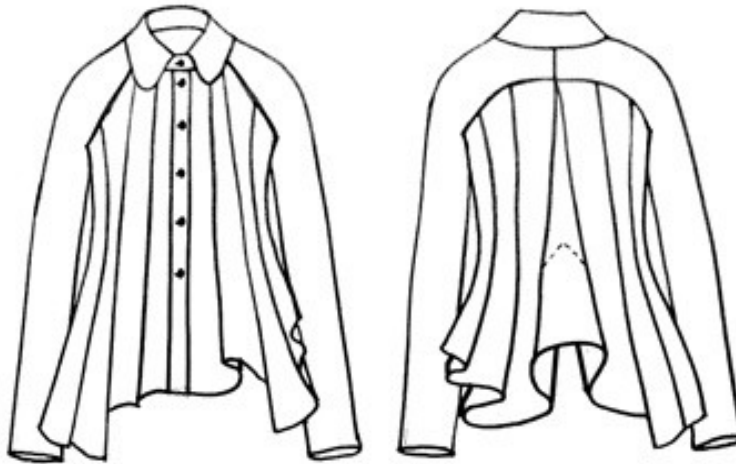


Jacket „JAKE“



Women-Sizechart

Sizes Bodyheight			Bust circumference		Waist circumference		Hip circumference	
Normal sizes	Long sizes	Short sizes	cm	inch	cm	inch	cm	inch
162- 171cm	over 172cm	under 161cm						
Size.34	Size.68	Size.17	82cm	32 ½	66cm	26	89cm	35
Size.36	Size.72	Size.18	85cm	33 ½	69cm	27 ¼	93cm	36 ½
Size.38	Size.76	Size.19	88cm	34 ¾	72cm	28 ½	97cm	38
Size.40	Size.80	Size.20	92cm	36 ¼	76cm	30	101cm	39 ¾
Size.42	Size.84	Size.21	96cm	37 ¾	80cm	31 ½	105cm	41 ¼
Size. 44	Size.88	Size.22	100cm	39 ½	84cm	33	109cm	43
Size.46	Size.92	Size.23	106cm	41 ¾	90cm	35 ½	114cm	44 ¾
Size.48	Size.96	Size.24	112cm	44	96cm	37 ¾	119cm	46 ¾

The Bustcircumference determines the size for coats, jackets, shirts, dresses, blouses, tops, vests...!

The Hipcircumference determines the size for pants and skirts !

Overview pattern pieces

- Left Front
- Right Front
- Back
- Front Sleeve
- Back Sleeve
- Collar
- Collar Stand
- Jacket Lining

Cut from the Main Fabric:

- Left front piece– cut 1x
- Right front piece– cut 1x
- Back piece– cut 1x
- Front sleeve – cut 2x
- Back sleeve – cut 2x
- Collar – cut 1x on the indicated grainline + 1x on the bias
- Collar stand – cut 2x

Cut from the Interfacing:

- Sleeve hems
- Both collar pieces
- Both collar stand pieces
- All seam allowances may be reinforced with interfacing
- Dart points may be reinforced with fusible interfacing
- Button plackets

Cut from the Lining Fabric:

- Front Sleeve
- Back Sleeve
- Jacket Lining

Material requirements

Material	Sizes 34-40	Sizes 42-48	Sizes 17-20	Sizes 21-24	Sizes 68-80	Sizes 84-96
Outer fabric	2,1m	2,3m	1,9m	2,2m	2,3m	2,4m
Lining fabric	1,5m for all sizes					
Interfacing	0,4m					
Buttons	6 pieces					

Fabric recommendation

The swinging hem is an important design element of this jacket. The pleats and added fullness begin approximately at waist level and open significantly towards the hem.

For this reason, I recommend choosing a fabric that is heavy enough to create a beautiful drape, but not too stiff.

◆ First Choice: **Medium-Weight Wool Crepe**

My first choice would be medium-weight wool crepe.

This fabric works particularly well for this design because it:

- provides enough body and stability for the fitted upper section,
- falls softly and elegantly into the deep pleats,
- allows the hem to swing beautifully with movement,
- is not so stiff that the pleats appear rigid or stand away from the body,
- enhances the jacket's elegant and slightly dramatic silhouette.

I would not necessarily recommend a wool crepe with a significant amount of elastane. A small amount of stretch is possible, but for this construction, a stable woven fabric is generally preferable.

◆ Very Good Alternative: **Wool–Viscose Blend**

Another excellent option is a wool–viscose blend, approximately 300–380 g/m².

This is particularly interesting if you want the hem to be even more fluid and dynamic. The viscose provides additional drape, while the wool gives the fabric the necessary body and substance.

◆ More Affordable Alternative: **Polyester–Viscose Blend**

A polyester–viscose blend in a suiting or crepe quality, approximately 280–350 g/m², can also work very well.

Look for a fabric that already has a soft, fluid drape when hanging. Avoid fabrics that are very stiff, as they may prevent the pleats from falling naturally and can make the hem look too rigid.

