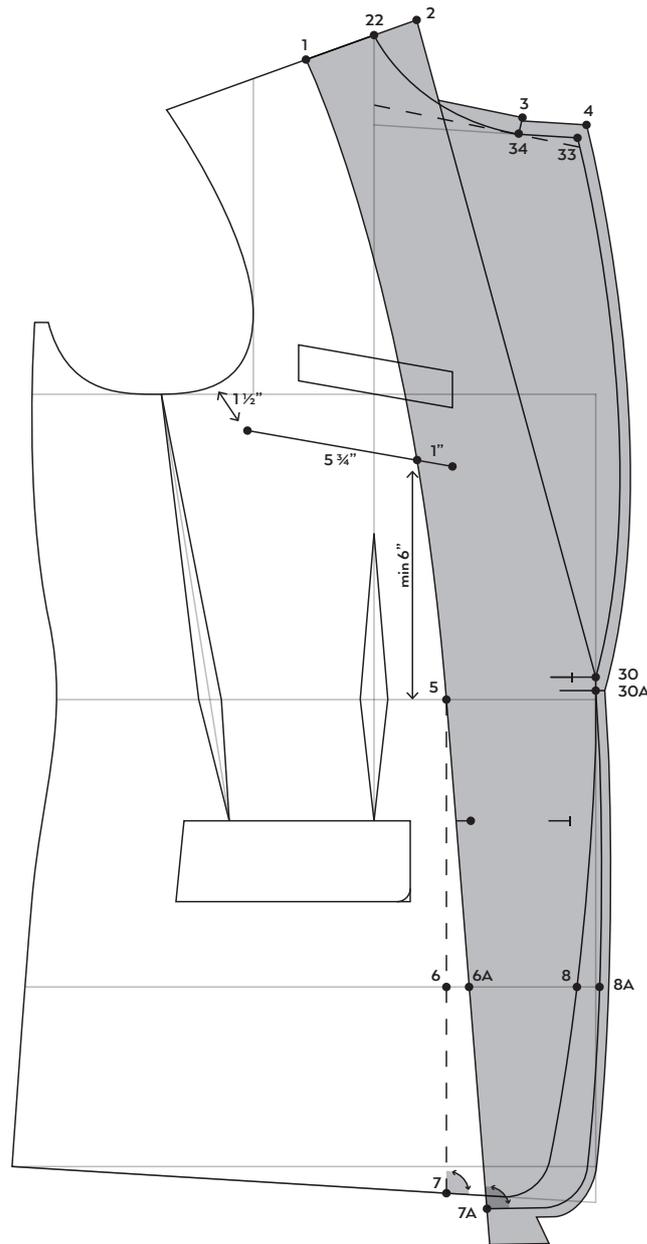


scale = ½ chest		
sample size 40:		finished:
chest: 40	seat: 41	½ chest plus 3"
scale: 20	height: 72"	½ waist plus 2"
waist: 34	1 head unit: 9"	½ seat plus 1 ½"

DIAGRAM CT.04

1 - 0	scye depth: 1 head unit plus ½" or ½ scale	31 - 30	button spacing (4" on a size 40)
2 - 0	coat length: 3 ½ head units minus ½"	32A - 32	front angle: equal stand 11 - 12 (1" on a size 40)
3 - 0	natural waist: 2 head units	33	lapel width from break line: measure from pt 25 to break line, divide by 2 plus ¼"
4	8" down from pt 3 or 5" up from pt 2	34 - 33	notch: half lapel width minus ⅛" (max 1 ¾")
5 - 0	half back line: half 0 - 1	35	forepart side seam waist suppression 1 ¼"
6 - 1	half back width: ⅓ scale plus 2 ¼" or; apply half back measurement plus ⅜" seam	36 - 19	out breast: 1 ¼", angled ⅜" above chest line
7	squared up to line 0 from pt 6	37 - 20	36 - 20, angled ⅜" below chest line
8	squared down to line 2 from pt 6	38	pocket position: squared off from pt 31 for approx. pocket position
9 - 3	back waist suppression: 1"	39	front dart: squared down from pt 22 - 20 take out ½" suppression at pocket line
10 - 4	back waist suppression: 1"	X - Y	¾" suppression
11 - 0	half neck width: ⅙ scale plus ¼"	40 - 39	8"
12 - 11	stand (1" on a size 40)	41 - 39	pocket front: 1"
13 - 12	back shoulder angle: 2 ¾"	42 - 41	pocket width (out breast width 36 - 37 plus 2") plus ¾"
13A - 13	squared out to line 7	43 - 42	1 ¼"
14 - 13A	⅝" - ¾", compare point to point measurement with 0 - 14 minus ⅜" seam (doubled)	44 - 19	½ scale plus ⅜" seam, join with pt 43 for underarm cut
15 - 6	top of side seam: half 5 - 1 minus ⅜"	P - Q	¾" suppression
16 - 15	¼"	45	squared down from 43
17 - 16	seam step ⅜"	46	shorten side body ¼"
17A - 17	seam step ⅜"	47 - 43	½" back and ¼" up
18	back side seam waist suppression: ⅝"	48 - 42	¼"
19 - 6	⅓ scale plus ¾"	Z	sleeve pitch: 45° angle from pt 19
20 - 19	⅙ scale	CFL	= center front line
21 - 1	half chest plus 5"		¾" back from front edge (line 21)
22 - 20	front balance: 0 - 1 plus ½ 12 - 11 (stand)		
23 - 22	front shoulder angle: 2 ½", square out into arm scye		
24 - 22	apply back shoulder width 12 - 14		
25	squared across from pt 5		
26 - 19	2 ¼" shape armhole run		
27 - 22	depth of gorge : ⅙ scale		
28 - 20	½", join pt 28 with pt 27 and square off to find the gorge line		
29 - 22	collar stand: 1 ¼"		
30	top button position: ⅝" above waist line and ¾" forward of line 21 join with pt 29 for break line		



