

Viki

S E W S

BLAZER NANCY



SIZES
34-52

DIFFICULTY



ADVANCED



FROM THE FOUNDER OF THE #VIKISEWS BRAND



Back in 2016, when I was working on my first set of sewing instructions, I was trying to write them in such a way that even a complete beginner could easily understand and use them to create their very first garment. These instructions laid the foundation for the Vikisews brand, its vision and its mission. I wanted to create modern patterns with the most detailed and clear instructions.

Now, with each new collection we are constantly improving our instructions, amending them and adding more relevant details. By the time the final product reaches you, our drafters, correctors, and editors would have spent weeks perfecting every word and every photograph. If you compile a few of our instructions together, you will get a sewing manual that will assist you in sewing all kinds of garments at any difficulty level.

And I would be very happy if these instructions helped you to turn your hobby into a lifelong passion... Enjoy the process! Create your ultimate dream wardrobe! Wear your garments proudly for years to come!

If you have any questions, please contact us at info@vikisews.com - we are always there to help.



NANCY PATTERN DESCRIPTION

Nancy is a cropped semi-fitted double-breasted blazer with a straight silhouette. The fit is created with the help of bust and waist darts on the front bodice. The back bodice has waist and shoulder darts, and a center back seam. Nancy has a classic blazer-style collar with a stand, the edges of the collar are rectangular, and the lapels have pointed edges. There is a non-functional breast welt pocket on the left side of the front bodice featuring a decorative flap with a folded pocket square look. The back has two decorative tabs of a trapezoid shape. These tabs are inserted into the side seams and fasten with buttons and buttonholes (they can be used to add a more fitted look to the silhouette). Nancy features long two-piece set-in sleeves, and fastens with buttons. The blazer is fully lined and is 3–4 cm (1 1/8–1 5/8") below the waistline in length.



IMPORTANT!

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You may use Vikisews patterns for commercial use, to sew custom-made garments and/or create fashion collections, on the condition that the patterns are solely used in a manufacturing setting and are not further shared with individuals.

TOTAL EASE ALLOWANCE

	Bust ease	Waistline ease	Upper arm ease
cm	12.9–13.4	21.9	8.5
inches	5 1/8–5 1/4	8 5/8	3 3/8

GARMENT LENGTH, SLEEVE LENGTH

	Garment length at center back	Sleeve length
cm	41.2–44	59.8–61.6
inches	16 1/4–17 3/8	23 1/2–24 1/4

SUGGESTED FABRIC

To sew this blazer, choose suiting fabrics with the following properties:

- medium weight, easily pressed and shaped with steam, breathable, soft, non-stretch or with little stretch, opaque
- the fabric content can include natural fibers (wool, silk, cotton, linen), artificial fibers (viscose), blends (wool + silk, wool + polyester, cotton + viscose, etc.), and synthetic fibers (polyester, polyester + elastane)
- the following fabrics are recommended: wool suiting, viscose suiting, linen suiting, gabardine, denim, corduroy

Attention! We do not recommend very stretchy knit materials (jersey fabric) and lightweight sheer fabrics (chiffon, organza, stretch lace).

For the lining, artificial fibers (viscose), blends (viscose + elastane, viscose + polyester), or synthetic fibers (polyester, polyester + elastane) are recommended.

The blazer in the photo is made of suiting fabric. This fabric is medium-weight, presses well, soft, with little stretch. The fiber content is a blend of 63% polyester, 34% viscose and 3% spandex. The lining is a blend of viscose and polyester.

FABRIC AND NOTIONS REQUIREMENTS

1. Main fabric, 140 cm (55") wide, with a directional print/nap:

Size	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52
meters	1.35	1.35	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.7
yards	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 7/8

2. Lining fabric, 140 cm (55"):

Size	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52
meters	1	1	1	1.05	1.05	1.1	1.15	1.15	1.2	1.2
yards	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4

3. Lightweight fusible woven interfacing, 140 cm (55") wide:

Size	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52
meters	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
yards	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4

IMPORTANT! When purchasing fabric, please account for shrinkage and buy 5% more than required.

4. Fusible stay tape — 4 m (4 3/8 yards)
5. One hidden backing button, 2 cm (3/4") in diameter
6. Four buttons, 2.2 cm (7/8") in diameter
7. One pair of shoulder pads
8. One pair of sleeve head wadding pieces
9. One or two spools of matching thread

TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

- sewing machine for construction
- buttonhole foot for the sewing machine
- edge stitching foot for the sewing machine (optional)

PATTERN PIECES LIST

From main fabric:

1. Front — cut 2
2. Back — cut 2
3. Top sleeve — cut 2
4. Bottom sleeve — cut 2
5. Undercollar — cut 2
6. Upper collar — cut 1 on fold
7. Collar stand — cut 2
8. Top welt — cut 1
9. Bottom welt — cut 1
10. Flap — cut 1
11. Pocket facing — cut 1
12. Front facing — cut 2
13. Back neck facing — cut 1 on fold
14. Decorative back detail — cut 2

IMPORTANT! Don't forget to transfer all pattern markings and notches onto the fabric.

