



Seamwork

No. 3075

SKIPPER

THE COZY SWEATSHIRT

ABOUT SKIPPER

front



back



inside

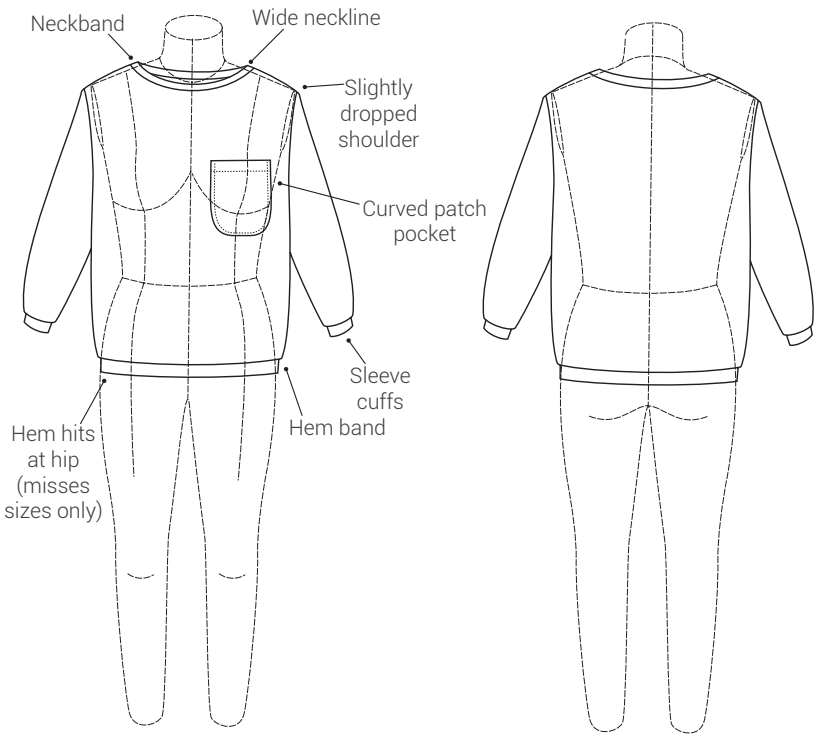
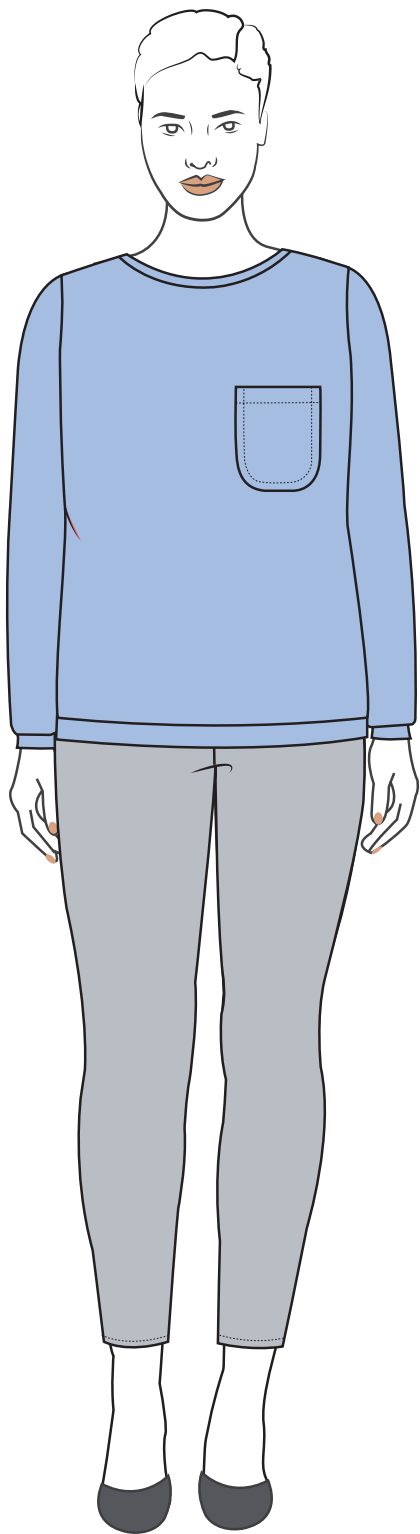


FIT GUIDES

Sizes XS - L

About Fit

The ***Skipper*** sweatshirt has a loose fit through the bust, waist, and hips for a comfortable fit.



Ease Key

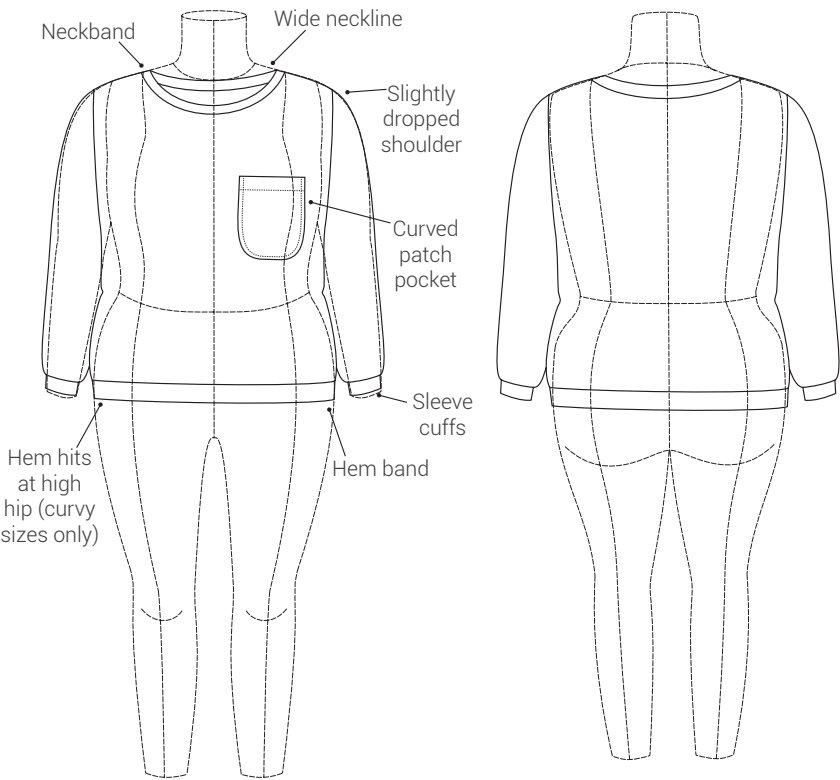
How much ease is in your garment? Compare the finished garment measurements on pages 5 and 6 to your body measurements to determine the amount of ease.

