

Seamwork

p.0-26



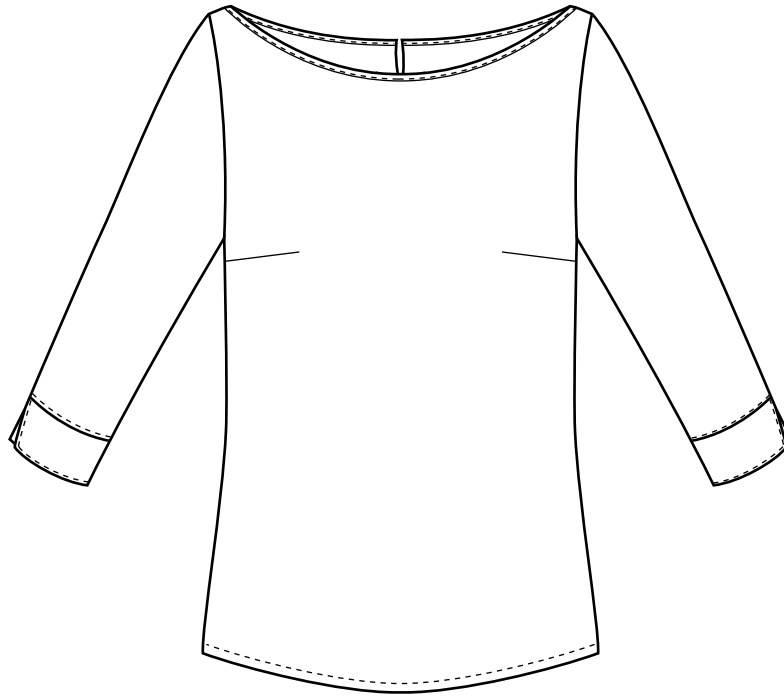
No. 3026

YORK

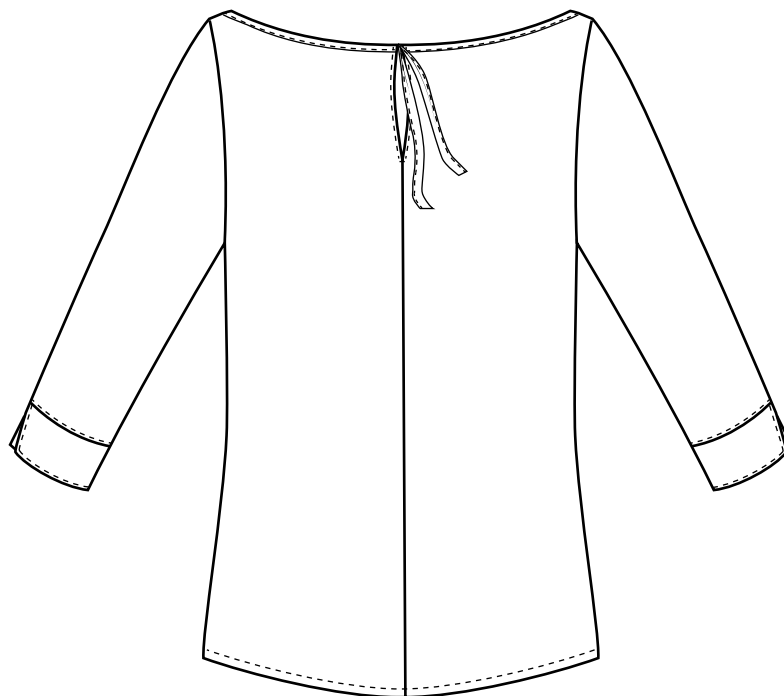
THE CHARMING BLOUSE

ABOUT YORK

front



back



ABOUT YORK

The *York* top is one of those wonderful patterns that can be adapted to suit any occasion. This top features $\frac{3}{4}$ -length sleeves that finish with a modern split cuff, and has a subtle inseam keyhole in the back. Bust darts add shape to *York's* simple silhouette. The bias bound neckline extends beyond the keyhole, so the long tails serve as ties, eliminating the need for any other fastenings. For an evening out, make *York* in a luxurious, shimmering silk; or make it in a gauzy cotton to pair with your favorite jeans.

SUPPLIES

All-purpose polyester sewing thread, 3 yards of $\frac{1}{4}$ " double fold bias tape (or make your own bias tape) and a point turner.

MAIN FABRIC

Lightweight to medium weight cotton, rayon, voile, lawn, or silk fabrics.

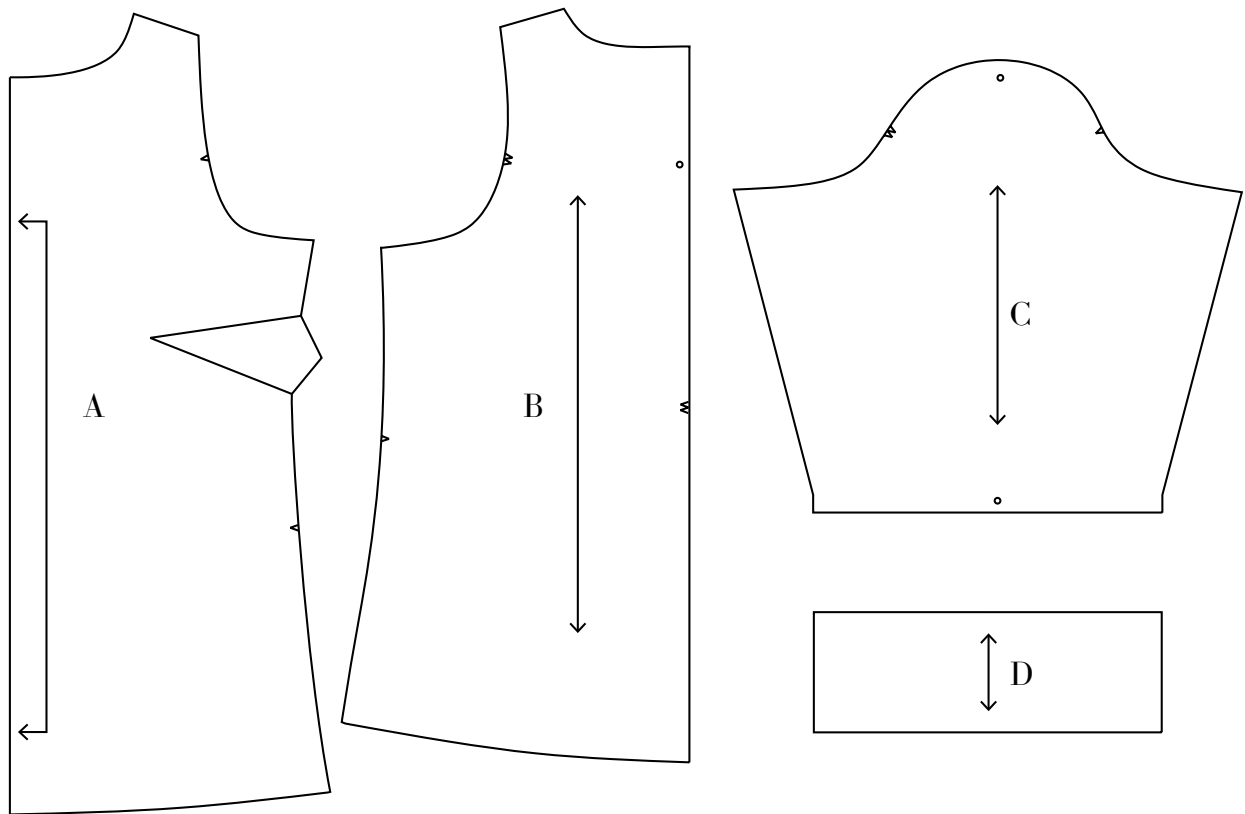
таблица размеров в дюймах

	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
BODY MEASUREMENTS (INCHES)														
BUST	33	34	35	36	37	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54
WAIST	25	26	27	28	29	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
HIPS	35	36	37	38	39	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56
FABRIC REQUIRED (YARDS)														
45"	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
60"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	2	2	2	2
FINISHED GARMENT (INCHES) размеры готовой вещи														
BUST	36	37	38	39	40	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	45	47	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
WAIST	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	42 $\frac{1}{4}$	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{3}{4}$	60 $\frac{1}{4}$
BACK LENGTH*	23	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	24	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	25	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	26	26 $\frac{1}{4}$

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

Pattern layouts are nondirectional. Purchase additional yardage of napped and printed fabrics.

PATTERN INVENTORY



- A *front bodice*
- B *back bodice*
- C *sleeve*
- D *cuff*

GETTING STARTED

- 01 FIND YOUR SIZE.** Use the body measurements chart on page 3 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.

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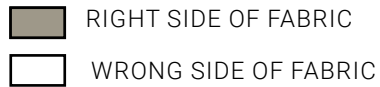
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6

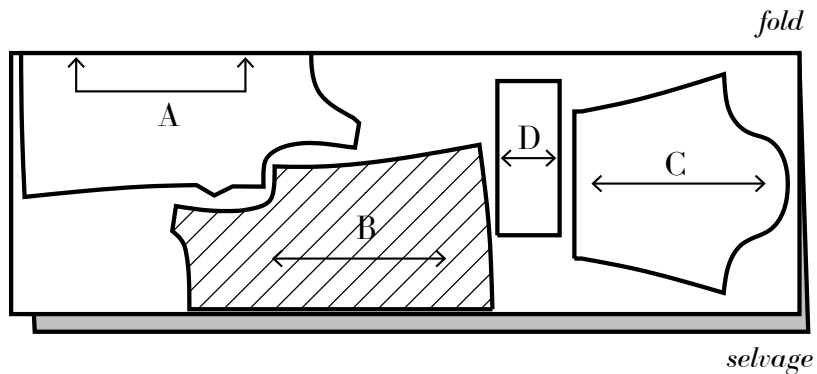
CUTTING LAYOUTS



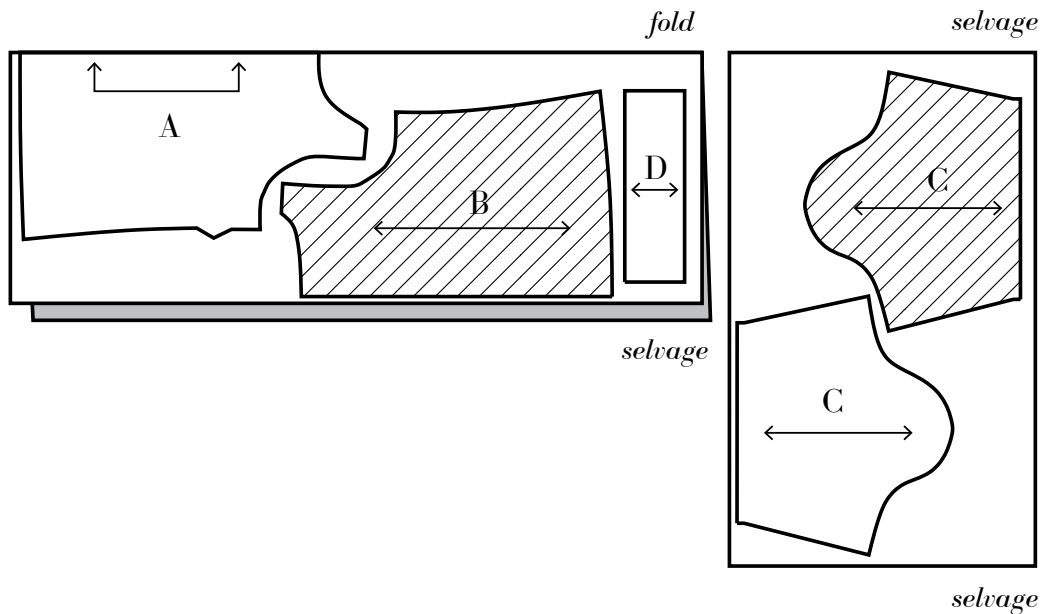
Seam allowances are included in the pattern. They are a standard $\frac{5}{8}$ " for all seams, unless otherwise noted in the instructions.

Pattern layouts are nondirectional. Purchase additional yardage of napped and printed fabrics.

