

Navy polka-dot peplum top - sewing instructions

EU 38 . 5 pieces . seam allowance 10 mm

0. Paper first

Print the pack at 100% scale, then measure the square on page 3 of the A4 pattern with a ruler. If it is not 100 mm, DO NOT CUT. Trim the sheets along the LEFT and TOP edges, overlap them until the corner targets (a cross in a circle) of neighbouring sheets sit exactly on each other, and tape. The page map is on page 2 of the A4 pattern.

Body and finished garment measurements

EU 38: standard size-table body, not your personal measurements. All circumferences below are in cm; garment minus body is the constructed ease. Seam allowances are excluded.

Bust: body 88.0 / garment 95.0 / ease 7.0 cm (design estimate).

Waist: body 70.0 / garment 75.0 / ease 5.0 cm (design estimate).

Hip: body 94.0 / garment not measured / ease not measured cm.

Skirt join (the bodice's lower edge, a closed loop): garment 75.0 cm round; body hip 94.0 cm. The loop sits where the skirt is attached, not on one body level.

Finished length

EU 38, standard size-table body: centre front 40.1 cm from the neck edge to the hem, centre back 42.9 cm. The hem sits 10.0 cm below the waist, 48.5 cm above the knee. These lengths are a design estimate: there was no photograph, so the hem position was set from the description, not measured.

To change the length, measure your own waist-to-hem length first. Add or take off the same amount at the hem of every piece: extend (or shorten) each seam line straight on in its own direction and redraw the hem parallel to the printed one, square to each seam.

Fabric and ease decisions

Fabric proposed for this design: lacivert pamuklu dokuma kumas (poplin benzeri). Source: Isteğe kumas adı yok; lacivert pamuklu dokuma kumas (poplin benzeri) bu tasarım için öneridir.

Stretch and residual extension have not been measured. The chosen ease is a design decision, not evidence of fabric recovery.

Bust: chosen circumference ease 70.0 mm, a design estimate. Reason: Fitted bluz için dokuma pamukta standart oturan govde payı.

Waist: chosen circumference ease 50.0 mm, a design estimate. Reason: Bel kesimi govdeye oturuyor; dar ama hareket payı bırakarak dokuma payı.

Sample evidence applies only to its stated load, direction, method and time. It does not establish seam elasticity, movement, pressure, comfort or physical fit. Test a toile and your actual cloth before final cutting.

Front body length

The front-body path runs from the side neck point over the bust apex to the waist. These are standard-size construction measurements, not your personal measurements or a fitting result.

Required by the selected size: 45.0 cm. Constructed length: 45.0 cm.

Derived, not seen

The back was designed from your text description. Unspecified details are assumptions to review before cutting.

1. Cutting

Cut along the OUTER line; the default 10 mm seam allowance is inside it, except where a different edge allowance is printed. The inner fine line is the stitching line. The arrow on each piece (grainline) must lie PARALLEL to the straight grain of the fabric - set it askew and the garment will twist on the body. A piece marked "ON FOLD" is placed against the folded edge and is never cut along it.

- #1 FRONT BODICE: CUT 1X ON FOLD
- #2 BACK BODICE: CUT 2X MIRRORED
- #3 SLEEVE: CUT 2X MIRRORED
- #4 PEPLUM ON: CUT 1X ON FOLD
- #5 PEPLUM ARKA: CUT 2X MIRRORED

2. Markings

Notches (the small ticks on an edge) tell you where two pieces meet. Cut each piece out on its solid line first; then, at every tick, snip 3 mm straight into the allowance from the cut edge, along the tick (a double tick is two snips). The tick is printed 7 mm long only so that you find it; it stops 3 mm short of the stitching line, so a 3 mm snip never reaches the seam. On a piece cut with no allowance (a binding strip) mark the tick with chalk instead of snipping. A single tick marks a FRONT edge, two ticks close together mark a BACK edge (Tilly: "two notches together usually indicates the back of a pattern piece"). A seam that joins a front piece to a back piece (a side seam) carries a single tick on BOTH pieces, so the two ticks you match always look the same. A single tick that meets a seam of the other piece (the top of the sleeve cap) has no partner tick: it goes to that seam line. Each seam step below names its notches piece by piece, with the distance along the edge. Darts (the triangular wedges) are traced with a tailor's pencil, points included.