Negative	0 >	0 > cm
Fitted	0 - 3"	0 - 8 cm
Semi - Fitted	4 - 6"	10 - 15.5 cm
Loose - Fit	7"	18 cm

Sizes XL - 3X

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ABOUT SKIPPER

Edition 1.0

S*kipper* is a traditional crew neck sweatshirt with a boxy, slightly oversized silhouette and slightly dropped shoulders. Make it in a cozy fleece, and this sweatshirt will get you through the laziest days, whether you are hanging out at home or running errands. Try a Sherpa fleece knit to make *Skipper* into an extra cozy lounge piece. Made in French terry, the *Skipper* sweatshirt becomes your cozy, chic addition to a great-fitting pair of jeans, like our *Tessa* jeans. Check out the January 2018 issue of *Seamwork* for our member exclusive, and get additional pattern pieces to add a hood and side seam pockets to the *Skipper*.

SUPPLIES

All-purpose polyester sewing thread, ballpoint sewing machine needle, ballpoint twin needle.

MAIN FABRIC

Medium to heavyweight sweatshirt knits with at least 5% stretch, such as sweatshirt fleece, French terry, terry cloth, or sweater knits. Optional: Ribbing for the sleeve cuffs, neckband, and hem band.

IMPERIAL

	0 - 2	4 - 6	8 - 10	12 - 14	16 - 18	20 - 22	24 - 26
	XS	S	M	L	XL	2X	3X
BODY MEASUREMENTS (INCHES)							
BUST	33 - 34	35 - 36	37 - 38 1/2	40 - 42	44 - 46	48 - 50	52 - 54
WAIST	25 - 26	27 - 28	29 - 30 1/2	32 - 34	36 - 39	41 - 43	45 - 47
HIP	35 - 36	37 - 38	39 - 40 1/2	42 - 44	46 - 50	52 - 54	56 - 58
FABRIC REQUIRED (YARDS)							
MAIN FABRIC							
45" *	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 3/8	2 3/8	2 1/2	2 5/8	2 5/8
60" *	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 5/8	1 7/8	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 3/8
FINISHED GARMENT (INCHES)							
BUST	35	37	39 1/2	43	50 1/4	54 1/4	58 1/4
WAIST	35 3/4	37 3/4	40 1/4	43 3/4	51	55	59
SWEEP	37 1/8	39 1/8	41 5/8	45 1/8	52 1/8	56 1/8	60 1/8
BACK LENGTH**	24 7/8	25 3/8	25 7/8	26 3/8	26 1/8	24 5/8	25 1/8

* Pattern layouts are nondirectional. Purchase additional yardage if using napped or printed fabrics.

**Back length is measured from the back of your neck to the hem.

METRIC

	0 - 2	4 - 6	8 - 10	12 - 14	16 - 18	20 - 22	24 - 26
	XS	S	M	L	XL	2X	3X
BODY MEASUREMENTS (CENTIMETERS)							
BUST	84 - 86	89 - 91	94 - 98	102 - 107	112 - 117	122 - 127	132 - 137
WAIST	64 - 66	69 - 71	74 - 77	81 - 86	91 - 99	104 - 109	114 - 119
HIP	89 - 91	94 - 97	99 - 103	107 - 112	117 - 127	132 - 137	142 - 147
FABRIC REQUIRED (METERS)							
114 CM *	2	2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4
152 CM *	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.7	2	2	2.2
FINISHED GARMENT (CENTIMETERS)							
BUST	89	94	100.5	109	128	138	148
WAIST	91	96	102	111	129.5	139.5	150
SWEEP	94.5	99.5	106	115	132.5	142.5	153
BACK LENGTH**	63	63.5	65.5	67	61.5	62.5	64

* Pattern layouts are nondirectional. Purchase additional yardage if using napped or printed fabrics.

**Back length is measured from the back of your neck to the hem.

Do you dream of a HANDMADE WARDROBE?

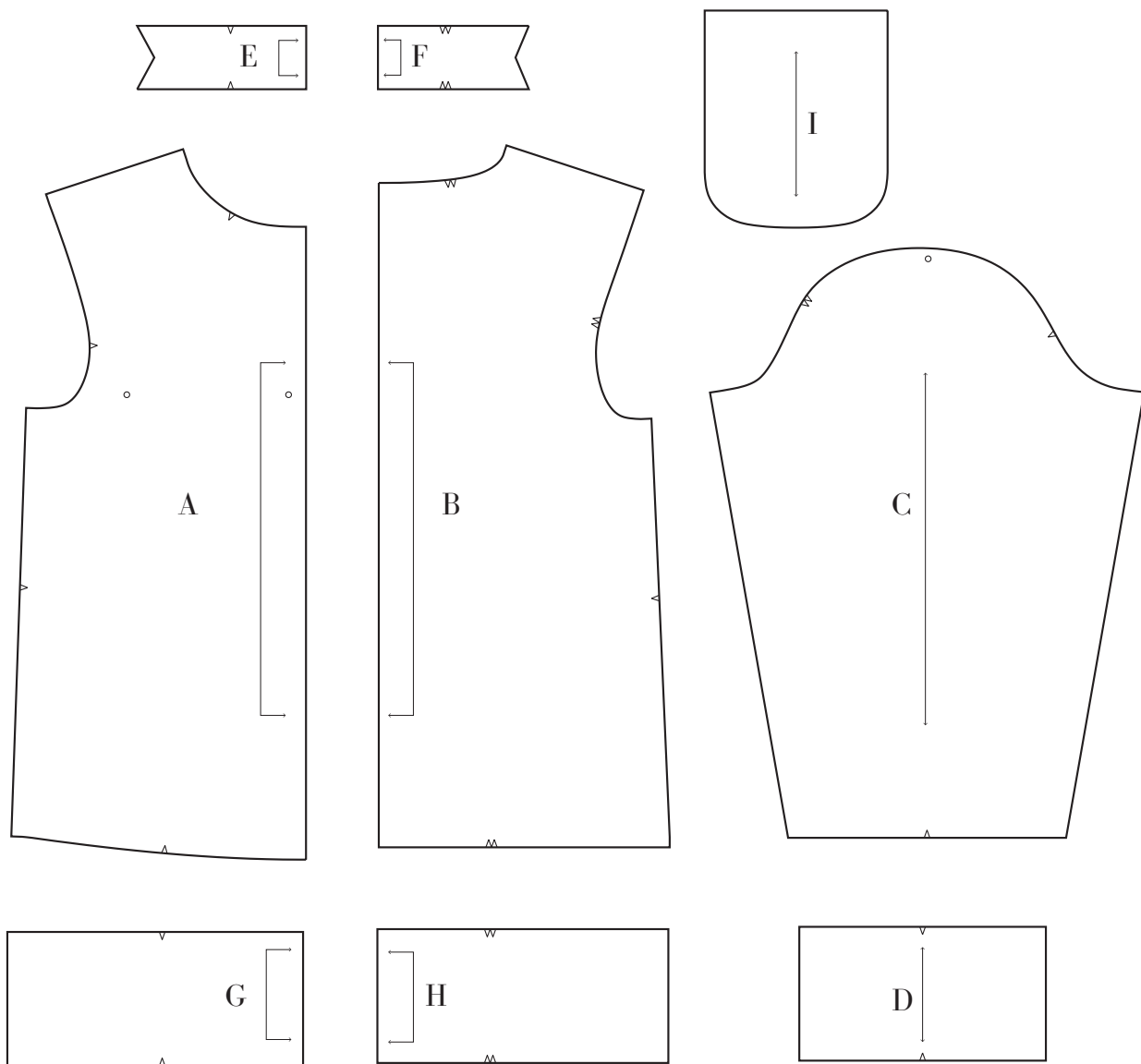
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making clothing you'll
love to wear.*

