

1971

## EC71-475 Relining Coats and Jackets

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# RELINING COATS and JACKETS

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# relining COATS and JACKETS

By Jane Speece  
Extension Specialist (Clothing)

The fabric of a coat or jacket usually is good long after the lining begins to wear. Relining the garment, which is not difficult to do once the procedures are known, could put a favorite garment back into your wardrobe to give you many more years of wear.

The first step is to rip out the old lining. Care should be taken to disturb as few of the tacks placed in the garment facings as possible. If these tacks need to be disturbed, replace them before the new lining is installed.

## Rip the Old Lining Apart

The whole lining need not be dismantled since some pieces are needed for a pattern. These are the sleeve, one front, and half of the back. Pockets do not always have to be replaced. If they are in good shape, leave them in. If it is necessary to put in new pockets, rip out only one before you start. Leave the other to serve as a guide for installing the first pocket; then rip it out and replace it. The half of the lining not taken apart should be kept intact to serve as a guide in assembling the new lining.

If the main body of the lining has gores or if the sleeve consists of two parts, be sure to separate the pieces. Identify the front and back armscye on the sleeves with a notch or basting thread so you will not reverse them accidentally when you sew the new lining.

Press the pieces to be used as a pattern. Take special pains with darts, pleats, seam allowances and hems to insure they are flat. Pull crosswise and lengthwise grain threads in the old lining pieces in a woven lining fabric (Fig. 1). The straight of grain lines will be established and serve as the guide lines for the new lining layout. When threads cannot be pulled in the lining fabric, use the lower edge of the lining where it joined to the coat facing as a guide for straight of grain. Gauge the straight of grain in the back pieces according to the way the weave or knit falls on the front lining piece.

## Figure Yardage Needed for the New Lining

Lining comes in varied widths. You can shop for a lining you like, figure yardage and then purchase the lining fabric. Another way is to estimate yardage for several widths and take the figures when you go shopping. Yardage needed for 39", 45" and 54" will serve as estimates for the varied widths.

To estimate, fold a bed sheet to one-half of the expected yardage width and lay the lining pieces on it. Measure the length needed to hold the pattern, and you have the yardage requirement for the new lining (Fig. 2).

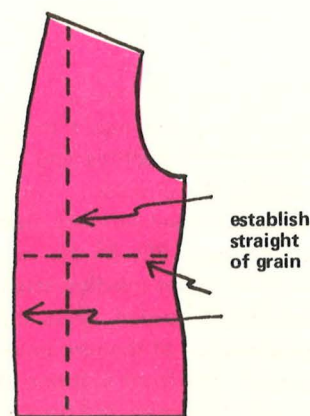


Fig. 1

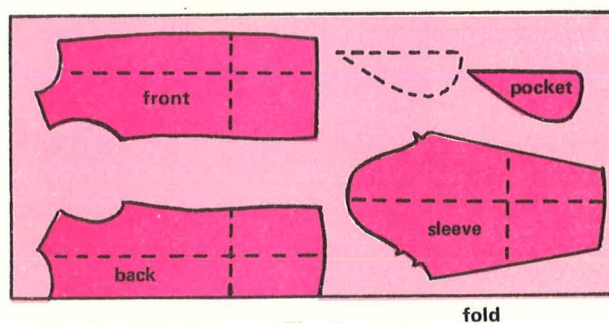


Fig. 2

## Cut Out the Lining

Lay the lining pieces on the new fabric, making sure the grainlines are straight. Pin in place. Use a pencil or pins to true lines where grading has reduced or caused them to be unequal. Make sure all seam allowances are equal. The punched holes of the former stitching line will serve as a guide for marking pleats and darts. Mark construction points with a tracing wheel or tailor tacks. Cut out the new lining.

If you are replacing the pockets, be sure to install them in the coat before the lining is replaced. Use the undisturbed pocket as a guide to replace the first one. Then rip it out and put in the second new pocket.

## Assemble the Lining

The original lining was probably stitched to the facing by machine. This procedure was carried out when both fabrics were new. The old lining and the outside fabric of the coat or jacket, however, have now taken on slightly different shapes from being worn and cleaned. You'll need to sew the lining in by hand to shape the lining to the coat as you work. A much smoother looking and more



comfortable feeling lining will result from the hand-sewn insertion. The combination machine and hand insertion of the lining is described in this circular.

Begin with the now unlined garment. Fasten the garment facing with a catch stitch. Put in the hem if it is loose. Repair any seams in the coat needing attention. Reinforce any snags or small rips if needed. Press the coat or jacket before beginning installation of the new lining.