2b. Staystitching

Before any seam is sewn, staystitch every edge that will be bound or faced (NECK, SLEEVE HEM): a regular straight stitch 6 mm from the raw edge, inside the 10 mm allowance, so the curve cannot stretch while it waits through the seams, the zip and the fitting. Sew in one direction on each side: a neck edge from the shoulder or strap corner towards the centre, an armhole from the shoulder or strap corner down to the underarm. Handle these edges as little as possible until they are finished.

3. Sewing order

This order is not invented: it is the topological order of the stitch graph. The seams that keep the work FLAT come first; the seams that close a ring and turn flat work into a tube come after them (flat construction).

Seam allowances: after stitching each seam, neaten each raw allowance edge on its own with an overlock (serger) or a narrow zigzag close to the edge, so the cloth cannot fray inside the garment; then press as the step says. Where a step says to finish the two allowances together, neaten them as one. Bound edges, hem turns and fold lines need nothing extra.

1. DARTS - sew every dart before any seam that crosses it. Fold the piece right sides together so the two drawn legs lie exactly on top of each other, stitch from the wide end to the point, run the last 10 mm along the fold and tie the threads at the point (no backstitch there).

FRONT BODICE: 2 x dart on the garment - press the fold toward the centre.

FRONT BODICE: 2 x side bust dart on the garment - press the fold DOWNWARD.

BACK BODICE: 2 x dart on the garment - press the fold toward the centre.

2. FRONT BODICE <-> BACK BODICE (SHOULDER) - plain seam, 10 mm allowance, press the allowances open.

shoulder seam: shoulder edge <-> shoulder edge, neck <-> neck

3. PEPLUM_ON <-> FRONT BODICE - plain seam, 10 mm allowance, press the allowances open.

notches - FRONT BODICE waist edge (118 mm of this piece's 188 mm seam, measured with the dart closed): single notch at 55 mm from the dart leg (62 mm from its outer end). Match the ticks; the two sides line up there.

4. PEPLUM_ARKA <-> BACK BODICE - plain seam, 10 mm allowance, press the allowances open.

notches - BACK BODICE waist edge (118 mm of this piece's 188 mm seam, measured with the dart closed): double notch at 55 mm from the dart leg (62 mm from its outer end). Match the single ticks to the single ticks and the double ticks to the double ticks; the two sides line up there.

5. SLEEVE <-> BACK BODICE + FRONT BODICE (ARMHOLE) - eased seam, 10 mm allowance: do not press it open.

Finish the two allowances together and press them toward the SLEEVE.

the sleeve cap is set into the armhole, its lower corners at the underarm ends of the armhole; ratio 1.04 = cap ease

SLEEVE is 4% longer than BACK BODICE + FRONT BODICE here (ratio 1.04): ease it in evenly between the notches, with no gathers showing.

notches - SLEEVE front sleeve cap edge (198 mm of this piece's 402 mm seam): single notch at 0 mm, single notch at 97 mm from its centre-line end; the notch at 0 mm goes to the SHOULDER seam line (no partner tick); SLEEVE back sleeve cap edge (204 mm of this piece's 402 mm seam): double notch at 100 mm from its outer end; BACK BODICE armhole edge (196 mm seam): double notch at 97 mm from its lower end (100 mm from its upper end); FRONT BODICE armhole edge (190 mm seam): single notch at 97 mm from its lower end (93 mm from its upper end). Match the single ticks to the single ticks and the double ticks to the double ticks; the two sides line up there. The remaining 5 seams each close a ring - sew them after the flat work above, in this order.

6. BACK BODICE <-> BACK BODICE (BACK CENTRE BODICE) - CLOSING SEAM: this one closes a ring, so flat work becomes a tube. 10 mm allowance, press the allowances open.

7. PEPLUM_ARKA <-> PEPLUM_ARKA - CLOSING SEAM: this one closes a ring, so flat work becomes a tube. 10 mm allowance, press the allowances open.

8. SLEEVE <-> SLEEVE (UNDER SLEEVE) - CLOSING SEAM: this one closes a ring, so flat work becomes a tube. 10 mm allowance, press the allowances open.

