

YEPPAR

Dress : Madison Dress
Model : 6 years old
Height : 107 cm. (42.5 inch)
Use Size : 110 cm.



YEPPAR

Thank you for buying a YEPPAR Pattern!

You will find the list of material you need, instruction step by step along with pictures, a pattern and an useful sewing term.

The Pattern dose not include seam allowance, so please keep this in mind when cutting the fabric.

This page is contained the TEST SQUARE which the side should be 4 inches or 10 cm. You might also try printing just this page first (on regular 8 1/2"x11") to make sure that your printer is aligned and printing to scale, before printing everything.

Test Square

Side Length 4 inches (10 cm)

YEPPAR

Dress : **Madison**

Size : **100, 110, 120, 130, 140 Centimeter** (you can see Children's Sizes below)

Materials you need :

- 1 to 1 1/2 yards of fabric
- coordinating thread
- 1 coordinating button

Preparing Step :

Main Fabric

- Cut 1 - Front Neckline on fold
- Cut 1 - Front Dress on fold
- Cut 2 - Back Neckline (not on fold)
- Cut 1 - Back Dress on fold
- Cut 2 - Ruffles (not on fold)
- Cut 1 - Pocket
- Cut 1 - Button Holder

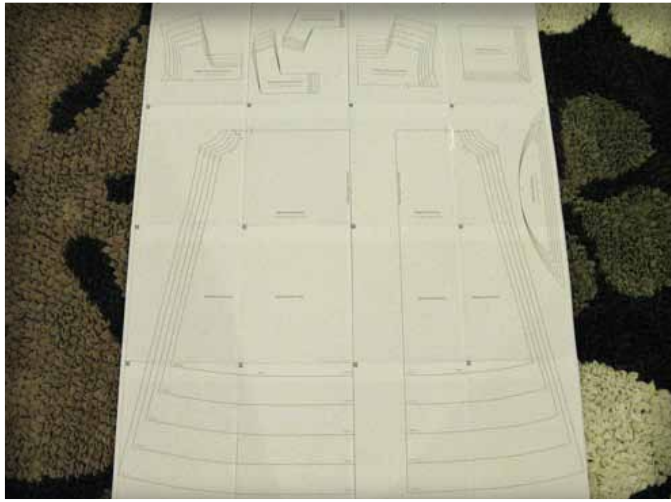
Lining Fabric

- Cut 1 - Front Neckline on fold
- Cut 2 - Back Neckline (not on fold)

US size/age	2T	3T	4T	4	5	6	6X	7	8	10	12
Height cms.	84-89	90-97	99-104	107-112	114-119	120-125	127-130	129-132	134-137	139-145	147-150
Height inches	33-35	36-38	39-41	42-44	45-47	48-49	50-51	51-52	53-54	55-57	58-59
Our Pattern			100		110	120	130		140		

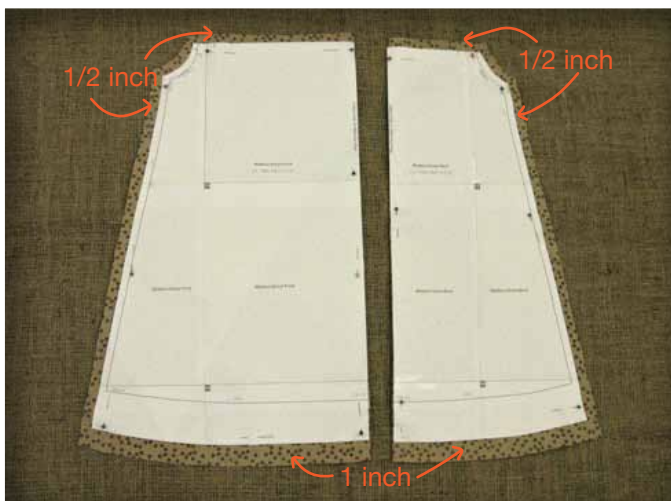
I used 100 - 140 cm. for size. Kids in the same age are variety in height and weight, so the height should be more accurate to pick the size for your kids.

YEPPAR



Step 1

Print out the pattern and attach as shown.



Step 2

Main Fabric

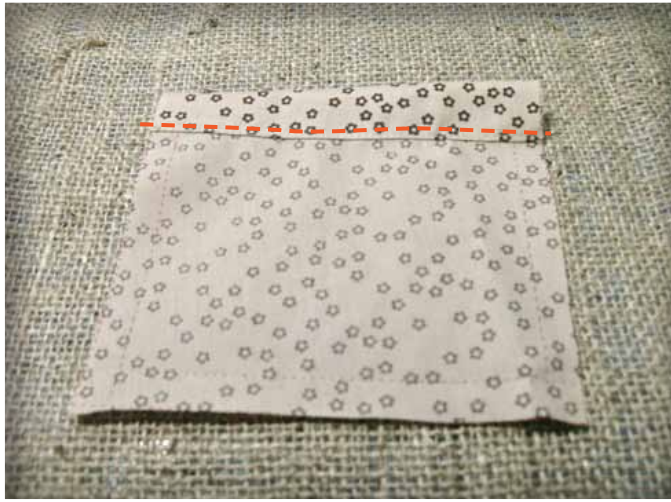
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Lining Fabric

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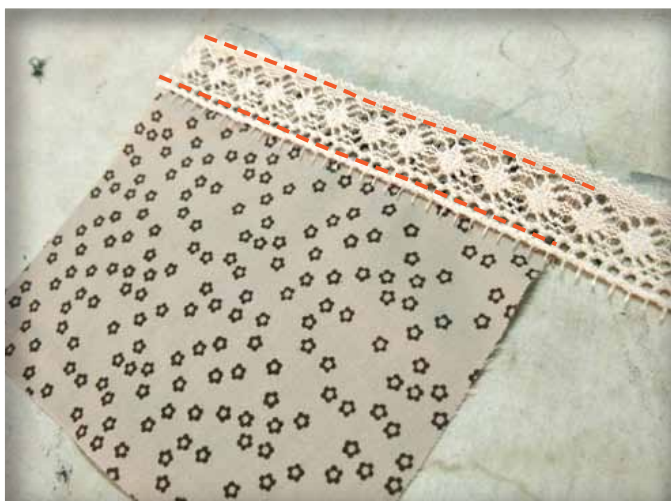
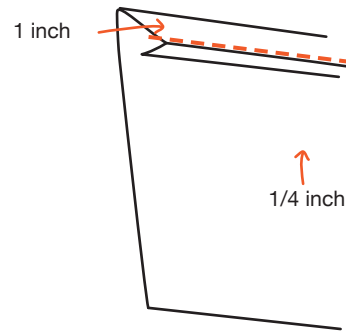


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Step 3

Fold the top of a pocket piece 1/4 and 1 inch.
Sew edge stitch.



Step 4

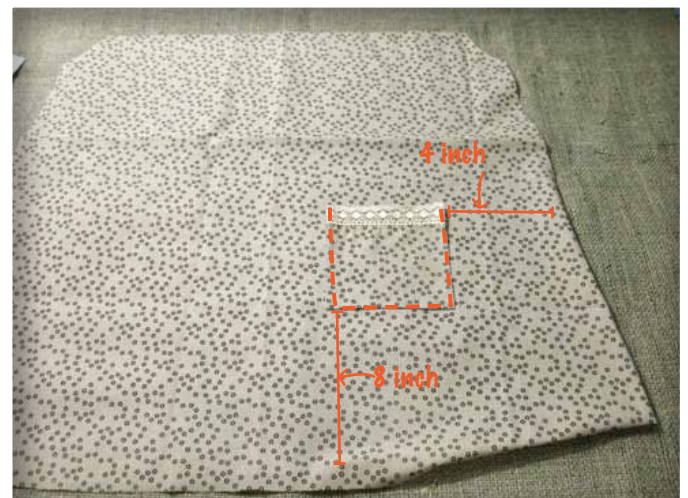
Cut the length of lace to match with top of the pocket. Sew edge stitch on the top and bottom of lace.

