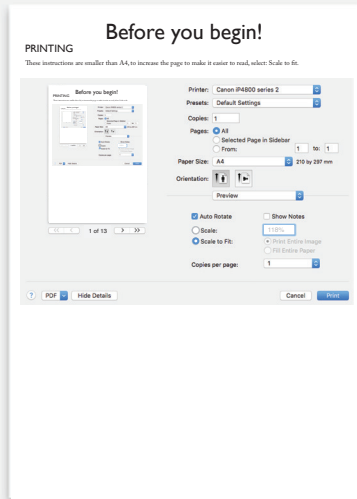


# Before you begin!

## PRINTING

These instructions are smaller than A4, to increase the page to make it easier to read, select: Scale to fit.



<< < 1 of 13 > >>

Printer: Canon iP4800 series 2

Presets: Default Settings

Copies: 1

Pages: ☒ All

☐ Selected Page in Sidebar

☐ From: 1 to: 1

Paper Size: A4 210 by 297 mm

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☒ Print Entire Image

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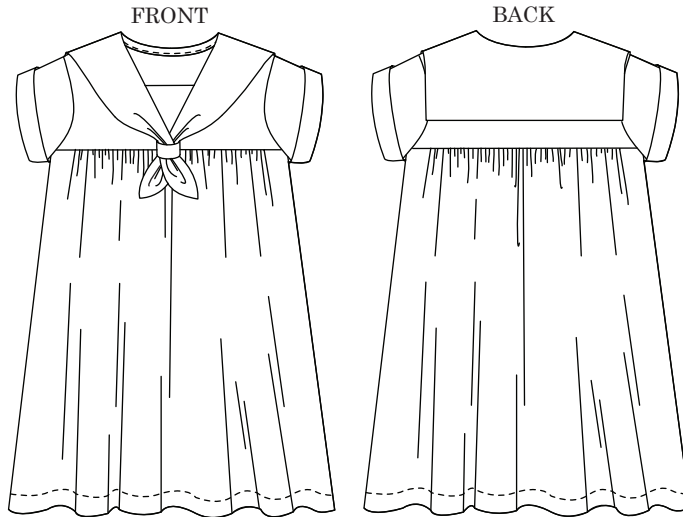
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Print

# SKIPPER

INSPIRED BY THE SEA FARING HARBOUR OF RYE, OUR LITTLE SKIPPER WILL CHARM LANDLUBBERS AND SHIPS CREW EVERYWHERE.

SKILL LEVEL: INTERMEDIATE



## FINISHED MEASUREMENTS

	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chest	67cm/26¼"	67.4cm/26½"	69cm/27¼"	71cm/28"	73cm/28¾"	75cm/29½"
CB Length	59.5cm/23½"	63.5cm/25"	67.5cm/26½"	71.5cm/28¼"	75.5cm/29¾"	79.5cm/31¼"

## FABRIC REQUIREMENTS

	AGE 3	4-5	6-8
110-120cm/ 43½-47" (with or without nap)	2M/2¼yd	2.3M/2½yd	2.5M/2¾yd
140-150cm/55-60" (with or without nap)	1.5M/1¾yd	1.8M/2yd	2M/2¼yd

## SUGGESTED FABRIC

FABRIC SUGGESTIONS - WE RECOMMEND MEDIUM TO LIGHTWEIGHT WOVEN FABRICS SUCH AS DENIM, COTTON CHAMBRAY, LAUNDERED LINEN OR LIGHTWEIGHT WOOL.

## YOU WILL NEED

MATCHING THREAD.  
DRESS POPPER X 1.  
LIGHT WEIGHT INTERFACING X 0.5M/¾yd.  
BIAS BINDING - 13MM/½" APPROXIMATELY 0.8M/1YD.

## SIZE CHART

	3	4	5	6	7	8
Height	98cm/38½"	104cm/41"	110cm/43¼"	116cm/45½"	122cm/48"	128cm/50¼"
Chest	54cm/21¼"	56cm/22"	58cm/22¾"	60cm/23½"	62cm/24½"	64cm/25¼"

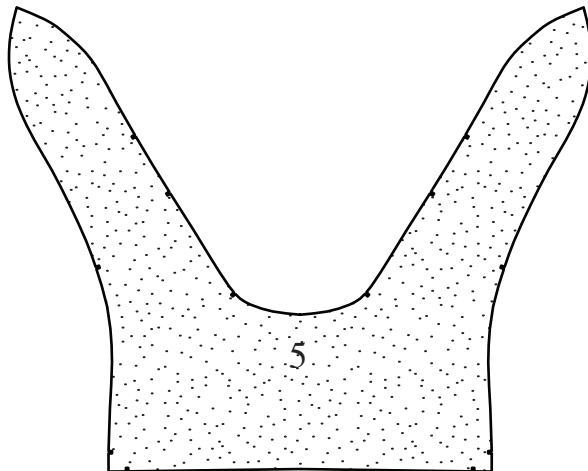
# SKIPPER

## INSTRUCTIONS

All seam allowances are 1.5 cm (included in the pattern) unless stated otherwise.

