

Leather Vest (Plus Size) 04/2012

By: burda style magazine

<http://www.burdastyle.com/projects/leather-vest-plus-size-042012>



Leather Vest Sewing Pattern.

Materials

Kid suede leather. To make this style in size 44, you will need 5 leather skins with a total of approx. 20 sq. ft. (1 sq. ft. = 30 × 30 cm). Please ask your leather dealer about the requirements for larger sizes since leather skins may vary greatly. We recommend you take the entire paper pattern with you when buying the leather. Lining: width: 140 cm (55 ins), length: 1.15 1.25 1.25 1.50 1.50 m (1 3/8 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 3/4 1 3/4 yds). Leather

inter facing Vilene/Pellon LE 420 (or Vilene/Pellon G 785). Vilene Bias Tape/ stay tape. 2 small hooks and eyes. Shoulder pads. Textile adhesive (e.g. Rudolfix, G termann Klebenaht HT 2).

Step 1 — Preparations



Preparation:

Paper cut for ANSI A (German DIN A4) prints:

This pattern is printed on 8.5 × 11 sheets of plain paper. Do not scale or center pages before printing. Wait until all sheets are printed out before beginning to tape them together. **Do not cut out pattern pieces yet**— Arrange the sheets on a large, hard, flat surface so that they fit together, matching up like numbers and letters (i.e. 6A to 6A). To tape pattern together, fold under the margin of one piece (6A) and tape right against the line of it's matching number/letter (6A).

Trace the pattern pieces from the pattern sheet following the lines and markings for the correct size and the correct style (132). (This pattern also includes pattern pieces, lines and markings for style 133 that should be ignored.)

Trace the front facing from piece 1 as a separate pattern piece. Trace the small pocket piece from piece 7 as a separate pattern piece, up to the lining line. Cut pieces 1, 2, and 3 apart on the marked seam lines (not front facing). (remember to add seam allowance to these lines)

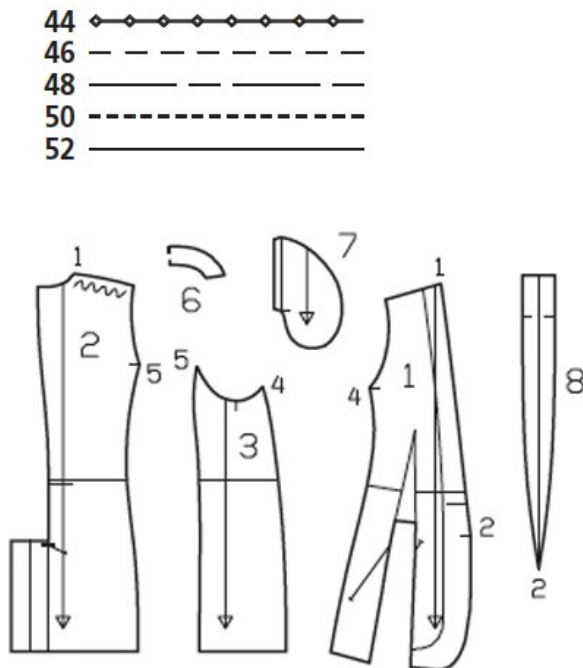
The welt joining line on piece 1 is marked in full for size 44 only. For sizes 46 – 52, do not mark the top end of the welt joining seam until after stitch ing the darts.

To cut the lining, tape the cut-apart paper pattern pieces together again. On front, lengthen inner edge of marked facing, down to hem edge, in a straight line. Cut front lining piece to hem edge, minus width of facing.

burda style magazine pattern do not have seam allowance included.

Seam and hem allowances to be added: Seams and edges 1.5 cm (5/8 in), hem 4 cm (1 5/8 ins) (on piece 1, only toward side, from dart), lining 1.5 cm (5/8 in).

Step 2 — Cutting out



Kid suede:

- 1 front, divided, each 2x
- front facing 2x
- 2 back, divided, each 2x
- 3 side piece, divided, each 2x
- 6 back facing, on a fold 1x
- 7 large pocket piece 2x
- 8 neck band 2x

Also draft and cut 2 welts in the following measurements:

16 cm (6 3/8 ins) long, 7 cm (3 ins) wide, finished width 3.5 cm (1 1/2 ins).

Lining: front as described under Step 1/Preparation; piece 2 minus neck facing and without vent allowance; piece 3; and also the small pocket piece (piece 7).

Interfacing: Iron to facing pieces (also back vent facings) and to outer halves of welts. Also interface hem allowances. Iron Vilene Bias Tape/stay tape to wrong sides of armhole edges.

Step 3 — Helpful hints for working with leather



Sewing with leather is no problem! With the right know-how, you can handle it like fabric. Just remember the following points.