Layplan

- All pattern pieces include **1 cm seam allowances**



- Cutting lining fabric:



Sewing steps

- Check my helpful Youtube-Tutorials for this jacket :

Part1: <https://youtu.be/ftNzjUKv1IU>

Part2: <https://youtu.be/adyzTW07uAM>

Preparing pattern pieces

✓ **Cutting the Pattern Pieces**

Cut all pattern pieces according to the pattern instructions.

✓ **Transfer All Markings**

Transfer all important markings from the pattern onto the fabric pieces.

✓ **Interfacing**

Apply interfacing to the pattern pieces indicated in the pattern instructions. For this jacket, this includes in particular the **front button plackets** and the **collar stand**.

✓ **Preparing the Hem Allowances**

Press the hem allowances to the wrong side along the intended fold line. This prepares the hem and clearly defines the fold line for later processing.

✓ **Preparing the Button Plackets**

Press the button plackets along the indicated fold lines. Make sure the fold lines are clearly defined before continuing.

✓ **Cutting the Upper and Under Collar**

First, cut the upper and under collar **identically and accurately according to the pattern**.

The **upper collar is cut on the straight grain**, while the **under collar is cut on the bias grain**.

The under collar is then slightly reduced. Since the upper collar rolls slightly towards the outside when the collar is turned down, the under collar needs to be slightly shorter.

Reduce the **collar point and the back edges of the under collar by approximately 0.5 cm**. This allows the collar to lie smoothly without tension when finished.



Preparing the Sewing Machine and Sewing Equipment

✓ Choosing the Thread and Needle

Choose a sewing thread with a **weight suitable for the fabric**.

Select a sewing machine needle appropriate for both the fabric and thread. The needle and thread should be properly matched.

✓ Setting the Sewing Machine

Adjust the sewing machine according to the fabric, thread and needle being used.

Set the **stitch length according to the fabric**. As a general guideline, a stitch length of approximately **3 mm** is suitable.

✓ Sewing a Test Seam

Before starting the actual sewing, sew a test seam on a **scrap of fabric, ideally using the same lining fabric**.

Sew the test seam on the **bias grain** using a relatively long stitch length.

✓ Testing Seam Strength

Carefully pull the test seam apart and check whether the **upper or lower thread breaks**.

This allows you to check whether the thread weight, needle, stitch length and thread tension are properly adjusted.

Check the stitch formation and adjust the **upper and lower thread tension** if necessary until the stitching is even and stable.

✓ Preparing Your Sewing Equipment

Prepare all sewing tools and equipment needed for the project so that everything is within easy reach while sewing.

Step1: Preparing the Front and Back Pieces

Preparing the Front Pieces

Prepare the two **asymmetrical front pieces**. Each front piece has **three deep folds or darts**.

Mark all darts on the wrong side of the fabric.

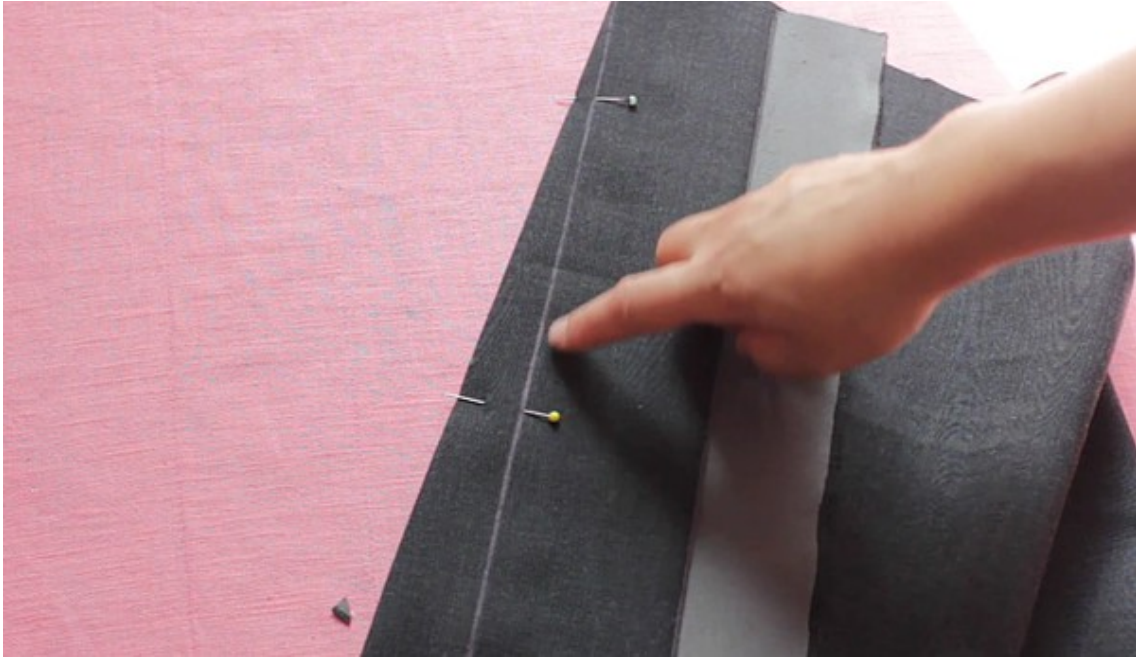


- **Sewing the Folds and Darts**

Carefully sew the marked folds or darts along the indicated sewing lines. Secure the beginning and end of each seam with a few **backstitches**.

