HALF SLEEVES

Half sleeves are worn as a protection to the long sleeved dress. Many Domestic Science teachers require them worn during the cooking lesson as a part of the uniform.

They are made of white lawn, linen, cambric or muslin.

They may be plain or trimmed according to the taste of the girl.

The sleeves, or cuffs, as they are sometimes called, should be made to fit the person who is to wear them.

Decide how far below the elbow the sleeves are to extend.

Take the measure of the outside arm from the wrist to the place below the elbow decided upon for the top of the sleeve.

Take the measurement of the elbow bent.

Take the measurement around the fist (the hand closed).

The measurements are as follows:
  Elbow measurement:
  Hand measurement:
  Length:

Draw a rectangle equal to the outside arm measurement of the half sleeve, and as wide as the elbow around-the-arm measurement.

See ABCD in illustration.

Bisect the lines AB and CD.

Connect the points of bisection.

Measure to the right of point F a distance equal to one-half the hand measure and place a point. See point P in illustration.

Measure to the left of point F a distance equal to one-half the hand measure and place a point. See point O in illustration.

Measure down two inches from points A and B and locate points G and H. See illustration. (Fig. 25.)

Connect the points GO and HP.

Connect the points GEH with a curved line, as shown in illustration.

Extend lines GO and HP two inches to allow for hems and shrinkage.

Draw dash (i.e.:-----) lines one inch from and parallel to the lines GO and HP.

NOTE—The seams are provided for in the extension just made.

Cut on the dash lines at the side and the curved line at the top and the dash line at the bottom of the pattern.
LAWN

Lawn is a light-weight cotton material of plain weave.
It was originally manufactured at Laon, near Rheims, in France.
It is often printed in flower effects, or tinted in plain colors.
It is used for ladies' and children's dresses, aprons and such other articles as require a sheerer material than muslin.
Lawn is made in various grades and ranges in price from ten to thirty cents a yard.

LINEN

Linen is a plain woven material made from the flax fiber.
It is noted for its brightness of color and its wearing qualities. It is used for household linens, sheets, pillow cases, ladies' and children's dresses and aprons. It is more expensive than cotton, but is very durable and whitens with constant washing.

CAMBRIC

Cambric is a cotton material of plain weave with a smooth finish. The name was originally given to a fine linen fabric.
The finish is obtained by using a sizing, then dried and put thru the calendering process.
This calendering process is an ironing process, giving the material a great pressure and thus producing a gloss.
Cambric was first manufactured in Cambria, France.
It is made thirty-six inches wide and ranges in price from fourteen to thirty cents per yard.

The length of the half sleeve determines the amount of material required. To the length of the material add four inches to allow for sewing and the straightening of the material.

Fig. 26.
Placing Pattern on Material.

Place the pattern on the material with the line EF of the pattern on the length of the goods. If the material is not wide enough to cut both cuffs at once by folding the material, the pattern may be placed as shown in the illustration. (Fig. 26.)
Join the edges HP and GO with small, even bastings. Use a No. 8 needle and a No. 60 thread.

FRENCH SEAM

A French seam is used when the material is fine and a neat finish is required.
It is a seam made within a seam. The first seam is made on the right side of the garment and the running stitch is used. The seam is then trimmed to within one-eighth of an inch, or closer if the material permits.
Turn the garment to the wrong side and crease the seam along the line of the stitching.
Baste the seam the required width, using small, even basting.
Make the second stitching far enough below the creased edge to include the raw edge on the inside of the seam. There must not be ravelings on the right side of the garment. Sometimes by holding the seam to the light the raw edge can be easily seen and the depth of the seam can be more easily determined.

BACKSTITCHING

Backstitching is used in place of machine stitching. It is used where strength is required in the stitch. It is rarely used when one has a machine, because it is a slow, painstaking operation. It is used on the cuffs, as the operation here is short and there will be enough practice to acquaint the student with the stitch.

The stitch gets its name from the fact that the needle is always set back into the last stitch made.

Fasten the thread at one end, holding the cuff in such a position that the bulk of the material is to the right and downward toward the lap.

Insert the needle back of the thread into the last stitch and take up the material on the needle, bringing the needle out the length of a stitch in advance of the thread, as shown in the illustration. (Fig. 27.)

Repeat the stitch until the seam is finished.

Remove the basting.

Fasten all the threads securely.

Backstitch the other cuff.

The sleeves may be finished with a one-half inch hem.

TERMS USED IN THE HALF SLEEVE LESSON

sleeves          lawn
cambric         muslin
cuffs           elbow
wrist           measurement
rectangle       extension
curved          material
woven           flax
fiber           expensive
finish          sizing
garment         gloss
ravelings
stitch          operation

STUDENT’S RECORD

Let one-fourth or one-eighth of an inch represent an inch and draw the cuff draft in the Record Book. That is called drawing to a scale.

Secure samples of materials discussed in the lesson and mount. The width and price are valuable information.

SUGGESTIONS

Plain cuffs, such as have been considered in this lesson, are used by cooking classes and hospital nurses. A girl handy with the needle and located in a city or town where her talent could be used, might make cuffs and establish for herself a small income.
QUESTIONS

What do you understand by a pattern?
Has the Half-sleeve pattern helped in making the idea of a pattern clearer to you?
Why is it necessary to make extensions to the pattern after it is drafted?
What decided your choice of material for the sleeves?
Compare Lawn and Linen.
Compare Lawn and Cambric.
What do you understand by length of the goods?
Define a French seam.
Define backstitching.
How does backstitching compare with machine stitching on the wrong side?

When would backstitching be used?
How many materials have you learned of thus far?
Did you do your own buying of material for Half Sleeves?
If it requires sixteen inches of a yard-wide material for a pair of cuffs, what part of a yard would you ask for at the store?
What would it cost to supply a class of twenty girls with material at fourteen cents per yard, if a pair of sleeves can be cut from sixteen inches of cloth?
Is there any gain by buying in one piece?
What would have been the gain in the above problem?