From lining fabric:

15. Front lining — cut 2
16. Back lining — cut 2
17. Top sleeve lining — cut 2
18. Bottom sleeve lining — cut 2
19. Decorative back detail lining — cut 2

From interfacing:

1. Front — cut 2
2. Back — cut 2
5. Undercollar — cut 2
6. Upper collar — cut 1 on fold
7. Collar stand — cut 2
8. Top welt — cut 1
9. Bottom welt — cut 1
12. Front facing — cut 2
13. Back neck facing — cut 1 on fold
14. Decorative back detail — cut 2

Additionally, cut the following out of fusible interfacing:

- two pieces to interface the sleeve cap (the grainline of the interfacing should be on the bias) and two pieces to interface the hem of the top sleeve (the grainline of the interfacing should be on the straight grain)
- two pieces to interface the sleeve cap (the grainline of the interfacing should be on the bias) and two pieces to interface the hem of the bottom sleeve (the grainline of the interfacing should be on the straight grain)
- one strip, 5.5 cm (2 1/8") wide and as long as the interfaced area, to interface the pocket area (the grainline of the interfacing should be parallel to the longer side of the strip)

SEAM ALLOWANCES

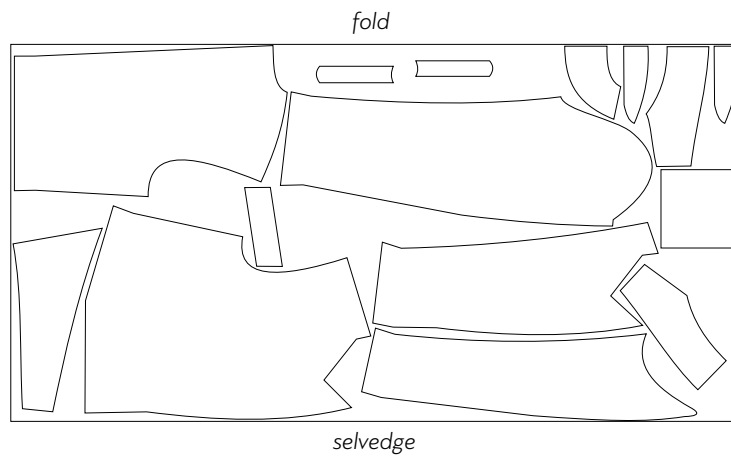
All pattern pieces include seam allowances as follows:

- garment hem allowance — 4 cm (1 5/8")
- sleeve hem allowance — 4 cm (1 5/8")
- all other seams — 1 cm (3/8")

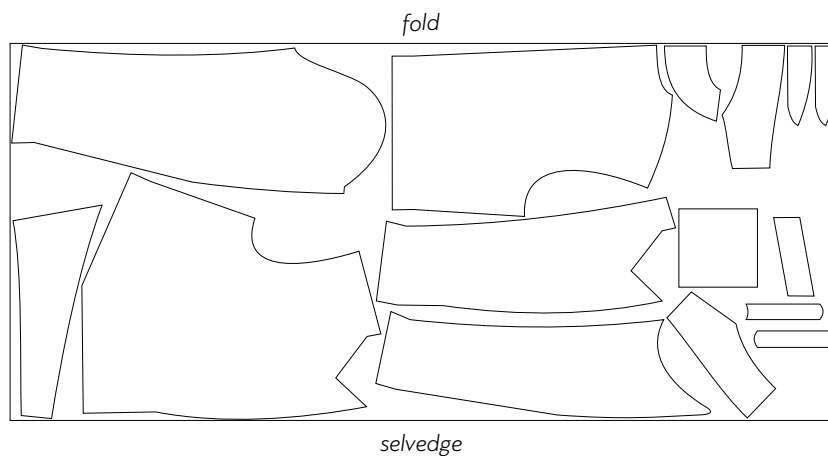
Take this into account when laying out pattern pieces on the fabric.

CUTTING LAYOUT

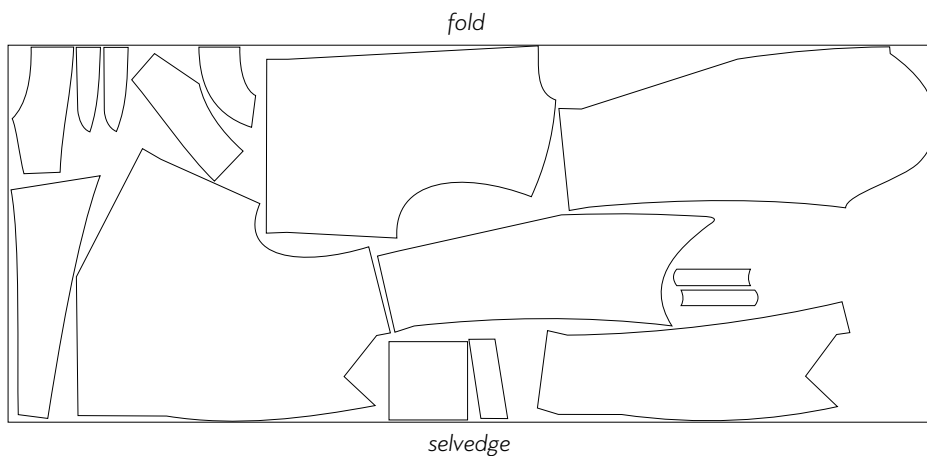
Main fabric, 140 cm (55") wide, with a directional print/nap,
cut on fold, for sizes 34–36



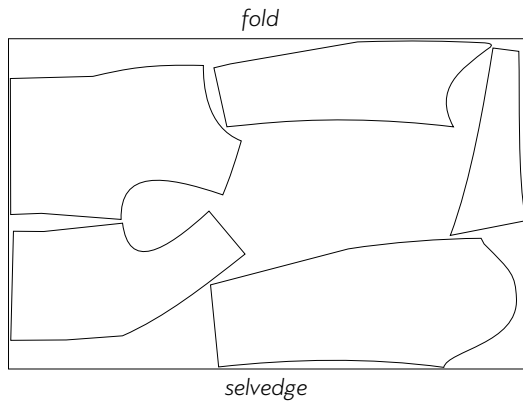
Main fabric, 140 cm (55") wide, with a directional print/nap,
cut on fold, for sizes 38–44