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PATTERN INVENTORY



- A *front*
- B *back*
- C *sleeve*
- D *sleeve cuff*
- E *front neckband*
- F *back neckband*
- G *front hem band*
- H *back hem band*
- I *pocket*

GETTING STARTED

- 01 FIND YOUR SIZE.** Use the body measurements charts on pages 5 and 6 to determine your size. If you are between sizes, choose the larger size. It is always a good idea to make a test version first to adjust the fit.
- 02 LAY IT OUT.** Lay out the pattern pieces as shown in the cutting layout diagrams. Start by placing the pieces that go along the fold. Then lay out the other pieces, making sure the grainline arrow is parallel to the selvage. (Measure from each end of the arrow to the fold. Position is correct when distances are exactly the same.)
- 03 TRANSFER MARKINGS.** Use your marking pen, pencil, or chalk to transfer the markings (such as circles, buttonholes, and fold lines) to the wrong side of the fabric. Mark the center front of pieces cut on the fold, as this will help you to align pieces accurately.
- 04 TRACE PIECES.** If you are using fabric shears, trace the outlines of the pattern pieces onto your fabric. If you are using a rotary cutter, skip this step.
- 05 CUT FABRIC.** If you are using a rotary cutter, cut out the pattern pieces. If you are using fabric shears, remove the pattern and cut along the outlines you traced, cutting away any pen, pencil, or chalk lines. Remember to cut out any notches that appear on the edges. These markings help line up the pieces when you assemble the garment.

RELATED ARTICLES FROM *SEAMWORK* ISSUE NO. 38

ONE PATTERN THREE FABRICS

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SEW HOUSE SEVEN

[HTTPS://WWW.SEAMWORK.COM/ISSUES/2018/01/SEW-HOUSE-SEVEN](https://www.seamwork.com/issues/2018/01/sew-house-seven)

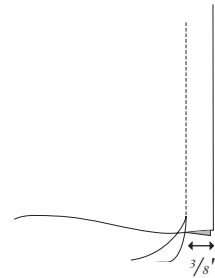
SEWING TRUTHS TO REMEMBER IN THE NEW YEAR

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WORKING WITH KNITS

SEAM ALLOWANCES

Seam allowances on this pattern are $\frac{3}{8}$ ". Most commercial patterns use $\frac{5}{8}$ " seam allowances because they are designed for woven fabrics. When working with knits, however, it is easier to use a narrower seam allowance because it is the standard seam allowance on most domestic overlock machines.



NEEDLES

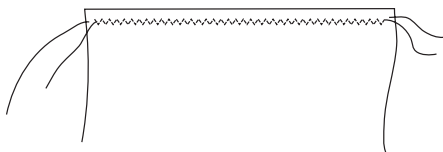
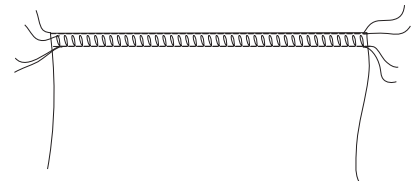


Choose a ballpoint needle (sometimes also labeled a jersey needle) to prevent the fibers of the fabric from being torn.

STITCHING

When sewing with knits, you must use a stitch that stretches with the fabric. In most cases, the straight stitch on your sewing machine will break on knit fabrics.

If you have a serger (also called an overlock machine), sew your seams with an overlock stitch. This stitch provides stretch and finishes the edges at the same time.

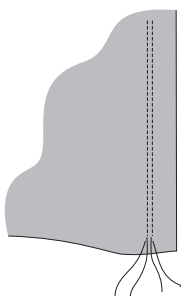
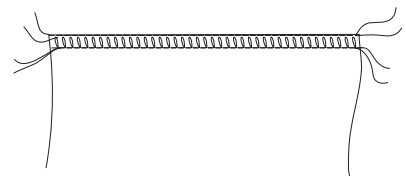


If you don't own a serger, test a scrap piece of the fabric you will be sewing with and choose a narrow to wide zigzag stitch on your sewing machine. The zigzag will provide stretch and prevent the seams from popping. A fabric with a high amount of stretch will require a wider and longer zigzag stitch than a fabric with less stretch.

HEMMING

Most commercial knits are hemmed and finished using a coverstitch machine. If you don't have access to one of these, it's easy to hem using a ballpoint twin needle on a conventional sewing machine.

