Instructions for Drafting Yoke

Lay Blue Square on right hand side of paper; draw Line One. This line corresponds to a line down middle of back. Draw Line Two square with top of paper.

Now place point of square at right hand corner of paper; now measure down on your Line One the amount of the arm-syce measure 10½.

Now put point of square at this dot, short arm of square resting on Line One, and draw Line Three, across paper, parallel with Line Two.

Before moving square, Dot in your half of the width of the back 6½ inches; also at continued measure which is the beginning of the front, 12 inches; next Dot Chest 19 inches; next Dot Bust 21 inches. These four Dots are all on Line Three.

Now draw straight lines up from these dots to Line Two above, parallel with Line One. These Lines as they come in order are Four, Five and Six. On Line Two between Lines Five and Six divide into one-half and draw a short line downward. This is Line Seven and corresponds to our Body Line or Line One of the Sketch.

Next place your square at the dot on Line One of Draft. The first dot made and the beginning of Line Three; this Line Three corresponds to your Line E or Chest Line of your sketch. From this dot measure up the rise of your back, which is 8 inches, and make dot on Line One. Now measure in from Dot, two inches; this is the amount over the bone in the back of the neck. At the end of this two inches raise one quarter of an inch and make dot.

Between the first dot on Line One and the dot that you have just made on Line One for the rise, you divide into half on Line One, and from this dot you draw a Line Eight over to Line Four and measure one inch above the end. This point is the end of the shoulder seam.

Now take your curve and look for that small part that says "Back of Neck". This is to be used at that point where you measured in two inches from the 8-inch rise on Line One, and it is raised at the end one-quarter of an inch; put the front of this down and just draw the shape in up to that point, one-quarter of an inch above. Now look on curve to that portion where it says, "Forming Rule of Back"; you will note V2 just after the part where it says "Front of Shoulder". Put this V2 on the end of your Back
of the Neck point and draw the back shoulder seam down and through the point that is one inch above Line Eight, on Line Four, and extend one-quarter of an inch beyond Dot.

Now measure the distance between the points on Line One, A (the first dot made on Line One) and the Dot that you have just made at the end of your Back Shoulder Seam Line. This, if correct, should be 8½ inches, and the length of the shoulder seam 6 inches.

You take this 8½ inches of the tape-line and put it at the point where Line Five touches Line Three (8½ inches of the tape extends up Line Five); place your left hand finger on 13 inches on tape (this is the inches of the pitch of the shoulder taken in measuring); with pencil in right hand pick up the end of the tape measure and swing a curved line from the end of your shoulder seam through Line Five and a little beyond. This semi-circles to give the natural slope of the shoulders.

Now whatever the back of your neck may be take that much out of your tape line and place it at the intersection of Line Five and Line Three, and then look up farther along your tape line and stop at 10½ inches, the Arm-syce measurement. You let this point rest on Line Seven.

Make the front shoulder seam correspond with the back in length, so you measure from this point a length to a point on the semi-circle line for shoulder slant. This is 6 inches. Put a Dot at this point. Pick up your Red Curve and turn to that point marked V 1 and place that on the dot that is on Line Seven and then draw over the part where it says, "Front Shoulder"; stop at dot that you have made on semi-circle line.

To put in the Arm-hole. Turn to that part of the Red Curve where it says, "Arm Syce Curve". For the front let V 8 touch Line Five with the curved end of form resting on Line Three, the upper portion resting on the end of the Front Shoulder Seam.

Now that we have drawn front of the Arm-hole, we will draw the back by turning the Red Curve face downward. Let V 7 rest on Line Three and the curved portion extend through the end of your Back Shoulder seam. The front and back lines of Arm-Hole should meet.

For the neck. We will also use the part marked "Arm Syce Curve". We deduct the amount that is already in, in drafting that portion of the neck that goes over the line in the back of the neck. In this case it is two inches. We look to the two inches on the curve and put that on the Dot.
that is on Line Seven. We divide the amount of your neck measurement into one-half; one-half of the neck here is 6 3\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches; we let that number on the Arm Syce Curve rest on Line Six, and we draw in this curve for our neck.

We connect this point with the end of the Bust Point with either a curved line or a straight line drawn with our square.

These measurements are for a perfect Thirty-six.

**Yoke Designing**

One of the most technical points is the designing of a yoke, which is your first double line feature. As you will note upon your illustrations two such common lines. Your law of designing should be, leave one line common and beautify the other, trying to introduce one of the newest fancies. In my designing you will notice: if I have a line square-toned I do not introduce a combination of curves, or Vs, or oddities, but keep to my touch of harmony.

