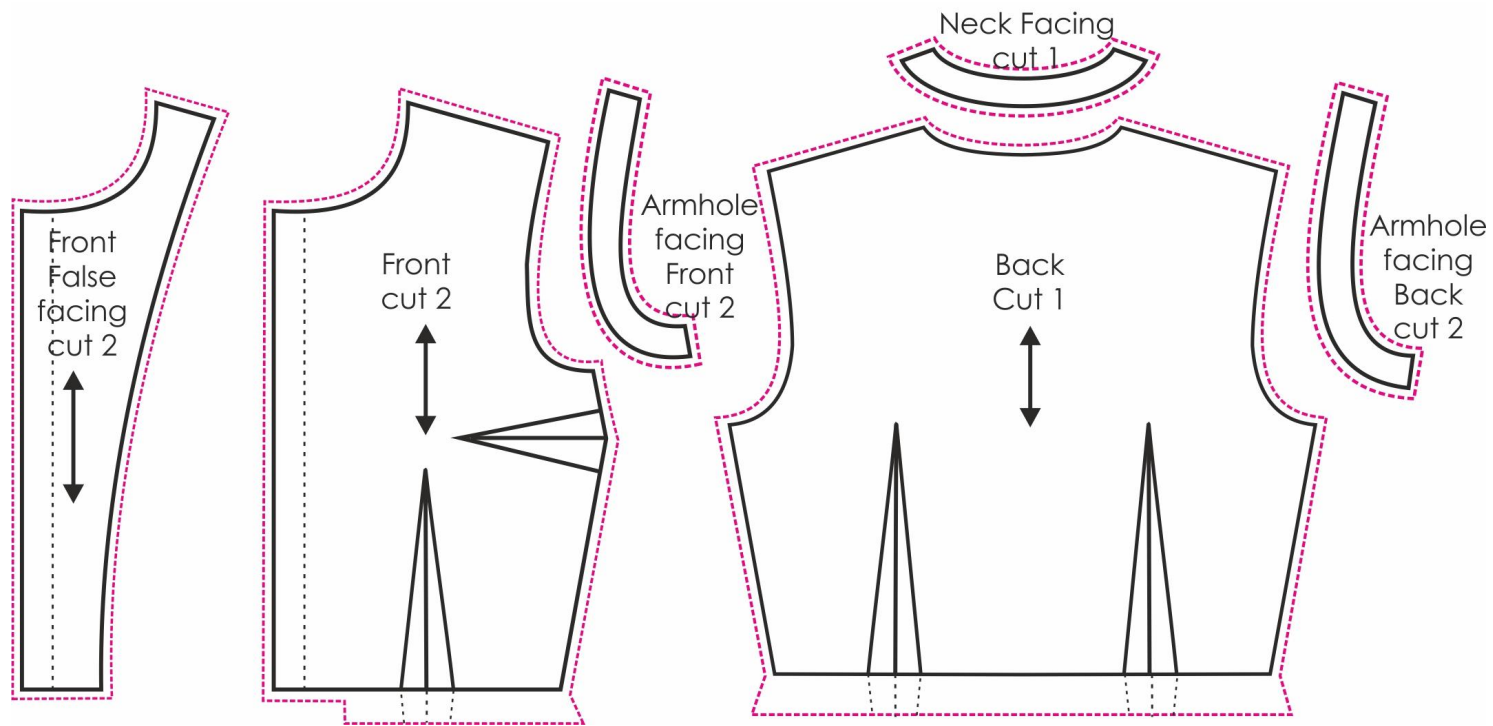
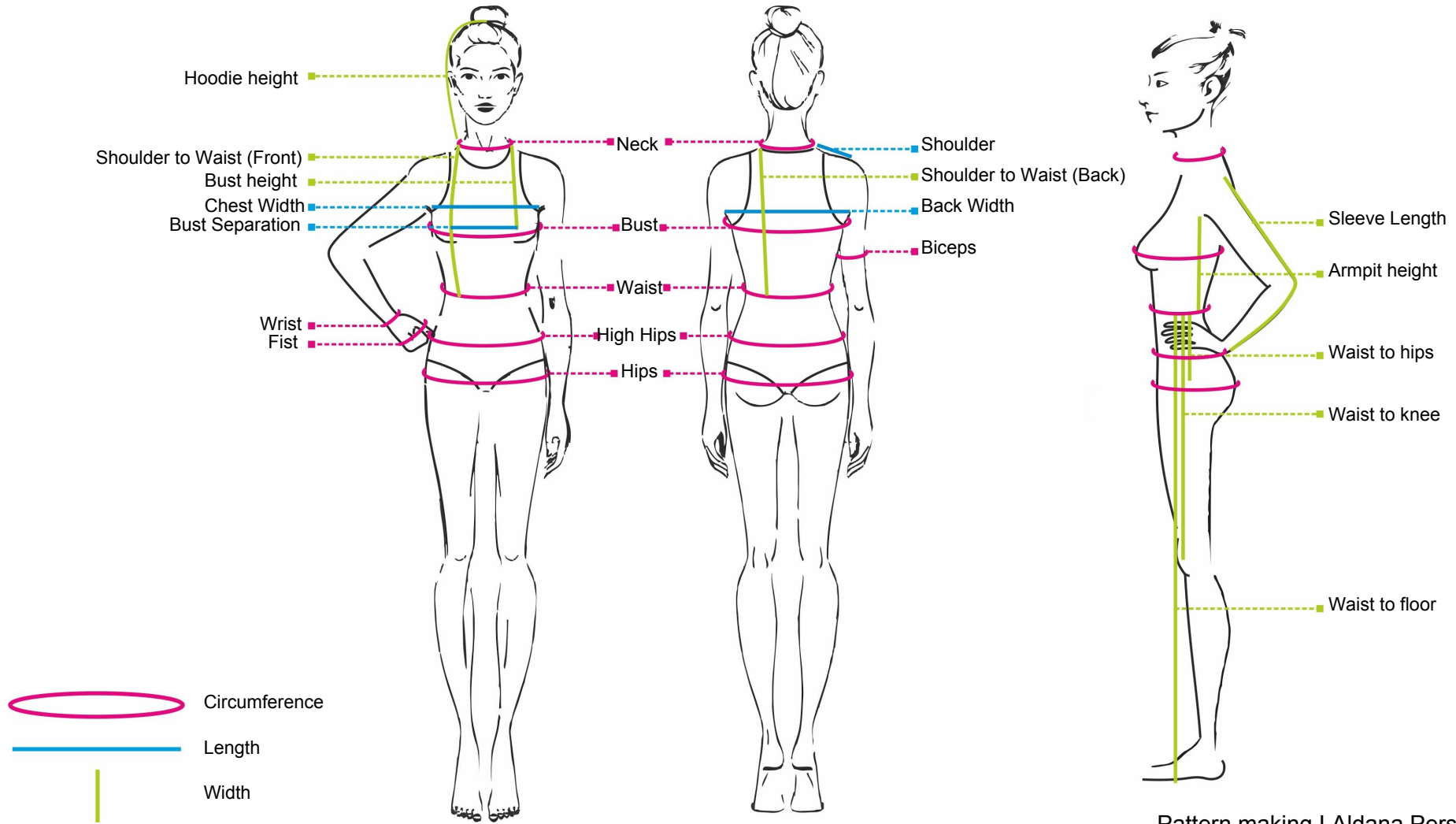


A guide to basic pattern making for the new generation of digital crafters



MEASUREMENTS: ¿How to take them?



MEASUREMENTS: Ladies Chart

Size	38	40	42	44	46	48
Bust	82	86	90	94	98	102
Waist	60	64	68	72	76	82
Hips	86	90	94	98	102	107
Back width	33	34	35	36	37	38
Chest width	31	32	33	34	35	36
Shoulder	11	11,5	12	12,5	13	14
Neck	34	35	36	37	38	39
Shoulder to bust	24,5	25	26	27	28	29
Dart*	4	4	5	5	5	6
Bust separation	18	19	20	21	22	23
Biceps	32	33	34	35	36	36
Wrist	15	15,5	16	16,5	17	17,5
Fist	23	24	25	26	27	28
Shoulder to waist (Back)	40	41	42	43	44	44
Shoulder to waist (Front)	42	43	45	46	47	48
Armpit height	18	18	19	19	20	20
Waist to knee	53	54	54	55	55	56
Waist to hips	19	19,5	20	20	20,5	21
Waist to floor	102	103	104	105	106	107
Crotch depth*	25	26	26,5	27	27,5	28
Arm length	57,5	58	58,5	59	59,5	60

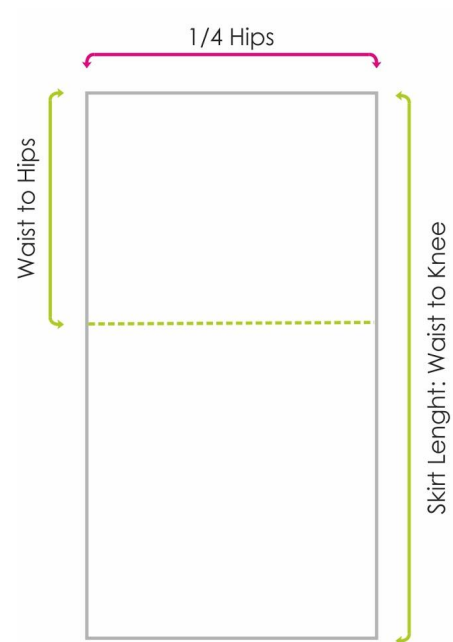
Measurements in centimeters
*Is is not represent in the graphic

Basic Skirt Pattern

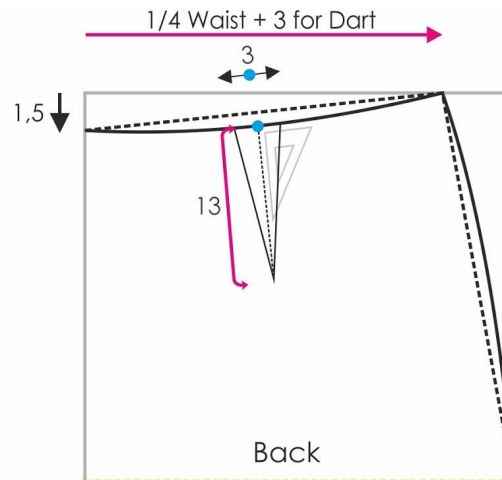
Measurements:

- 1/4 Waist
- 1/4 Hips
- Waist to hips
- Waist to knee

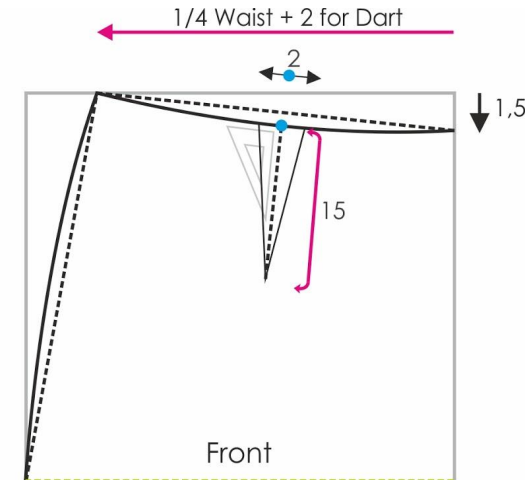
1) Measure rectangle:



2) BACK- Waist, Hips and Dart:



3) FRONT- Waist, Hips and Dart:

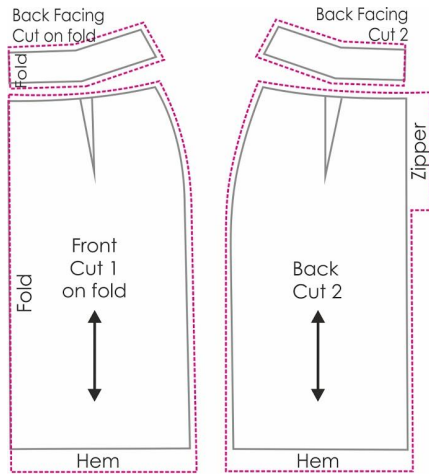


Create a curved line for the waist line and for the side line.
Draw the darts in the center of the waist line and perpendicular to this line.

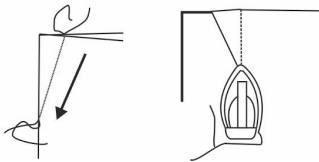
Basic Skirt Pattern

Seam allowance:

To keep the original dimensions of a pattern, you must add a seam allowance when you cut it. 1 cm for the normal seams and 3 or 4 for the hem, zippers, etc.

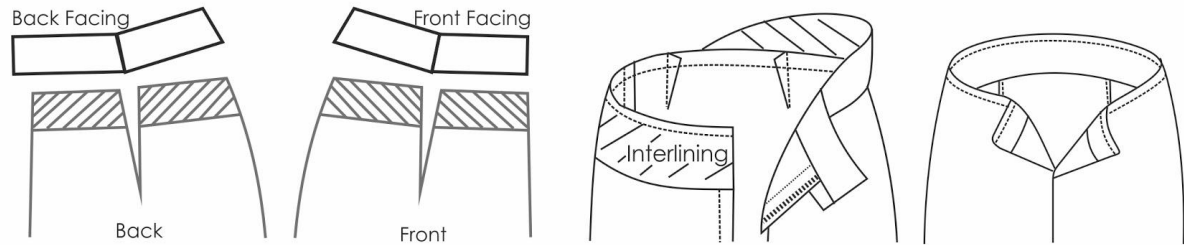


Dart: Is a “wedge” shape that is used to manipulate the fabric into a shape that will fit the three-dimensional form. After closing it you have to iron it. Always sew a dart beginning from the widest end, as you are able to lower the machine needle into the starting point accurately and securely.



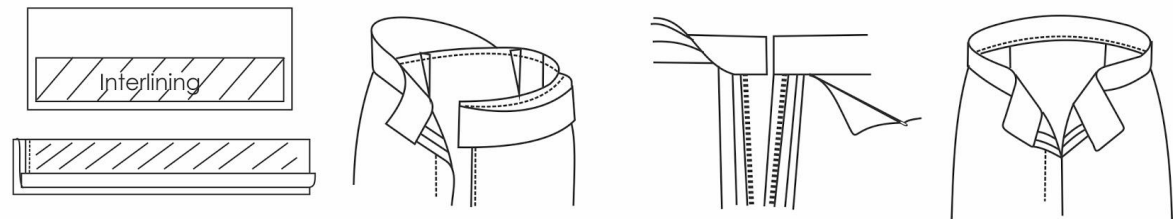
Facing:

The simplest way to finish the waist is to apply a facing. Take the facing pattern from the skirt pattern. All facings require interfacing. The interfacing is to give structure to the facing and to hold it in shape. Iron a fusible interfacing. Sew the facing at the waist edge. Turn the facing to the inside of the skirt and press.



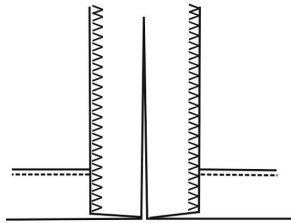
Waistband:

Cut the waistband the length of the waist + 8 cm long (the 8 cm includes 1 cm each end seam allowance + 6 cm overlap) and 8 cm wide (3 cm wide + 1 cm each end seam allowance). Iron the interfacing only in half part. Fold and press the ends. Attach the unfolded side edge to the top of the skirt, right sides of the fabric facing each other. Turn the facing to the inside of the skirt and press. Sew the inside waistband at the waist edge.



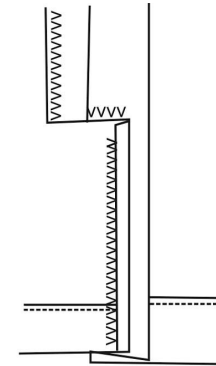
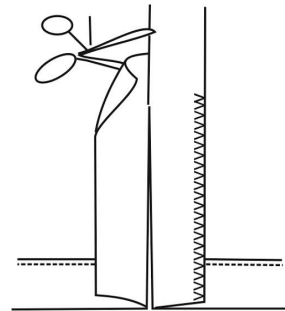
Basic Skirt Pattern

Slit: Lift the hem, flip the seam allowance and take the edges of the opening facing each other. Fasten with a few stitches.



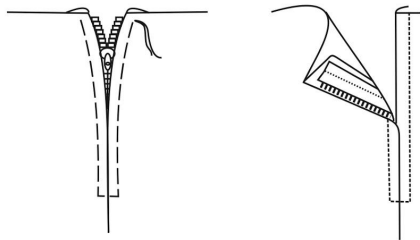
Crossed slit:

Lift the hem of one of the sides of the opening, flip it over and hold it. On the other margin of sewing, make a 5 cm. cut above the opening and finish about 2 cm before sewing. Flip and overlap the seam allowance on the other piece of the opening. Make a small fold and lift the hem. Hold the piece with a few stitches.



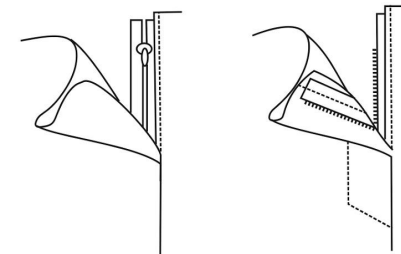
Centered zipper:

With a centered zipper, the two folded edges of the seam allowance meet over the center of the teeth, to conceal the zipper completely. Stitch the seam, leaving a gap for the zipper. Center the zipper behind the tacked part of the seam. Pin and then sew in place along both sides.



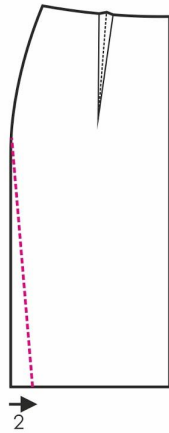
Zipper with flap:

Move the teeth of the zipper a few mm. under one of the folds.



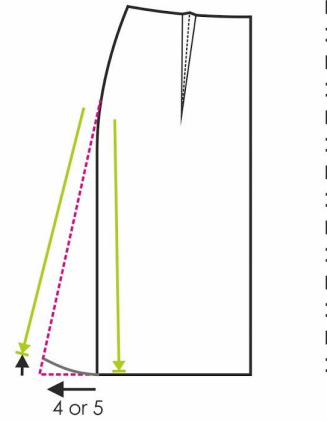
Basic Skirt Pattern: Transformations

Pencil Skirt Pattern:

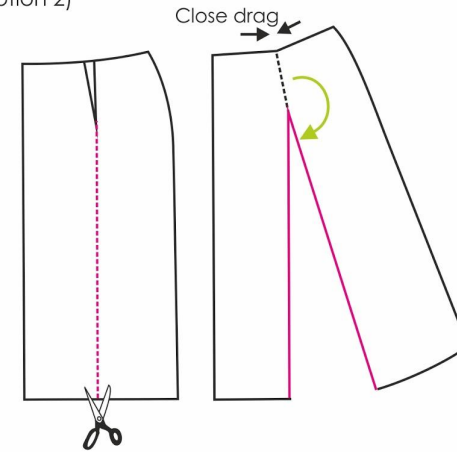


A line Skirt Pattern:

Option 1)

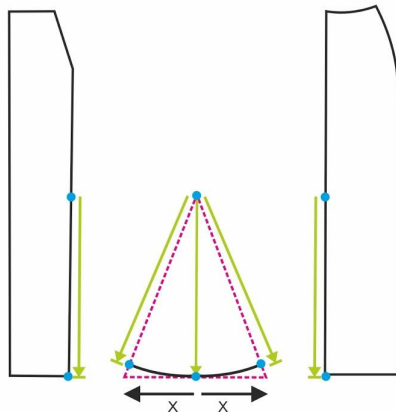


Option 2)

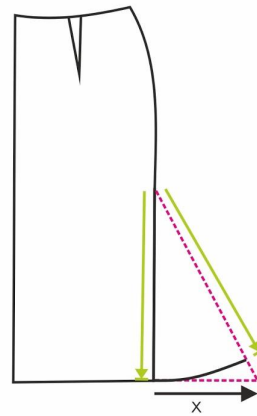


Godet:

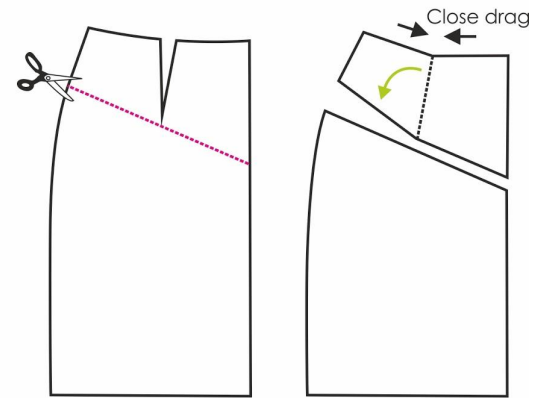
Option 1)



Option 2)

