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INTERLINING A COAT

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Interlining should not be confused with interfacing, which is used to mold special areas such as lapels of a garment, or with underlining which is used to add backing to a fabric.

An interlining is used to add warmth to coats and jackets. Often a special finish or a soft woven fabric is applied by the manufacturer to the back of a lining fabric. In this case a separate interlining is unnecessary.

The separate interlining may be inserted before the lining is inserted, or it may be superimposed upon the lining and treated as a backing for the lining.

The separate interlining is usually made of a soft, lightweight wool such as lamb's wool or a warm cotton such as flannelette. Other possibilities may be a lightweight blanket or the interlining from a discarded coat recut to use in the new coat. Be sure the interlining fabric is preshrunk. Several methods may be used to install the interlining.

Interlining Sewed as One with the Lining

The interlining is cut from the same pattern pieces as the lining, with the center back pleat and hem allowances of garment and sleeves eliminated. Unless extra warmth is desired, only the upper portion of a two-piece sleeve is cut.

Darts in the interlining are slashed through the center and lapped until the stitching lines meet. They may be stitched by machine, preferably with a zigzag stitch, or they may be catch stitched by hand (Figure 1). Press the pieces well and lay them on a flat surface until time to superimpose them upon the lining.

Before joining the interlining to the lining be sure that lining darts are stitched and pressed. Lining darts may be slashed to reduce bulk. The center back lining pleat should be folded in, basted and pressed.

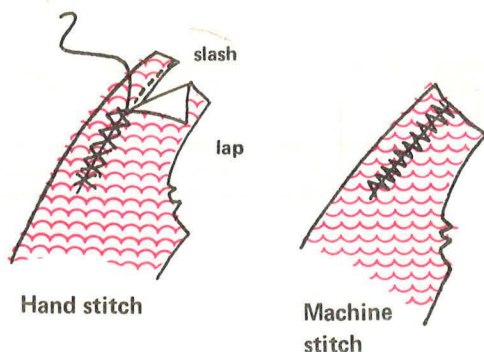


FIGURE 1

Place each lining piece with its corresponding interlining piece, wrong sides together, on a flat surface. Carefully smooth the two fabrics together. Pin at intervals, then hand baste the interlining to the lining half an inch from the raw edges (Figure 2).