?Tip for lightweight fabrics:

If the fabric is very thin or delicate, reinforce the area at the end of the fold seam with a small piece of **interfacing**. This stabilizes the fabric and helps prevent tearing.



- **Pressing the Folds**

After sewing, press the folds or darts **towards the side seam** and shape them carefully.

Bust darts are curved!



- **Checking the Armhole**

The deep folds can slightly affect the shape of the armhole. In particular, the area around the **dart points** may become slightly deformed.

After sewing and pressing, check the armhole carefully. If small corners or irregularities have formed, carefully correct them and reshape the armhole into a **smooth, continuous curve**.



Preparing the Back Piece

The back piece has a total of **five deep folds**.

First sew **four folds** – the two folds on each side. The **center fold remains open at this stage**.

- **Sewing the Side Folds**

Sew the two folds on each side along the marked lines and secure the seam ends with **backstitches**.

Press each pair of side folds **towards the side seam**.

- **Sewing the Center Fold**

Once the side folds have been sewn and pressed, sew the center fold **from the right side of the fabric**.



Fold the excess fabric towards the center to form a **box pleat**. Align both sides evenly towards the center and press carefully.



- **Securing the Center Fold**

Secure the box pleat at its **lower end with a short horizontal seam**.

The seam runs **horizontally across the entire pleat** and is positioned exactly where the visible pleat ends and transitions into the regular shape of the back piece.

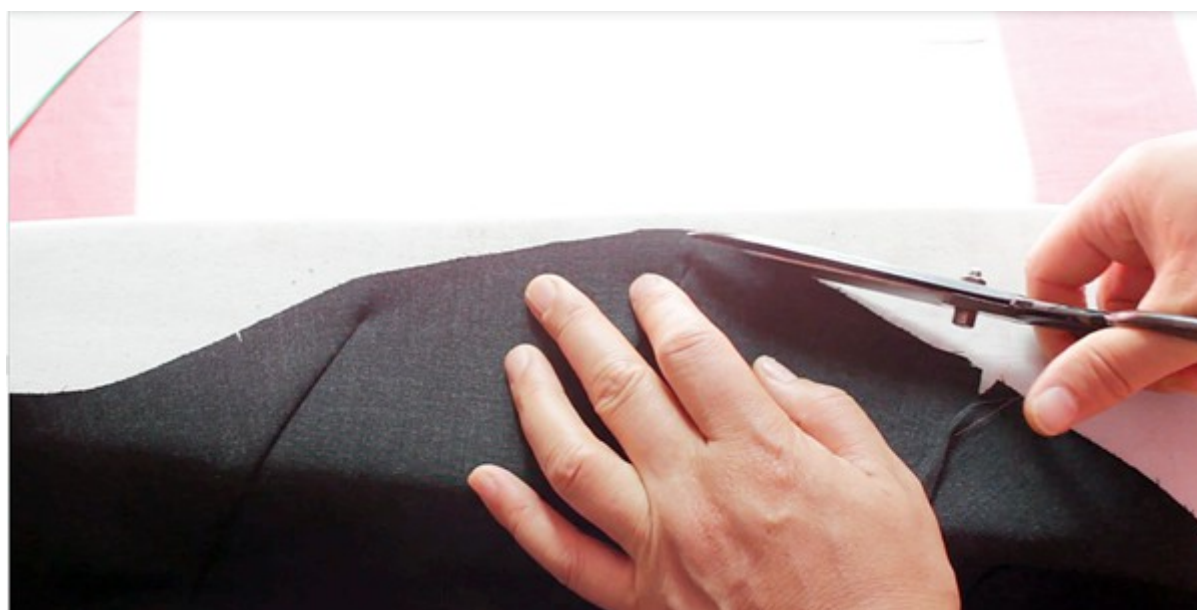
This keeps the pleat secured at this point while allowing it to remain open above the horizontal seam and follow the body shape of the **slightly fitted jacket**.



- **Correcting the Armhole and Upper Edge**

After sewing and pressing all folds, check the back piece again.

The deep folds can slightly distort the **armhole and upper edge**, particularly around the fold points. Carefully correct any corners or irregularities and reshape the lines into a **smooth and harmonious curve**.



Joining the Front and Back Pieces

- **Sewing the Side Seams**

Place the front and back pieces **right sides together** and sew the two side seams using the specified seam allowance.



- **Finishing the Seam Allowances**

Finish the side seam allowances by **binding them with bias tape**.

Alternatively, the seam allowances can be finished with an **overlock machine**.