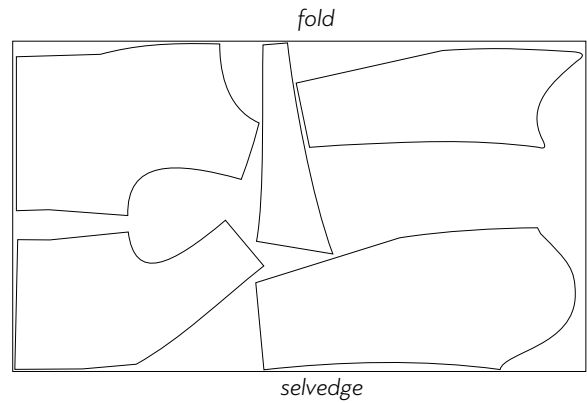
Main fabric, 140 cm (55") wide, with a directional print/nap,
cut on fold, for sizes 46–52



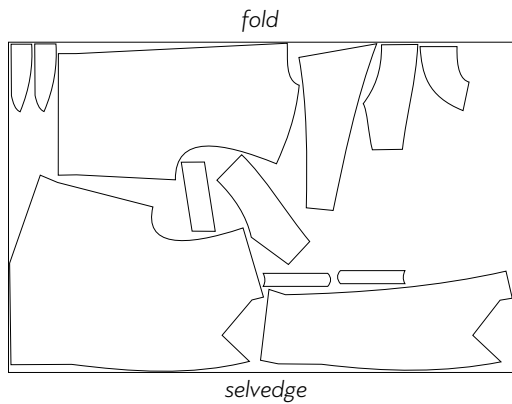
Lining fabric, 140 cm (55") wide,
with a directional print, cut on fold,
for sizes 34–44



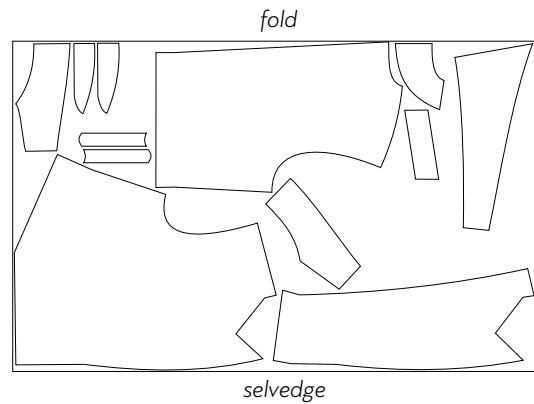
Lining fabric, 140 cm (55") wide,
with a directional print, cut on fold,
for sizes 46–52



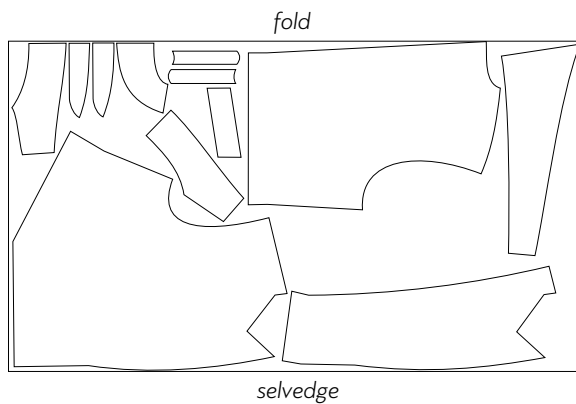
Interfacing, 140 cm (55") wide,
cut on fold, for sizes 34–38



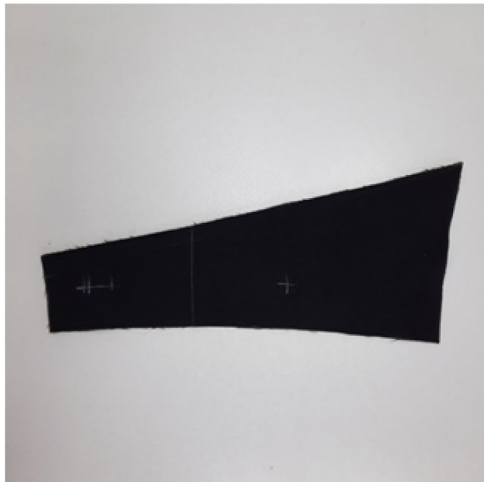
Interfacing, 140 cm (55") wide,
cut on fold, for sizes 40–44



Interfacing, 140 cm (55") wide,
cut on fold, for sizes 46–52



READY? LET'S GET SEWING!



Before applying interfacing to the main fabric, we recommend testing interfacing and/or straight-grain fusible tape on a leftover piece of fabric. Also, make sure to check the settings on your iron: the temperature, the steam (if the main fabric can be interfaced using the steam setting), and the time needed for the interfacing to adhere to the main fabric.

Fully interface the following pieces:

- front — 2 pieces
- back — 2 pieces
- front facing — 2 pieces
- upper collar — 1 piece on fold
- undercollar — 2 pieces
- collar stand — 2 pieces on fold
- top welt — 1 piece
- bottom welt — 1 piece
- decorative back detail — 2 pieces

Also interface the breast pocket placement area on the left front bodice piece. The interfacing grainline should go along the pocket opening.

Using straight-grain fusible stay tape, also interface the following pieces:

- front edge and lapel edge
- lapel roll line
- front bodice shoulder seam
- front and back neckline

The fusible tape should be placed 8 mm (just under 3/8") from the edge. The length of the fusible tape equals the length of the area to be interfaced (measure the pattern piece).



Using bias-cut fusible stay tape, also interface the armhole edges on the front and back bodice pieces.

