
Draft and Sew the Hanten Coat with Sanae Ishida

Chapter 1 - Draft and Sew the Hanten Coat

Overview

- Traditionally, Japanese hanten coats are short kimono-like outerwear made out of quilted cotton. I created a simplified version and used faux suede for the outer shell and a silky lining, which gives it a modern spin. My name is Sanae Ishida. I'm an author, illustrator, designer and maker of many things. In this class, you'll learn how to draft the coat based on your torso slopers, which you can learn how to make in my Sloper classes. We'll also cover various sewing techniques, including attaching interestingly angled pockets, sewing a pleat, and attaching the outer shell to the lining using a magical method called bagging. And what's great about this method is that you don't have to finish any of the raw edges. The simple silhouette of the coat is a versatile addition to your wardrobe. And the beauty of drafting your own pattern is that you can customize it any way you like. (lively music)

Materials

- Here are the materials for the hanten coat. For drafting, you'll need your front and back torso slopers, which you can learn how to make in my sloper classes. A gridded cutting mat is nice to have. Swedish tracing paper, or large pieces of paper. A gridded ruler. This is a 18-inch quilting ruler. A styling design ruler or French curve is also nice to have. Scissors for cutting paper, a measuring tape, a pencil, Scotch tape. For sewing, at least three to four yards of the outer fabric, which I call the shell. Lining fabric, again, about three to four yards. For fabric recommendations, I prefer heavier weight fabrics like canvas, denim, heavier weight linen. This is a faux suede fabric. And for lining fabric, rayon, or lightweight cotton, even lightweight linen is nice. Pins, a seam gauge, fabric shears, small scissors to clip threads, a seam ripper. I like to use washers for pattern weights. Some sort of marking tool, I have a couple kinds here, with the chalk markers and just a fabric marker, it is air erasable. A hand sewing needle. And for this faux suede, it's this tricky kind of fabric that tends to be sticky, so I have a Teflon foot here, but if you're using cotton or linen, you should be able to use a regular presser foot. We have an iron, pressing surface, a sewing machine, and coordinating thread.

Modify torso sloper

- To draft the pattern pieces, trace your front and back torso slopers onto separate pieces of Swedish tracing paper, leaving plenty of room to make modifications. In my case, I'll be adding about four inches to the shoulder and adding several inches to the hem, and I also want to take into account the seam allowances I'll be adding later. If your front torso sloper has a dart, now would be a good time to fold it and tape it down before tracing onto the new piece of Swedish tracing paper. The pattern will have plenty of ease. Starting with the front torso sloper, extend the shoulder. I am extending it along the slope of the shoulder out four inches. So if I'm starting at four inches there at the edge of the shoulder, I'll go to eight. And then from the bottom of the arm hole, measure about three inches, and then draw a horizontal line that is about 1 1/2 inches. And then let's connect the endpoints of that line I drew before to the bottom of the arm. And you'll want to make sure that this opening is wide enough for your arm. Since I've drafted this before, I know that this will fit my arm, but the best way to do this would be to take this paper and drape it along your shoulder areas. Let's

