

threads
BY CAROLINE 

Elsa & Elliot Coat



The design

Elsa & Elliot is a fully lined coat in two variants: A) a straight coat, and B) a coat with a pleated pep-lum. Choose your fabrics based on the season. The coat's shell (main fabric) can be sewn in for example wool, fleece, softshell or rainwear fabric and be lined with light-weight shiny fabrics such as satin. Or heavier, warm fabrics such as teddy or fleece.

You can choose to sew the coat without a collar, or with a hood, alternatively a peter pan collar or classic flat collar.

Variant A can be sewn with patch pockets, with or without a flap.



Elsa & Elliot är en underbar kappa både till flickor och pojkar, och en bra grund för att kunna sy olika slags kappor för olika säsonger och väder.

TIPS, HOW TO SEW AND INSPIRATION

On my website, threadsbycaroline.com, you can find [inspiration](#) and valuable tips such as how to [sew in knit fabrics with a regular sewing machine](#) and get an awesome result. For beginners there is also a section on "[how to sew](#)" which explains basic techniques.

Preparations

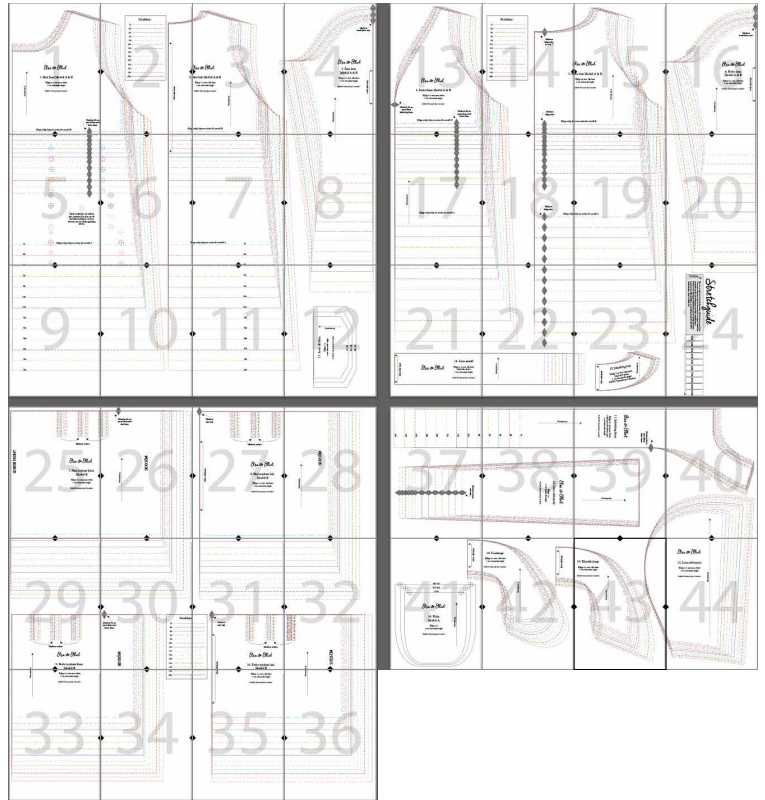
SUPPLIES:

- **Fabric:** (Read more on p.6).
 - Shell: For example wool, fleece, softshell, rainwear fabric.
 - Lining: For example polyester or satin lining. Or teddy, fleece, quilted lining, mesh.
- **Fusible interfacing:** No stretch, to stabilise the buttonholes. If you're sewing the collar or the patch-pockets with a flap you will also need interfacing to stabilise them. Read more on p. 6.
- **Buttons.** Approximately 4-8 buttons. Size 20-35 mm (3/4" - 1 3/8").
- **Useful tools:** Fabric scissors or rotary cutter and cutting mat, pins or clips, textile glue.
- **Sewing machine** with a needle appropriate for your fabric. An overlocker/serger can also be used for some of the steps, but you don't need to have one.

PRINTING THE PATTERN

This pattern has been designed to print well on both A4 and letter size. The measurements of each page are 17,8 x 25,4 cm (7x10"). It's important that you print your pattern at 100%, no scaling. After printing page 1 of the pattern, measure the test rectangle to ensure that your pattern has printed accurately.

The pattern is created with each size in a separate layer. If you open it with Adobe Reader (preferably on a computer), you can choose to show or hide specific sizes, and print just those. Adobe Reader can be downloaded for free on the Adobe website. Go to [my website](#) for a more detailed description.



CUTTING AND TAPING

I don't cut page 1 at all. On page 2-4 I only cut the left edge, along the black line, just outside the black triangle. Match up the black triangles to form diamonds, and tape the papers. On page 5 I cut the top edge. On page 6-8 I cut the top and left edges. Repeat for each row. The pattern is laid out in 4 groups, these groups don't need to be taped together. I recommend that you trace/draw your size onto for example a tracing paper or parchment paper, so that you preserve your original pattern.

PRINTING JUST A PART OF THE PATTERN

- Variant A: pp. 1-24, 37-44
- Variant B: pp. 1-8, 12-44

Copyright & selling your items

COPYRIGHT:

- You may not resell, copy, or redistribute this pattern in any form. The buyer of a sewing pattern from Threads by Caroline may only use it personally. Sharing or exchanging a pattern with other parties is strictly prohibited.

SELLING ITEMS MADE WITH THIS PATTERN:

- You may sell items you made with this pattern, and I wish you good luck with your business! You may only sell the garments if you are the purchaser of the patterns and are sewing yourself. It is not allowed to transfer the pattern to another party.

Choosing a size

Choose size based on the child's current measurements. The coat is designed to be sewn with at least one of the fabrics (shell or lining) being a heavier fabric, and that the child should also be able to wear a thicker sweater underneath.