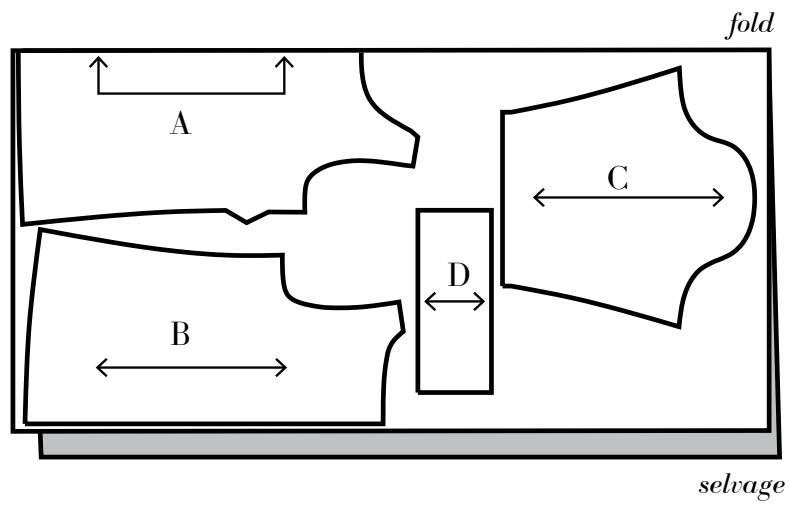
MAIN FABRIC (45") SIZES 0 - 12



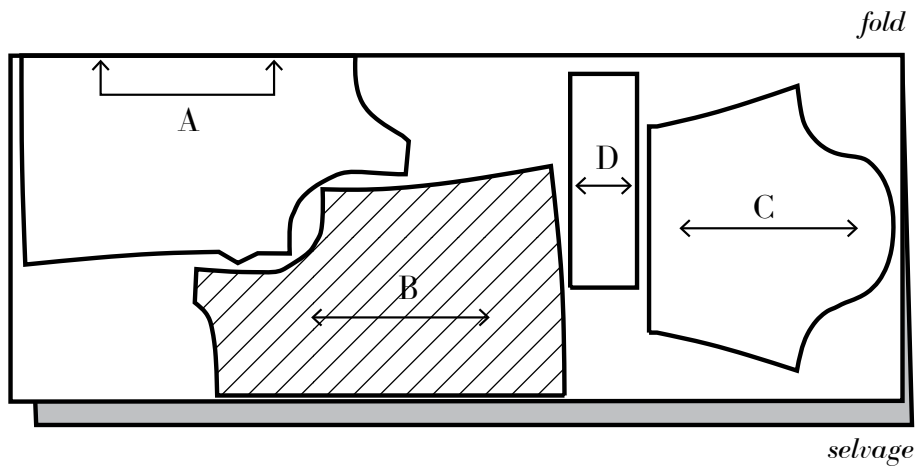
MAIN FABRIC (45") SIZES 14 - 26

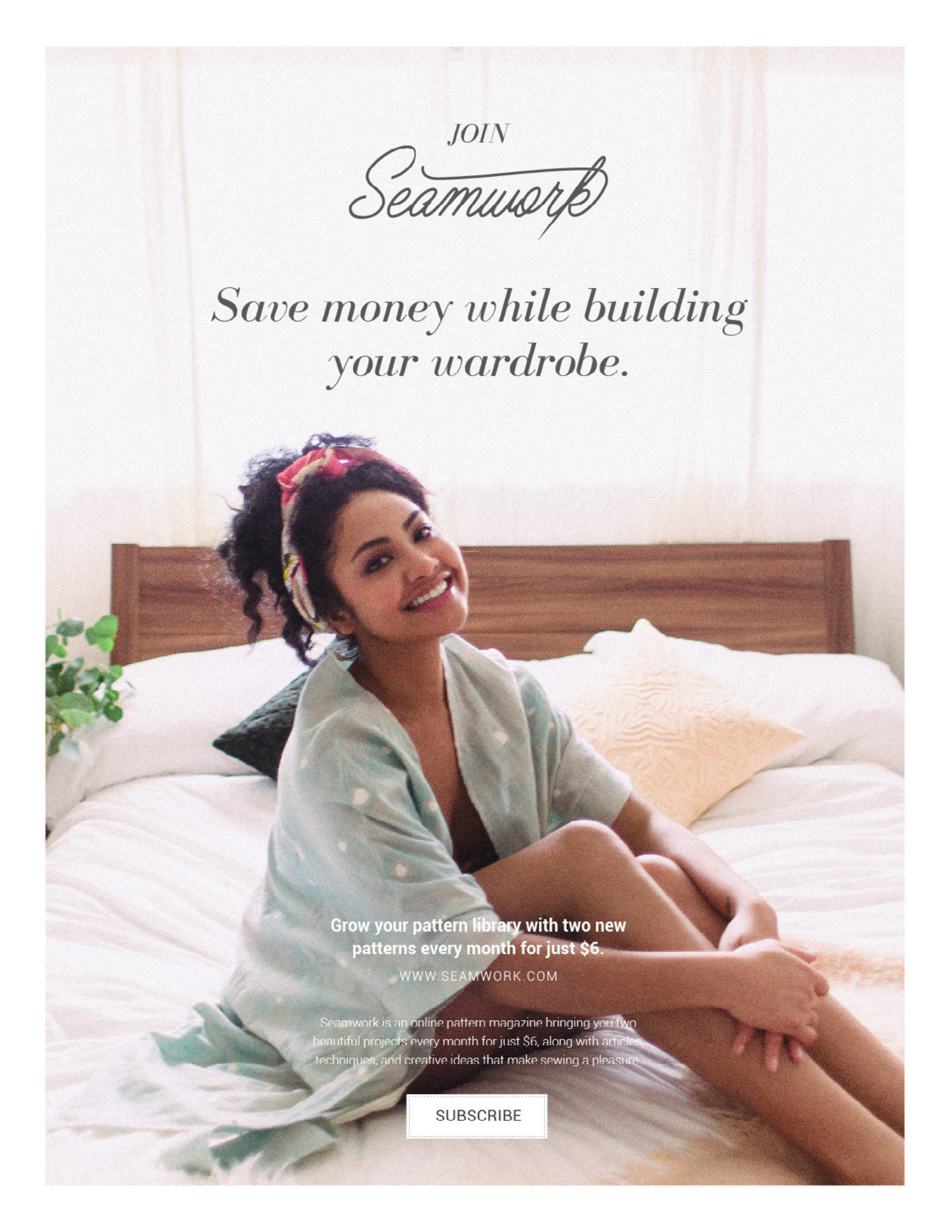


MAIN FABRIC (60") SIZES 0 - 12



MAIN FABRIC (60") SIZES 14 - 26





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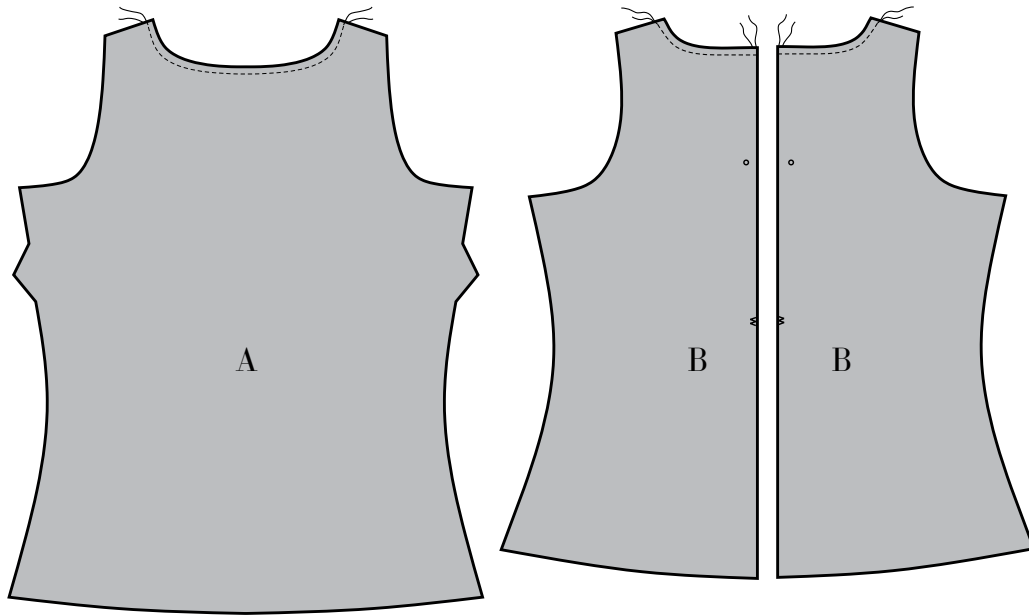
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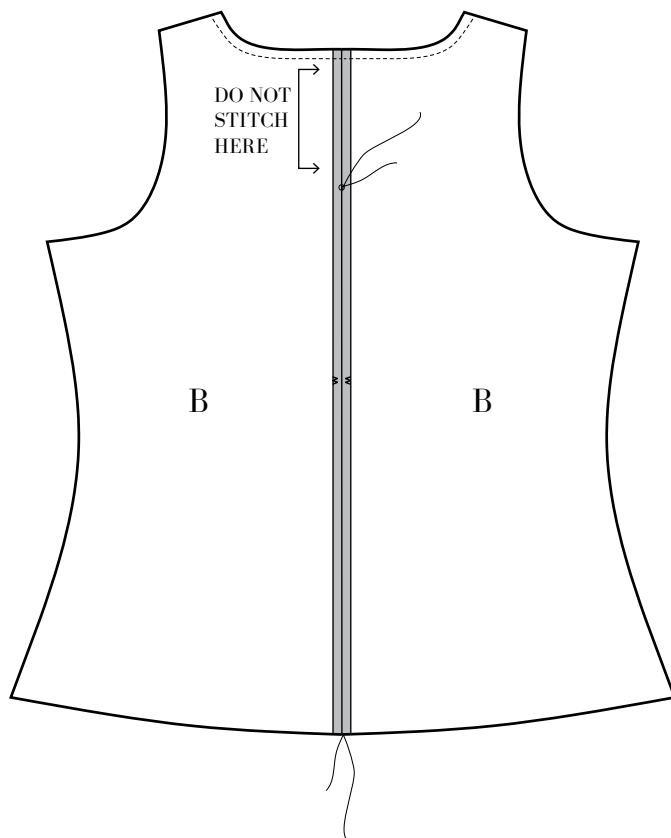
INSTRUCTIONS

STAYSTITCH NECKLINES



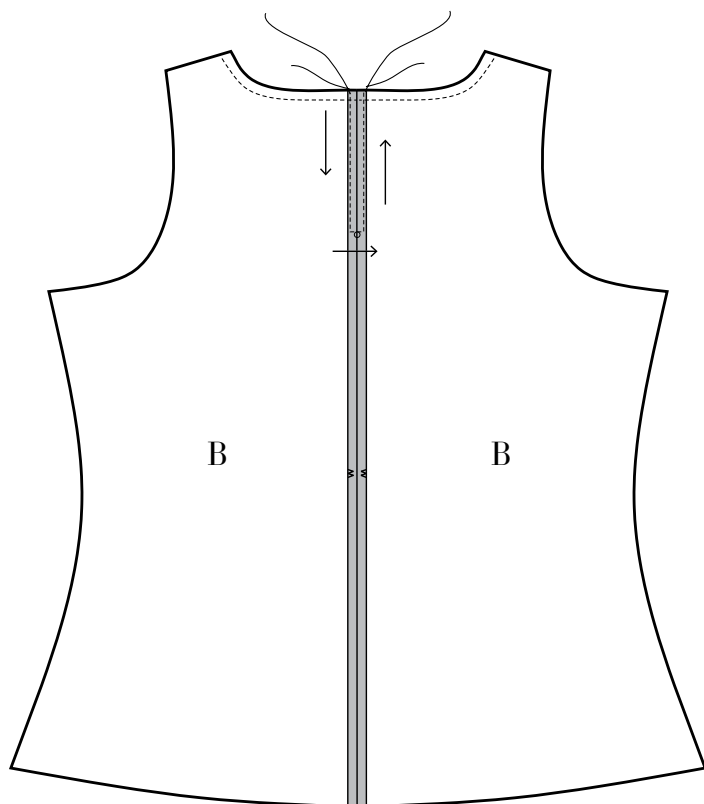
1. Staystitch the necklines on the **front bodice (A)** and the **back bodice (B)** pieces $\frac{1}{4}$ " in from the raw edge.

SEW BACK BODICE



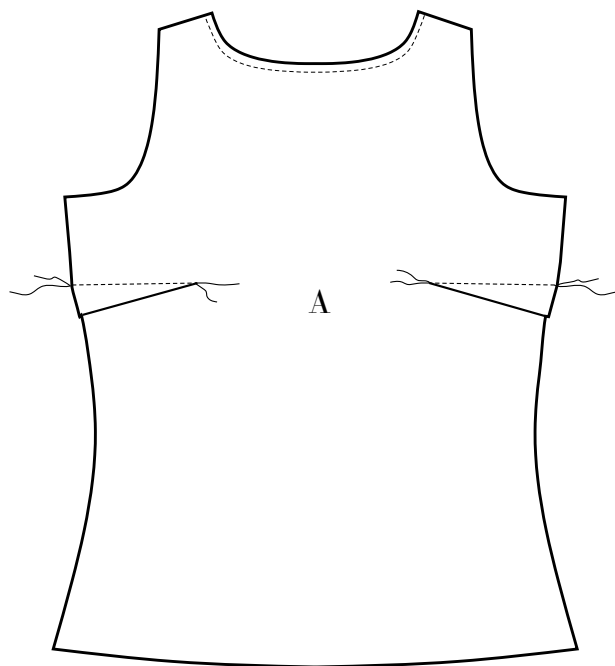
1. With right sides together, notches and small circles aligned, match the two **back bodice (B)** pieces together at the center back. Pin.
2. Beginning at the small circle, stitch down the center back seam to the hem.
3. Finish the seam allowances separately and press open.