Step 5

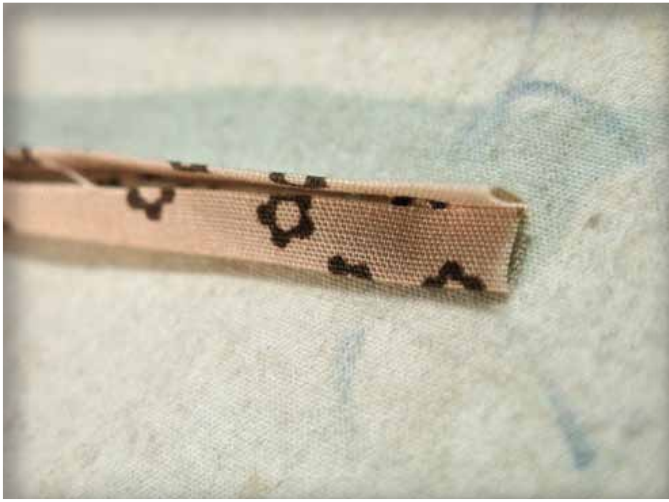
Fold the other 3 side of the pocket and iron it to make a shape of pocket.

Step 6

Place the pocket on the front dress and edge stitch. Measure 4 inch from the right hand side and 8 inch from the bottom of the dress (from actual edge pattern). Then edge stitch around the pocket following the pictures.



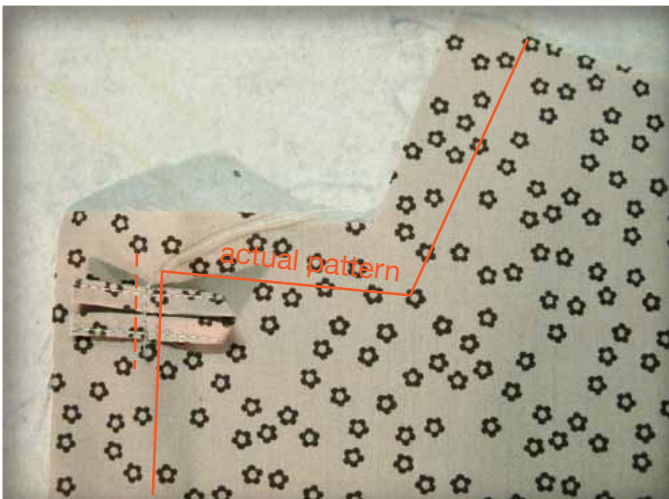
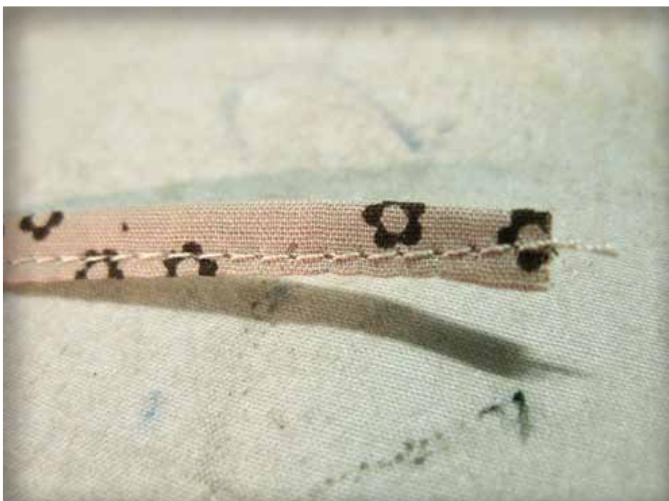
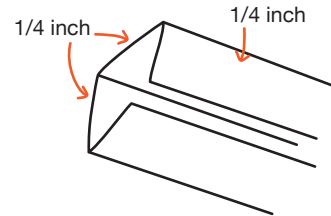
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Step 7

Cut the bias fabric 3 x 1 inch for button holder.

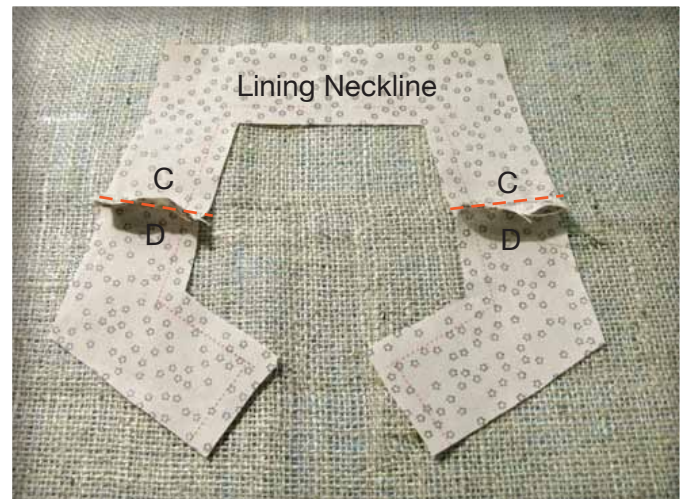
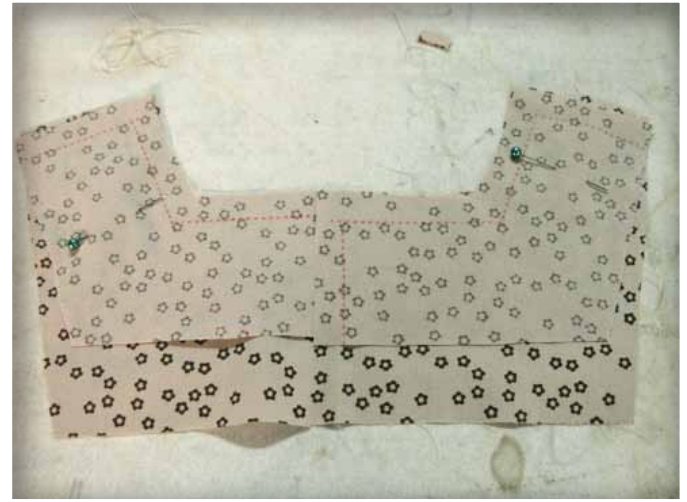
Fold 1/4, 1/4, 1/4 and 1/4. Sew it to hide raw edge.



Step 8

Fold the button holder in half and pin it with right side of back dress. Basting stitch to make the right position (it should be in the corner of the actual pattern).

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Step 9

Sew shoulder A to shoulder B

Sew shoulder C to shoulder D

using 1/2 inch seam allowance. Put right side of fabric facing each other. Trim seam to 1/4 inch.

Step 10

Pin the main fabric with the lining fabric (facing right side of fabric to each other). Sew lining to main fabric together using 1/2 inch seam allowance. Trim seam to 1/4 inch.

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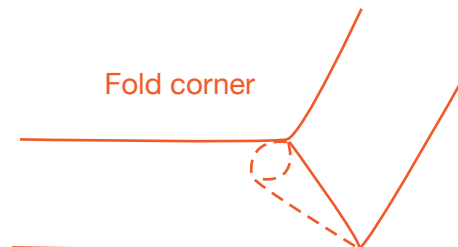


Step 11

Notch the corners. Turn inside out (right side fabric). Iron to help it smooth

Step 12

Pin Lace along the neckline. Fold the ending 1/4 inch inside. Sew it along top and bottom of lace.



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Step 13

Sew a basting stitch along top edge of front dress. Pull the bobbin thread to make ruffle. Measure the length of front dress to match with the neckline front. Then pin it together and sew with machine using 1/2 inch allowance.



Step 14

Pin the back dress with neckline back and sew with machine using 1/2 inch allowance.



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Step 15

Sew Side Seam together with a half inch seam allowance. Trim seam to 1/4 inch.



Step 16

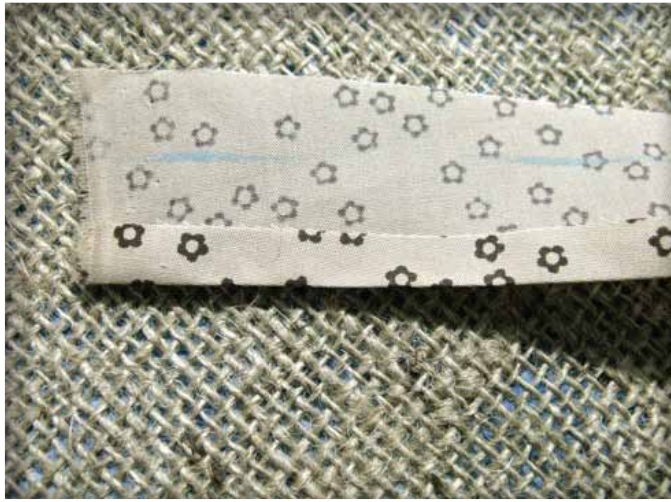
Fold the straight edge of ruffle sleeve 1/4 and 1/4 then sew it to hide the raw edge.