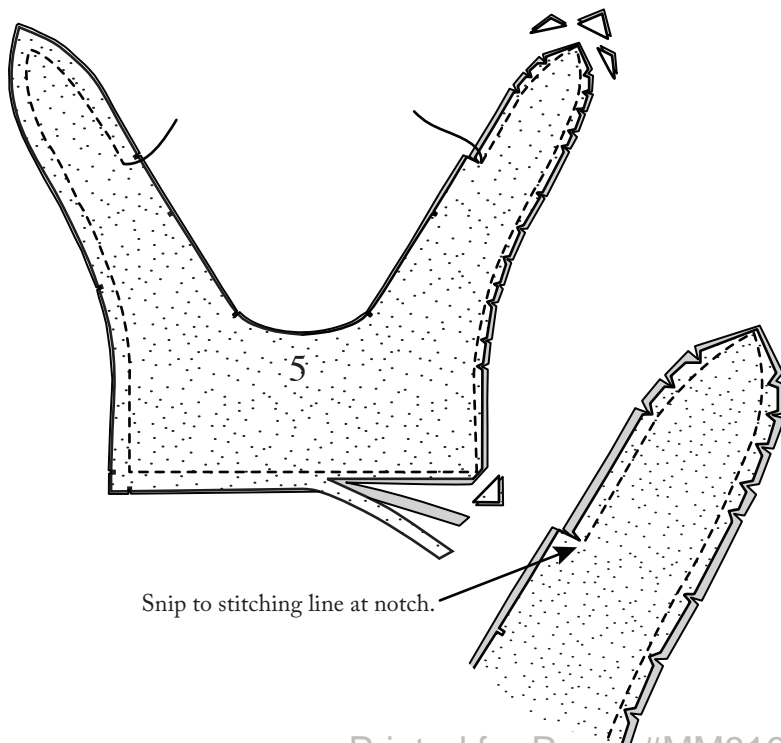
### INTERFACING

1. Iron fusible interfacing to the wrong side of the UNDER COLLAR (5).

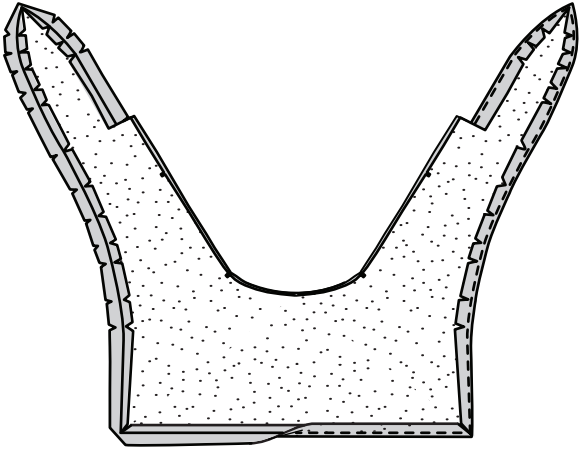


### COLLAR

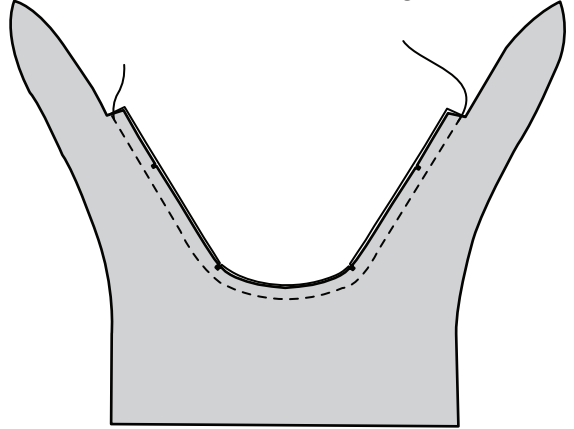
2. With right sides together and matching notches, stitch UNDER COLLAR (5) to TOP COLLAR (4) stretching undercollar to fit. The top collar is always slightly larger than the under collar to enable the top collar to sit easily over the under-collar. Layer seams, trim corners and clip curves.



3. Press seam open and then towards the collar.

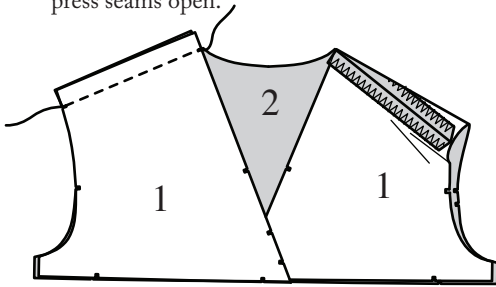


4. Turn collar to right side and press, rolling collar so the seams sit underneath the top collar. Matching seams and notches stitch together within the seam allowance on a big stitch.



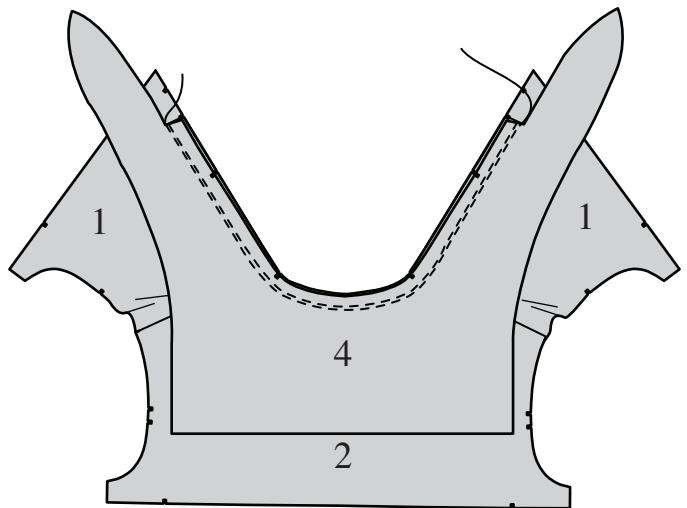
## SHOULDER SEAMS

5. With right sides together, stitch FRONTS (1) to BACK (2) at shoulder seams. Zigzag or overlock edges and press seams open.



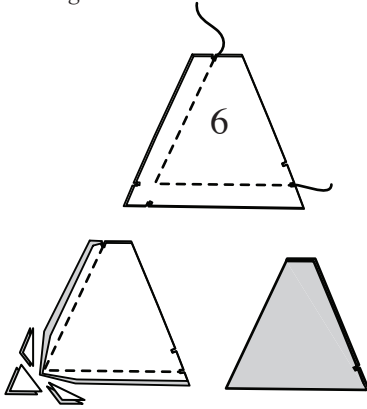
## ATTACH COLLAR

6. With right side of UNDER COLLAR (3) facing right side of neckline and matching notches, stitch together on a big stitch within the seam allowance, i.e. less than 1.5cm.