Assemble the back and front sections of the lining and press the seams. Baste and press the back pleat. The lining edge which will join the garment facing should be pressed or basted under at the seam allowance. If necessary, clip or notch the seam allowance for ease over curved areas (Fig. 3a).

Place an ease stitch over the sleeve cap, stitch darts and seams. The sleeve cap edge of the sleeve is turned back at the 5/8" seam allowance and basted or pressed under. Curved edges are clipped or notched for ease (Fig. 3b).

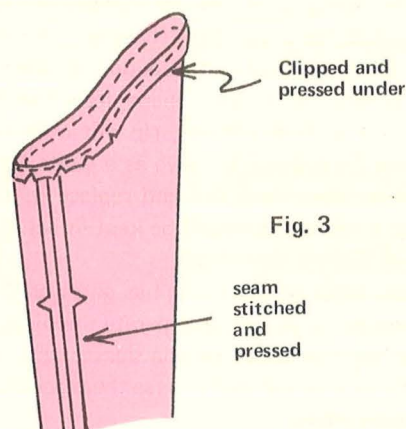
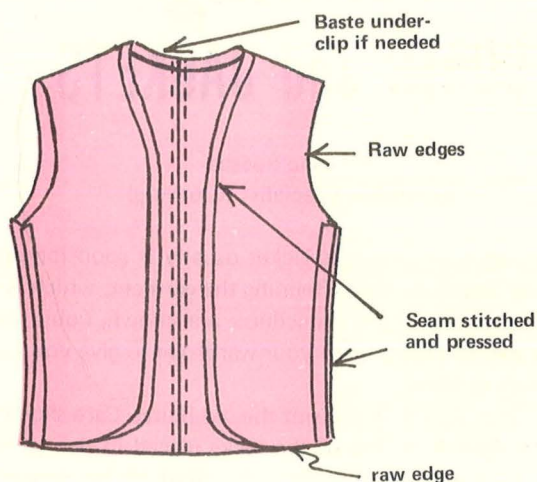


Fig. 3

### Insert the Lining

Turn the garment wrong side out and put it on a padded hanger or dress form. Place the lining over the garment, wrong sides together.

Match the shoulder and underarm seams. Position the back lining pleat at the center back of the garment. Beginning at the bustline, pin the front edge of the lining over the seam allowance of the garment facing. Baste the lining to the garment if necessary and try on the garment for fit (Fig. 4).

Slip your hand between the garment and lining and catch the lining shoulder seams to the garment shoulder seams by long hand stitches. Catch the lining side seams and garment side seams in the same manner a few inches down from the underarm area. Hand stitch the raw armhole edges together. Then hand stitch the lining to the garment facing by means of an invisible slip stitch or small hemstitch. Leave about three inches unstitched at the lower edge of the lining joining the front facing (Fig. 4).

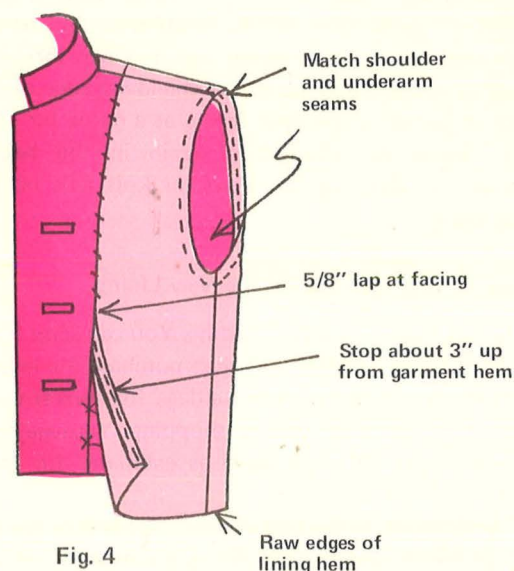


Fig. 4

### Insert the Sleeve

Pull the coat or jacket sleeve inside out. Match the shoulder seams of the garment sleeve with the center sleeve cap marking of the lining sleeve. Distribute evenly the gathered fullness of the lining sleeve between the notches and the sleeve cap (Fig. 5).

Lap the upper portion of the lining sleeve  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch over the raw edge of the upper armhole. Pin or baste it into place. Finish the upper sleeve area with the same hand stitch used in the lower portion. If shoulder pads have been installed, catch the lining only to the armhole lining at the transition area, so tautness will not show on the right side of the garment.

