



ORACEUSE

contemporary patterns

AU16 - INDIAN SUMMER

LONDRES TRENCH-COAT & JACKET

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

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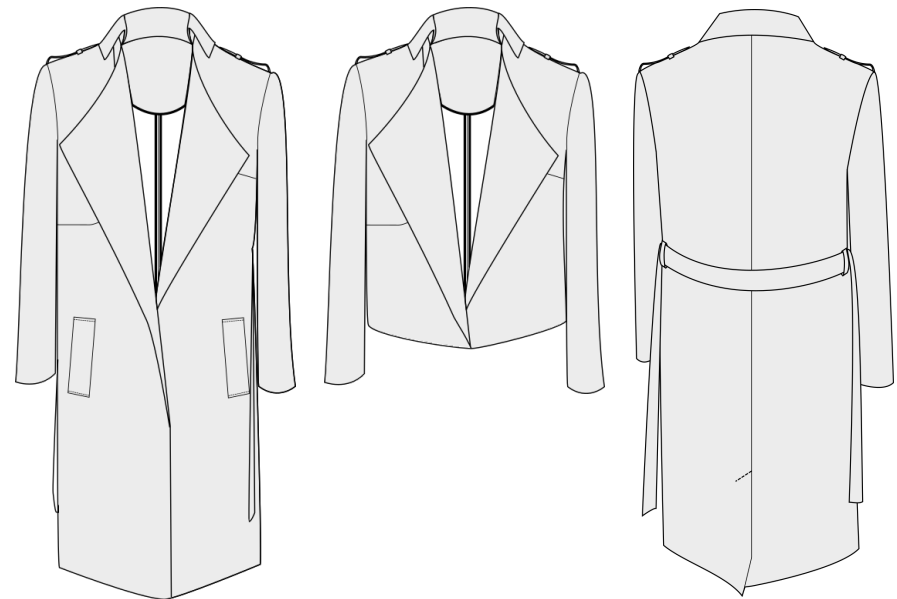


LONDRES

sewing skill: 4/5

Londres is a long trench-coat (mid-calf) or a short jacket (to the hip). It plays on the codes of the classic trench-coat, with its straight fit, shoulder tabs, asymmetrical shoulder flap and raglan pockets. Its tailored collar has restyled proportions, with wide lapels that emphasises its loose fit. The long version is only closed with a removable belt. Both versions are not lined, but every visible edge is finished with bias binding.

Londres is a rather technical piece of sewing, that demands a little experience for a perfect finish: adjusted sleeves with give at the head, tailored collar facings, bias binding sewing, and raglan pocket assembly. This sewing pattern has a lot of pieces (16!) and involves cumbersome fabric pieces. You will therefore need some extra time and skill to complete your work.



For more details about the level of difficult and sewing skill required for Orageuse sewing patterns, please go to the dedicated page on our website www.orageuse.com

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PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS

WASH AND IRON YOUR FABRIC

Even if you are looking forward to starting, it is never a waste of time to wash your fabric before sewing. Many fabrics may shrink after the first wash ; it would be a pity for you to find this out after you have completely finished making your garment ! Carefully ironing the fabric before you cut it also allows a more accurate and symmetrical cut.

CHECK YOUR MEASUREMENTS

This step is absolutely essential: each and every ready-to-wear brand uses its own measurement chart, and the differences can be huge from brand to brand! Ask for help so you can take accurate measurements. Ressources can be found on our website to help you position the tape measure correctly.

LOOK THROUGH ALL THE ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

Make sure you understand the different steps: a global overview will help you to go faster and to personnalize the sewing steps more easily according to your habits and skills. Technical information and a sewing glossary are available on our website at www.orangeuse.com.

GATHER YOUR EQUIPMENT

In addition to the supplies listed on the next page, you will need pins, sewing needles, a good pair of scissors, tailor's chalk or some other marking implement (e.g. specific pencil, carbon paper and tracing wheel...) to transfer pattern markings onto your fabric. If you plan to make some size adjustments on the pattern itself, make sure you have a long ruler (50 or 100 cm) and a French curve.

THINK ABOUT THE FINISHING TOUCHES

Before you start sewing, look at the edges of your fabric. If they fray, you will have to finish the raw edges of every piece before assembling them. If you don't, the seams might give way after the finished garment has been worn several times. To do so, you can overlock the edges with a serger or use a zig-zag stitch in the seam allowances. You might also French seam the edges for a perfect inside finish.

PAY ATTENTION TO THE GRAINLINE WHEN CUTTING YOUR FABRIC

Every pattern piece shows a grainline arrow that you have to place in parallel to the selvage of the fabric while cutting.

PIN AND BASTE

Pin the fabric pieces together before sewing, perpendicular to the seam line. Be careful when there is some give (always mentioned on the pattern): we recommend you baste the seam to distribute the give. Using your sewing machine after that will be easier and more accurate.

IRON EVERY SEAM

There is nothing like ironing every seam right after it is sewn. This guarantees a neater, more professional-looking finish. Open the seam allowances according to the directions given in the instructions on the following pages.



SUPPLIES

SHOPPING LIST

Long version (trench-coat) :

- Fabric: 140cm/ 55" wide x 300cm/3 1/3 yds
- Lining: 50x50cm / 19.7"x0.55yds
- Fusible interfacing: 120x120cm / 47.3"x 1 1/3 yds
- Matching thread
- Bias cut ribbon (pre-folded, 10mm/0.4" high for final bias binding 5mm/0.2" high): 15m/1.7yds

Short version (jacket) :

- Fabric: 140cm/55" wide x 200cm/ 2 1/4 yds
- Lining: 50x50cm / 19.7"x0.55yds
- Fusible interfacing: 120cm/47.3" wide x 90cm/1 yd
- Matching thread
- Bias cut ribbon (pre-folded, 10mm/0.4" high for final bias binding 5mm/0.2" high): 15m/1.15yds

FABRIC SUGGESTIONS

In every instance, chose a mid-weight woven fabric, with few/no elasticity. Avoid fabric that creases easily. A minimal weight is required for a nice look.

You have two main options that might give two different looks to the Londres trench-coat/jacket: for a more contemporary style, opt for a supple, smooth, soft fabric.

Natural fibers (such as Lyocell) as well as synthetics (polyester, viscose, microfibers...) will be good. If you wish a more traditional look, closer to a classic trench-coat style, chose a stiffer fabric, like cotton gabardine for instance.

If you are taller or shorter than 168cm/66", or if you wish to lengthen/shorten the sleeves, see the «adapting to your measurements» section starting page 19.

SIZES & MEASUREMENTS

FRENCH SIZES	YOUR MEASUREMENTS	S34	S36	S38	S40	S42	S44	S46
Height		168cm / 66"						
Bust		80cm 31.5"	84cm 33"	88cm 34.6"	92cm 36.2"	96cm 37.8"	100cm 39.4"	104cm 40.9"
Waist		62cm 24.4"	66cm 26"	70cm 27.6"	74cm 29.1"	78cm 30.7"	82cm 32.3"	86cm 33.9"
Upper hips		78cm 30.7"	82cm 32.3"	86cm 33.9"	90cm 35.4"	94cm 37"	98cm 38.6"	102cm 40.2"
Hip		86cm 33.9"	90cm 35.4"	94cm 37"	98cm 38.6"	102cm 40.2"	106cm 41.7"	110cm 43.3"
Front shoulder to waist		36cm 14.2"	36.5cm 14.4"	37cm 14.6"	37.5cm 14.8"	38cm 15"	38.5cm 15.2"	39cm 15.4"
Waist to knee		57cm 22.5"	57cm 22.5"	57cm 22.5"	57cm 22.5"	57cm 22.5"	57cm 22.5"	57cm 22.5"
Arm length		60cm 23.6"	60cm 23.6"	60cm 23.6"	60cm 23.6"	60cm 23.6"	60cm 23.6"	60cm 23.6"
Arm (bicep)		26cm 10.2"	27cm 10.6"	28cm 11"	29cm 11.4"	30cm 11.8"	31cm 12.2"	32cm 12.6"

Londres has a straight fit. So, if your waist measurement is larger than indicated for the size that matches your bust and hip measurements, and if your waist is not bigger than your hips, you should be able to pick the size in question.

For the short version, even though it stops just above the hip, please take your hip measurement in account too.

By and large, if you are hesitating between two sizes, **always chose the bigger one**, as any adjustments will then be easier.

Do you need any help to check your measurements? Please go to the dedicated page on our website at www.orageuse.com

CUTTING

Carefully cut every pattern piece according to the size chosen and your own modifications (if relevant).