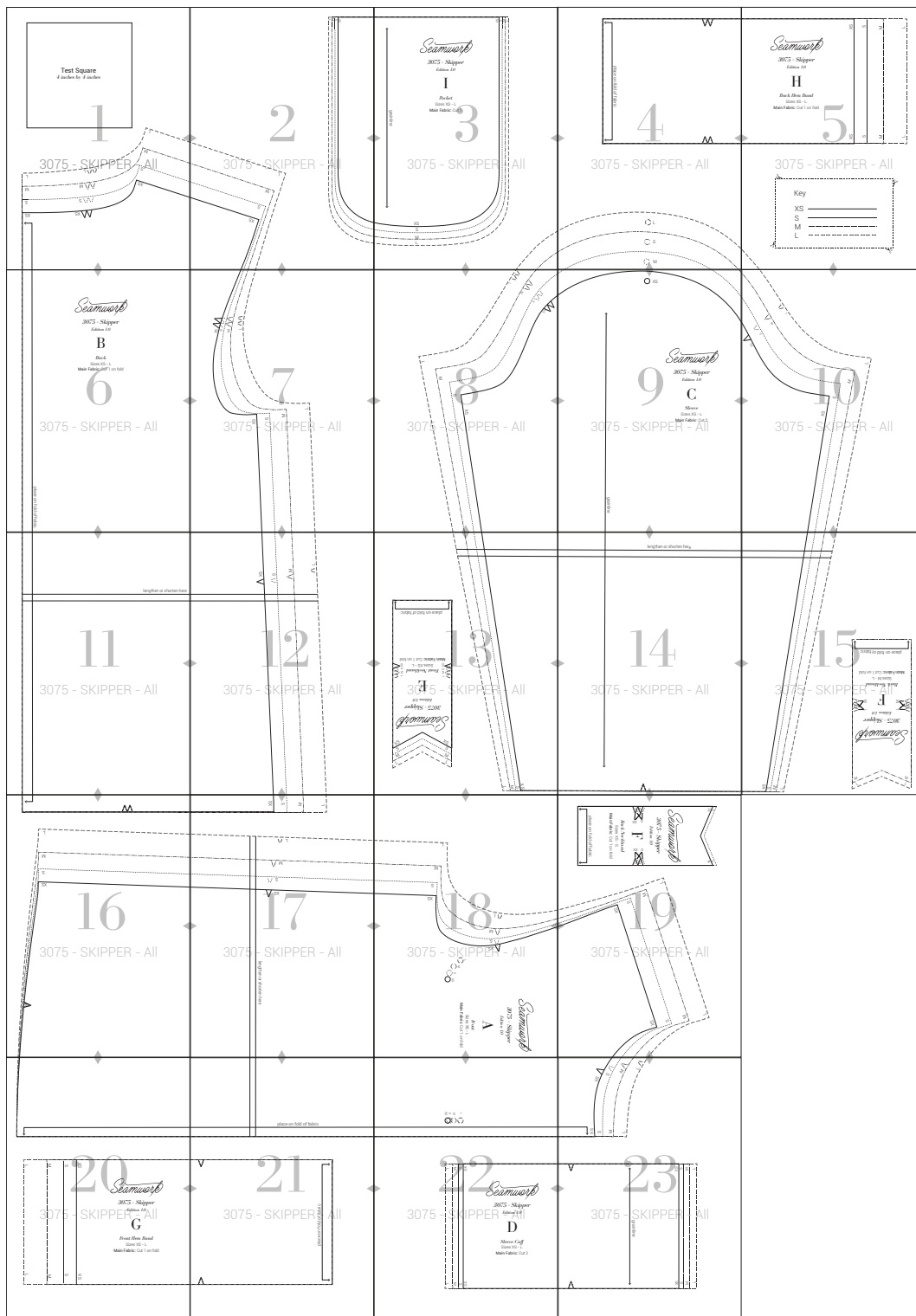
To finish the raw edge of your hem, use an overlock machine or a conventional sewing machine with a zigzag or other specialty stitch. Many sewing machines have a mock overlock stitch that imitates the finish of an overlock.



Turn the finished edge of the hem under and straight stitch using a ballpoint twin needle. The two rows of stitching allow stretch and imitate the look and finish of the coverstitch. For more information on the twin needle method, visit <https://www.colettepatterns.com/go/twin-needle>.

PATTERN ASSEMBLY

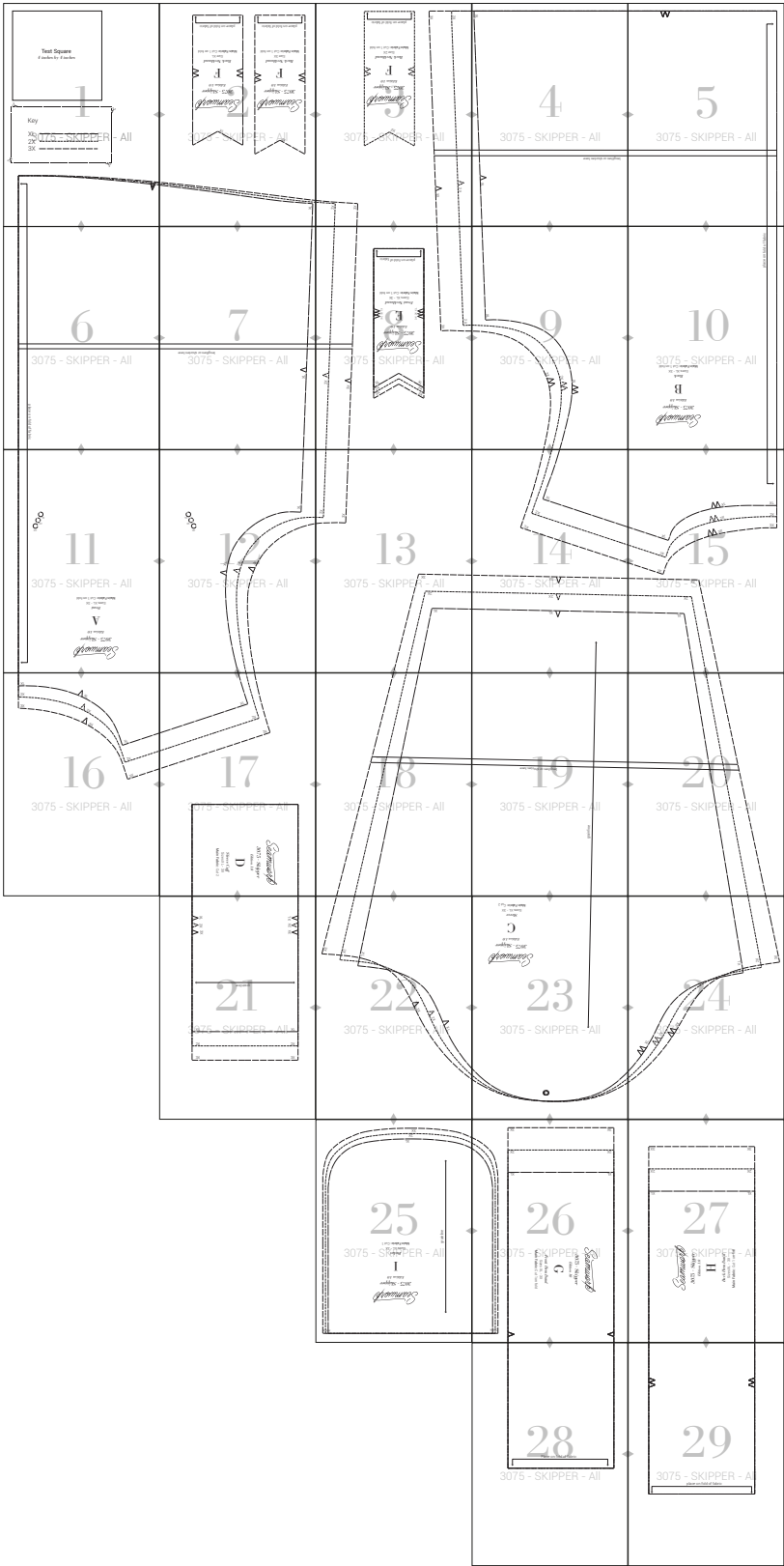
XS - L



See what other people are making at [#seamworkmag](#)