move this up. Now we're going to lengthen the hem. I'm going to add three inches, but if you like longer coats or shorter coats, can choose a measurement that feels good to you. Okay, and using my gridded cutting mat here, I'm going to align the center line there and draw a horizontal perpendicular line. My aim is to draw another vertical line that's about halfway on this horizontal line. So let me go a little bit past there and then connect that so you can see the shape of the coat starting. Let's curve the underarm here. I'm going to start about a quarter-inch past this right angle and curve. And speaking of right angles, let me go ahead and square corners and curve the bottom hem. The reason we square corners is because, when we sew fabric pieces together, we want the joined section to be level. Whereas if it's not at a perfect right angle, you'll end up with a V going either this way or that way, and we want it to be straight. So that is looking like a good right angle already, and I had already gone a quarter-inch past. Again, when you create your right angles or your squared corners, you just need at least a quarter-inch that's at that perpendicular right angle, so that's good. And this corner I already know is a right angle. And for hems, outer hems, I'm going to put my ruler against this side angle to get that right angle here and draw the line, and then smooth out this corner to make it into a nice curve. So this is going to be the endpoint of the side seam. And then, now we want the front opening to be curved. This is about 24 inches. I'm going to choose a midpoint, roughly 12 inches. You can tell I'm not super precise with everything. It's all good. And you can use a French curve or a styling design ruler and create that opening curve like so. Great. We're ready to move on to the back piece. I'm actually going to do a lot of tracing of the front piece that we modified, but the way I drafted my slopers, it's turned the other way. And if I go this way to try to trace, it's a little faint, so I'm going to go ahead and retrace it on this other side. Now that I've retraced the back torso sloper, I'm going to align it to the modified front torso sloper, so the front of the coat, at the shoulder right there and then along the center line. And then I'm going to basically trace that shape from the sleeve all the way down to the hem. And remember, we squared the corner there, so make sure to trace along that line. Now we have our back and our front pieces. The front will be used for both the outer shell and the lining, but the back lining piece will need a few more modifications.

Draft sleeves, pockets, collar, and back lining

- The lining will be a little bit bigger than the outer shell. And we do this by adding a box pleat. Without that extra fabric, the coat may feel a little too tight when you put it on. I have my modified back piece with a clean piece of Swedish tracing paper on top, and trace the neckline, shoulder, the sleeve opening, down to the hem. This is a slight curve. I'm going to trace this vertical line about halfway, and then I'm adding half an inch to the neck line. This is going to be the box pleat, and then connect it to the end point there. All right, and this is the back lining. I like to mark where the box pleat will be sewn, like so. We have the back lining. Take your modified front piece and we'll draft the sleeve. You'll need another piece of Swedish tracing paper, and I just make sure that it is wide enough for the length of my arm, and when I fold it in half that it will be tall enough to accommodate that sleeve opening. Fold it in half here. You can use your measuring tape or a ruler. Going to get the measurement of the opening, and that is looks like $9 \frac{1}{4}$. Going to line this up on my grid to make things easier for me. And starting at the left edge, draw a vertical line that is $9 \frac{1}{4}$ for the sleeve opening. And then we're going to figure out the length of the sleeve. To do this, I'm going to determine where I want my sleeve end to be, so I'm going to say about here, and bend my arm slightly, and measure up to my shoulder. And I have 21 inches, and I'll record that just to remind me. At the same time, I'll get my wrist circumference. You'll notice that I taped the measuring tape

