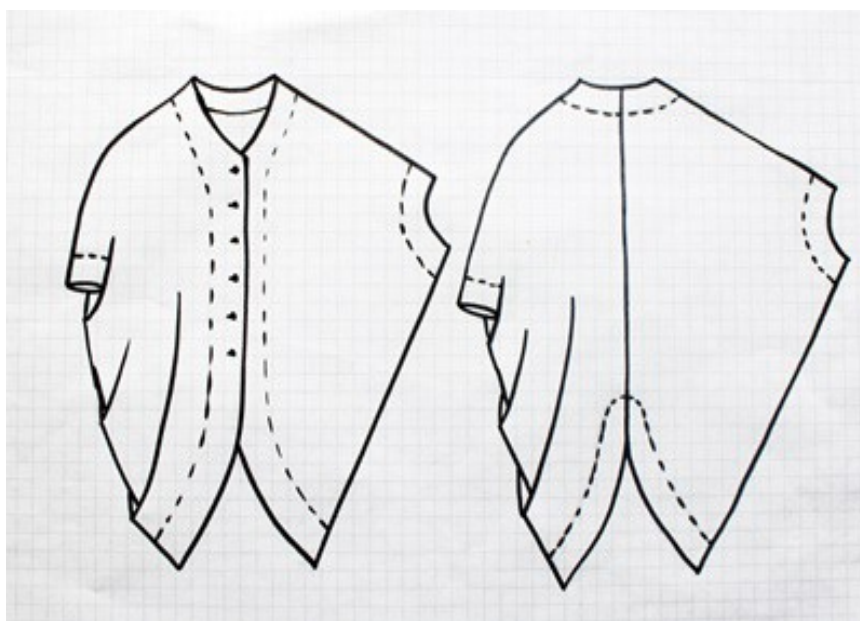


Coat „SNOW“



Women-Sizechart

Sizes Bodyheight			Bust		Waist		Hip	
Normal sizes	Long sizes	Short sizes	circumference		circumference		circumference	
			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

- **Front piece + Back piece in one**
- **Coat facing**
- **Back neck facing**
- **Sleeve facing**
- **Pocket**

Cut from the Main Fabric:

- Front + Back piece – 2x
- Coat Facing – 2x
- Back neck facing – 1x
- Sleeve facing – 2x
- Pocket – 2x

The pattern is suitable for both stretch fabrics and non-stretch woven fabrics. For example, you can use a knit fabric or a classic, non-stretch coat fabric.

If you use a stretch fabric such as knit fabric, the facing pieces can be cut from a slightly lighter, non-stretch woven fabric, such as cotton or lightweight wool fabrics.

This provides additional stability to the button placket and prevents the coat edge from becoming distorted due to the stretch of the outer fabric.

Cut from the Interfacing:

- Coat facing, especially on the button placket - 2x
- Back neck facing – 1x
- Pocket – 2x

Cut from the Lining Fabric:

- Pocket lining- 2x
- Bias strips for the seam finish
- Bias strips for the pocket piping

For the lining, I used a lightweight cotton-viscose fabric. The classic, thin lining fabric that frays heavily would not be ideal for knit fabrics. Therefore, I recommend using a lightweight cotton fabric for the bias strips, pocket piping, and all other construction pieces that are cut from lining fabric.

It is more stable, easy to work with, and particularly suitable for making bias strips.

Material requirements

Material	Sizes 34-40	Sizes 42-48	Sizes 17-20	Sizes 21-24	Sizes 68-80	Sizes 84-96
Outer fabric	2,25m	2,35m	2,15m	2,25m	2,3m	2,5m
Lining fabric	0,5m for all sizes					
Interfacing	0,5m					
Buttons	4 pieces					

If the **facing pieces are cut from a different fabric**, you will need the following information:

Material	Sizes 34-40	Sizes 42-48	Sizes 17-20	Sizes 21-24	Sizes 68-80	Sizes 84-96
Outer fabric	2,1m	2,2m	2,1m	2,1m	2,3m	2,3m
Facing fabric	1,3m	1,3m	1,2m	1,2m	1,3m	1,3m

Fabric Recommendations

For this coat, I recommend **soft, fluid coat fabrics** that create a beautiful, gently draping, waterfall-like effect. Particularly suitable are non-stretch fabrics with a soft hand and a smooth drape, such as soft wool blends or other high-quality coat fabrics with similar properties.

The pattern is also ideal for **knit fabrics**. Their natural elasticity and fluid drape can produce particularly beautiful results. Soft, medium-weight knit fabrics are therefore an excellent choice for this coat.

- **Particularly Suitable Wool Fabrics for Your Coat**

Cashmere coat wool, alpaca wool for coat, camel hair for coats

- **Other Suitable Coat Fabrics**

Wool blends, wool bouclé, soft double-faced fabric, wool flannel, soft wool crepe

- **Stretch Coat Fabrics**

Wool jersey, knit fabrics for coat

Lining and Construction Fabrics

For the lining, I used a lightweight cotton-viscose fabric.