Seams should not be unpicked because the stitch holes remain visible. For this reason, we recommend first sewing the garment from muslin or a similar inexpensive fabric. You can then try it on and make any necessary alterations to the paper pattern pieces. Then cut out the leather pieces using this customized pattern.

Let your leather dealer advise you as to what type of leather is best for your garment. Nappa leather and suede come in many different weights, from soft glove leather to thick cowhide for bags and belts.

Our sewing instructions tell you the type and amount of leather required for each style. Since leather skins vary in size and shape and sometimes also have defects, it is best to take all pattern pieces with you when buying the leather. This means also making paper pattern pieces for any pieces not shown on the pattern sheet but given as measurements, such as waistband or belt. Make a note of how many times each pattern piece is to be cut out.

Leather skins are measured in square feet (sq. ft.): 1 sq. ft. = 30 × 30 cm.

Before cutting out the leather pieces, mark any thin spots or holes in the leather, on the wrong side. Lay the pattern pieces on the wrong side of the leather. Position the large pattern pieces first and then the smaller ones. Remember that some pieces, for instance sleeves, have to be cut as mirror images. Lay the pattern pieces on the leather as economically as possible. Remember that leather stretches more crosswise than lengthwise, so you should never cut one front lengthwise and the other crosswise just to save leather. Suede leather has a nap. Lay all the pattern pieces on the leather so that the nap runs from the upper to lower edges. Hold the pattern pieces in place with adhesive tape. Draw the outlines and markings with a soft-leaded pencil or ballpoint pen. Then mark even seam and hem allowances and cut out the pieces.

Avoid basting and unpicking leather as the holes made by the needle are permanent. Set your machine at a medium stitch length smaller stitches may split the leather. Use a standard machine needle, size 80 or 90 for soft leather. For thicker leather, a special triangular needle is recommended.

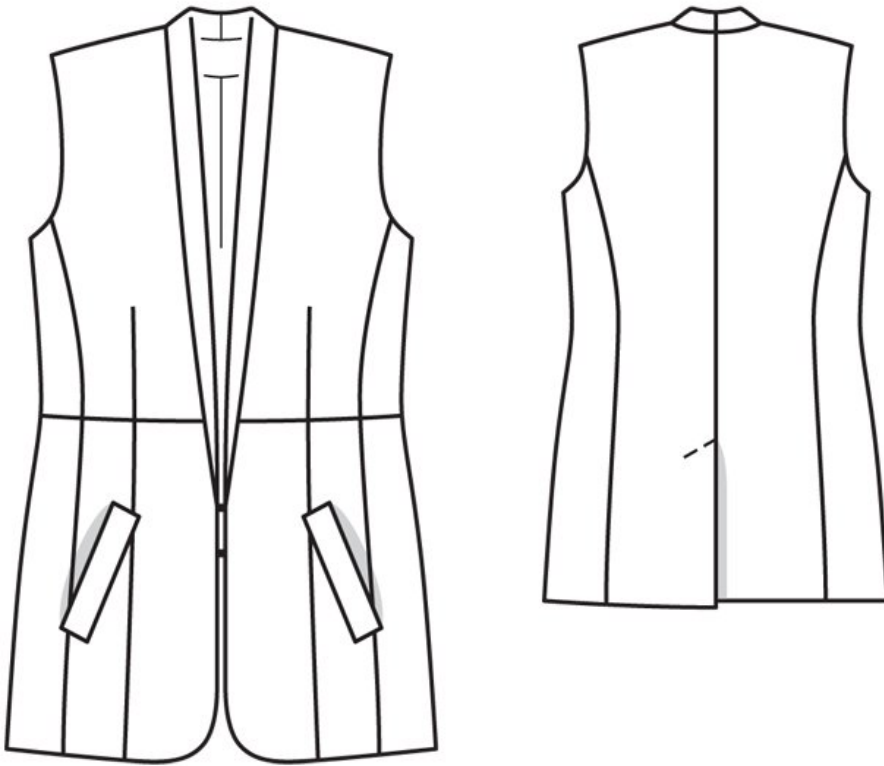
If your sewing machine feeds the leather poorly, resulting in irregular stitches, use a Teflon- coated presser foot. You can also place a strip of fine sandpaper, rough side down, under the presser foot and stitch along the edge of it (test on a scrap of leather first). Or stitch over tissue paper and tear it away after stitching.

Pockets or zips can be held in place with a glue stick (Pritt, Tesa), so that they do not slip during stitching. Use textile adhesive (Rudolfix, G termann HT 2) to glue hems or seam allowances in place, if these are not to be machine-stitched in place.

Whenever possible, press leather from the wrong side at a moderate heat setting, with no steam. Always cover the leather with a dry pressing cloth. Test-iron a scrap of your leather first.