Then sew a basting stitch along the curve and pull the the thread to make it ruffle until you get the length of 9 inches.

Step 17

Pin the ruffle with the armhole facing right side of fabric to each other.

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Step 18

Cut bias fabric and fold it with iron 1/4 inch.

Size of bias fabric (to hide the raw edge)

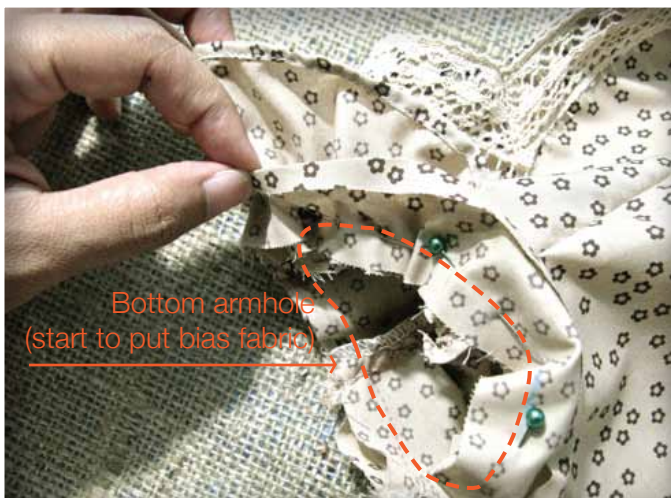
Cut - 1 inch width and length around 14-16 inch (depend on with size of dress you select, you can mesuse around the armhole and make it longer 1/2 inch or you can make it even longer and then cut it later after you pin it around).



Cut it after you pin it around

Step 19

Pin it over the ruffle, starting from the bottom point of armhole and pin it along the armhole complete circle. This bias fabric will help you hide the raw edge of armhole and sleeve ruffle. Then sew it with machine.



Bottom armhole
(start to put bias fabric)



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Step 20
Trim seam to 1/8 inch.

Step 21
Fold the bias fabric 1/4 then 1/4 inch. At the end fold the raw edge inside.

Step 22
Pin the and sew with machine.



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Step 23

Turn up hem 1/4 inch and then 1/2 inch hiding the raw edge. Sew with the machine.



Step 24

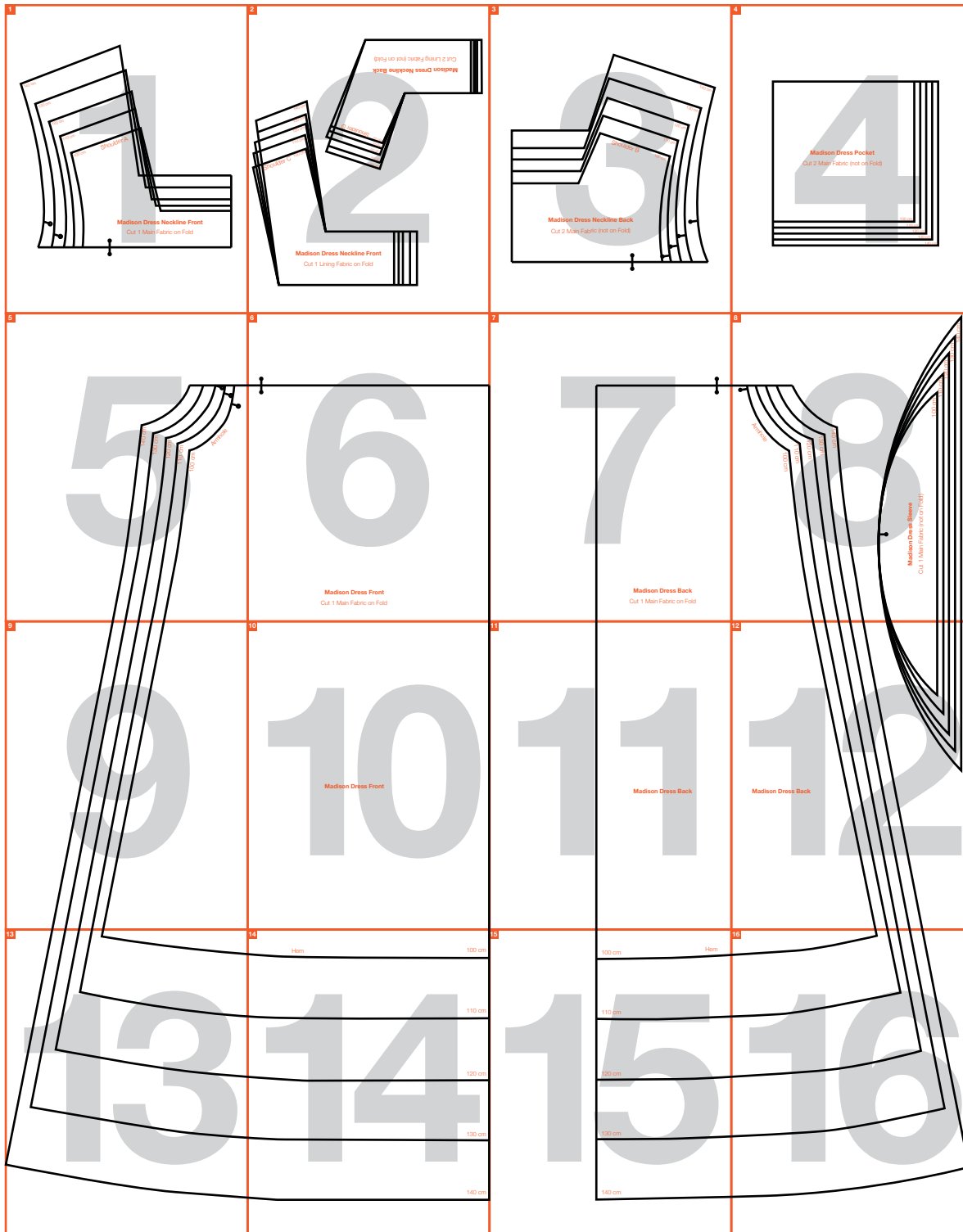
Hand sew the button.