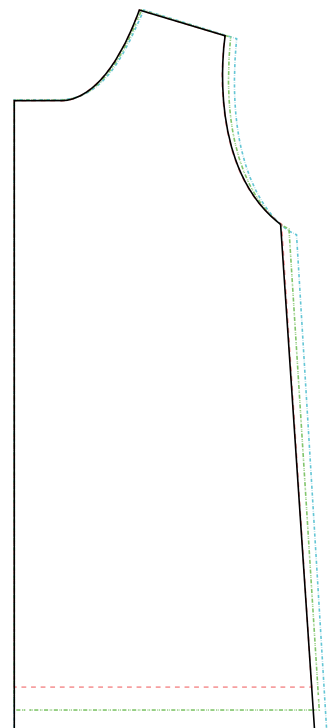
If you're sewing the coat in fabrics with stretch you can size down 1-2 sizes on width. The measurements for the finished coat (width and length) are the same for both variants.

Size and child's length	Approx. age	Chest width	Waist width	Finished coat's chest width	Finished coat's length (shoulder to hem)
74	7-9 months	47	46	65 cm	43 cm
80	10-12months	49	48		
86	1-1½ years	51	49,5		
92	1½-2 years	52,5	51		
98	2-3 years	54	52,5		
104	3-4 years	56	54		
110	4-5 years	58	55		
116	5-6 years	60	56	74 cm	54 cm
122	6-7 years	62	57		
128	7-8 years	64	58		
134	8-9 years	67	60		
140	9-10 years	70	62		
146	10-11 years	73	64	88 cm	64 cm

If the child's chest and waist width don't correspond to the length, for example a child who is 128 cm long but has a chest width of 60 cm (which points more to size 116), you can mix sizes. You can in this example sew size 116 but take the length from size 122. (See pic to the right).

TIP!

Do consider to first sew a toile! A toile is a mock up of the garment sewn in cheap fabrics (but in the same fabric type as the one you want to use for the real coat). If you're sewing a toile you can skip seam finishing and details. You're making the toile to evaluate if the fit is good for the child or if you need to make alterations on for example width or length.



Pattern pieces / Cut list

Make sure you're using the lining pattern pieces for the lining, and shell pattern pieces for the shell because they are not the same. The lining has more ease in certain places so that it won't pull the shell or limit the child's ability to move comfortably. Some of the lining pieces are also shorter so that they won't be visible from the right side, for example on the hem.

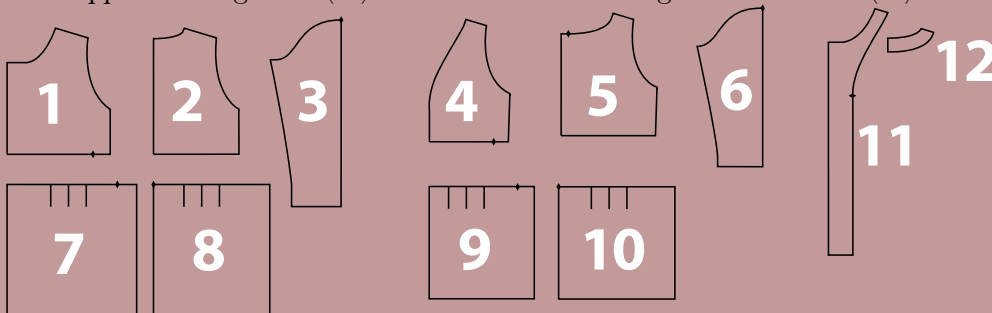
FOR VARIANT A, CUT:

- Two opposite fronts in shell fabric (1), one back on the fold in shell fabric (2), two sleeves on the fold in shell fabric (3)
- Two opposite fronts in lining (4), one back on the fold in lining (5), two sleeves on the fold in lining (6)
- Two opposite facings front (11) in shell. One facing back on the fold (12) in shell or lining.



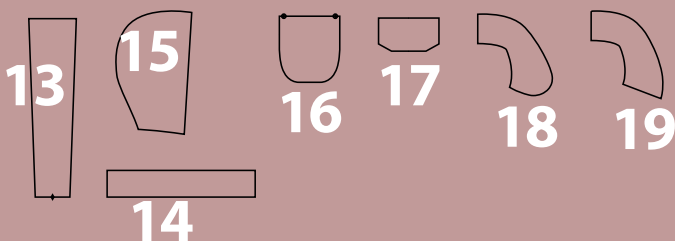
FOR VARIANT B, CUT:

- Two opposite fronts in shell fabric (1), one back on the fold in shell fabric (2), two sleeves on the fold in shell fabric (3)
- Two opposite fronts in lining (4), one back on the fold in lining (5), two sleeves on the fold in lining (6)
- Two opposite peplum fronts in shell fabric (7), one peplum back on the fold in shell fabric (8)
- Two opposite peplum fronts in lining (9), one peplum back on the fold in lining (10)
- Two opposite facings front (11) in shell fabric. One facing back on the fold (12) in shell fabric or lining



FOR BOTH VARIANTS YOU CAN ALSO CHOOSE:

- HOOD: Cut two center pieces (13), one in shell fabric and one in lining, one cuff on the fold (14) in shell or lining, two opposite side pieces (15), one pair in shell fabric and one pair in lining
- POCKET: Cut two pockets in shell (16), and four flaps (17) in shell fabric
- PETER PAN COLLAR: Cut two collars on the fold (18) in shell fabric
- CLASSIC COLLAR: Cut two collars on the fold (19) in shell fabric.



TIP!

If you've chosen a light-weight fabric for your lining, you can trace your lining pattern pieces on the fold, on the tracing paper. Then you don't have to cut the lining pieces on folded fabric.

Choosing fabric and materials

Shell fabric (the outer fabric on the coat): Wool fabric is easy to sew and keeps warmth. Fleece is also warm although not made from natural fibres like wool. Other alternatives for the shell are softshell, rainwear fabric, tweed and bouclé.

