

A COMPLETE COURSE
IN
DRESSMAKING

IN TWELVE LESSONS

BY
ISABEL DE NYSE CONOVER

HOW TO MAKE BOYS' CLOTHES
LESSON SEVEN

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A COMPLETE COURSE IN DRESSMAKING

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LESSON VII
HOW TO MAKE BOYS' CLOTHES

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LESSON VII

HOW TO MAKE BOYS' CLOTHES



FIG. 237

Blouse.— A blouse suitable for a small boy is shown in Fig. 237. Usually a blouse of this type is made of chambray, striped gingham, linen or a linen substitute.

Cutting.— Diagram 238 shows the pattern for a blouse such as the one sketched in Fig. 237 laid on the material which is folded double lengthwise. If in doubt regarding any point in cutting refer to Lesson II.

Making.— It is always a good plan to do as much finishing as possible on each piece



DIAGRAM 238

before the pieces are joined. In this case the front edges of the waist can be hemmed

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before the fronts are joined to the back. Turn the hems on the fronts, just as the hems were turned on the fronts of the brassiere. (See Fig. 57, Lesson III.)

Boys' garments are always given a tailored finish, so lap-fell the shoulder seams. You will remember a lap-felled seam is described in making the tailored blouse, Lesson V. After the shoulder seams are closed run a stitching around the neck to prevent stretching. A collar will not go on neatly nor set smoothly when the fabric of the blouse is pulled and drawn out of shape.

The easiest way of finishing a collar is to line it. Cut the lining for the collar a trifle smaller than the outside and stitch it to the collar as described in making the collar for the bathrobe, Lesson VI. Face the collar to the neck, as described in making the infant's kimono, Lesson IV.

Run a gather thread across the lower edge of the sleeve, drawing it up to the size of the cuff. However, do not join the cuff to the lower edge of the sleeve until after the sleeve is joined to the armhole and the sleeve and underarm seams are closed. Make a lap-felled seam in joining the sleeve to the armhole and French seam the sleeve

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and underarm seams. The Fig. 19, Lesson II, shows the way to stitch a French seam.

The simplest way of making a band-cuff is to join the ends and press the seam open. Slip the cuff over the right side of the sleeve, matching the seams and keeping the lower edges even. Stitch around the bottom of the sleeve, a seam's width

back from the edge. (See Fig. 239.) Turn the sleeve wrong side out, turn

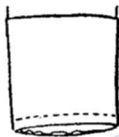


FIG. 239

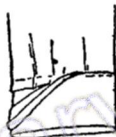


FIG. 240



FIG. 241

under the free edge of the cuff a seam's width, fold the cuff through the center and stitch a second time as shown in Fig. 240.

If the blouse is to be worn with separate trousers, the bottom is finished with a casing and a draw string inserted. Join the casing to the blouse as described in making camisole, Lesson III. If the blouse is to be worn with buttoned-on trousers as shown in Fig. 241, finish the lower edge of the blouse with a waist-band. In this case run a gather thread around the bottom of the blouse and draw it up until it is the size of the waist-band. Try on the blouse to make sure the fullness runs straight up and down. It

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ought not to drag toward the front nor the back. After the waist is taken off bring the center-fronts together and make sure the underarm seams match. Turn under the edges of the waist-band a seam's width, fold the waist-band through the center and press. (See Fig. 242.) Insert the lower



FIG. 242

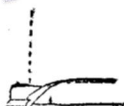


FIG. 243



FIG. 244

edge of the blouse between the two thicknesses of the waist-band. Baste or pin the waist-band in position and stitch as shown in Fig. 243. Sew buttons to the waist-band at regular intervals, spacing them to match the buttonholes in the trousers. (See Fig. 244.) Finish the front closing with buttons and buttonholes.

Trousers.—The Fig. 237 shows a pair of separate cloth bloomers and Fig.

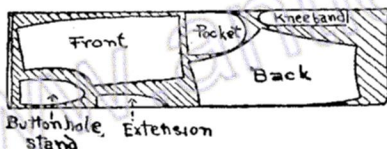


DIAGRAM 245

241 buttoned-on trousers of wash material.

Cutting.—Diagram 245 shows the pattern for the bloomers, Fig. 237 laid on the goods, and Diagram 246 the pattern for the

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trousers illustrated in Fig. 241 laid on the goods. If the buttoned-on trousers are to be made of the same material as the blouse lay the pattern on the material with the blouse pattern. It will save goods. For cutting directions, read Lesson II again.