Facing – DIAGRAM CT.15

- 1 - 22 2" or 1/3 of the shoulder width
- 2 - 22 collar stand: 1 1/4"
- 3 - 34 1/2" draw seam allowance
- 4 - 33 1/8" of fullness plus 1/4" seam up and 1/4" seam out
- 5 on the waist line approx. 1" forward from pocket
- 6 & 7 squared down from pt 5

swing facing forward to create fullness through the chest:

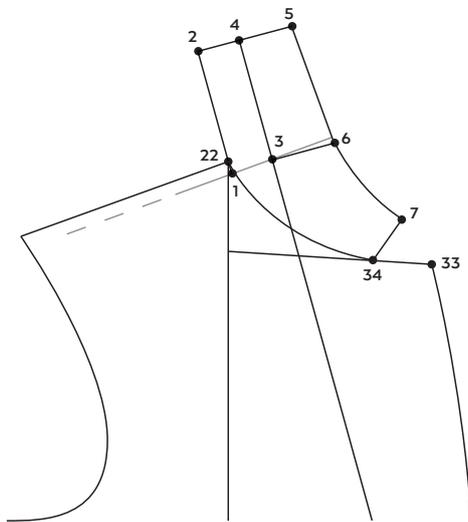
- 6A - 6 5/8"
- 8A - 8 5/8"

lengthen facing for fullness along the front edge below the button:

30A - 30 3/8"

7A 3/8" down from hemline,
match the angle at pt 7

add 1/4" seam along the front edge and 1" of inlay at the hem



under collar / single breasted 2 button – DIAGRAM CT.18

1 - 22 $\frac{3}{8}$ " seam

- » extend shoulder line
- » extend break line up

1 - 2 half back neck (0 - 11 on coat draft)
minus shoulder seam

3 intersection of shoulder line and break line

4 - 2 collar stand $1\frac{1}{4}$ "

join with pt 1, parallel to break line

5 - 4 $1\frac{1}{2}$ "

6 squared off 90° from pt 3

6 - 3 $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

33 - 34 lapel notch

7 - 34 collar notch, $\frac{1}{4}$ " shorter than lapel notch

7 - 33 $1\frac{1}{2}$ "

- » TIP/ use 2 rulers to measure out pt 7 from pt 33 and pt 34

Traditional handcraft and bespoke tailors use generic collar patterns to fit and shape their undercollars. The disadvantage to using such a collar pattern is achieving an accurate roll to button. When the undercollar is applied using this method, the leaf edge is wider than it would be when finished causing a common making issue of the collar being too long and the lapel rolling high or the collar being too short and the lapel rolling through the button. They seem to rarely ever finish at the correct length. The reason for this, the collar is applied when it is too broad and then shaped to desired style on the coat.

DIAGRAMS CT.18 and CT.19 give instructions for the drafting of an undercollar based on the coat pattern of a two and three button coat. DIAGRAM CT.18 can also be used for the one button coat without any alteration to the draft being required.

Four button coat styles, though quite uncommon, do make an appearance as overcoats. With only a minor adjustment of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch added to pt 4B, the three button undercollar draft could easily be adjusted.

As bespoke suits are cut to the individual it is quite common to have a low shoulder. The low shoulder will have a shorter collar and the adjustment can be made at the centre back of the collar pattern with the difference being subtracted there.