Step2: Preparing the Sleeves

This jacket has **raglan sleeves**. Each sleeve consists of a **front sleeve piece** and a **back sleeve piece**.

The back sleeve piece is additionally connected to the **shoulder yoke** and has a short **center-back seam** in the upper area.

Joining the Sleeve Pieces

Sew the front and back sleeve pieces together along the designated **sleeve center/shoulder seam**.



Press the seam allowances **open**.



Joining the Lining Sleeves

The sleeves also have corresponding **lining pieces**, cut in the same shape as the outer fabric pieces.

Sew the lining sleeve pieces together along the corresponding **sleeve center/shoulder seam** and press the seam allowances open.



Joining the Outer Sleeve and Lining at the Sleeve Hem

Join the outer sleeve and lining at the **sleeve hem**.

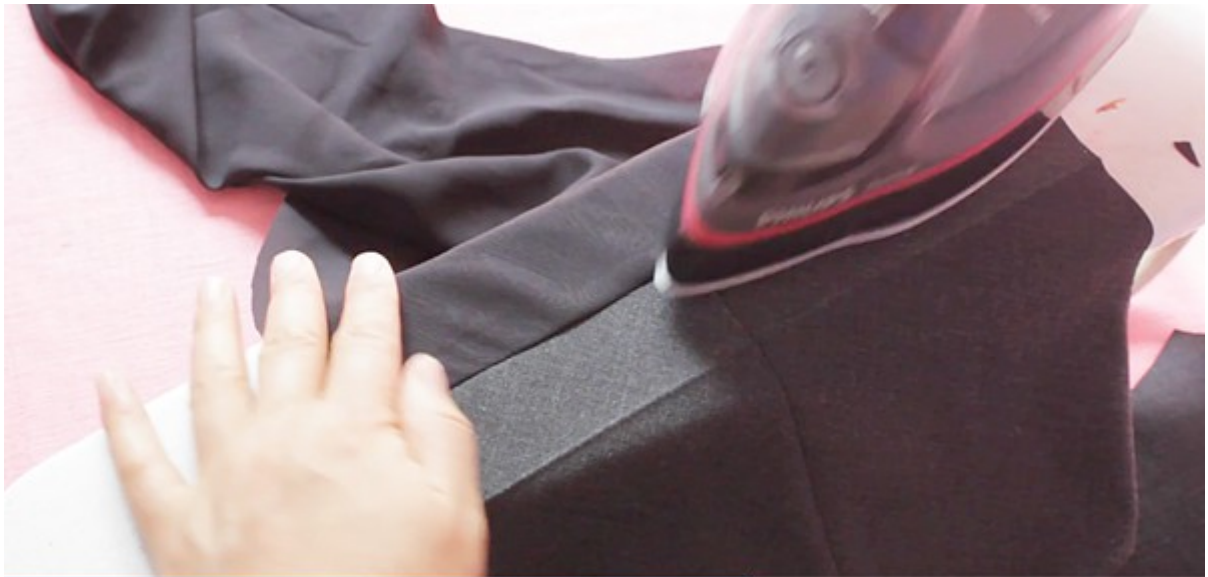
The outer sleeve has a **hem allowance**, while the lining is cut **without a hem allowance**.



Place the outer sleeve and lining **right sides together** and sew along the hem edge.



Press the **seam allowance** towards the lining.



Closing the Underarm Seam

The outer fabric and lining are now connected at the sleeve hem. Close the **underarm seam** next.

Make sure that the **hem edges of the outer fabric and lining are perfectly aligned** and that the seams meet accurately.



Press the seam allowances open.



Turning and Checking the Sleeve

Turn the finished sleeve **right side out**, shape it carefully and press the seams and hem.

Check that the outer fabric and lining lie neatly together throughout the sleeve hem and that the transitions at the underarm seam and hem are clean.



Joining the Sleeves at Center Back

Join the prepared sleeve pieces at the **center-back seam**.

Sew the seam and press the **seam allowances open**.

Sew the corresponding lining sleeves together at the center-back seam as well and press the seam allowances open.



Step3: Preparing the Jacket Lining

Because the outer jacket has a **strongly asymmetrical hem**, the lining cannot simply be cut identically to the outer fabric.

A **simplified lining pattern** is therefore used. It is adjusted so that the lining sits neatly inside the jacket.

Sewing the Darts

Sew the darts on the front and back lining pieces along the marked lines and secure the seam ends.