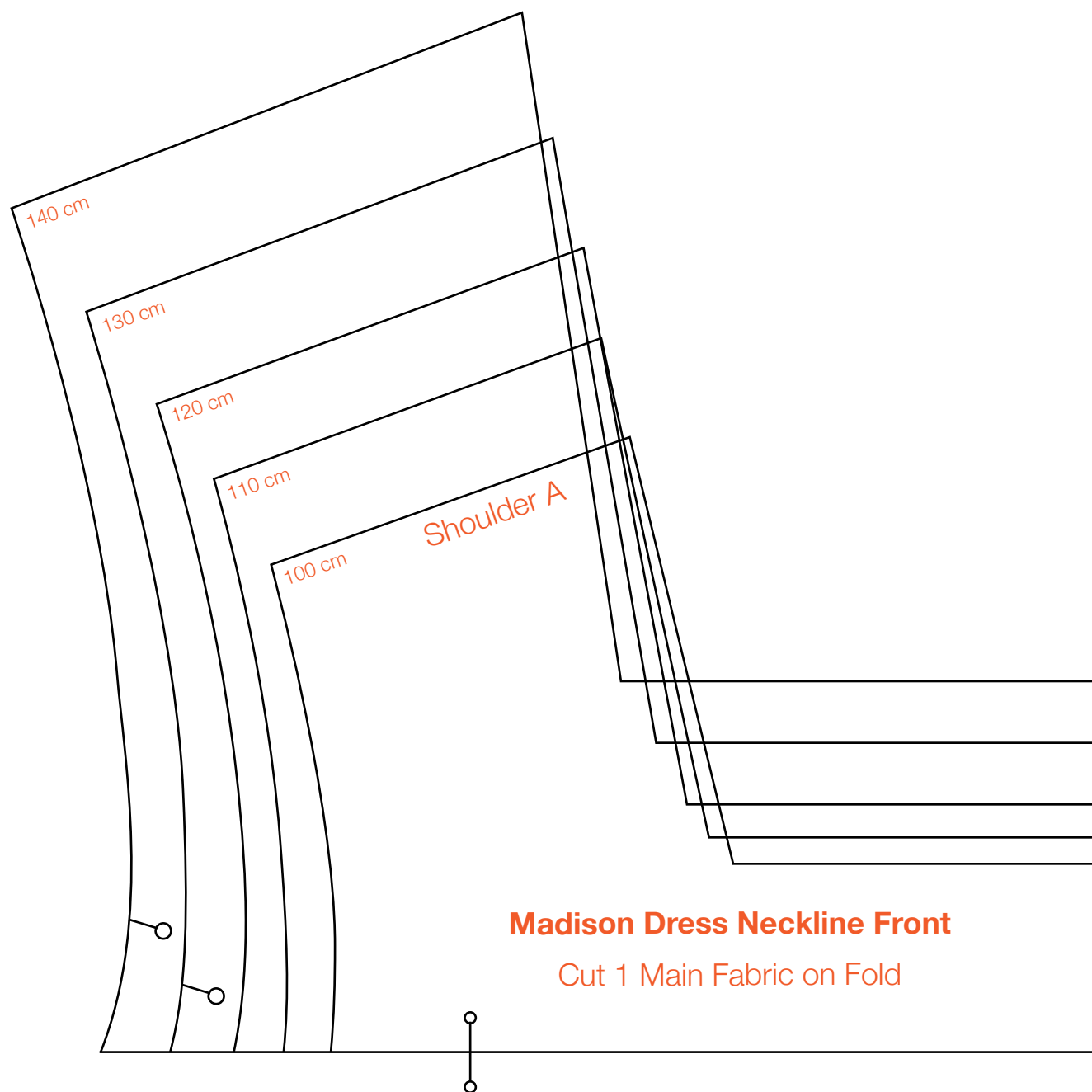
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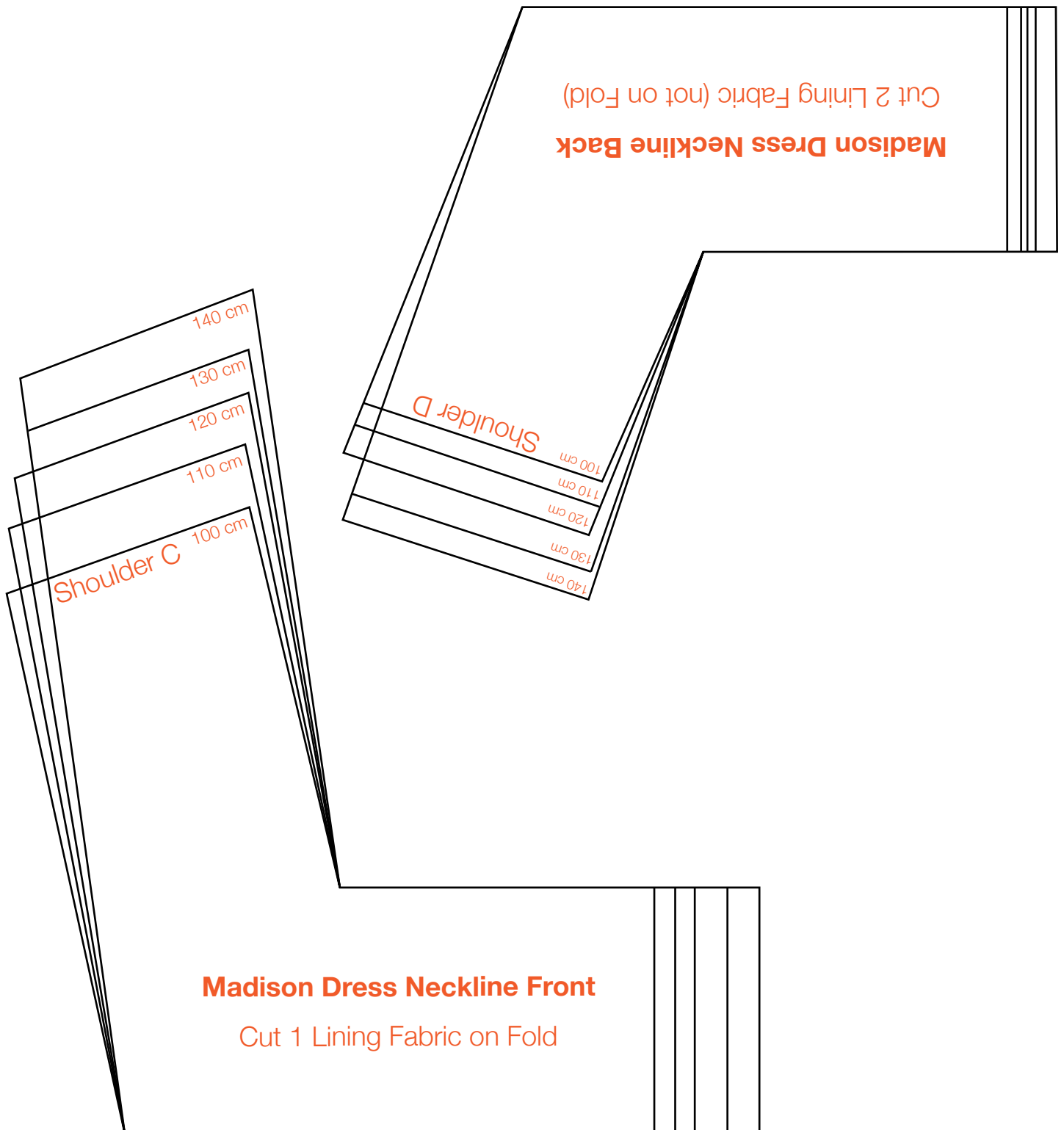