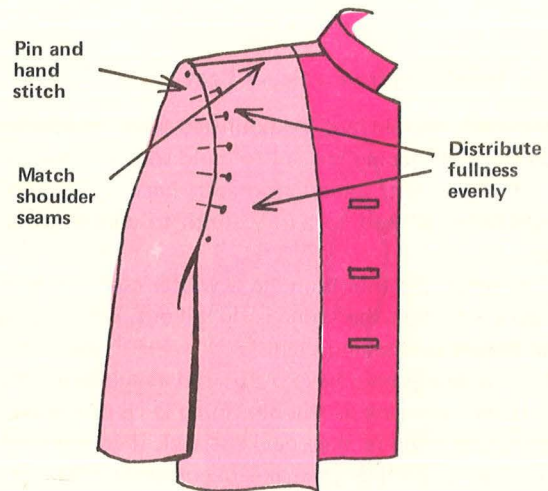
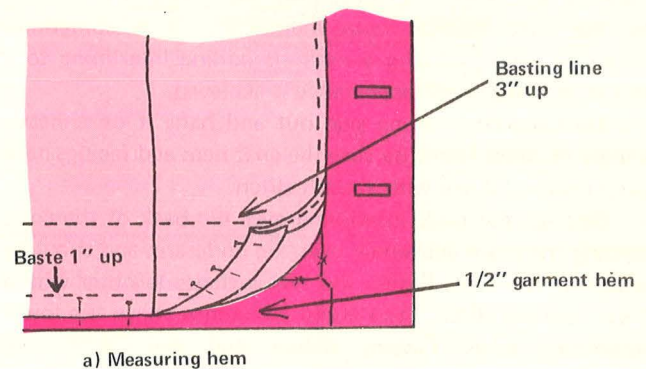


Fig. 5

### Hem the Jacket or Coat

Pin the lining to the garment three inches above the lower hem line of the garment across the width of the jacket or coat. Baste through the layers along this line. The raw edge of the lining should extend below the lower edge of the garment about one inch ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches for coats). Trim the raw edge of the lining to even it if necessary.



### Jacket Hems

Turn up the lower edge of the lining until one-half inch of the garment hem is exposed. Pin the folded edge of the lining hem in place. The hem can be tapered as it nears the front facing to prevent a small bulge where the lining hem joins the facing area. Measure one inch up from the garment lower hem edge. Baste the lining to the garment along this line (Fig. 6a). Roll back the folded edge of the lining and slip stitch or catch stitch the lining layer to the inside layer of the garment hem (Fig. 6b). Finish hand stitching the lining front to the facing.

Press the fold of material down to cover the hand stitched hem edge. This fold then forms an ease pleat along the lower edge of the lining.

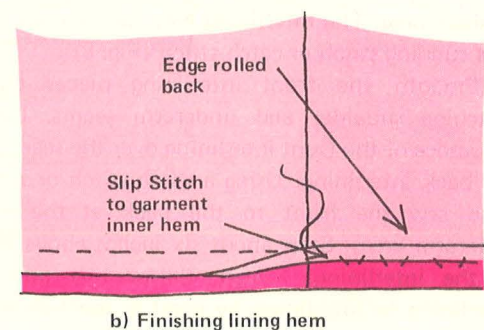


Fig. 6

### Coat Hems

Coat hems usually have free-hanging linings. The lining hem usually ends about one inch above the lower edge of the coat and can be finished by hand or machine. French tacks or chain tacks are used to anchor the lining to the garment at the seams (Fig. 7).

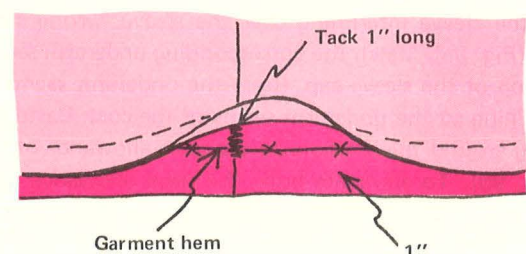


Fig. 7



### Reuse an Interlining from a Heavy Coat

Interlining should not be confused with interfacing or underlining. Interfacing is used to mold special areas such as lapels of a garment; underlining adds backing to a fabric. The interlining is used to add warmth to winter coats and jackets.

Quite often the interlining in a winter coat will separate from the coat when the lining is ripped out. Press the pieces out flat before reinstalling them.

The interlining may have been used as a backing for the lining. It will separate as the old lining is ripped apart. Use the same interlining in the coat, but tack it to the coat this time instead of trying to make it correspond to the new lining.

The interlining is installed before the new lining is inserted. Although fitting each separate piece of interlining to the coat involves more handwork, it is sometimes necessary when relining a coat or adding interlining to a jacket. A fine smooth appearance is achieved.

Turn the coat wrong side out and hang it on a heavy hanger or dress form. Be sure the coat hem and facings have been fastened down with a catch stitch.