Lining: If you choose a lightweight, shiny fabric like satin it will be easy to put the coat on and off. It's common to use such fabrics for lining, especially for the sleeves. You can also choose jersey linings, polyester or cotton poplin. For a more sporty coat you can line with mesh fabric. Warmer linings such as fleece, teddy or quilted fabrics are also great. If you're unsure about what fabric to use for the lining, many fabric stores have a specific category for linings that you can check out.

INTERFACING:

The interfacing for the collar and pocket flap is used to make them more stiff. The interfacing for the buttonholes are used to stabilise the buttonholes. Generally, the interfacing need to be slightly more light-weight than the fabric you're using it on. Do use fusible interfacing which is easy. Read the manufacturer's instructions for your interfacing carefully.

TIP!

Don't forget to make sure you're also using an appropriate needle for your fabric. If you're unsure, ask at the fabric store.

Seam finishing

With woven fabrics you need to finish the seams so that the fabric doesn't fray or ravel. Note that some feel that on a fully lined garment the seams don't need to be finished since no seams are visible. But that's up to each one.

First sew the seam with a straight stitch, 1 cm (3/8") seam allowance. To finish the seam you could then press the seam apart and sew both sides of the seam allowance (only through the seam allowance). Alternatively you can press the seam allowance to one side and sew both layers of seam allowance together.

The seams you could use are for example (A) zig zag stitch (B) overlock (C) straight stitch followed by cutting with pinking shears. Note that the pinking shears work best for straight seams, not curved.

PIC OF SEAMS

Fabric requirements

This is an estimate for prewashed fabrics with 150 cm (60") width. If you're buying new fabric for your project, I recommend that you add 10-20 cm (4-8") just in case. The facings, pockets and collar is included in the fabric estimation for the shell fabric.

Size	Variant A, shell	Variant A, lining	Variant B, shell	Variant B, lining	+ Hood, shell and lining
74	100	100	100	100	40 + 40
80					
86					
92					
98					
104					
110	120	120	120	120	50 + 50
116					
122					
128					
134					
140					
146	140	140	140	140	50 + 50

**THE NUMBERS ABOVE
ARE FROM A QUICK ES-
TIMATE**

TIP!

Do you want to sew a raincoat? For a fully waterproof coat you can:

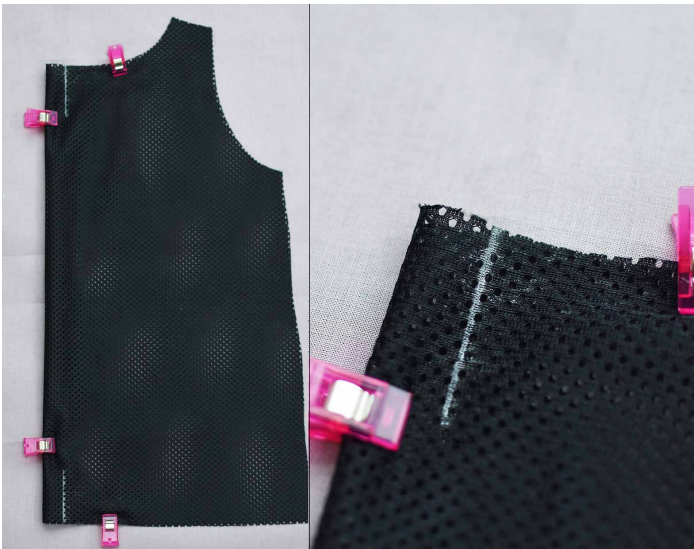
- Use seam tape and tape each seam. After having sewn a seam, press it apart and tape seam tape to the seam, on the wrong side.
- Increase stitch length to 3,0-3,5.
- Don't pin the fabric, use clips instead.
- Be gentle with the iron, this type of fabric might melt so start with low heat and a pressing cloth.

Let's get creative!

I'm gonna use two coats when showing you how to sew the Elsa & Elliot: a softshell coat with mesh lining in variant A, and a wool coat with satin lining in variant B.

Most steps of sewing this coat are the same for both variants. Whether you're sewing coat A or B you'll start on step 1.

1 cm (3/8") seam allowance included.



1a.

Start by sewing the pleats in the back lining. We sew these pleats to increase mobility. We don't want the lining to break when the child waves her arms.

Fold the back lining, right sides together. Sew at the notch for the pleat (2 cm in from the fold, and 4 cm down/up).

Here I'm sewing variant A but the approach is the same for variant B, even though the back lining is shorter in that variant.



1b.

Press the pleat to the left. This is how it looks from the wrong side.

(I sewed with blue thread so that the seam would be more visible, but I do recommend using a matching thread color).



2a.

If you're sewing variant A, go to step 8. If you're sewing variant B with the peplum: take one of the front peplums in shell fabric. There are 3 markings on the top edge, which you made when cutting out the fabric.

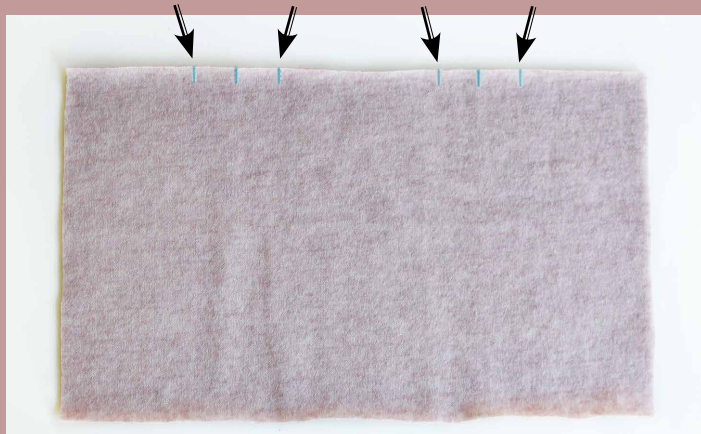


2b.