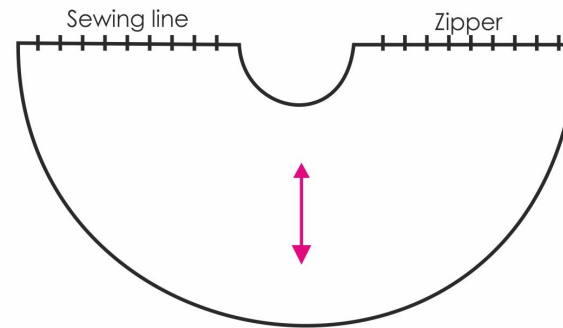
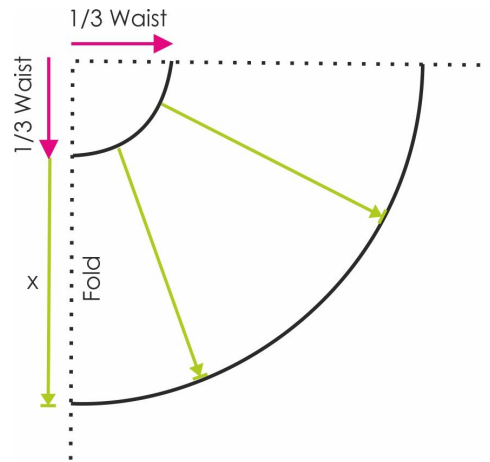


Yoke:

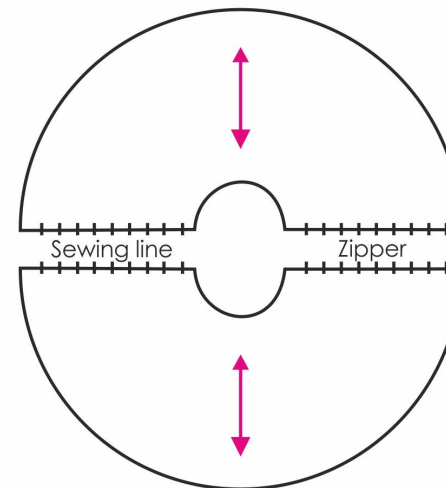
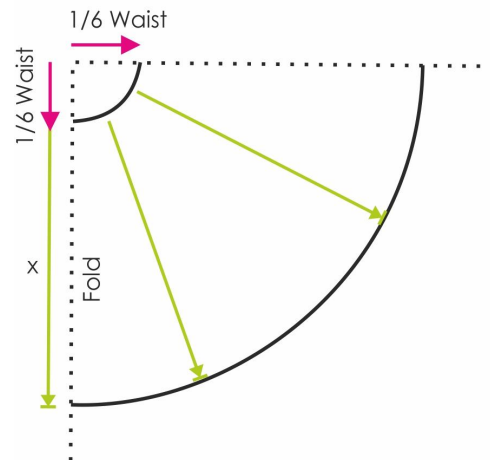


Circle and Half Circle Skirt Pattern

Half circle skirt
Measurements:
- 1/3 Waist
- Skirt Length



Circle skirt
Measurements:
- 1/6 Waist
- Skirt Length

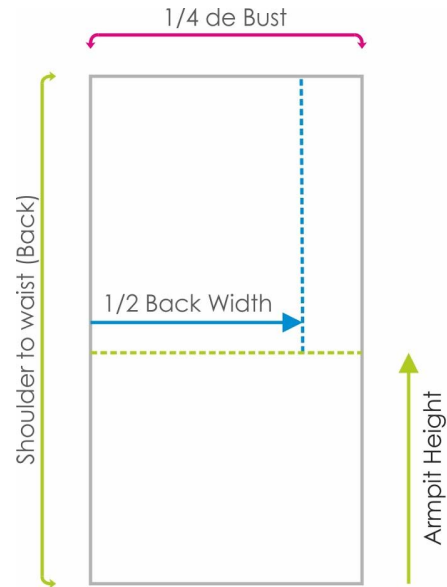


Basic Bodice Pattern

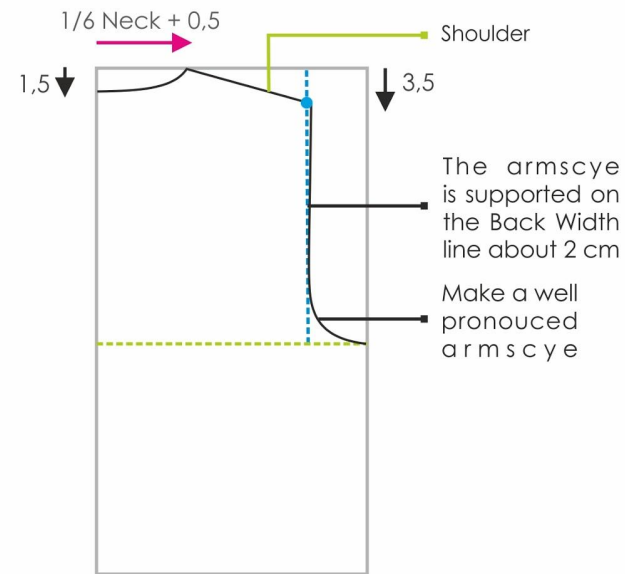
Measurements:

- 1/4 Waist
- 1/4 Bust
- 1/2 Back Width
- 1/2 Front Width
- 1/2 Bust Separation
- 1/6 Neck
- Shoulder
- Bust Height
- Dart
- Shoulder to Waist (Back)
- Shoulder to Waist (Front)
- Armpit height

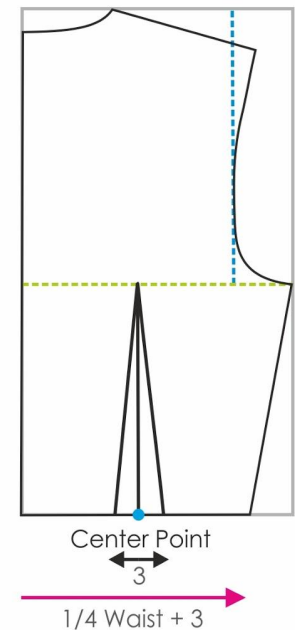
1) Measure rectangle:



2) Neck, Shoulder and Armscye:



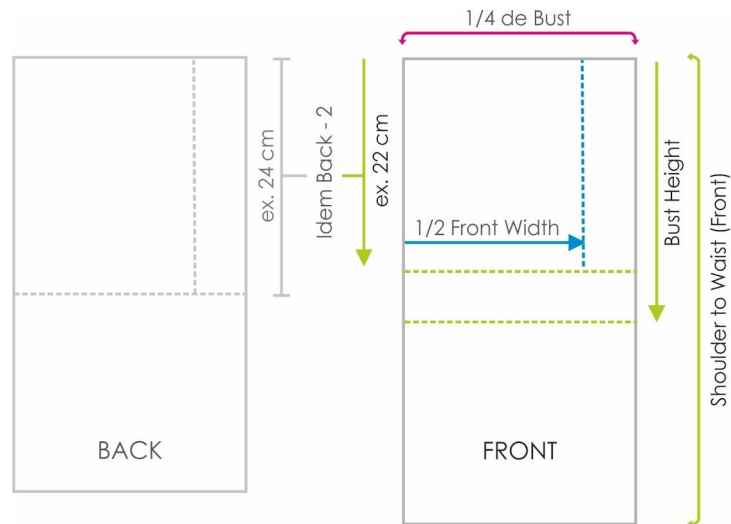
3) BACK Side and Fit Dart:



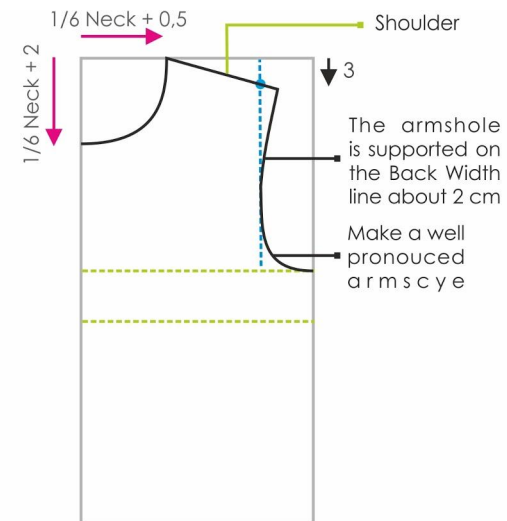
Basic Bodice Pattern

FRONT

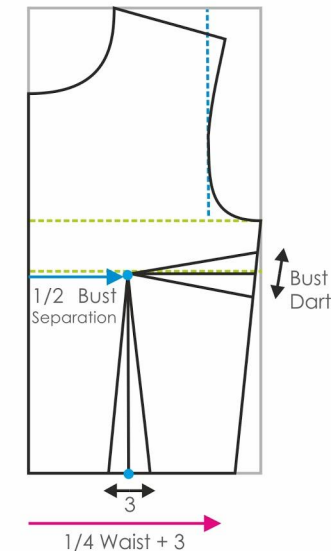
1) Measure rectangle:



2) Neck, Shoulder and Armscye



3) Side, Fit and Bust Dart



Close Bust Dart:

To draw the side of the pattern, close the bust dart and then join in a straight line. There will be a peak that will accommodate to the side.

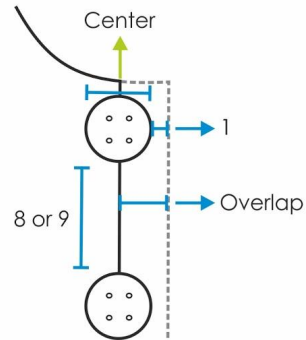
Move darts a few centimeters so they don't form a peak in the center

Overlap and Facing

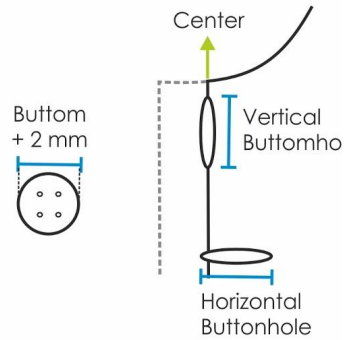
Overlap:

The overlap is drawn from the center of the bodice to the outside. It may change according to the size of the button.