Place these pieces on the folded fabric, keeping **all grainline arrows parallel to the selvage** of the fabric. You might consume more fabric by doing so, but the result will be more attractive and resistant.

If your fabric is printed with patterns, match these patterns along the future seams, for a perfect finish!

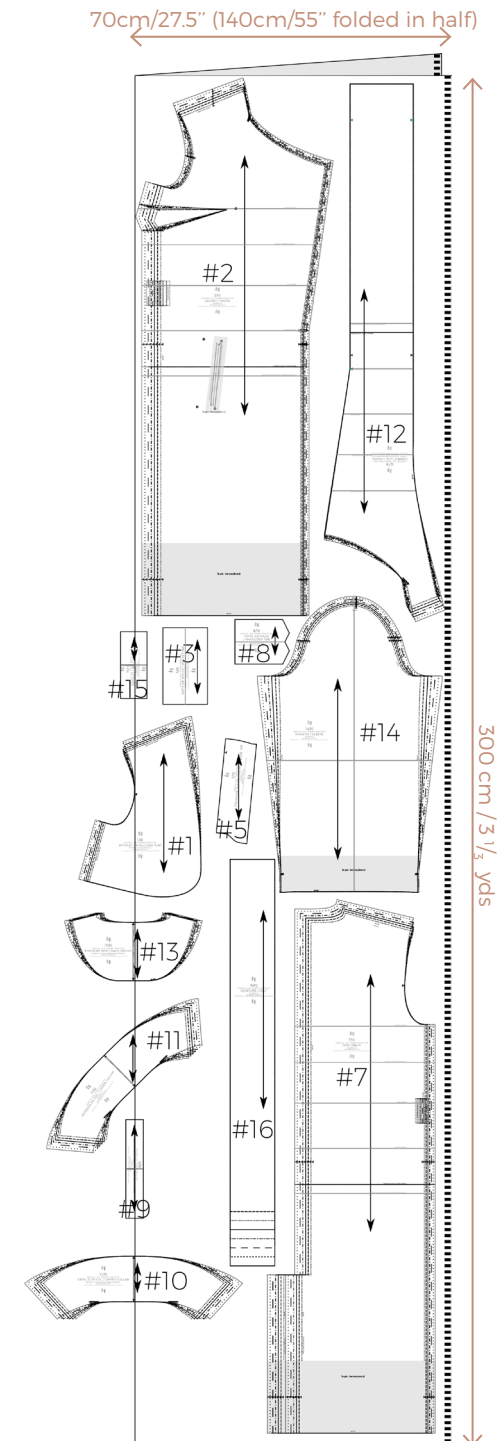
Seam allowance is already included in the pattern pieces (1cm/ 0.4" everywhere, except for the hems).

All pattern pieces are cut twice, except number 1, 9, 10, 11, 13 et 15, shown on the drawing placed on the fold, to help you remember to cut them only once.

FUSIBLE INTERFACING: Pocket tab x2, shoulder tab x2, upper side of collar x1, facing x2 and back facing x1. Bottom of main pieces (front, back and sleeves) is fused with interfacing (see indications on pattern pieces). Reinforce the pocket location on the front pieces with fusible interfacing too (see indications on pattern pieces).

LINING: Cut shoulder flap once, and twice each for inner and outer pocket bags.

Copy all the markings from your pattern onto your fabric, especially the notches. Once the fabric has been cut, cut out the notches a few millimeters into the seam allowances. These notches are essential for following the assembly procedure.



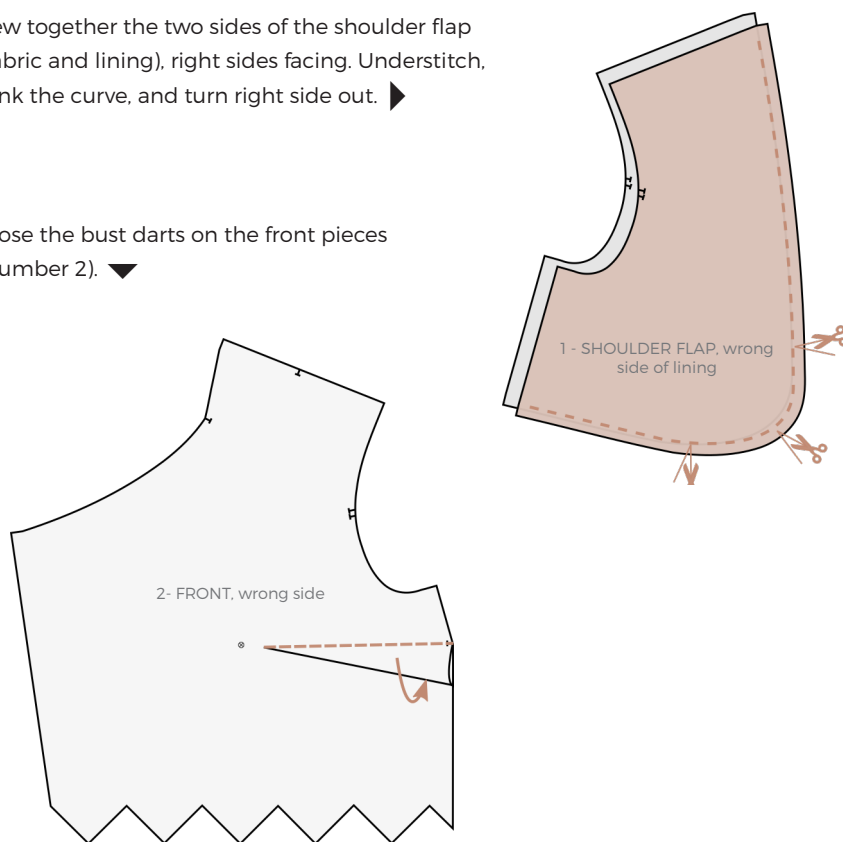
INSTRUCTIONS



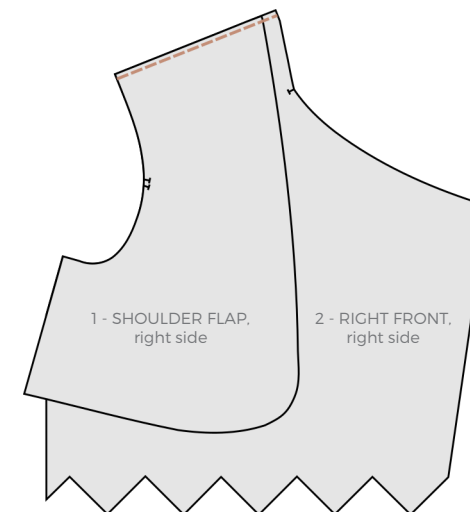
1 FRONT DARTS AND SHOULDER FLAP Pieces number 1 and 2

Sew together the two sides of the shoulder flap (fabric and lining), right sides facing. Understitch, pink the curve, and turn right side out. ►

Close the bust darts on the front pieces (number 2). ▼



Sew the shoulder flap with the right front. Stitch in the seam allowance at the shoulder. ►



2 APPLY BIAS BINDING

Before that, fuse the interfacing where its required. A lot of the notches might disappear under the bias binding: you should mark them wider on the fabric, with tailor's chalk or basting thread.

Applying the bias binding before assembly is easier, except for the armhole and sleeve head (because of the give that will be distributed during the assembly). We recommend you finish these pieces at the very end of the assembly (see the «finishing» section).

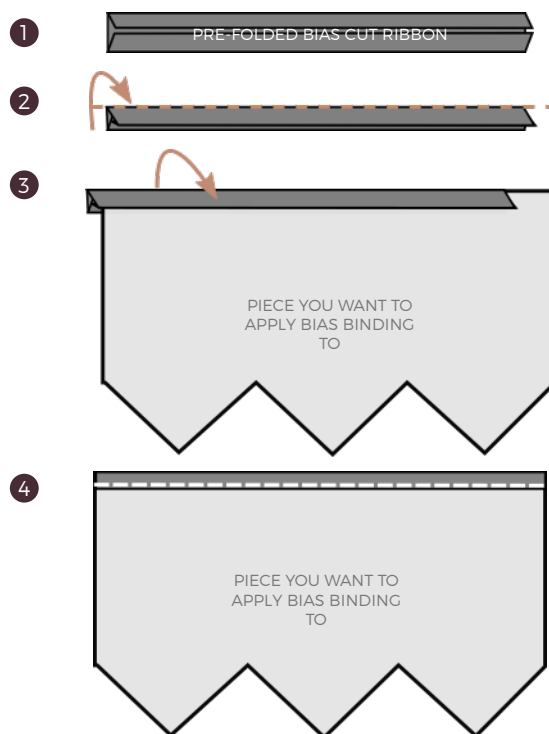
To help you to apply the bias binding, the word «bias binding» is written on every pattern piece, where bias binding is required. Here is a list:

- 1- Shoulder flap: shoulder, with right front and shoulder flap as if they were one single piece.
- 2- Front: right front's shoulder (with the shoulder flap) and left front's shoulder. For the two front pieces, apply bias binding at the bottom and along the side seam.
- 3-4-5-6: If you want to apply bias binding on the outline of the finished pockets, you should wait for the pockets to be done (see step 3 above).