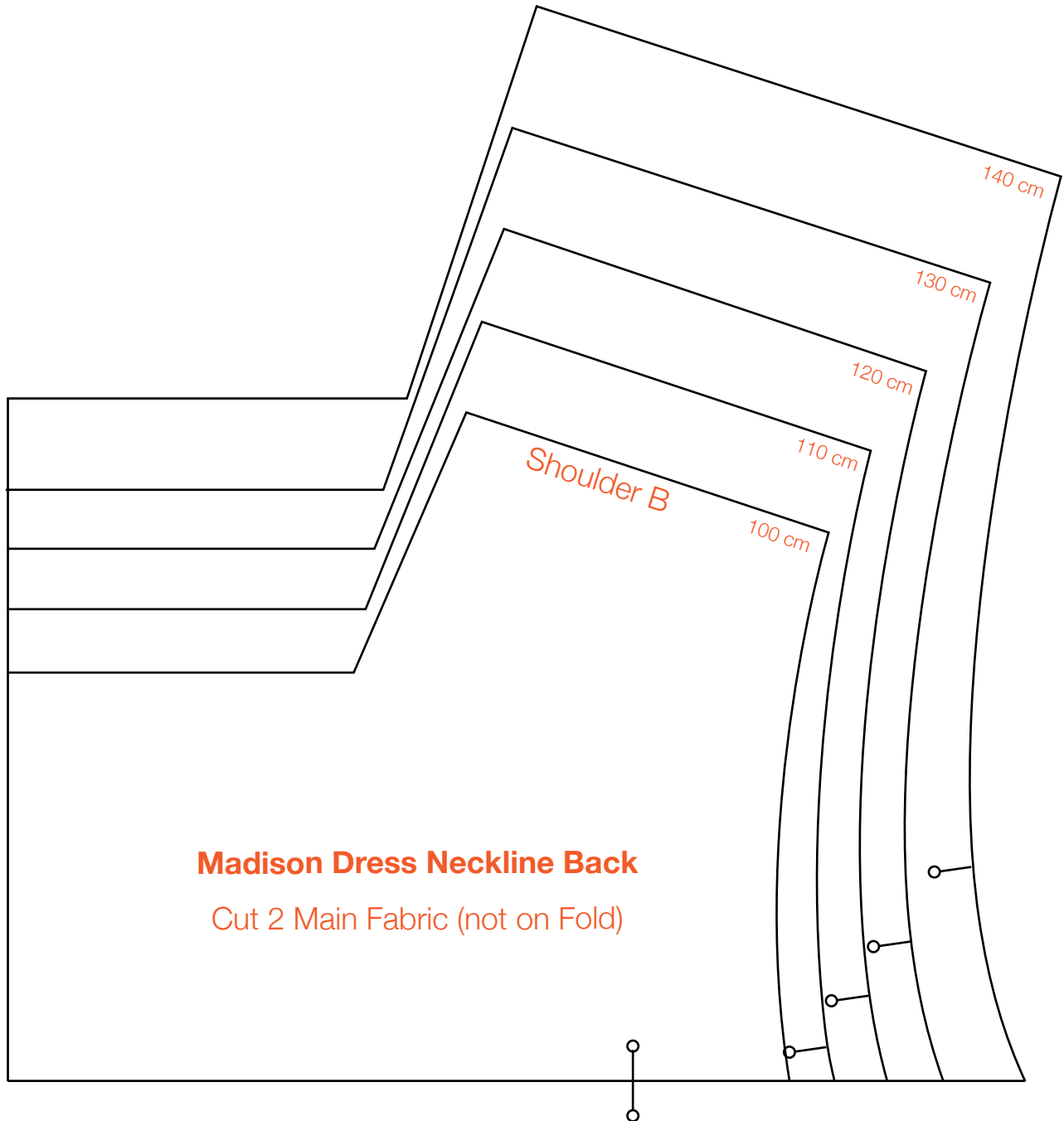
Dress : Madison

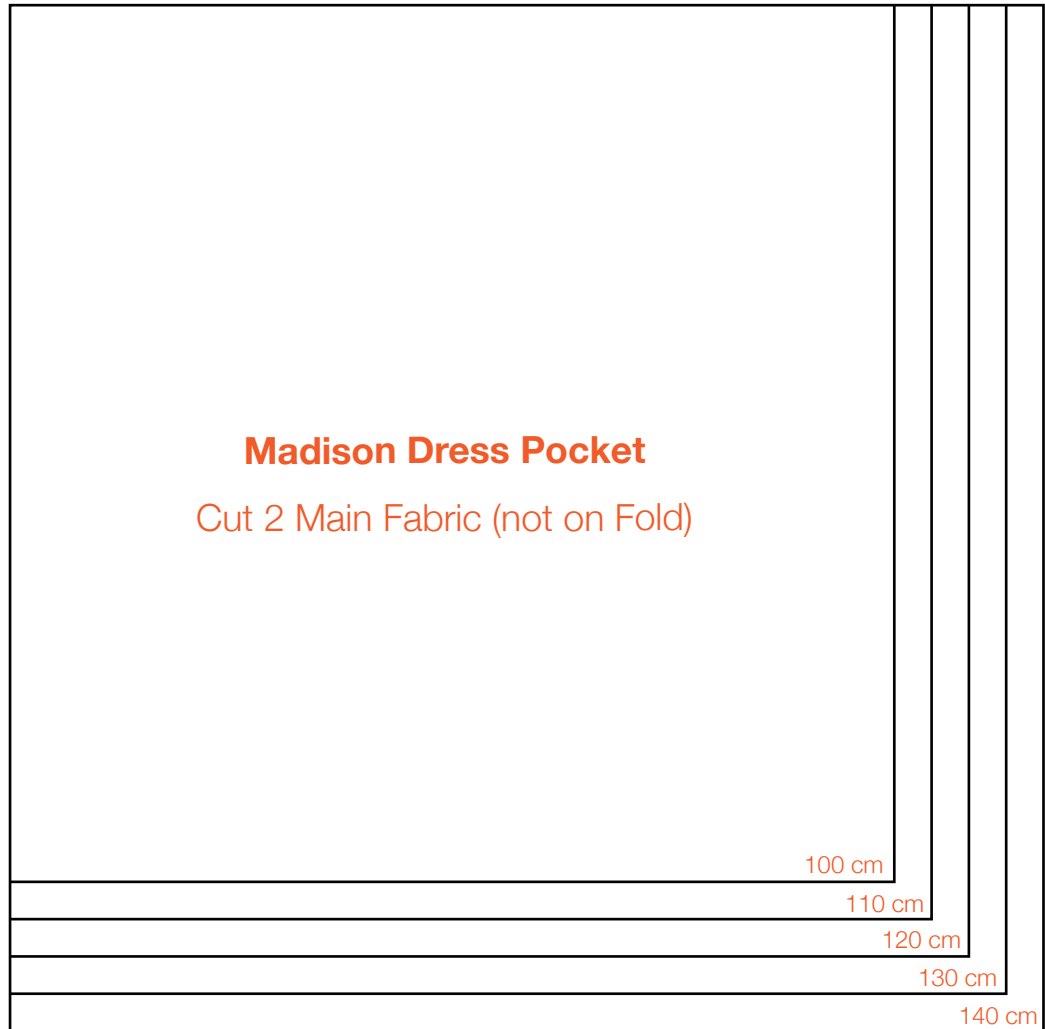
How to print and assemble a pattern

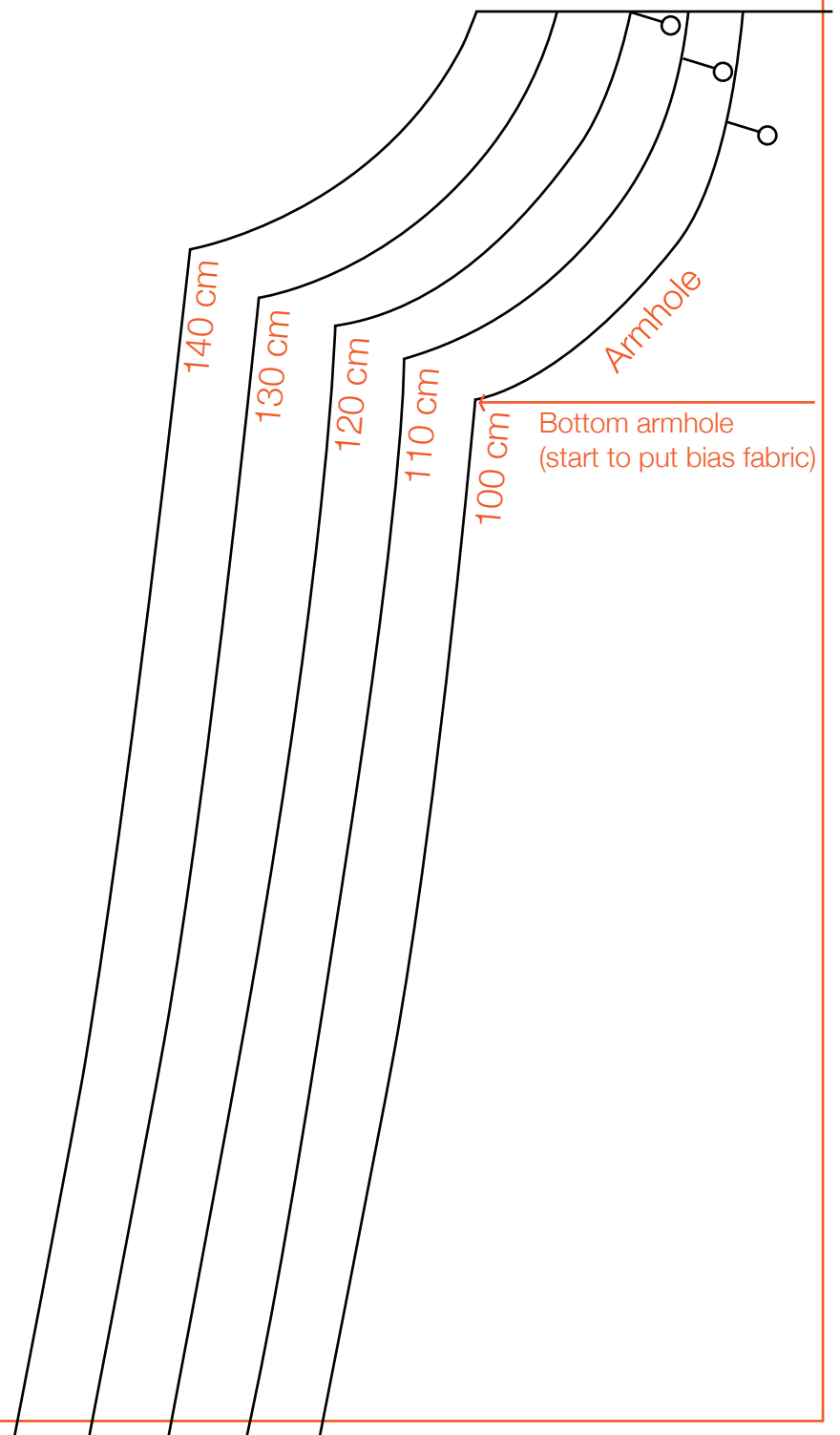














Place this edge on fold of fabric

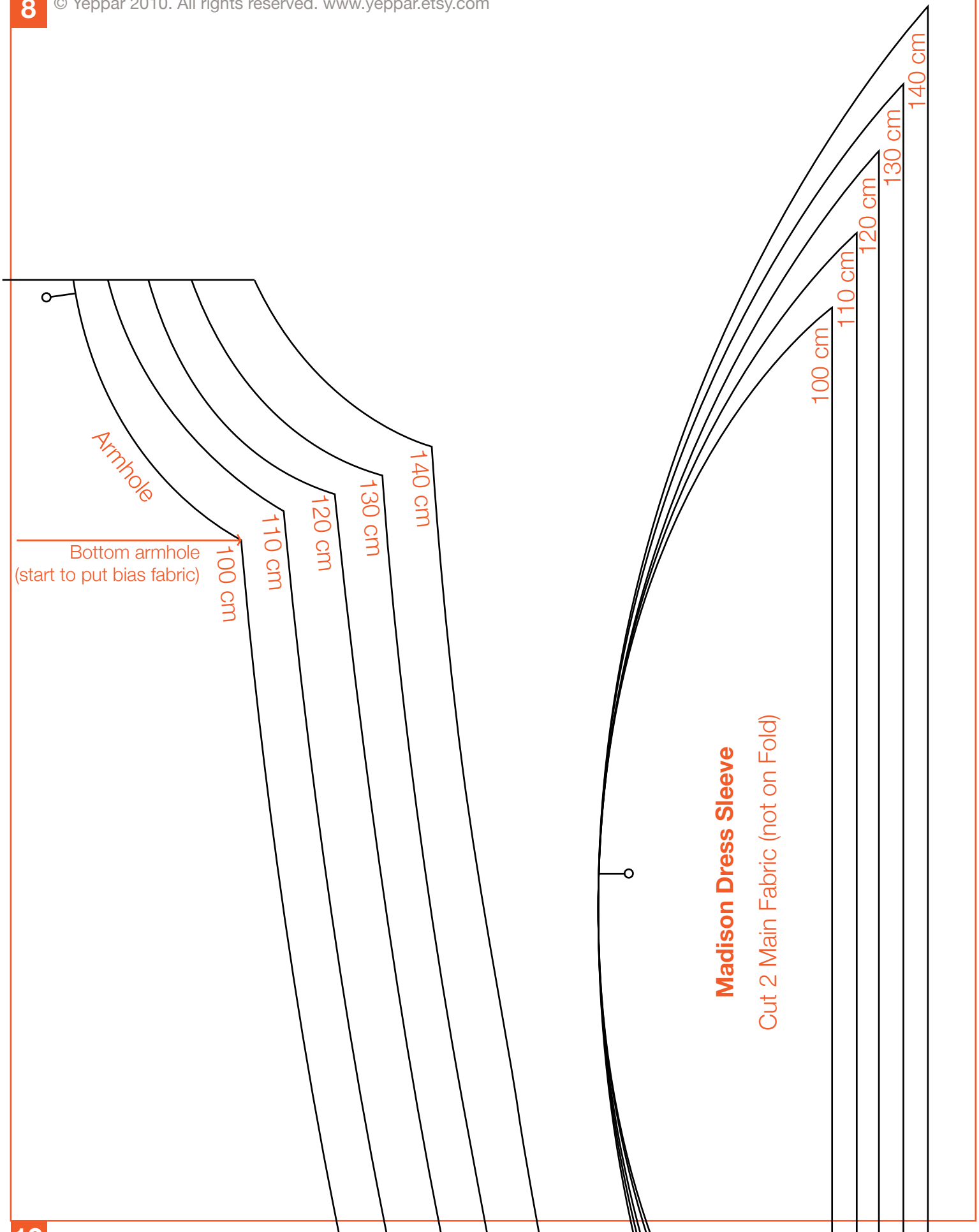
Madison Dress Front

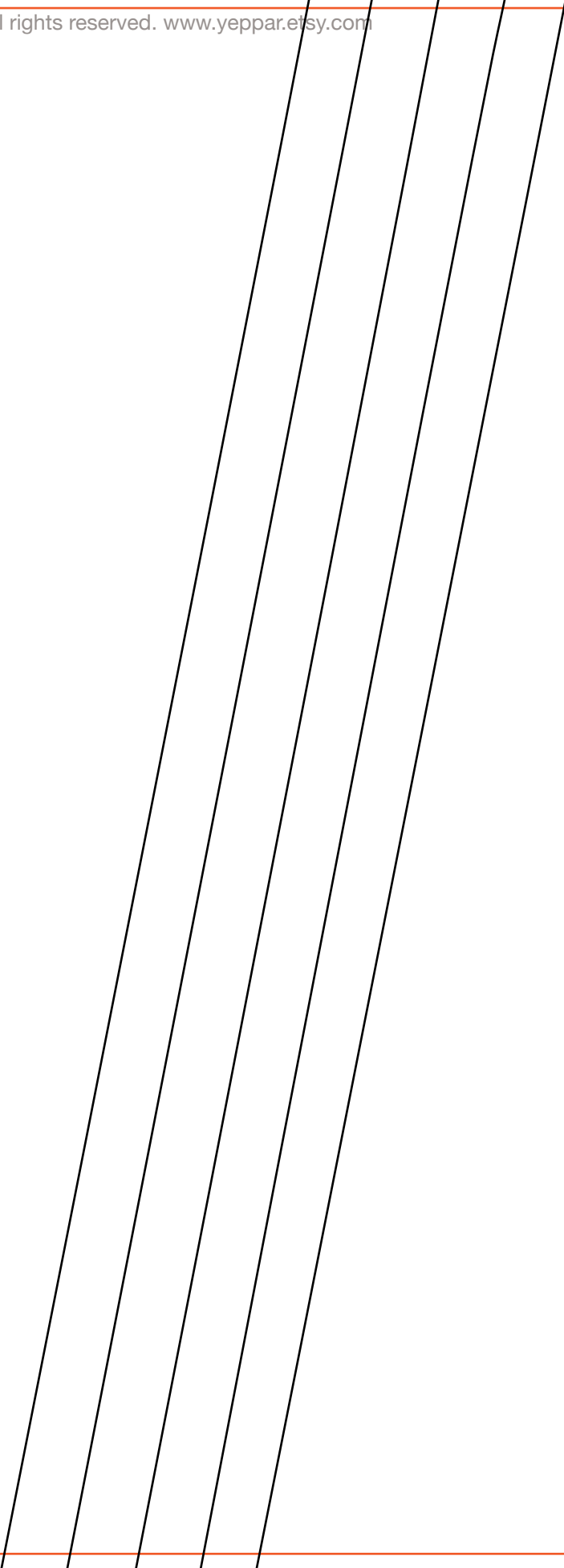
Cut 1 Main Fabric on Fold

Place this edge on fold of fabric

Madison Dress Back

Cut 1 Main Fabric on Fold



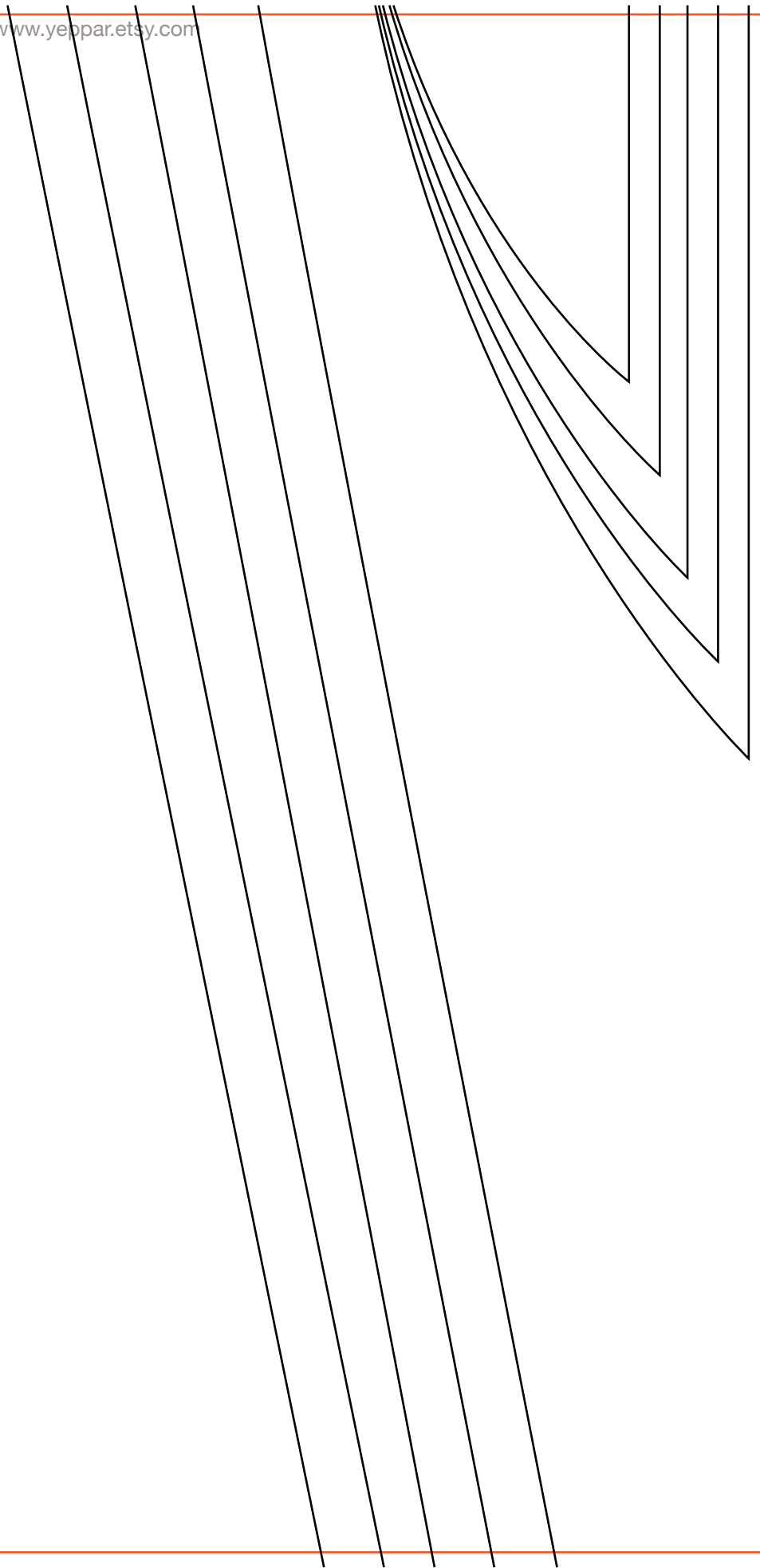


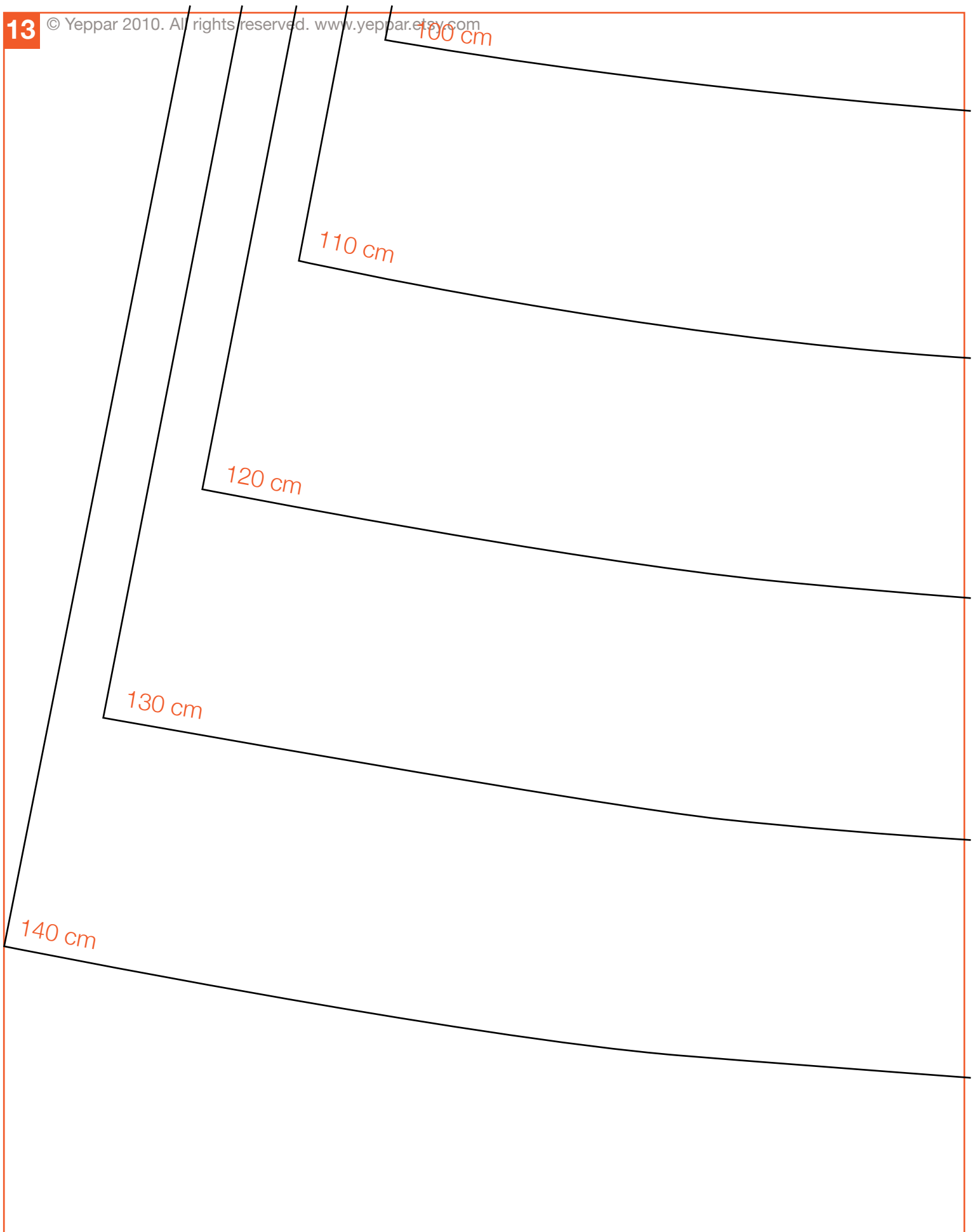
Madison Dress Front

Madison Dress Front

Madison Dress Back

Madison Dress Back





Hem

100 cm

110 cm

120 cm

130 cm

140 cm

100 cm

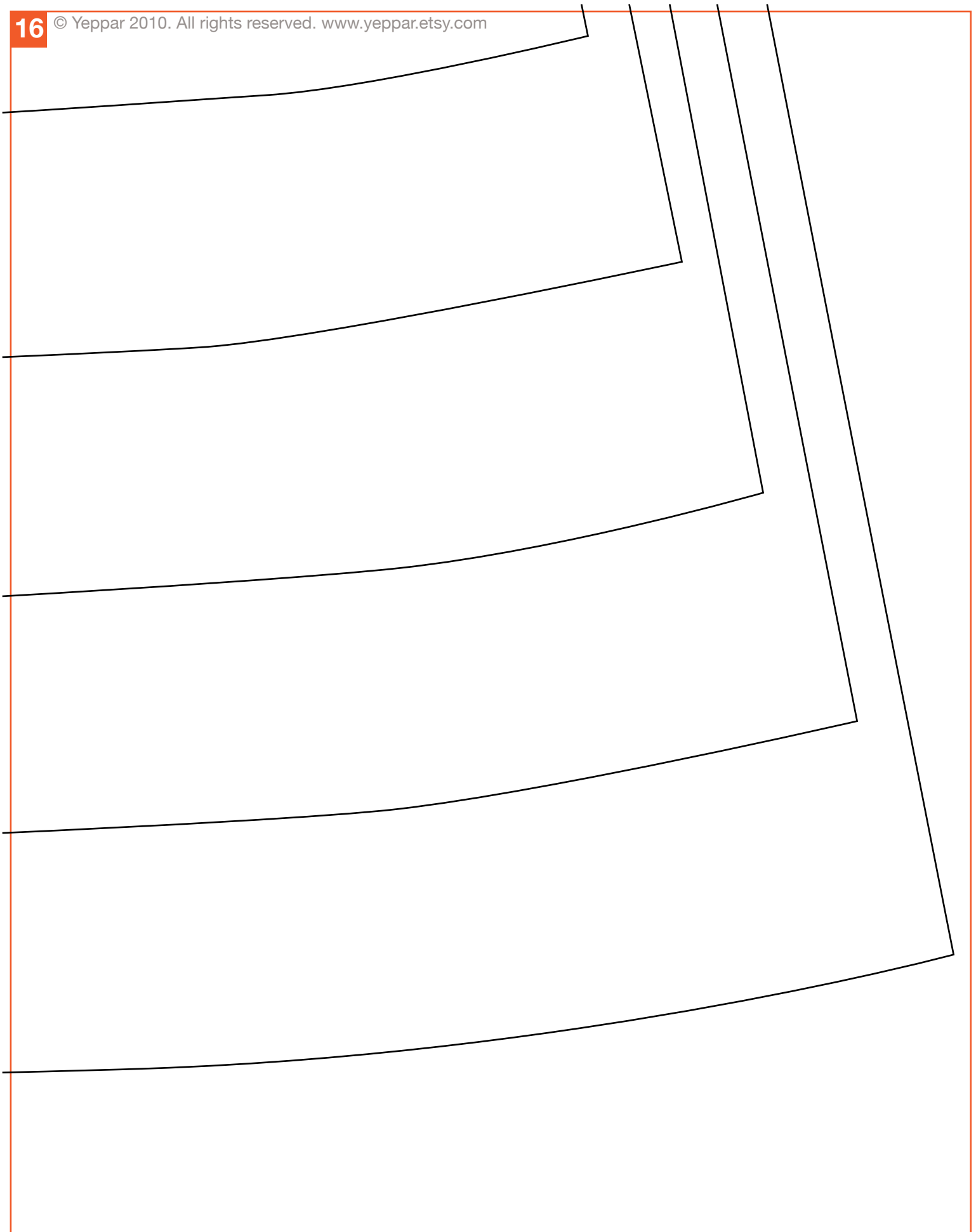
Hem

110 cm

120 cm

130 cm

140 cm





An Useful Sewing Term

Arm Scye: The arm hole of a garment, where the sleeve is attached.

Backstitch: Used at the beginning and end of a machine sewn seam to keep the seam on place; a couple extra stitches back and forth.

Basting: Temporary stitches to keep the garment together for fitting. These are usually hand sewn lines of stitching, made with a running stitch about 1/2" or 1.5 cm in length.

Binding: This is a narrow strip of fabric or tape used to cover the raw edges of a garment. It can be on the inside where it won't be seen, or on the outside to show as decoration. For many hidden uses, BIAS BINDING will be asked for.

Bias: If something is cut on the true bias, it is cut at 45 degrees to the selvage. Bias cut garments were very popular in the 1930's. They drape beautifully, and cling to the figure more than straight cut garments.

Bias Binding: A binding strip cut on the bias. You can buy it ready cut, or cut it from the fabric you are using to make a 'self' bias binding.

Blind Hemming: Hemming stitches that cannot be seen from the outside of the garment.

Bodice: The part of a pattern or garment which runs from shoulder to waist or just above the waist.

