4 to 2,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of seat, and add  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch at 3 for spring at back of waist.

Then curve from S to Y close up to small fork.

Place  $\frac{1}{2}$  of waist—measure from 3 to O, adding 1 inch.

When the waist and seat are even, or nearly so, or when the waist is larger than seat, no vee is required.

Place from 10 to P  $\frac{1}{2}$  seat, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch, and shape the outside seam.

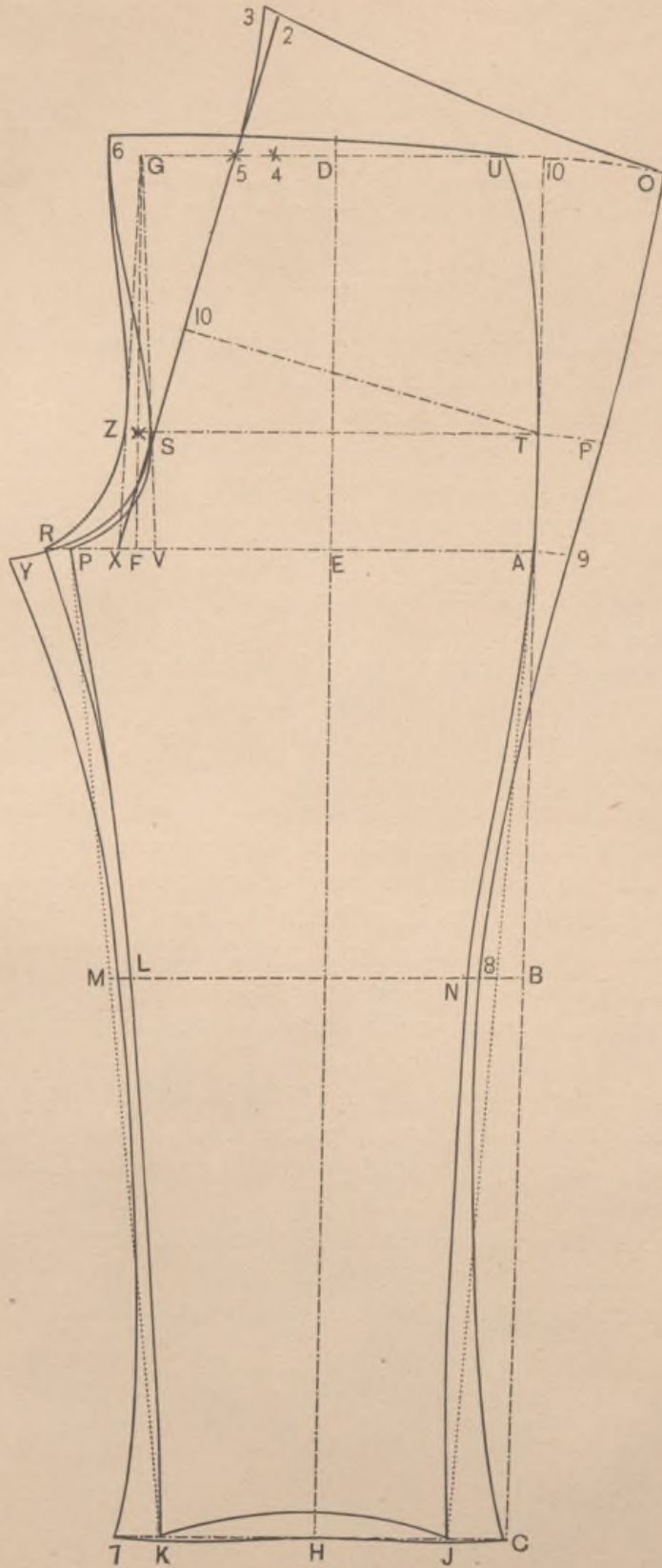


DIAGRAM 40.

## KNEE BREECHES.

## DIAGRAM 41.

THESE are drafted in the same way as the others in the waist and seat. When the length of the knee has been fixed, place on each side of line O,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the tight knee measure, which gives J and I for the outside and inside seam of front.

On each side  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch is placed outside of J and I for the seams of the back.

Make the bottom of breeches 2 inches lower to D, and curve the fronts to E. The back remains straight.

A band on 1 inch wide when finished is sewed at the bottom, and made up as shown by Figure C.

It will be seen that the front is drawn in somewhat to make a knee, while the back is held easy to give a trifle spring over the calf.

For breeches intended to be worn in boots, extend down as far as the measure taken for this purpose.

To get the right size take the measure over the calf, and apply it on the line A B with 1 inch addition for seams, and then shape the seams.

For narrow falls go in from the front of waist to N 3 inches, and to P  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and draw a line from N to P, which is cut into the cloth.

A piece  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide is cut to sew on to N and P on the part which opens and falls down like Figure B.

This strip is well illustrated on Figure A, where three buttons are shown to hold it in place.

The flap should be cut  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch higher from N to the front than the balance of the waist seam, so that when it is made up, it will cover that seam.

On the front  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch lap is added from the fly line to C and D, and curved from C to P.

This extra piece is sewed on to the front as shown on Figure B, at E E, and button together at front.

Usually top pockets are put in with button holes.

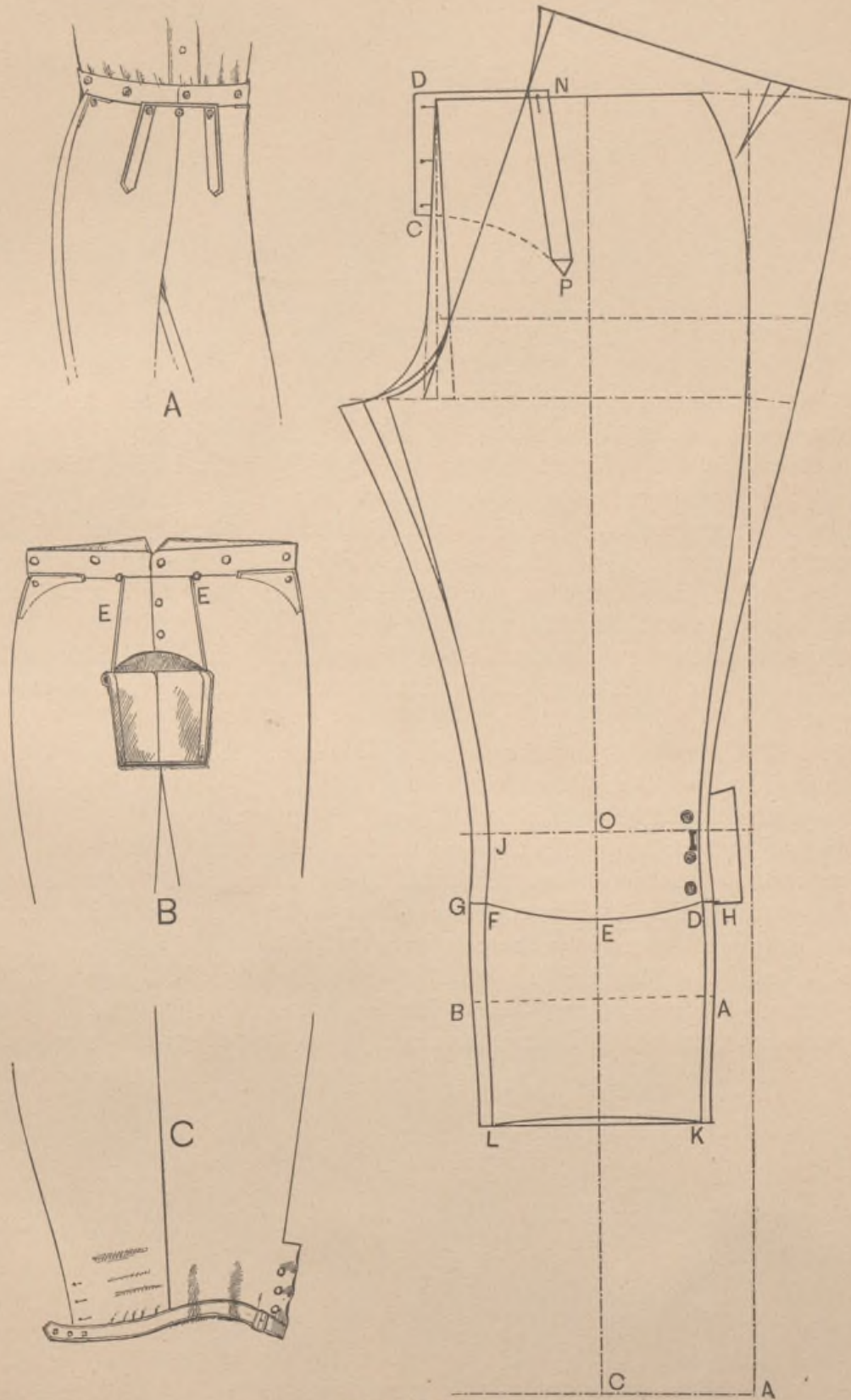


DIAGRAM 41.

## BROAD FALLS.

### DIAGRAM 42.

**O**LD and Fat men often wear this style of pantaloons, and we show here the manner of cutting them.

The fall down, which is shown opened on Figure E, is lined usually with the same cloth, and is cut to the shape shown on Figure A.

Then another piece is cut like Figure B, following the hip line, the top of waist, and the amount of waistband added. Then add in front  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch for lap. Place 3 button-hole marks at front, and shape the bottom in a curve, which should be 1 inch below the notch at side.

This notch is about as low down as the lower notch or tack of a side pocket.

Let the pockets reach down even with this notch, and curve over as shown on the figure.

Figure D shows this piece sewed on to the back. The latter has the waistband cut on even with that of the front.

The pocket should be pitched well forward, as shown.