- 7- Back: shoulder, side, bottom, center back and slit edges.
- 12-Facing: only external side
- 13- Back facing: curved hem
- 14- Sleeves: both sides and cuffs.

There are different ways to apply bias binding. The easiest way is to use pre-folded bias cut ribbon. Fold the ribbon in half length-wise and iron the fold. Slip the edge you want to add bias binding to inside the folded ribbon and stitch 1mm/0.04" from the edge of the ribbon.

We suggest using bias binding to provide nice looking finishing on the inside of the garment, as it is not lined. However, this takes a lot of time. If you want to go faster, chose another finishing method (whipping, zigzagstitching, raw edges if the fabric does not fray...).

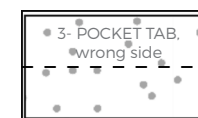
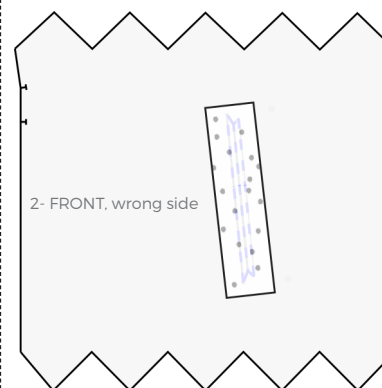
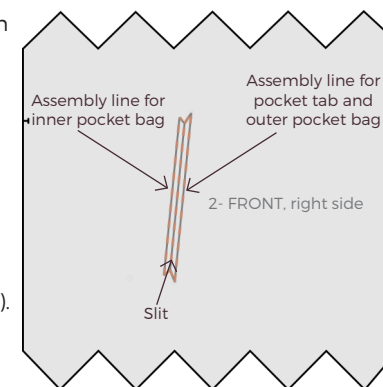


3 RAGLAN POCKETS

Pieces number 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Baste alongside the pocket lines indicated on the pattern piece, so you can see these lines on the right side of the fabric. ►

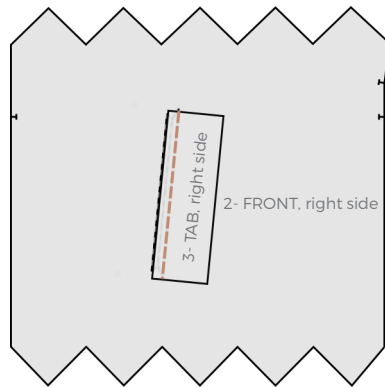
If you have not already done this (see step 2), fuse the interfacing on the wrong side of fabric where pockets will be located, and on the wrong side of the pocket tabs (number 3). ▼



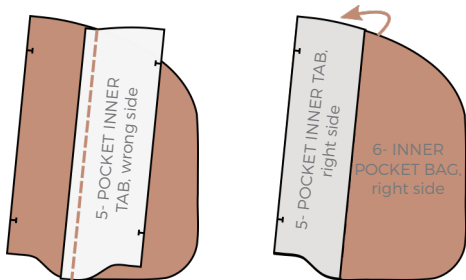
Fold each pocket tab in half, right side inside, and stitch the two shorter edges. Recut the angles and seam allowance, turn right side out.



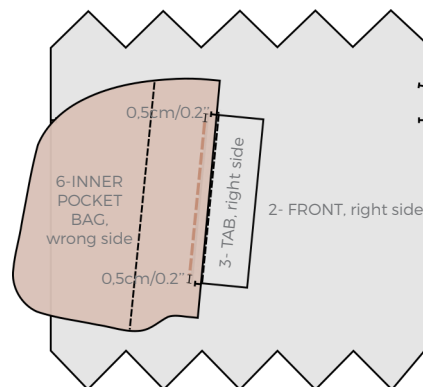
Put the pocket tab onto the right side of the front piece, its open edge turned to the side of the front. Sew the tab into place along its sewing line (as shown by basting thread).



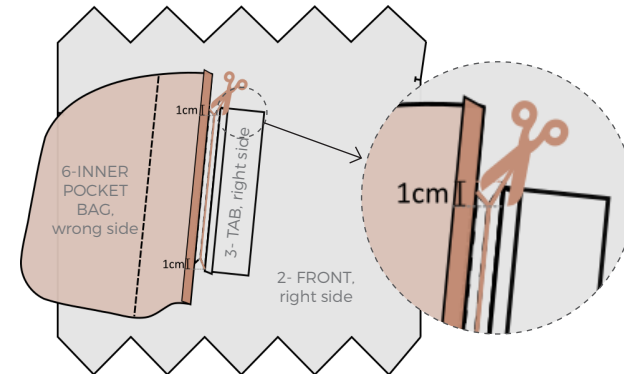
Sew the inside tab of the pocket to the inner pocket bag, following the marker line (see on the pattern of piece number 6). The tab will cover its matching part on the inner pocket bag.



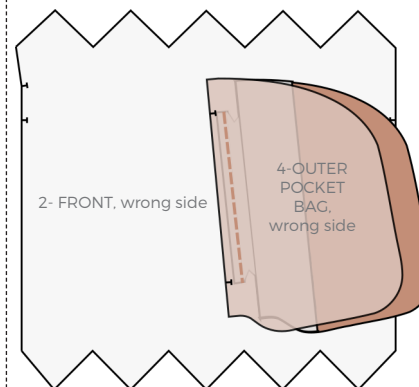
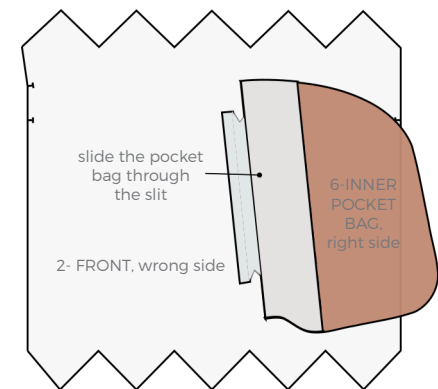
Place the inner pocket bag on its seam line, right sides facing the front. Sew along the line, and stop the seam at the markers. This seam should be 0.5cm/0.2" shorter than the pocket tab seam. ►



On the right side, move the seam allowances of the pocket tab and inner pocket bag aside. Cut the slit in between them, stopping 1cm/0.4" from the ends of the pocket bag seam. Finish the slit by forming triangles, and stop cutting 1mm/0.04" before the stitches.

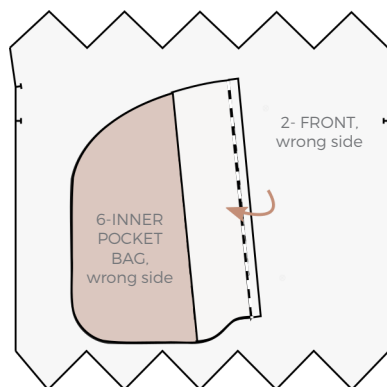


Slide the inner pocket bag through the slit to the wrong side of the front piece. On the right side of the front, Flip the pocket tab over the slit, into its final position, and iron to keep in place. ►



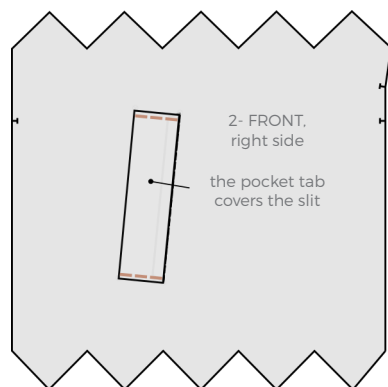
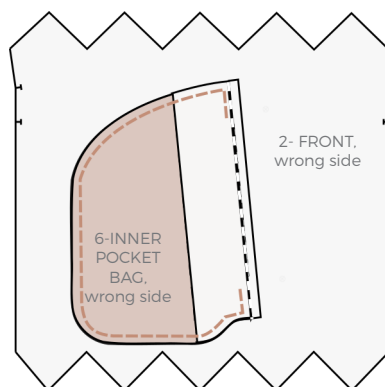
◀ On the wrong side, pin the outer pocket bag on the seam of the pocket tab. Stitch level with the existing seam, leaving the front piece unsewn.