Button + overlap:

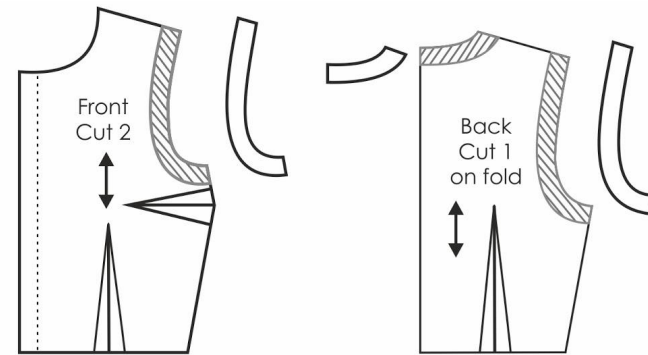


Buttonhole + overlap:



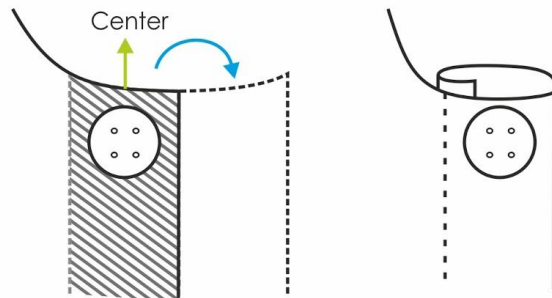
Facing armhole and neckline:

On sleeveless and neckless garments a facing is an excellent way of neatening it because it is not bulky. Also, as the facing is made in the same fabric as the garment, it does not show. Take the facing pattern from the bodice pattern. Sew the facing at the bodice edge. Turn the facing to the inside of the bodice and press.

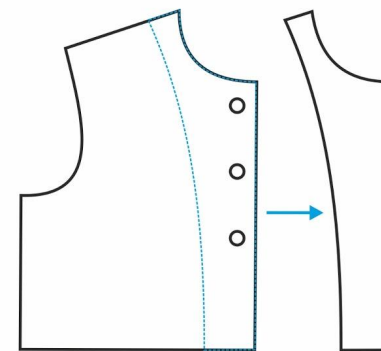


Facing Overlap:

1. Connected facing for neck endings:



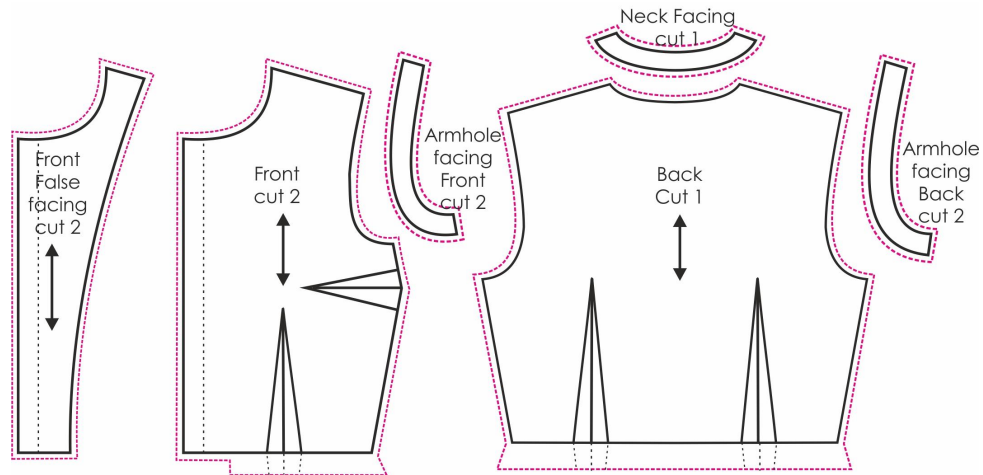
2. False facing



Basic Bodice pattern

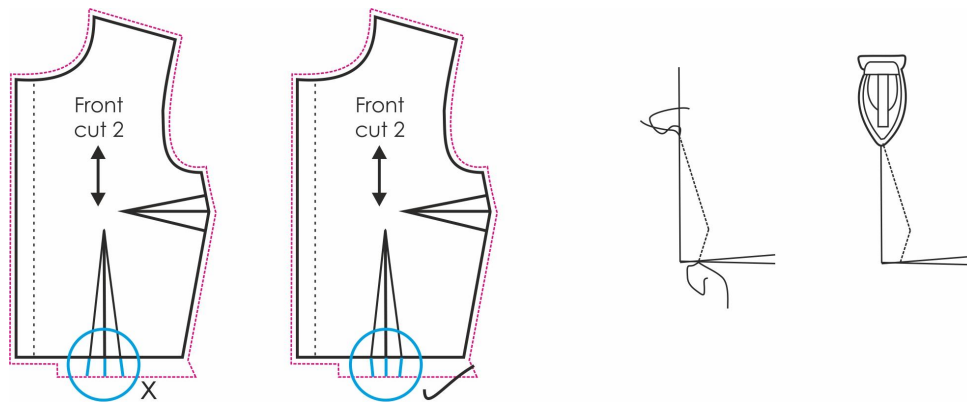
Seam allowance:

To keep the original dimensions of a pattern, you must add a seam allowance when you cut it. 1 cm for the normal seams and 3 or 4 for the hem, zippers, etc.



Fit Dart:

When you add the hem seam allowance, you have to mirror the waist dart to keep the measurements. After close it you have to Iron it. Always stitch a dart from the point to the wide end because you are able to sink the machine needle into the point accurately and securely.



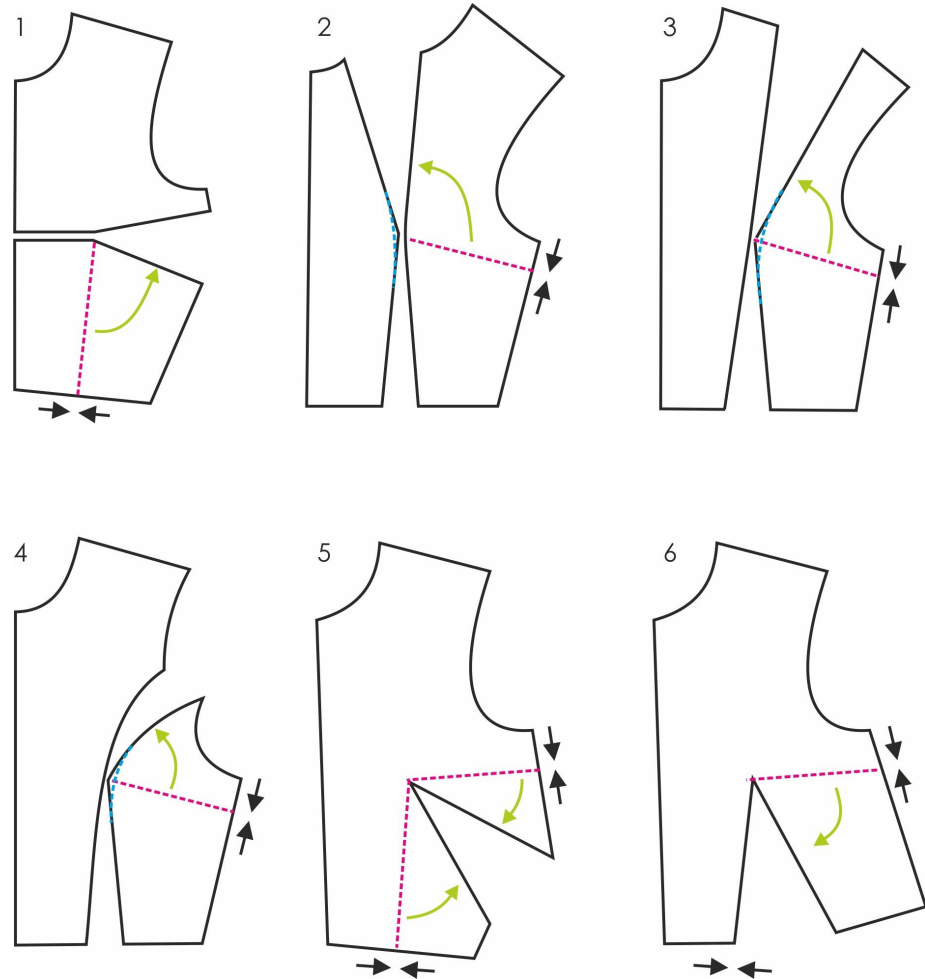
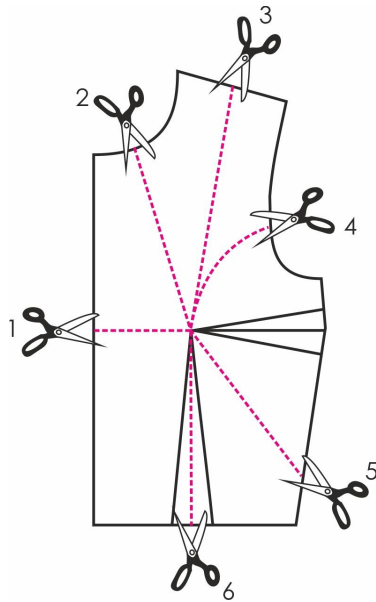
Basic Bodice Pattern: Dart Rotation

Dart Rotation:

The darts can be moved around the pattern according to design preference. In some cases it can be converted to a cut out.

- Choose a starting point.
- Draw a line to the center of the dart.
- Cut out the marked line
- Close the dart that you want to move.
- Redraw the new pattern

The fit dart can also be removed simply giving looseness in the waist.