Figure E shows very plainly the way all the parts are sewed together.

The cutter's attention must be drawn to the manner in which the pockets should be placed, which is well forward, as shown on Figure C.

The dress is cut exactly the same as for a fly front.

While the front lining of A is usually of the same cloth, the part C is lined like any other pantaloons, except that under the buttons and button-holes a piece of the same cloth, or some thinner material, is put as far back as 2 to 3 inches.

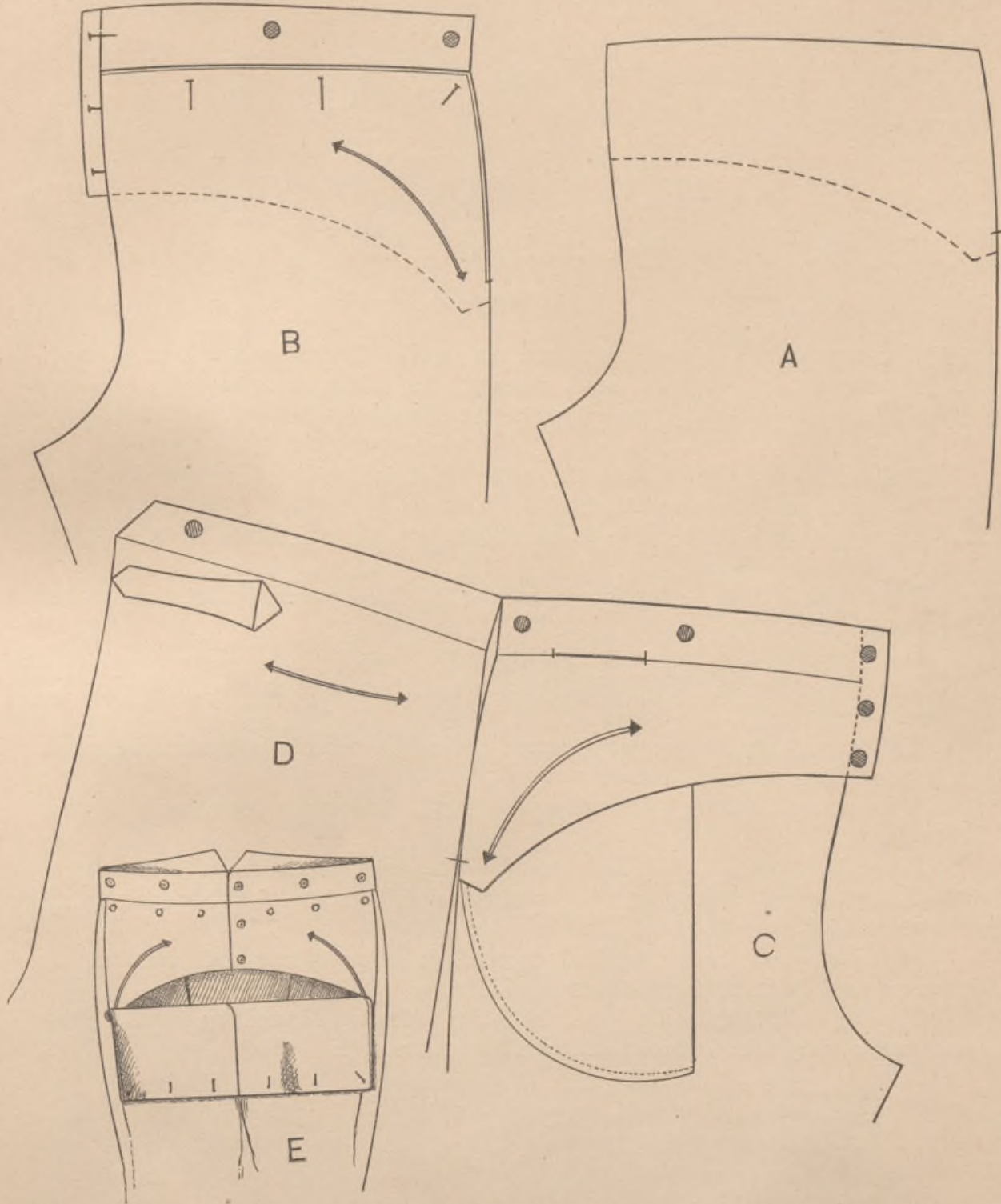


DIAGRAM 42.

## MILITARY FROCK COAT.

### SINGLE-BREASTED.

#### DIAGRAM 43.

**T**HIS coat is drafted in all points the same as a civilian's coat, and the sizes and measures applied in the same manner. As military men are usually erect, the measure of the front will place the shoulder higher up, and above the top line.

Only 1 inch lap is added over the centre front line, and on the right side  $\frac{1}{2}$  is left standing, similar to a button stand on a vest.

The width of back is made to regulation, which is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches for a medium size.

The length is also so regulated, and is  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the distance between the waist line and the knee.

Usually a side edge is inserted in the pleat of skirt.

The skirt at bottom of the front is made  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch outside of the straight line at C, and drawn from B.

To prevent wrinkles gathering around the waist when the belt is on, the waist must be cut very snug and close.

This cannot be done by receding the front. The latter must remain at the place drafted.

But a V about 4 inches back at F will answer the purpose better, as it reduces not only the size, but what is also desirable, creates sufficient roundness of breast which is needed on military coats.

This V is never less than 1 inch on medium proportionate sizes, and can be increased on full-breasted or small-waisted forms to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

The regulations must be found in the specifications issued by the War Department, as they take up too much room for such a work as this.

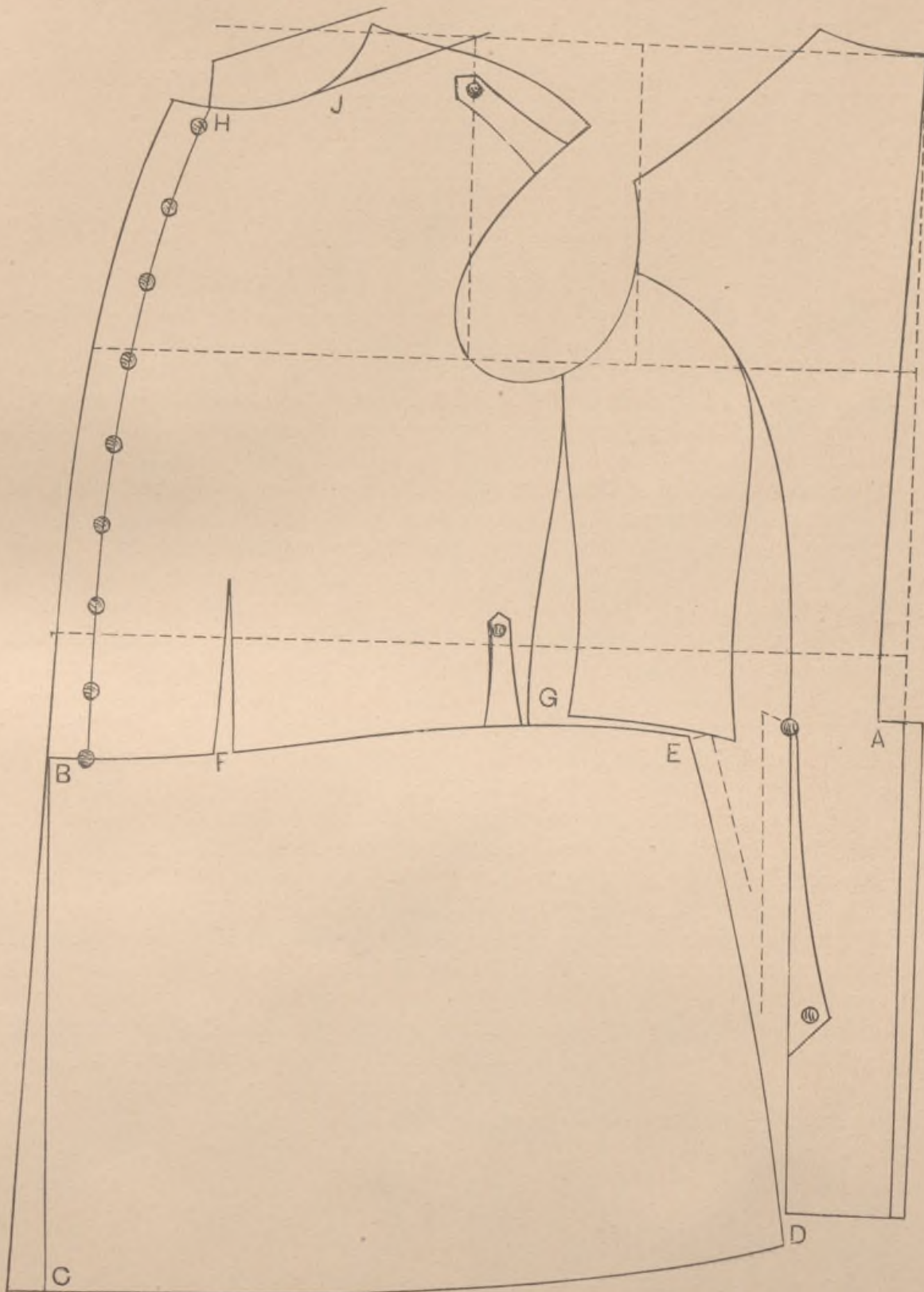


DIAGRAM 43.



## MILITARY DRESS COAT.

## DIAGRAM 44.

THIS diagram represents the dress coat usually worn by independent companies and such regiments as the Seventh of New York.

It is mostly made of grey cadet cloth, with black or gold trimmings.

The construction of the draft in all points is the same as any frock coat, and the lines are also so drawn.

The same care should be taken to draw the front line to the system at U and V, and any surplus to reduce the waist, will be taken out in a vee at W.