CREATE INSEAM KEYHOLE



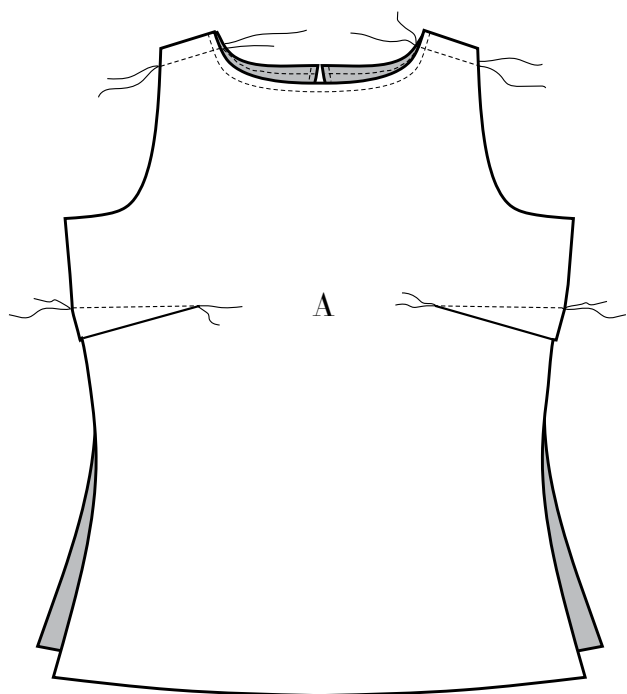
1. Beginning at the neckline of one **back bodice (B)** piece, topstitch down the seam allowance. Pivot at the small circle and backstitch a few times to bar-tack. Pivot again and topstitch up the seam allowance of the other **back bodice (B)** piece, ending at the neckline.

SEW FRONT DARTS

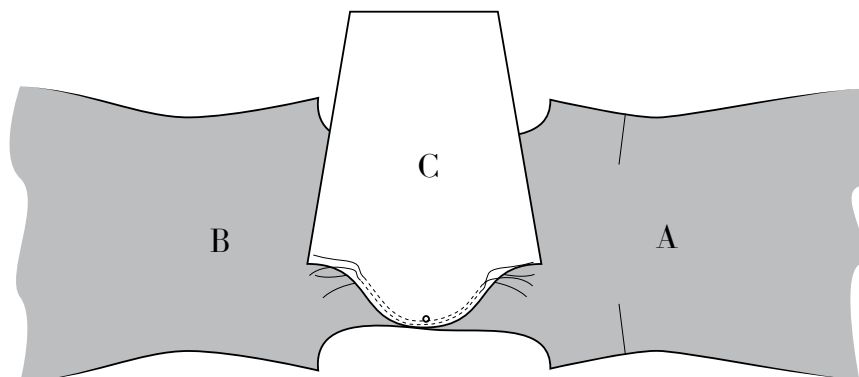


1. Sew **front bodice (A)** darts closed. To do this, bring the dart legs together and stitch from the side seam toward the dart tip. Sew just to the edge of your fabric, leaving long thread tails. Do not backstitch. Tie thread tails together at the tip of the dart to secure.
2. Press the darts down.
3. Repeat steps 1 - 2 for the other front dart.

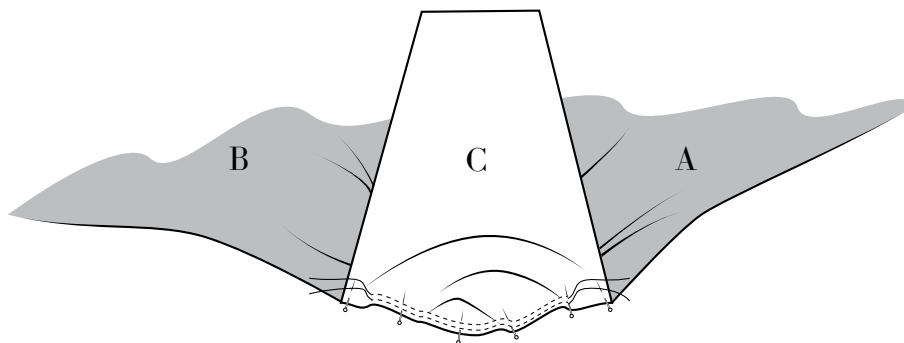
SEW SHOULDERS



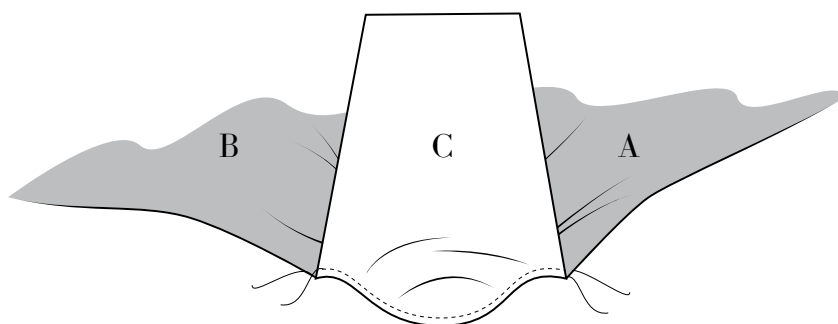
1. With right sides together, match the **front bodice (A)** with one **back bodice (B)** at the shoulder seam. Pin. Stitch.
2. Finish the seam allowances separately and press open.
3. Repeat steps 1 - 2 for the other shoulder seam.



1. Stitch two rows of ease stitching on the **sleeve (C)** cap $\frac{1}{4}$ " and $\frac{3}{8}$ " away from the edge (see glossary on page 18). With right sides together, align the circle on the **sleeve (C)** cap with the shoulder seam.

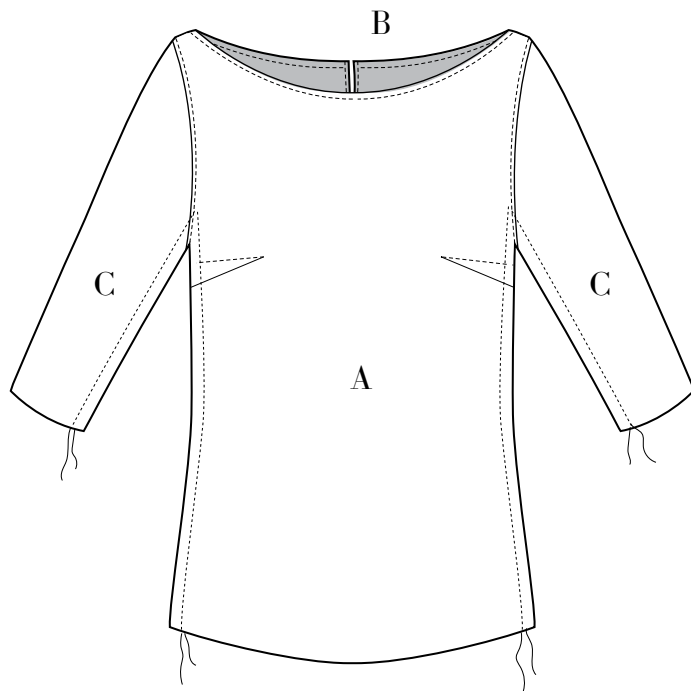


2. Ease the curved edge of the **sleeve (C)** to match the edges of the armhole (see glossary on page 18), matching notches. Pin.



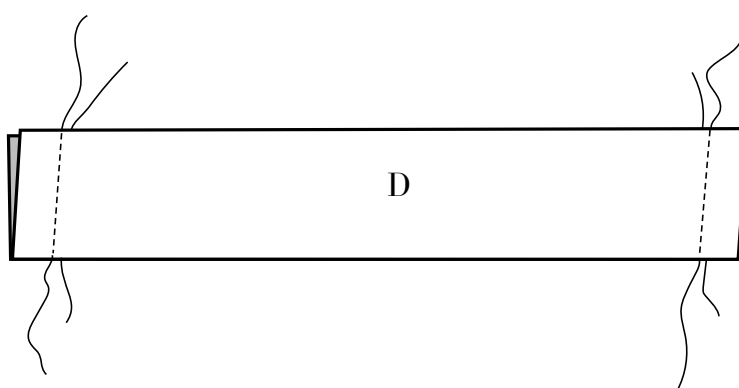
3. Stitch the **sleeve (C)** to the armhole.
4. Remove ease stitches.
5. Grade the seam allowances and clip the curves if needed.
6. Finish the seam allowances together and press towards the **sleeve (C)**.
7. Repeat steps 1 - 5 for the second **sleeve (C)**.

SEW SIDE SEAMS

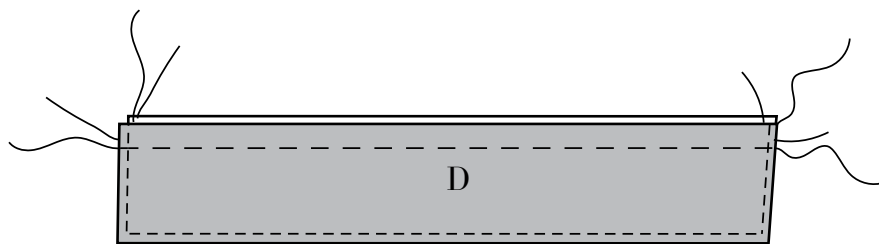


1. With right sides together, align the side seams of the **front bodice (A)** and **back bodice (B)** pieces. Align the underarm seams of both **sleeves (C)**. Pin.
2. Beginning at the hem, stitch up the side seam to the armhole, and stitch down the underarm seam to the bottom edge of the sleeve in one continuous seam.
3. Finish the seam allowances separately and press open.
4. Repeat steps 1 - 3 for the other side seam.

SEW CUFFS

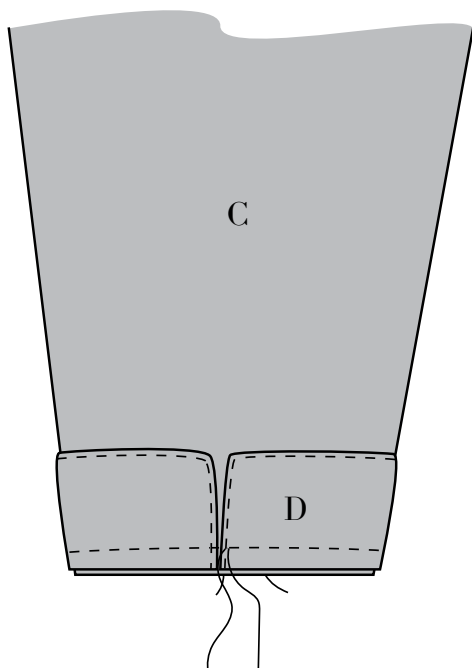


1. With right sides together, fold the **cuff (D)** in half with long sides together. Pin.
2. Stitch the short edges of the **cuff (D)** together.
3. Clip the bottom cuff corners and press the seam allowance open.



4. Fold the **cuff (D)** right side out. You may need a point turner for the corners. Press.
5. In one continuous stitch line, topstitch along the folded and short edges of the **cuff (D)**.
6. Press flat and baste the long, open edges of the cuff together $\frac{3}{8}$ " away from the raw edge.
7. Repeat steps 1 - 6 for the second **cuff (D)**.

ATTACH CUFFS TO SLEEVES

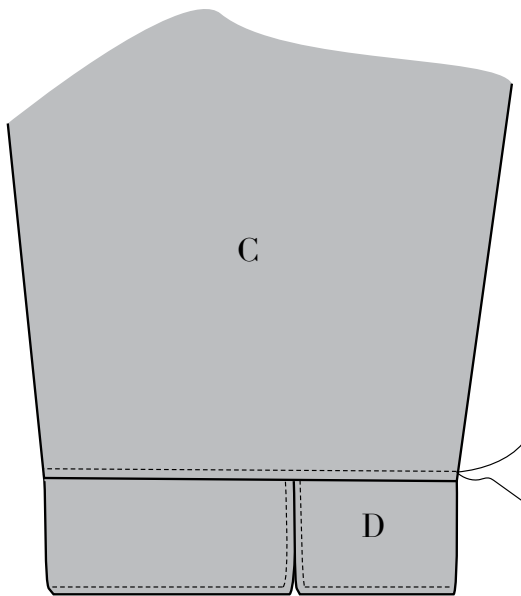


1. With right sides together, match the long basted edge of the **cuff (D)** to the bottom edge of the **sleeve (C)**, aligning the short edges of the **cuff (D)** with the circle on the **sleeve (C)**. Pin. Stitch.
2. Finish the seam allowance and press towards the **sleeve (C)**.