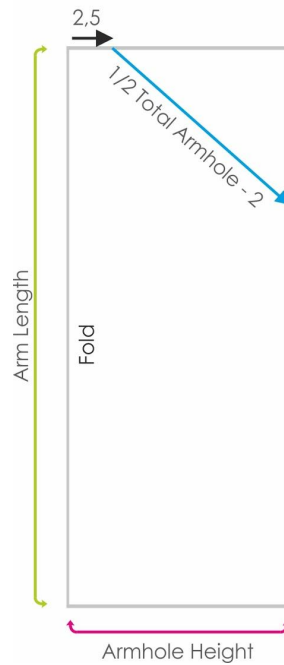


Basic Sleeve Pattern

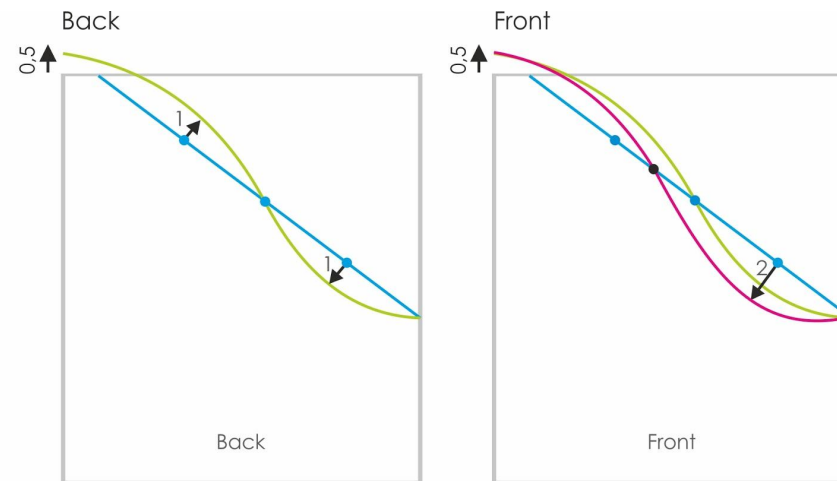
Measurements:

- Total Armshole
- Armshole height } Take it from the bodice pattern
- Arm length
- Fist

1) Measure rectangle: (in a double paper)

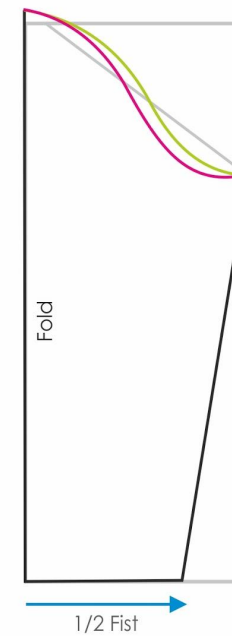


2) Sleeve Cap:



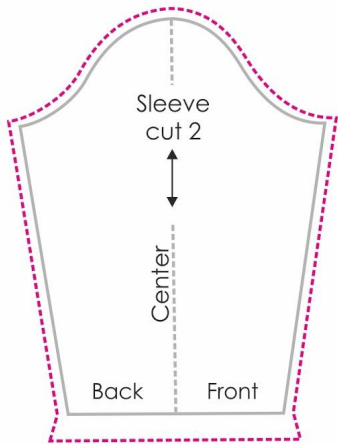
Divide the total Armhole diagonal in 4 parts and use the points as reference to draw the front a back cap of the sleeve.

3) Wrist:

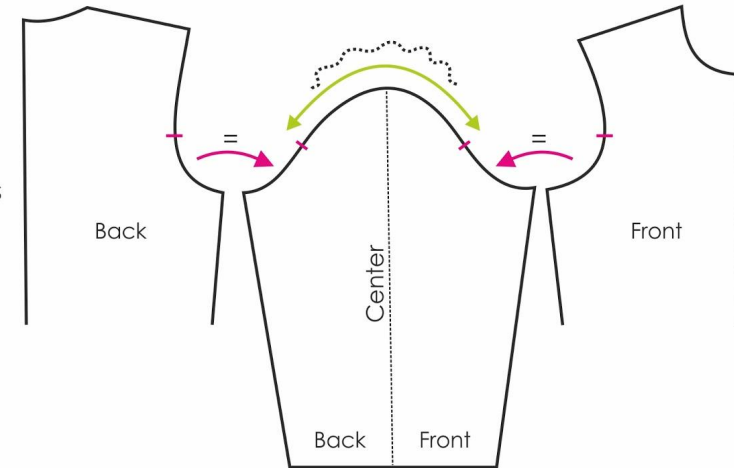


Basic Sleeve Pattern

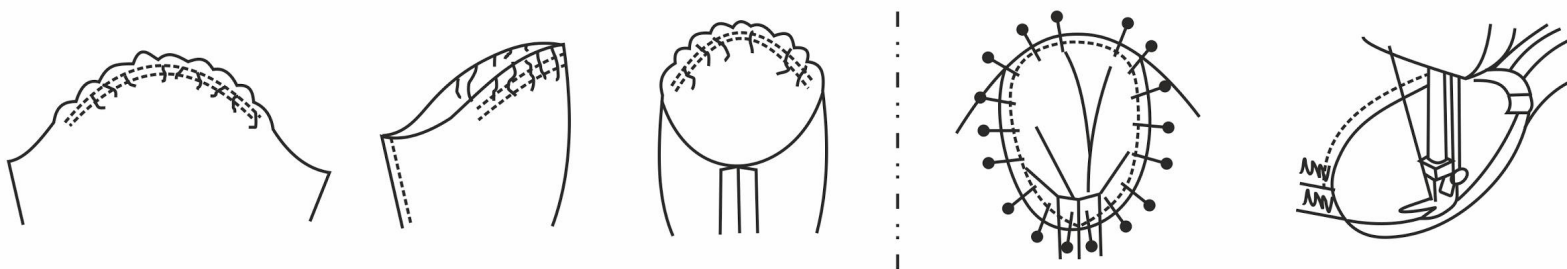
Seam Allowance:



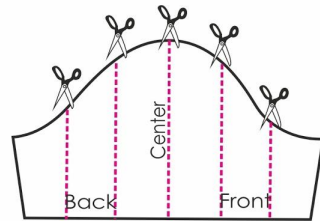
Once the sleeve is drawn, you should control the measurement of the cap's path and verify that it has a difference of 2 to 3 cm greater than the measurement of the armholes. This difference is absolutely necessary so that the sleeve has a good fall, it will be absorbed when the sleeve is placed.



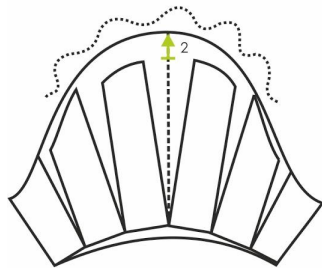
This sleeve is sewn once the bodice is already made.



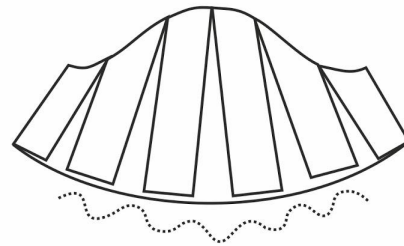
Basic Sleeve Pattern: Transformations



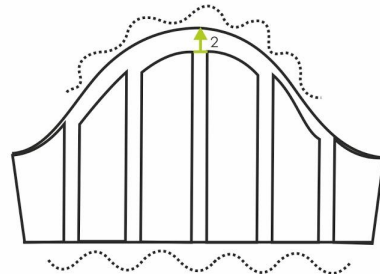
Puff Sleeve:



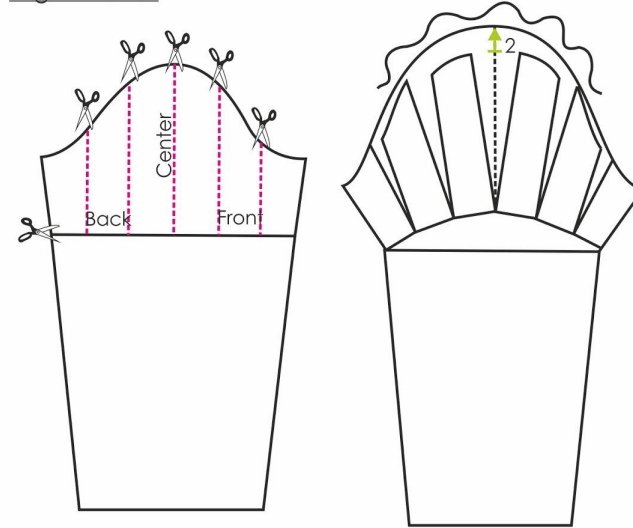
Bell Sleeve:



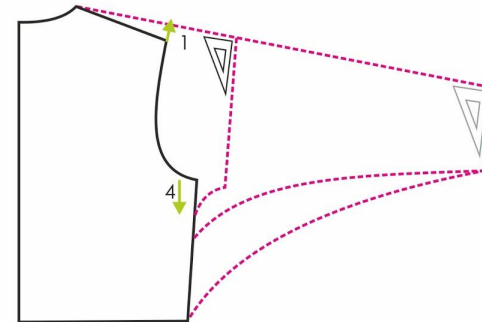
Balloon Sleeve:



Gigot Sleeve:



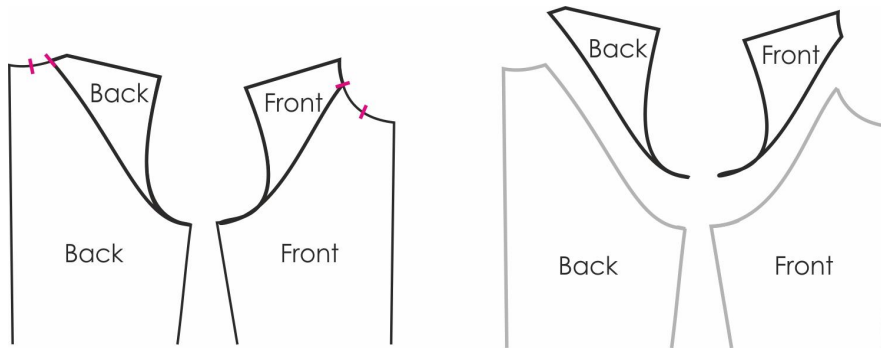
Kimono, Dolman and Bat Sleeve:



Raglan Sleeve Pattern

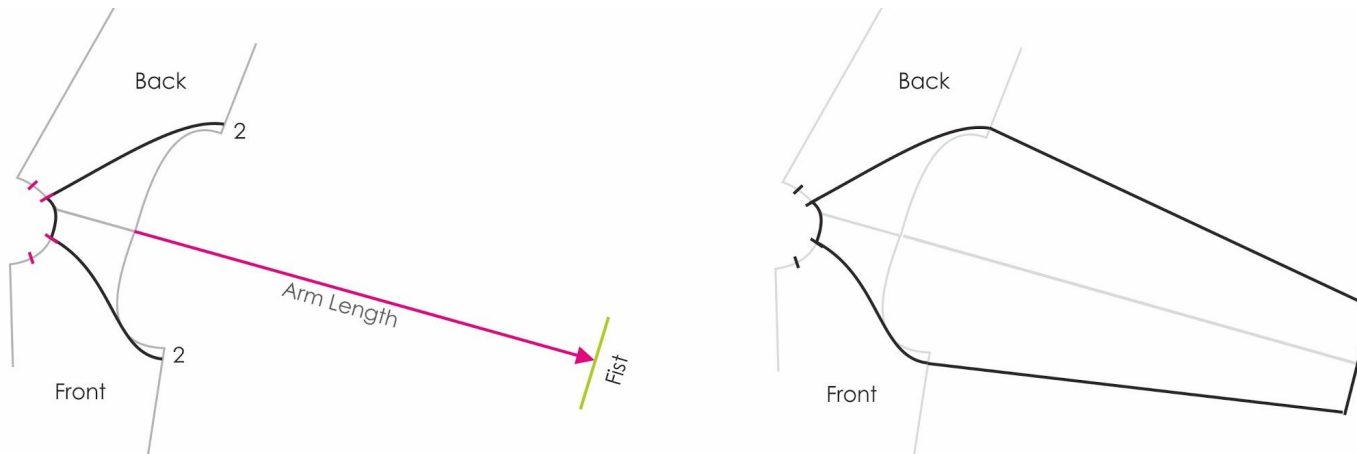
Raglan Sleeve 1:

Divide neckline into thirds in both patterns the front and the back.
Join the first third of the neckline with the armhole.
Cut the patterns by the line drawn.