Fold the fabric, right sides together, so that the two outer markings meet and the center marking is at the fold. Draw a line 5 cm (2") down.

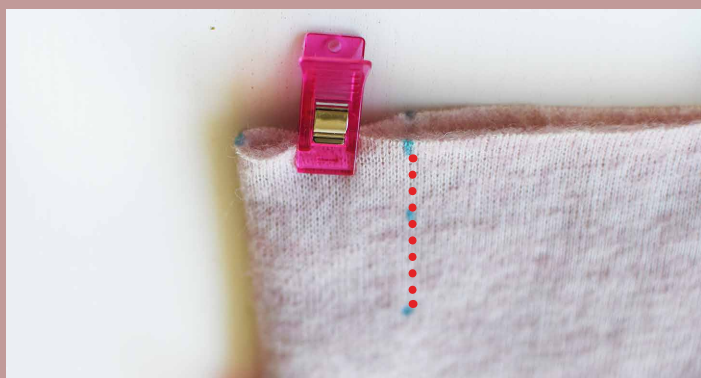
Sew on this marking. Repeat with the other front peplum shell.

(Here I'm sewing size 116. The dimensions might look different in other sizes).



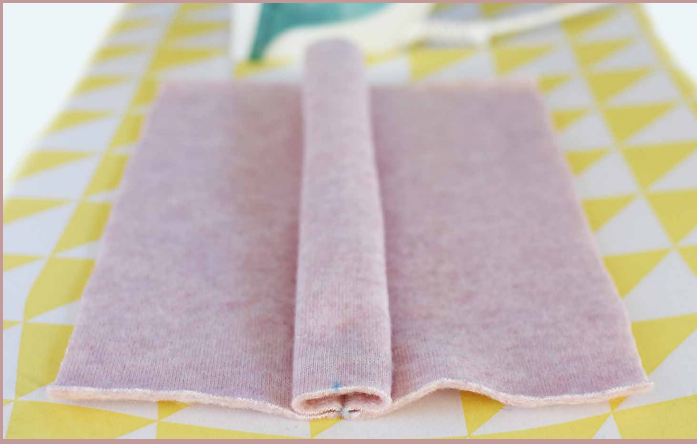
3a.

On the back peplum shell you need to sew two pleats so there are 6 markings in total. Once again it's the outer markings (see arrows) that should meet when you fold the fabric right sides together. Do one pleat at a time.



3b.

Draw a line 5 cm (2") down from the upper edge and sew. Do this for both pleats on the back peplum.



4a.

Now let's press all pleats. From the wrong side, push down the pleat so that the center marking meets the seam. Press the pleat about 2/3 of its length.

Repeat on all pleats on fronts and back.



4b.

Baste the pleats from the wrong side. Basting means sewing a temporary straight stitch with long stitches. We do this to hold the pleats in place. Sew about 6 mm (1/4") from the edge.



Here's how the back peplum in shell looks like from the right side after the pleats are sewn, pressed and basted.



5a.

Take the back shell and place on top of the back peplum shell. Right sides together. Sew.

Finish the seam if you need to (p. 6) and press the seam allowance upwards.



5b.

If you want you can topstitch (sew from the right side) just above the seam from the last step. You will then sew through the shell and the seam allowance.



6.

Take one of the front shells and place on top of the front peplum shell, right sides together. Match the notches and sew. Press the seam allowance upwards and topstitch if you want to. Repeat with the other front pieces.

7.

Repeat steps 2-6 with the lining, if you're sewing variant B. Then go to step 8.



8a.

Now let's sew together the lining. My lining looks almost identical on right and wrong side so I'll try to be extra clear. Here's what the pieces look like on variant A, one back lining and two front linings. If you're sewing variant B they will be a bit different, the pleated peplums will be attached to the fronts and back.



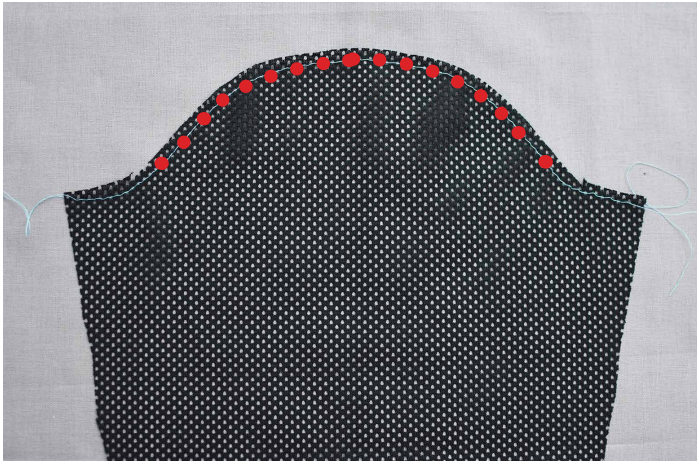
8b.

Place the front linings on the back lining, right sides together. Match up the shoulders and sew the shoulder seams. Finish the seams (p. 6) and press.



8c.

Here's the lining after the shoulder seams are sewn. I sewed my seams with a straight stitch and finished the seam allowance with the serger.



9.

Time for sleeves. If your fabric is woven you need to sew a gathering stitch along the curved top part of the sleeves. Choose a straight stitch and the longest stitch length. Sew 6 mm (1/4") from the edge. Pull the bobbin thread gently to make the sleeve gather just a little bit. The purpose is to shape the sleeve to fit the coat's front and back.