Hong Kong finish

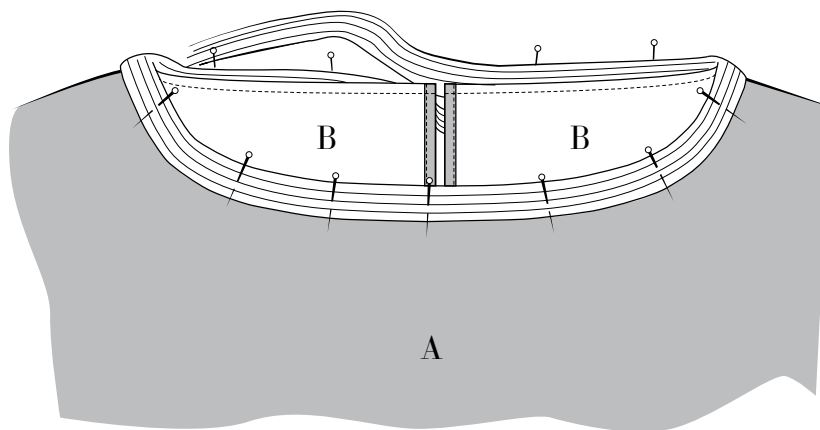
Finish the cuff seam allowance with a Hong Kong finish. Learn the special technique for doing a Hong Kong finish at:

COLETTEPATTERNS.COM/GO/HONG-KONG-FINISH



3. Topstitch along the **sleeve (C)** seam to keep the seam allowance toward the **sleeve (C)**.
4. Repeat steps 1 - 3 for the other **cuff (D)** and **sleeve (C)**.

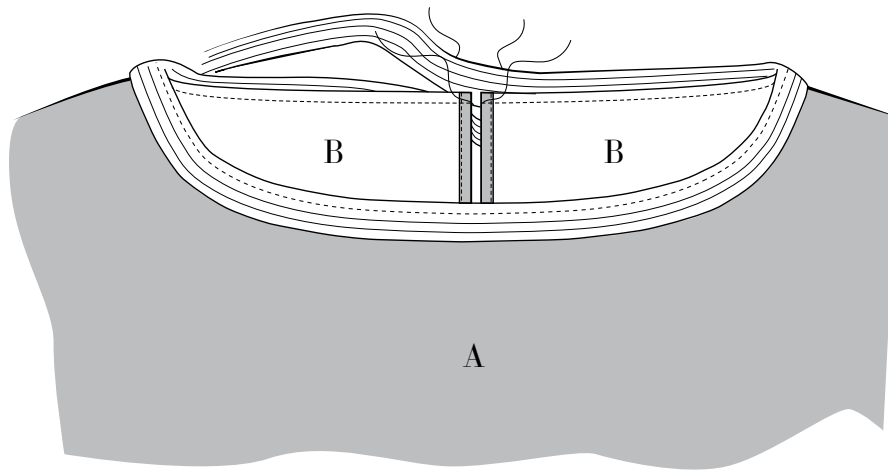
BIND NECKLINE



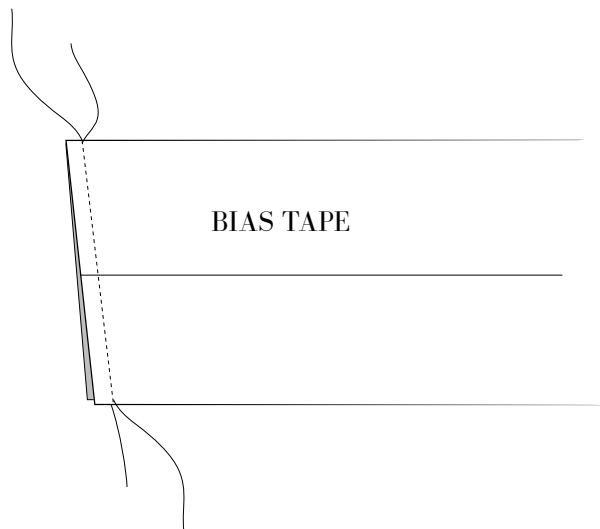
1. Measure and mark 12" from one end of the bias tape. Unfold the bias tape and, beginning at the 12" mark, pin the tape to the right side of the neckline at the keyhole opening. Starting at this opening, carefully pin around the front neckline, ending at the keyhole opening. There will be a 12" tail left on the end of the bias tape. Learn how to make your own continuous bias tape at: colettepatterns.com/go/continuous-bias-tape

Pre-press Your Bias Tape

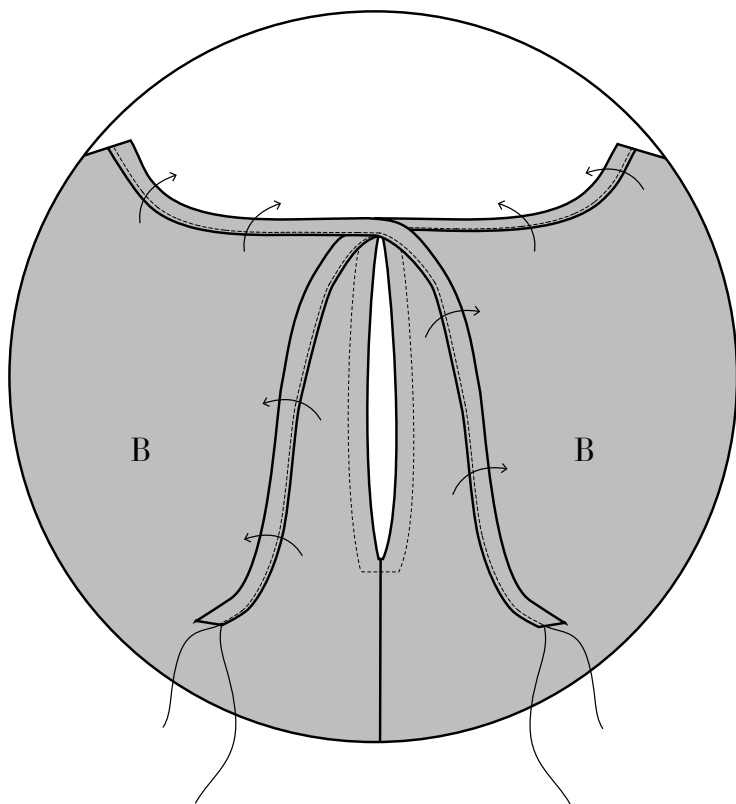
To prevent your bias tape from not laying flat, press it into the shape of your neckline before pinning. Also, at the more prominent neckline curves stretch your bias tape meticulously to fit the shape.



2. Stitch the bias tape to the neckline along the fold closest to the edge.
3. Press the bias tape and seam allowance up and away from the neckline.

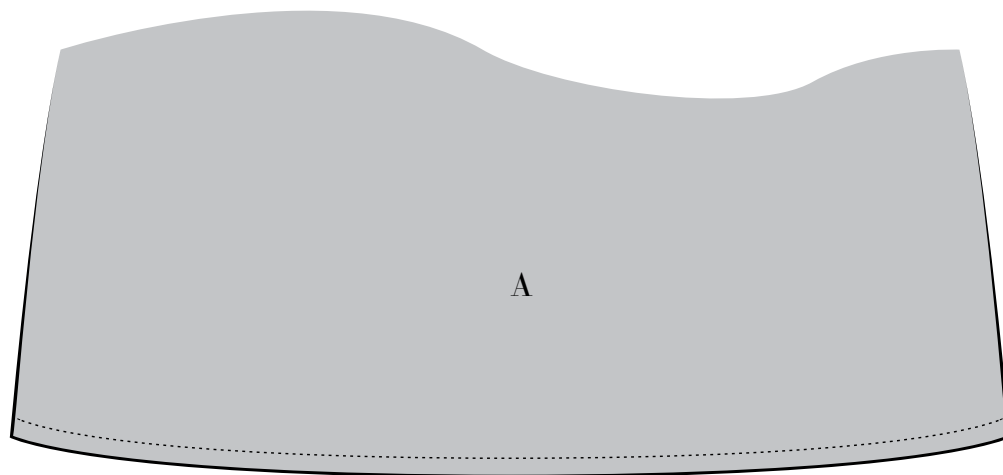


4. With right sides and long edges together, fold the bias tape in half at the tail ends. Stitch a line $\frac{1}{4}$ " in from the edge. Turn right side out. Repeat for the other end of the bias tape tail.



5. Fold the bias tape back along the fold lines, towards the inside of the garment, so that all of the raw edges are folded in and the seam allowance is enclosed. Pin in place.
6. In one continuous line, edgestitch on the right side of the garment along the bias tape tails and neckline seam. Be sure to catch the remaining folded edge on the backside to fully attach the bias tape.

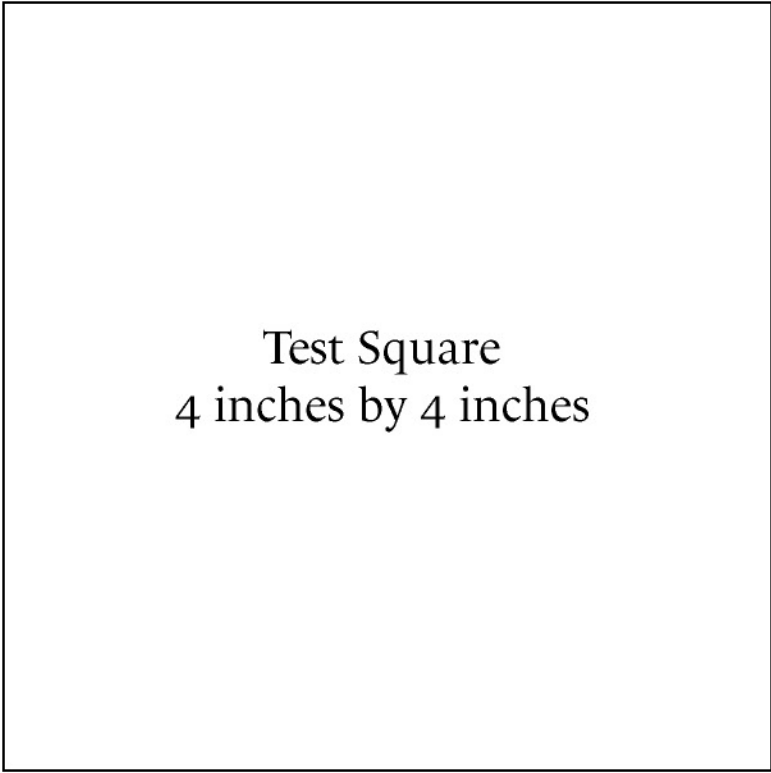
HEM SHIRT



1. Fold the bottom edge of the shirt up to the wrong side $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Press.
2. Turn the folded edge up once more $\frac{3}{8}$ ". Press.
3. Edgestitch the hem in place.
4. Press.

GLOSSARY

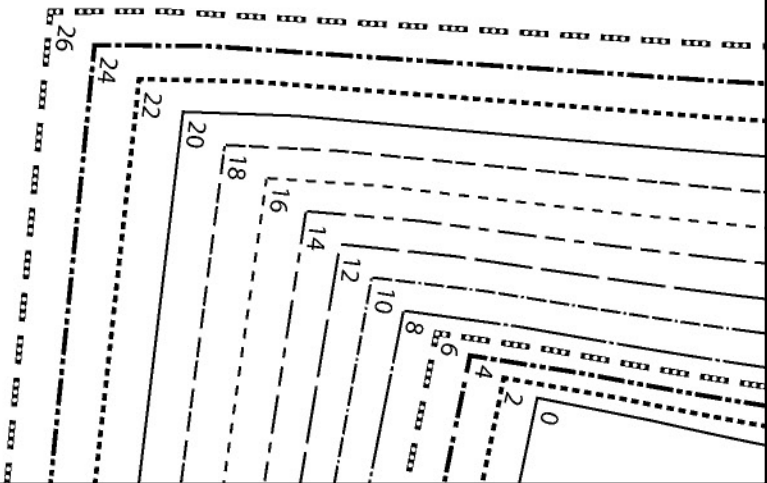
BASTE	Long stitches done by hand or machine that temporarily hold fabric in place before sewing. They are removed once the final seam is in place.	GRADE SEAM	Reducing the bulk in seams that are pressed in a single direction. After the seam is sewn, trim the seam allowance in half. Then, identify which 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 1/4-inch from, the seam. Sew through fabric and seam allowance after pressing to help the seam lay flat. Similar to edgestitching, 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.