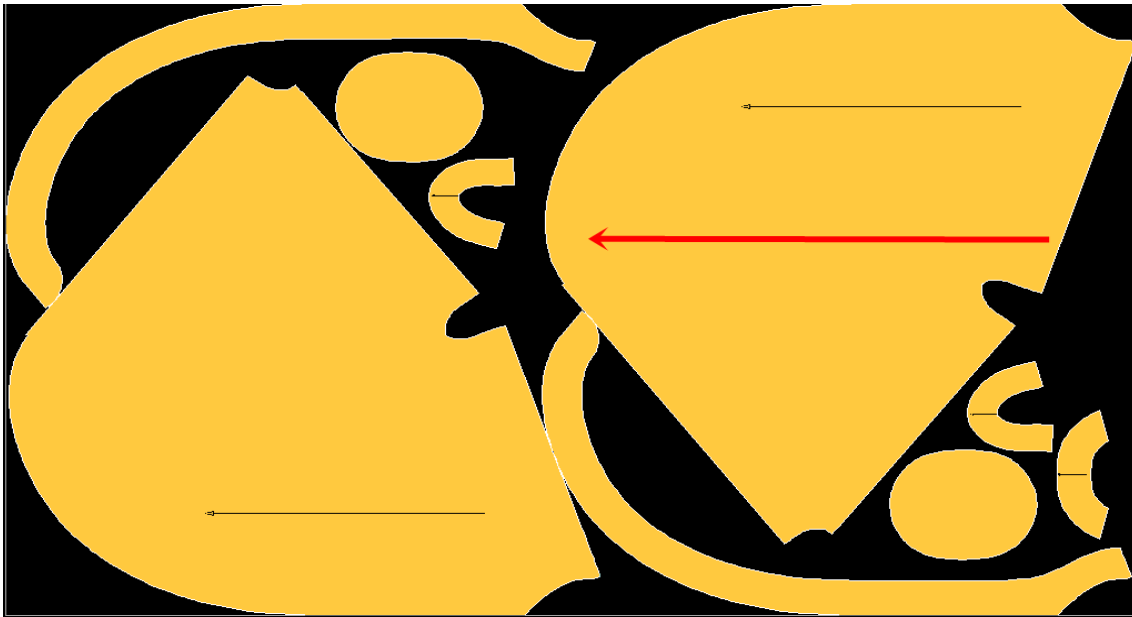
For the bias strips, pocket welts, and all other construction pieces that are cut from lining fabric, I therefore recommend using a lightweight cotton or viscose fabric. These fabrics are easy to work with, sufficiently stable, and particularly suitable for making bias strips.

Layplan

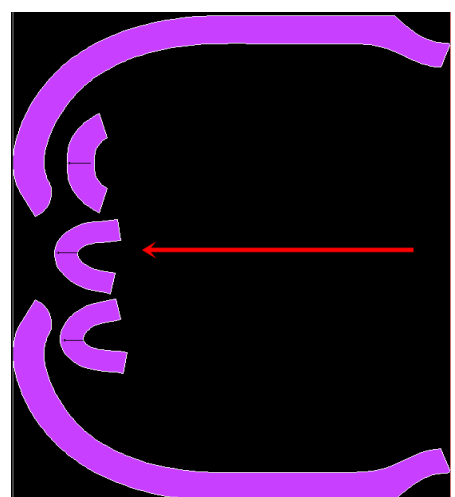
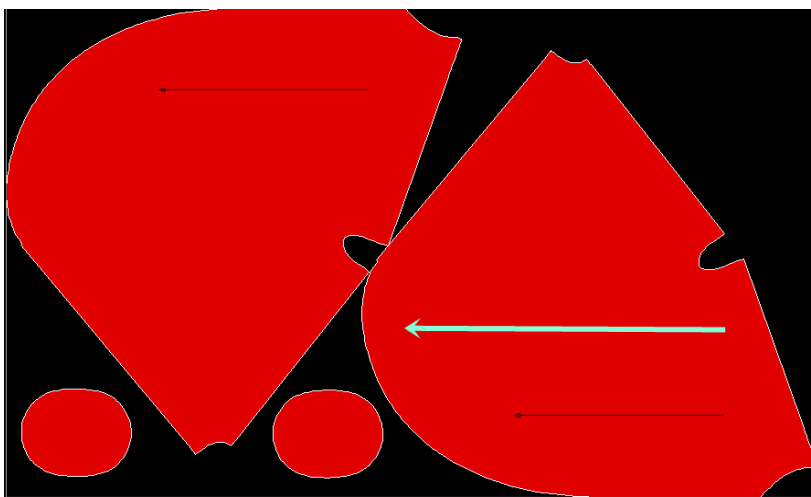
Seam Allowances

- The pattern pieces include a 1.5 cm seam allowance at the shoulder and sleeve seams, and center back seam.
- All other seams include a 1 cm seam allowance.
- The fabric consumption was calculated based on a fabric width of 1.40 m.

All pattern pieces cut from same fabric:



Facing pieces cut from another fabric:



Sewing steps

- Check my helpful Youtube-Tutorials for this coat :

<https://youtu.be/KZAhaQ13ykg>

Model Description

This coat is constructed from two large pieces, each incorporating both the front and back. This creates a distinctive pattern design with only a few construction seams.