Join the upper pieces of the bodice with the cap of the basic sleeve. Redraw the curve of the sleeve. Before sewing with the bodice, close the dart that forms in the new pattern.

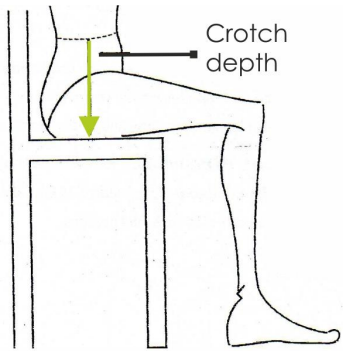
Raglan Sleeve 2:



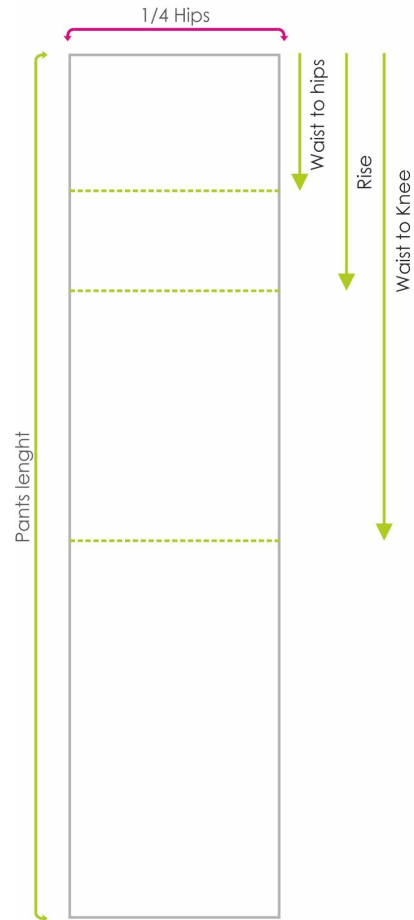
Basic Pant Pattern

Measurements:

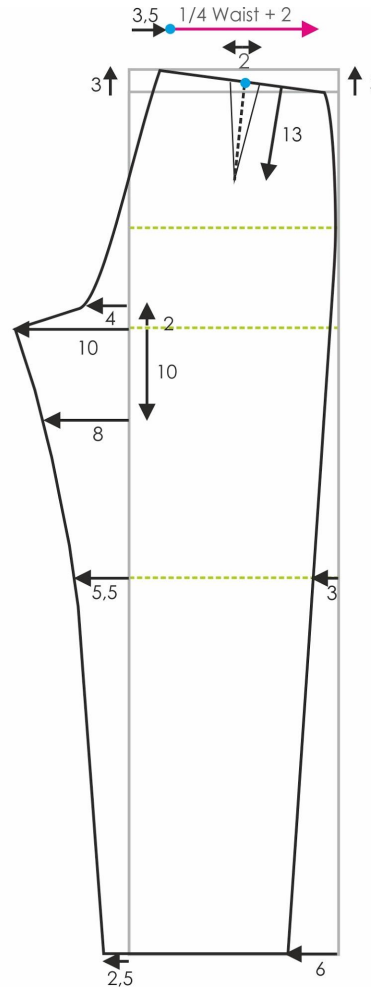
- Pant length (Waist to...)
- Waist to hips
- Waist to knee
- Crotch depth
- Hips
- Waist



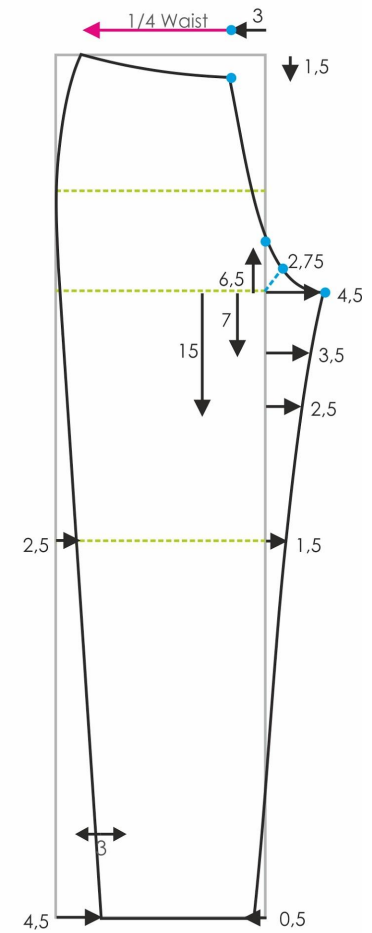
1) Measure rectangle:



2) Back:



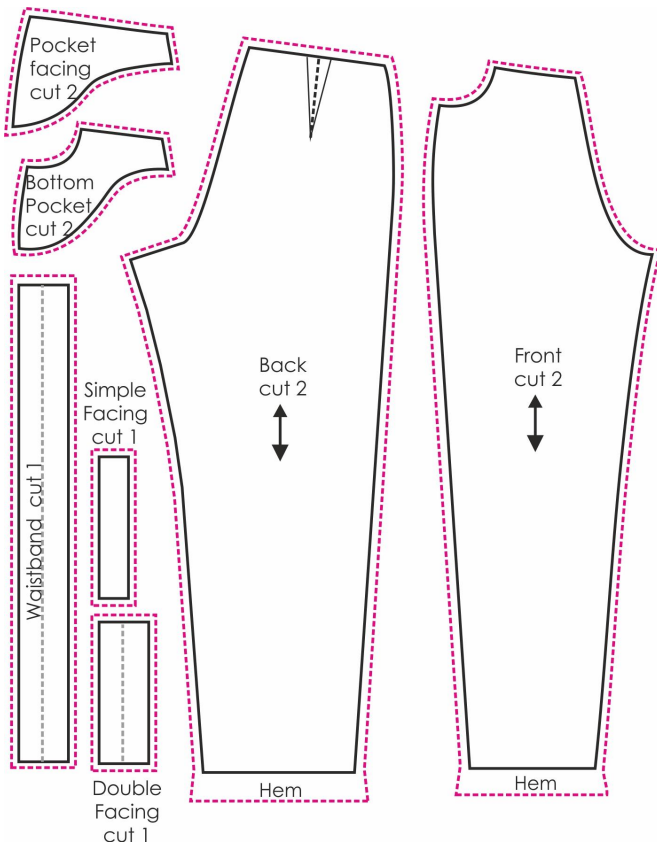
3) Front:



Basic Pant Pattern

Seam allowance:

To keep the original dimensions of a pattern, you must add a seam allowance when you cut it. 1 cm for the normal seams and 3 or 4 for the hem, zippers, etc.



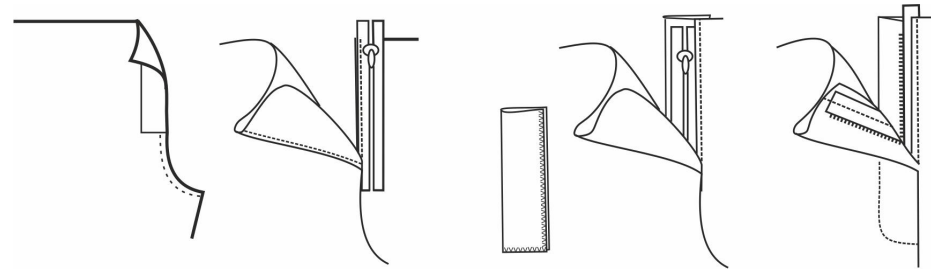
Faced fly-front zipper:

The zipper usually has a facing behind it to prevent the zipper teeth from catching. Join simple facing to left front, sew and flip.

Sew the part of the front crotch until the point where the zipper will start.

Bend the double facing (it has to be longer than the zipper and about 6 cm wide) and surf the edges. Place the zipper on the right side, facing the right side of the fabric. Sew and flip.

Place the double facing below the zipper and sew over the right side of the garment. Hold the zipper on the other side of the opening.



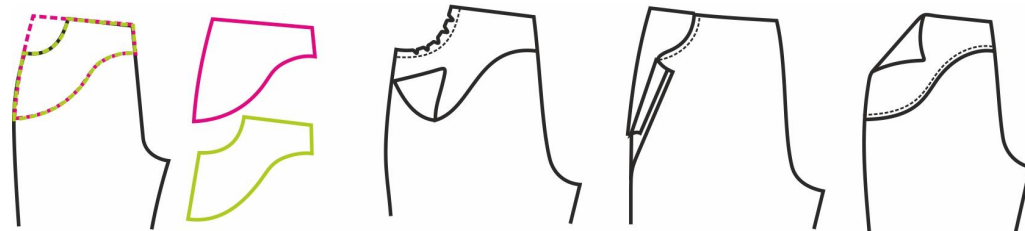
Pocket:

The pocket must be drawn on the front mold.

You get the bottom of the pocket and a facing. The front will be the opening of the pocket.