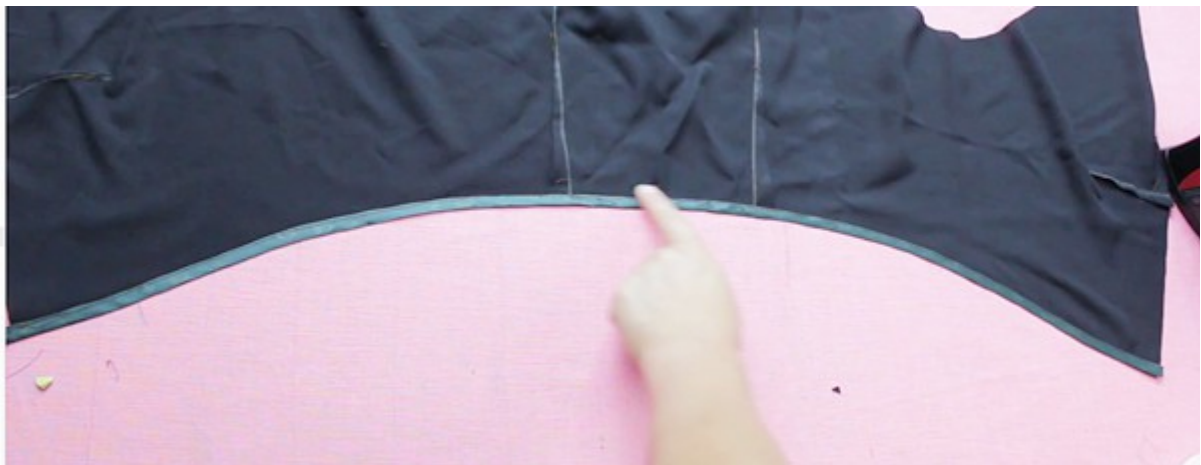
Press the **dart intake towards the respective side seam**.



Finishing the Lower Edge of the Lining

Finish the **lower edge of the lining jacket with bias tape**.

Alternatively, the edge can be finished with an **overlock machine**.



Step4: Joining the Outer Jacket and Lining to the Raglan Sleeves

Raglan sleeve seam

○ Joining the Outer Jacket to the Raglan Sleeves

The **outer jacket body** is now joined to the raglan sleeves.

Carefully match all corresponding markings:

- front marking to front sleeve marking
- back marking to back sleeve marking
- center-back to center-back



Because the raglan seam is strongly curved, carefully **clip the seam allowances of sleeve piece at the appropriate points, especially on both sides of the center back**. This allows the edges to be positioned and pinned more easily.



Sew the raglan seam using the specified seam allowance.

Press the **seam allowances towards the sleeve**.



- **Joining the Lining Jacket to the Lining Sleeves**

Join the prepared **lining jacket to the lining sleeves**.

Match the corresponding front, back and center-back markings carefully and pin the pieces together.

Clip the seam allowances carefully at the curved areas here as well.

Sew the raglan seam and press the **seam allowances towards the sleeve**.

Preparing the Button Placket and Neckline

- **Closing the Button Placket**

The outer fabric and lining are now connected. The **button placket at the front edge**, however, is still open.

Place the two edges of the button placket **right sides together**, align them carefully and sew along the designated seam line.



Press the **seam allowance** towards the **button placket**.



Then **edge-stitch the seam allowance** in place. Only the **seam allowance** is stitched to the **button placket** – do not stitch through the outer fabric.

Turn the button placket and press it carefully into shape.



- **Preparing the Neckline for the Collar**

Place the **outer fabric and lining** exactly on top of each other along the entire neckline and pin carefully.

Then **baste the two layers together along the neckline edge** so that they remain securely in position when the collar is attached.

Step5: Attaching the Collar

Preparing the Collar

The **upper collar** has slightly more fullness at the collar point and along the back edge than the under collar.

To adjust this fullness, sew a **long gathering stitch** along the collar point and back edge.

Gently ease in the excess fabric so that the upper collar fits exactly onto the shape and length of the under collar.



Sewing the Collar Together

Place the two collar pieces **right sides together** and align them carefully.

Sew the collar pieces together along the **outer edge and around the collar points**. The **neckline edge remains open**.



When turning the collar, make sure that the **upper collar rolls slightly towards the under collar**. This allows the outer seam to sit slightly underneath and remain invisible from the outside.



Shape and press the collar carefully



Preparing the Collar for Attachment

Join the upper and under collar together along the open **collar attachment edge**.

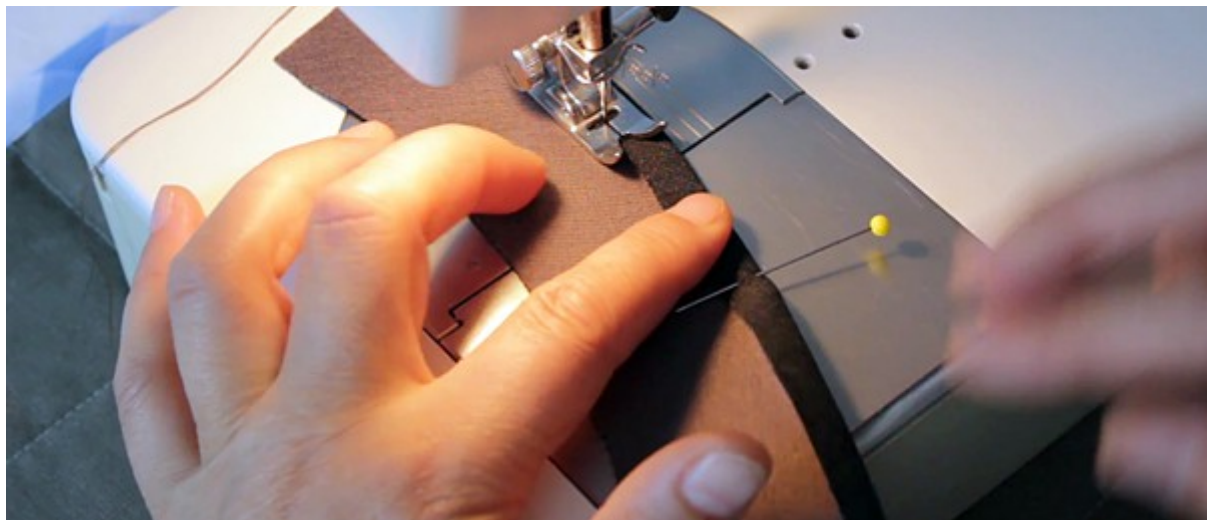
Baste both layers together along this edge so that they remain accurately positioned when attaching the collar to the neckline.