Border Print: These patterns are printed with the pattern along one edge, and a narrow strip down the side for hems. Sari fabric frequently has a border print. They are often used for skirts.

Casing: A tunnel created for encasing elastic, along a waistline or cuff.

Clean Finishing: Finished edges of the garment, rather than the raw edges formed by cutting the fabric. This can be done by binding the edges, or over sewing them by hand or machine.

Clip curves: Cutting a wedge or inverted V out of the seam allowance along a curved seam so it lies smoothly when right-side out.

Cross grain: Something is cut at right angles to the grain line, across the grain. Border prints are usually cut this way.

Ease: The difference between the body measurement and the pattern. Ease differs according to the type and style of garment. For standard ease allowances.

Edge Stitching: A decorative straight stitch along the edge of a garment. Also useful for keeping the edges of collars sharp. It is usually about 1/16" or 1 mm from the edge of the garment.



Face: The outside or 'right' side of a fabric, the side you see when the garment is finished.

Face Cloth: The outside or 'fashion' fabric, rather than the lining or interlining.

Gathering: Allows for a long piece of fabric to fit with a shorter piece of fabric. This can be done with a basting stitch then pulled to gather the fabric and pinned to fit with the smaller piece before attaching.

Grain Line: The warp direction of the fabric, up and down the length. If something is 'off grain' then it is not laid out with the grain line following that of the fabric.

Hair canvas: A light weight springy cloth used as an interfacing for traditional gents tailoring. It is sewn by hand to the face cloth.

Hem: The finished edge of a garment, made by turning up the raw edge twice to stop it fraying.

Hemming Tape: A narrow tape used to strengthen hems in tailored trousers. It is sewn on to the hem on the outside of the turned up hem inside the garment after the hem has been turned up.