The coat is unlined and finished with facings along the front edges, neckline, hem, and sleeve openings.

The seam allowances are bound with bias binding, creating a neat, decorative, and durable finish on the inside.

This coat is particularly suitable for medium- to heavyweight jersey or stretchy knit fabrics.

1. Preparation

1.1 Preparing the Pattern Pieces

First, cut all coat pattern pieces from the main fabric.

The coat consists of two large pattern pieces, each **incorporating the front and back**. Cut these pieces according to the pattern instructions.

Next, **separate the facing pieces** from the coat pattern along the designated pattern lines and cut them separately.

The facing pieces include:

- Left front facing
- Right front facing
- Back neckline facing
- Two sleeve facings

The front facings extend along the front edges and hem towards the center back.

Additionally, cut the two rounded oval-shaped pockets from the main fabric and pocket lining.

Important: Cut all pattern pieces according to the instructions and transfer all markings, notches, and seamlines.

1.2 Fusing the Facings with Interfacing

The cut facing pieces are reinforced with fusible **interfacing**.

Reinforcing the center front area is particularly important, as **buttons and buttonholes** will be placed there later. The interfacing provides stability and prevents this area from stretching or

distorting during use.

The remaining coat facings should also be prepared accordingly.

The sleeve facings do not necessarily need to be reinforced, as they are relatively narrow and subject to less stress.

The main fabric **pocket pieces** are also **fully reinforced** with interfacing.

Since the coat fabric is stretchy, the interfacing helps prevent the pockets from stretching out or losing their shape.

When applying the interfacing, always follow the manufacturer's instructions regarding temperature, pressing time, and the use of a damp pressing cloth, if required.

1.3 Preparing the Sewing Machine and Tools

Recommended Fabric

This coat is designed for **medium- to heavyweight jersey or stretchy knit fabrics**.

Depending on the fabric type and fiber composition, the sewing properties may vary. Therefore, it is important to adjust your sewing machine to suit the chosen fabric.

Choosing the Right Needle and Thread

When sewing jersey and knit fabrics, use a suitable **Jersey or Stretch needle**.

- Jersey needle: Suitable for many types of knitted and jersey fabrics.
- Stretch needle: Particularly useful for highly elastic fabrics.

Choose the needle size according to the weight and structure of the fabric.

A high-quality polyester sewing thread suitable for your sewing machine is recommended.

Adjusting the Sewing Machine

For sewing stretchy fabrics, I recommend using a slightly elastic stitch.

One option is a narrow zigzag stitch. This allows the seam to stretch slightly with the fabric instead of remaining completely rigid.

The exact stitch width and length depend on the fabric being used.

Always Sew a Test Seam

Before beginning the actual coat, sew a test seam using the selected fabric, needle, and thread.

Check the following:

- Is the seam sufficiently elastic?
- Does the seam remain intact when stretched?
- Are there any skipped stitches?

- Does the fabric stretch or become wavy under the presser foot?
- Is the seam strong enough?

Only begin sewing the coat once the seam is clean, stable, and suitable for the fabric.

Additional Recommendations for Jersey and Knit Fabrics

Adjust the presser foot pressure

If your sewing machine has this function, reducing the presser foot pressure may help the stretchy fabric feed more evenly and reduce waviness.

Do not stretch the fabric while sewing

Avoid pulling or stretching the fabric in front of or behind the presser foot. Allow the machine to feed the fabric naturally.

Use a walking foot

If available, a walking foot can help feed stretchy or thicker fabric layers more evenly.

1.4 Preparing the Bias Binding

This coat requires a considerable amount of bias binding for finishing the seam allowances and various edges.

Therefore, I recommend preparing sufficient lengths of bias binding before beginning the sewing process.

Cutting the Bias Strips

Cut the bias strips from the lining fabric on the bias grain.

The recommended width is approximately **3.8 cm, or just under 4 cm**.

This width is ideal for binding the seam allowances and allows for a neat and even finish.

Joining the Bias Strips

Since a large quantity of bias binding is required for this coat, several strips can be joined together.

1. Place the ends of two bias strips diagonally across each other.
2. Join the strips with a diagonal seam.
3. Trim the seam allowances and press them open.
4. Continue joining the strips until you have sufficiently long lengths of bias binding.

Try to prepare long, continuous strips whenever possible. This allows you to bind the seam allowances more evenly and without unnecessary interruptions.

2. Sewing the Coat Pieces Together

2.1 Sewing the Shoulder and Sleeve Seams

The coat consists of a left and a right coat piece. Each piece already incorporates both the front and back.

1. Fold the left and right coat pieces right sides together along the shoulder and sleeve seams.
2. Pin carefully and sew the seams, bias bindings on both sides are also attached.



3. Press the seam allowances open.



4. Bind both seam allowances separately with bias binding. Baste them if you need.



Make sure the bias binding is applied neatly and evenly along the seam allowances. Here you can use narrow zipper foot, if necessary.



2.2 Sewing the Center Back Seam

After the shoulder and sleeve seams have been sewn and finished, join the two large coat pieces at the center back.