Preparing the Inner Collar Stand

Press the **seam allowance** along the **lower edge of the inner collar stand** towards the wrong side.



Then **edge-stitch the folded edge**.



Joining the Collar Stand to the Collar

Place the two collar stand pieces **right sides together** with the prepared collar between them.



The **inner collar stand** is positioned on the upper-collar side.

Align all edges carefully and position the collar between the two collar stand pieces. Pin or baste the layers together along the **collar attachment edge**.



Sewing the Collar Stand

Sew the prepared collar stands together along the **collar attachment edge**.



Carefully work the corners at both ends and secure the seam with **backstitches**.



Trim the seam allowances at the corners **diagonally**.

Then **grade the seam allowances**, trimming the individual layers to different widths. This reduces bulk where several seam allowances meet.

Along the **curved collar seam**, clip the seam allowances at regular intervals, taking care not to cut through the stitching. This allows the seam allowance to follow the curve smoothly and lie flat when pressed.



Preparing the Collar Stand for Attachment

Press the collar and collar stand carefully **into shape**.



On the **outer collar stand**, mark a sewing line following the prepared edge of the inner collar stand.



This marking will later serve as a guide when attaching the collar stand to the neckline.



Attaching the Collar to the Jacket

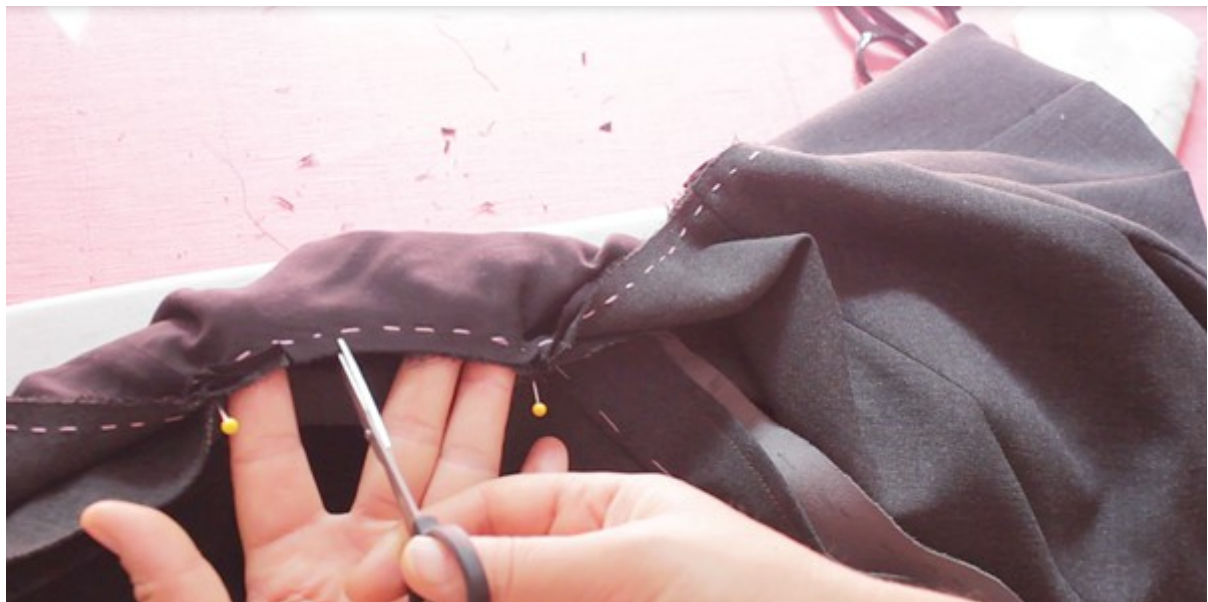
Attach the prepared **collar** and **collar stand** to the **jacket**.



Match all important markings:

- **center-back marking** to the center-back seam of the jacket
- **shoulder markings** to the corresponding shoulder seams
- any additional markings as indicated on the pattern
- position the **front edge of the collar stand** exactly at the **edge of the button placket**

Pin the collar stand carefully around the entire neckline.