To interface, put the gluey side of the interfacing on top of the wrong side of the fabric piece (or a section thereof) and press with the iron. Do not iron the piece, but instead press it section by section, holding it down with the iron for a few seconds until that section is adhered and then pressing down the next section. You may use a cotton pressing cloth to protect your iron sole.

FITTING

First fitting

We recommend doing a first fitting for any garment.

Why? The first fitting is done to check the balance of the garment, to adjust the ease (in case you did not make a toile of the garment and made no adjustments to the pattern before cutting out the pieces) only by decreasing it, to adjust the finished garment length and sleeve length, to decide on the depth of the neckline.

How? After applying interfacing and fusible interfacing tape, baste the darts, assemble the garment (including the sleeves) by basting the main seams (center back seam, shoulder seams, side seams). Baste in the upper collar. Baste the garment's and the sleeves' hem allowances. The garment is designed to include shoulder pads, therefore it is essential to do the fitting with shoulder pads in.

Assembling the garment in the right way is essential to achieve a good fit. Do not overlook the notches. Start by matching the notches of the garment pieces, and then straightening the fabric and pinning in between the notches.

To baste the garment you can:

- machine-stitch the seams (use a 4–5 mm stitch length)
- baste by hand (approximately 1cm [3/8"] stitch length). It is important to baste on a straight flat surface (on the table), not holding the pieces vertically.

Important! Check if the chosen fabric is prone to be left with visible holes from the needle (such as leather, suede, raincoat fabric, silk, etc.). In such case, it is recommended to check the fit or detect any potential fit issues by sewing a TOILE first. Test fitting the garment from the main fabric is either not done at all, or has the purpose to solely adjust the length or decide on the location of buttons/snaps.

If after basting one piece ends up being bigger than the other one, do not rush to true them (making them identical by trimming the excess). First make sure all notches match, lay your pieces on a flat surface and try to baste them again. If you still end up with pieces not equal in size, for example, after one of the pieces has been stretched out, or there was a mistake made while cutting out, the pieces should be trued after performing the test fit, while constructing the actual garment.

After assembling the garment, gently press it. Press the seam allowances to one side or open.

What to look for during fitting?

The left and the right sides of the garment should look identical.

Analyze the balance of the garment – the side seams, the center line on the front and the back of the garment, should all be vertical. Analyze the shoulder seam – it should lay on the natural shoulder line.

If there is a center front fastening, the front hem of the garment shouldn't open up or cross over each other.

If the hem of the garment is straight, the hemline should be parallel to the floor.

Evaluate the side view of the front and back of the garment (look at yourself sideways in the mirror). The back and the front should not sag or ride up. There should be no horizontal folds on the back, nor stress folds in the shoulder blades area, at the shoulders or under the collar.

Evaluate the side seams from the front or back. The sides should not sag or ride up.

Check the placement and the size of the darts. The center of the bust dart should point toward the highest point on the bust, but not cross it.

Confirm the placement and the size of the pockets and any small decorative details (pocket flap). Cut smaller pattern pieces out of the toile fabric and pin to your garment.

Verify the length of the garment.

Confirm the shape of the collar and the lapels. The collar should lie flat over the back of the neck. The lapels should lie flat on the body at the break line.

Pay attention if the garment has fit issues due to individual body features (for instance, in case of an asymmetrical figure – asymmetric shoulders, etc.).

The fabric shouldn't pull or have any folds or stress lines in the area of buttons or snaps placement.

Analyze the volume of the garment; it should be comfortable, non-restricting.

After the fitting, alter the pattern pieces symmetrically on both sides of the garment, and if necessary, baste the garment again for another fitting.



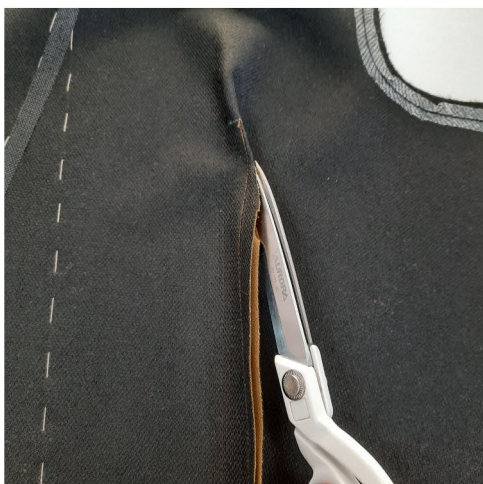
Pin the darts on the back bodice pieces following the marked lines. With right sides together, align the edges and notches of the center back, hand-basting first if necessary. Machine-stitch the pieces together backstitching at the beginning and end of each seam.



Align and pin the darts on the front bodice pieces. Machine-stitch the darts starting from the widest part of the dart (the dart base) and finishing at the dart point. Backstitch at the beginning and end of the seam.



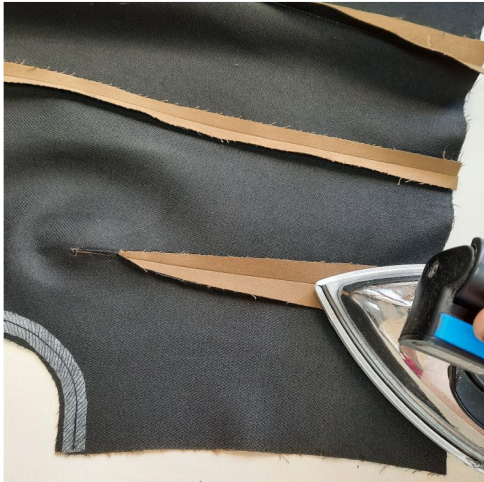
Trim the dart allowance down to 1 cm (3/8") from the stitching line.