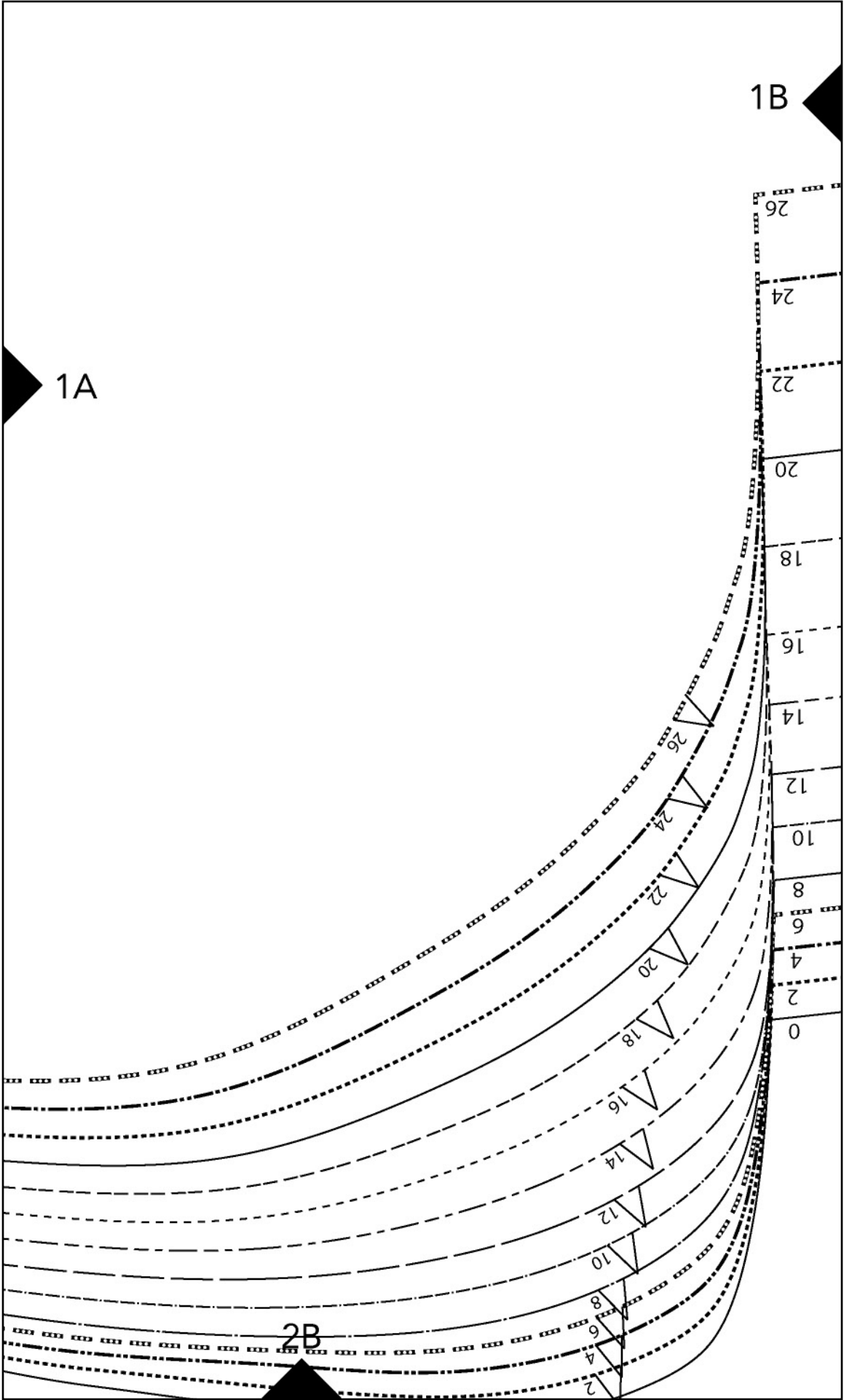


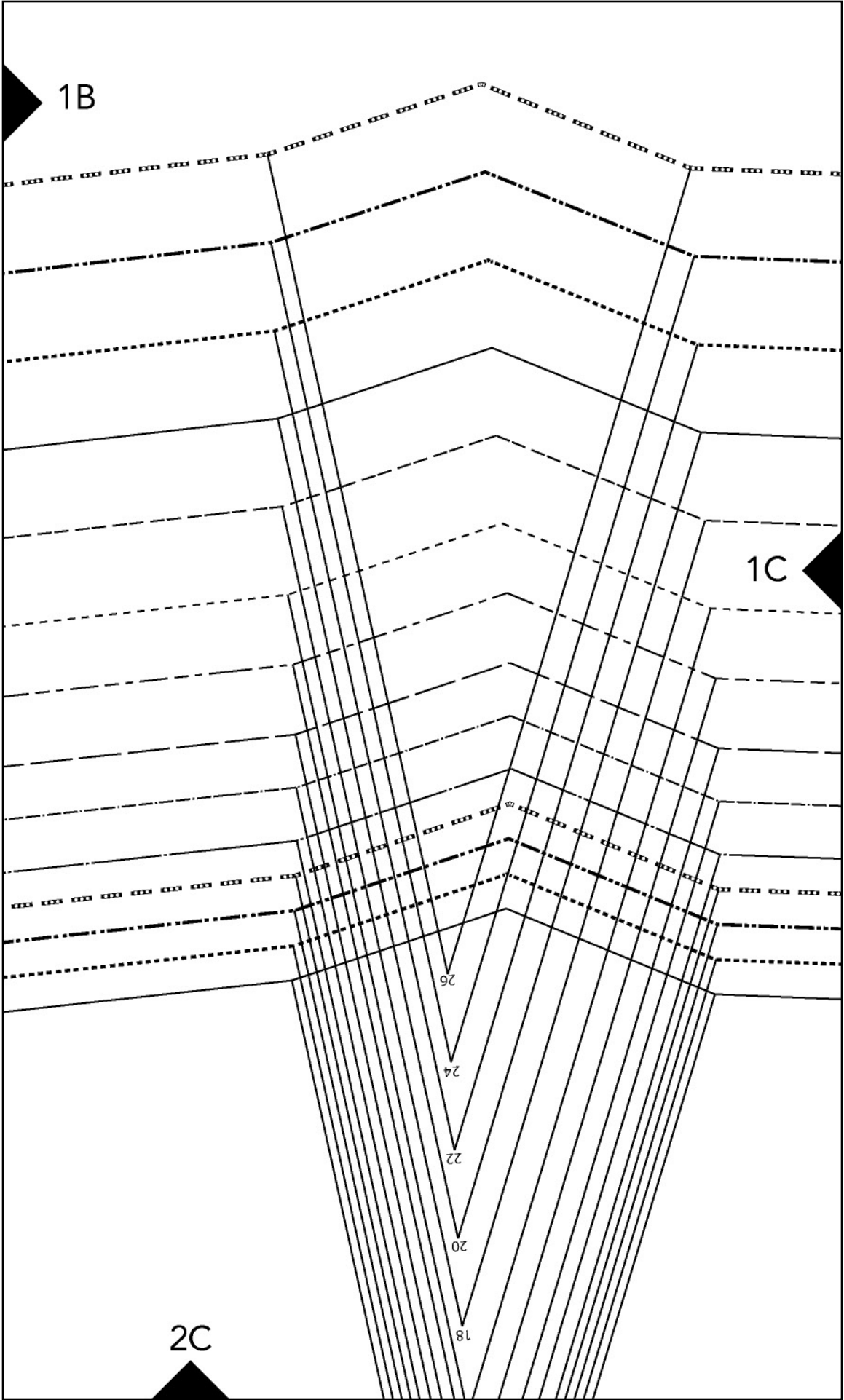
1A

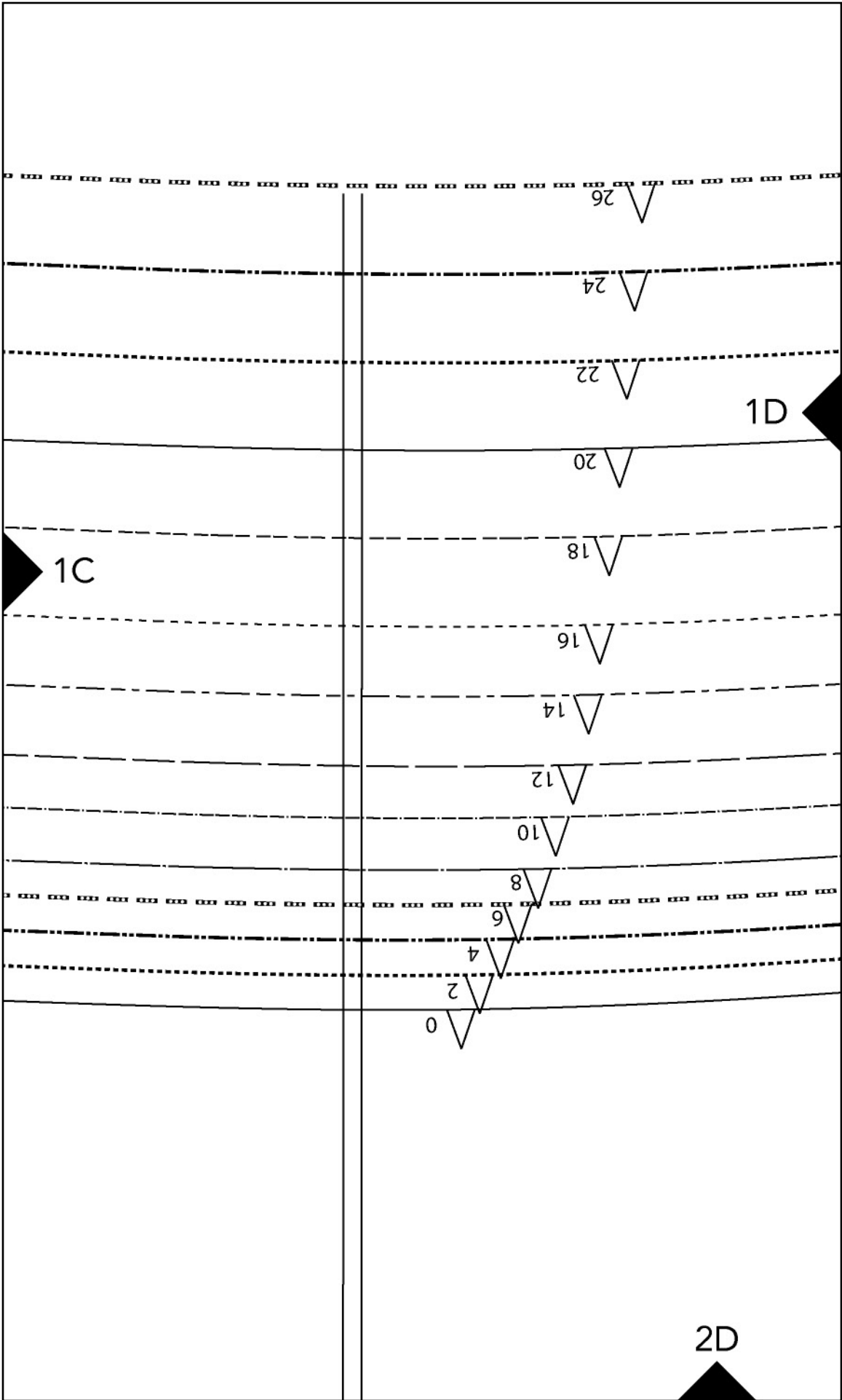


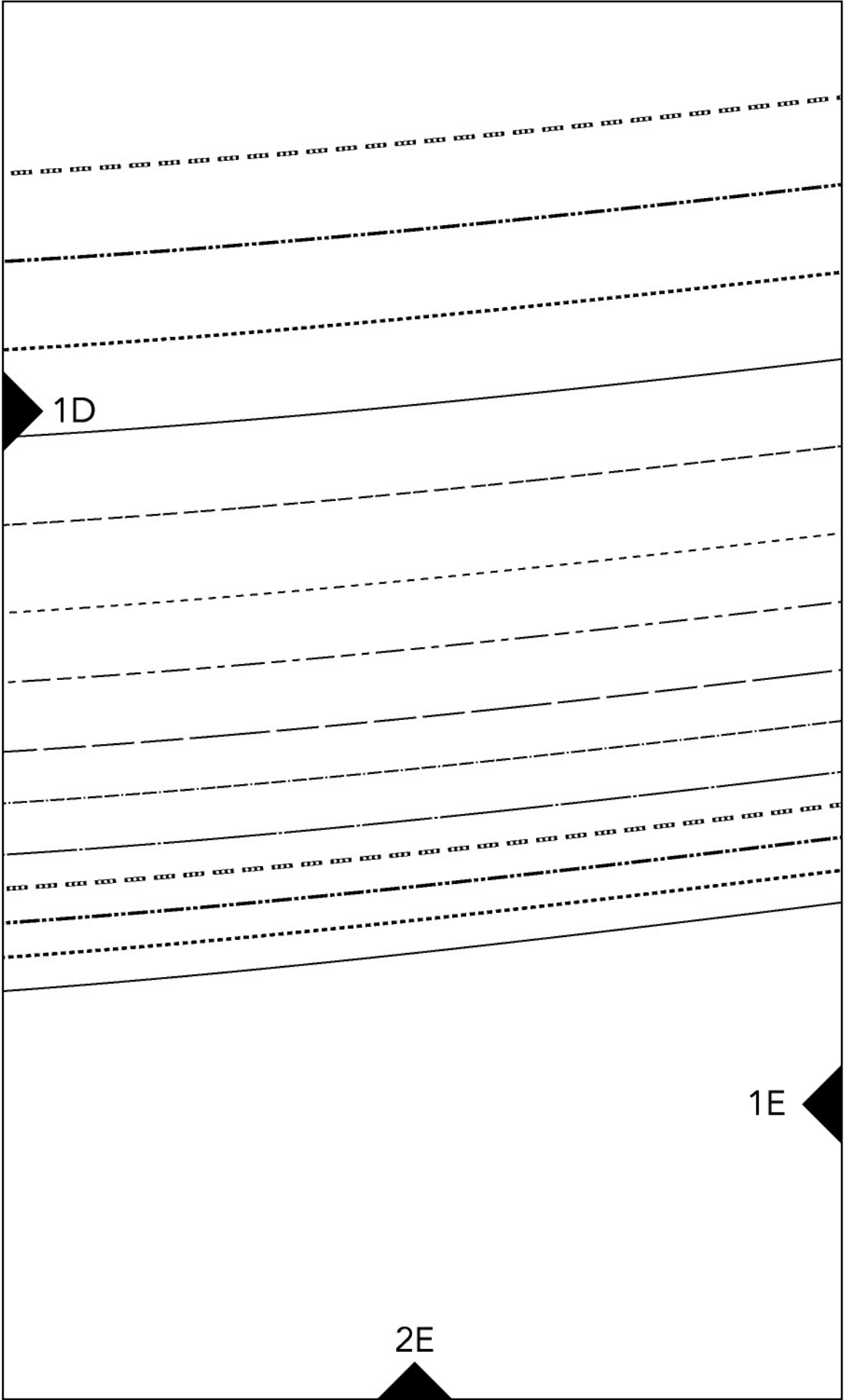
2A