The center back seam runs from the back neckline down to a marked point indicated on the pattern.

1. Place the two coat pieces right sides together at the center back.
2. Sew the center back seam from the back neckline down to the marked point.
3. Press the seam allowances open.
4. Bind both seam allowances separately with bias binding.

Important: The seam is sewn only as far as the designated marking. Make sure to follow this marking carefully.

After completing this step, the coat is assembled into one complete garment and is ready for the facings to be attached.

3. Attaching and Finishing the Coat Facings

3.1 Joining the Facing Pieces

First, join the facing pieces at the shoulder seams.

1. Place the left and right front facings and the back neckline facing right sides together at the shoulder seams.
2. Sew the shoulder seams.
3. Press the seam allowances open.



You now have one long, continuous facing that runs along the front edges, entire hem, and back neckline.

3.2 Finishing the Outer Edge of the Facing

Since the coat is unlined, the raw edges of the facing must be finished neatly.

Bind the entire inner edge of the facing with bias binding.





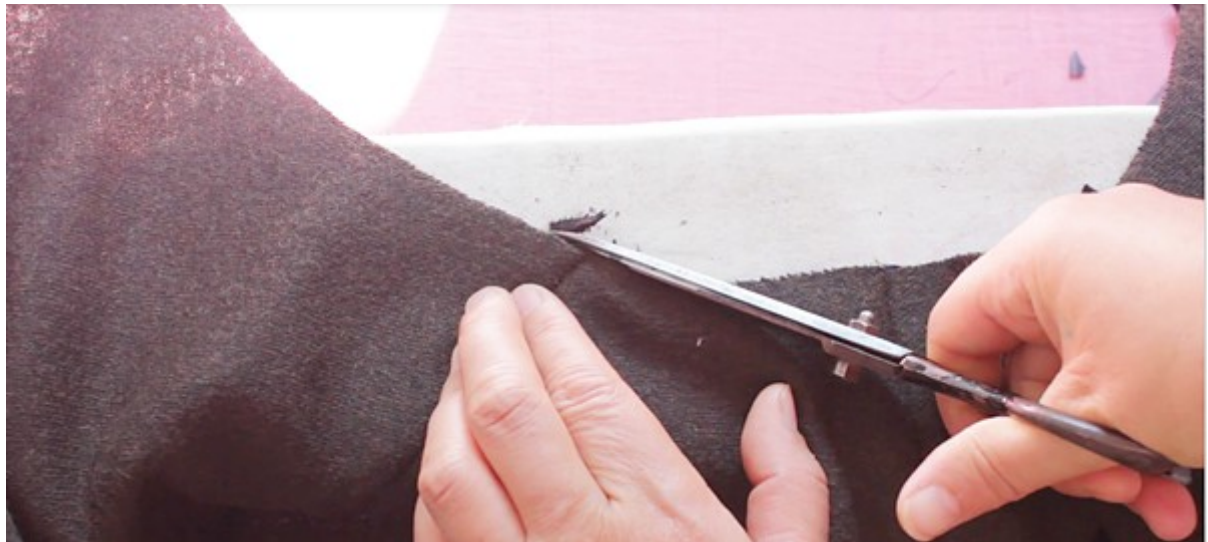
Alternatively, the edge can be finished with an overlock machine.

The bias binding provides a clean inside finish and prevents the raw edge from fraying.

3.3 Sewing the Facing to the Coat

Before joining the facing to the coat, carefully inspect all coat seams.

Small uneven areas may occur at the shoulder seams, center back, or other seam intersections. Correct these areas beforehand if necessary so that the coat lies smoothly and evenly.



1. Place the prepared facing right sides together with the coat.
2. Make sure the front edges, shoulder seams, and center back align correctly.



3. Sew the facing all the way around the coat.

The joining seam runs from the center back, along the front edges, around the entire hem, and along the back neckline to the opposite center back.

Important: The center back of the facing remains open at this stage. Leave approximately 5 cm of facing extending beyond each end at the center back. These ends will be joined later.



3.4 Clipping and Trimming the Seam Allowances

After sewing, prepare the seam allowances so that the facing can be turned neatly.

- Trim the seam allowances evenly



- Clip the seam allowances around the neckline curve.



- Trim the seam allowances at the front corners to reduce bulk and allow the corners to turn neatly.



- Clip the seam allowances along the curved hem so that they can follow the curve without pulling or creating tension.



Be careful not to cut into the stitching.



3.5 Understitching

Fold the seam allowances towards the facing and press them carefully.



Then understitch the seam allowances close to the seam on the facing side.



Understitching helps prevent the facing from rolling towards the outside and gives the edge a clean, stable finish.



3.6 Turning and Pressing the Facing

After understitching, turn the facing to the inside of the coat.

Carefully shape the edges and press the entire facing thoroughly.

The coat fabric should roll slightly towards the inside so that the facing remains invisible from the outside.

Careful pressing is particularly important when working with jersey and stretchy knit fabrics. Due to the elasticity of the outer fabric, it may contain a little excess fullness or form small wrinkles, while the interfaced facing is more stable.