Cut the dart open at the top as shown in the photo, stopping about 1 cm (3/8") before the dart point.



Cut the waist darts on the back bodice piece open in the same way.



Press flat all darts and the center seam, then press the seam allowances open.



Using the steam setting on your iron, shrink out the ease at all dart points.



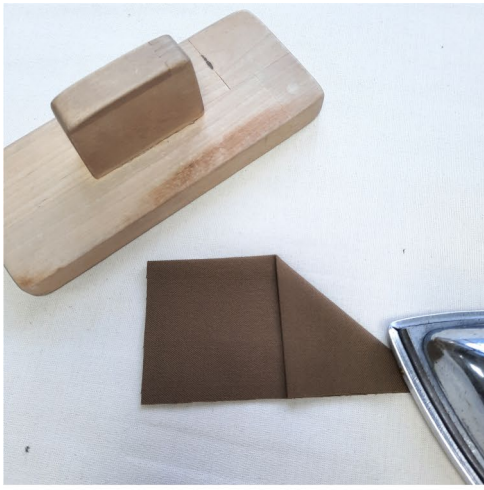
Use a tailor's ham or a clapper to set.



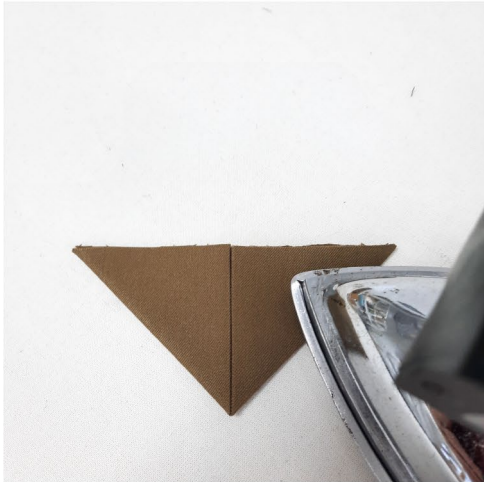
Fold the welt pieces along the foldline wrong sides together and press. Use a tailor's ham or a clapper to set.



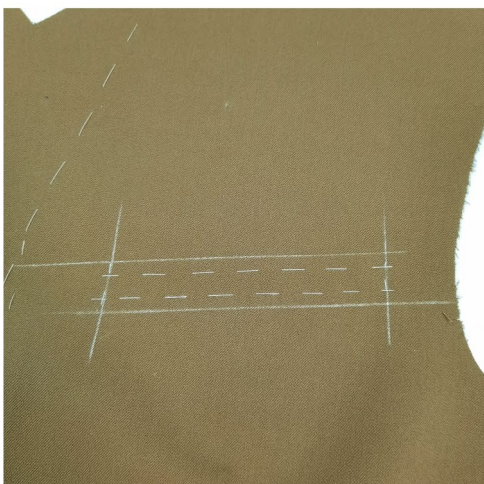
Fold the flap piece in half wrong sides together. Press and use the clapper to set.



Turn in the right and then the left corner from the folded side towards the center of the piece as shown in the photo. Use the clapper to set the pressed folds.



Mark the breast pocket outline on the wrong side of the left front bodice piece. Hand-baste along the marked lines.



Mark the welt pocket outline on the right side as an additional guide. To do this, measure 5 mm (just under 1/4") (the width of the welt pocket) up and down from the rows of hand stitching and mark using tailor's chalk.

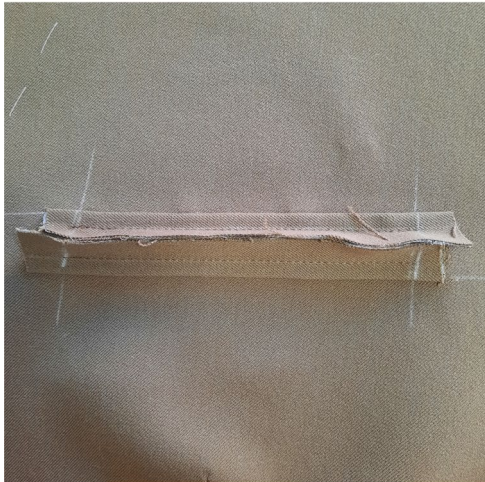
Important! Test on a scrap of fabric first to ensure that you are able to remove the marked lines from the fabric.



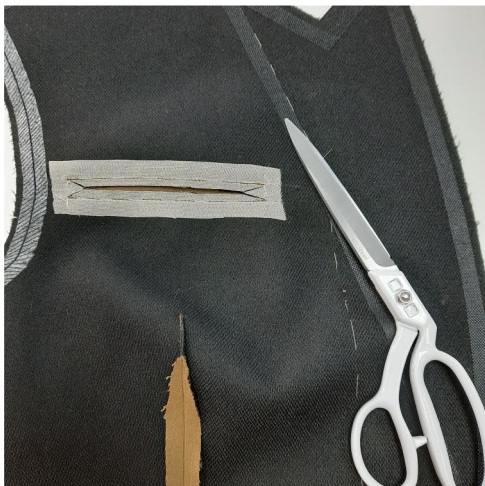
Place the top welt piece on top of the front bodice piece right sides together, aligning the welt fold with the top of the welt outline. Hand-baste at 7–8 mm (1/4–just under 3/8") from that line. Machine-stitch the top welt piece using the marked welt outline as a guide and backstitching at the beginning and end of the seam.

Important! In order to create a neat and precise welt pocket it is important to:

- stitch at exactly 5 mm (just under 1/4") from the fold
- begin and finish backstitching exactly at the side edge of the pocket and avoid adding thickness to the seam line when backstitching.



