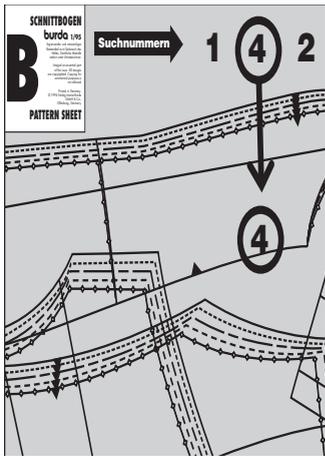


MORE INFORMATION AND SEWING TIPS

PATTERN SHEET

The pattern sheets A – D are stapled into the magazine.



The size outlines, the colour (red, blue, green or black), the numbers of the pattern pieces and the pattern sheet (A–D) are printed with the **pattern overview** in the sewing instructions for each style.

The **pattern piece numbers** can be found at the edge of the pattern sheet in the colour given for the pattern.

TRACING THE PATTERN PIECES



Trace the pattern pieces onto tissue paper or place yellow carbon paper and a large sheet of paper under the pattern sheet and then trace over the pattern piece outlines with a blunt knitting needle.

Also transfer all markings and seam numbers onto your paper pattern pieces. Check the traced pattern pieces against the drawing in the instructions.

PAPER PATTERN

Key to Symbols

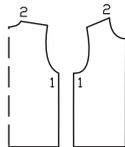
Joining line

Large pattern pieces which cannot be extended in a straight line, are drawn on the pattern sheet in two pieces. These pieces must be glued together after they have been traced. A double line indicates the attachment line. There are also symbols (small triangles) that must be matched.



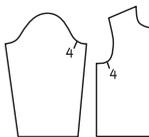
Seam numbers

show where pieces are to be sewn together. Match the same seam numbers.



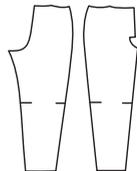
Armhole markings

are small notches on the sleeve and front armhole edge. They must meet when the sleeve is set in.



Seam marks

are found on long seams. Match the small symbols to one another.



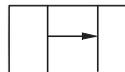
Slit mark

This mark indicates the beginning/end of a slit, e.g. at side slits, pocket openings or at zip slits.



Pleat symbol

Fold the pleat in the direction of the arrow.



The following symbols will only be found on the pattern overview. On the pattern sheet, the words are written.



Presser foot

is the symbol for seams and topstitching lines.



Scissors

indicate edges or lines to be cut or slashed



Position of fastener

for buttonholes, buttons, eyelets



CUTTING OUT

Fabric requirements

The fabric requirements are based on the fabric we used for our original designs. These amounts will change if you use a fabric of a different width. The fabric pattern determines whether all pieces must be cut in the same direction or if some can be reversed.

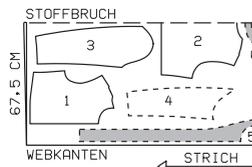
Pattern layout

The pattern layout shows how to best place the pattern pieces on our original fabric. Fold the fabric double, with the right side facing in.

When cutting from a single layer of fabric, the right side should face up.

Pattern pieces which are shown on the layout with broken outlines should be pinned to the fabric face down (i.e. printed side facing down).

Grey shaded areas show which pieces are to be interfaced.



Seam and hem allowances

are not included on Burda Style sewing patterns. Add 1–2 cm ($\frac{3}{8}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ in) for seams and 2–5 cm ($\frac{3}{4}$ – 2 ins) for hems.

Marking lines

Transfer the pattern piece lines to the wrong side of your fabric with Burda Style dressmaker's carbon paper.

Hand-baste along the lines (e.g. for pockets or centre front) to make them visible on the right side of the fabric.

Direction of nap

Some fabrics have a pile, e.g. velvet, corduroy, or velours. The pile fibers of the fabric lie in a certain direction. Determine the direction of the nap by running your hand over the fabric – with the nap will smooth pile fibers down and against the nap will raise the fibers.

The pattern pieces cut from fabric with a nap must all lie in the same direction. The direction of the nap is indicated on the pattern layout.

Directional prints

If your fabric has a directional print, the pattern pieces must all be pinned to the fabric so that the lower edges lie in the same direction. When working with checks, widthwise stripes or a widthwise print, make sure that the pattern lines match at vertical seams.

Interfacing (Vilene/Pellon)

Interfacing can be of synthetic or natural fibres. There are several kinds of Interfacing available, to suit a variety of fabrics.

Interfacing gives body to pieces which need to hold their shape. The sewing instructions specify the required Interfacing.

SEWING TERMS

Grain line

The grain line is the lengthwise direction of the fabric. The words "grain line" are printed along a straight line or an edge or marked by an arrow on the paper pattern piece. When laying the pattern pieces on the fabric, the grain line or arrow must lie parallel to the fabric selvages.

Fabric fold

The fold edge of a double layer of fabric is called the fabric fold. The straight edge of a pattern piece which should lie on this fold edge is marked (see the broken line on the cutting layout). When cutting fabric pieces, this edge does not need a seam allowance since there is no seam here.

Neaten an edge

Zigzag stitch along the edge of the seam allowance to prevent the edge from fraying. Test stitch on a scrap first to check stitch length and width. Alternatively, the fabric edge can be finished with a serger (overlock machine).

Trim

The edges of seam allowances which lie together are trimmed close to the stitched seam. This reduces the bulk of the allowances on a faced edge (e.g. on pockets or collar) and prevents the allowances from appearing as a bump on the right side of the fabric.

Facing

is a piece of fabric used to finish edges and openings. It is cut the same shape as the edge to be finished. This is why there is usually no pattern piece for the facing. Instead it is drawn on the pattern piece for the front, for example, and must be traced from there.

Baste / Stitch / Topstitch

To baste means to sew with long stitches by hand. To stitch is to use a sewing machine. Topstitching means stitching by machine on the right fabric side, along a seam or an edge. Topstitching may be just decorative or may serve to hold down seam allowances.

Ease / Gather

To ease means to match a longer seam line to a shorter seam line when sewing them together (for shaping).

To gather means to shorten a fabric piece along a seam line. To do this, machine baste along the longer edge, then hold the bobbin threads and gather the fabric along the threads, to the desired length.

Right and wrong fabric sides

The right side of a fabric is the "better" side. The colours on the right side are brighter. This side will be on the outside of your garment. The wrong side is duller and will be on the inside.

Right sides together/facing

Lay one fabric piece on another with facing right fabric side of the one lying facing the right side of the other. The wrong sides will be on the outside.

To face

This means sewing two pieces of fabric together and then turning them right side out so that the seam allowances are enclosed. The seam lies along the edge and may be topstitched.