PATTERN ASSEMBLY

XL - 3X



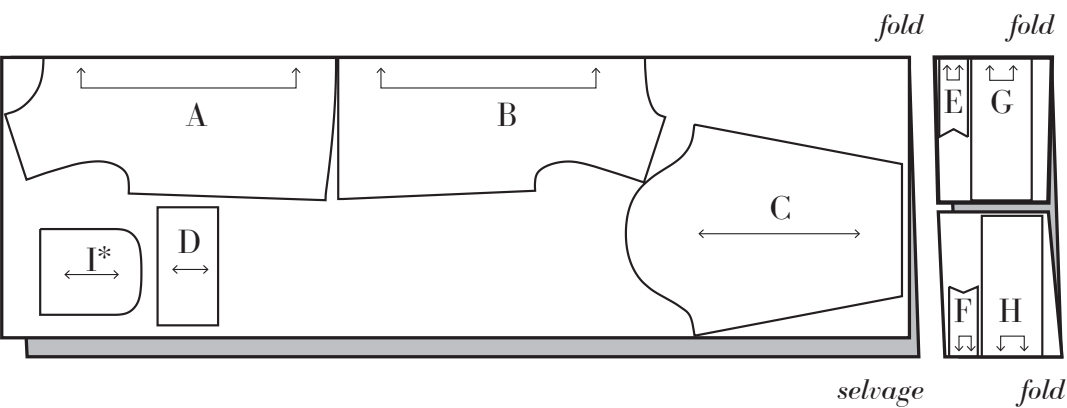
CUTTING LAYOUTS

 RIGHT SIDE OF FABRIC

 WRONG SIDE OF FABRIC

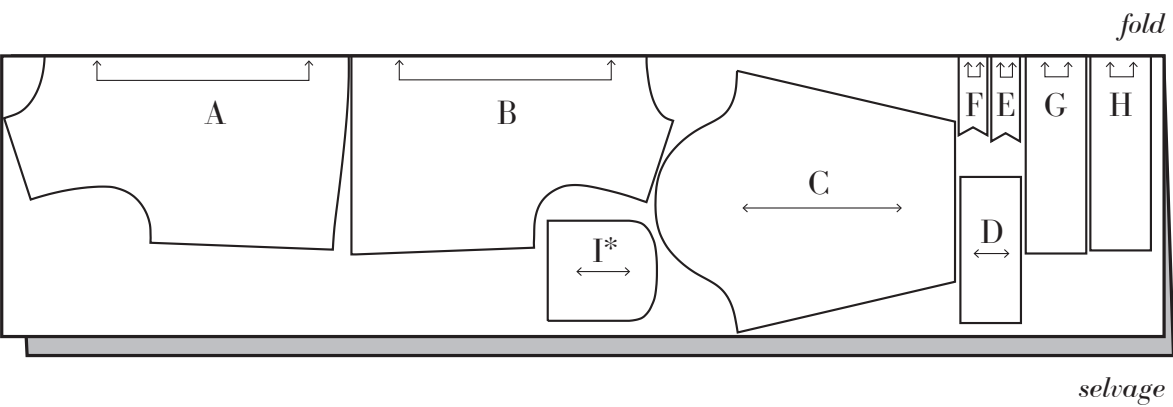
Seam allowances are included in the pattern. They are a standard $\frac{3}{8}$ " (10 mm) for all seams, unless otherwise noted in the instructions.