Place the bottom welt piece on top of the front bodice piece right sides together, aligning the welt fold with the bottom of the welt outline. The raw edges of both welt pieces should face each other. Hand-baste at 7–8 mm (1/4–just under 3/8"). Machine-stitch the bottom welt piece using the marked welt outline as a guide and backstitching at the beginning and end of the seam. Press the seams flat.



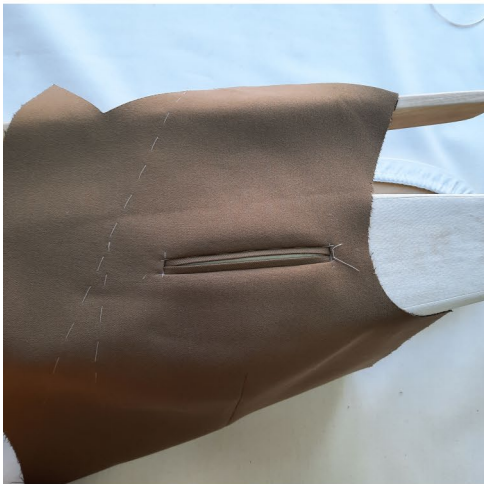
Slit the pocket from the wrong side, stopping 1 mm short of the seams.



Turn the welt pocket pieces through the opening on to the wrong side.



Press open the seams that attach the welt pieces to the front bodice. Then press the seam allowances of the top welt piece towards the top and the seam allowances of the bottom welt piece towards the bottom.



This is what the welt pocket looks like from the right side at this stage.



Push out the corners of the pocket opening and neatly fold them onto the welt pieces on the wrong side. Sew over with a triple stitch (one stitch line exactly over the other).



Place the right side of the prepared pocket flap piece on to the wrong side of the welts. Hand-baste to attach.



Place the right side of the pocket facing on top of the flap, hand-baste to attach.



With one row of stitching, machine-stitch sew both the pocket flap and the pocket facing in place, stitching over the seam that attaches the top pocket welt to the front bodice. Backstitch at the beginning and end of the seam.



Turn the pocket flap through the pocket opening to the right side of the front bodice piece.

Pin the pocket facing on to the bottom welt, as shown in the photo.



Fold away both the pocket facing and the seam allowance of the bottom welt and machine-stitch over the seam that attaches the bottom pocket welt to the front bodice. Backstitch at the beginning and end of the seam.



Machine-stitch the side edges of the welt pocket over the pocket facing.



Place the front facings on top of the corresponding front bodice pieces right sides together, aligning the edges and notches. Pin and hand-baste.

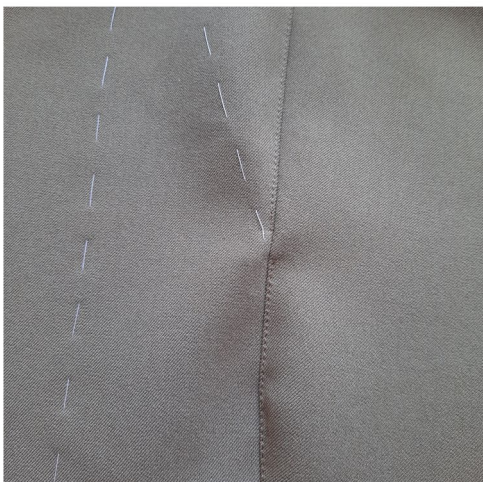
Sew together along the lapel and center front, backstitching at the beginning and end of the seam.

Press flat.



Slit the seam allowance at the point where the lapel meets the center front (where it crosses the lapel roll line).

Fold the seam allowance of the lapel area towards the front bodice and the seam allowance of the center front towards the front facing. Pin to hold in place.



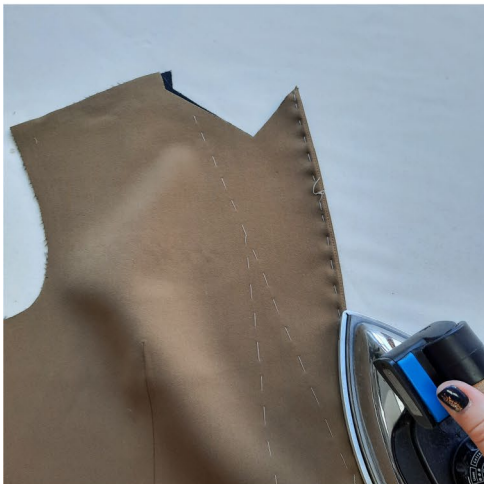
To secure in place, understitch at 1–2 mm from the seam, stitching along the center front (from the front facing side), and along the lapel (from the front bodice side).



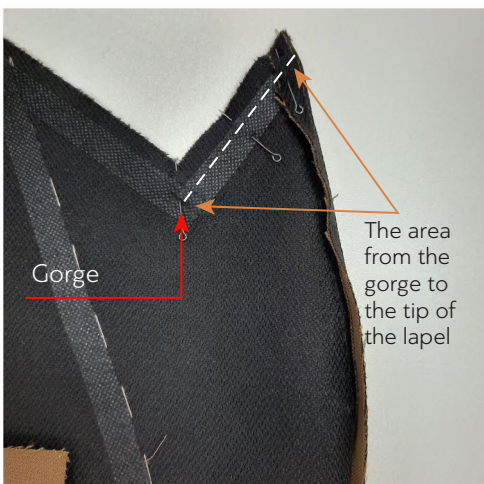
In order to decrease the seam thickness, grade the seam allowance of the front facing in the center front area. Grade the seam allowance of the front bodice in the lapel area.