Flip the two parts of the pocket bag one over the other, and iron in place.



Fold the little triangles to the wrong side of the front, and hand stitch them onto the pocket bag. Make sure to create straight edges to the slit.

Close the pocket bag by sewing the two part of the bag together. Neaten and finish the edges as you like (e.g. bias binding, zigzag stitch).



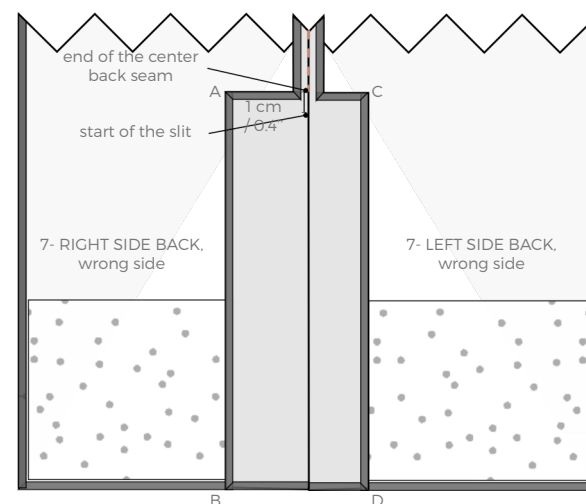
◀ Stitch the pocket tab into place, along the two smaller edges, on the right side of the front pieces. If everything has gone to plan, the inside of your pocket should have no visible seam.

4 CENTER BACK SLIT

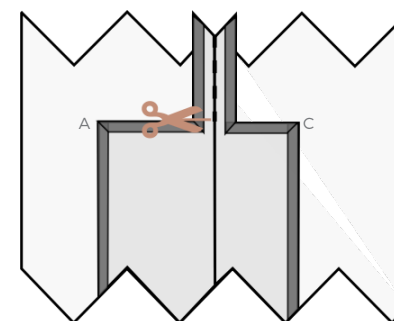
Pieces number 7

If you have not already done so, (see step 2), fuse the interfacing at the bottom of back pieces. Sew the two backs together at the center back, stopping 1cm/0.4" before the beginning of the slit.

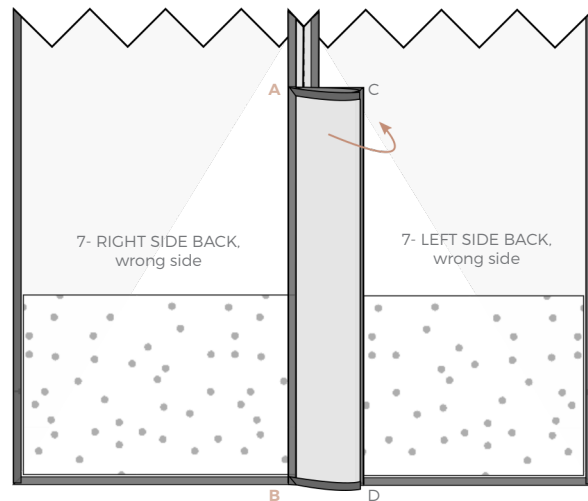
The left side of the garment will be positioned over the right side once the slit is finished. In order for this outcome to be achieved, the two back pieces do not have the same dimensions around the slit location.



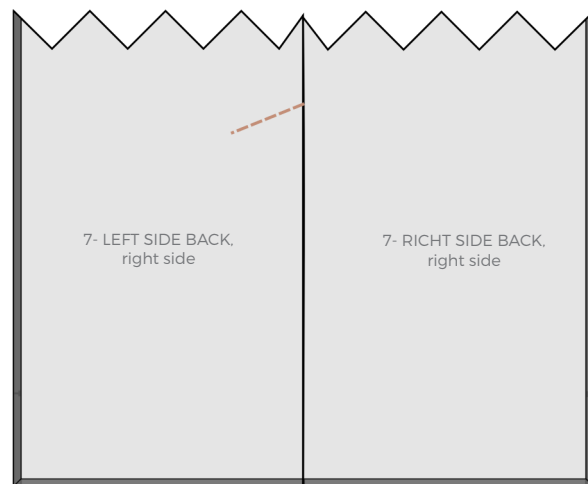
On the wrong side, the left side is folded along the slit, as shown on the drawing. Notch the seam allowance of the center back seam, on the right side only, perpendicular to the center back seam. End the notch 2mm/0.08" before the end of the seam itself.



Fold the left flap back onto itself so the A to B line is positioned so as to continue the seam allowance of the center back seam. The fold of the flap will match the C to D line of the right flap. Iron into place.



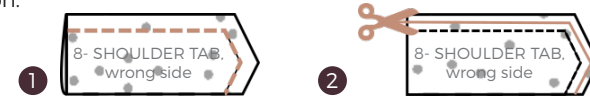
Pin everything in place. On the right side of the back, make a diagonal seam from the beginning of the slit to the edges of the flaps (line C to D).



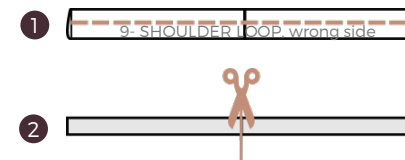
5 SHOULDERS

Pieces number 1, 7, 8 and 9

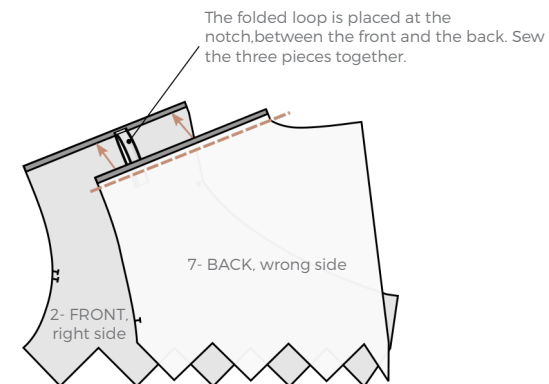
Fuse the interfacing at the bottom of the shoulder tabs. Fold the tabs in half along their axis of symmetry, right side inside. Stitch the outline (except the folded side and the smaller straight edge). Recut the seam allowance and turn the tab right side out. Iron.



Prepare the shoulder loops: fold piece in half and sew to form a tube. Turn right side out, iron to flatten the tube. Cut into two equal parts.

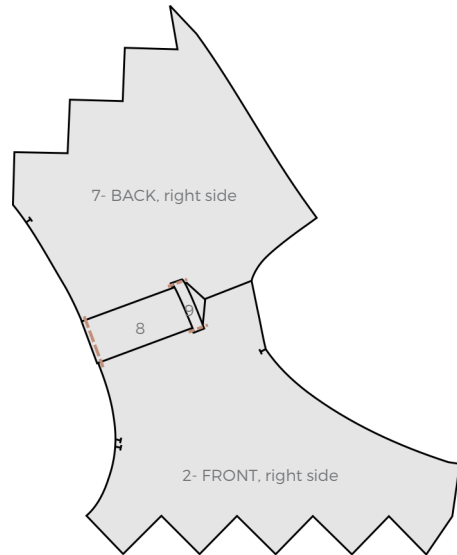


Fold the shoulder loops in half, and place them in between the front and back of the garments, at the notch. Sew the shoulders (assembling fronts and backs) with the shoulder loops being sewn into the seam. The back shoulders have some give, for a nicer fit on the shoulder blade. Distribute the give while sewing by placing the back on the feed dog of your sewing machine.



On the right side, flatten the shoulder loop and distribute it evenly between the back and the front. Sew into place.

Insert the shoulder tab inside the loop, and sew it in the seam allowance.



6 SIDES

Pieces number 2 and 7

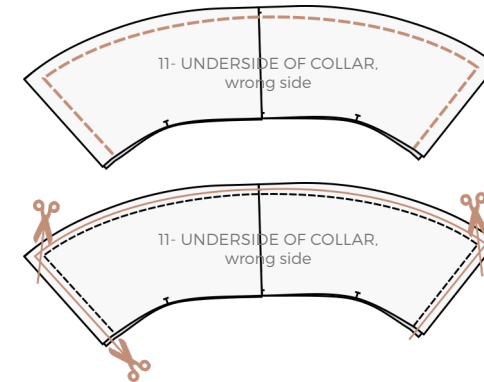
Sew the sides of the garment, right sides facing, and iron the seams flat.