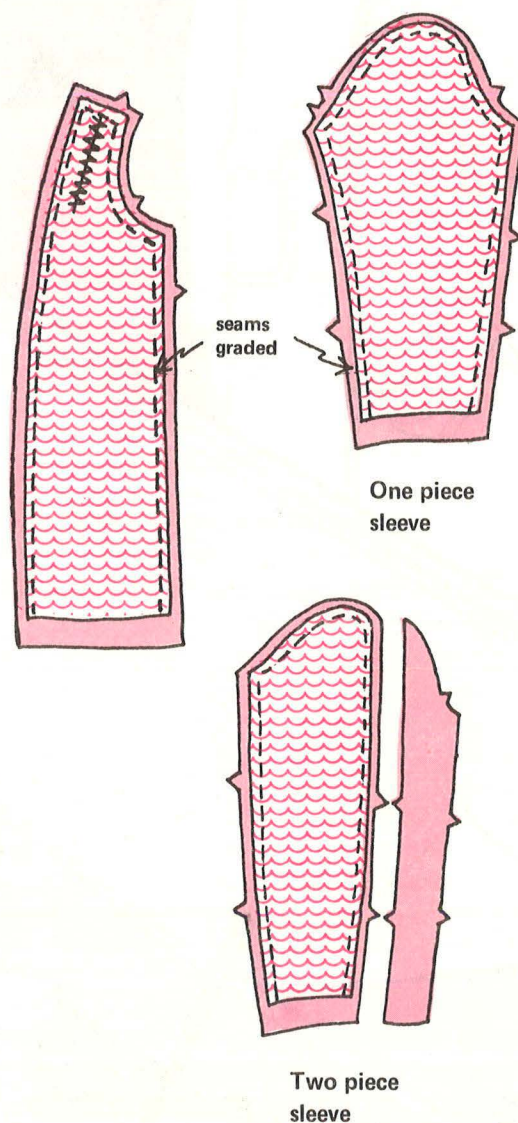


FIGURE 2

The basting stitch will remain permanently in the pieces. The basting line across the hem edges will be removed when the lining hem is turned back over the interlining. The two layers of fabric will be treated as one during the construction of the lining. Interlining edges may be graded close to the basting line to lessen bulk. Hem edges are left until the lining hem is turned back over them as they may need no grading.

Often the ease stitch over the sleeve cap adds too much bulk when it is made through the two layers of lining and interlining. To eliminate bulk the easeline is stitched only in the lining. The interlining seam allowance over the sleeve cap is trimmed and the rounded edge then catch stitched to the easeline stitching of the lining sleeve cap (Figure 3).

Stitch the front and back lining pieces together. Stitch the sleeve seams. Press well (Figure 4).

The hems of the lining and sleeves will be turned back and machine or catch stitched to the interlining as the lining hem is finished. Using one of the methods of inserting the coat lining, proceed in the regular manner (refer to E.C. 69-454, "Lining A Jacket or Coat").

Separate Interlining

Cut the interlining from the lining pattern. The hem edges of the body of the garment are cut 5-6" shorter than the lining. The hem allowance of the sleeve and the center back pleat are eliminated. Slash and lap the darts, fastening by machine or hand catch stitches (Figure 1).

Lap the front seam allowance over the back seam allowance at the shoulder and underarm areas, matching the seam lines (Figure 5). Stitch along the matched lines and press. Stitch the sleeve seam in the same manner. Staystitch on the seam line around the front and neck edges where the interlining will attach to the coat facing. Trim the seam allowance on the shoulder and underarm seams down 3/8 to 1/4 inch from the stitching line. Be sure that the coat hem has been finished before installing the interlining.

Hang the coat wrong side out on a heavy hanger or dress form. Smooth the interlining on the coat, matching shoulder, underarm seams and the center back (Figure 6). Firmly baste the interlining inside the armhole seam allowance, notching the interlining whenever necessary to provide a smooth fit. Hand sew the underarm seams of the interlining to the underarm seams of the coat for several inches below the armhole.

If the coat lining is to be stitched by machine to the coat facing, lift the coat facing and fasten the interlining to the interfacing by means of a catch stitch or running stitch.

If the coat lining is to be inserted by hand stitches, lap the interlining over the coat facing and fasten it within the seam allowance of the coat facing. Be sure the facing has been catch stitched to the interfacing. Hem edges are left raw. The interlining hangs loose within the coat below the points where it is tacked down.