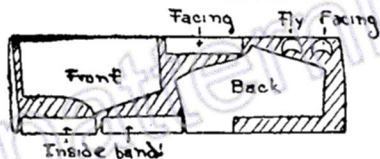


DIAGRAM 246

Making Bloomers.— Here, too, it will save time to do as much finishing as possible before joining pieces. Cut an extension the shape of the piece in Fig. 247. Line this.

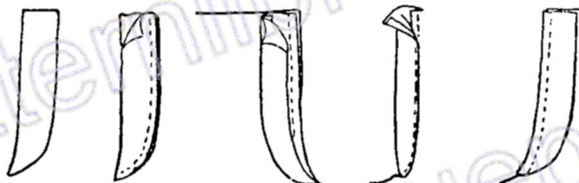


FIG. 247

FIG. 248

FIG. 249

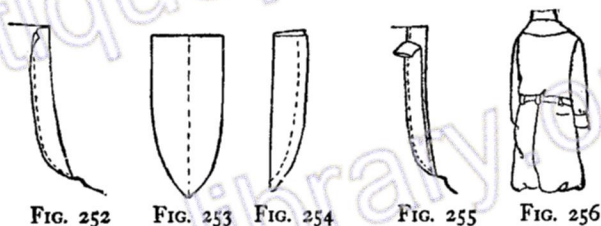
FIG. 250

FIG. 251

The Fig. 248 shows the lining stitched to the outside. Turn the extension right side out and press it. Join it to the right front for fly button-stand. The Fig. 249 shows the first stitching and Fig. 250 the second stitching, in joining the extension to the trousers. Face left front, cutting the facing the same shape as the extension. (See Figs. 251 and

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252.) The left front has a buttonhole-stand. Cut this twice the width of the extension as shown in Fig. 253. Fold the piece through the center and stitch as shown in Fig. 254. Stitch the back edge of the buttonhole-stand to the left front along the stitching of the facing. (See Fig. 255.) Make button-



holes in buttonhole-stand and sew buttons to extension, spacing them to match buttonholes. Tack buttonhole-stand to trousers between the buttonholes.

There is usually a slash pocket in the back of a boy's trousers. (See Fig. 256.) To make a slash pocket, mark the proper position of the pocket on the right side of the material. Cut two pocket pieces to extend about a half inch beyond the slash on either side and any desired depth. Place one piece above the mark, lapping it a seam's width over the mark. Stitch across the piece, running the stitching parallel to the mark and about

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a sixteenth of an inch from it. (See Fig. 257.) Place the second pocket piece below the mark, lapping the top of the piece a seam's width over the mark and stitch as shown in Fig. 258. This stitching ought to be placed

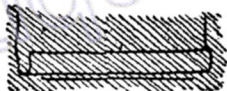


FIG. 257

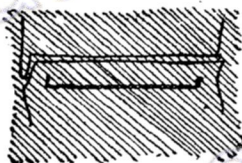


FIG. 258


about one-sixteenth of an inch below the mark. At the end of the pocket mark, stitch crosswise between the stitching in the upper and lower pocket pieces. Stitch back and forth several times to make the ends of the pocket firm. Then you are ready to make the slash for the pocket. Never attempt to slash the goods before stitching the pocket pieces in place for the material is bound to fray and stretch, making it impossible to finish the edges. In  slashing cut centerway between

FIG. 259

the two stitchings and diagonally to the corners. (See Fig. 259.) Turn the pocket pieces through the slash on to the wrong side of the trousers. Roll the pocket pieces so

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that they bind the edges and just come together. On the wrong side of the trousers, baste one pocket piece above and one below the opening.



FIG. 260

Baste the edges of the pocket opening together and press. (See Fig. 260.) Stitch around the opening again. Rip the basting and turn down the upper pocket piece so that it lies on top of the under piece, and stitch the two pocket pieces together. (See Fig. 261.) Bind the raw edges of the pocket. The Fig. 36, Lesson II, shows how to stitch the binding to the material.

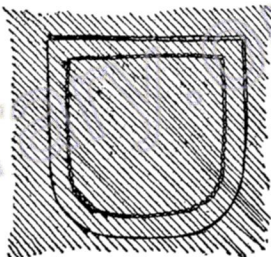


FIG. 261

For each side pocket, cut a pocket piece of firm lining material, as the piece shown in Fig. 262. Face either side with material



FIG. 262

FIG. 263

FIG. 264

the same as the trousers as shown in Fig. 263. Fold pocket piece and stitch around lower portion as shown in Fig. 264. Sew one side of pocket to front and one side to back of trousers. (See Fig. 265.) Join side seam of trousers above and below pocket, making

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lap-felled seams. Leave side seams open at bottom for a space of two and a half inches, finishing the edges with narrow hems. (See Fig. 266 below at left.)

