Matching

CHEMISE KIMONA

LINE A TRACED CENTER BACK

KIMONA

SEMI-FIT KIMONA

ROUND NECK

SQUARE NECK

MEASURE NECK AROUND

MEASURE 1 INCH IN AND CUT UP

WAY BETWEEN LINES

UNDER ARM HALF WAY BETWEEN

STRAIGHT NECK

Fifty-eight
Creation of Kimona Sleeve Models

The Specialists in the Composition of Lines bring out elegance and simplicity with youthful lines. In your composition of lines so arrange them to impress the beholder. Every line must form a harmonious part of the whole and not a hit or miss treatment. Whatever their shape the line must be seen under similar conditions. For instance, in the use of a Kimona Sleeve, offsets conflicting lines that are brought in by designing a set in sleeve. A joined Kimona Sleeve of different material is not so severe as a blouse with set in sleeves.

Your individuality determines your composition. In this particular case I have used a building line of pyramidal shape with two small and one large cuts. The triple idea and the usage of the kimono sleeve gave me breadth of space to work in. I avoided congestion. In designing you have an aim in view and by continual practice you will gradually broaden in your Creative Art.

In your conception of a smart design you may either work upon the lines of a bib, yoke inset, cuts as in the Model or possibly a new neck line with the edge of the sleeve and waist line in perfect harmony.

Pattern Making

First take a piece of pattern paper or tissue paper and place Back and Front Blocks, shoulder to shoulder, so that you may fold along the slope of the shoulder. Continue your Line Three or Chest Line which is on the Front part of the Block. Redraw it in on the front. Placing points A, B and C on Line Three. Between B and C divide space into one-half and from that point draw a straight line down to Chemise Waist Line. This is your underarm seam. Measure down on Center Front four inches and draw in Bust Line crossing the underarm seam.

For the regular Kimona Sleeve I would measure down about one inch from the Chest Line on underarm seam and then draw the width of my sleeve parallel with the top fold down to the wrist. There is no rule governing the width of your Kimono Sleeve. It will be governed by your Designing. To get the length of your sleeve you measure from neck across shoulder down to elbow and then from elbow to wrist. Cut the Front and Back under arm side seam the same.

Fifty-nine
Take tracing wheel and trace through Line Six so that it can be used in the back. Now turn your work over and draw a line with your Blue Square from the Back of the Neck point to a point where the length of your back rests on the traced through line. Cut off at Chemise Waist Line Back and Front.

The Center Front is cut out the same as the Block, the line that is turned back from neck to ¼ dart in. Trace or draw on all important lines, such as Line One or Body Line, Chest Line and Bust Line. You may also cut your Kimona Block along the fold of shoulder seam.

To add your Chemise Silhouette Line, you use half the distance between B and C. Then at your Chemise Waist Line measure out two inches and extend from under the arm down through that point and seven inches beyond Tight or Normal Waist Line. Then draw straight to hem, 30 inches from Tight or Normal Waist Line.

Do the same on the Back.

To add your Semi-Fit Silhouette Line, you use half the distance between B and C. Then at your Semi-Fit Waist Line measure out one and one-half inches, seven inches below Tight or Normal Waist Line measure out one inch. Draw from under the arm down to the point opposite Semi-Fit Waist Line and from that point down to the seven inch point and then down straight to hem. Make the hem 30 inches from Tight or Normal Waist Line.

Do the same on the Back.

It is necessary to add Springs to all Blocks, only eliminated in cases specially designed. You must add your springs to your Three Blocks, both Front and Back.

On the bottom line divide into one-half and dot, then on each side into one-half, making three springs. Continue the cuts for the springs up to the Chest Line. The Springs are one inch at the bottom tapering up to a gradual point.

There is a difference in necks. There are Round Necks, Square Necks and Straight Necks. We have the Round Neck upon the Original Block. A Square Neck is very easily applied, but the Straight Neck is more difficult.

Straight Neck: Take one inch off Center Front and place this upon your fold of paper or material. Then half way on your Shoulder Seam take out a dart of one inch. It is now necessary to add one inch under the arm and draw your underarm line down to Waist Line, which is Normal, Semi, or Straight.
Your Shoulder seam is smaller now. Match up the back, but do not take any darts out. Take from the neck and add your inch under the arm. Problem Three for Round and Square Necks and Number Four for Straight Neck diagram.

**Modeling**

Lay first your pattern upon your paper or material and proceed to slope off your design. It is well to cut your Model first in muslin, baste and try on. In transferring your design from Sketch to pattern you measure from your main lines, which are supposed to be very plainly placed. The thirds in the sketch become inches when transferred to pattern. The points have been plainly marked on your diagram. Remember previous rules as to doubling for cuts, also take your Model cuts from important points.