7 COLLAR AND FACINGS

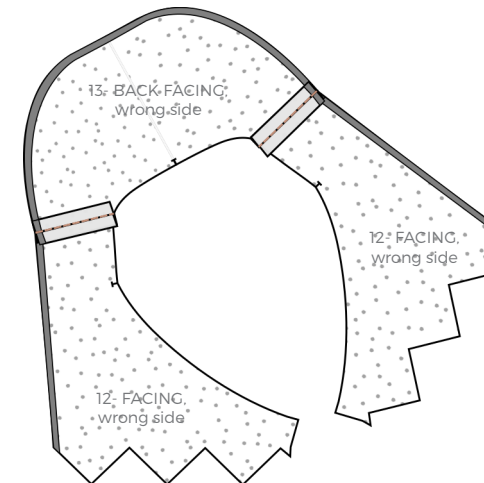
Pieces number 10, 11, 12 and 13

If you have not done so already (see step 2), fuse the interfacing on the wrong side of the facing, the back facing and the upper side of the collar.

Sew together the underside and upper side of the collar, leaving the lowest edge open. The upper side of the collar is slightly larger than the underside : adjust the upper side so that the edges correspond with the underside collar. Recut the seam allowances and angles, turn the collar right side out.



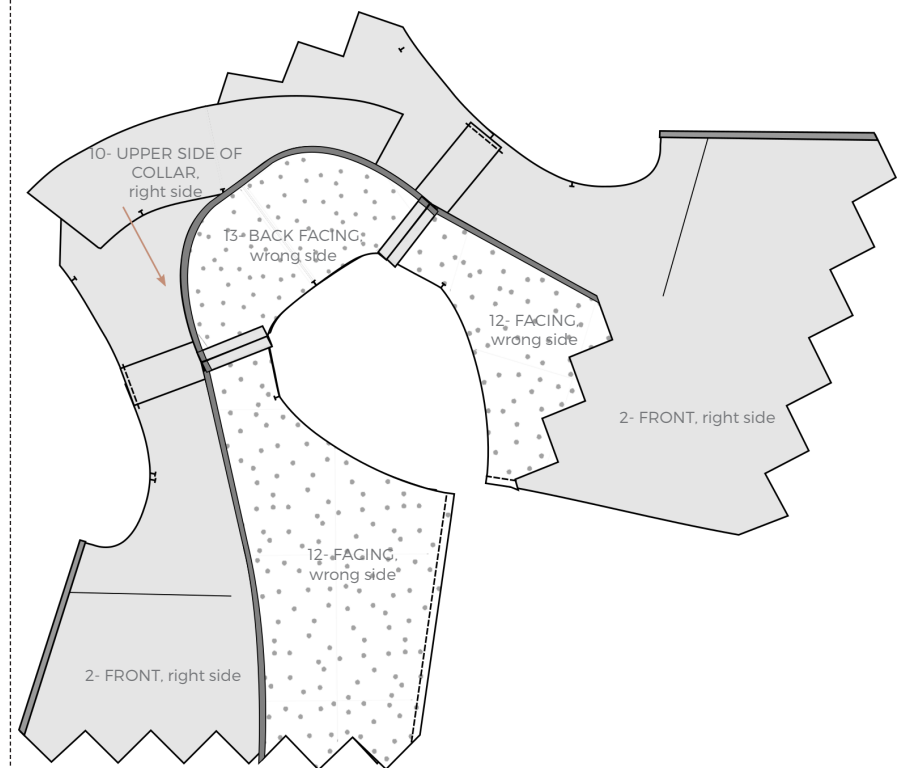
Sew together the facings and back facing at shoulders.



Sew the facings with the fronts, up to the collar's lapels peak.



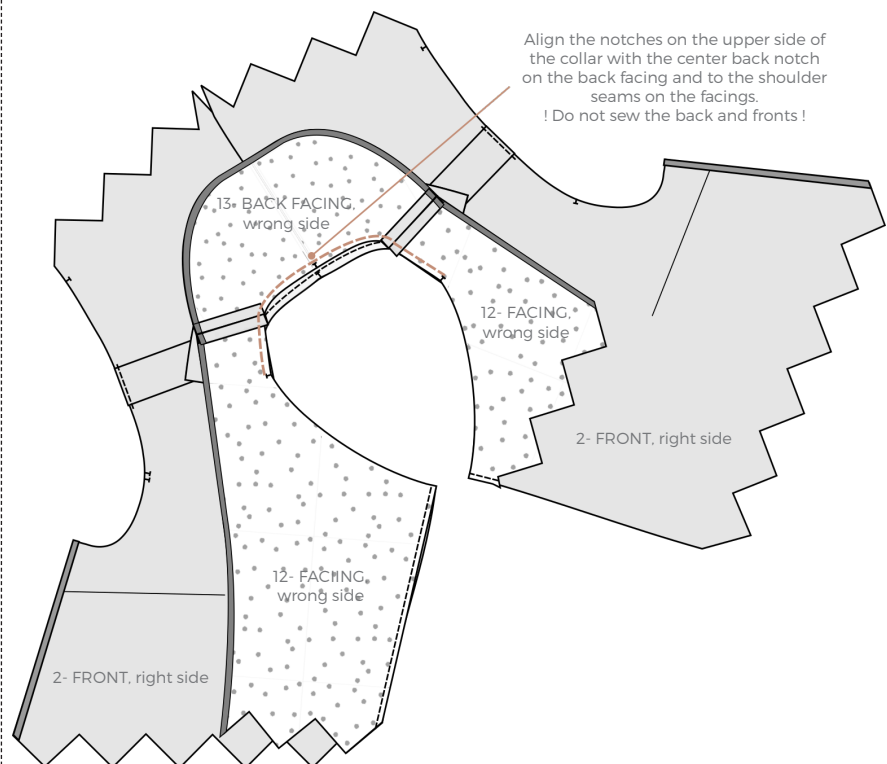
Place the collar between the front/back and the facing/back facing, the underside of the collar facing the right side of front/back. The upper side of the collar (right side) faces the right side of the facings.



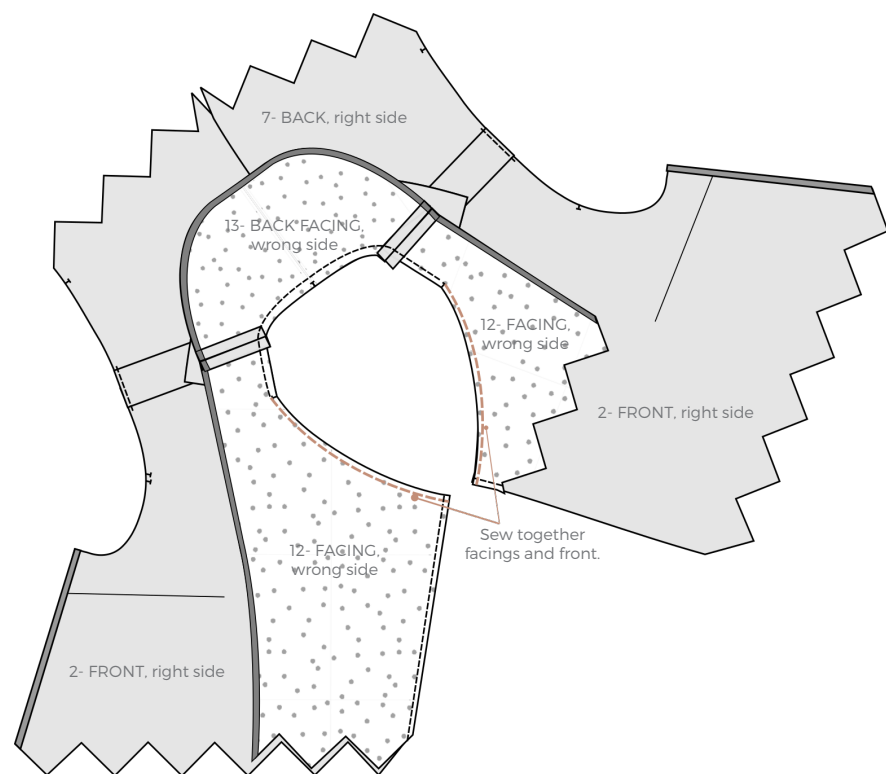
Carefully pin the notches on the underside of the collar to the corresponding notches at the center back and shoulder seams. Sew the collar to the back and fronts.



Pin the notches of the upper side of the collar to the center back notch on the back facing, and to the shoulder seams that gather the back facing and facings. Sew the upper side of the collar to the facings.