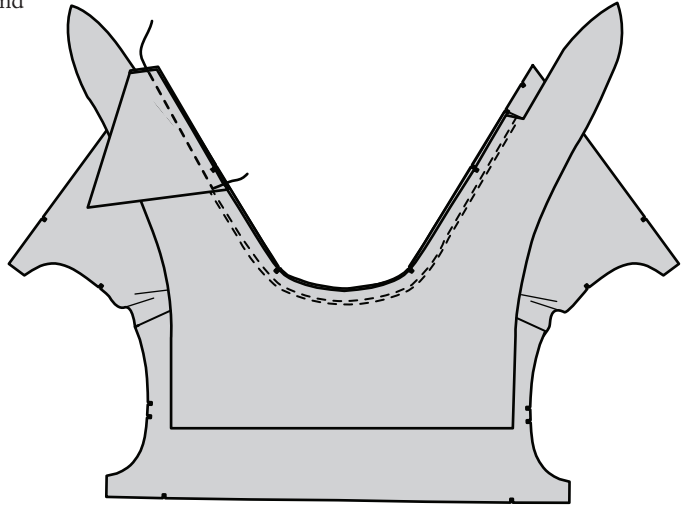


## INSET FLAP

7. With right sides together, stitch the two sections of INSET FLAP ( 6 ) together, on the two sides as shown below. Trim seam allowance and corners and press to right side.

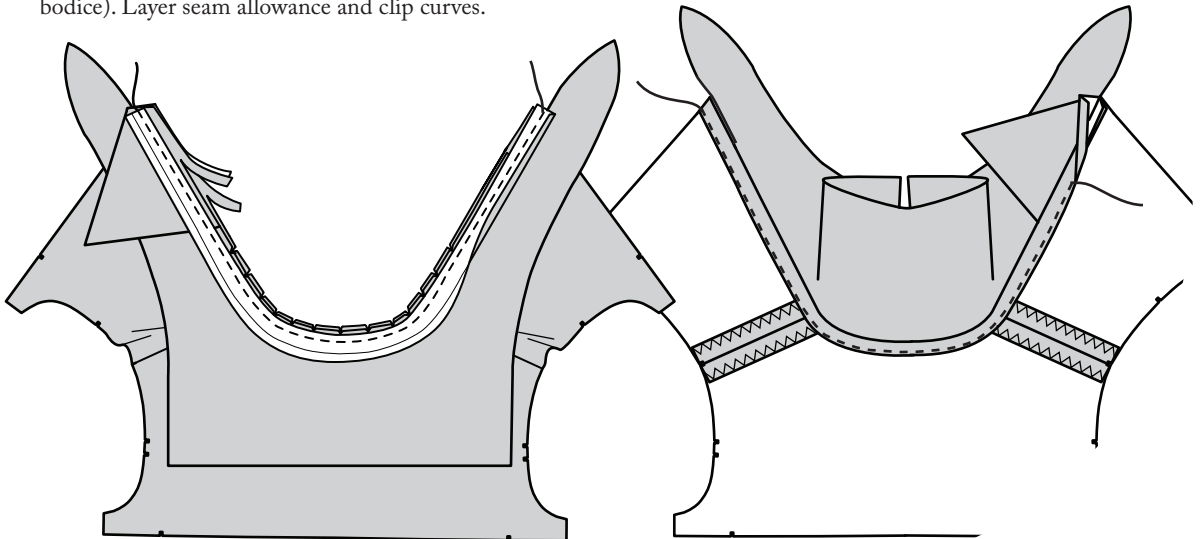


8. Matching notches, stitch flap to left collar as shown.



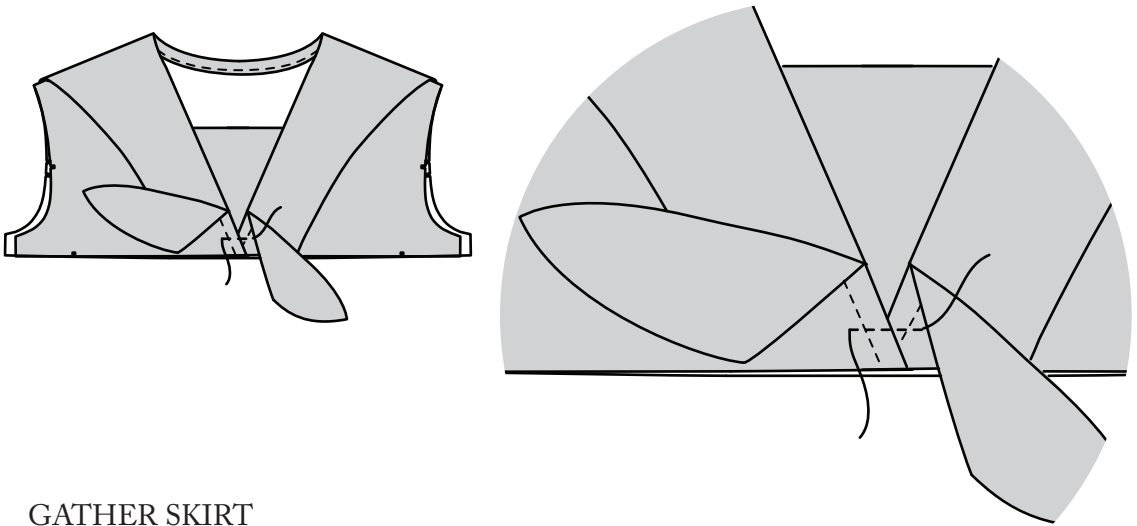
## BIND NECK

9. Open out bias binding. With right side of binding facing top collar, and matching crease line of binding to stitchline of collar, stitch through all layers (collar and bodice). Layer seam allowance and clip curves.