when I took the measurement, it makes it a lot easier. For the wrist, I can get this pretty easily, so I'm going to get, and that's $6\frac{1}{4}$. One more thing with the outer arm length, since we added four inches to the shoulder here, I'm going to subtract four inches from that outer arm length. So 21 minus four is 17. Let's measure 17 inches from the sleeve opening. I'm gonna line it up with that grid line to make it easier again. And I know that my wrist is $6\frac{1}{4}$, and I'm going to add two inches, since I don't want my sleeve opening to be super tight around my wrist. So $6\frac{1}{4}$ and two is $8\frac{1}{4}$. And then connect the two end points here. So this is the sleeve opening side, this is the wrist side. So let's work some corners, we already know that's at a right angle, and that is looking pretty good too. So that's our sleeve. Now this is for the outer shell. We're going to reduce the sleeve lining by one inch. So let's make the marking to remind me later. So the sleeve lining will be cut one inch shorter than the outer shell sleeve. Bring back your front piece, you'll need another clean piece of Swedish tracing paper, and we'll draft the pocket. Place your blank Swedish tracing paper on top of the front piece. And we're going to be tracing the bottom section of the front piece here, but I want to make my pocket about 12, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches high at the center front, so make a mark there. And then let's try about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches along the side. So the pocket is going to be angled. And I will draw the diagonal, and trace the rest of the bottom. Okay, that's my pocket. To draft the collar, you'll need to get a measurement from the front and back pieces. I'm going to align these two pieces at the shoulder, but I need to flip this over. And because it's see-through, this works just fine. Let's align right there. And taking your measuring tape, let's measure from the back neckline, down the curve of the front opening, all the way down to the hem. Looks like $32\frac{1}{4}$. Take another piece of Swedish tracing paper and let's draft $32\frac{1}{4}$ plus $\frac{3}{4}$ for seam allowance. So let's start by, this is 18 inches long, this ruler, so 18, and I want 33, so that's another 15. And I want the width to be four inches. Let's line up that edge, get four inches. I'll measure four inches here, somewhere in the center area. And then another four inches, lining up the ruler against that vertical line. And the four inches already includes the seam allowances widthwise. Now we'll align the front, back, and sleeve pieces. This is to make sure that everything will fit together when we sew the pieces. And let's start by aligning the shoulder. We already know that the shoulder looked pretty good when we're getting the measurement for the collar. So that's matching up. We're matching up the shoulder line here. And then I'm just going to double check that the sleeve will fit at the opening, so on the front, let me open this up to see the line better, and yeah, the back. So when we cut this out, it's going to be a full sleeve, so it'll be double this amount. If you find that the pattern pieces are off, it's up to you and it's personal preference, but go ahead and choose one pattern piece or the other, and adjust to match, and that is it for aligning.

Add seam allowances and finish pattern

- We're going to add the seam allowances to all the pattern pieces. Most of the seam allowances will be $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. Let's start with the shoulder, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. And then I plot points. And when I get to straight sections, I just use the ruler to draw the straight line. Connect the dots here. I usually squiggle out confusing lines. There's the front piece, and let's move on to the back piece. The back piece will be placed on the fabric fold, so we don't need the seam allowance here, but add $\frac{3}{8}$ inch all the way around. And the back lining piece is similar, again, this will be on the fold, so no seam allowance, and then $\frac{3}{8}$ inch all the way around. For the sleeve, we're going to keep the paper folded when we cut it out after adding the seam allowance, so we don't need seam allowance here, obviously, and then $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. And because we're going to have a shorter sleeve lining, you can add $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to the sleeve lining line, and then $\frac{3}{8}$ inch for the outer shell sleeve. The pocket is simply $\frac{3}{8}$ inch all

the way around. And the collar does not require any additional seam allowances, it's all built in. Cut out your pieces along the seam allowance lines. Here are the pattern pieces cut out and labeled. You can see that I've added grain lines to all the pieces, and the number of pieces that need to be cut out. So this is the front, I'll need to cut two of the outer shell and two of the lining. Here's the back piece for the outer shell. I like to indicate that it's on the fold, and it's cut one on the fold for the outer shell. And then this is the back lining, again, cut on the fold, and you don't need to add this, but I added to myself that I had a 1/2 inch for the pleat. Here's the collar, and you'll need to cut two of the outer shell fabric. The sleeve, remember, we drafted it on the fold, so when we place it on the fabric, we're actually going to open it up and cut two of the outer shell and cut two of the lining, and the lining is going to be one inch shorter. And then you'll need two pockets for the outer shell and two pockets for the lining. We'll add the pocket markings to the front piece. So it's going to be here, and I'll end up making notches on the fabric. The patterns are done.