Use gentle pressing to smooth out this excess fullness and shape the edges properly.

3.7 Closing the Center Back of the Facing

Once the facing has been turned and initially pressed, close the remaining opening at the center back.

1. Place the two open ends of the facing right sides together at the center back.



2. Sew the center back seam.
3. Press the seam allowances open.



This additional step allows the facing to lie flatter and more smoothly at the center back. Press the entire facing once more into its final shape.



3.8 Basting the Facing in Place

After the facing has been thoroughly shaped and pressed, secure it to the inside of the coat.

Baste the facing to the coat by hand along the inner edge finished with bias binding.



Important: This basting line will later serve as the guide for the visible topstitching from the right side of the fabric.

Therefore, the basting line should be:

- Even and consistent
- At a uniform distance from the facing edge
- Carefully shaped around curves
- As symmetrical as possible



The more accurately you baste, the cleaner and more professional the final topstitching will look. If you need you can draw the seamline on right side, so it is much easier to sew evenly.



3.9 Topstitching the Facing

Once the facing has been basted in place, topstitch from the right side of the coat along the prepared basting line.

The basting line serves as a precise guide for the stitching.

Before and after topstitching, press the neckline area carefully once again.

With stretchy fabrics, the outer fabric may become slightly wavy or form small wrinkles due to the difference in stability between the outer fabric and the interfaced facing.



Careful pressing will smooth the fabric and help maintain a clean, even edge. Pressing tools are helpful!



3.10 Sewing the Buttonholes and Buttons

Sew the buttonholes and attach the buttons according to the markings provided on the pattern. The coat facing is now complete.

4. Finishing the Sleeve Facings

4.1 Preparing the Sleeve Facings

The sleeve openings are also finished with facings.

Before joining the facings, bind their inner edges with bias binding. This ensures that the raw edges are neatly finished and ready for further processing.



4.2 Joining the Sleeve Facings

1. Fold each sleeve facing right sides together at the designated seam.
2. Sew the seam, which corresponds to the shoulder and sleeve seam of the coat.
3. Press the seam allowances open.



The sleeve facing is now a closed ring and ready to be attached to the sleeve opening.

4.3 Sewing the Sleeve Facing to the Sleeve Opening

1. Place the prepared sleeve facing right sides together with the sleeve opening.



2. Match the seam of the sleeve facing with the corresponding sleeve seam.
3. Sew the facing all the way around the sleeve opening.

Since the sleeve opening is curved, carefully clip the seam allowances along the curve.



Important: Do not clip too close to the stitching, and be careful not to damage the seam. The clips allow the curve to spread and form smoothly when turned.



4.4 Understitching and Pressing

Fold the seam allowances towards the sleeve facing and press them carefully. Then understitch the seam allowances close to the seam on the facing side.



The sleeve opening is quite narrow on this coat, which can make machine understitching somewhat difficult.

Tip: Sew slowly and carefully. Do not pull the fabric, and position the sleeve so that the seam can be guided smoothly.

4.5 Turning and Securing the Sleeve Facing

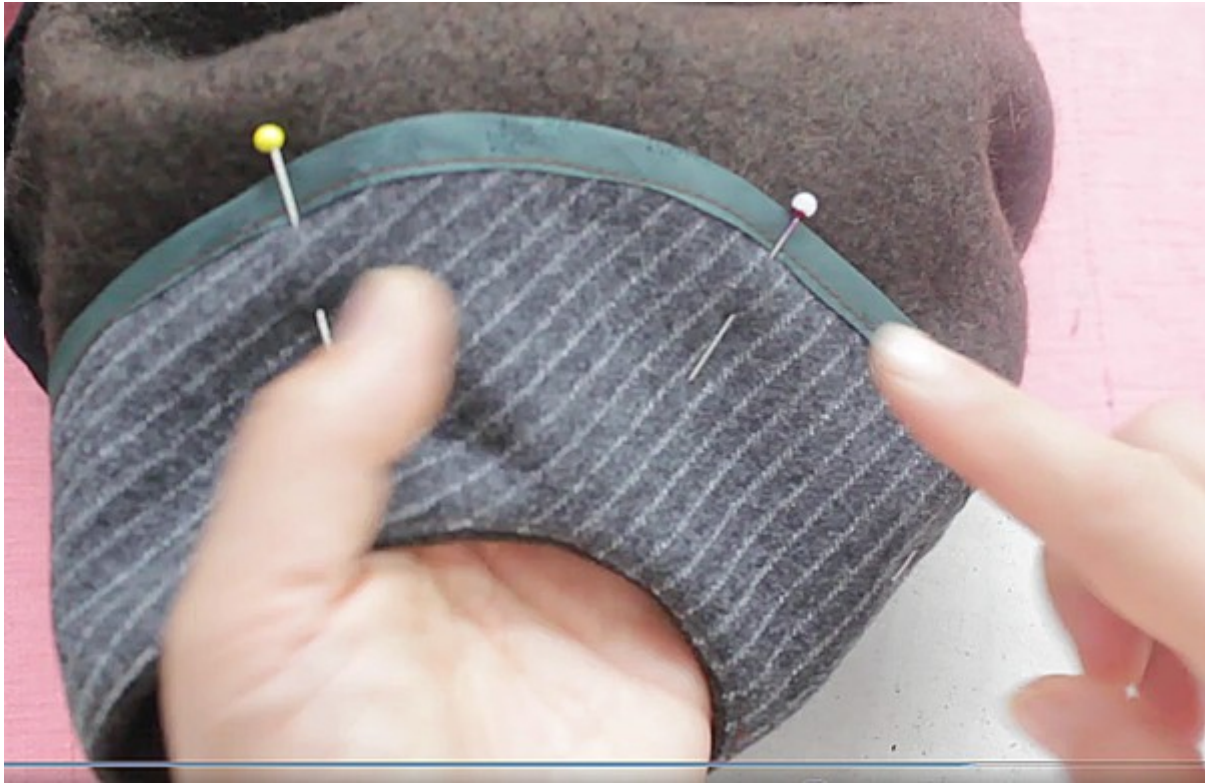
After understitching, turn the sleeve facing completely to the inside.