Next join inner leg seams. Close the crotch seam. Press these seams open and reinforce with straight linen tape. (See Fig. 267.)

Lay fullness at lower edge of trousers in small pleats. Line knee-band, as shown in Fig. 268. After knee-band is turned right side out, turn under upper edges and press. Insert lower edge of trousers between the two thicknesses of the band as shown in Fig. 269, make buttonhole in one end of knee-band and sew on button to match. The closing of the knee-band is shown in Fig. 270.



FIG. 266



FIG. 267

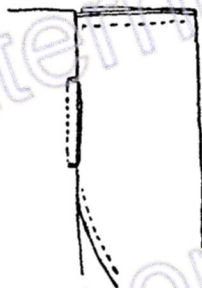


FIG. 265



FIG. 268



FIG. 269



FIG. 270

Face upper edge of trousers as shown in Fig. 271. Make belt straps as described in

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bathrobe, Lesson VI, and stitch to top of trousers as shown in Fig. 237.

To Make Buttoned-on Trousers. — Small boys' trousers, as shown in Fig. 241, are made with a drop seat and are finished differently at the fly. The pieces for the fly

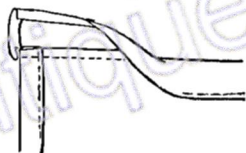


FIG. 271

are shaped as shown in Fig. 272. Stitch around the outer edges of the fly pieces and turn right side out. Stitch one edge of the fly to the right front as shown in Fig. 273. Then turn under the free edge a seam's width and stitch as shown in Fig. 274.

The best way to finish the left side of the trousers at the fly opening is with a facing piece cut the same shape as the fly. Turn under the outer edges of the facing and stitch as shown in Fig. 275. Stitch the



FIG. 272



FIG. 273



FIG. 274



FIG. 275



FIG. 276

facing to the left front as shown in Fig. 276. Then turn it onto the wrong side of the trousers and tack it in place.

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In finishing the upper portion of the trousers at the side seams, face the edges. The Fig. 277 shows the first stitching in joining the facing to the front and back, and Fig. 278 the second stitching, when the facings are turned onto the wrong side.

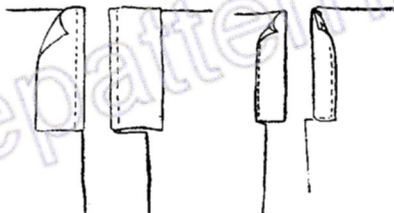


FIG. 277

FIG. 278

Bind the edges and make open seams at the outside and inside leg seams. (See Fig. 279.)



FIG. 279

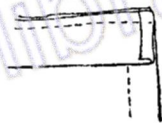


FIG. 280

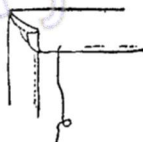


FIG. 281

But make a lap-felled seam above and below the fly in the crotch joining. Face the top of the trousers. The Fig. 280 shows the facing stitched the first time and Fig. 281 the facing turned onto the wrong side and basted.

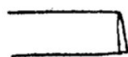


FIG. 282

Before stitching bottom of facing, fold a stay belt as shown in Fig. 282. Work buttonholes at regular intervals to match buttons on underwaist or blouse and stitch it along

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FIG. 283

FIG. 284

bottom of facing. (See Fig. 283.) Hem the lower edge of the trousers as shown in Fig. 284.

A Russian Blouse Suit.—The Fig. 285 illustrates a popular type of Russian Blouse suit or coat suit as it is sometimes called. Suits of this type are made in both medium weight cottons and woollens.

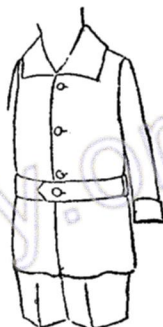


FIG. 285

Cutting.—The pattern for a Russian Blouse suit is shown laid on the material folded lengthwise in Diagrams 286–287. See Lesson II for cutting directions.

Making.—In this case the edges of the blouse at the front closing are faced. Cut the facing and stitch to the front as described in making the bathrobe, Lesson VI.