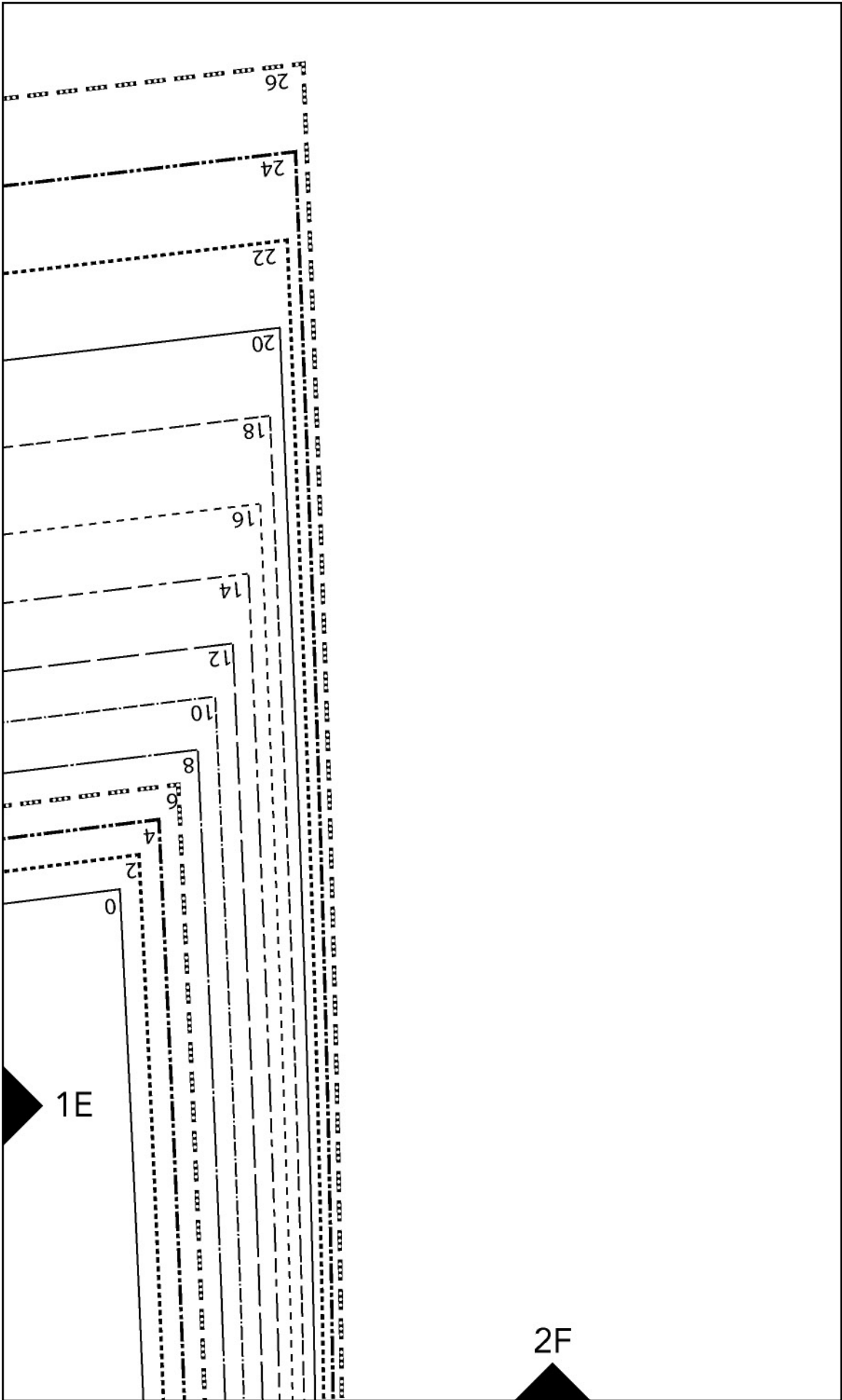


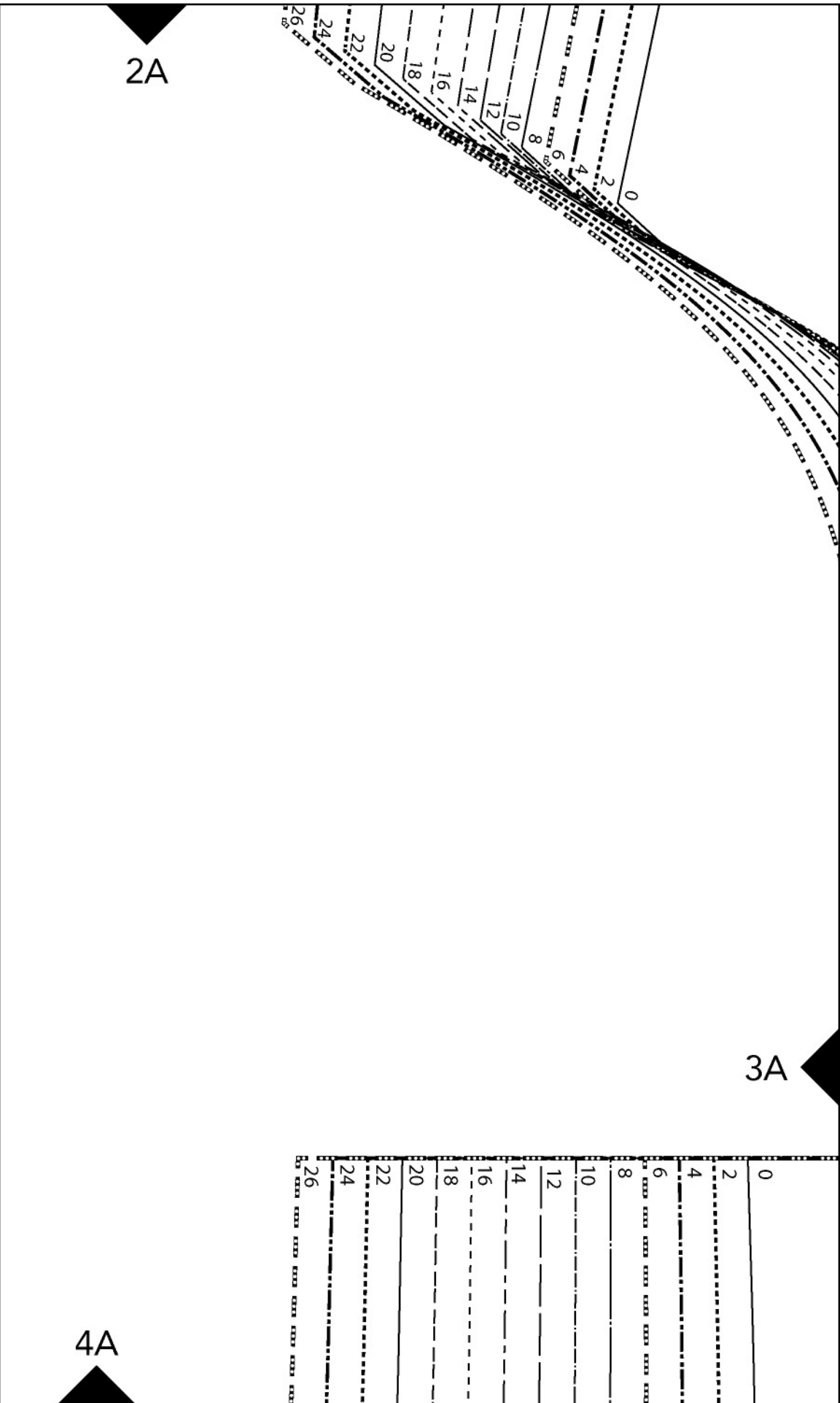


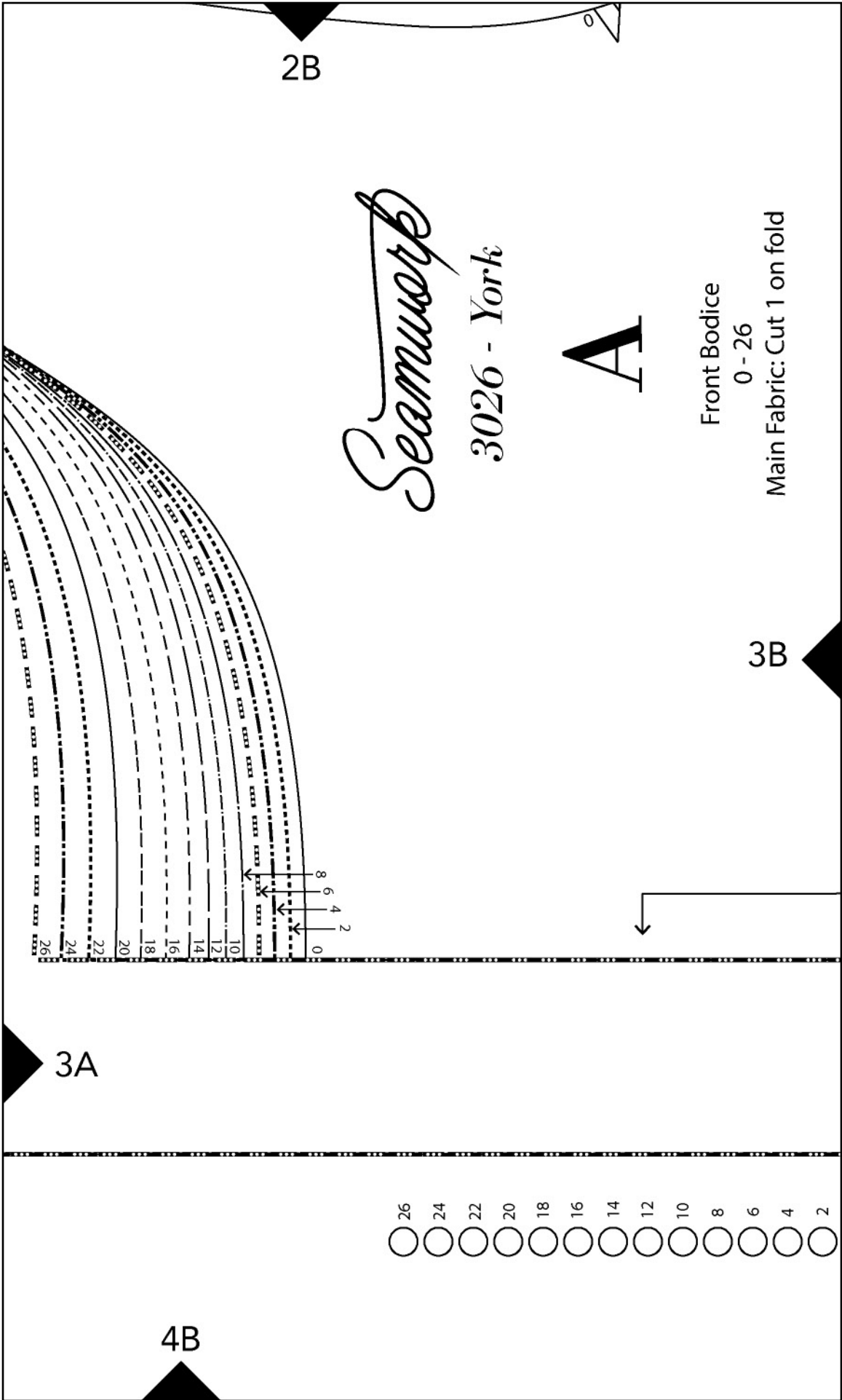


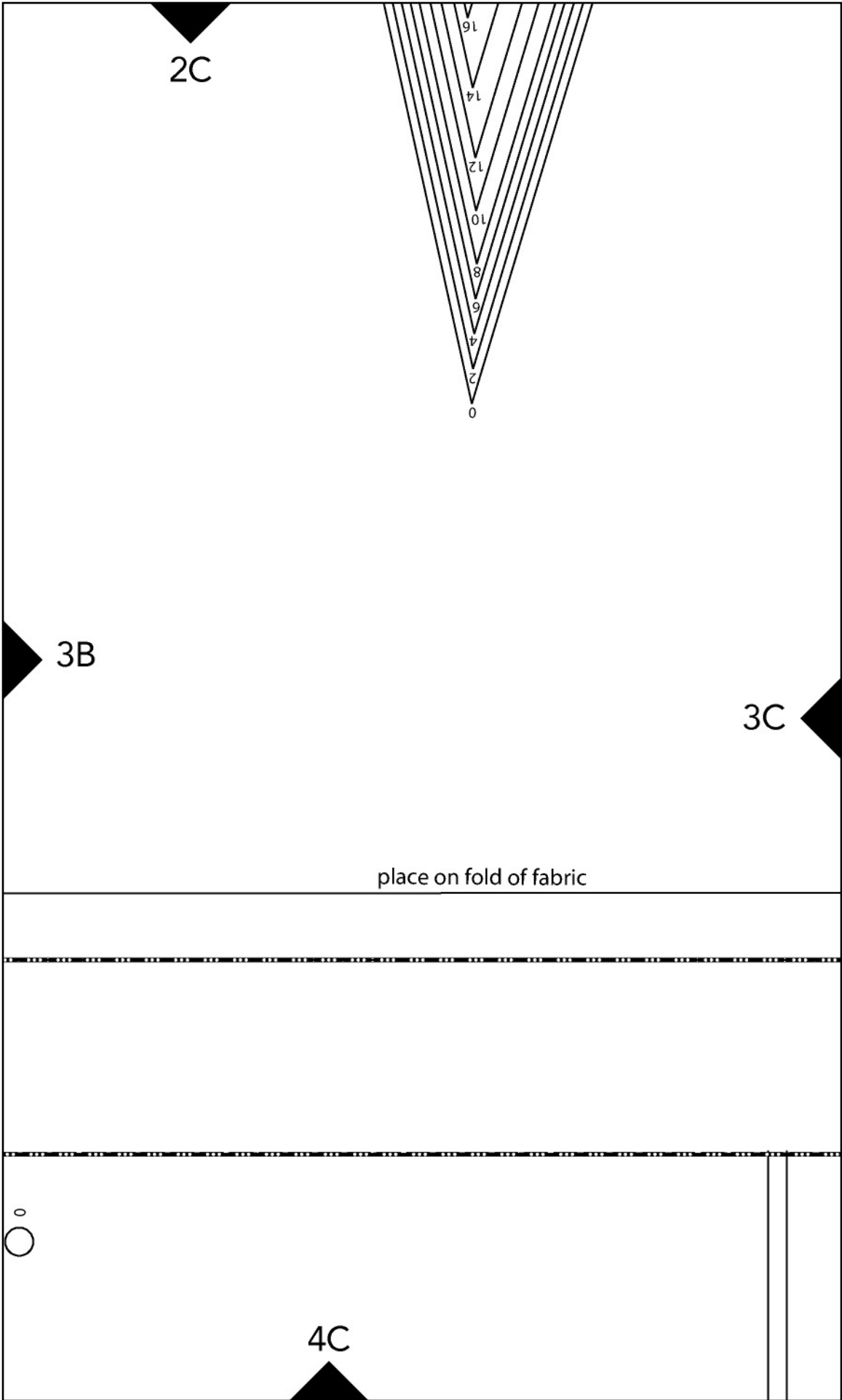