Tack the center front while forming a 1–2 mm roll on the front facing piece at the lapel area and on the front bodice piece at the bodice area.



Press flat.



Remove the tacking from the top part of the lapel. Place the front facing and the front bodice pieces right sides together, pin the area from the gorge to the tip of the lapel. Machine-stitch starting at the tip of the lapel and finishing at the gorge, backstitching at the beginning and end of the seam.



Fold the seam allowance of the area just sewn onto the lapel seam allowance, as shown in the photo. It should lie as it would in the finished garment. Trim the part of the seam allowance that is sticking out.



Additionally, grade the seam allowance of the front bodice, as shown in the photo.



Fold the lapel corner over and press, use the clapper to set in.



Snip into the seam allowance at the gorge by 8–9 mm (just under $\frac{3}{8}$ "). Turn the lapel corner right side out and press.



Place the decorative back detail and the decorative back detail lining right sides together. Align the edges and notches, pin, and hand-baste if needed.

Note that the lining is slightly narrower than the main fabric piece. This is needed so that the main fabric piece rolls over the lining piece, and the lining doesn't peek out.



Machine-stitch the decorative back detail and the lining together along the long edges, backstitching at the beginning and end of the seam.



Fold the seam allowances towards the lining, as shown in the photo, pin, and machine-stitch the shortest edge, backstitching at the beginning and end of the seam. Clip the corners of the seam allowance.



Press the lining onto the seam allowance using a point presser.



Press the sides of the piece, while forming a roll towards the lining.



Place the wrong side of the decorative back detail on top of the right side of the back bodice piece. Align the edges and notches. Pin and baste at 7-8 mm (1/4-just under 3/8") from the edge either by hand or on the sewing machine without backstitching.



Place the front and back pieces right sides together. Align the shoulder seams and side seams, as well as all of the notches. Pin and baste if needed. Machine-stitch together, backstitching at the beginning and end of each seam.



Grade the seam allowance of the shoulder dart, as shown in the photo.



Press the shoulder and side seam allowances flat, then press them open.



Align the shoulder seams of the front facings and back neck facings right sides together. Pin and machine-stitch together, backstitching at the beginning and end of the seam.



Press the seams flat, then press the seam allowances open. Clip the corners of the seam allowance on the side of the neckline.



Place the undercollar pieces right sides together, aligning the center seam edges. Pin and machine-stitch, backstitching at the beginning and end of the seam.

Place the top edge of the collar stand and the bottom edge of the upper collar right sides together. Align the notches, pin, and hand-baste if needed. Stitch on the sewing machine, backstitching at the beginning and end of the seam.



Trim the seam allowance of the seam that attaches the upper collar to the collar stand by 5 mm (just under 1/4"). Clip into the seam allowance by 2–3 mm (1/8") at the most curved parts of the seam.

Press the seam flat, then press the seam allowances open.

Attach the undercollar stand to the undercollar in the same way.



Place the upper collar and the undercollar right sides together, aligning the top edges and notches. Pin and stitch together on the sewing machine, backstitching at the beginning and end of the seam.



Press the seam flat, then press the seam allowances towards the undercollar. Understitch from the right side of the undercollar at 1–2 mm from the stitching line.



Trim the seam allowance of the undercollar close to the stitching line to reduce the seam bulk.



Press the collar, rolling the upper collar over the undercollar by 1–2 mm. Hand-baste first if needed.



Turn the collar wrong side out, align the side edges of the upper collar and the undercollar right sides together. Pin and stitch together on the sewing machine, backstitching at the beginning and end of the seam.

Grade the corner of the seam allowance, as shown in the photo.

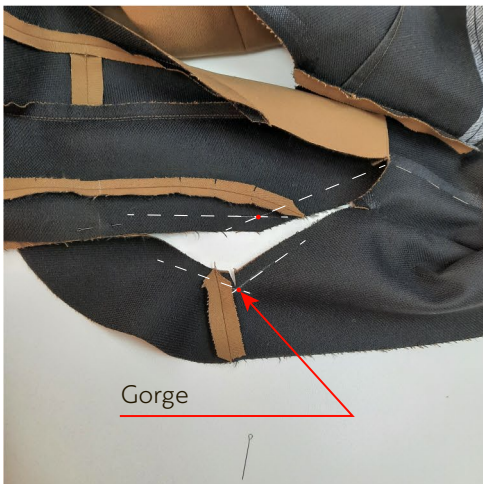
Press the seam flat.



Turn the collar right side out, push out the corners, press from the side of the undercollar.



Align and pin together the center point of the collar stand of the undercollar and the center back seam at the back neckline. Align and pin together the center point of the collar stand of the upper collar and the center point of the back neck facing.



Turn the bodice and the collar wrong side out. Mark the stitch line for attaching the collar:

- mark the gorge point on the front bodice and front facing pieces, clip into it by 8–9 mm (just under 3/8")
- mark the start point of the line where the collar and the lapel are joined on the collar stand piece

Align and pin these two points.



Align the collar with the neckline all the way around, pin and baste by hand.



Sew the collar to the neckline in two steps - first the upper collar, then the undercollar from the gorge on the right to the gorge on the left.

Press the seams flat, clip into the seam allowances of the curved areas. Press the seam allowances open.

Align the seam allowances of the upper collar and the undercollar, and sew them together using permanent hand stitches.



Using the steam setting on your iron, stretch the top sleeve inseam. Position the iron no more than 3-4 cm (1 1/8-1 5/8") from the edge of the garment.



The stretching of the sleeve inseam will help to avoid pulling when you fold your arm.



Place the back seams of the top and bottom sleeves together, aligning the notches. Pin and stitch on the sewing machine, backstitching at the beginning and end of the seam. Press the seams flat, then press the seam allowances open.