Cut fabric

- We're ready to start cutting the fabric. If you're using a faux suede type of fabric like I did, there's no need to wash and press. But if you're using natural fibers, I recommend prepping by washing and pressing. We'll start by tracing the outer shell pieces. I have my fabric folded in half and the wrong side facing. That's the way I like to trace and cut. My fabric is extra wide, and if your fabric is different, you may have to rearrange your pattern pieces. The important part is, you want to place your back piece on the fold, and the rest can be not on the fold. Tracing the pattern pieces is pretty straightforward. But I want to show you a couple of extra things. Let me trace the front piece. I'm using an erasable fabric marker, but you can use chalk or any other kind of marking tools. I want to make sure to transfer the pocket positions. So this is one side and there's another one over there. I'm going to cut a notch to indicate that the pockets will go there. Here's another pocket position, so I'll do a little notch. Let's see. Yep, it's looking good. So a notch here, a notch there. And then trace all the other pattern pieces. For the lining fabric, there are some notable differences. You don't need the pocket markings because the pocket will be placed on the outer shell. And remember we created a different pattern piece for the back lining, and make sure to indicate where the box pleat will be. So it's right there. For the sleeve, you want to fold the pattern piece up to the seam allowance for the shorter length. The lining sleeve will be one inch shorter than the outer shell sleeve. And you'll just need two pockets, and you'll notice that we do not need the collar for the lining fabric. Here are the cut fabric pieces for the outer shell: two collar pieces, two front, one back piece, two sleeves, two pockets, and you can see the notches for the pockets on the front pieces. Now the lining pieces: two front pieces, two pockets, two sleeves, it's an inch shorter, one back piece, and here is the notch for the pleat. We have everything we need to start sewing the hanten coat.

Sew outer shell

- Let's start construction with the outer shell. I'm going to stay stitch the pocket diagonal edge. A stay stitch is a simple straight stitch line that prevents the fabric from stretching out. Because I'm using this faux suede fabric that is a little sticky and tends to do funky things like bunching up or stretching out in weird areas, I have a Teflon foot, but for most natural fibers and most fabrics really a regular pressure foot should be fine. So I'm going to stay stitch 1/4 inch from the edge on the diagonal. (sewing machine buzzing) (sewing machine clicking) And make sure to back stitch at the beginning and end. Cut the threads, and repeat for the other outer shell pocket. We're also going to

stay stitch the lining pockets, because the pockets themselves will be on the outer shell. 1/4 inch for this as well. (sewing machine buzzing) (sewing machine clicking) For fabrics like this faux suede or rayon or slippery silky types of fabric, make sure you lower your iron temperature settings, so it doesn't melt the fabrics synthetic. And then give it a nice gentle press. I'm pressing the material of the faux suede on the wrong side just to make sure it doesn't impact the texture of the faux suede. With right sides together, pin the pocket pieces. Some faux leather fabrics leave holes with pins. So if you do have those wonder clips, those could be helpful too, but this one will be fine. Let's sew with a 3/8 inch seam allowance. Place it under the presser foot at the 3/8 inch mark and sew. (sewing machine buzzing) (sewing machine clicking) And back stitch. (sewing machine buzzing) (sewing machine clicking) Now I want to trim just the lining seam allowance. This is to reduce bulk, but if I trimmed both, sometimes with pockets, when I flip it over and turn it around, you can actually see the seam allowance more when it's two short pieces versus one longer and one shorter. Okay, and then I'm going to flip it over, and press, then top stitch. Let's top stitch an 1/8 of an inch from the top edge. I'm placing the outer shell on top as I top stitch, or this is also more like edge stitching. I'm going to place it right against that line where the feed dog is. And. (sewing machine buzzing) (sewing machine clicking) I'm going to trim that extra bit of seam allowance with my thread and give it another light press. Face the pocket to the corresponding front piece. Align at the pocket markings and pin and base all the way around except for the diagonal. I'll start at the lower edge. Pull it up to the marking. This is a thicker fabric so it requires a little bit of oomph to get the pins in. Again, line it up at the bottom. Make sure your lining is aligned at the raw edges. To try to flatten this out as much as possible. You can see our pocket there. Let's baste about a 1/4 inch from the edge. And when I say baste, I'm securing the pocket to the front piece and I'm not necessarily taking out the stitch later. So if you want to, you can lengthen the stitch but I'm just going to use a regular stitch. So let's go 1/4 inch. (sewing machine buzzing) (sewing machine clicking) And when you get to the corner, pivot. (sewing machine buzzing) (sewing machine clicking) We are going to pivot again at this corner. (sewing machine buzzing) (sewing machine clicking) There it is, basted. With such a wide opening for the pocket, it can get kind of floppy. So I like to sew down either this side or this side by about five inches. Stitching right along the stitch line that already exists. So let me measure about five inches. I'll place a pin right there. And then aligning the needle right on that stitch that's already there. I'm going to sew to the pin. (sewing machine buzzing) (sewing machine clicking) And I like to move the fabric a bit so that the fabric pieces are laying flat together. (sewing machine buzzing) (sewing machine clicking) Give it another light press and repeat with the other outer shell pocket, pocket lining and front piece. With right sides facing, attach the back piece to the front pieces. Start by pinning at the shoulders. And sew with the three inch seam allowance. (sewing machine buzzing) (sewing machine clicking) Lightly press the seam open and we'll attach the sleeve. Let's lightly press from the right side. Pin the sleeve with the right sides facing along the sleeve opening. You might find that the triangular corners here will extend slightly beyond the sleeve opening edges, and that's fine. It'll probably be about a 1/4 of an inch or so. Align the edges as you pin. And I also try to make sure I'm distributing the fabric evenly. Sew along this edge with a 3/8 inch seam allowance. You see the 3/8 inch marking under the pressor foot. (sewing machine buzzing) (sewing machine clicking) Back stitch. (sewing machine buzzing) (sewing machine clicking) Oh, periodically I check to make sure the fabric's not shifting. (sewing machine buzzing) (sewing machine clicking) Press the seam allowance towards the sleeve. My seam allowance is not open here, but that's okay. Not a biggie. And a light press this way. Next pin along the bottom of the sleeve and the side. Make sure you align the seams at the bottom of the arm hole and sew with