Continue the seams to close the upper part of the lapels (the front/facing seam that was left unfinished).



Pink the curve of the collar and the edge of the facing, and turn the lapels of the collar right side out.

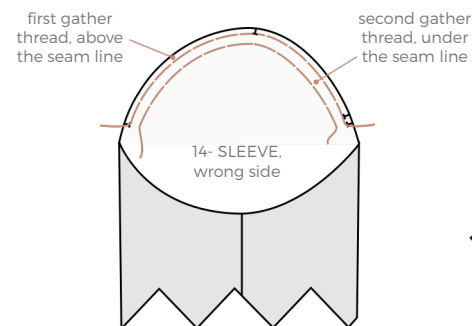
On the wrong side of the garment, sew together the seam allowances of the two groups (facings/back facing/upper side of collar + fronts/back/underside of collar) at the curve to the collar and at the shoulders, under the existing seams. We sew only the seam allowances, and not the pieces themselves, so these seams are not visible on the right side of the finished garment.

You can attach the facings into place with invisible hand-stitching.

8 SET THE SLEEVES

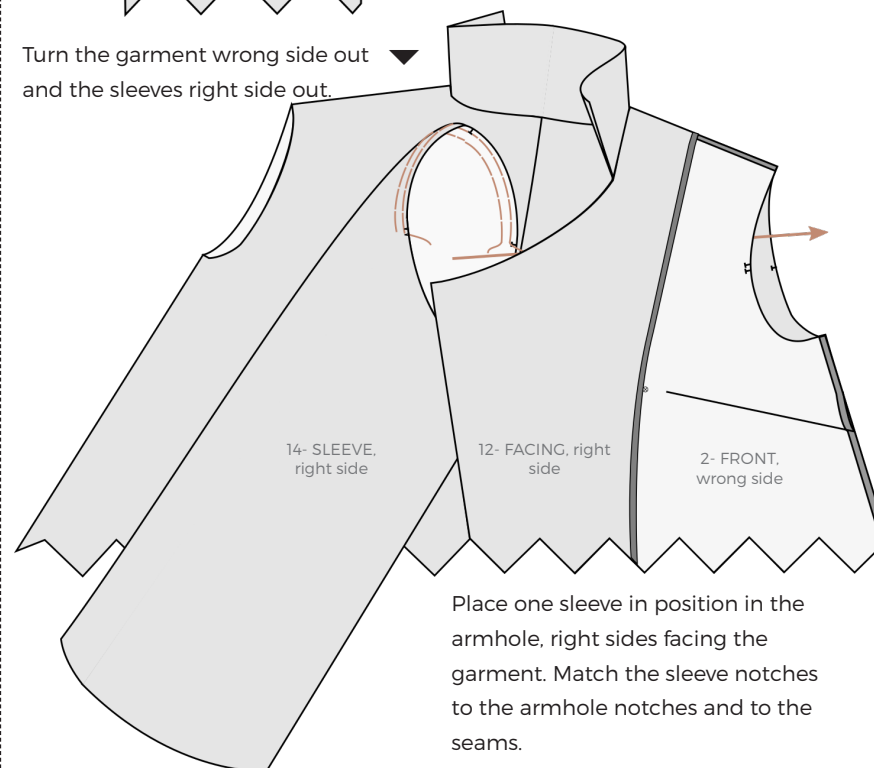
Pieces number 14

If you have not done so already (see step 2), fuse the interfacing at the bottom of the sleeves. Sew the side seams of the sleeves right sides facing, to form the two sleeve tubes.



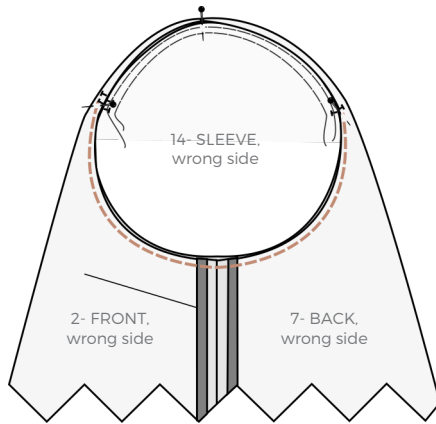
Install two gathering threads in the sleeve heads, from the back notches to the two front notches, one above the final seam line (in the seam allowance), the other under the final seam line.

Turn the garment wrong side out and the sleeves right side out.

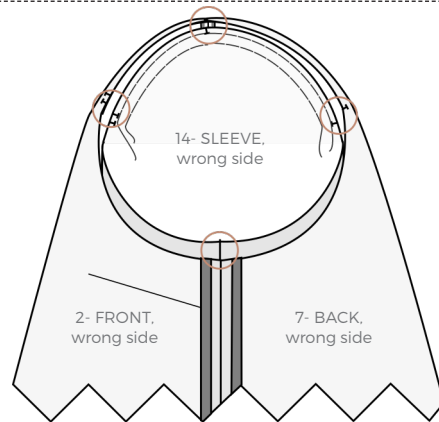
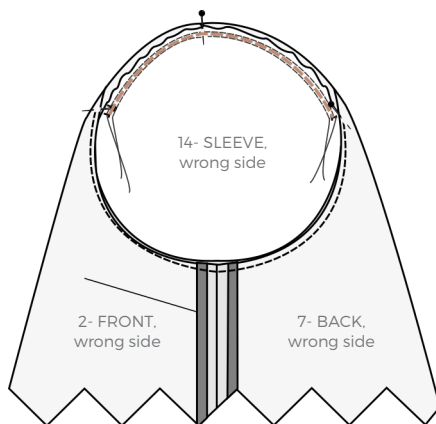


Place one sleeve in position in the armhole, right sides facing the garment. Match the sleeve notches to the armhole notches and to the seams.

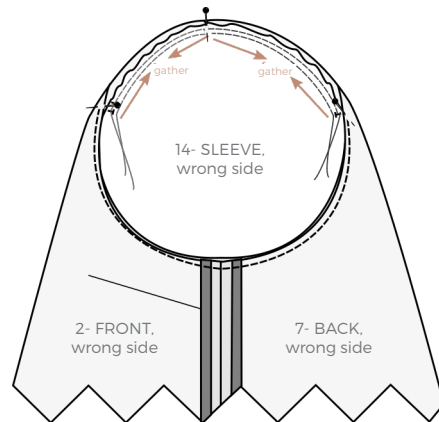
Pin the sleeves to the garment on the four markers (back notches, head notch with shoulder seam, front notches, side seams). ►



Pull the gather threads to create gathers that should be distributed evenly for the sleeve head to fit the upper part of the armhole perfectly. When you are satisfied with the distribution, pin in place. Be careful not to form pleats. ►



◄ Sew the lower part of the sleeve, from the back notch to the front notches. There is a slight give on the sleeve, you can deal with it easily by placing the sleeve on the feed dog of your machine while sewing.



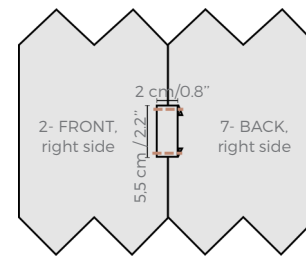
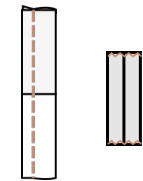
◄ Baste the head of the sleeve. On the right side, the gathers create volume but we shouldn't see any pleats.

When you are satisfied with the assembly, machine sew the head of the sleeve and remove the gathers and basting threads.

9 BELT LOOPS, BELT AND FINISHINGS

Pieces number 15 and 16

Fold piece number 15 in half, length wise. Sew to form a tube, open the seam, recut the seam allowances and turn the tube right side out. Iron, placing the seam in the middle of the tube. Cut in half to create two identical belt loops. Finish the small sides to prevent fraying, with zigzag stitch. ►



Fold (1cm/0.4") the short edges of each belt loop and sew the loops into place on the side seams of the garment, as indicated by the pattern markers.

Sew the belt: Sew together the two parts of the belt on one of the small edges (center back seam).

Fold the belt in half length wise. Sew to form a tube, leaving an area of 10cm/4" unsewn in the middle of the belt. Recut the angles and turn the belt right side out through the unsewn area. Iron, and hand sew to close the belt.

Hem the bottom of the garment and the sleeves with invisible stitching.

At the bottom of the trench-coat, place the vertical hem above the horizontal hems (facings, and center back slit).

Finish the seam allowances at the armholes (e.g. apply bias binding, zigzag stitch)

Well done, you did it!

10 SHORT VERSION

Proceed the same way, following the assembly instructions above, without including the pockets, side loops and belt.