Place the sleeve inseams together, aligning the notches. Pin and stitch on the sewing machine, backstitching at the beginning and end of the seam.

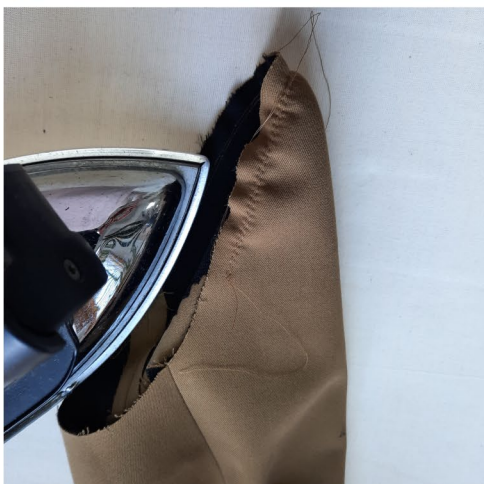


Press the seams flat, then press the seam allowances open.



Using your sewing machine, sew two parallel rows of gathering stitches at the top of the sleeve cap. The stitching lines should be at 7 (1/4") and 9 mm (just under 3/8") from the edge, with a stitch length of 4 mm.

Gather the sleeve cap by pulling on both bottom (bobbin) threads at the same time.



Using the steam setting on your iron, shrink out excess fabric at the seam allowance, moving the iron gradually around the sleeve cap area.



Using tailor's chalk or soap, mark the foldline of the sleeve hem allowance. Fold in and tack the hem at 1 cm (3/8") from the foldline.



Place the top and bottom sleeves lining pieces right sides together, align the edges and notches. Pin and machine-stitch, backstitching at the beginning and end of each seam.



Using the markings on the wrong side of the back bodice lining piece, align the edges of the tucks. Pin and machine-stitch, backstitching at the beginning and end of each seam.

Align the edges, pin and stitch on the sewing machine the center back seam of the lining.



Create tucks on the front bodice lining pieces. They will act as bust darts. Place the front and back bodice lining pieces right sides together, aligning the shoulder and side edges.

Pin, baste and stitch on the sewing machine, making sure to backstitch.



Press flat all seam allowances of the lining pieces – sleeves, the center back seam, shoulder and side seams.



Press the sleeve seams allowances towards the top sleeve, and the shoulder and side seams towards the front bodice piece.



Turn the sleeve lining right side out and the bodice lining wrong side out. Insert the sleeves into the armholes right sides together, aligning the edges and all notches. Pin and baste.



Insert the sleeves into the armholes right sides together, aligning the edges and notches of the sleeve cap and armhole. Pin and hand-baste the sleeves to the armholes in preparation for the second test fitting.



Align the inner edges of the front facings and lining right sides together. Pin at the notches, then at the shoulder seams, and then in between. Baste and machine-stitch, backstitching at the beginning and end of the seam. Press the seam flat.



Press the lining towards its seam allowance.



Turn the sleeve and the sleeve lining out so that you can align the hems right sides together. Pin and stitch on the sewing machine, backstitching after you have finished the stitching line around the hem.

Turn the blazer right side out and tack the hem allowance to prepare the garment for the second test fitting.

Second fitting

Why? To verify the fit around the sleeve cap, width and length of the sleeve, as well as the placement of the buttons/ snaps and button holes.

How? The garment should be assembled and lined, if there is lining (amongst other things check that the shell and the lining match each other), the sleeves should be lined too, if there is lining. It is recommended to test fit prior to attaching the sleeves to the bodice.

What to look for during fitting? Analyze the fit of the sleeve. It should fit well and hang straight, and there should be neither wrinkles, nor stress folds.



Machine-stitch the sleeves to the armholes, stitching twice, one row of stitching over the other.



Using the steam setting on your iron, shrink out excess fabric at the seam allowance around the shoulder cap.



Hem the sleeves by hand using a blind stitch.



Place shoulder pads on to the upper part of the sleeve cap and pin.



Turn the garment right side out and try the blazer on to check the shoulder pads placement.



If you are happy with the shoulder pads placement, sew them in using hand stitches. Stitch along the sleeve seam allowance, close to the seam line. Sew starting at the shoulder seam in one direction, and then in the other direction.



Attach the thinner part of the shoulder pad to the neckline seam allowance using a thread chain. Attach the back neck facing to the shoulder pad with a thread chain.



Place the sleeve head onto the wrong side of the sleeve cap. Pin the sleeve head starting at the shoulder seam, then hand-stitch close to the seam line that attaches the sleeve to the bodice.



Fold the front facing right sides together with the garment, aligning the hems of the facing and the main bodice of the blazer. Pin and stitch on the sewing machine, backstitching at the beginning and end of the seam.



Align the lining hem with the blazer hem right sides together. Pin, hand-baste if needed, and stitch on the sewing machine, backstitching at either end of the seam. Leave a gap of about 15 cm (6") in order to turn the blazer right side out.

Hem the bodice by hand using a blind stitch.



Turn the blazer right side out and straighten. Sew in the gap you left earlier by hand using a blind stitch.



Mark buttonholes placement on the front bodice and decorative back detail pieces. Sew the buttonholes using a buttonhole foot of your sewing machine.

Remove the markings.

Press flat.



Sew on the buttons using the markings on the pattern pieces as a guide. Sew on a button to the right side of the right front bodice piece and a hidden backing button to the wrong side. Also sew on a button to the right side of the left front bodice piece.

Cut the buttonholes open.

Remove all basting stitches, clean the garment to remove all threads, fluff and markings. Give the garment a final press.



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