a 3/8 inch seam allowance. So it's always 3/8 inch seam allowance back stitch at the beginning and end. (sewing machine buzzing) (sewing machine clicking) There's that slight curve under the arm, so I slow down a bit when going around that curve. (sewing machine buzzing) (sewing machine clicking) Trim your threads, and clip where the curve is, making sure not to clip into the seam. This releases the fabric so it doesn't get tight. So that's good enough. And repeat for the other shoulder sleeve inside. Here's the coat so far. Press the seams open at the sides, the bottom of the sleeves, and at the shoulders. Now we're ready to attach the collar. Pin the short ends on one of the sides and sew with a 3/8 inch seam allowance. We'll press the seam allowance open after we sew. (sewing machine buzzing) (sewing machine clicking) Take each end with right sides facing. Pin and sew 3/8 inch. Repeat for this side. (sewing machine buzzing) (sewing machine clicking) Trim the seam allowance to about an 1/8 of an inch, and then we will turn it right side out. Make sure to poke out that corner. And then fold and press all the way for the entire collar. Pin the collar to the coat on the right side. And make sure to leave 3/8 of an inch along both bottom edges before you start pinning the collar. And I like to start by pinning on the bottom and then aligning the center of the collar to the center of the back neck line. And then distribute evenly along the center front edges. The raw edges of the collar are aligned with the raw edges of the coat. And we'll baste with a 1/4 inch seam allowance. Place under the pressor foot, lining up at the 1/4 inch mark. (sewing machine buzzing) (sewing machine clicking) Back stitch. (sewing machine buzzing) (sewing machine clicking) It can get pretty bulky. We've got lots of layers here. So you might want to go a little bit slower. (sewing machine buzzing) (sewing machine clicking) And with all these layers, the fabric may start shifting, so I hold them in place. (sewing machine buzzing) (sewing machine clicking) Sometimes you might have to pull the fabric so it's laying flat. It gets bunched here. (sewing machine buzzing) (sewing machine clicking) Getting close to the end. (sewing machine buzzing) (sewing machine clicking) Oh, and this part is extra bulky with the pocket. (sewing machine buzzing) (sewing machine clicking) Okay, back stitch and trim the threads. The collar is all basted, and the outer shell is complete. Looks great.