Shape the edge carefully and press it.



Then baste the inner edge of the sleeve facing, finished with bias binding, to the sleeve.

This basting keeps the facing in its correct position during the final securing process.



4.6 Securing the Sleeve Facing by Hand

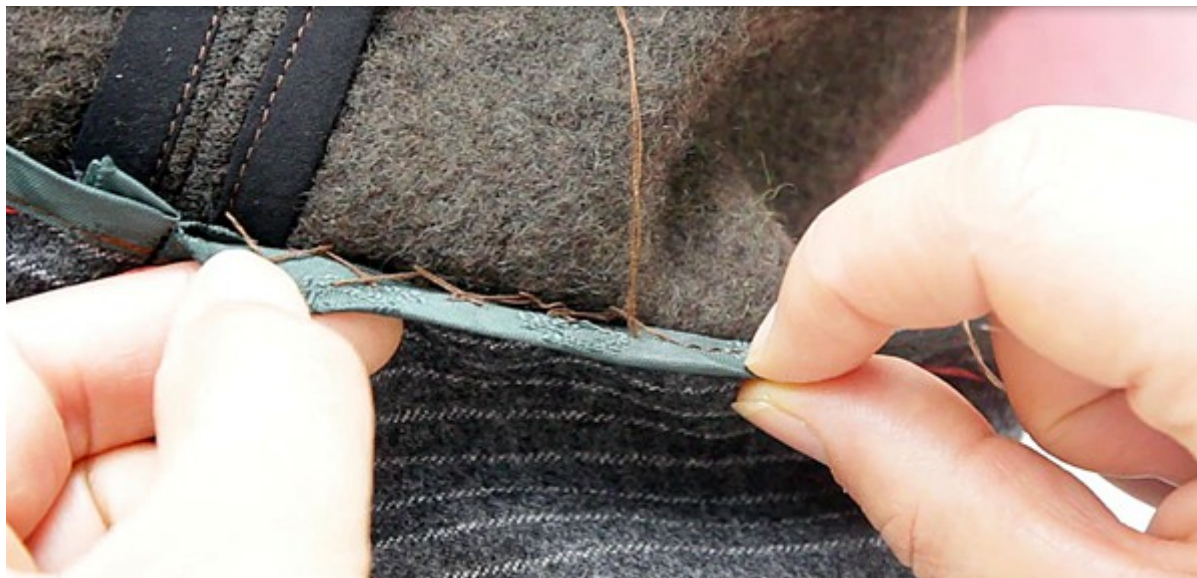
The sleeve opening is very narrow on this coat, making it difficult to topstitch the facing to the sleeve by machine from the right side.

Therefore, I recommend securing the inner edge of the sleeve facing by hand.

Suitable options include:

- An invisible hand-sewn hem stitch
- Herringbone stitches

I also attached the facing of my coat by hand, and this worked very well. It creates a neat and flexible finish.



Note: There is also a detailed YouTube sewing video for this coat. If any of the written instructions are unclear, I recommend watching the video for additional visual guidance.

The sleeve facings are now complete.

5. Pocket Construction

The coat features two rounded, oval-shaped pockets positioned on either side.

The pockets are prepared separately and then attached to the coat.