As interfacing we recommend Vilene/Pellon LE 420 or G 785 from Freudenberg. Iron the interfacing in place at a moderate heat setting, with no steam. If you use fusible waistband interfacing, iron Vilene/Pellon LE 420 / G 785 to the leather waistband first. You can then use a hotter iron for the waistband interfacing.

Step 4 — Sewing



Stitch the horizontal section seams on the front, side, and back pieces. Press the seam allowances open. Topstitch close to both sides of each seam.

Stitch the front darts, beginning at the bottom, exactly on the marked hem line. Trim the dart allowances to 7 mm (1/4 in) wide. Press darts open, pressing the points of the darts flat. Topstitch close to both sides of each dart, catching small pieces of leather on wrong side of leather, over top end of each dart.

Stitch the side pieces to the fronts. Press the seam allowances open. Topstitch seams. For sizes 46-52, lengthen marked welt joining lines upward to a final length 16 cm (6 3/8 ins).

Construct welt pockets on fronts: Fold each welt lengthwise, with the right side facing in. Stitch across the ends. Turn the welts right side out. Stitch the welts to fronts, along the marked joining lines, right sides facing welts point forward. Lay the larger pocket pieces on fronts, opposite the welts, and stitch 1.5 cm (5/8 in) from the welt joining seams. These seams should be approx. 5 mm (3/16 in) shorter at the ends than the welt joining seams. Slash between the lines of stitching and clip diagonally toward each last stitch. Do not cut into the pocket pieces. Pull the pocket pieces to the inside and press the welts over the pocket openings. On the inside, stitch the smaller pocket pieces to the seam allowances of the welt joining seams. Fold the small fabric triangles at the pocket opening ends to the inside and stitch to the pocket pieces. Trim the pocket pieces even and stitch together. Edgestitch ends of welts in place.

Stitch the centre back seam, leaving the vent open. Clip seam allowance of right back diagonally into corner at top of vent. Press seam allowances open and press the left vent facing to the inside. Topstitch close to each side of centre seam. Turn the right vent underlap onto the left back, turn back the self-facing at the fold line, and press.

Stitch the side pieces to the back. Stitch the shoulder seams on the waistcoat and the facing. Press seam allowances open. Topstitch seams.

Stitch the centre back seam of the neck band. Press the seam allowances open and glue down (textile adhesive). Fold the neck band on the fold line and press, wrong side facing in. Pin the band edges together to the neck edge, from the seam mark, and stitch to seam allowances.

Pin the facing right sides together with the waistcoat, catching the neck band between waistcoat and facing. Stitch along the front hem edges, from the dart seams, and along front and neck edges, leaving two openings (for hooks and eyes), each approx. 5 mm (3/16 in) long, in both front edges, 5 mm and 6 cm (3/16 in and 23/8 ins) below the ends of the neck band. At the hem edge, turn the facing down and lay the ends of the facing under the hem allowance. Edgestitch the hem allowance to the facing. Turn the facing to the inside.

Work from the inside to slip the hooks and eyes to the outside, through the small openings, slipping the eyes through the openings in the left front edge and the hooks through the openings in the right front edge. Sew the ends of the hooks and eyes to the inside of the facings.

Topstitch close to the hem edges, from the vertical dart, and topstitch close to the front edges, then go on to topstitch along the band joining seam.

Stitch the darts and seams of the lining.

Stitch the lining right sides together with the inside facing edge, leaving approx. 10 cm (4 ins) open at the bottom. Lay the lining inside the waistcoat with wrong sides facing. At one shoulder seam, turn armhole edges in toward each other and hold with a single straight pin. Reach between the outer fabric and the lining to first pull out armhole edge. Remove the pin but keep hold of the edges. Stitch the armhole edges right sides together. Push the armhole edge back in place again. Stitch the other armhole in same manner. Topstitch close to the armhole edges.

At the back vent, turn under edge of the lining and pin to vent facing of right back. Trim the other lining edge to 1 cm (3/8 in) before the pressed underlap edge. Clip diagonally into top corner, 1 cm (3/8 in) long. Turn lining edge under and pin to the vent facing of the left back. Reach up from the bottom, between the outer fabric and the lining, to pull out the pinned edges and stitch them together. Push the edges to the inside again. At upper end of vent, sew lining to underlap, by hand.

Turn hem allowance of waistcoat to inside, glue inside fold edge in place, 2 cm (3/4 in) wide. Turn lining under along lower edge of waistcoat, push upward, and pin to hem allowance. Sew lining in place. Lay extra length of lining down. In front, sew the still-open edges of lining in place. Sew vent facings to hem edge.

Topstitch the left centre back diagonally, at top of vent, as marked, catching underlap.

Cover the shoulder pads with lining fabric. Sew the shoulder pads in place, approx. 1 cm (3/8 in) from the armhole edges.

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