



4

# Envelope coat

**JUKI**<sup>®</sup>  
HZL-29Z

— medium —





## BEFORE YOU SET ABOUT TO SEWING, PLEASE PREPARE:

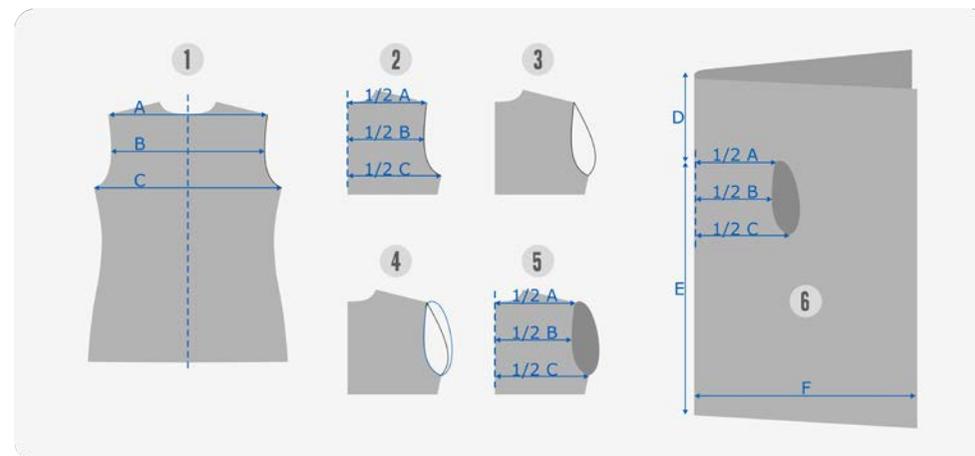
- 2 meters of a knitted material 1.5m wide; as we are using a regular machine, a knitted material should not be too flexible and stretchable – avoid light knitted materials for sweaters
- a tape-measure, a ruler, a pencil, a paper for forms
- threads, tailor scissors, pins and tailor's chalk (French chalk)
- your T-shirt, blouse or coat; choose the fitted one but not too tight-fitting; it will be used as a basis for a form.

## A FORM:

This throw is rectangular in shape, with sleeves; the secret lies in the fact that they should be sewn in the right place and at the right angle. First, you must prepare a form for a hole which you cut out in a rectangle; then you sew sleeves up to it.

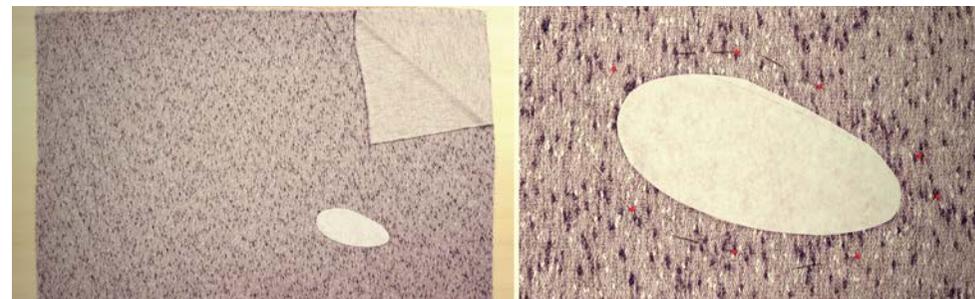
1. Press your T-shirt (or a coat) with an iron; spread it down on a paper so that a material stays not tightened or not gathered; You need to place holes for sleeves at such a distance, to fit the back between them (A = width of shoulders; B = width of the back; C = 1/2 of the chest size).
2. In order to cut holes symmetrically, you must work with a half of a form – copy a half of the upper part of a T-shirt back: outline a shoulder, a neckline and a side, mark the center of the back; a shape of an armhole at a back should be copied by densely spiking seams with pins so that there are holes in the paper that determine the shape – a black line on picture below (if you put a thick material under the paper, pins will be spiked deeper and the holes will be more visible).