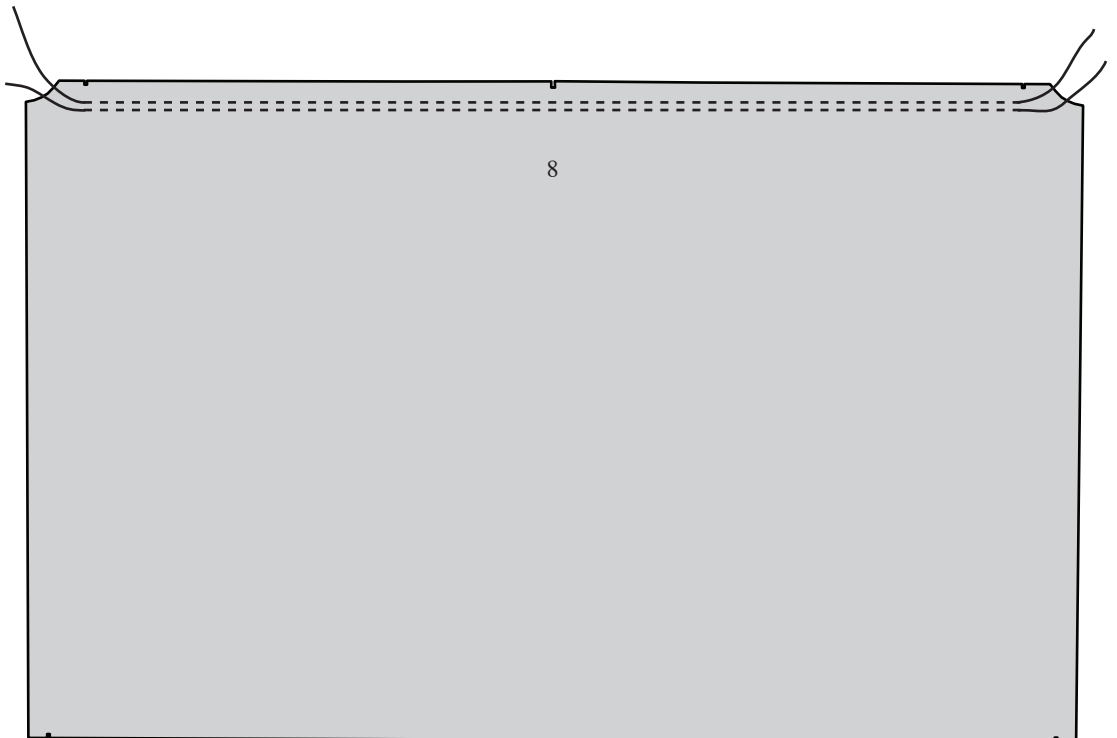
## ARRANGE WRAP

11. Keeping flap behind, overlap right front so that the point of the triangle stops at the seam allowance. Stitch to secure.



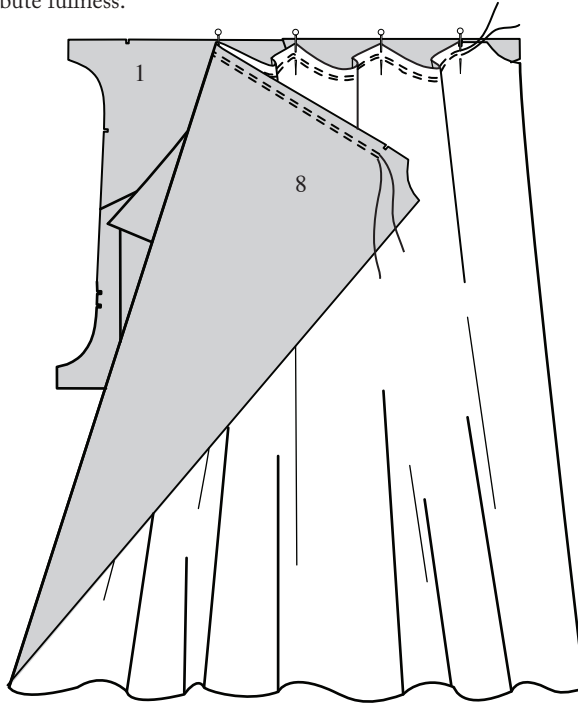
## GATHER SKIRT

12. Make sure you have a notch to indicate the centre front and centre back. Beginning with the FRONT SKIRT (8) working on the largest stitch on your machine, work two parallel lines of stitching on the right side, one slightly higher than the seam line (a threads width) and another 0.5cm above the first. Leave long thread ends. Repeat for BACK SKIRT (8).

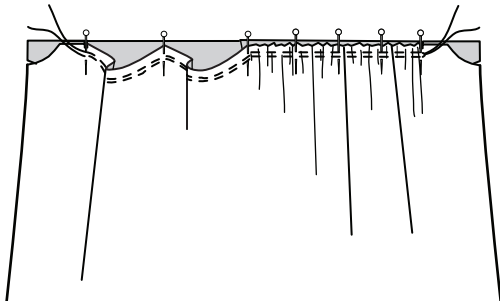


## ATTACH SKIRT

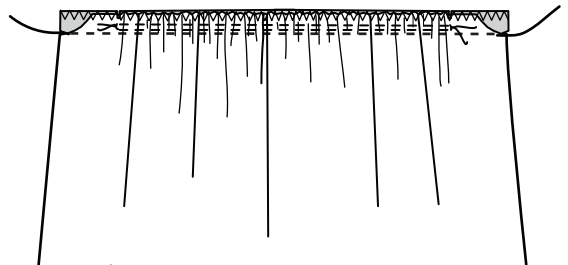
13. With the right side of FRONT SKIRT (8) facing the right side of FRONT BODICE (1) matching notches, pin at intervals to distribute fullness.