Sew the collar stand to the jacket **along the previously marked sewing line**.



Because this is a curved seam, it is recommended to **baste the seam first** to check the fit and make any necessary corrections.

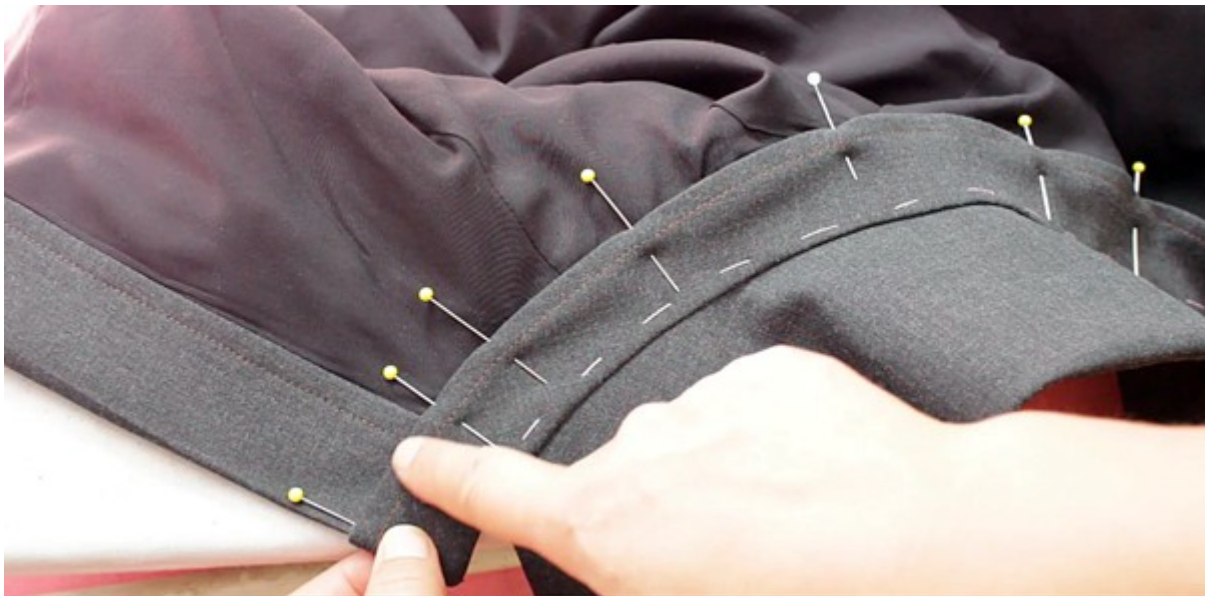
Finishing the Collar Stand

After sewing, **trim the seam allowances slightly** to reduce bulk.

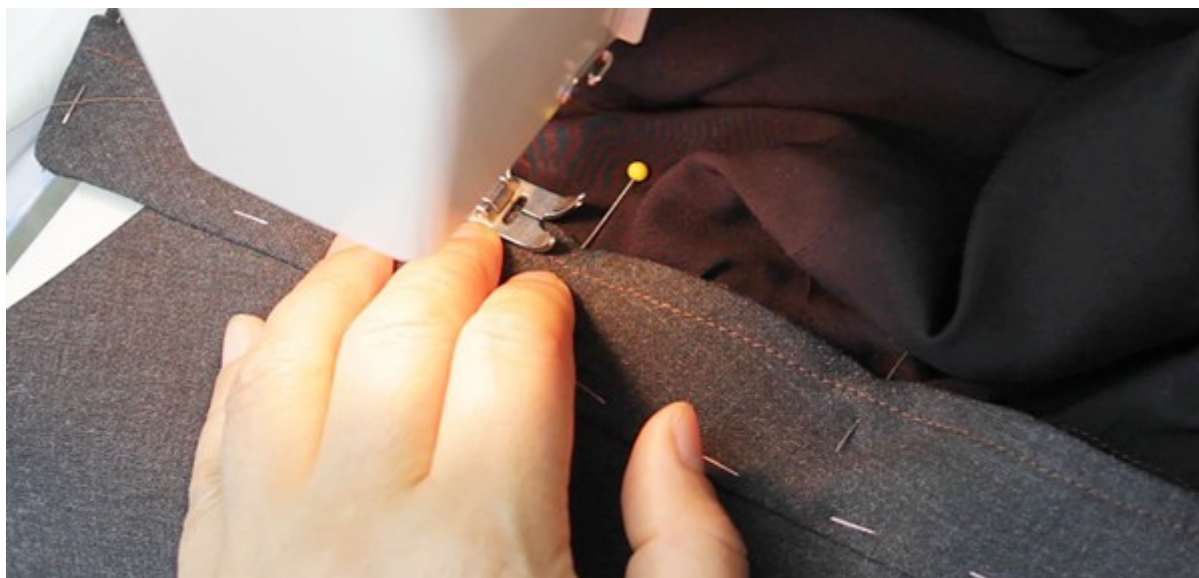


Press the seam allowances **towards the collar stand**.