3. Now, draw a mirror image to a shape of an armhole so as to create a teardrop shape – black lines.
4. In order to facilitate sewing, slightly widen a teardrop shape at a top and a bottom by drawing an ellipse; it is important not to change a shape of an armhole at a back!
5. A dark ellipse shape is a form for a hole, to which you will sew a sleeve in a coat; cut it together with a fragment of a T-shirt shape to determine how far from the edge it should be put on a material.
6. Prepare a material in a shape of a rectangle 150cm wide and 120cm long; its length is a sum of a height of a collar (D=30cm) and a length of a coat (E=90cm) including allowances for turning up a material (about 4-5cm); fold a rectangle in half (a knitted material should stretch across its width); place a form for a hole at a right distance from the folded edge (1/2A, 1/2B and 1/2C) and align with a collar, from a top edge (D).



## CUTTING AND SEWING OF A THROW:

When you place a form in the right place, pin both layers of a knitted material around an ellipse; copy a shape just right by a paper form.



## 4. ENVELOPE COAT

Cut a shape of an ellipse adding 1cm seam allowance to the inside of an ellipse – see a picture below; now try a throw on – you can adjust its length and width to your figure; remember that while turning up edges, a length and a width will be reduced by 10cm; check whether opening for armholes are not too tight; if you want to enlarge them, deepen them downward and forward – a shape of back of the armhole must remain unchanged; at a final stage, measure a circumference of a hole (this dimension is needed for a sleeve form).

Caution! It is very important to measure a circumference 1cm away from an edge – at a point where there will be a seam attaching a sleeve – measure a circumference along a purple line – as in the picture below.



When the size is matched, fold back a rectangle in half and cut corners; cut them in a way to cut off an isosceles triangle with a side length of about 9cm, and the basis of about 12cm.



Now press all edges with an iron of 1cm, apart from the cut corners.



Turn up a throw on a right side and fold cut corners in half diagonally, so that the edges of cut corners overlap one another; sew these edges at a distance of about 1cm from an edge.



Now turn up sewn corners so that a seam is hidden inside; similarly prepare all 4 corners for sewing edges of a throw; corners determine a width at which edges must be pressed with an iron (about 4-5cm).



Turn up and pin all edges.



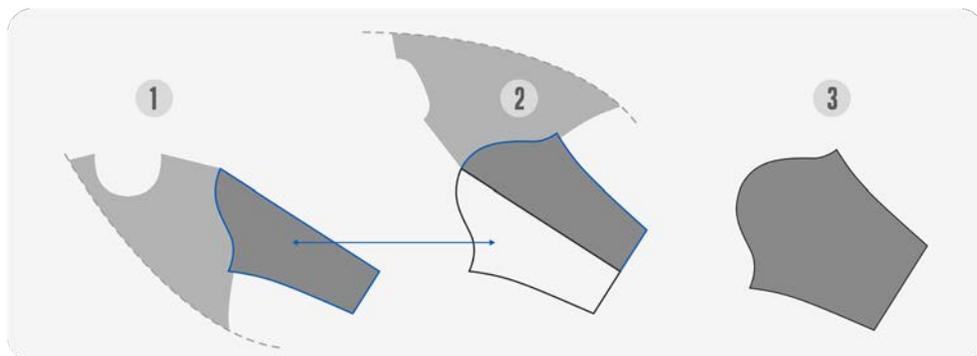
Sew them using a regular stitch – in this case, although you sew a knitted material, you do not have to use elastic stitches, because these seams will not be stretched.



## A FORM FOR SLEEVES:

You can prepare a form for a sleeve in several ways: by unstitching a sleeve of an old shirt or by choosing a model from a magazine with patterns; you can also copy a form of your clothes, but you must be precise and have knowledge of a shape of a top part of a sleeve; prepare a shirt or a coat and place it on a paper (light gray elements in the picture below are parts of a front and a back of a blouse).