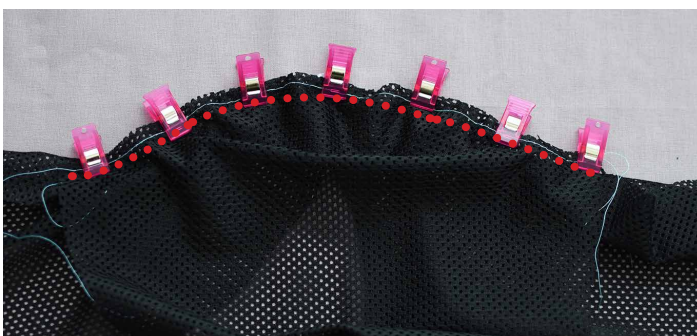
If you have knit fabrics you don't need to sew a gathering stitch because knit fabrics stretch and can be shaped anyway.



10.

Place the sleeve on the lining's front and back. Match the sleeve's center to the shoulder seam. Start pinning there and then out to the sides.

If your fabric is woven, pull the bobbin thread to make the sleeve match the arm scye. If your fabric is knit then you can pull the front and back slightly to make the sleeve fit.



Sew and press the seam allowance towards the sleeve.

Repeat with the other sleeve.



TIP!

When you're sewing in step 10 and 14, make sure the seam allowances in the armpit are facing different directions, to reduce bulk.

11.

Arrange the lining so that right sides are facing each other. Pin and sew the side seams.

When you've come this far you can try it on the child and have a chance at evaluating the fit. The length of the finished coat will be about 2 cm longer. And the sleeves will be about 3 cm longer.



12.

Place the fronts shell on the back shell, right sides together. Match up the shoulders and sew the shoulder seams.

(If you're sewing variant B the fronts and back are now attached to the pleated pep-
lum).

Finish the seams (p. 6) and press.



13.

Attach the sleeves just like you did with the lining (step 9-10). Place the sleeve's center against the shoulder seam and sew. If necessary, first sew a gathering stitch.



14.

Arrange the coat so that right sides are facing each other. Pin and sew the side seams ut toward the sleeves.

Finish the seams (p. 6) and press.



15a. Pockets

Time for the patch pockets! Fold 1 cm (3/8") in toward the wrong side and press. It's a bit easier if you first sew a gathering stitch about 3-4 mm from the edge (to the left in the picture), and then pull the bobbin threads to make it gather, especially along the curves.



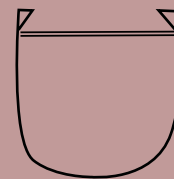
15b.

Fold the top edge 2 cm to the wrong side and press (3/4"). Sew from the right side, just about 2 cm (3/4") from the edge.



16.

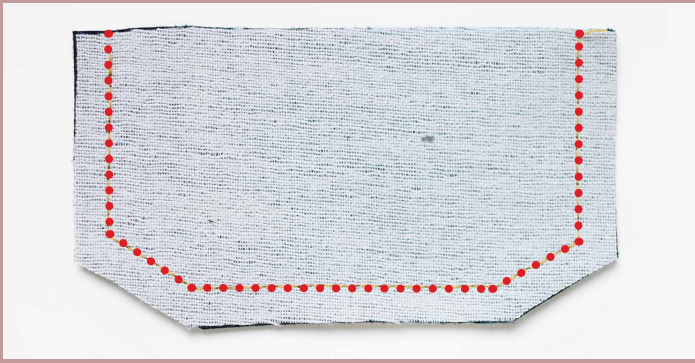
Place the pockets on the coat and pin in place. Sew from the right side a couple of mm from the edge of the pocket. You can also sew triangles at the top corners for extra durability.



17.

If you want flaps for your pockets, cut out four flap pieces (for two pockets). I will now show you how to sew the pocket flap with a pocket in suede, not on a real coat, but on some fabric scraps.

Interface the wrong side of one or both of the flap pieces if you think it needs more stability. The interfacing shouldn't reach the seam allowance.



18a.

Put the flap pieces right sides together and sew along the sides, according to the markings in the picture, with 1 cm (3/8") seam allowance.



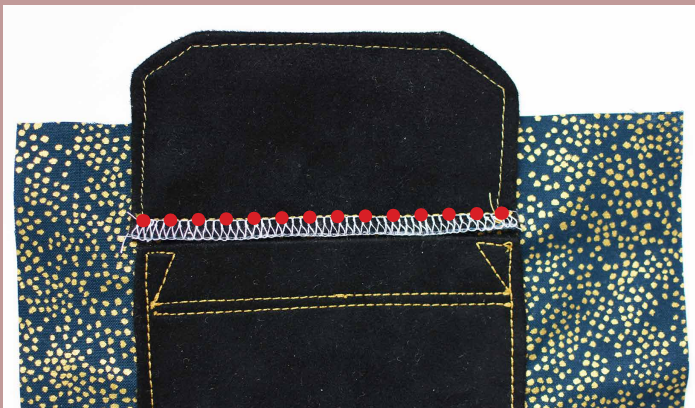
18b.

Trim the seam allowance, especially at the four lower corners. Turn right side out and press.



19.

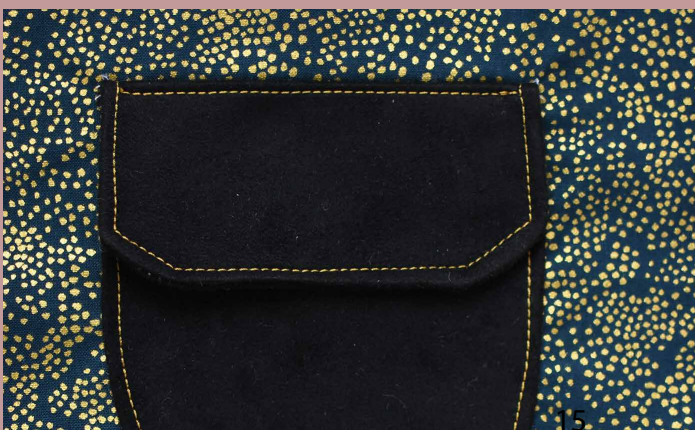
Topstitch around all sides (except the top of the flap if you want to). Finish the top side of the flap, for example with an overlock.