Place the prepared edge of the **inner collar stand directly along the attachment seam** and pin carefully.



Then **edge-stitch the inner collar stand in place**. This encloses the attachment seam neatly and secures the collar stand on the inside of the jacket.



Step6: Buttonholes and Buttons

The **button placket is 4 cm wide**. Buttons approximately **1.5–2 cm wide** are suitable for this design. Adjust the buttonhole length according to the size of the buttons you choose.

Carefully mark the buttonhole positions and sew the buttonholes.

Also take the **buttonhole on the collar** into account according to the indicated button position.

Carefully cut open the buttonholes after sewing and sew the corresponding buttons onto the opposite side.

Step7: Finishing the Hem

The hem is very **full, curved and flowing** and is therefore finished with a **4 cm wide bias strip**.

Because the binding remains visible in some areas due to the deep folds, you can choose a bias strip that matches the buttons or use a contrasting color as a design detail.

Preparing the Bias Strip

You will need a bias strip long enough to cover the entire hem.

If necessary, join several strips together to create one continuous strip.

Measure the required length beforehand and allow some extra length for finishing.

Attaching the Bias Strip

Place the bias strip **right sides together with the hem edge** and sew it around the entire hem.



Then **understitch the seam**. To do this, press the seam allowance towards the bias strip and stitch it close to the seam line onto the bias strip.

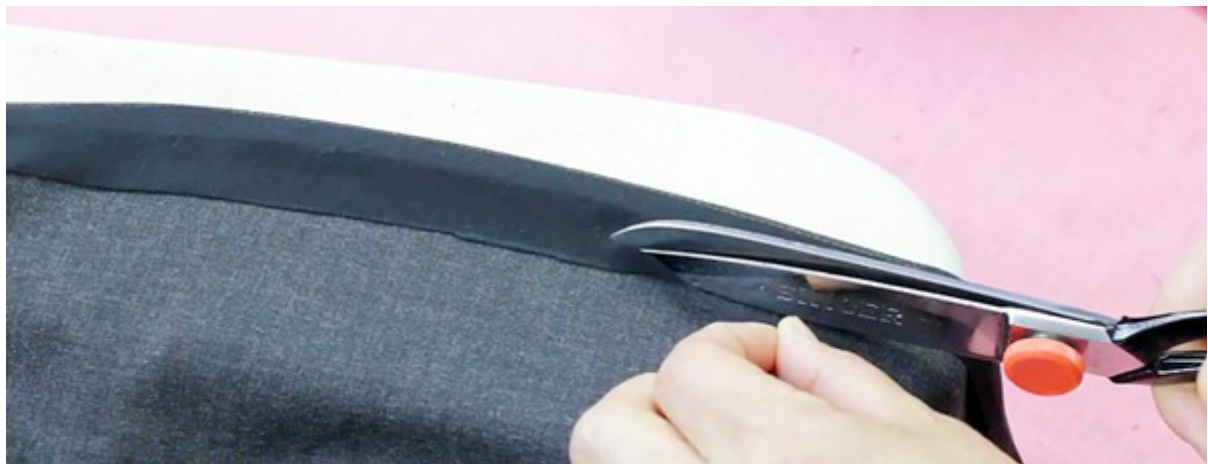


Understitching allows the outer fabric to roll slightly towards the inside when the binding is turned, keeping the binding as invisible as possible from the outside.

Turn the bias strip towards the **wrong side** and press carefully into shape.

Finishing the Binding

Trim the excess bias strip evenly to a finished width of **2 cm**.



Of this, **1 cm** is used as the seam allowance. The remaining **1 cm** forms the finished visible binding.



Fold the raw edges neatly towards the inside, press and **edge-stitch the binding in place**.



Important to know!

Fabric preparation:

- Pre-washing the fabric to prevent later shrinkage
- For fabrics that cannot be pre-washed, use steam ironing to pre-shrink them
- Press the fabric before cutting to remove any creases or wrinkles
- Extra fabric may be required for matching plaids, stripes, or one-way design fabrics (directional prints). This also applies to fabrics with a nap, such as velvet
- Additional fabric is needed if you deviate from the cutting layout, for example, when cutting on the cross - grain

Pattern preparation:

- Save the digital patterns to your computer
- To open the files, you will need the free Adobe Acrobat Reader
- Print the pattern at 100% scale (actual size) without any scaling or fit to page settings.
- Pattern print is available in DinA4, DinA0, and US Letter formats
- Print the first page first to check the 10cm x 10cm test square and measure it to ensure the scale is correct

Symbols:

- Solid line : seam allowances
- Dashed line(- - - - -): seam line, and pleats, tucks and hemline
- HM – Center back
- VM – Center front
- Arrow(→): Grainline
- Triangle mark: Zipper placement (end or start of zipper)
- Dot mark: Button position
- Scissor: Cutting line for facing pieces, lining pieces, or patchwork
- Letters: matching points