MAIN FABRIC (45") SIZES XS - M



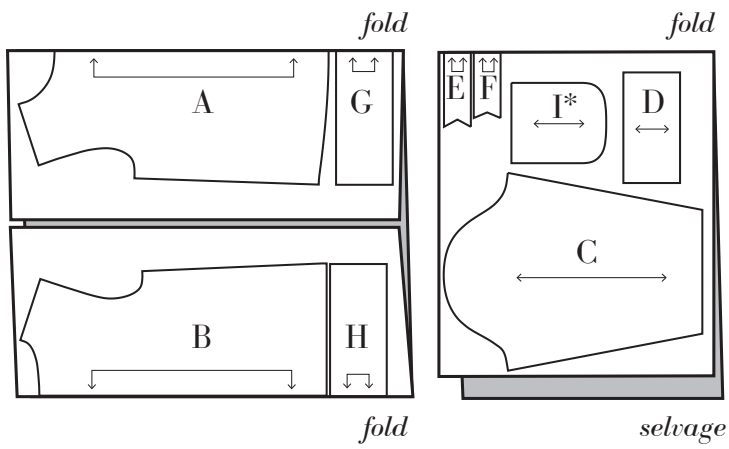
CUT 1 ONLY*

MAIN FABRIC (45") SIZES L - 3X



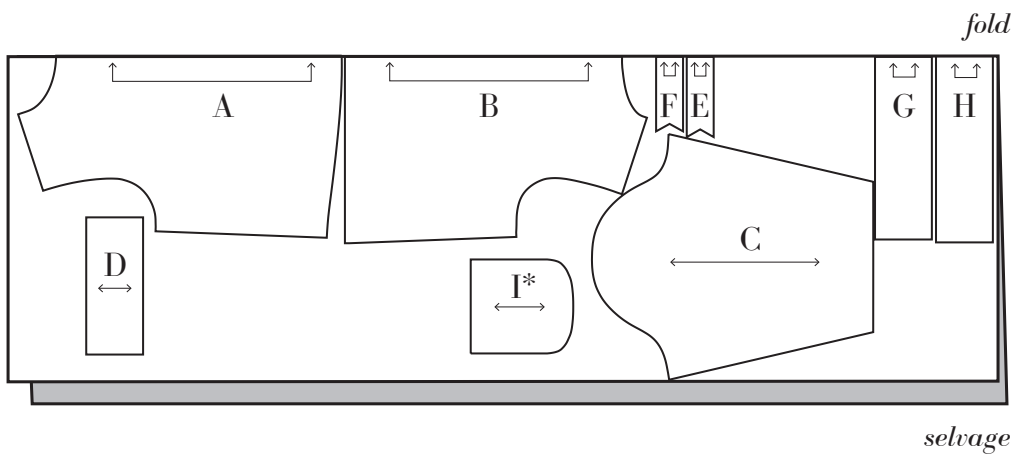
CUT 1 ONLY*

MAIN FABRIC (60") SIZES XS - M



CUT 1 ONLY*

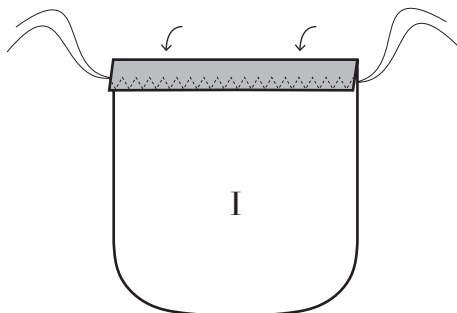
MAIN FABRIC (60") SIZES L - 3X



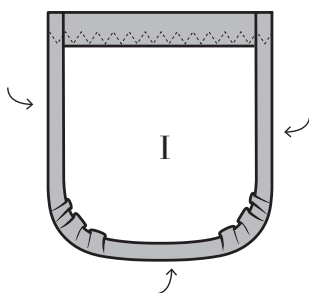
CUT 1 ONLY*

INSTRUCTIONS

ASSEMBLE POCKET

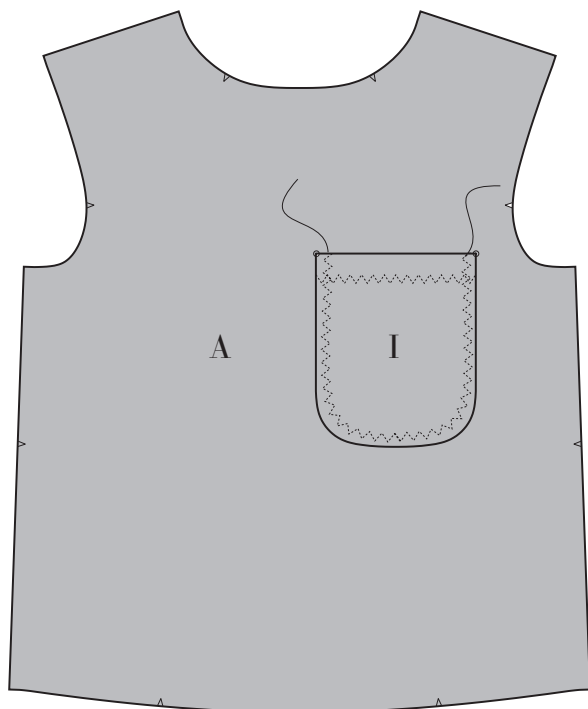


1. Fold the top edge of the **pocket (I)** to the wrong side at 1" (2.5 cm). Press. Stitch along the fold line about 1" (2.5 cm) below the fold.



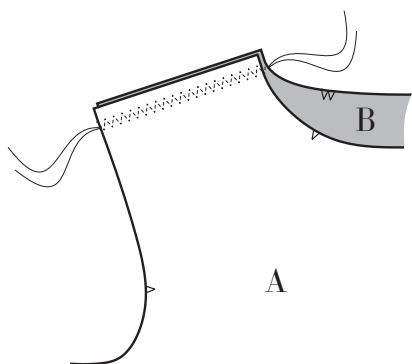
2. Fold the remaining edges to the wrong side at $\frac{3}{8}$ " (10 mm). Press. Baste.

ATTACH POCKET



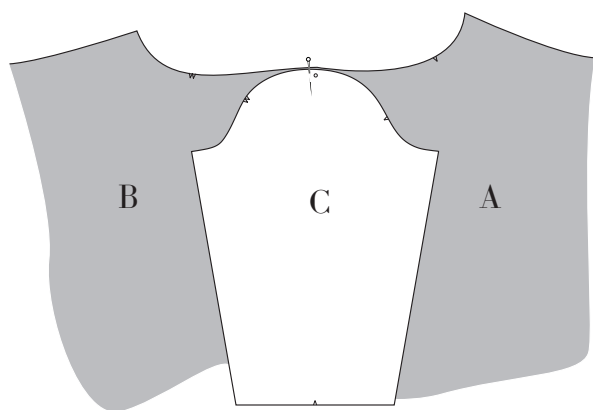
1. Match the wrong side of the **pocket (I)** to the right side of the **front (A)** between the circles. Pin.
2. Topstitch the **pocket (I)** to the **front (A)** along the curved edges. Optional: make small triangles at the top corners of the pocket opening to secure the **pocket (I)**. Remove the basting stitches.
3. Neatly press.

SEW SHOULDER SEAMS

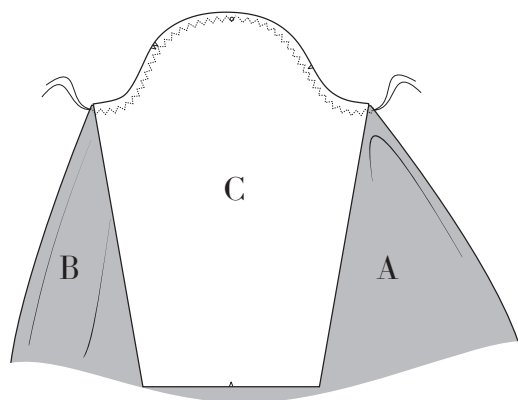


1. With right sides together, match the **front (A)** to the **back (B)** at one shoulder seam. Pin. Stitch.
2. Finish the seam allowances together and press towards the **back (B)**.
3. Repeat steps 1 - 2 for the other shoulder seam.