20.

Place the flap "upside down" on the front piece, just above the pocket, with the flap's right side down.

Sew the flap to the front piece with a straight stitch a couple of mm from the edge.



21.

Fold over the flap and press.

If you want to, you can topstitch along the top edge.



22. Collar

Interface one of the collar pieces. The interfacing shouldn't reach the seam allowance.

This is the Peter pan collar, but the approach is the same for the classic collar.



23.

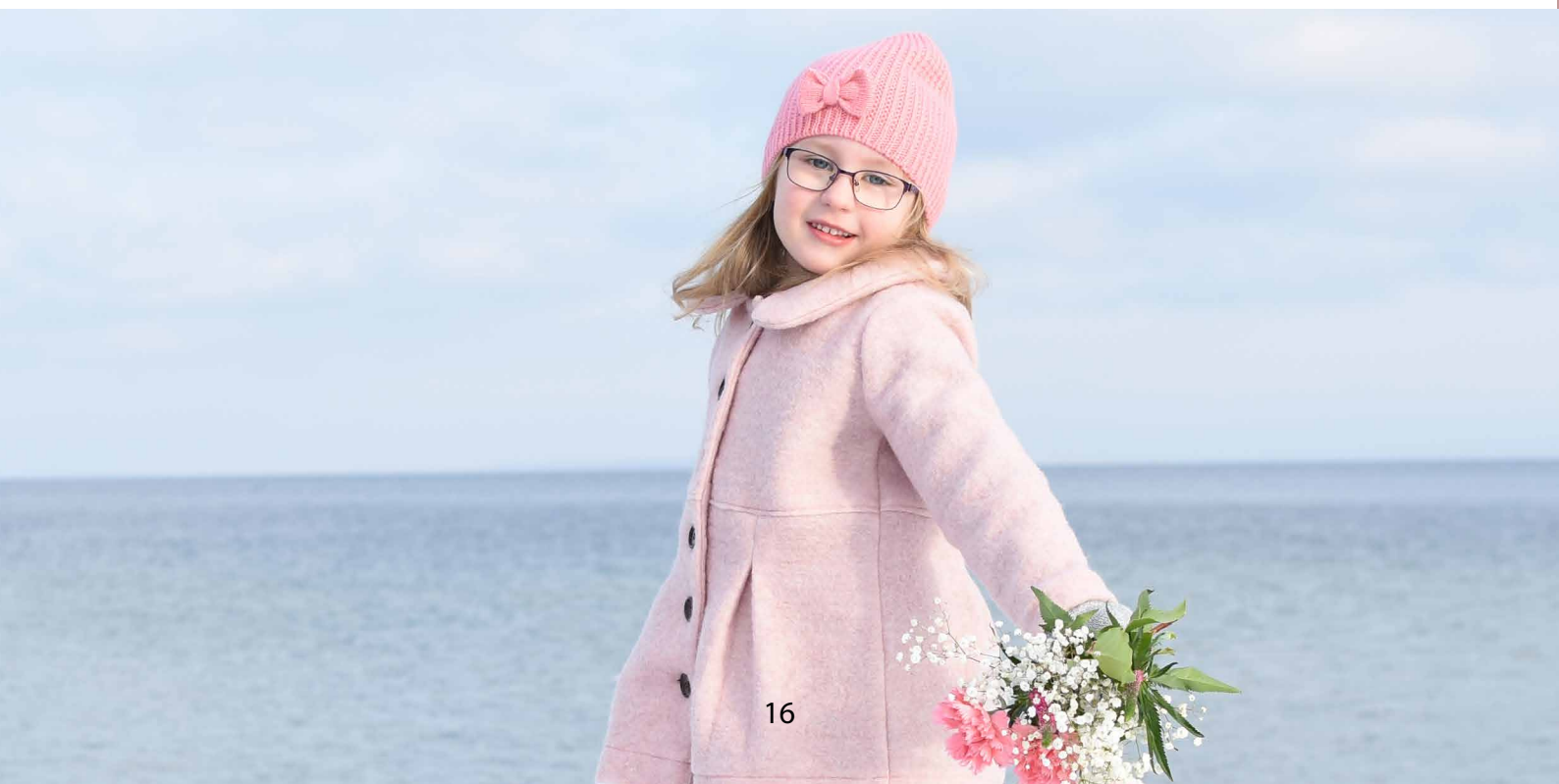
Put the two collar pieces right sides together. Sew the outer curve, according to the marking.

Trim the seam allowance.



24.

Turn the collar right sides out and press. If you want to you can topstitch along the outer curve of the collar.





25a. Hood

Take the hood's shell pieces. The two curved sides shall be sewn to the center panel. So pin side A to B, right sides together and sew. Then finish seam allowances and press.

Then pin and sew side C to D.

When these three pieces are sewn together they will look like the pic below.

Repeat with the lining.



25b.

If you want to, you can topstitch along the seams you just sewed. Sew from the right side just next to the seam and through the seam allowance on the wrong side. This fabric is non-stretch so I'm using a straight stitch. If your fabric has stretch, use a stretch stitch (read more about sewing fabrics with stretch on my website).



26.

Fold the hood's cuff so that the long sides meet, wrong sides together. Press.