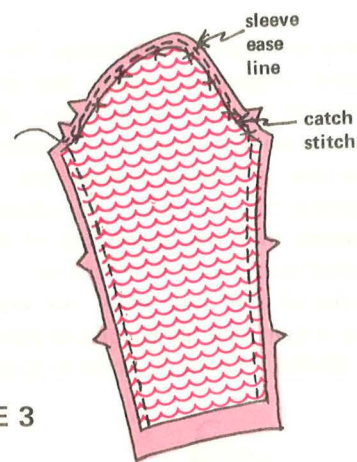


FIGURE 3

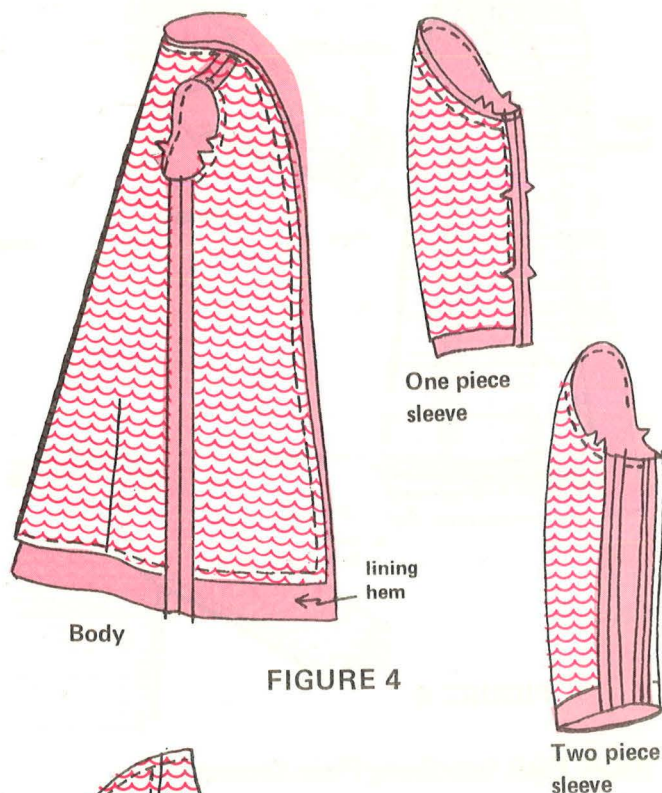


FIGURE 4

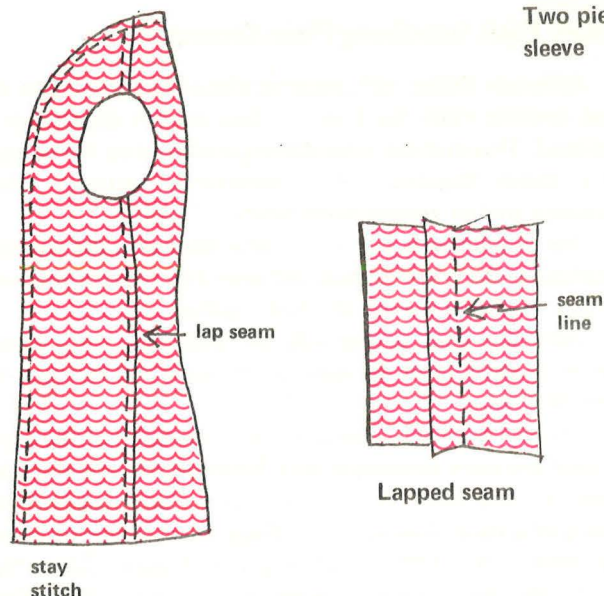


FIGURE 5

Slip the sleeve interlining up over the sleeve, wrong sides together (Figure 6). Match the corresponding underarm seams and the top of the sleeve cap. Baste the underarm seams of the interlining to the underarm seams of the coat. Baste the interlining around the armhole to the seam allowance of the coat. To eliminate bulk, the seam allowance over the sleeve cap of the interlining may be trimmed and catch stitched to the stitching line around the armhole of the coat. After the interlining is applied, the lining is then inserted by one of the usual methods (refer to E.C. 69-454, "Lining A Jacket or Coat").