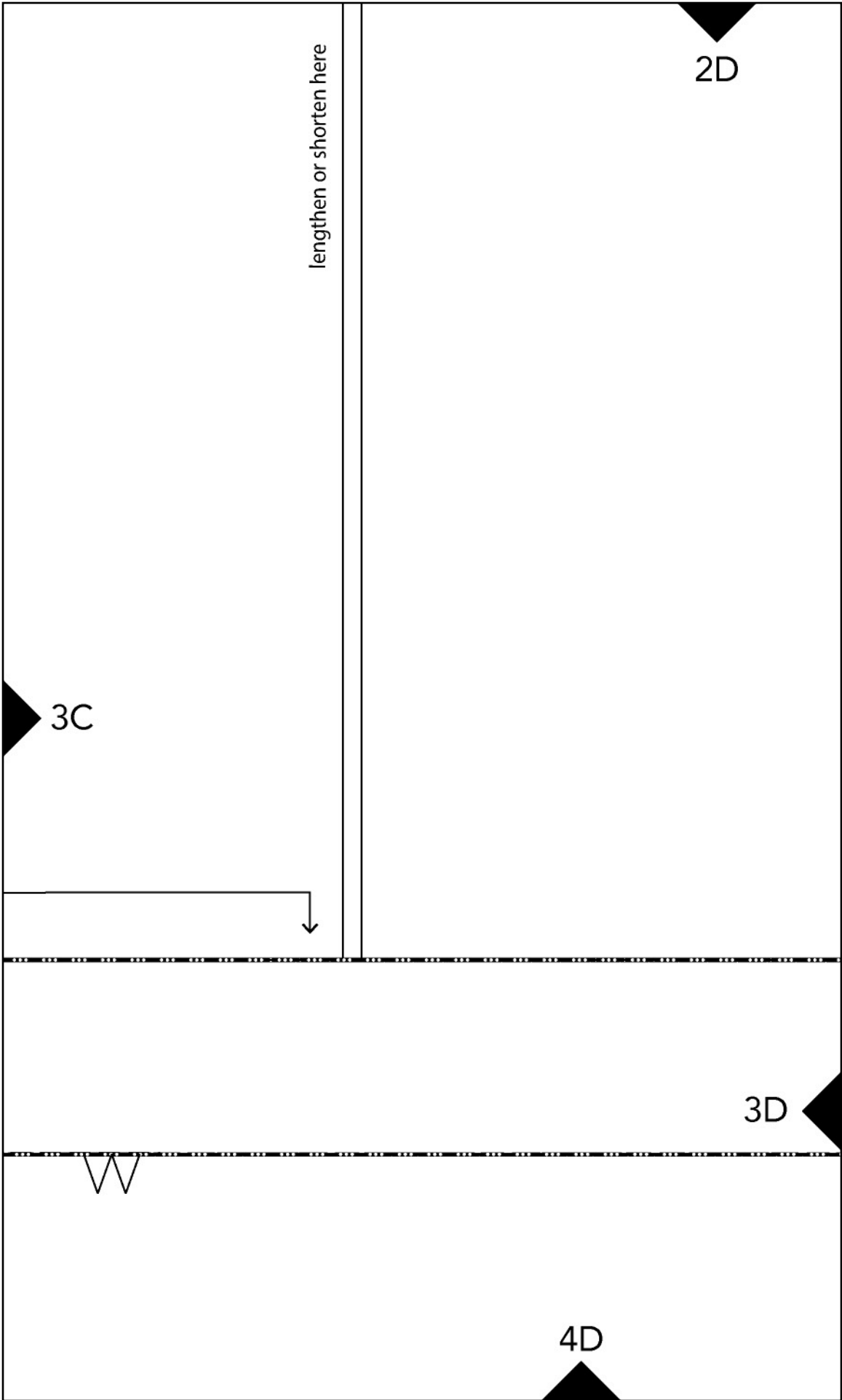










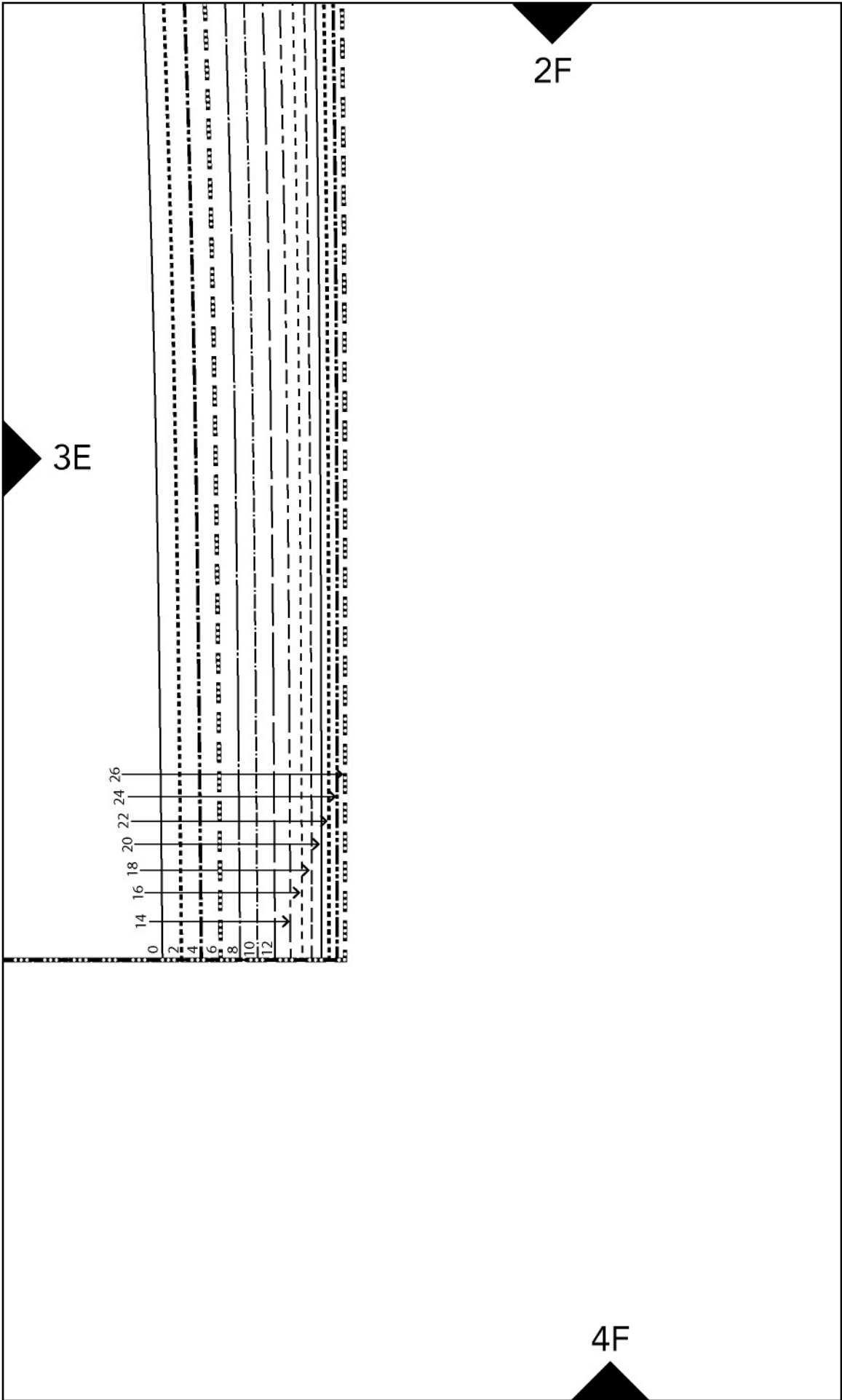


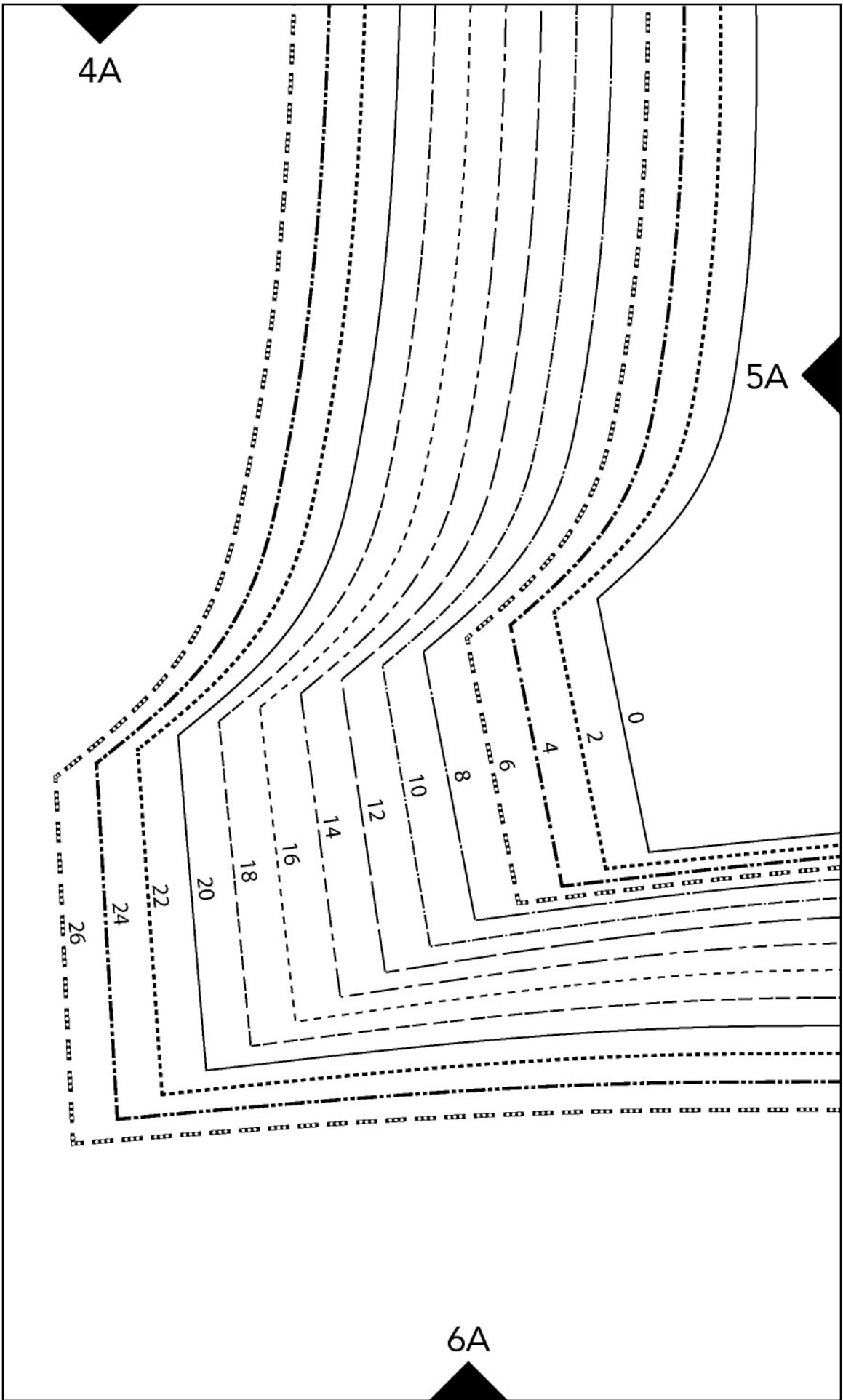
2E

3E

3D

4E





4B

grainline

5A

Seamwork

3026 - York