Possibly it seems to you that Yokes are not at all essential. They are just as important and as muchly used as any advantage point of design. For Blouses, Sports Wear, and Lingerie especially.

We have three base mediums to work upon and they are Squares, Rounds and Vs.

We turn now to designing; keep sketch and pattern before you. Select your important guide points. Become familiar with corresponding Lines, relative points in both Sketch and Pattern. Line Seven of Pattern becomes your Body Line or Line One of your Sketch. Your Center Front Line of Pattern is your Line D on Sketch, and four inches down on the Center Front Line of Pattern is your Bust Line on Sketch. You turn your pattern back from Bust Line to neck point (point on Line 6) for your Center Front. Your Chest Line is Line Three.

In your designing visualize your points. When you place your creation of lines try to treat space between important points as well as the points. In my Designs to you I have varied my examples. I have kept to the center in Problem One, spread as in Problem Two, (you will note my line spreads along coming close to and rising from Chest-Line). I have in Problem Three gone so far as to drop my line into a collar effect, showing how extreme you can use your line.
Pattern Designing

With the thirds of the width of the neck proceed to take off your pattern from the Sketch. Whatever is a third on the sketch becomes an inch on the draft. Using Problem One as an example of transferring Original Ideas. We first measure on Line D for end of Yoke. Get the nearest point and measure up, in this case it is the Bust-Line. This is one-third or one inch up from the Bust-Line on Center Front (Line D). For the width of the band that extends from the Chest-Line down, the width is one third, but in the case of up and down strips it is necessary to double on pattern. This being the case it is two inches on pattern. The length of the strip is two-thirds or two inches from Chest-Line. The extension is one-third out from outside of strip. For the Yoke part measure from Line One on Shoulder Seam 1¾ thirds down and from the tip of the shoulder up 1¾ thirds. The space in between is the width of the yoke. Keep the width the same throughout, also get your exact point on Line One at chest, which is one-third out. In the case of Problem Two, we have all points of design on Chest Line. In Problem Three, the points are more “intricate”. The difference in Problem Three is that the front shoulder seam curve is continued along your Red Curve downward, and the back is made to correspond with the front.

Modeling

To Model take your pattern and lay on material, white or colored tissue. In all French Rooms or Studios the Models are always worked up in muslin, cambrics, lawns, or other inexpensive draping materials or stuffs. In Pattern Houses they use Fancy Tissues. Trace off your Pattern on the Draft or Block with a tracing wheel. In cutting it out from tracing leave a one-half or three-quarter inch seam throughout, but close up around arm-hole and neck. Pin or baste your Model together.

How to Take Measures

1. Tie a cord around the waist, well down.
2. Place a pin level with arm-pits at seam in back. (Middle of Back).
3. Always make your arm-syce 10½ inches.

Thirty-four
4. Always make the pitch of your shoulders 13 inches through size 36; then 15 inches.

5. Width of one-half of back starts 2 inches above pin. Take this half measurement to where arm-hole would come in the back. Then continue with same tape to where arm-hole would come in front of arm. In doing this, you pass right under the Model's arm to the front with the same tape, and still hold onto the pin two inches above the first pin.

6. Chest—Continue on with tape to over and above bust. Take this tightly. Drop from Chest with same tape to center of bust.

7. Take around fullest part of the bust, loose enough for three fingers to pass under (or else exact measure) and add one inch.


9. Length of Back—From prominent bone in back of neck to cord at waist.

10. Length of Front—From same bone in back of neck, passing over shoulder to cord in center of waist front.

11. Neck—Around neck, the largest part, exactly where collar should be on.

12. Waist—Around smallest part of waist, as far as it will measure down tight.

13. Sleeve—From turn of shoulder to elbow; from elbow to wrist.

14. Skirt—From cord at waist to that point below knee as Fashion decrees. Be exact in measuring and your fit will be perfect.

*Note* bone in back of neck is 1½ inches through *33, then two inches.*
## Order of Taking Measures and Measures for Practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>32</th>
<th>33</th>
<th>34</th>
<th>36</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length of Arm-Syce</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width of Back</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continued measure</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chest</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bust</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rise of Back</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of Back</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of Front</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitch of Shoulder</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neck</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13 1/2</td>
<td>13 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waist</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26 1/2</td>
<td>26 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleeve Top to Elbow</td>
<td>13 1/2</td>
<td>13 1/2</td>
<td>13 1/2</td>
<td>10 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleeve Elbow to Wrist</td>
<td>10 1/2</td>
<td>10 1/2</td>
<td>10 1/2</td>
<td>13 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skirt</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thirty-six