This V should be no less than 1 inch and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch on small waists or full chests.

The back is drafted  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch inside the first line at waist, and curved past Q to O, as shown in the diagram.

The skirt of the back is the same width all the way down as at waist.

Five inches below N is the opening Q, from where the facing is put on top in the shape indicated.

Cut the skirt just like one for a dress coat. The difference is that at bottom between 9 and 10 it is no wider than the back, and at top it is  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the waist width from 2 to W.

The strap is left, or cut on the forepart, as shown at V and W.

From X to W the skirt is even with the strap, and from there rounded off as shown.

The facings start at W, where they are  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide, extend down on the edge to the bottom, and are rounded up the same height as on the back skirt.

A piece of same cloth or gold embroidery is placed on the skirt having 3 buttons, and a similar piece at the cuff on the sleeve.

The centre line of buttons consist of nine; one row on each front spaced  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches at waist from the edge,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  at top, and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  above under-arm line, completes the coat.

For collar we have one 2 inches made up. Regular standing collar, on the front edge of which is the number of the regiment or gold bullion ornament.

When epaulets are worn one eyelet hole is sewed in near collar and two over the shoulder. The first one holds the hook and the two lower the strings which hold the epaulets.

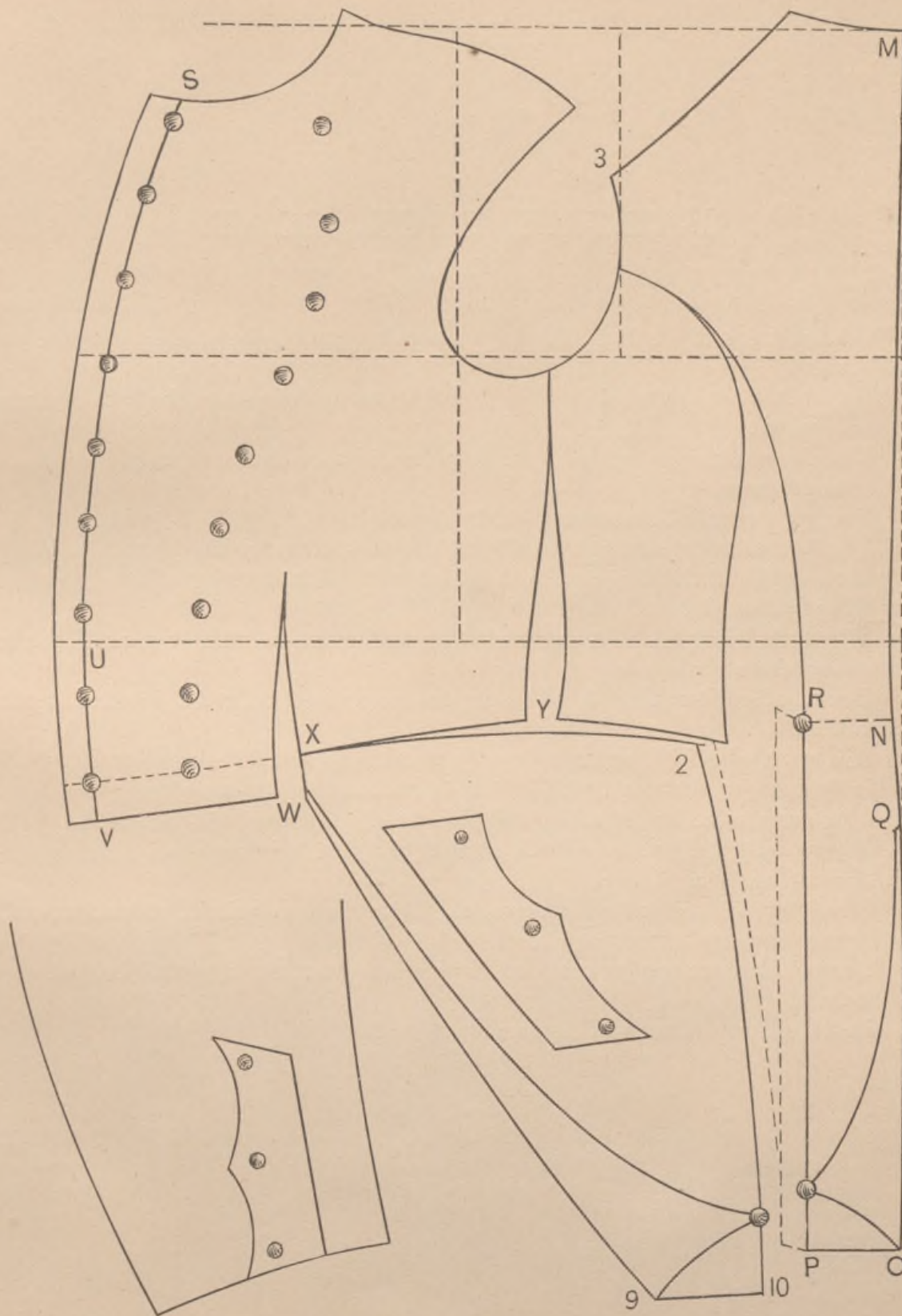


DIAGRAM 44.

## FATIGUE SACK COAT.

## DIAGRAM 45.

**T**HIS is cut and drafted like a regular sack coat, to the size or measure on hand.

It is not more hollowed in the back, and at the bottom the back is made the usual width.

The side-seam rises much higher to 3 than it does on a sack, to give more of a coat appearance.

The spring added conforms with the figure.

The V under the arm is extended all the way down to the bottom, making a separate side-body, at the bottom of which there is an opening of 6 to 7 inches, according to the height of the person, or the length of coat.

The style being close-fitting, more can and must be taken out at U, for it must fit as close as a frock.

The front edge of the left side is cut on the centre line, and the right has one inch added.

It is mostly hooked together, or a fly used, with small lasting buttons.

It buttons to the neck, with medium width rolling collar, having one inch stand for average neck; for a long one this stand is required  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch high.

All around the edge, and up the slash at side at 6, it is bound with the regulation braid of mohair.

Five lines of braid are sewed across the front, from edge back pointed at end, having mohair frog buttons as shown.

The so-called campaign coat for fatigue, has no trimmings, and five buttons on the front.

Shoulder straps always to be worn.

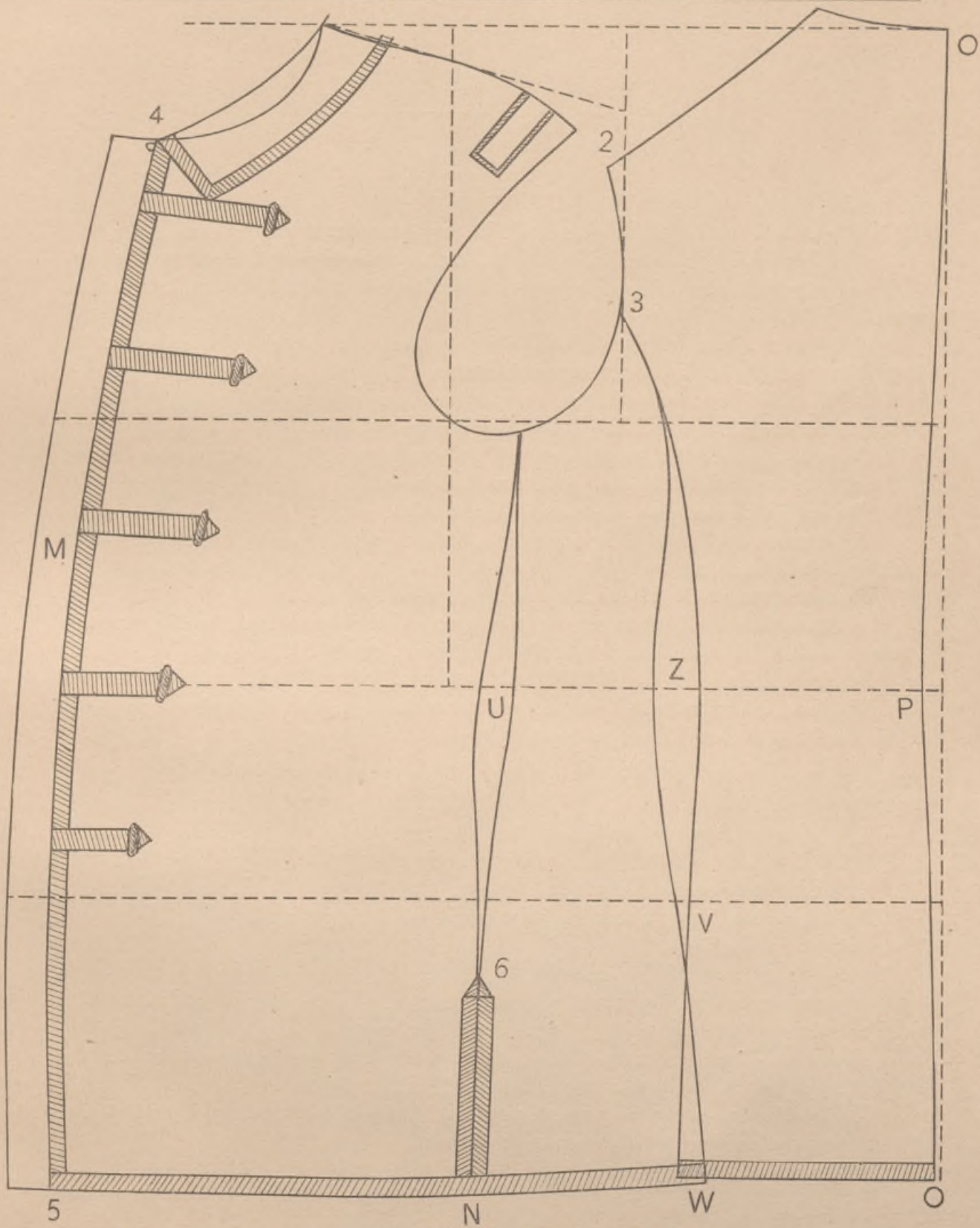


DIAGRAM 45.