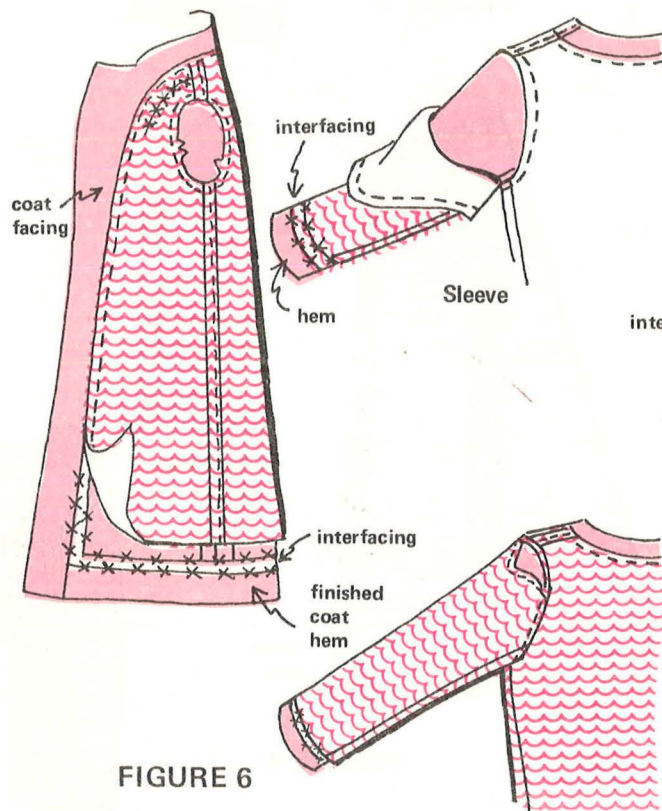


FIGURE 6

Apply Each Interlining Piece Separately

Although fitting each separate piece of interlining to the coat involves more handwork, a fine smooth appearance is achieved. This method is sometimes preferred by the woman who enjoys handwork. It is sometimes necessary when relining a coat or adding interlining to a jacket.

The interlining is cut in the same manner as the separate interlining. Darts are slashed and sewed by hand or machine (Figure 1). Pieces are not stitched together.

Turn the coat wrong side out and hang on a heavy hanger or dress form. Be sure the coat hem and facings have been finished.

Smooth the back interlining over the back of the coat, lapping the seam allowance over the underarm and shoulder seams of the coat. Fasten the two surfaces together by means of a hand running stitch. Stop about six inches above the lower edge of the interlining hem. Fasten. Below that point only the interlining seams are joined together. Hand

baste around the armhole area. The interlining may be fastened to the seams by a running stitch or a catch stitch (Figure 7).

Smooth the front interlining pieces on the coat, matching shoulder and underarm seams. Lap the seam allowance of the front interlining over the seam allowance of the back interlining. Using a catch stitch or running stitch, hand sew the front to the back at the shoulder and underarm areas. Stop about six inches above the lower hem edge of the interlining. Fasten. Below this point join only interlining to interlining by hand or machine stitch so that the lower portion will hang free from the coat. Hand baste the area around the front curve of the armhole.

Lap the interlining inside the seam allowance of the front coat facing on the interfacing and hand sew in place with a catch stitch or running stitch. Sleeves are handled as in the previous method. The lining is then inserted (refer to E.C. 69-454, "Lining A Jacket or Coat").

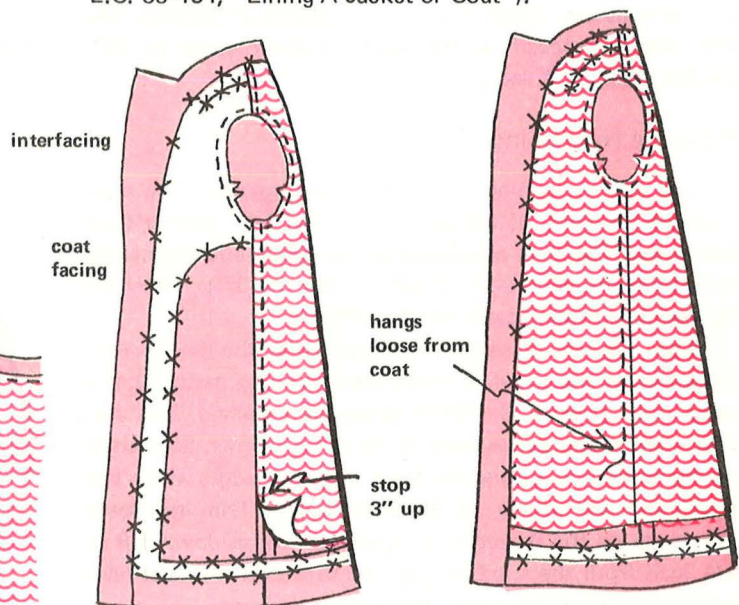


FIGURE 7