Pull bobbin threads on one side to gather fullness, and tie off. Add more pins to secure. Repeat for other side.

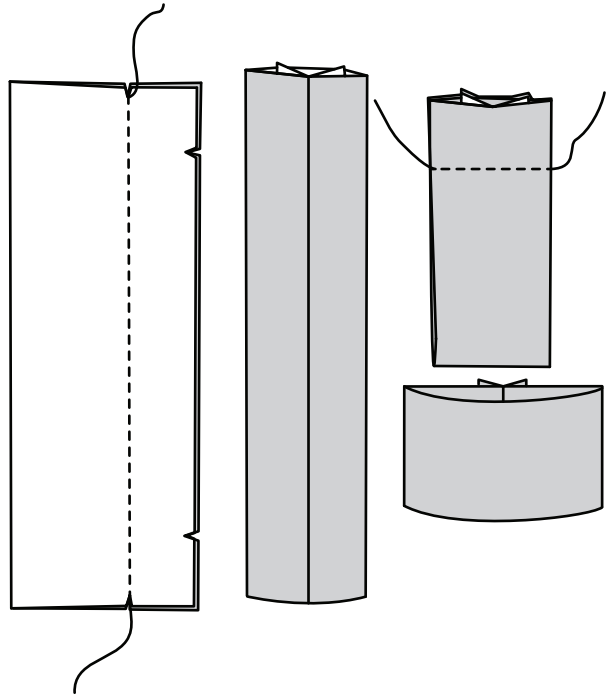


Leave in pins and stitch over or tack first before stitching. Zigzag or overlock the seams together and carefully press up, making sure not to flatten the gathers.

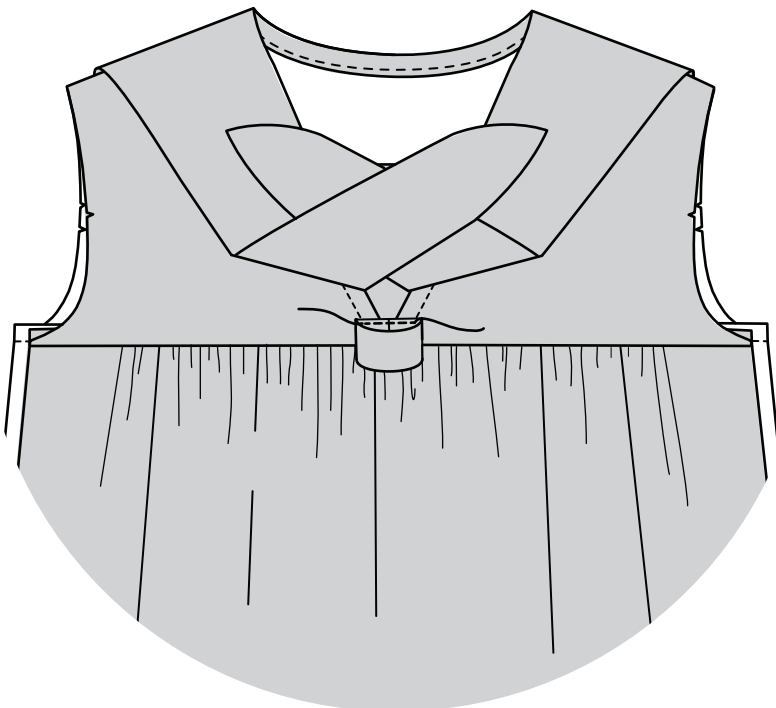


## TIE LOOP

14. Fold tie along foldline and stitch. Trim seam allowance and turn through to right side. Fold tie in half with the seam inside and stitch together. Trim seam allowance and press with the seam centred underneath.



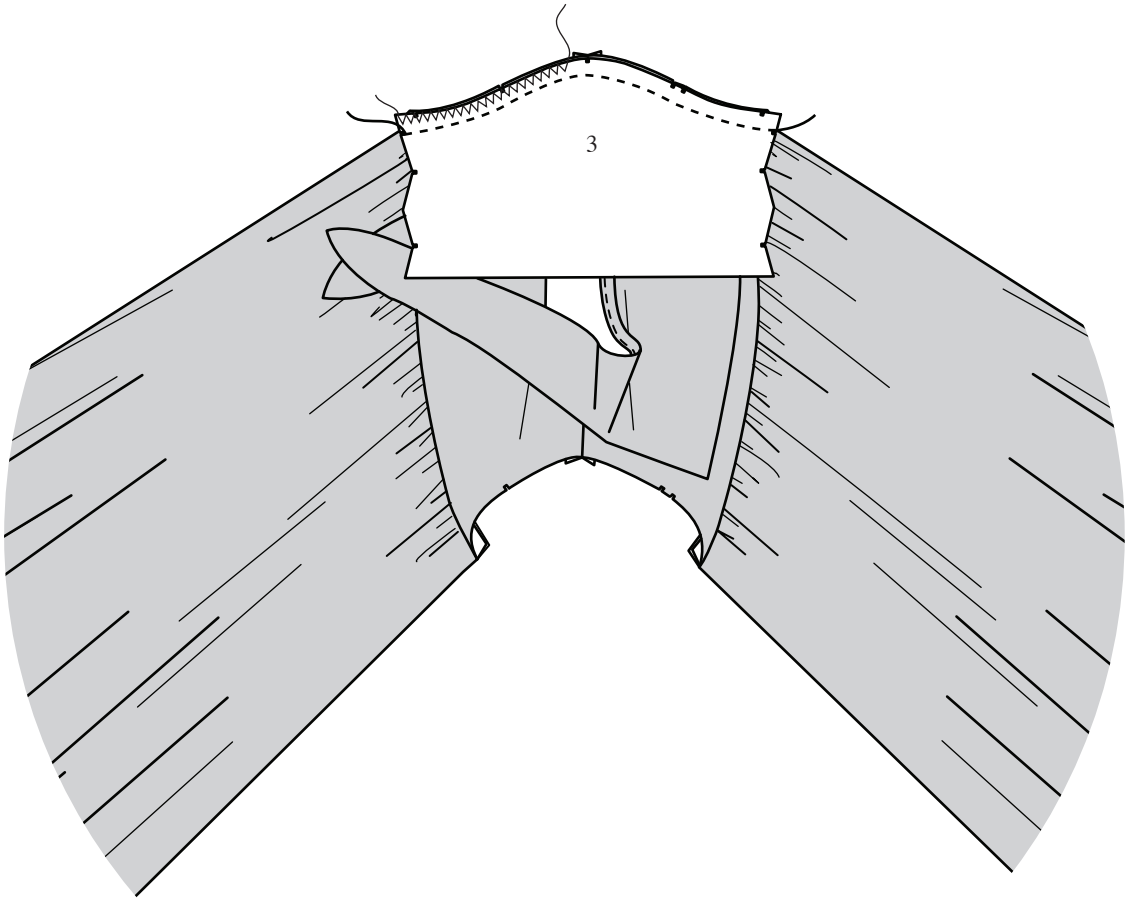
15. Place tie loop centrally where seams converge. Keeping loop out of the way, stitch the underside of the top edge as shown. Repeat at lower edge.