INSTALL SLEEVES

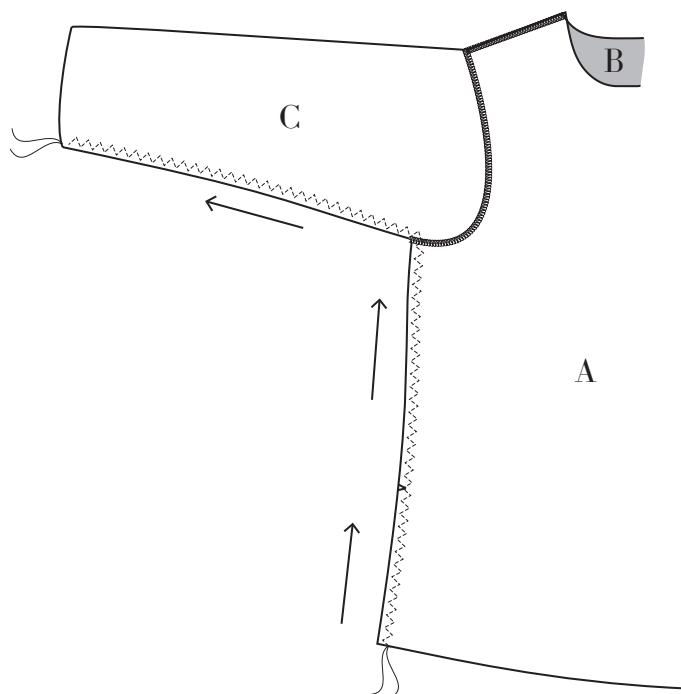


1. With right sides together, align the circle on the **sleeve (C)** cap with the shoulder seam. Pin.



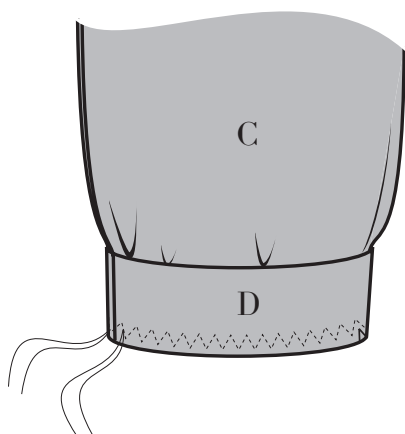
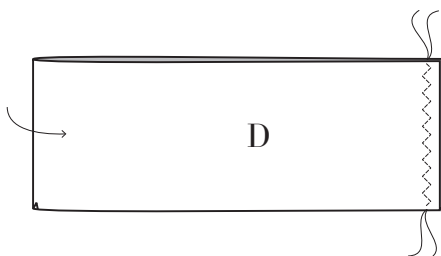
2. Ease in the curved edges of the armhole to align with the **sleeve (C)**, matching notches. Pin. Stitch.
3. Finish the seam allowances together and press towards the **sleeve (C)**.
4. Repeat steps 1 - 3 for the second **sleeve (C)**.

SEW SIDE SEAMS



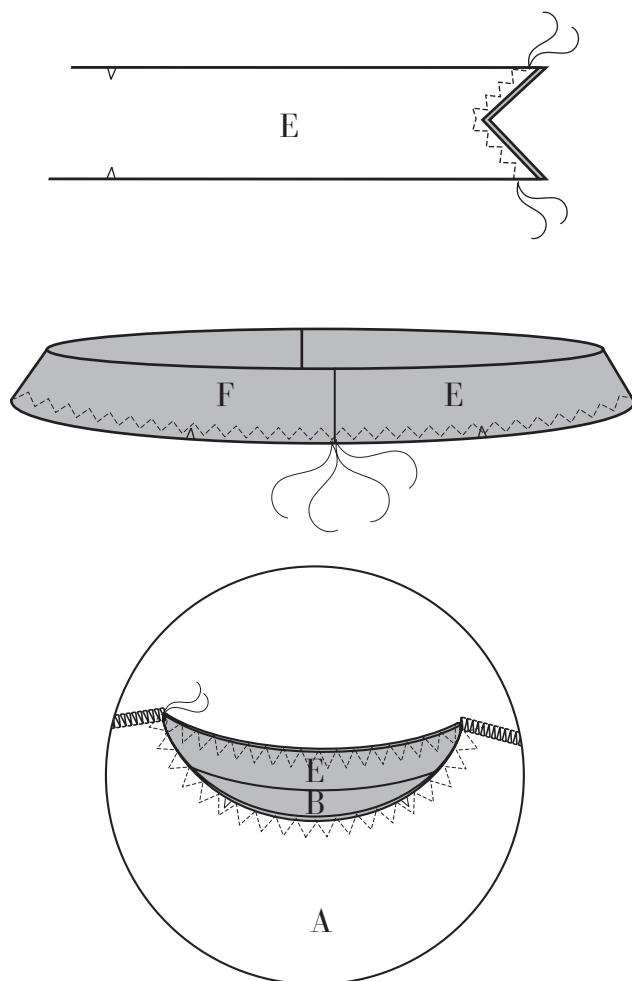
1. With right sides together, notches and underarm seams aligned, match the **front (A)**, **back (B)**, and **sleeve (C)** together at one side seam. Pin.
2. In one continuous stitch, beginning at the hem, sew up the side seam to the armpit, and down the underarm of the **sleeve (C)**.
3. Finish the seam allowances together and press towards the **back (B)**.
4. Repeat steps 1 - 3 for the other side seam.

ASSEMBLE AND ATTACH SLEEVE CUFFS



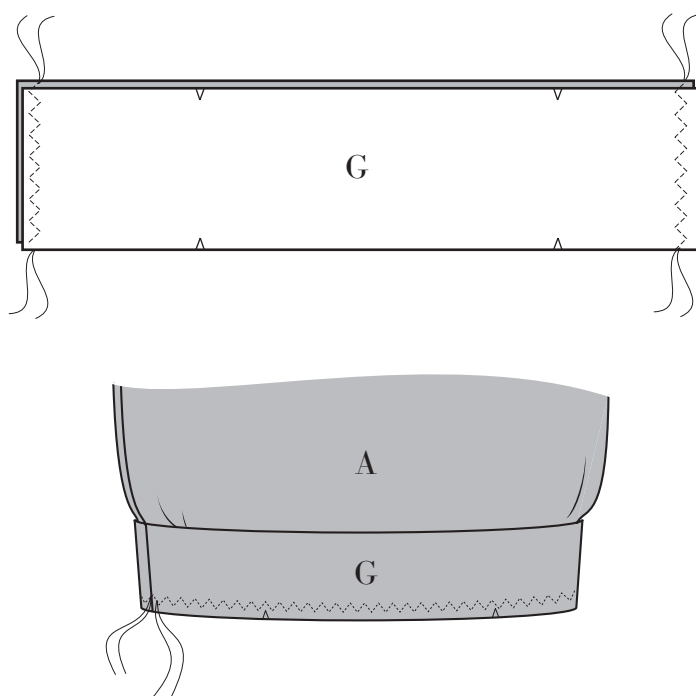
1. With right sides together, fold one **sleeve cuff (D)** in half, matching the short edges. Pin. Stitch.
2. Finish the seam allowances together and press to one side.
3. With wrong sides together, fold the **sleeve cuff (D)** in half, matching the long edges. Pin. Baste the long edges together.
4. With right sides together and seams aligned, match the **sleeve cuff (D)** to one **sleeve (C)**. Pin. Stitch.
5. Finish the seam allowances together and press towards the **sleeve (C)**. Press the **sleeve cuff (D)** away from the **sleeve (C)**.
6. Repeat steps 1 - 5 for the other **sleeve cuff (D)** and **sleeve (C)**.