## OFFICER'S OVERCOAT.

## DIAGRAM 46.

**T**HIS coat is cut ample in size, and like any overcoat.

The back has no centre seam, but an opening below the seat to the bottom, which has a fly and buttons. The lap on one side is made 2 inches wide.

The front is cut without a V under the arm, and therefore requires to be moved in from the back the amount of 2 seams.

On coats for general officers, the pockets are vertical, while on all others they are horizontal, and finished with fancy design of braid.

The front is cut with an amount of lap equal to a fly front, and no more; finished with ornamental frogs and buttons, as shown.

The specifications give these according to rank.

Let the front at bottom extend fully one inch more forward from the waist than on a sack overcoat.

The patterns on the sleeve are different for every rank.

First lieutenant, same pattern as on sleeve shown; one row of braid; captain, 2 rows; major, 3 rows; lieutenant-colonel, 4 rows; colonel, 5 rows.

General officers, double and longer design.

All general officers wear long capes with this coat, cut after the style illustrated further under the heading, "capcs."

The hood is worn by all other officers, and is cut as follows:

Draw line O, A.

From O to A is 1 inch more than neck of coat.

From O to Z is 2 inches for a medium neck, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  for a long one.

Draw the line up from O to 3.

Place up from Z to 3 about 11 inches, and 12 for large head.

Out to 2 is one inch.

Across from 2 to 4 is 12 inches.

These sizes can be measured by placing the tape from side of neck over the head to side, and getting size of head around forehead.

The size of head varies from 22 to 24. Adding 2 inches to size will make the smaller 24 or 12 inches from 2 to 14, and the 24 size 13 inches.

The height varies from 23 to 26, one-half of which is placed up from Z to 23. Then form the outlines as shown on the diagram.

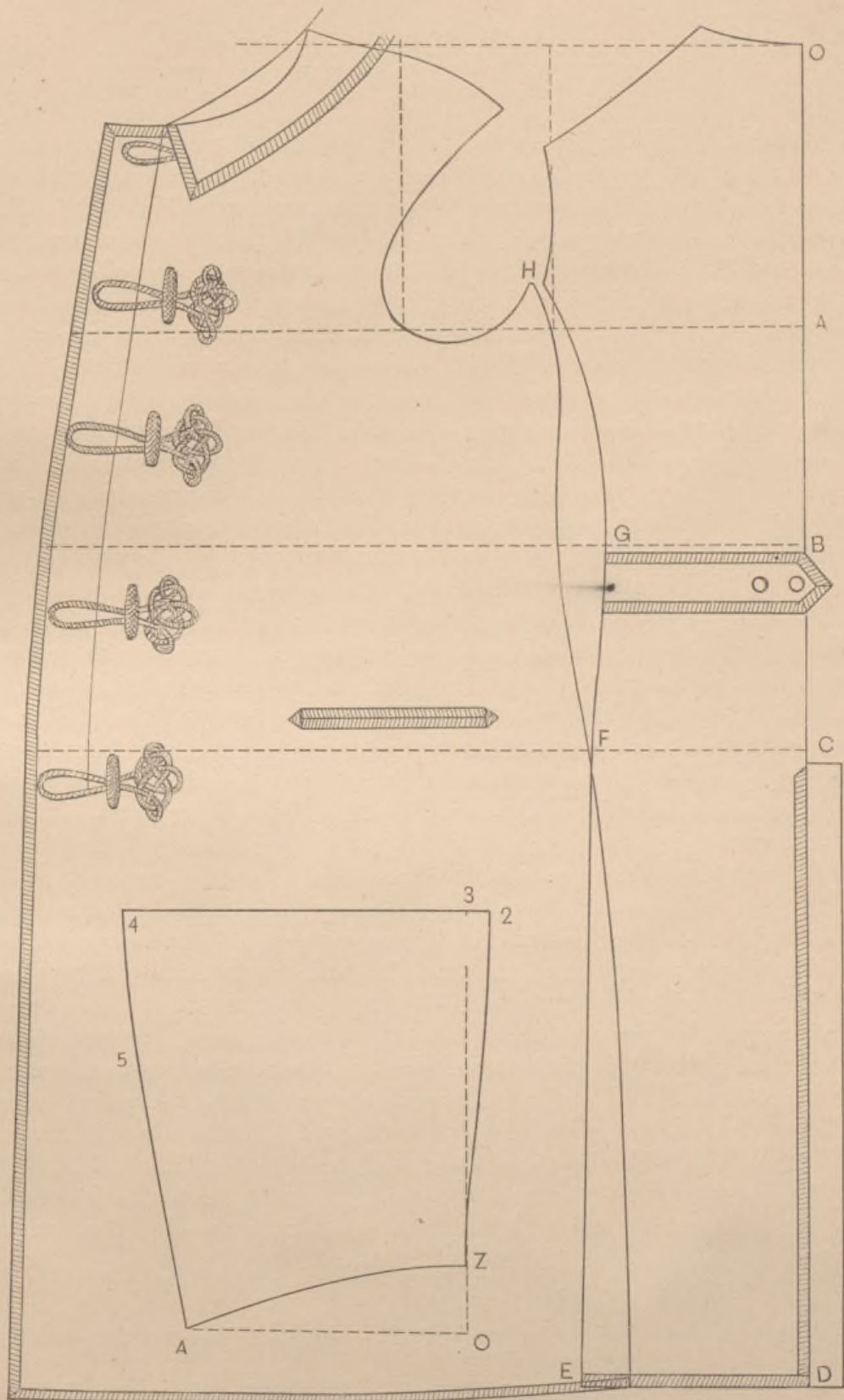


DIAGRAM 46.

## OFFICER'S OVERCOAT.

**G**ENERAL OFFICERS.—Of dark blue cloth, closing by means of four black mohair netted frog buttons, one and three-fourth inches long, one-half of an inch in diameter in centre, and tapering to one-fourth of an inch in diameter at the ends, and loops of square black mohair cord one-fourth of an inch in diameter on each side down the front and at the throat by a loop of same cord not less than ten inches in length, with three knots and two netted mohair slides, fastened at the left side by a mohair frog button, as described, and closing on the right with a similar button, to which is fastened a loop six inches in length, of mohair cord, three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. Around each button, on the breast, an oval-shaped frogging, two and one-half inches long and one and one-fourth inches wide, of black mohair cord, three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, all according to pattern; back, in a single piece, without back seam, except at the bottom, where it is slit up from fifteen to seventeen inches, according to the height of the wearer, and closing at will by buttons and button-holes, the latter placed in a concealed "fly" under the right back, and the buttons placed on a concealed "flap" on the left back; collar of the same color and material as the coat, to stand or fall; when standing to be about five inches high; sleeves loose, without cuff or slit; lined with heavy mohair serge or other suitable material; two vertical side pockets on the outside just below the hip, the opening or "mouths" of the pockets to be from seven to seven and one-half inches in length; around the front and lower borders, the edges of the pockets, collar, and slit in the back, a flat braid of black mohair, one-half of an inch wide. Coat to extend down the leg from six to eight inches below the knee, according to the height of the wearer. Cape of the same color and material as the coat, removable at the pleasure of the wearer, and reaching to the edge of the coat sleeve when the arm is extended; to have a rolling collar of black velvet three inches broad, removable at will, fastened to the cape by means of lasting buttons attached to the collar, and corresponding button-holes on a small, band-like collar on the cape. The two end buttons to have two small loops, two and three-fourth inches in length, of mohair cord, one-tenth of an inch in diameter. On each side of the cape, near the throat, a frog button, same as on coat, fastened immediately in front of an oval-shaped knotted frogging of mohair cord of same dimensions as on coat, having loops six inches long. Around the edges of the cape a flat braid of black mohair, one-half of an inch wide.

**TO INDICATE RANK.**—There will be on both sleeves, near the lower edge, a knot of flat black mohair soutache braid, not exceeding one-eighth of an inch in width, and composed of five braids, double knot.

FOR ALL OTHER OFFICERS.—A double-breasted ulster of dark blue cloth, lined with heavy mohair serge, or other suitable material, closing by means of four black mohair netted frog buttons, one and three-fourth inches long, one-half of an inch diameter in center, and tapering to one-fourth of an inch diameter at the ends, and loops of black mohair square cord about eight inches long, one-quarter of an inch in diameter, on each side, down the front, with an oval shaped knotted frogging of same cord two and one-half inches long, and one and one-fourth inches wide, at the end of each loop, and at the throat a long loop of same cord not less than ten inches in length, with three knots and two netted mohair slides, fastened at the left side with a netted mohair frog button of above dimensions, and closing at the right with a similar button, all as per pattern; the back slit up from the bottom from twenty to twenty-five inches, according to the height of the wearer, and closing at will by buttons and button-holes, the latter placed in a concealed "fly" under the right back, and the buttons placed on a concealed "flap" on the left back; bottom of the skirt nine to twelve inches from the ground; a rolling collar of the same material as the coat, and broad enough, when turned up, to protect the ears, having a collar loop about four and one half inches long and one and one-half inches wide; two horizontal side pockets on the outside, just below the hip, covered with flaps, to be worn inside or out; sleeves loose, without cuff or slit; back-straps to consist of two straps, each about eight inches long and two inches wide, let into the side seams of back of coat; left-hand strap to have a button-hole, and the right-hand strap to have two buttons about two inches apart; a vertical slit about six inches long at the side of the left hip, large enough to admit the front sling and hook of the sword-belt; a hood of the same material as the coat, lined with black Italian cloth, or other suitable material, made to button around the neck under the collar, and large enough to cover the head and cap, to be worn at night and in inclement weather.