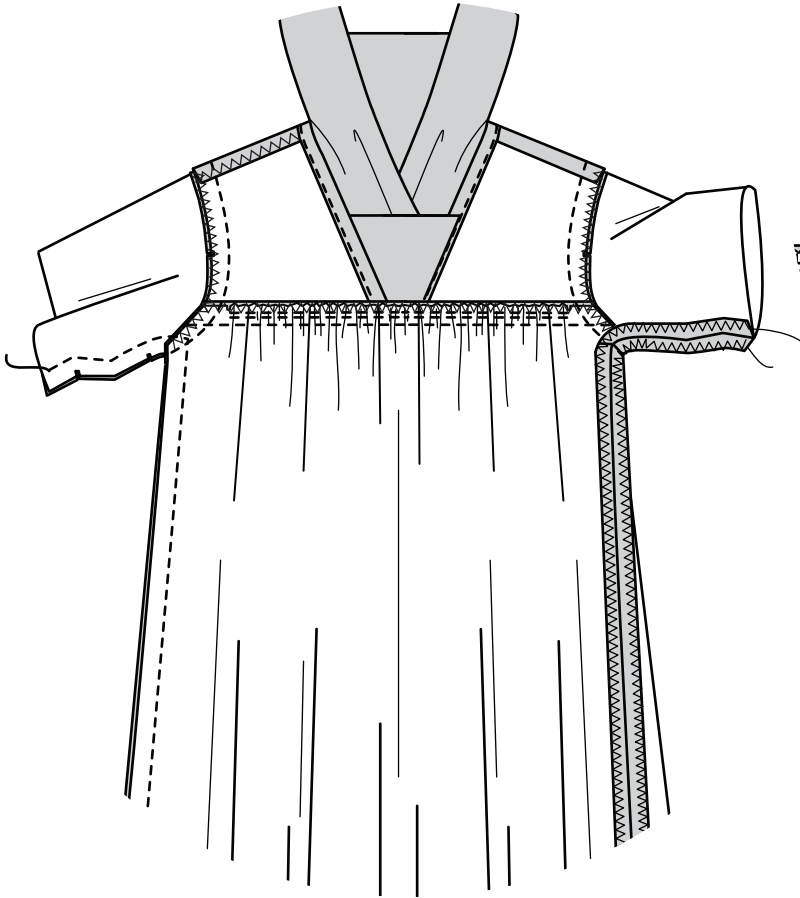
## ATTACH SLEEVES

16. With right side of SLEEVE (3) together with right side of dress and matching notches, stitch sleeves to armhole. Zigzag or overlock the seam together and press towards the sleeve.



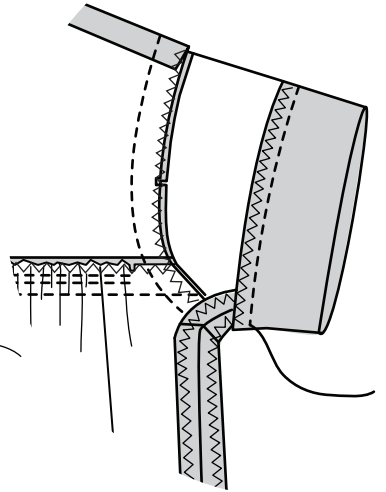
## SIDE SEAMS

17. With right sides together and matching underarm seams, stitch side seams. Neaten edges with a zigzag and press open.

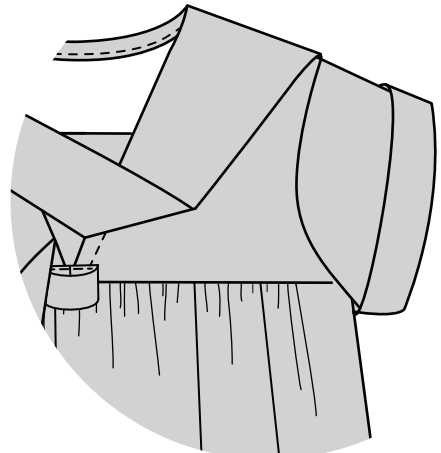
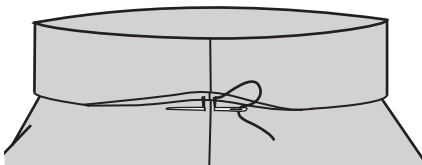


