Module 1 - Jacket Interfacing

FIVE POINTS WHEN CHOOSING INTERFACING

1. Softly Tailored / Structured
2. Woven fusible hair canvas or woven non-fusible mid-weight interfacing
3. Interfacing - compatible with fashion fabric
4. Measure / Pre-Shrink Interfacing
5. Interfacing Care Instructions

Step 1 For this lesson we will use the jacket created in our Jacket Draft & Drape lesson. We will begin this lesson by planning the jacket’s interfacing pieces. Consider these 5 points when choosing an interfacing:
Step 1 Softly Tailored/Structured
Decide on the overall look of your jacket. You may wish to create a softly tailored jacket or a more structured jacket. Here we will plan for a softly tailored jacket.
Step 2 Woven fusible hair canvas or woven non-fusible mid-weight interfacing. Select the interfacing that best suits the look and the type of fashion fabric that you have chosen. For example, if you are going for a tailored, more structured look you may wish to choose a woven fusible hair canvas. If you are going for a softer look then you might choose a woven non-fusible mid-weight interfacing.
Step 3 Interfacing - compatible with fashion fabric
Always test various types of interfacing before you make your final selection, to be sure that the final choice is compatible with your choice of fashion fabric. You wouldn’t choose an interfacing that is heavier than your fashion fabric since it might be too overpowering for the overall look of the jacket.
Step 4 Measure/Pre-Shrink Interfacing

Once you have chosen the appropriate interfacing for your jacket design, whether it be a woven, non-woven or stretch or whether it is fusible or non-fusible, you must test it for shrinkage.
Step 4 If you choose a non-fusible interfacing you can test for shrinkage by cutting a 5” square, ironing the square and then re-measuring it. If the square has shrunk then you will need to preshrink your non-fusible interfacing before cutting out your pattern pieces.
Step 4 If you choose a fusible interfacing, then you should cut a 5” square of both interfacing and fashion fabric, iron them together and then re-measure the square. If you find that the square has shrunk, it is recommended that you press your interfacing onto the wrong side of a block of fashion fabric first before cutting out your pattern pieces.
Step 5 Interfacing Care Instructions
It is always a good idea to find out the care instructions when making your interfacing choice. You should know whether the interfacing is washable or drycleanable or whether it calls for special instructions such as a machine wash delicate cycle, tumble dry or cool iron care instruction which may not be appropriate for your particular end use.

- Washable
- Dry Cleanable
- Machine Wash Delicate Cycle
- Tumble Dry
- Cool Iron
Step 6A For this jacket we will plan the interfacing for the following pattern pieces: the Jacket Front- Front Facing -Side Panel and Jacket Back, the Upper Collar and Under Collar and the Upper Sleeve and Under Sleeve.
Step 6B We will begin with the Jacket Front.
The center front interfacing piece covers the center front, shoulder, and partial armhole. The edge of the interfacing will start at the hem and follow the stitching line of the waist dart closest to the center front. The line intersects the apex, curves and then ends 2 ½” down from the top of the armhole at the side seam.
Step 6C Next we will create a 2” long piece of interfacing centered on the pocket slit that extends from the side seam to the dart closest to the side seam.
Step 6D For the front hem, we will create a 2 ½” long piece of interfacing that aligns with the bottom edge and ends ½” above the fold line of the hem. By extending the interfacing ½” past the fold line on all of your hem pieces you will get a nice rounded hem edge instead of a flat edge look. The width of the front interfacing piece goes from the side seam to the stitching line of the dart closest to the side seam.
Step 6E As for the grainlines on your interfacing pieces you can use the same grainlines as the jacket drape however, for a softer look you may wish to cut out all of your interfacing pieces on the bias.
Step 6F Interface the entire Front Facing piece. Add either a straight grain line or a bias grain line.
**Step 6G** For the Side Panel, interface from 2 ½” down from the top edge of the armhole and from seam to seam.
Step 6H Since the front pocket extends onto the side panel you will also need an interfacing piece here, the same as you did on the jacket front. The piece will be 2” long, centered on the pocket and go from the side seam to 1” beyond the pocket slit crossmark.
Step 6l The Side Panel’s hem piece will be 2 ½” wide and go from side seam to side seam.
Step 6J To interface the Back Jacket, you will create a piece that curves across the back of the jacket, 6 ½” down from the top edge of the neck at center back ending at 2 ½” down from the top edge at the armhole.
**Step 6K** Your back hem interfacing will be the same length as your front and side panel hem pieces. They will be 2 ½” long by the width of the back of the jacket from center back to the side seam.
Step 6L Next we will interface the upper collar. Although this pattern shows a center back seam, you will most likely want to cut the upper collar on the fold. Interface the entire upper collar and decide if you want to cut the collar and the interfacing on straight grain or on the bias, for a softer roll.
**Step 6M** The entire under collar will be interfaced to give it more structure. The under collar and the interfacing are cut on the bias.
Step 6N Just as you did for the jacket hem, you will also add interfacing to the sleeve hem. The upper sleeve hem measures 2” up from the bottom edge of the hem and goes from seam to seam. Just like the jacket hem pieces, the interfacing extends ½” beyond the fold line of the sleeve.
Step 6O And finally, create the hem interfacing piece for the under sleeve, the same as you did for the upper sleeve, 2” up from the bottom edge of the hem, from seam to seam.
Module 2 - Jacket Lining

MODULE 2

HOW TO CHOOSE A LINING:

• Softer / lighter in weight than your fashion fabric
• Choose a lining that is durable & drycleanable
• Smooth NOT textured
• Test & preshrink your lining

Step 1 Next we will plan the jacket lining: Consider these 4 points when choosing your lining: Select a lining that is softer and lighter in weight than your fashion fabric. Choose a lining that is durable and drycleanable. Your lining should be smooth and not textured since it must be able to glide over other fabrics. Test your lining for shrinkage by cutting a 5” square, pressing it and then re-measuring it. Preshrink the lining fabric if necessary by pressing the yardage before cutting.
Step 2A To create your jacket lining, you will begin by tracing off the following jacket pattern parts all without seam and hem allowances. The Front Jacket, the Side Panel, the Jacket Back and the Upper Sleeve and Under Sleeve.
Step 2B To create the Front Jacket lining pattern – you will use the body shape that was created when drafting the front facing line. Add ½” seam allowance all around the pattern and a 1” hem allowance.
**Step 2C** To create the Side Panel – we raise the underarm 3/8” at the center and blend to nothing at the front and back seamlines. Add ½” seam allowance all around and a 1” hem allowance.
Step 2D For the Jacket Back lining pattern – Come out 1” at the center back at the neckline and blend to nothing at the waist, this allows for a back pleat. Add ½” seam allowance all around and a 1” hem allowance.
Step 2E To create the Upper Sleeve lining pattern – Come down ½” at the cap to nothing at the sides. Add ½” seam allowance all around and a 1” hem allowance.
Step 2F For the Under Sleeve lining pattern – you will split and spread the underarm on the grainline for ¼” to nothing at the hem. Then re-blend the underarm. Come up 3/8” at the underarm center and blend to nothing on both sides. Add ½” seam allowances and 1” hem allowance.
Module 2 - Jacket Lining

Step 2G This is how you draft and drape a jacket lining and interfacing.