Sew coat lining

- The coat lining starts with an inverted box pleat. I have the back lining piece here folded in half with right sides facing. Here's the marking for the pleat. I want the pleat to be half an inch from the edge, so right at the edge of that marking. And I'm going to pin. Just because this is such a slippery fabric, I want to make sure I'm sewing at the right place. Then I'm going to sew two or three inches down at the edge of the marking. So we want half inch. It's very slippery. Just holding everything in place here. Start by back stitching. (sewing machine whirring) Back stitching looks long enough. All this extra thread, too. These rayon-like silky fabrics tend to fray a lot, so you may need to trim as you go. There's another piece of thread, but when I open it up, it has created a little pleat there. And let's press this folded section flat, like so. Let's take it to the pressing station. Flatten. Careful not to burn yourself. And just press. I don't know if my temperature is hot enough, but yep, looks like it's working. And then flip it over. Baste the flattened edge about a quarter inch from the top edge to hold it in place. I'm going to pin this to hold it in place. Place it under the presser foot, and I'm going to start before the flattened area. (sewing machine whirring) (sewing machine whirring) And sew a little past the flattened area. (sewing machine whirring) And trim your threads. Let's assemble the rest of the lining. The next few steps are very similar to the outer shell. You'll be sewing with less pieces, though, and there are a couple of other differences. After you've sewn the pleat, you're going to sew the shoulders together, the sleeves, and the side seams, just like you did with the outer

shell, except you want to leave an opening of about five inches in one of the side seams. You don't want to leave the opening too close to the underarm or too close to the bottom edge. Make sure to clip the underarm curve, and we will use a method called bagging to attach the lining to the outer shell. This is one of my favorite ways of assembling a lined coat. You may have noticed that we didn't finish any of the raw edges, because with this method, you don't have to. I like to start pinning with the outer shell on top. So we're going to place the outer shell and lining with right sides facing. Tuck the sleeves in like that, and I'm going to flip the lining around and find the corresponding shoulder seam. Align it. So this is the shoulder for the outer shell and the lining shoulder seam. It's super thick here, so I'm going to pin next to the seam. And then I find the bottom of the lining and the bottom of the outer shell. Line that up. Do the same. Line up the shoulder seams if you can't open up the seam allowances. And line up the bottom corners. Now pin all the way around, including the bottom edge. Distribute the fabric evenly. Also align the edges as you pin. When you get to the bottom, line up the seams of the outer shell and lining. As I'm pinning, if I can feel the collar, and it's more by feel, I will nudge it away from the edge that I'll be sewing so I don't accidentally sew it. Okay, the pinning is done. Starting at the bottom corner, sew with a 3/8 inch seam allowance, and make sure not to catch the bottom edge of the collar. It's a good idea to pull out the sleeves so you don't accidentally sew them. (sewing machine whirring) (sewing machine whirring) Sometimes when you have two fabrics that have different consistencies, this one is thick and sticky and this one's very slippery, there could be some extra shifting going on. So I'm trying to pull the fabrics to line up and hold it in place. (sewing machine whirring) (sewing machine whirring) I'm getting close to the other bottom edge of the collar, and so I'm feeling for where the bottom is, making sure I don't sew into that section. (sewing machine whirring) And then leaving 3/8 inch, pivot and turn. Double checking. And continue sewing. (sewing machine whirring) Around the neckline and the shoulders, the fabric tends to bunch up, so I make sure to flatten as I sew. (sewing machine whirring) (sewing machine whirring) Okay, let's double check the bottom of the collar. I'm gonna turn it to the lining side. You can see that the bottom of the collar is there. I just want to make sure that I'm as close to the bottom, right here along the center front edge. So I'm going to sew this. So by feeling the difference, you can see it right there. That's where the bottom of the collar is. I'm going to... (sewing machine whirring) Do the same for the other side. Clip the corner. Also clip the seam allowance along the curves. Make sure you don't clip into the actual seam. There's a basting stitch here, too, and that's okay to clip into. That part's straight. We just want to make sure that the curved part doesn't get puckered. Now for the sleeves. Pull apart the outer shell and the lining so that the outer shell is on one side and the lining is on the other with the sleeves out, like so. So we've got sleeve, sleeve, sleeve, sleeve. And with the corresponding sleeves, first fold the lining towards the wrong side by about three inches or so. Take your outer shell sleeve, and making sure that the bottom of the sleeve, so the seam is right here, seam is right here, is lining up. Slip the lining into the outer shell sleeve, and then taking just the lining and the outer shell, not the other folded sections, pin, lining up the edges. All the way around. These are the sleeve hems that we're pinning together. If you find that the sleeve openings are different sizes, you can easily sew the seam allowance of the larger one to match the smaller opening, and then pin. Starting at the seam at the bottom of the sleeves, place under the presser foot. Sew with 3/8 inch seam allowance. The lining sleeve may get floppy, but you can simply push it out of the way as you sew. (sewing machine whirring) (sewing machine whirring) (sewing machine whirring) Repeat for the other sleeve. Okay, this part is magic. We're going to take the opening and the lining, and gently, so you don't rip apart seams here, we're going to start pushing and pulling and pushing and pulling. Okay,