The belt will be worn under the coat, with the sword or sabre outside, the rear sling passing out at the slit at the back.

The insignia of rank on the sleeves of flat black mohair soutache braid one-eighth of an inch in width, as follows:

Colonel—five braids, single knot.

Lieutenant-colonel—four braids, single knot.

Major—three braids, single knot.

Captain—two braids, single knot.

First lieutenant—one braid, single knot.

Second lieutenant—without braid.

Chaplain—without braid.

A cape of the same color and material as the coat, and reaching to the tips of the fingers when the arm is extended, having a rolling collar of black velvet three inches broad, and closing at the throat with a long loop, as described above, may be worn by all officers when not on duty with troops under arms.



## POLICE OVERCOAT.

## DIAGRAM 47.

**T**HIS coat is cut by measure to suit the size for overcoat.

All the parts are cut and drafted like a double-breasted frock, to the front edge marked A, K, L and O.

The addition in front may be called the lapel, but it is cut on to the front.

At A, K and H there is a V of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

The width from H to J is 4 inches, and at the bottom from O to P 3 inches, and the edges curve gradually.

The buttons, of course, are spaced so far back to harmonize with the width of the addition.

The skirt is just like one for a frock coat, but in order that it may easily and fully lap over well in front we add 1 inch more at R and draw the straight line from P to R.

A side edge is put on the back  $\frac{1}{2}$  the length of skirt with a button at waist and one at the lower corner.

Two eyelet holes for the shield are placed on the left breast at Z.

The regulations about bars and stripes on sleeve differ so much in various localities that it would be impossible to give them, they must be found by the regulations in force.

One thing more may be mentioned, that the skirt had better be roomy than too close.

The collar is a turn down, cut very straight and worked round to the neck.

In drafting such a one go down from C to back line 1 inch and draw it from A, and curve it  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch at D.

From D to E is the stand, 1 inch, which is drawn to neck at B, from where it follows neck gorge.

The fall down is 3 inches from D to F and A to G.

The outer edge is slightly curved.

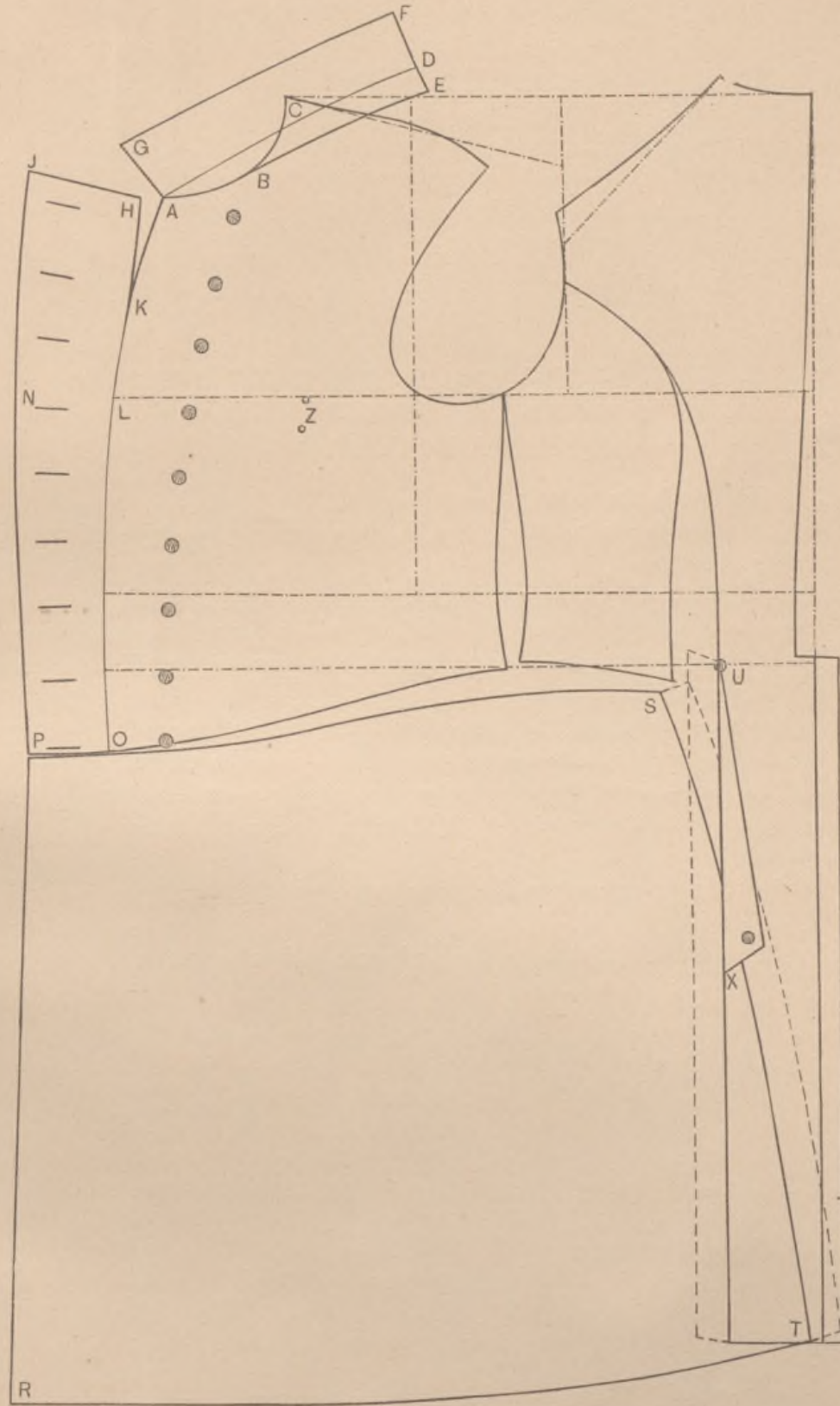


DIAGRAM 47.

## FIREMEN'S OVERCOAT.

## DIAGRAM 48.

**T**HE draft is made the same as for a frock.

The skirt is made fuller than the hip measure, to give plenty of ease moving about.

The length is 2 inches below the knee.

The lapel is cut separate, and is  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wider than for an ordinary frock coat, and as it is to be buttoned up, must not be cut up high at K, or it would interfere with the turn of collar.

The collar is straight, and cut the same as for the police coat.

On the side a flap is put, underneath which is placed a pocket.

At the back skirt there is a side edge with 2 points, as illustrated on the diagram, having buttons on each point. This side edge runs down  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the total length of skirt.

The skirt in front at bottom also goes out beyond the straight line about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch at T.

In all other respects it is like a double-breasted frock coat.

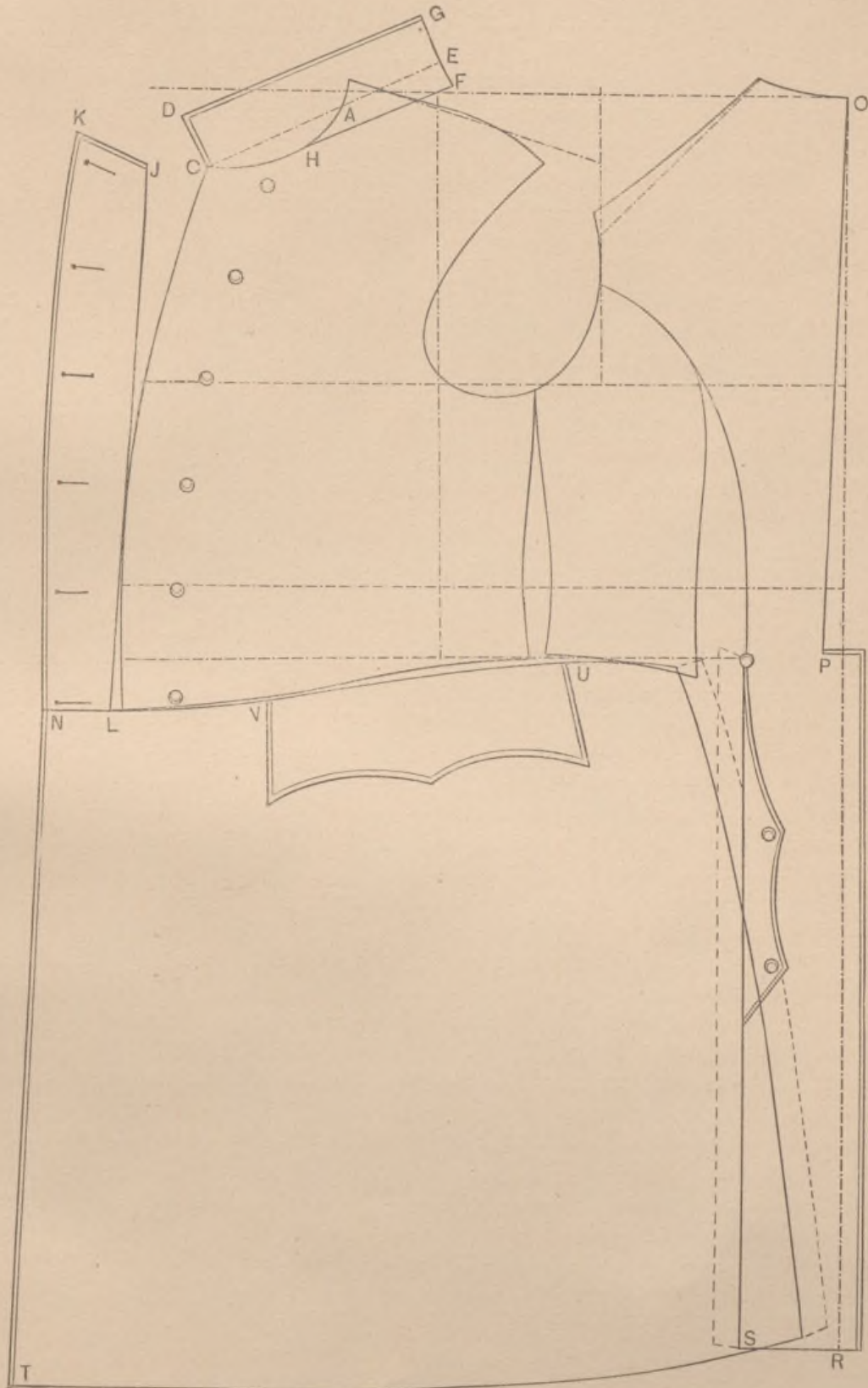


DIAGRAM 48.