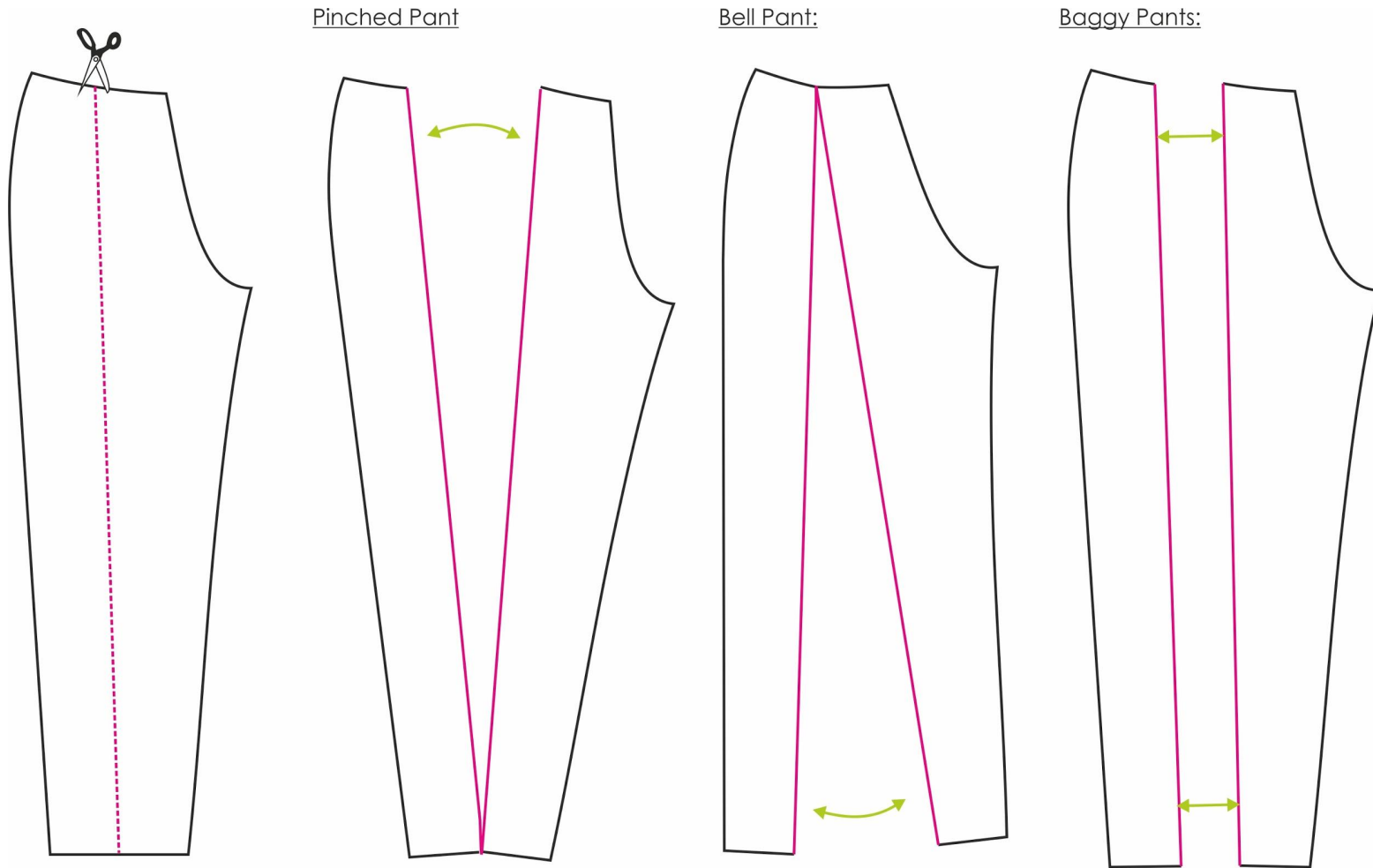
Face the bottom with the right side of the garment, making it coincide with the pocket opening. Sew and pickett the curve, flip and stitch on the right.

Put the facing under the front, join with the bottom of pocket.



Basic Pant Pattern: Transformations

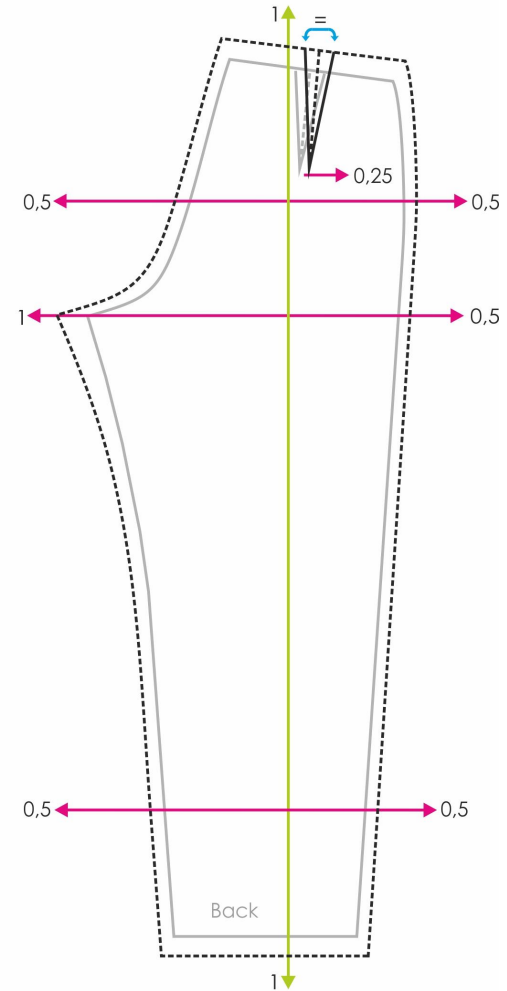
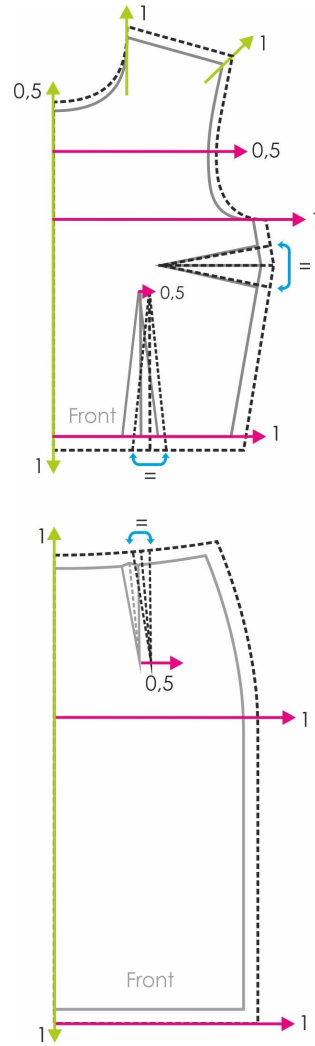
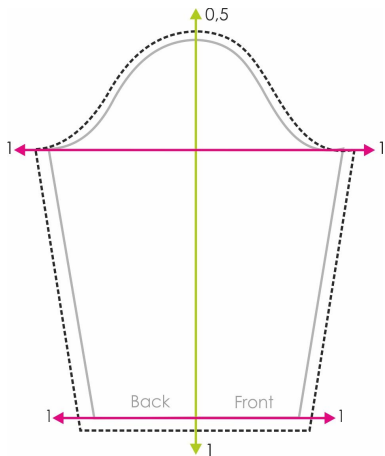
Basic Pant transformations: The examples are only shown in the front pattern but it can be done on both sides.



Size Alteration

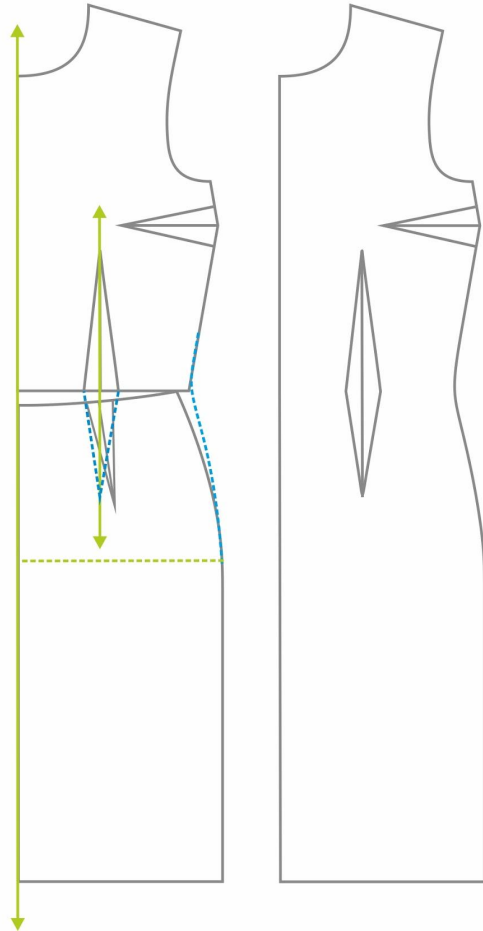
Size alteration is the technique of reproducing a pattern in different sizes.

Bidimensional size alteration:
The most simple and usual.
Sizes are produced with a difference of 4 cm in the outline.
The pattern is changed in length and width, the darts only move.

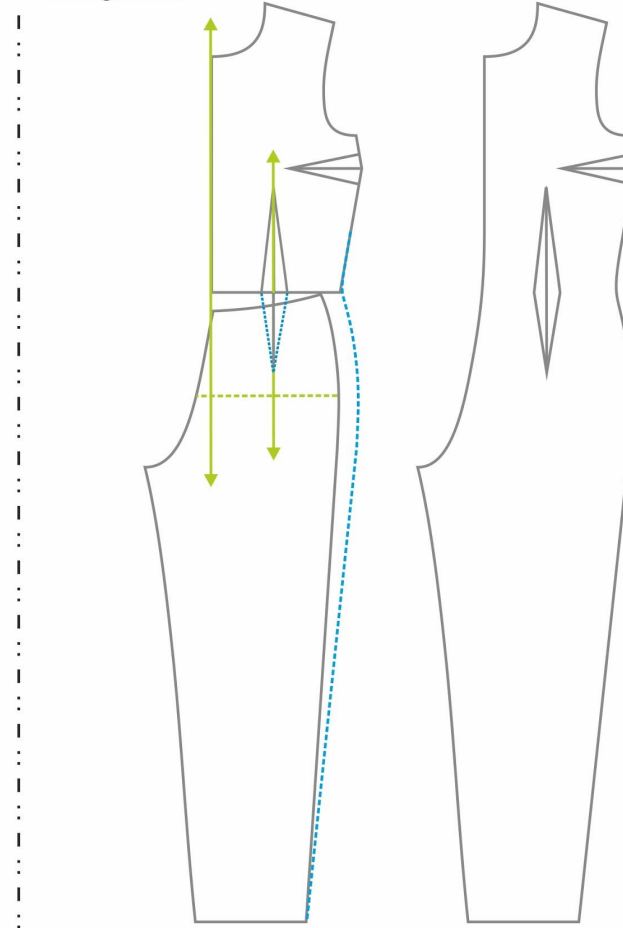


Patterns Combination

Dress:

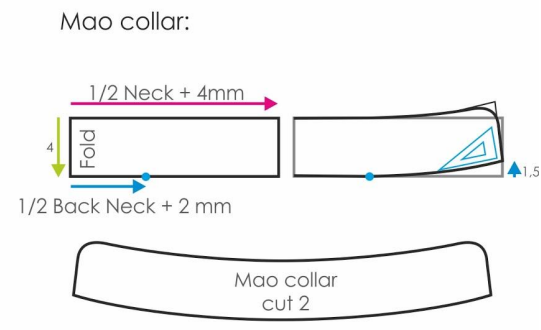
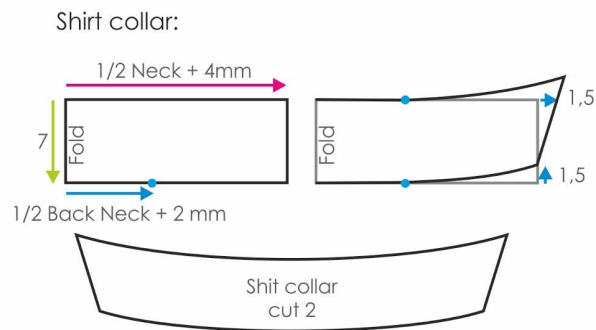
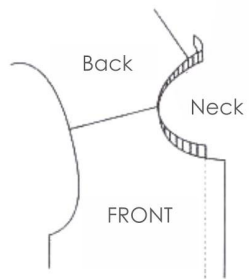


Dungarees:

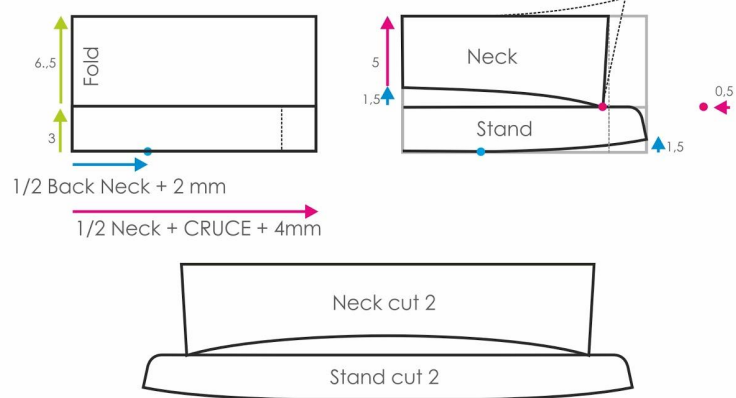


Collar

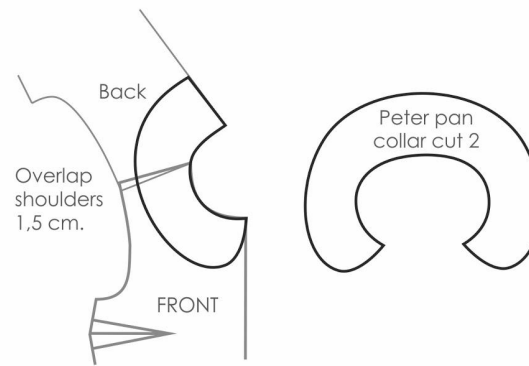
Measurement:



Two pieces shirt collar::

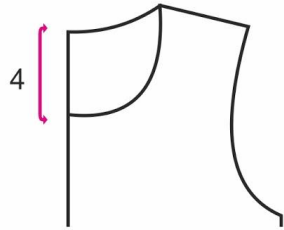


Peter Pan collar:

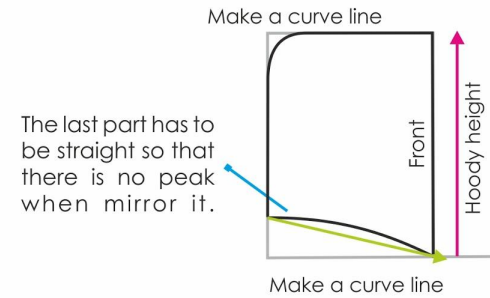
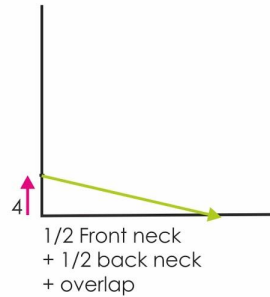


Hoodie Pattern

Hoodie:

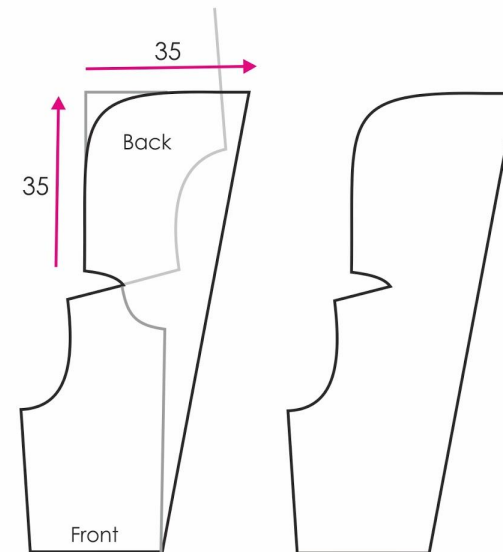


Join front and back by the shoulder aligned in the center and draw a straight line. Measure the difference between front and back neckline



Front bodice + Hoodie:

Place the back bodice pattern inverted, matching the shoulder line. From the center of the back neckline mark 35 cm and squared marking 35 cm. Join with the waist point.



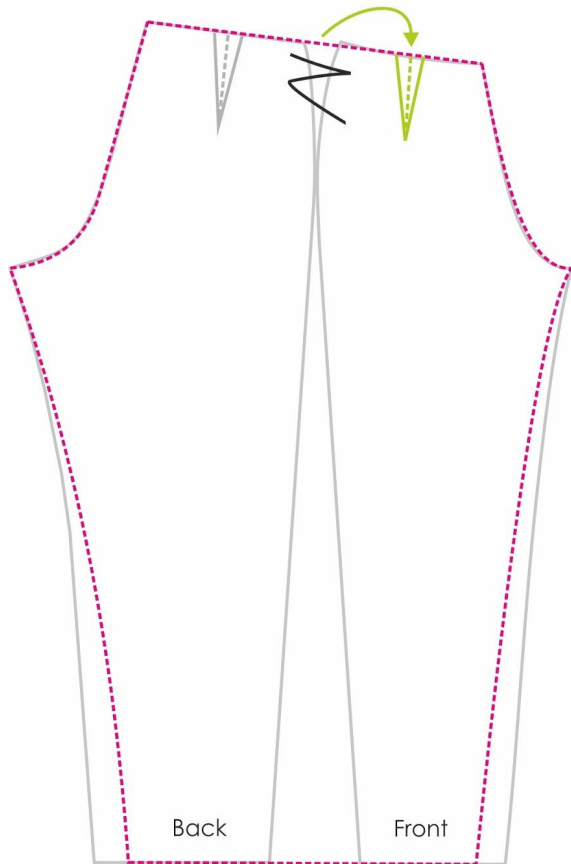
Seam Elimination

Seam elimination:

Pant:

Elimination of the side seam.

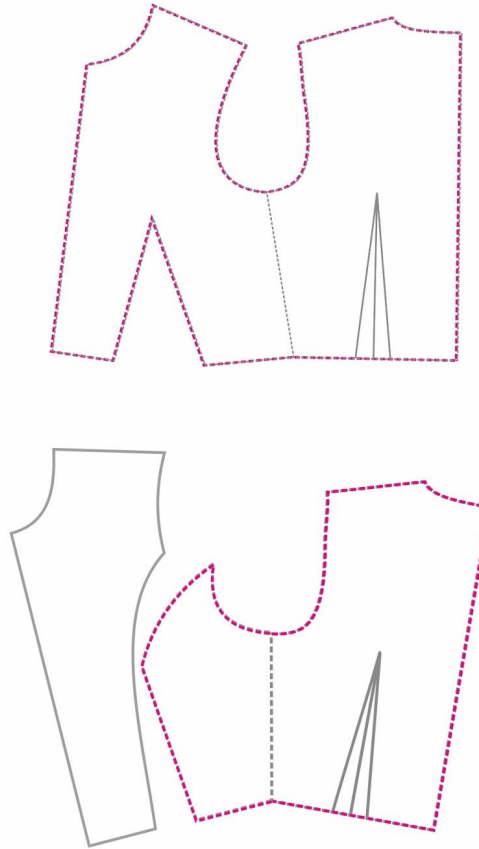
When you join the patterns a dart is formed on the side. It should be moved to the front mold.



Bodice:

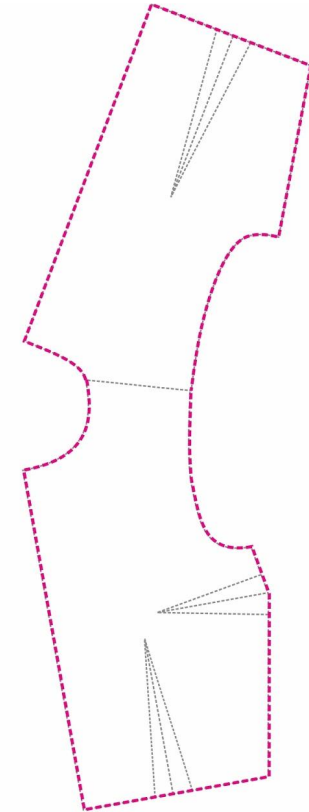
Elimination of side seam.

First you have to rotate the bust dart and then join the patterns.



Shoulder:

Join front and back bodice by the shoulder.



Pattern Markings

Pattern markings:

Name

N° of pieces to cut (ex.: sleeves x2, back x 1)

Size

Grainline (In what sense the pattern should be accommodated and cut on the fabric)

Seam lines y darts

Fasteners (button, buttonhole, zipper)

The patterns must include the graphic symbols appropriate to each element of the design to its understanding.

Pleat: Indicate with an arrow in what sense the superposition should be done.

Zipper: indicate the length of it.

Button: Indicate location and size.

Buttonhole: Indicate diameter.

Pocket: Indicate opening.

Notch: indicate cutting lines, joining points, hems, etc.

Woven fabrics:

Selvedge: an edge produced on woven fabric during manufacture that prevents it from unravelling.

Warp and **weft** are terms for the two basic components used in weaving to turn thread or yarn into fabric. The lengthwise or longitudinal warp yarns are held stationary in tension on a frame or loom while the transverse weft (sometimes woof) is drawn through and inserted over-and-under the warp.

Bias: when the fabric's warp and weft threads are at 45 degrees to its major seam lines. Woven fabric is more elastic as well as more fluid in the bias direction, compared to the straight and cross grains.

References

- The sewing book, Alison Smith.
- Couture sewing techniques, Claire B. Schaeffer.
- Confección y diseño de ropa, Miguel Angel Cejas.