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 with a hand running stitch. Stop about six inches above the lower interlining edge. 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 catch stitch (Fig. 8).

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 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.

Smooth the front interlining into place and hand sew it with a catch stitch or running stitch. Be sure it does not extend into the coat facing.

Slip the sleeve interlining over the sleeve, wrong sides together (Fig. 9a). 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 (Fig. 9b). To eliminate bulk, the seam allowance over

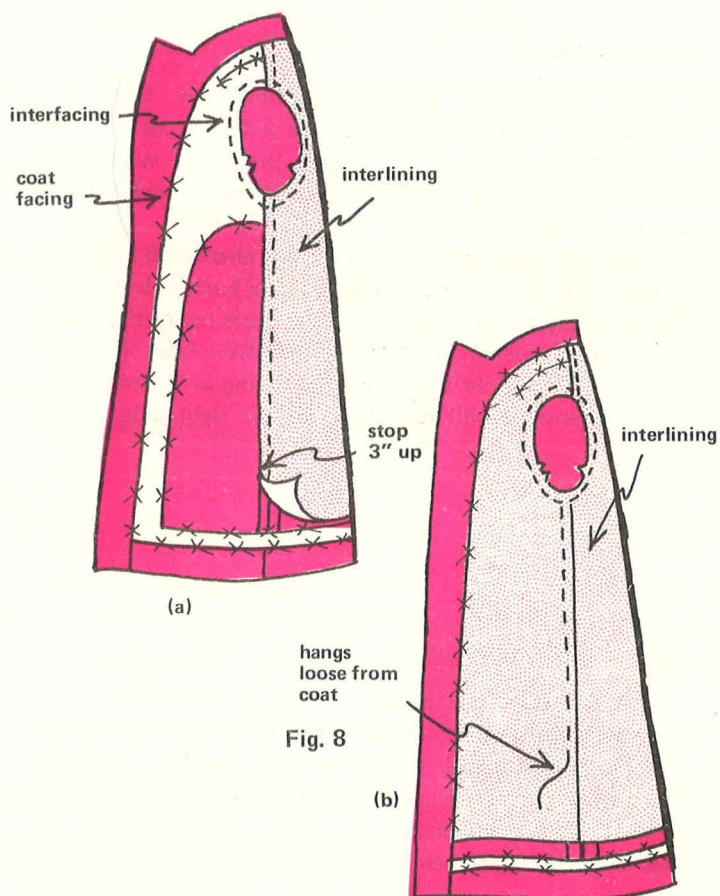


Fig. 8

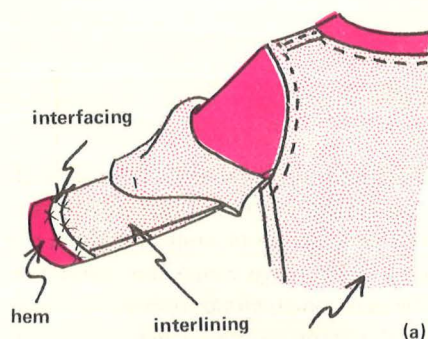
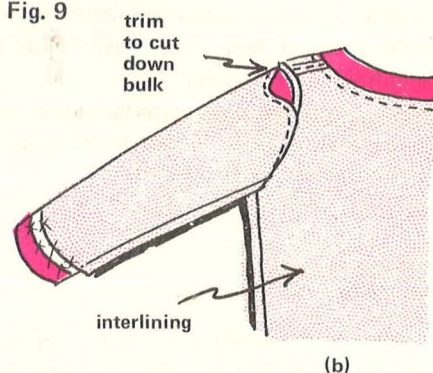


Fig. 9



the sleeve cap of the interlining may be trimmed and catch stitched to the stitching line around the armhole of the coat.

The lining is then installed over the interlining (Fig. 10).

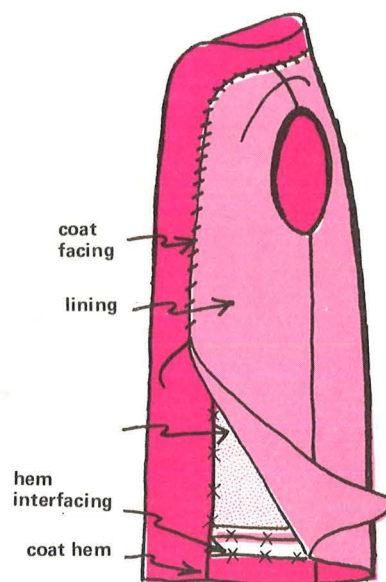


Fig. 10

Other methods of interlining and lining coats may be found in:

EC 69-454 "Lining a Jacket or Coat"

EC 70-461 "Interlining a Coat"