## SLEEVE HEM

18. Zigzag edge of sleeve and turn up 5.5cm. Press and topstitch. You may find it easier to tack first.

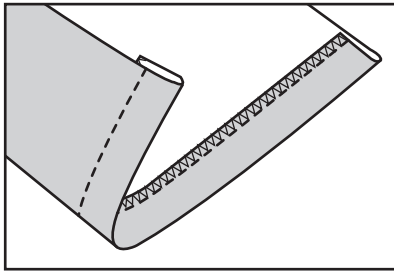


19. Create cuff by folding back 3cm. Secure the cuff with a couple of hand stitches under the arm.

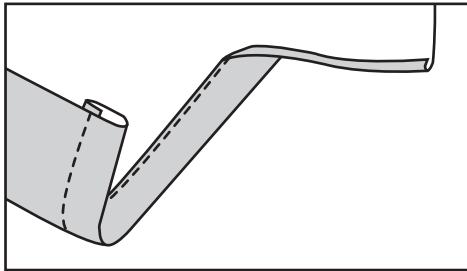


## HEM

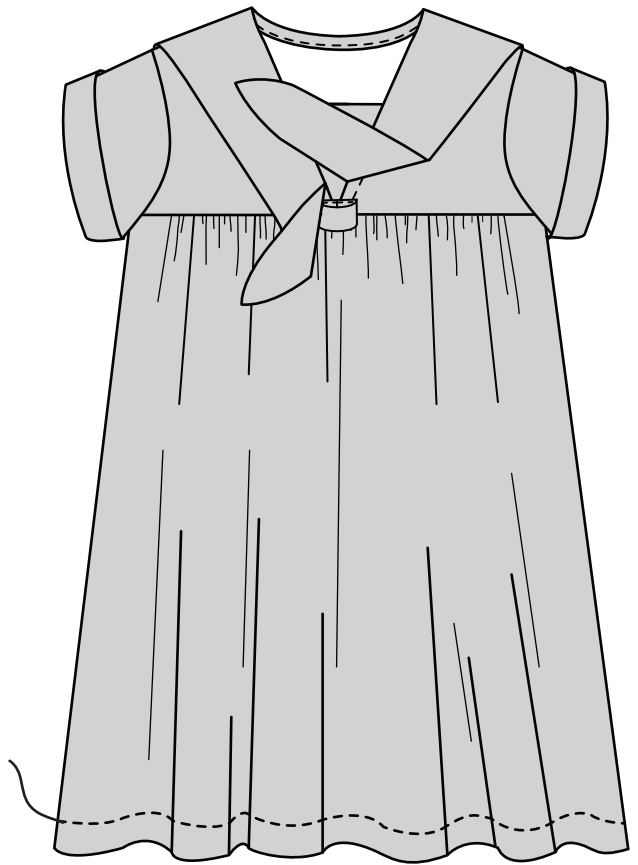
20. Depending on your fabric work one of the following hems:



On heavy fabrics, zigzag the raw edge, turn up 3cm and topstitch from the right side.

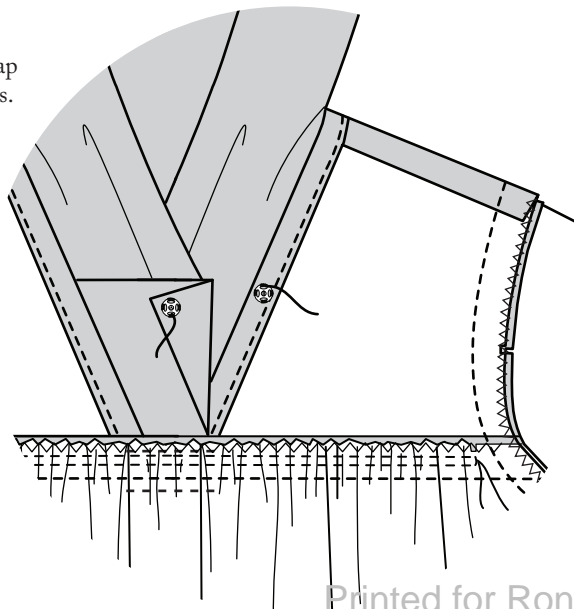


On finer fabrics, turn once 1cm and again 2cm. Topstitch.