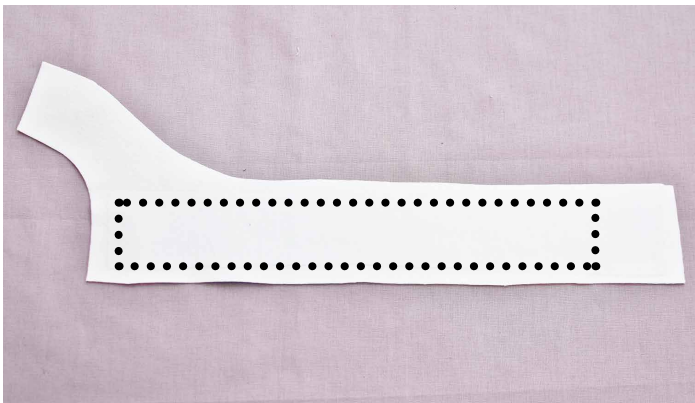
27.

Keep the hood's shell with wrong sides out. Pin the cuff to the shell, raw edges meet. Then put in the hood's lining inside the shell hood, right sides together. Sew together shell, lining and cuff at the same time, with the cuff in the middle.



27b.

This is what the hood looks like after the shell, lining and cuff are sewn together. Here I chose lining for the cuff, but you can also use the shell fabric. Press and topstitch if you want to.



28. Facings

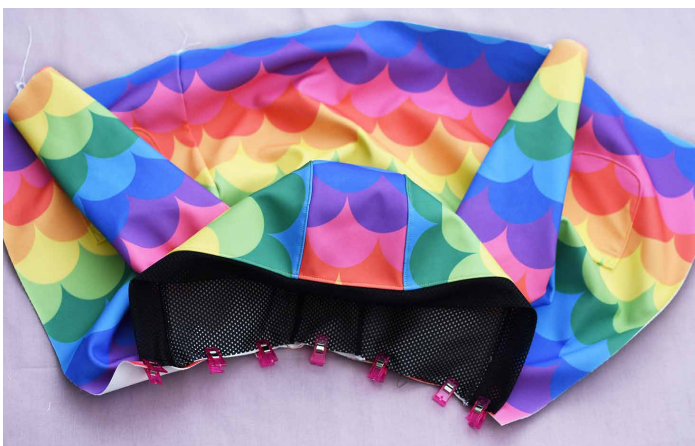
Apply fusible interfacing to the front facings. The interfacing shouldn't reach the bottom 4 cm (1 5/8") of the facing front (the coat will be hemmed with 4 cm). Nor should you interface the seam allowances, to reduce bulk from seams.



29.

Place both front facings on the back facing, right sides together. Match the shoulders and pin the shoulder seams. Sew and then press. Finish seams if you need to (p. 6).

As you can see I'm using shell fabric on the front facings and lining on the back facings. Which fabric you use is up to you and the coat's design.



30a.

Time to sew the facings to the shell. But first, if your coat has a hood or collar, pin them to the shell first. Match notches for center back.

Also pin size tag, brand tag and hoop if you want to use that. They should be placed between the facing and collar/hood (or between the facing and shell if you're sewing without hood/collar) with its wrong side towards the facing's right side.



30b.

Pin and sew the facings to the shell along the neckline and center front. Right sides together.

If you're sewing the coat with a hood/collar there will be many layers of fabric to sew through, so take it slowly and make sure all fabrics are lying like they should. Finish the seam (p. 6) and press.



31.

Trim down seam allowance at the top corner of both front sides. Then turn the facing to the inside of the garment and press.

If you want to topstitch along the center front and neckline, do that after step 33.



32.

Hem the shell: Open up the facing fronts and fold 4 cm (1 5/8") of the shell and facings to the wrong side.

Topstitch from the right side, 3,5 cm (1 3/8") up from the bottom edge. You can also hand stitch if you want a more or less invisible seam.



33.

Fold back the front facings over the shell. You can also fold in the facing's lower part diagonally, like to the left in the picture.

To attach the facing you can topstitch from the right side (see black markings in picture), or hand stitch for a more or less invisible seam.



34a.

Now to the buttonholes! Traditionally women's/girl's garments are sewn with the buttonholes on the right side (seen from the view of the wearer) and men's/boy's garments with the buttonholes on the left side. This spring coat is for a boy.

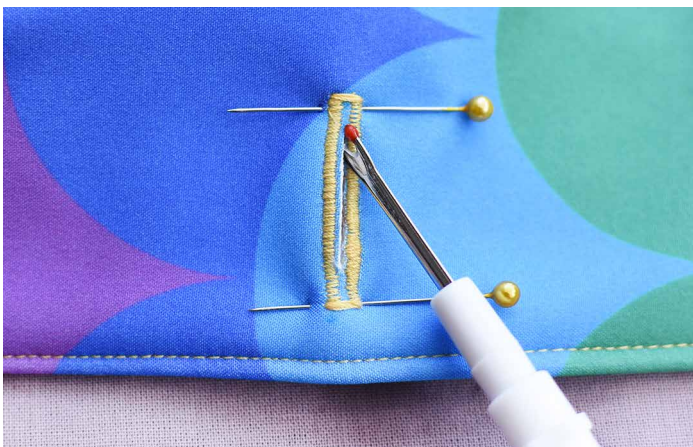
First I'm placing my buttons on the coat and mark where to sew the buttonholes. Make sure their's an even distance between the buttons.

I recommend to sew the buttonholes horizontally, 1 cm in from the coat's edge. Make your buttonholes the right size for your buttons, but maximum 4 cm (1 5/8") long.



34b.

I'm using a sewing machine that sews automatic buttonholes with the buttonhole foot to the left in the picture. On a simpler sewing machine the buttonhole foot might look like the one to the right. It makes manual buttonholes. If you're unsure about how to sew buttonholes, have a look at your sewing machine's manual, since the approach is a bit different on different machines.



34c.

When you've sewn all buttonholes you can use a seam ripper to open them up. A tip is to place needles on the short sides to you don't risk ripping too far.



35.

Keep the shell with the wrong side out and the lining with its right sides out. Place the lining inside the shell, right sides together. You will now sew the lining to the facings.

Match the shoulder seams as well as the notches on front facings and front shell.