Hip Point: The point on the pattern where the hip comes.

Horsehair Braid: A loosely woven braid mainly for stiffening hems. It comes in several weights, and used to be made of horse hair. Now more commonly made of nylon or polyester.

Interfacing: A special fabric sewn in between the layers of a garment to help it hold its structure. Interfacing comes in many different types, suitable for many different fabrics. For a fuller explanation of the different types and their uses, look at the Interfacing Chart. Interfacing comes in two sorts: sew in, which you sew into place, and fusible, which you iron on.

Interlining: A fabric that comes between the face cloth and the lining, usually used for warmth or to add substance to a light weight fabric. A good example is the insulating layer in a padded or quilted jacket.

Lining: This is a lighter weight fabric that goes inside a garment like a jacket or coat. It helps you to put the garment on easily as it is usually shinier than the top fabric. A lining may match or contrast with the garment, and can be made of almost anything. Linings can help to eliminate a see through effect on a light weight dress fabric too. The lining also helps a garment to last longer. Linings should be chosen to complement the fashion fabric.

Mounting: The process of using two fabrics as one: You cut out the face cloth and the mount as one and sew all processes with them together. It can give solidity to sheer fabrics and weight to light fabrics.



Notches: Diamond shaped marks that stick out beyond the edge of the pattern, to help you to line up all the pattern pieces when you sew the garment. They come in pairs to be matched up.

Pin: A small sharp thing for holding garments together temporarily, and for holding patterns to fabric for cutting out. If you are told to pin something together, then place the pins so that they go in and out of the face of the fabric.