To customize this version, you can get rid of the shoulder flap, the shoulder tabs or even the smallest part of the collar.

*Are you fond of your new Londres jacket/trench-coat? Show it on Instagram!
You can also send us a link to your blog via contact@orageuse.com and appear on our Pinterest boards!*



additional information

ZIP FILE CONTENTS

NAME OF DOCUMENT	CONTENTS	LANGUAGE
ORGS-AU16-londres-instructionsFR	Instructions leaflet	French
ORGS-AU16-londres-instructionsENG	Instructions leaflet	English
ORGS-AU16-londres-A0	A0 pattern (Copyshop version)	Bilingual (French and English)
ORGS-AU16-londres-A4	A4 pattern	Bilingual (French and English)
ORGS-AU16-londres-USletter	US letter pattern	Bilingual (French and English)

INDEX OF PATTERN PIECES

Seam allowances are included, so you do not have to add them when cutting your fabric. Seam allowances are 1cm/0.4" everywhere, except for the hems (sleeves, front and back pieces, facings), where they are marked with notches.

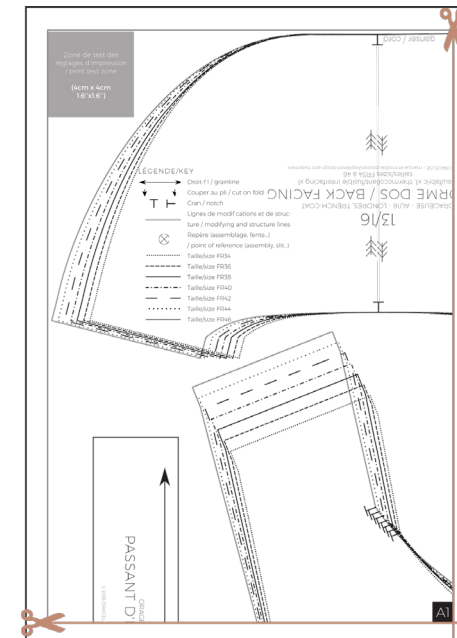
NUMBER	NAME	CUTTING DIRECTIONS
1/16	Shoulder flap	Fabric x 1, lining x1
2/16	Front	Fabricx 2, interfacing bottom+pockets
3/16	Pocket tab	Fabric x 2, fusible interfacing x 2
4/16	Outer pocket bag	Lining x 2
5/16	Inner pocket tab	Fabric x 2
6/16	Inner pocket bag	Lining x 2
7/16	Back	Fabric x 2, fus. interfacing at bottom
8/16	Shoulter tab	Fabric x 2
9/16	Shoulder loops	Fabric x 1
10/16	Upper side of collar	Fabric x 1, fusible interfacing x 1
11/16	Underside of collar	Fabric x 1
12/16	Facing	Fabric x 2, fusible interfacing x 2
13/16	Back facing	Fabric x 1, fusible interfacing x 1
14/16	Sleeve	Fabric x 2, fus. interfacing at bottom
15/16	Belt loops	Fabric x 1
16/16	Belt	Fabric x 2

PRINTING & ASSEMBLING

Every Orageuse pattern gives you the choice between printing at home (A4 or US letter papersizes) or at a printer's or a copyshop. This last option allows you to save time by not cutting out and pasting the multiple sheets of the printed pattern

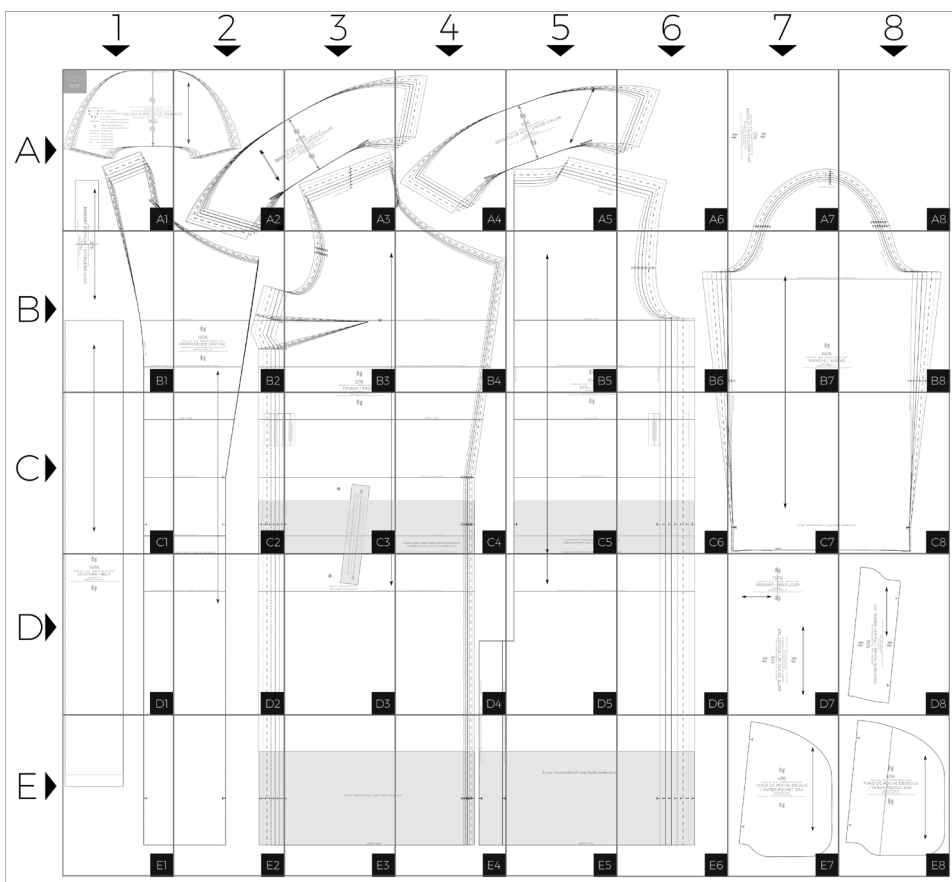
If you print at home:

- Open the pdf file, and make sure «real size» or «100%» option is selected before you print.
- The A1 page of the pattern file contains a 4cm/1.6"x4cm/1.6" square. Print this page only, and measure the square to confirm your printer's settings.
- Cut out the right and bottom borders of every sheet, following the frame line.



You can then tape the whole pattern this way.

The following example is for A4 papersize, but US Letter pages assemble the same way, from A1 to G6, except the pages are laid out horizontally. Remember that, in all cases, the page number remains at the bottom right of assembled pages.



Save paper! If you wish to sew only the short version jacket, print pages 1 to 25 only (A4 papersize only, pages A1 to C8), you will then have exactly what you need!

ADAPT TO YOUR MEASUREMENTS

Do not compare your measurements directly to the pattern pieces: they have to be different, mostly because of the give that is added for you to be able to move once you are wearing the garment!

To make these kinds of adjustments, you will need a long ruler (50 or 100cm) and a French curve.

HEIGHT AND SLEEVE LENGTH

Our patterns are designed for a 168cm/ 66" standard height. In order to extend or shorten the height of the pattern, one can not simply add more fabric at the ends ; that would change the shape and proportions of the garment.

First, see where the height differences are located in your body, by comparing your measurements with the chart on page 5. See the «front shoulder to waist» and the «waist to knee» measurements in particular.

On pieces number 2 (front), 7 (back) and 12 (facing) of the pattern, two lines are marked «height modifying line 1 or 2». They allow you to increase or decrease the overall height of the garment. Same for the sleeves: a modifying line is drawn that guarantees the sleeve will keep its shape after your alteration.