so keep gently pushing the fabric into the opening, and then pulling it out from the other side. And you can tell why it's called bagging. It's like we're creating a bag here, stuffing it in, and then we're going to pull. Oh, looks good. At the bottom of the collar, we're going to keep pulling and pulling, and then now gently insert this lining into the outer shell sleeve. Do the same for the other sleeve. So here is the reason why the lining is an inch shorter. You can see that it creates a border of the outer shell sleeve, and the sleeve lining is nicely tucked in. There's some thread that we'll need to trim, but voila. Just a couple more steps, and it's going to be all done. We need to close the opening in the lining. Take a needle and thread to slip stitch. I've knotted one end of the thread. Insert it from the underside. Pull it all the way through. Just tuck the knot inside. And then insert the needle across on the other side, just a hair past the edge, and then we're going to repeat that. Go across to the other side, just to take a little bit of the fabric, pull. And go back and forth until the opening is closed. It's so funny, when I first started sewing, I felt so embarrassed about all the mistakes that I made, and then the more I sewed and I actually got better, I didn't mind the mistakes at all. I don't know what happened, but, 'cause I always make mistakes, like regardless of how much better I get. All right, we're down to the last couple of stitches. Put that in there. And then smooth the seam out. I like to double knot it. Wrap the thread around the needle a couple times. Make two knots, pull. Insert the needle into the seam, and pull it out a little distance away along the seam again, and then pull to tuck that knot in, or those knots in. And then clip. Smooth that out a bit. And done. Next press and top stitch the collar. Press lightly. And I pull the fabric apart so I can flatten it as much as possible. Okay, let's top stitch. Starting at one of the bottom edges of the collar, align the seam to the right edge of the presser foot or what would be equivalent to about an eighth of an inch. It's really thick, so I'm going to start where it doesn't feel quite as thick so I don't break the needle, and back stitch. (sewing machine whirring) Go slow. Okay, we go down. (sewing machine whirring) And then pulling the fabric. (sewing machine whirring) (sewing machine whirring) (sewing machine whirring) Making sure that the lining isn't bunched up underneath. Keep sewing. (sewing machine whirring) We're getting to that thick section again. I'm going to lift the presser foot up so I don't get stuck where that pocket is meeting the side seam. (sewing machine whirring) (sewing machine whirring) And back stitch. (sewing machine whirring) We did it. Give it a nice press. And you have yourself a lovely hanten coat. Trying it on for the first time is the most exciting part. I love my coat, the lining, the collar, and the pockets. It's so rewarding to draft and sew a coat that fits me the way I want it to.