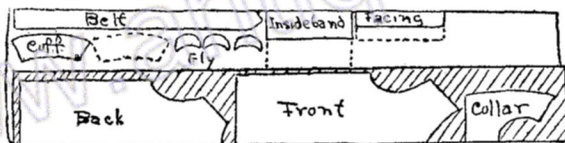
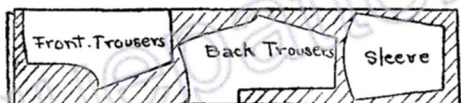


DIAGRAM 286

Carry out the same general plan as in making the other blouse. Close the shoulder

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seams first, making lap-felled seams. Stitch around the neck to prevent stretching. Line and stitch the collar to the neck. The collar is faced to the neck. The sleeve is stitched



Trousers and sleeves of middie or Russian blouse suit

DIAGRAM 287

to the armhole before the sleeve and underarm seams are joined. Make lap-felled seams at armhole and French seams at underarm. If the sleeve has a turn-back cuff, line the cuff and stitch it to the sleeve as shown in Fig. 173, Lesson V.

Hem the lower edge of the blouse, just the same as the lower edge of the bathrobe was hemmed, Lesson VI. Make belt straps and stitch to underarm seams.

See making belt straps,



FIG. 288



FIG. 289

bathrobe, Lesson VI. Line belt. The Fig. 288 shows lining stitched to belt. Turn belt right side out, fold in raw edges at end and stitch as in Fig. 289. Finish the front closing of the coat and fasten the belt with button and buttonhole. (See Fig. 285.)

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The trousers for a Russian Blouse suit are made just the same as the buttoned-on trousers illustrated in Fig. 241.

Sailor Suit. — The Fig. 290 shows a sailor suit that might be made either of wash material or serge.



FIG. 290

Cutting. — Diagrams 287 and 291 show the pattern for the sailor suit laid out. The material is folded double lengthwise. See Lesson II for cutting directions.

Making. — The first thing to do is to stitch the yoke to the front. Turn under the lower edge a seam's width and press it. Lay the yoke on the front and stitch as shown in Fig. 292. Make a slashed pocket at the left side front just as described in making the slashed pocket in the

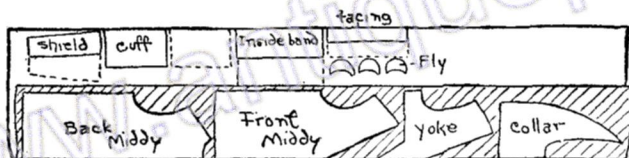


DIAGRAM 291

trousers. Close the shoulder seams making lap-felled seams.

Stitch the braid to the collar before lining

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the collar. It is a good plan to space the rows of braid just the width of the machine foot apart. Mark a line with tailors' wax where the first row of braid is to be placed. Space the other rows the width of the machine foot from it. Do not attempt to baste the braid on. The braid must be held taut or it will not go on straight. In turning the corners, stop the machine with the needle through the



FIG. 292

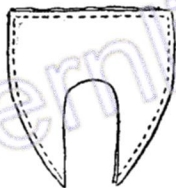


FIG. 293

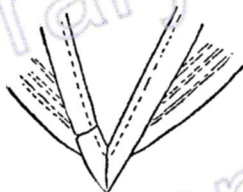


FIG. 294

braid, raise the machine foot, change the position of the collar and turn the braid; then lower the foot and go on stitching. Stitch lining to collar as shown in Fig. 293. Cut off the seams to within a quarter of an inch of the stitching and clip the corners diagonally so they will not be bulky. Face the collar to the neck. The Fig. 294 shows the facing and the collar stitched on the right

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side of the garment and Fig. 295 the facing turned onto the wrong side of garment.

Braid top of shield and cuffs the same as



FIG. 295

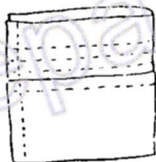


FIG. 296

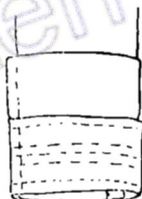


FIG. 297

collar. Join sleeves to armholes with lap-felled seams. Close the underarm seams. Here make French seams. Line the cuff and close ends of cuff as shown in Fig. 296. Stitch edge of cuff to sleeve. (See Fig. 297.) Turn the sleeve wrong side out, turn under the raw edge of the lining and fell it down or stitch by

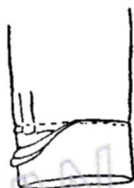


FIG. 298

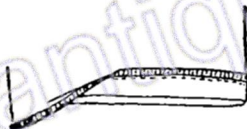


FIG. 299

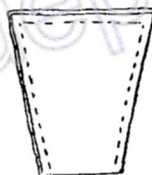


FIG. 300

machine. (See Fig. 298.) The Fig. 48, Lesson III, shows the position of the needle in felling.