Placket: A finished slit in an opening in a garment made for convenience in putting on the garment. A placket had a facing to finish off the raw edge.

Raw Edge: The cut edge of a piece of garment. It may fray or unravel if left in this state.

Seam Allowance: The little bit of fabric between the cut edge of the garment and the seam line. Frequently this is 5/8" or 1.5cm

Seam Line: The line on which to sew when putting a garment together. It is the seam line which must be matched when putting the garment together, not the raw edge.

Straight Grain: This is what the grain line follows: the warp threads.

Selvage: The woven edge of the fabric, where the weft threads bend round to go in the other direction.

Slash: A cut opening in the garment. It can be for a pocket, to insert something like a contrasting piping, or for an opening to allow you to put the garment on.

Slip Stitch: To hand sew fabric with stitches that are not very visible.

Stay Stitching: a line of stitching put in only just inside the seam line to prevent an area of the garment stretching or distorting before it can be assembled. Common round sleeve and arm holes, and at the apex of sharp corners and slashes.

Tacking: The same as basting: temporary stitches that are removed after sewing, or to hold something in place during construction. They are usually removed before the garment is worn, though some may end up hidden inside the garment and may not need to be removed..

Top Stitching: A decorative stitch like edge stitching, but further from the edge of the garment. They can come in multiple rows and look very smart.

Under Stitching: A line of stitches round the inside of a garment that sews the seam allowances to the facing to prevent it rolling to the outside. Usually between 1/16" and 1/4" from the edge of the garment. It does not show on the outside. There is a lesson about this on the Understitching page.