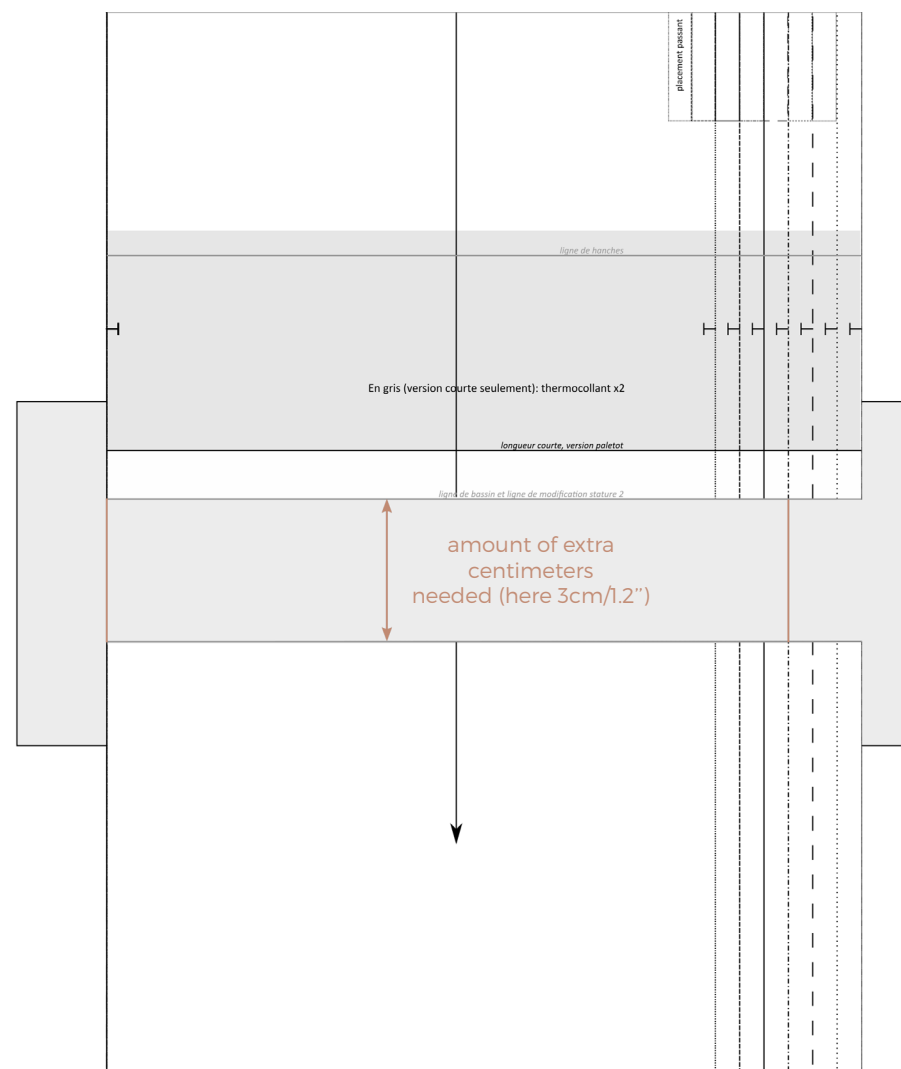
How do I proceed ?

For example: if your size is 40, and if your waist to knee measurement is 3cm/1.2" longer than the corresponding measurement in the reference chart, but your front shoulder to waist measurement is the same as in the chart, you should cut only pieces 2 (front), 7 (back) and 12 (facing) following the height modifying line number 2 (bottom of the body).

Paste a piece of paper at the back of these pieces: this piece of paper must be the same width as the pattern pieces, and its height is the number of centimeters you want to add (in our example, 3cm/1.2") plus some extra space to apply the glue or tape. Draw a new line parallel to the «height modifying line» 3cm/1.2" (or whatever your need is) under this line.

Paste the bottom part of the pattern piece along this new line. Connect the lines on the pattern pieces with a ruler for straight lines and a French curve for curves. That's it!

To remove centimeters, cut along the «height modifying line», draw a new line onto the upper pattern part, located above the «height modifying line». Between these two lines is the amount of centimeters you need to remove. Paste the bottom part of the pattern piece onto the upper part, along that new line.



BETWEEN TWO SIZES

There are three main situations:

Situation 1

Your hip corresponds to a bigger size than your bust does. Most of the time when you buy clothes, a garment can fit you around your hips but it is too large at the bust and shoulders. For example, let's say that your bust corresponds to a size 40 and your waist corresponds to a size 44. The Londres jacket/trench-coat can be adapted to fit your body shape but will turn out a bit flared (and not strictly straight any more).

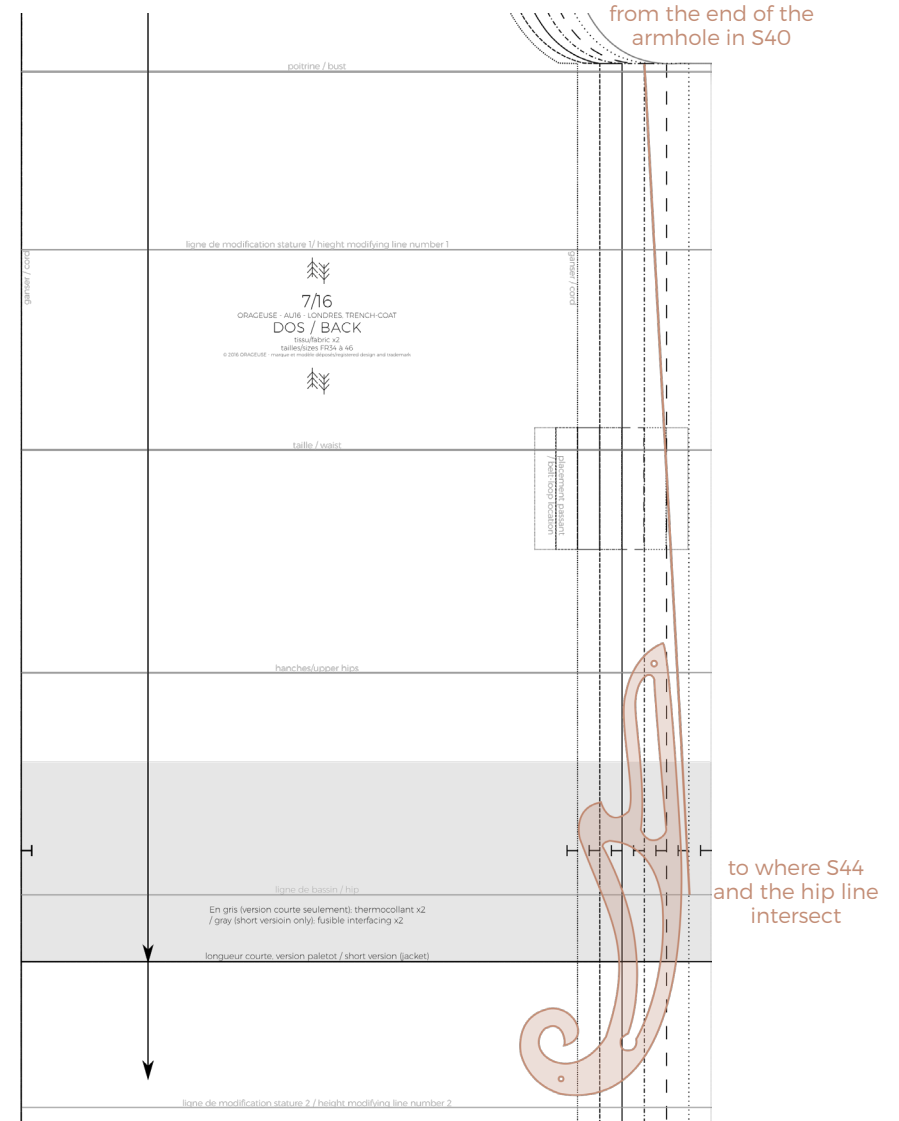
Identify the lines corresponding to sizes 40 and 44 on the pattern pieces. The Londres trench-coat/jacket has a straight fit, so if your waist is smaller or equal to your hip measurement, you just have to trace a line linking the lower line of the bust dart in size 40 to the end of the side line in size 44 where it crosses the hip line. In doing so, above the chest the garment will be size 40 and flare out to gradually become a size 44 around the waist and hips.

Soften the connexion between your new line and the existing line that continues under the hip line, using a French curve.

Do the same thing on the back (piece number 7) to have the same line. To facilitate the use of the French curve, place some tape to mark the angle you gave to it for the front piece, and place it the exact same way on the back piece pattern.

When you assemble the whole garment, use the facings, sleeves and other pieces in size 40.

If you transform the front pieces, make sure you do not alter the shape of the wide collar lapel, by tracing a straight line from the peak of the lapel to the upper hips.



Situation 2

Your bust corresponds to a larger size than your waist.

In this case, we recommend you don't modify the width of the pattern: tightening it at the waist might create a strange shape and would definitely distort the style of the garment.

Situation 3

Your measurements are exactly in between two sizes, at the bust as well as at your waist or hips.

Place markings on the pattern pieces just between the lines that represent the two sizes you are between, at the end of bust, waist, upper hips line and at every corner of each piece of the pattern. Use a ruler and a French curve to link those points, trying to draw lines that are parallel to the original outlines. Make sure to modify every pattern piece, so that they always match each other. If in doubt, do not hesitate to measure and compare lines that represent seams that will be sewn together.