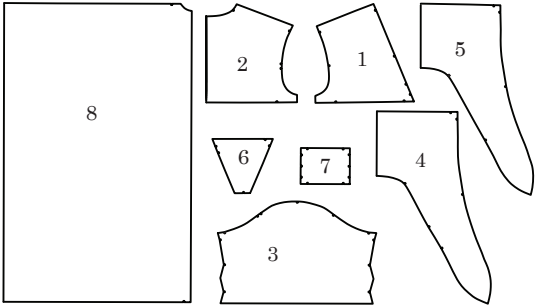


## FASTENING

21. Stitch fastening to top of flap and corresponding place on bias.



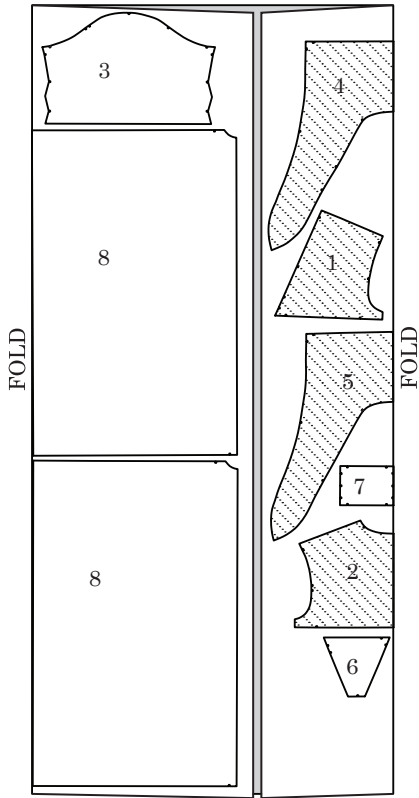
8 PATTERN PIECES



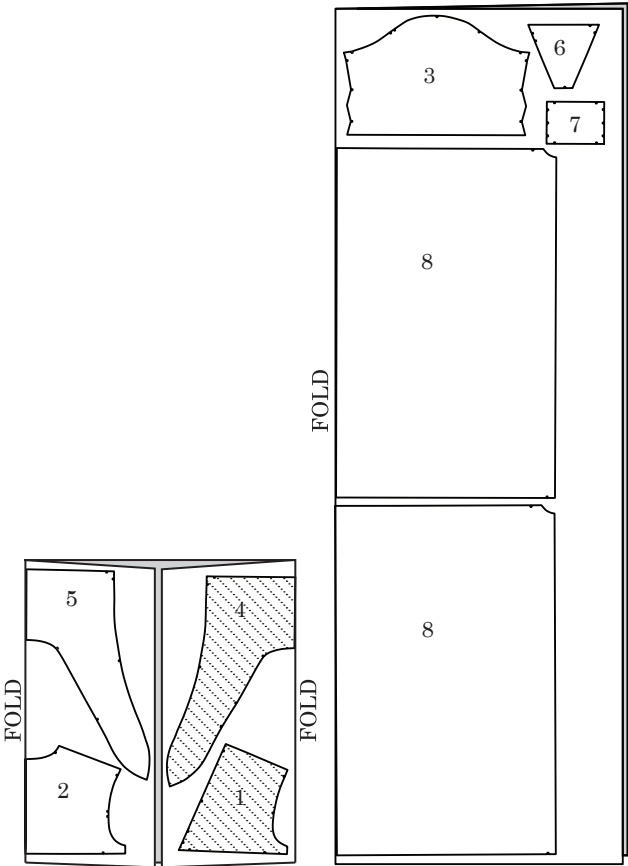
- 1 FRONT BODICE
- 2 BACK BODICE
- 3 SLEEVE
- 4 TOP COLLAR
- 5 UNDER COLLAR
- 6 FRONT INSET FLAP
- 7 TIE LOOP
- 8 FRONT & BACK SKIRT

CUTTING LAYOUTS

RIGHT SIDE OF PATTERN	WRONG SIDE OF PATTERN	RIGHT SIDE OF FABRIC	WRONG SIDE OF FABRIC

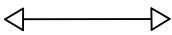


140cm & 150cm wide, with or without nap.



110 & 120cm wide, with or without nap.

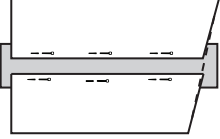
## PATTERN MARKINGS



**GRAINLINE:** Place on the straight grain of the fabric, parallel to the selvedge. Measure the line at each end of the arrows to make sure it is an equal distance from the selvedge.



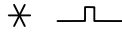
**FOLDLINE:** Place on fold of fabric. The fold should be on the straight grain, parallel to the selvedge.



**TO LENGTHEN:** Cut pattern between printed lines. Place paper underneath to lengthen as required and pin in place. Draw a new line (shown dotted). You may need more fabric if you intend to lengthen



**TO SHORTEN:** at print line, fold and pin a pleat to reduce by the required length. Draw a new line (shown dotted).



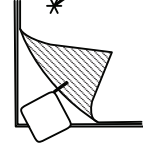
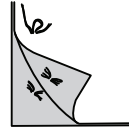
**NOTCHES AND SYMBOLS:** For matching



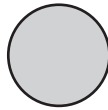
Snip into all notches about 0.5cm before removing the pattern pieces.



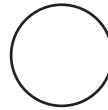
This symbol may indicate a balance point to line up sleeves or curved seams. It is also used to position pockets, buttons and buttonholes. Mark these points with tailor tacks or chalk.



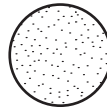
## FABRIC KEY



RIGHT SIDE  
FABRIC



WRONG SIDE  
FABRIC



INTERFACING

## SEWING INFORMATION

### GLOSSARY:

**SEAMS:** Unless stated otherwise, the seam allowance is 1.5cm. It is important to match the seam line (stitching line) and not the cut edge as shown here. All seams should start and finish with a backstitch for added strength.

**UNDERSTITCH:** A machine stitch close to the seam and going through all the layers of the seam, used to keep the seam of a facing sitting on the inside of the garment.

**STAYSTITCH:** A machine line just inside the seam allowance used to prevent curves and bias stretching when working.

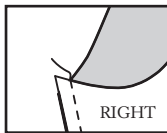
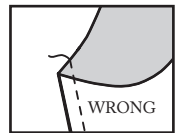
**TRIMMING AND CLIPPING:** Layering the seam allowance. This is done to reduce bulk on a seam that will be enclosed such as a collar facing. The widest part of the seam allowance should be left to the front side of the garment and the trimmed side should be on the inside of the garment. This graded or blended seam will be less bulky.

Clipping is used when the seam allowance needs to be spread to the same size as the garment such as on a neck facing.

**FABRICS WITH NAP:** Nap is the pile or direction of the weave, fabrics such as velvet or corduroy have a distinct nap and therefore should be always cut in the same direction.

**SELVEDGE:** The ribbon-like edge which runs along each side of the fabric.

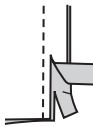
**BARTACK:** A close narrow zigzag which reinforces an area to give extra strength.



Clip inner curves.



Trim enclosed seams by layering.



Trim corners.

## MERCHANT & MILLS

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