5.1 Preparing the Pockets

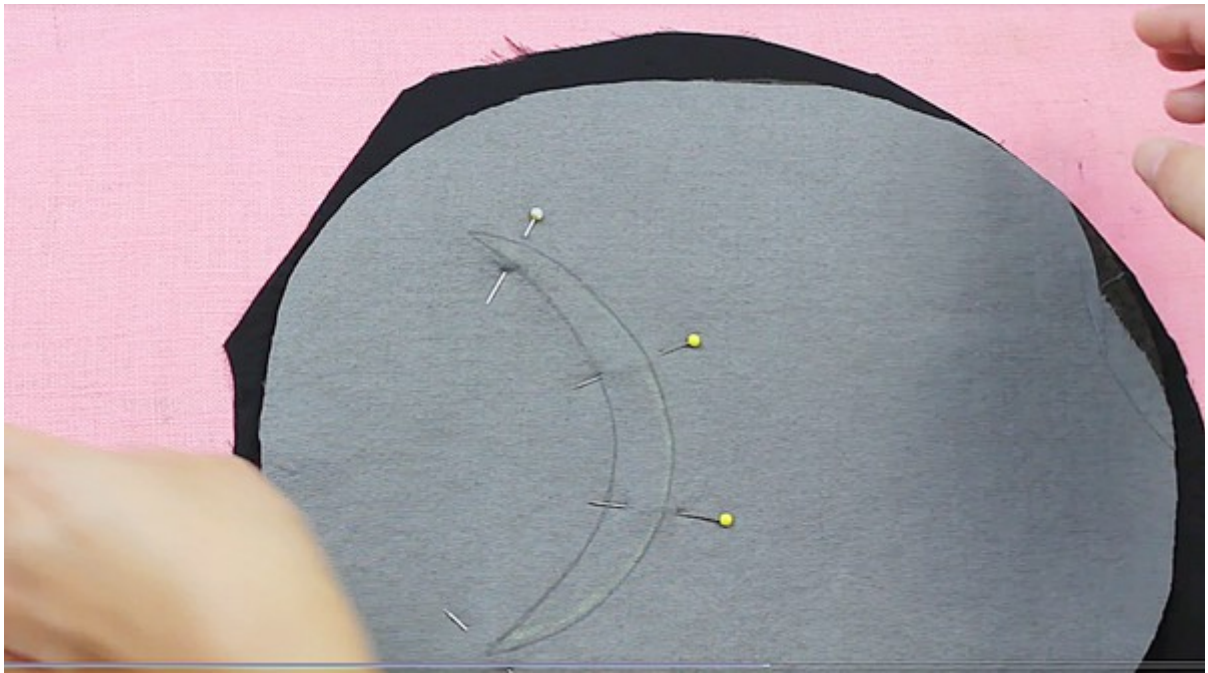
For each pocket, you will need:

- Main fabric
- Pocket lining
- Bias binding for finishing the pocket edges
- Fusible interfacing for reinforcing the main fabric

Since the coat fabric is stretchy, the main fabric pocket pieces are fully reinforced with interfacing. This gives the pockets additional stability and prevents them from stretching or losing their shape.

5.2 Sewing the Pocket Opening

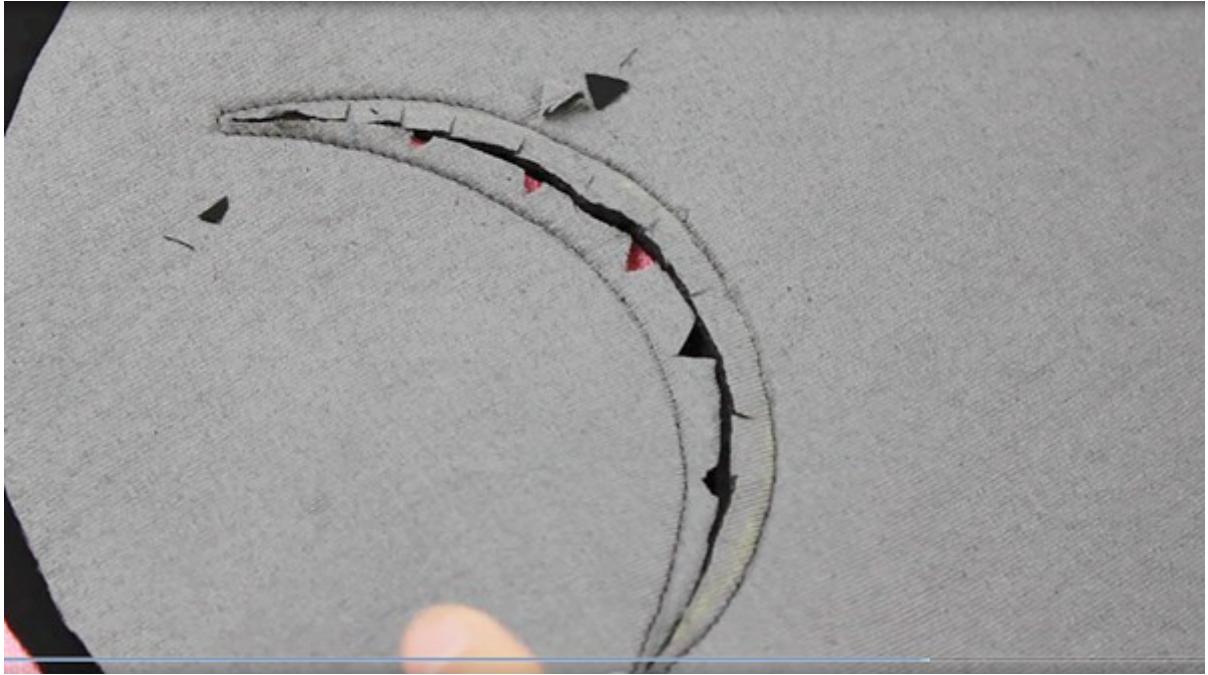
1. Place the main fabric and pocket lining right sides together along the designated pocket opening and pin.
2. Carefully sew the curved pocket opening.