## INVERNESS CAPE COAT.

### DIAGRAM 49.

THE easiest and best way to draft an Inverness, is to do so by an overcoat sack pattern.

The back is laid down against a straight line drawn on the edge of the paper, in such a manner that the top will rest on the line, and one-half of the vent at bottom on line B.

Regulate the length by the measure.

Add from the back point dotted line to black line at E  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch.

From C at bottom to D is 2 inches; draw a straight line from E to D.

Follow along the top of back, shoulder and curve  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch below the pattern at F.

### THE FRONT.

Lay the pattern down on paper and draw around it.

Then lay the sleeve in such position that the notch in front will lay in the place marked for it at L, and in the corresponding place up from the line under the arm to M.

Now draw a straight line from G to J, which is raised  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch about the shoulder point of pattern.

From J, through the point of sleeve M, draw a straight line, which reaches 5. From this last point go in to 4 about 3 inches, and then curve from J  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch over the line to M and gradually to 4.

A measure is taken for the length of the cape, from the side of the neck at shoulder over the sleeve down to the wrist.

This is now applied from G, past M, to fix 4.

When this is established sweep from G by 4 to the front at R.

The front of the cape is started 1 inch back of the notch at H, and follows the neck when the coat is to be buttoned up.

On a turn over lapel, it should be cut off, as per dotted line, just touching the break of lapel.

The V at J and K is inserted when it is desirable, as on high shoulder, to produce fullness over the sleeve-head.

On ordinary, or sloping shoulder, this is not necessary, and the line from G, J, and K can be continuous.

The front is usually made with a fly, and therefore remains the same as the pattern used.

The collar may be a regular one, similar to that of the overcoat, or one made deep, as shown from S to H.

The arm-hole is cut out from L down to the waist-line at N, and then the side-seam follows that of the pattern.

Whether the length is made longer or shorter than the pattern used, the front must be regulated by this length.

The pockets are placed at side as on any overcoat, and the breast-pockets are put in as shown.

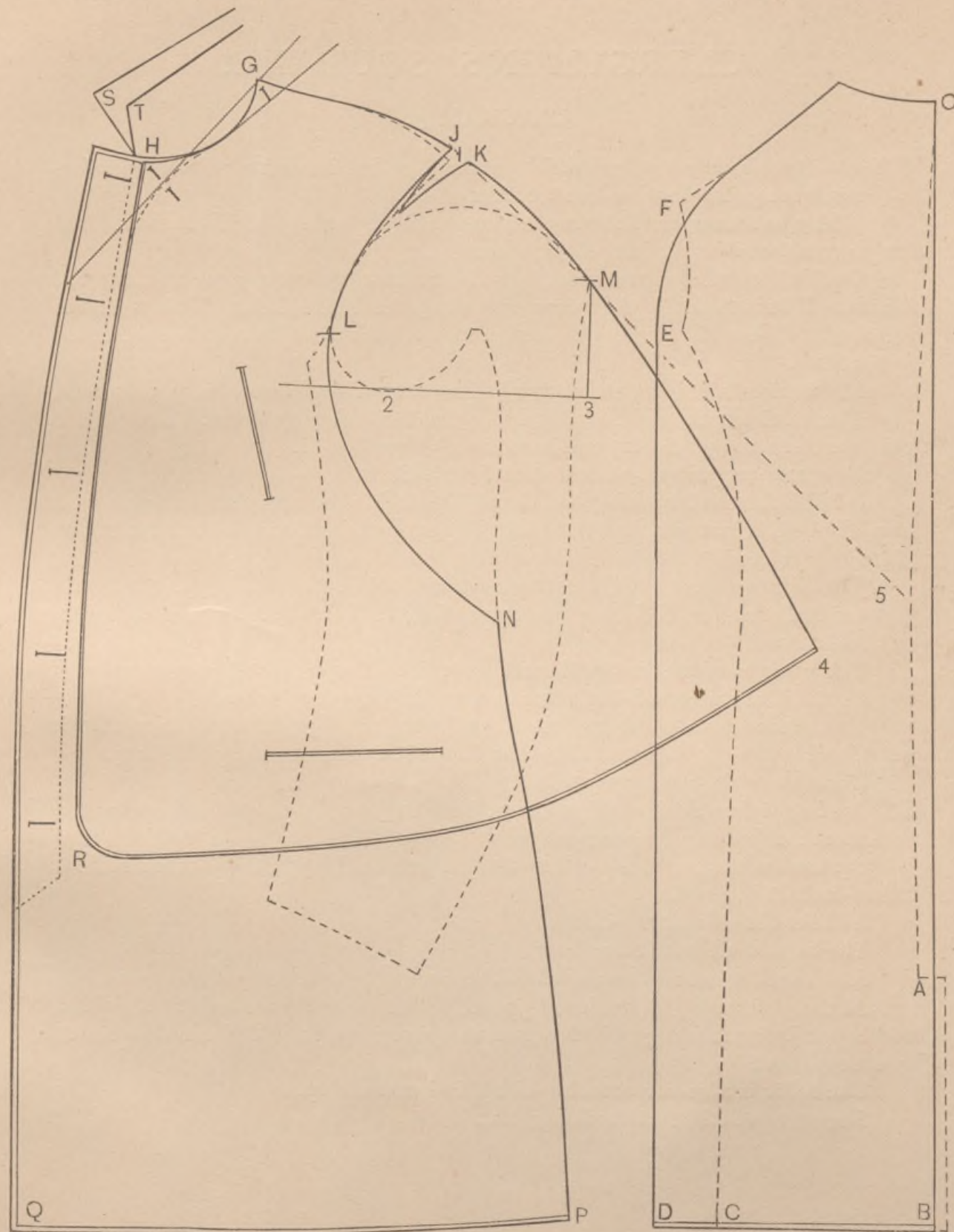


DIAGRAM 49.

## CLERGYMEN'S SOUTANE.

## DIAGRAM 50.

**I**N cutting this, or any other special garment, the first important point is to understand the principle of its construction.

The measures needed are the same as those for any coat. But the total length must reach to the heel of the shoe.

One half of the bottom width must be at least 15 inches more than the full length. This is to enable the wearer to pick up the front skirt and lift it up to the forehead. If not able to do this, on account of lack of fullness, it is condemned as too scant.

The back is laid down and a straight line drawn along its back-seam down to B.

The total length may be 58 inches, 15 added makes 73 inches. Now divide this into fifths and place  $\frac{1}{5}$  from B to G, and  $\frac{1}{5}$  from B to E.

Now connect points C with G, and F with E.

Add on centre of back beyond C and D 4 inches for a double box-plait, and from F and E 2 inches for the side plait. The top of back and skirt is cut in one piece.

The forepart is cut like that of a single-breasted frock.

On the waist-line, K H, square down in front to M, and place the same length as C G on back.

The patterns of the front will reach from H to P.

From M, in a diagonal line, place over to D,  $\frac{3}{8}$ , or  $34\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

Now place the side-body against H and raise it at J as far upwards so that it will match a straight line from D to J and about 2 inches up on the side-body.

Curve the waist-line from J to H.

Apply the length from F to E on back to J to fix D, and sweep for the bottom of the front by the shoulder point.

Square the bottom line by that of the front at M, which will reach some 6 inches back on the sweep.

Add for the side plait 2 inches.

The buttons are two inches apart.

Add 1 inch stand all the way down the front.

At the plait from J down, insert pocket. This is usually made not only with a pocket but an extra facing, which leaves an opening to go into the under-coat or trousers pocket.

The collar in a narrow standing of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches made up.

Sleeves are cut like any ordinary coat.