Hem lower edge of blouse as shown in Fig. 299. Stitch lining to shield as shown

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in Fig. 300. Trim seams and turn shield right side out. Turn in raw edges at opening and slip-stitch across opening. (See Fig. 301.) For slip-stitching, see Fig. 127 in Lesson IV. Try on blouse and pin shield in position. Stitch shield to blouse along right side of collar. (See Fig. 302.) Sew buttons to left side of shield and make matching button-holes in blouse under collar. (See Fig. 303.)



FIG. 301

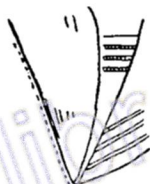


FIG. 302

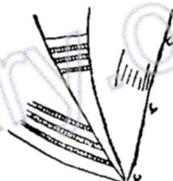


FIG. 303

Trousers for sailor suit are made just the same as straight buttoned-on trousers.

Underwaist and Drawers. — The Fig. 304 shows a combination underwaist and drawers suitable for crossbar cotton or cotton jersey.



DIAGRAM 305

Cutting. — The pattern for the combination is shown in Diagram

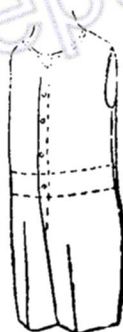


FIG. 304

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305, laid on the goods folded double lengthwise. Refer to Lesson II for cutting directions.



FIG. 306



FIG. 307

Making.— Finish the front closing first with facings. The Fig. 306 shows the facing stitched to the front edge and Fig. 307 the facing turned onto the wrong side and stitched the second



FIG. 308

time. Close shoulder and under-arm seams making lap-felled seams. A seam of this type lies much flatter than a French seam. Turn under narrow hems at neck and armhole. (See Fig.

308.) In Lesson II, Fig. 21 shows the material turned and stitched for a narrow hem.



FIG. 309

Reinforce the lower edge of the back and the waistline on the front with a facing. First stitch the facing to the lower edge of the back. (See Fig. 309.) Then turn the facing onto the wrong side, fold under the edges and stitch as shown in Fig. 310 on page 19.

Stitch back trouser section to front trouser section at outer leg, leaving seam open to

HOW TO MAKE BOYS' CLOTHES

placket depth. (See Fig. 311.) Make lap-felled seams. Finish placket with continuous facing. The Fig. 312 shows one edge of facing stitched to opening and Fig. 313, the facing turned onto the wrong side and stitched the second time.

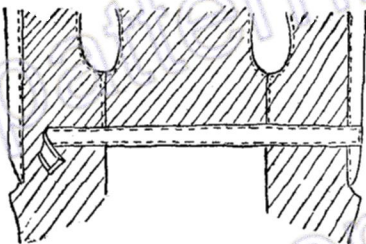


FIG. 310

Make lap-felled seams at inner leg and crotch joinings. Join back of trousers at top to waistband. Stitch waist-band to trousers as shown in Fig. 314. Turn under raw



FIG. 311

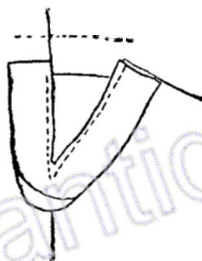


FIG. 312

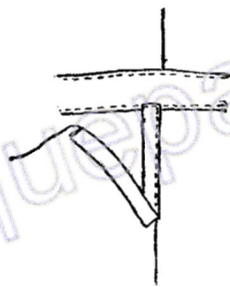


FIG. 313

edge of waistband, fold it through the center and stitch as shown in Fig. 315.

Finish front closing with buttons and buttonholes and sew buttons to waist-band

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at regular intervals. Make matching button-holes in top of back of trousers. Little boys' trousers are often buttoned to a garment of this type.

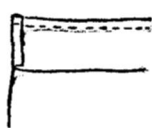


FIG. 314

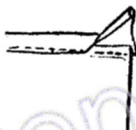


FIG. 315

In making any of the garments remember how important the pressing is. If you are using a pattern for the first time be sure to test the fit by basting the seams and trying on the garment. The shoulder seams may be fitted as described in fitting blouses, Lesson V. The making of rompers and small children's garments will be taken up in Lesson VIII.