SLEEVE under seam: corner <-> corner, hem <-> hem (reverse)

9. FRONT BODICE <-> BACK BODICE (BODICE SIDE SEAM) - CLOSING SEAM: this one closes a ring, so flat work becomes a tube. 10 mm allowance, press the allowances open.

bodice side seam: waist <-> waist, underarm <-> underarm

ZIP OPENING: from 0% to 75% of its length (146 mm); sew the other 49 mm of this seam with a normal stitch, backstitching at the zip stop, machine-baste the opening shut on the seam line, neaten both allowances and press the seam open. Prepare the remaining zip openings before inserting the single zip in the final zip step.

notches - FRONT BODICE side edge (144 mm of this piece's 195 mm seam, measured with the dart closed; this stretch ends at the dart leg): single notch at 97 mm from its lower end; FRONT BODICE side edge (50 mm of this piece's 195 mm seam, measured with the dart closed): single notch at 2 mm from the dart leg (49 mm from its upper end); BACK BODICE side edge (195 mm seam): single notch at 97 mm, double notch at 146 mm from its lower end (97 mm, 49 mm from its upper end). Match the single ticks to the single ticks and the double ticks to the double ticks; the two sides line up there.

10. PEPLUM_ON <-> PEPLUM_ARKA - CLOSING SEAM: this one closes a ring, so flat work becomes a tube. 10 mm allowance, press the allowances open.

ZIP OPENING: along the whole seam (100 mm); machine-baste the opening shut on the seam line, neaten both allowances and press the seam open. Put the zip in over the basting now, as section 3b describes, before the side seams are closed.

3b. Zip and pieces sewn onto the surface

Zip: a concealed (invisible) zip in ONE side seam (the left, the traditional side; the right side seam is sewn closed) - the opening is 246 mm, its top stop 49 mm below the armhole seam line; buy a 30 cm concealed zip. On that side sew the seam closed from the armhole down to the top stop, so the sleeve is set into a closed armhole; the seam below the opening is sewn after the zip. Unpick the basting on the opening first: a concealed zip is sewn into the open seam. Press the coils flat from the back with a cool iron. Open the zip, lay one tape face down on the right side of the front edge, coil on the seam line, top stop on the end of the sewn seam, and stitch with an invisible-zip foot close to the coil down to the opening's end; close it to check the two sides line up at the waist seam, open it and stitch the back tape the same way. Shorten a longer

zip at its lower end: whip-stitch a new stop across the coil and cut 20 mm below it.

3c. Edges that are finished, not sewn

These run right round the garment but meet no other piece, so they appear in no step above. Each one is a raw edge until you finish it - bind it with bias strip or turn it back on a facing. The length given is the finished garment measurement, so cut binding to it plus overlap.

NECK - 574 mm round, across BACK BODICE + FRONT BODICE. Finish after the seams that form it are sewn and pressed.

SLEEVE HEM - 294 mm round (each side), across SLEEVE. Finish after the seams that form it are sewn and pressed.

HEM - 975 mm round, across PEPLUM_ON + PEPLUM_ARKA. Finish after the seams that form it are sewn and pressed.

4. Machine, needle and thread

Fabric mechanics have not been verified for this pattern. These are general examples. Pick your fabric first, then read your row from the table below.

For a light cotton: Universal needle 80/12, all-purpose polyester thread, stitch length 2.5 mm.

Choose the row for your actual cloth and test on a scrap:

- cotton and other light wovens (lawn, poplin, gingham, voile): Universal 70/10 - 90/14
- fine and sheer (chiffon, organza, silk): Microtex (or Universal) 60/8 - 70/10
- linen: Universal 70/10 - 90/14
- woven wool and tweed: Universal 80/12 - 90/14
- cotton twill / denim: Jeans 70/10 - 110/18
- jersey and knits: Jersey (ball point) 60/8 - 80/12
- very stretchy knits: Stretch 75/11 or 90/14
- satin, silk, microfibre: Microtex 60/8 - 90/14

Interfacing: choose a type compatible with your actual cloth and test a scrap first. Follow its manufacturer instructions for temperature, moisture, pressing time and cooling. The printed appearance does not identify the fabric or its interfacing requirements.

Needle and stitch-length figures: Schmetz "Needles by Fabric Type"; thread: Gutermann Sew-all No. 100; stitch length: Deer & Doe; interfacing: Vlieseline.