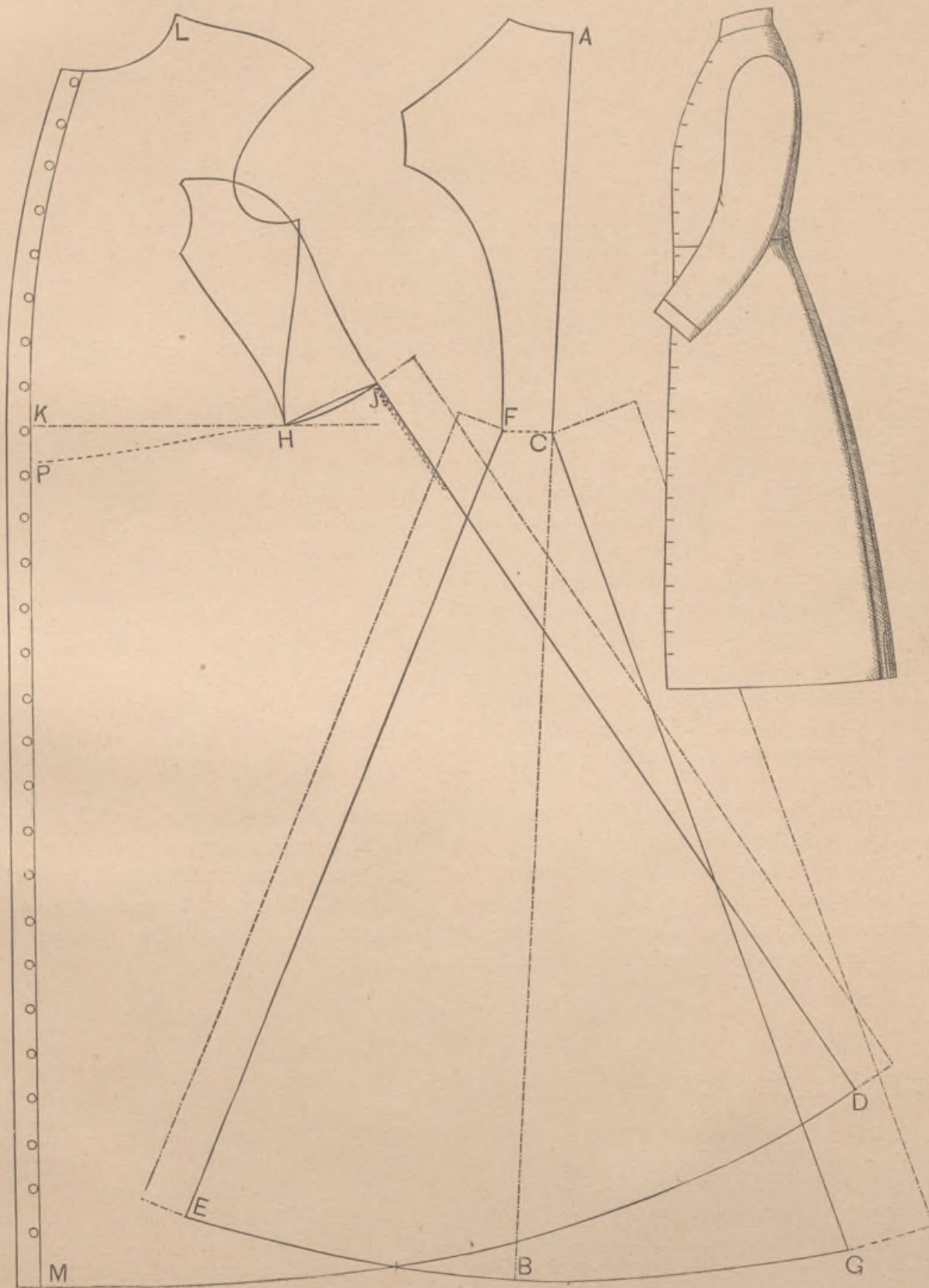


DIAGRAM 50.



## FULL CAPE.

## DIAGRAM 51.

**D**RAW a straight line from O to P, then lay against this the back touching at O, and 1 inch away at P.

Then lay the front against the back, so that there is a space of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch at shoulder 2 and 3.

Now draw the neck from O, 2 to B.

Draw a line from O to B, and halve it, which gives A.

Apply the length desired from O to P, and then sweep from A by P to C.

This is for a full cape, or what is generally called a military cape.

In case one is wanted of less volume of cloth around the bottom, it is cut by laying the fore part, close at shoulder point 3, and opening at D about 3 inches.

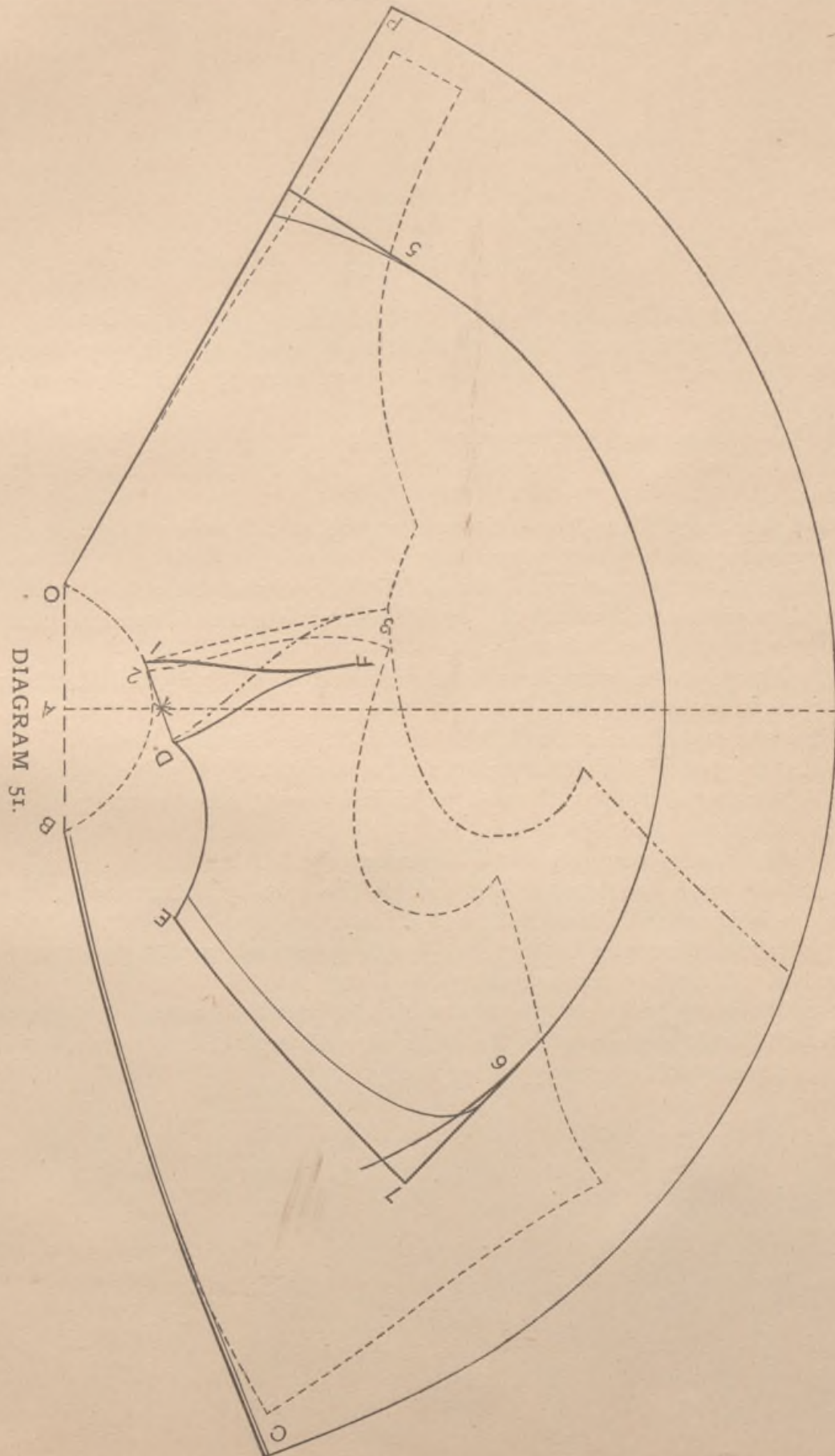
In this position we draw all around the neck and down the front, and insert the V from 2 to F and D to F. The last point is advanced  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches forward of shoulder 3, and reaches to within 1 inch of arm-hole seam.

The front may be straight or rounded off at bottom.

Between 2 and D draw a line, and in the middle, between the two points, fix point X.

After the length is applied, sweep from the star for the bottom length, and square with the back to the sweep at 5, and with the front to sweep at 7.

The V on the shoulder is advanced to F, in order to cast the fullness directly over the sleeve head. The front lines, or edges of both these capes come together at centre of breast, and, therefore, if they are wanted to hook back of the lapel roll, must be reduced as shown by the line back of E and 7.



## CLOSE CAPE.

## DIAGRAM 52.

**D**RAW a straight line from O to C, and one at right angles from O to N. Now lay the back on the line sufficiently far down, so that when the front is even with the shoulder at F,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch apart from the back, it will touch N at front line.

Now draw along the pattern on top A to D.

Go out from pattern of back to F one inch, and draw a line from O through this point.

Apply the length from A to T for a short, and to C for a long cape.

Then sweep the bottom by O as pivot.

Now add over the pattern at D one-half inch, equivalent to seams, and draw the actual shoulder seam from D to F and J, which is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches from the straight line.

Also draw the other seam from E, the shoulder-point, to F and K, which is also  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch from the line.

When the cape closes at front it is drawn on the line to N, but as it is usual to have it hang down from under the lapel turn-over, it starts 2 inches back at L.

A V can be inserted at F to G, which is, however, only necessary when the shoulders are very high.

On medium or sloping it is not of any advantage.

All of the capes illustrated are fastened to the coat by button and holes, one at centre of back, one at side of neck, and at front.

The buttons are set on to the coat just high enough, so that the cape when buttoned on will reach the collar seam.

It will be necessary to cut the collar which is intended to turn over the cape of more width and more curve on the outer edge, to enable it to turn over fair, and cover the edge of cape easily and perfectly.