3. Clip the seam allowances along the curve. Be careful not to cut into the stitching.



4. Turn the pocket lining through the opening to the wrong side.



5. Press the pocket opening carefully into shape, first the upper part and then the under part.



6. Press the pocket opening in form.

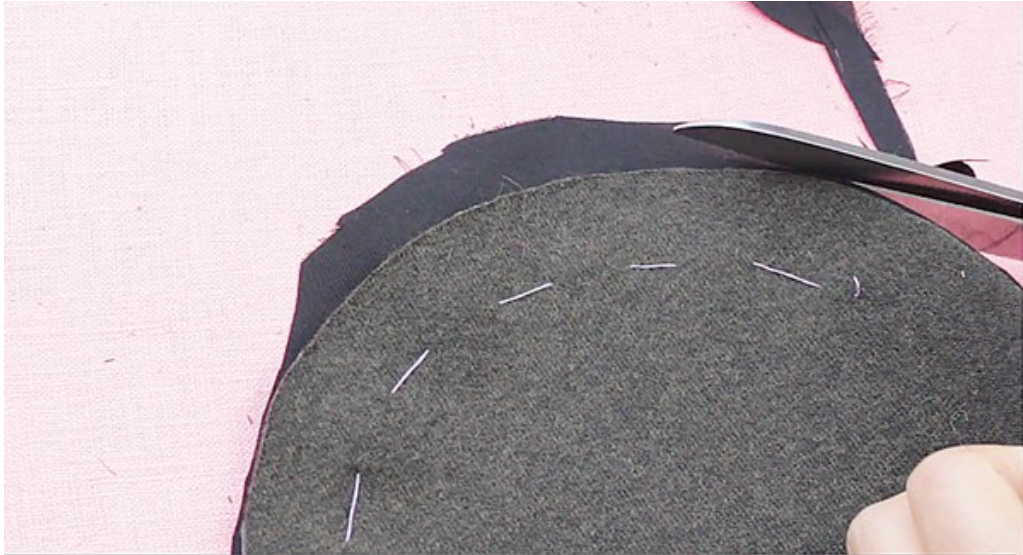


7. Stitch the pocket opening and secure the seam.



5.3 Binding the Pocket Edges

1. Place the main fabric and pocket lining together along the remaining pocket edges and pin.



2. Position the bias binding along the pocket edge from the right side of the main fabric and pin in place.
3. Sew the bias binding to the pocket edge.



4. Trim the seam allowances to approximately 3 mm.



5. Turn the bias binding to the wrong side and shape the edge carefully.



6. Fold the remaining edge of the bias binding to the inside and press it into shape.



The bound pocket edges do not need to be topstitched at this stage. They will be secured when the pocket is attached to the coat.

5.4 Decorative Binding

A contrasting bias binding was used along the pocket edges.

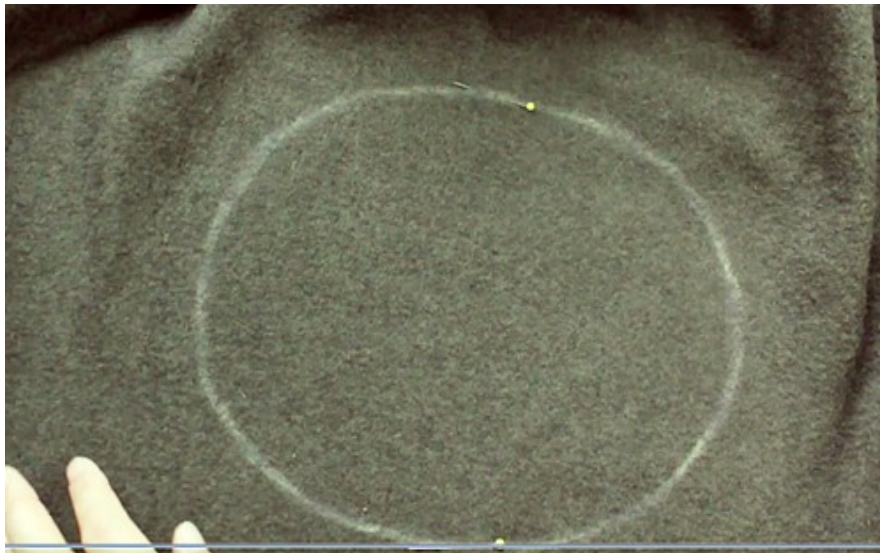
This creates a decorative, piping-like effect that emphasizes the pocket outline and adds an attractive design detail.

The pockets will later be sewn onto the coat along this finished edge, securing the binding at the same time.

5.5 Attaching the Pockets to the Coat

Once both pockets have been fully prepared and bound, position them on the coat according to the pattern markings.

1. Check the pocket placement using the markings on the pattern.



2. Pin or hand-baste the pockets to the right side of the coat.
3. Sew the pockets onto the coat along the bound edges.



Follow the existing binding as closely as possible to achieve a clean, decorative, and durable finish.
After completing this step, the pockets are finished and the coat is complete :-)

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