Sew together the shell and lining along the neckline and center front. Don't sew the final 10 cm (4") at the center fronts (see arrows).



36a.

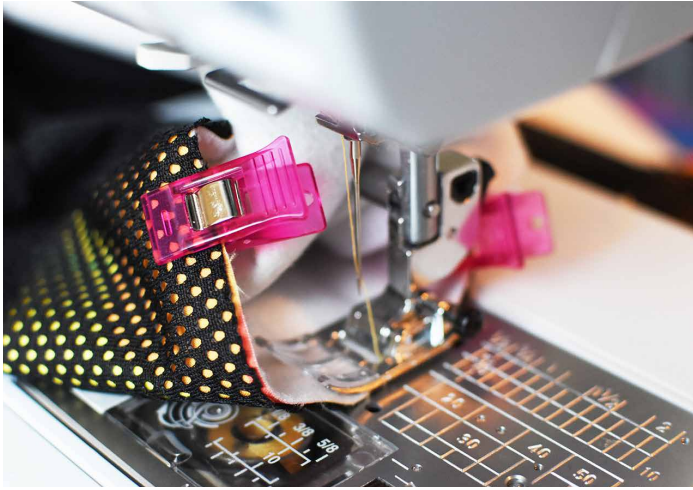
Time for the sleeves. Keep the coat with wrong sides out. Lay it out in front of you like in the picture. Fold up the shell sleeves by 5 cm (2") to the wrong side.

Pair up the sleeves, lining with shell. So A with B and C with D.



36b.

Take the lining's sleeve and pull over the shell's sleeve about 5 cm (2"), so that raw edges meet and the fabrics are right sides together.



36c.

Sew around the sleeve with 1 cm (3/8") seam allowance. Then pull out the sleeve by putting your hand into the shell sleeve from the right side and pull out the shell. Then the lining will follow and since it's shorter than the shell it will stay on the inside of the sleeve. The shell sleeve is supposed to be folded in by 2 cm (3/4"). If you want to you can topstitch around the sleeve hem.



37.

Finish the hem of the lining: first sew a zig zag stitch or overlock the bottom edge. Fold up the lining by 2 cm (3/4") and press.

Place the lining's pressed edge against the seam in the coat's shell and attach by hand sewing, you can for example use a slip stitch as explained below.

Also hand stitch the openings at the center fronts (first fold in the lining and press). The lining is a bit longer than where it's

attached so it will hang loosely over the shell's hem, but not visible from the outside.

SLIP STITCH

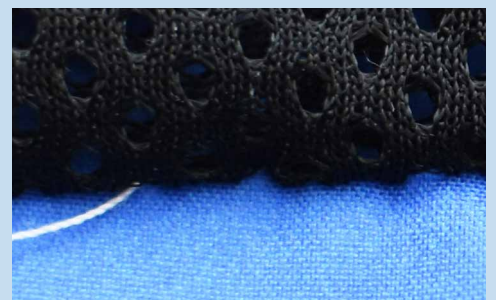
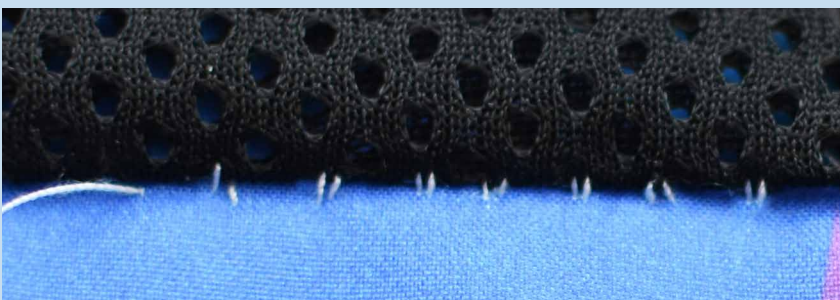
Use a thread color that matches the fabric. Make a knot at the end of the thread and start sewing from inside the lining's hem. Thanks to the knot, the thread's end will stay inside the lining.

Bring your needle into the shell (just one layer of the shell, these stitches shouldn't be visible from the outside) and come up 3 mm to the left. Then bring the needle into the lining right next to the shell and pick up just a couple of threads. And then continue:

Down into the shell, up 3 mm away. Down and up from the lining at the same spot.

Down into the shell, up 3 mm away. Down and up from the lining at the same spot...

On the left picture I've sewn the stitches loosely, from the right to the left. When I tightened the stitch it looked like in the right picture: invisible seam, wohoo!





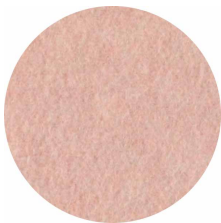
38.

Only buttons left! Put the coat down in front of you and let the side with the buttonholes overlap the other by 6 cm (2 3/8"). Use a textile pen to make markings for the buttons through the buttonholes. Sew the buttons with needle and thread.

You did it!

I hope you're proud of your Vera skirt! If you have any questions or feedback about the pattern or its instructions feel free to contact me at:
info@threadsbycaroline.com

The fabrics



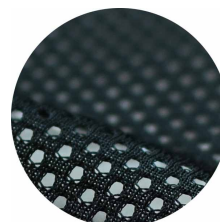
Wool, from Stoff & Stil (80% wool, 20% polyester)



Lining black satin (acetate) from Stoff & Stil



Softshell "regnbågskullar" from Kamillas Design



Lining black mesh from Ateljé Anette



Rainwear fabric from Stoff & Stil



Lining black polyesterjersey from Stoff & Stil

Elsa & Elliot - In short

Perhaps you're an experienced sewer, or maybe you've sewn the skirt a couple of times, and you want just a brief description, here it is! The numbers below correspond to the steps in the detailed description.

1. Vik oc

**AS USUAL, I DON'T
WRITE THIS PAGE
UNTIL AFTER THE
TEST.**

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