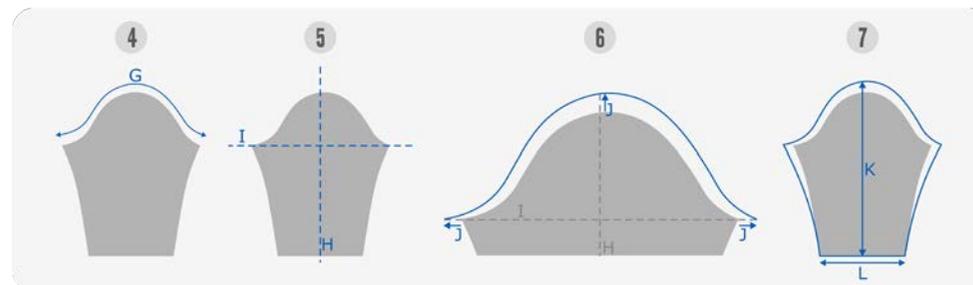
1. Start with a front; carefully straighten a sleeve, a blouse must be slightly crumpled as a top part of a sleeve must be flat (a blue wave between a blouse and a sleeve); copy its shape by spiking it with pins – similar to copying an armhole of a back part of a blouse; outline a sleeve.
2. Now place a blouse with its back to the top, so that an edge of a rear sleeve is in contact with an outline of a front part of the sleeve (which you've just made); copy a shape of a top part of a back by spiking it with pins and outline a sleeve.
3. A sleeve is ready – make sure that the sleeve cap (wave on top of the sleeve) has a shape similar to the picture below; front and back of sleeve cap is not symmetrical (front is more cut), but a bottom part of a sleeve, after being folded in half, should be symmetrical – if it is not, center a shape of sides and a bottom so that they correspond.



4. Measure a circumference of a sleeve cap (G) and compare it with a circumference of a hole cut in a throw.
5. If both measurements are not the same, you must enlarge or decrease a sleeve; in order to do this, mark its center vertically (H), and a horizontal line connecting the widest points (I).
6. The missing number of centimeters divide in 3 parts (J) and add them to the top part of a sleeve: a height (extend a H line) and a width (lengthen a I line on each side); draw a new shape of a larger sleeve cap trying to copy the original arc; if a size must be reduced, point a J size in the opposite direction and draw a smaller top part.



7. Finally, determine a length of a sleeve (K); remember that you will add cuffs so now you must deduct a length of cuffs from a desired length; set a width of a sleeve at the bottom (L) – it should be slightly larger than the hand size so as to freely slide your hand into it; draw new lines of sides of a sleeve – they should be symmetrical.



## CUTTING AND SEWING SLEEVES:

Fold a remaining part of the material in half and cut out a form of a sleeve so that a knitted material stretches across a width of a sleeve; cutting through two layers, you will cut both left and right sleeve (they should be mirror images); when cutting, add 1cm seam allowance around a form; cut also two rectangles for cuffs; their height is  $2 \times$  a height of a cuff + 2cm for seams, and their width should be about 2-4cm smaller than a width of a sleeve form at a bottom + 2cm seam – the more stretchable a knit is, the more you must deduct from a width of a sleeve; when sewing, you will slightly stretch cuffs and it will result in puller effect; cut cuffs so that a knitted material stretch out stronger across a width of a cuff; fold sleeves in half lengthwise and sew their sides; do the same with cuffs; turn up a sewn cuff in half so that a seam is hidden inside; there should be a right side of a knit both inside and outside of a cuff.



Leave sleeves on a left side and slide cuffs inside them; slide them facing a folded edge toward the inside of a sleeve so as unhemmed edges of a sleeve and a cuff are in contact at an outlet; pin all 3 layers of a material inside a cuff.

## 4. ENVELOPE COAT



As cuffs are a bit narrower in size than sleeves, stretch them slightly during sewing; sew so that a presser foot is inside a cuff – then it is easier to control a seam; use a zigzag stitch, to make elastic seam; after sewing, turn up sleeves to a right side and press a seam with an iron.



There is only one operation that needs to be done – sewing sleeves to a throw; pin them in a way that a front of a sleeve is pinned to a front of a throw; a front of a sleeve is the one where the sleeve cap is more cut; a front of a throw is where edges of holes are further from the center; spike pins inside a sleeve; before you start sewing, make sure that a sleeve is turned up to a right side.



When sewing, a presser foot must remain inside a sleeve; use a zigzag stitch; If sizes of a sleeve and a hole differ, gently stretch a knitted material; if a difference in sizes is more than 2cm, you can adjust the previous seam on the sleeve to make it smaller, if a hole is too big, you need to make a fold under an armhole or prepare a new sleeve.



Sleeves are sewn, a throw is ready! You can wear it loose, gathered around your neck... or as an envelope coat, fastening a top edge with a brooch and emphasizing your waist with a wide belt.

