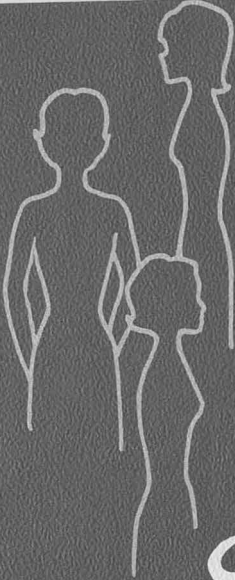


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Shaping THE SHOULDERS

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Shoulder shapes are used in coats and dresses to set fabric grainline parallel across the chest and upper back and to keep fabric from clinging to body curves or hollows. Size and thickness of shoulder shapes will vary for different figures and may differ from right to left shoulder. Some experimenting is necessary to determine the style and shape best suited to the figure and the garment.

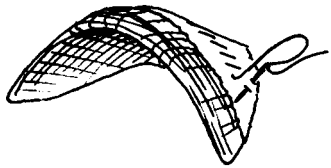
Here are directions for making three styles of shoulder shapes and the sleeve roll. Each can be varied or individualized as desired. The fabrics named in the directions are suitable for tailored garments. Lighter weight ones would be used for softer garments.

Cotton-Filled Shape

Use garment pattern, front and back for shoulder and armhole edges. For inner edges, the standard cut is halfway back to neckline on the shoulder and halfway down the armhole. This cutting line determines size of shoulder shape and can be varied.

Cut sections from hair canvas or non-woven interfacing. Stitch back and front together on shoulder seamline. Do not make both for the same side. Press seam open, topstitch each side of seamline and trim away shoulder seam allowance.

For the lift in the shoulder shape, use quilting cotton. As you work with the cotton, keep the arm-



hole edge thick and sharp, but feather or bevel the inner edge. Beveling is done by holding shears at an angle when cutting away thickness. Feathering is thinning the edge by scratching away some cotton with fingertips. To check for correct amount of padding, try on garment with shoulder shapes in place. Adjust thickness as needed to set fabric grainline parallel.

Cover the cotton area with a bias piece of cheesecloth (or other lightweight fabric). Cut $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wider at armhole and even with the inner edge. Fold the long edge over the end. Sew the layers together with long loose stab stitches. Use double thread. As you work, mold into shape. Finish along the thin edge with long machine stitching. Steam press from hair canvas side, roll into a circle, pin closed, and allow to dry. The cotton-filled shape is suitable for small and large sizes with either standard or deep cut.

Built-Up Shape

Cut and make outer section from hair canvas same as for cotton-filled shape. Use semi-circle layers of non-woven interfacing staggered in size for filler. Shape each to give a little depth as it is stitched to the next larger size. When the amount



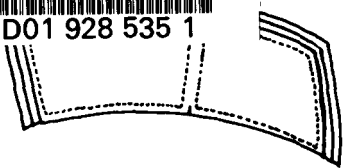
of lift desired is achieved, join to hair canvas. Keep armhole edge sharp as you place lift on shoulder seam. The built-up shape is best used for a small amount of lift.

Layered Shape

Again, use garment pattern for cutting armhole shape, but this time lap shoulder seams and cut front and back sections in one piece. Cut 3 to 5 layers from heavy non-woven interfacing. Make



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each layer $\frac{1}{8}$ inch smaller on all sides except armhole edge. Clip to mark shoulderline. Machine stitch layers together as illustrated. The layered shape needs the deep cut.

Placement of Shoulder Shapes

Position the shoulder shape in the garment, keeping shoulder seam of shape in line with shoulder seam of garment and edge of shoulder shape even with edge of sleeve seam allowance. Use running stitch to attach shape to garment at armhole and shoulder seams. In a tailored garment the entire inner edge is catch stitched to the muslin in back and hair canvas in front. Shoulder shapes are sewn in before the garment is lined.

The Sleeve Roll

The sleeve roll is used to lift and give shape to the sleeve cap by filling in "ease" fullness. It is a bias piece of fabric, usually 6 inches long, attached at the seamline after the sleeve is set-in. The width is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches for the style placed even with the edge of the seam allowance. For the 1 inch fold style, the cut width is 3 inches. Here the folded edge is placed along the seamline with the wider side against the sleeve. Both are sewn in by hand. When finished, seam allowances are turned into sleeve. Garment fabric, cotton flannel or lamb's wool are suitable for making the sleeve roll, which may be used with or without shoulder shapes.