ASSEMBLE AND ATTACH NECKBAND

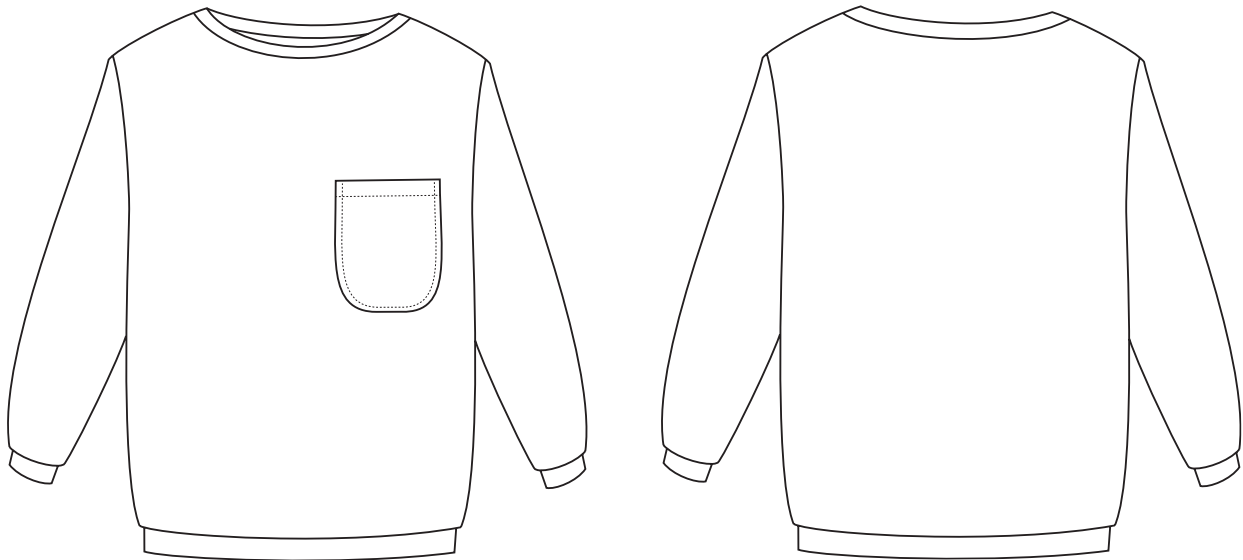


1. With right sides together, match the **front neckband (E)** to the **back neckband (F)** at one short, angled edge. Pin. Stitch.
2. Finish the seam allowances together and press to one side.
3. Repeat steps 1 - 2 for the other short edge to make a circle.
4. With wrong sides together, fold the neckband in half, aligning the long edges. Pin. Baste.
5. With right sides together, shoulder seams and notches aligned, match the neckband to the neckline of the sweatshirt. Pin. You may need to stretch the neckband slightly to fit. Pin. Stitch.
6. Remove the basting stitches.
7. Press the seam allowances towards the sweatshirt. Press the neckband away from the sweatshirt.

ASSEMBLE AND ATTACH HEM BAND



1. With right sides together, match the **front hem band (G)** to the **back hem band (H)** at one short edge. Pin. Stitch.
2. Finish the seam allowances together and press to one side.
3. Repeat steps 1 - 2 for the other short edge.
4. With wrong sides together, fold the hem band in half matching the long edges. Pin. Baste.
5. With right sides together, side seams and notches aligned, match the hem band unit to the sweatshirt. Pin. Stitch.
6. Finish the seam allowances together.
7. Press the seam allowances towards the sweatshirt. Press the hem band away from the sweatshirt.
8. Remove the basting stitches.



Congratulations! You have completed the Skipper sweatshirt. Give your garment a once over and a final press and it's ready to wear. Share your Skipper sweatshirt with us!

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GLOSSARY

BASTE	Long stitches done by hand or machine that temporarily hold fabric in place before sewing. They are removed once the final seam is in place.	GRADE SEAM	Reducing the bulk in seams that are pressed in a single direction. After the seam is sewn, trim the seam allowance in half. Then, identify which seam allowance will be laying against the fabric once it is pressed, and trim this one in half.
CLIP	To help flatten a curved seam, snip at even intervals along the inner curve, being careful not to cut into the stitch line.	NOTCH	The notches on a pattern help align the pattern pieces when you sew them together. Another type of notch is one that is added by the sewist when sewing an outside curved seam. These notches are added by cutting wedge shapes into the seam allowance at even intervals, being careful not to cut into the stitching.
EASE	To sew a longer edge to a shorter edge, resulting in slight fullness. First, stitch two parallel rows using a long stitch length. Next, leave long thread tails: tug to adjust length of longer edge before sewing.	RIGHT SIDE/ WRONG SIDE	The right side of the fabric will show on a finished garment; the wrong side will be on the inside.
EDGE STITCH	Adding a second row of stitches close to the seam line on the right side of the fabric. This is done very close to the stitches of the seam line and on the right side of the fabric.	STAY STITCH	Stitching that stabilizes a piece of fabric before it is sewn to prevent the edge from being stretched or distorted.
FINISH SEAM	There are many ways to finish a seam or raw edge to get a neat look and prevent fraying. For sturdy fabrics, just trim seams with pinking shears. For lighter fabrics, use a zigzag stitch along the seam. Other methods of finishing include turned-under seams, bound edges, and serged edges.	TOP STITCH	Stitching on the outside of a garment that is parallel to, and a scant 1/4-inch from, the seam. Sew through fabric and seam allowance after pressing to help the seam lay flat. Similar to edge-stitching, but more noticeable.
GATHER	To sew a longer edge to a shorter edge, resulting in significant fullness. Use a long stitch length and stitch two rows parallel to each other. Next, leave long thread tails: tug to adjust length of longer edge before sewing.	UNDERSTITCH	Stitching that helps seams lie flat and prevents facings and linings from rolling to the outside of the garment. Press the seam towards your facing, then stitch the facing to the seam, very close to the seam line.

MY NOTES