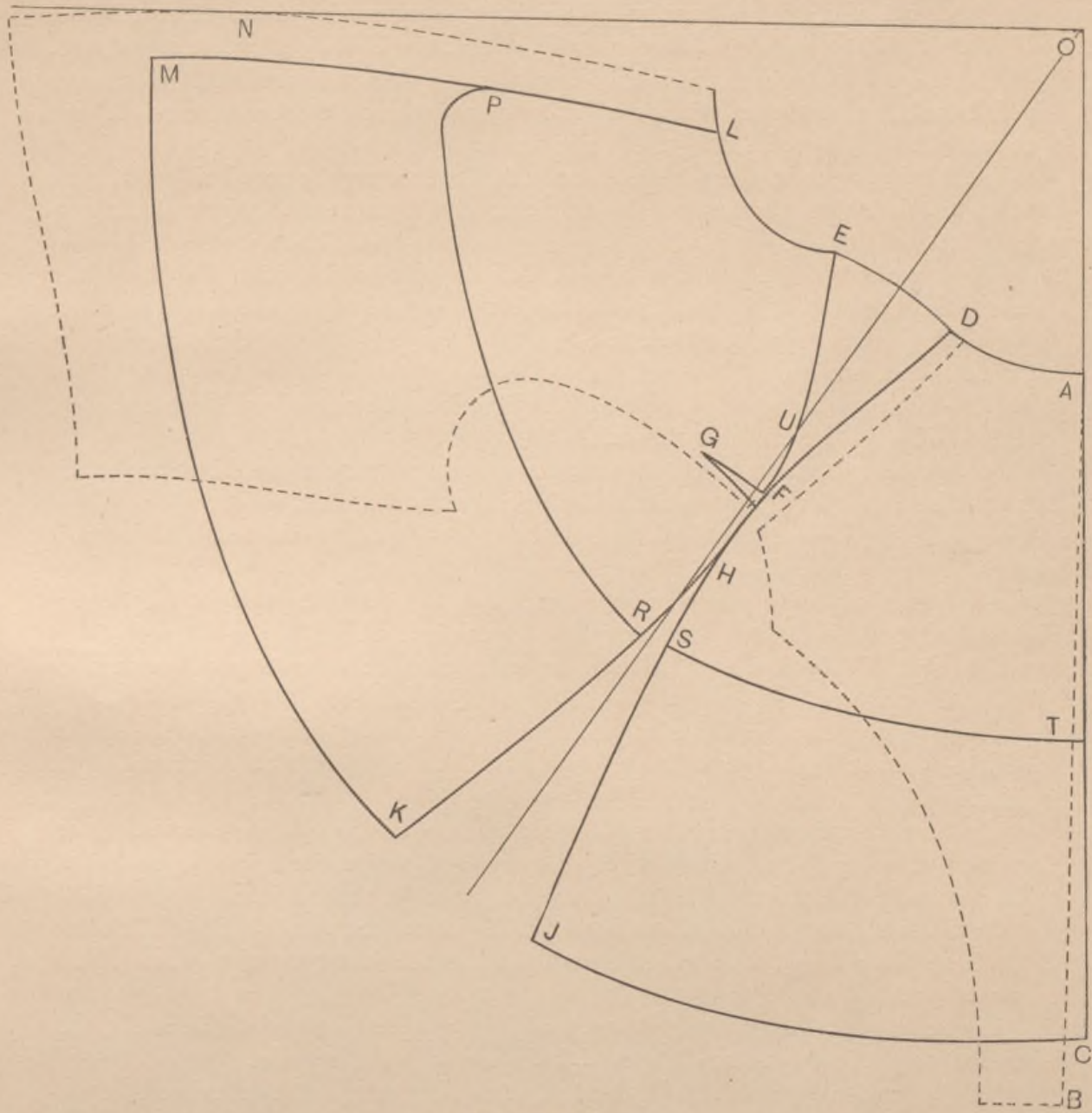


DIAGRAM 52.

## HEIGHT SCALE.

THE proportionate and automatic table of sizes on the opposite page gives the heights of the back, front and blade for figures ranging from 5 feet 4 inches up to 6 feet, arranged to correspond with the width of breast from 32 to 48.

Although it only gives them to 48 it can readily be calculated what increase is needed for any size above this figure, by comparing the difference between the size below and adding it to 48, to get the size wanted.

This table gives in a condensed form, all sizes that may be required. The first line on the left side presents the breast sizes; the top line the height of the person in feet and inches.

The number on the top line of each little square is the waist length of the back; the second row the height of the front shoulder from the line under arm up to the shoulder point, and the third row the back height from the same line up to the top of the back.

The last row down, on the right-hand side, gives the size of the blade measure, corresponding to the breast measure.

This table gives about 164 different sizes, and many more combinations which are valuable, and simplifies the method of correcting measures.

In applying it to practical use we give the following examples, which will make it clear and readily understood:

Suppose we have a person measuring 36 breast, and whose height is 5 feet 7 inches, and we want to find the proportion for use in drafting.

We first look for the breast size 36 on the side, and on the top row the number of height, 5-7.

Now we go down from the last number till we are opposite 36 and we find in the little square  $16\frac{1}{4}$  length of back, 9 inches height of front, and 9 inches height of back.

Take another case, 42 breast and 5 feet 10 inches in height, we now find 42 on the side and on top 5-10, and going down from the last find the square opposite 42, and we have length of back, 18, and of the heights  $11\frac{1}{4}$  and  $10\frac{5}{8}$ .

In the same way we find all and every size wanted for use.

These sizes found, are applied as explained in the first part of the book, both on coats and vests.

In drafting proportionate garments, apply the sizes found on the scale, and when the height increases or decreases, find the corresponding size.

Its application to irregular figures depends altogether on the amount of deviation from the normal form.

This can be easily found, because it is seldom necessary to deviate more than two sizes from the proportionate.

If we measure an erect figure, we satisfy ourselves whether it is one or two sizes more than proportion, and then select the numbers on the table accordingly.

HEIGHT SCALE.

HEIGHT IN FEET—		5/4	5/5	5/6	5/7	5/8	5/9	5/10	5/11	5/12	BLADE	
BREAST SIZES.	32	14 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	15 7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 8 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8	15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	15 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	16 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 9	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
	33	15 7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 8 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8	15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	15 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	16 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 9	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	17 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10
	34	15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 8 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8	15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	15 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	16 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 9	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	17 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	35	15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8	15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	15 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	16 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 9	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	17 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
	36	15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	15 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	16 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 9	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	17 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10	17 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10	11
	37	15 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	16 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 9	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	17 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10	17 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	17 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	38	16 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 9	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	17 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10	17 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	39	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 9	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	17 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10	17 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 11 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	18 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	40	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	17 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10	17 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 11 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	18 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	12
	41	16 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	17 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10	17 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 11 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	18 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	42	17 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10	17 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 11 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	18 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 11	18 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 11	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	43	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10	17 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 11 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	18 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 11	18 12 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	18 12 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	12 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	44	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10	17 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 11 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	18 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 11	18 12 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	18 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	13
	45	17 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 11 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	18 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 11	18 12 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	18 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	46	18 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 11 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	18 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 11	18 12 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	18 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 12 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	18 12 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	47	18 11 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	18 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 11	18 12 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	18 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 12 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	18 13 12	18 13 12	13 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
48	18 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 11	18 12 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	18 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18 12 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	18 13 12	18 13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	18 13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14	

As an erect figure increases in front at the expense of the back, which decreases, find on the table the numbers corresponding to one or two sizes larger for the front, and the same for the back, only so much less.

For stooping we reverse the method and increase the back while decreasing the front, and find on the table those sizes which apply.

It is evident that on a stooping form, the back in length and width increases, and the front decreases. The blade becomes larger and in the same ratio as the length.

So for erect persons, if the front increases, the blade and the back decrease in the same ratio.

From these examples, it is clear, that the sizes can be found to meet every shape.

It requires but little judgment to decide how far and how much to deviate from the regular standard.

To illustrate, we have a stooping figure of a breast size of 37 inches, and height 5-7. The table gives the length of back  $16\frac{1}{2}$  inches, the front height  $9\frac{1}{4}$  and back height  $9\frac{1}{4}$ , while the blade is  $11\frac{1}{4}$ .

If it is concluded that he is somewhat stooping, select one size larger, which is found on the same line down, opposite 38.

The back measure given in this square is  $16\frac{3}{4}$ , the back height  $9\frac{1}{2}$ , while the blade is  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

For the front size go up one size above the regular, which gives the square opposite 36, calling for 9 inches.

It will be seen that the total amount of the two sizes, front and back heights, of 37 is  $18\frac{1}{2}$ , and this remains the same on any change made, for the above 9 and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  added together make  $18\frac{1}{2}$  inches, the same as on a proportionate, only the sizes are transferred to different points to meet the position of the figure.

The manner of using the table for an erect form is the same as the foregoing, only as the back is smaller, one or two sizes less must be used, and the blade measure agreeing with these, while 1 or 2 size greater must be found for the front height.

By using the table in the manner explained, any size corresponding to the form can be easily found, and it is therefore valuable not only for proportionate, but also for disproportionate figures.







		PAGE
Overcoats,	illustrated - - - - -	52-53
The vest draft,	" - - - - -	54-55
Fat men's vest,	" - - - - -	56-57
No-collar vest,	" - - - - -	58
Double-breasted vest,	" - - - - -	59
Clergymen's vests,	" - - - - -	60-61
Pantaloon draft,	" - - - - -	62-63
"    " underside,	" - - - - -	64-65
Fat men's pantaloons,	" - - - - -	66-67
Straight    "	" - - - - -	68-69
The back of pantaloons,	" - - - - -	70-71
Small sized knee,	" - - - - -	72-73
Large sized pantaloons,	" - - - - -	74-75
Knee breeches,	" - - - - -	76-77
Broad-falls pantaloons,	" - - - - -	78-79
Military frock,	" - - - - -	80-81
"    dress coat,	" - - - - -	82-83
"    fatigue sack,	" - - - - -	84-85
"    officer's overcoat,	" - - - - -	86-87
Specifications officer's overcoat	- - - - -	88-89
Police overcoat, illustrated	- - - - -	90-91
Firemen's overcoat,    "	- - - - -	92-93
Inverness cape coat,    "	- - - - -	94-95
Clergymen's soutane,    "	- - - - -	96-97
Full/overcoat cape,    "	- - - - -	98-99
Close cape,	" - - - - -	100-101
Height scale,	" - - - - -	- 102 to 104



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