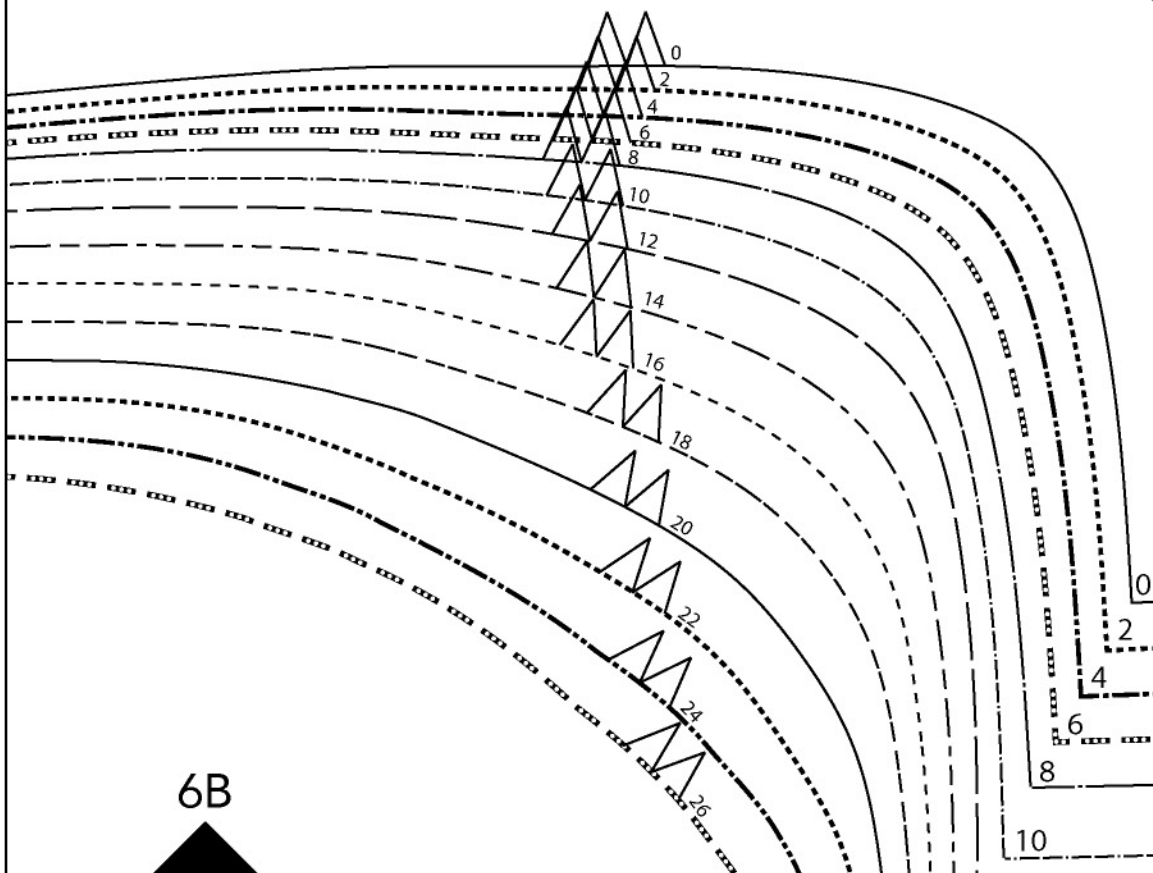
B

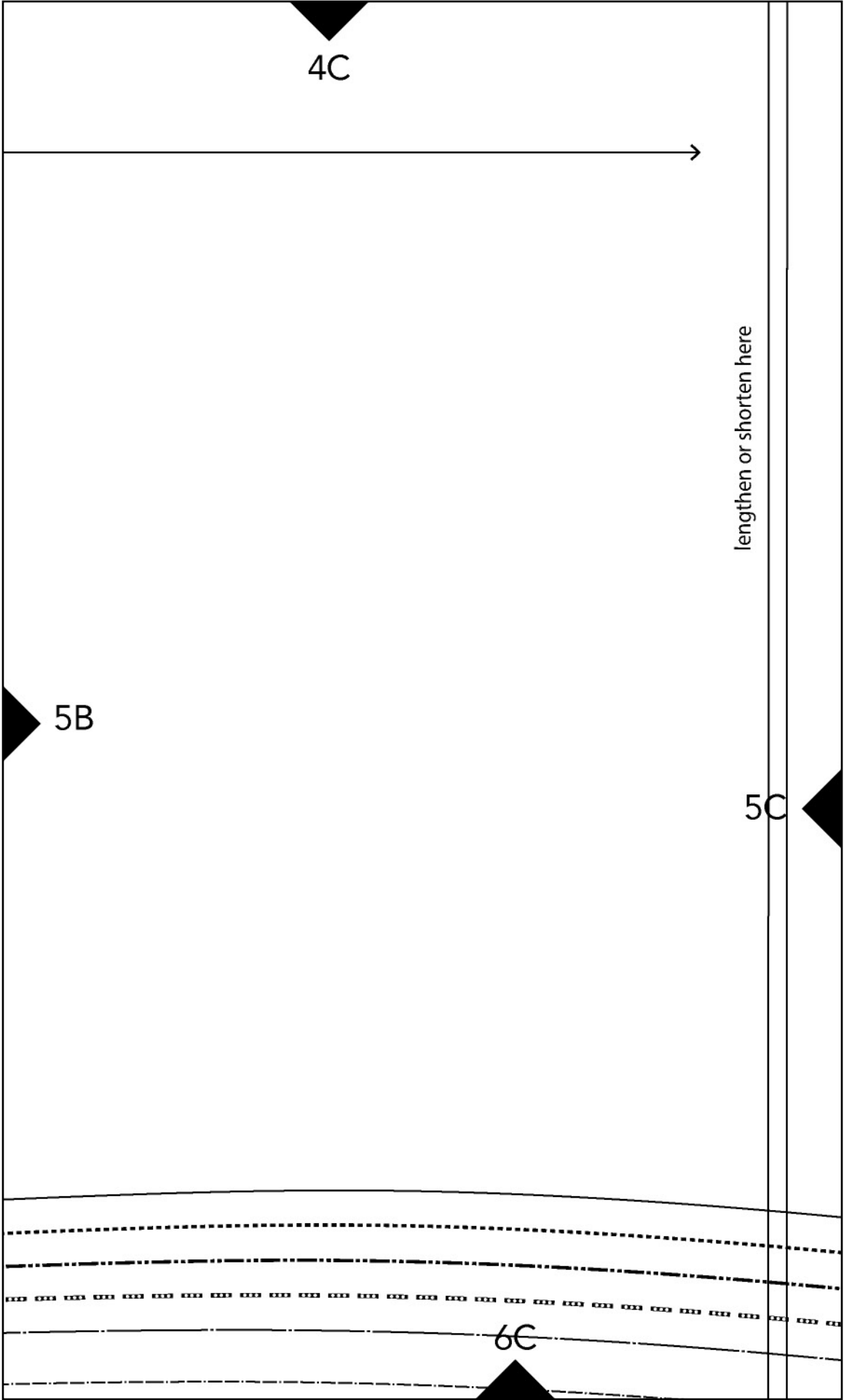
Back Bodice

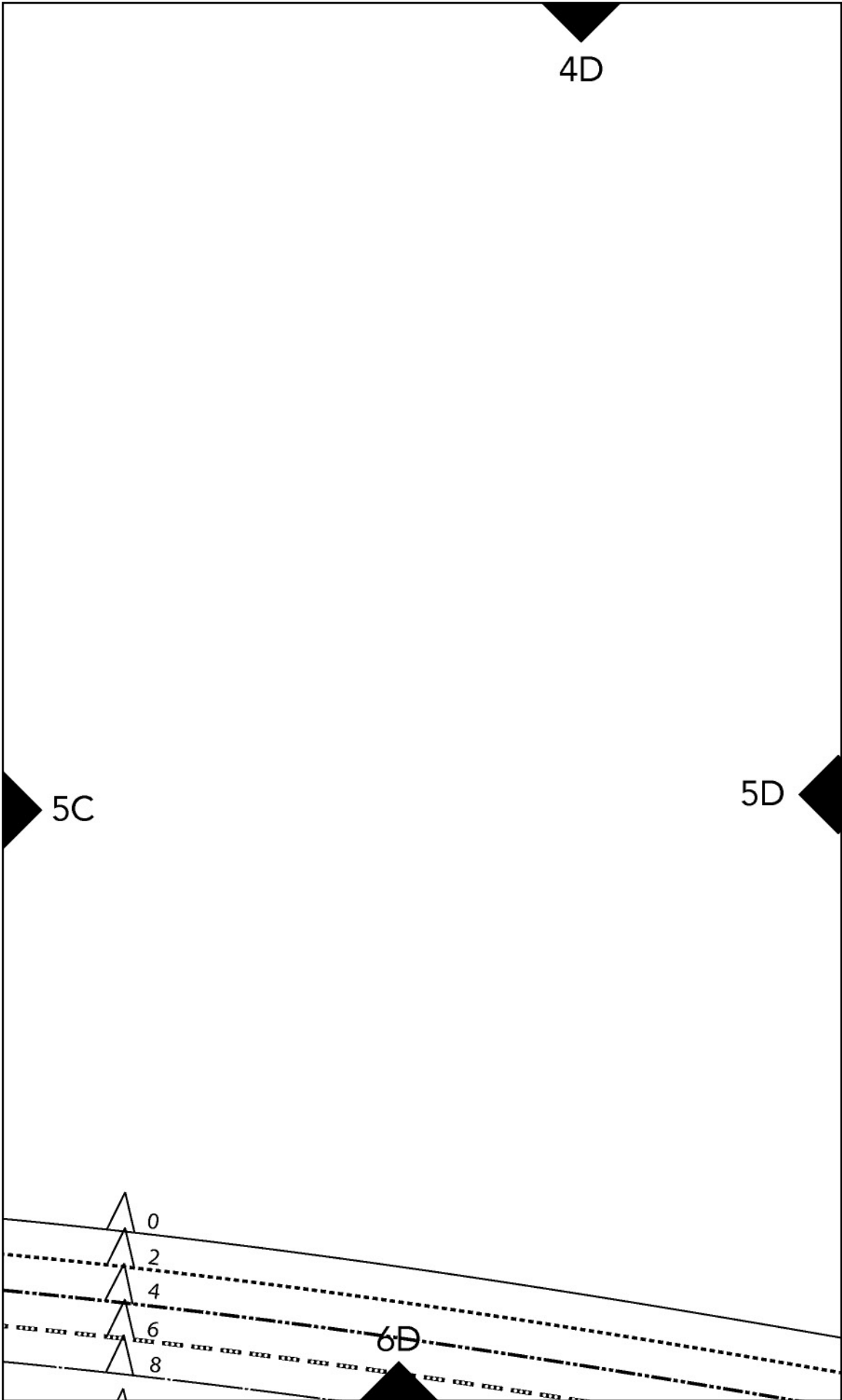
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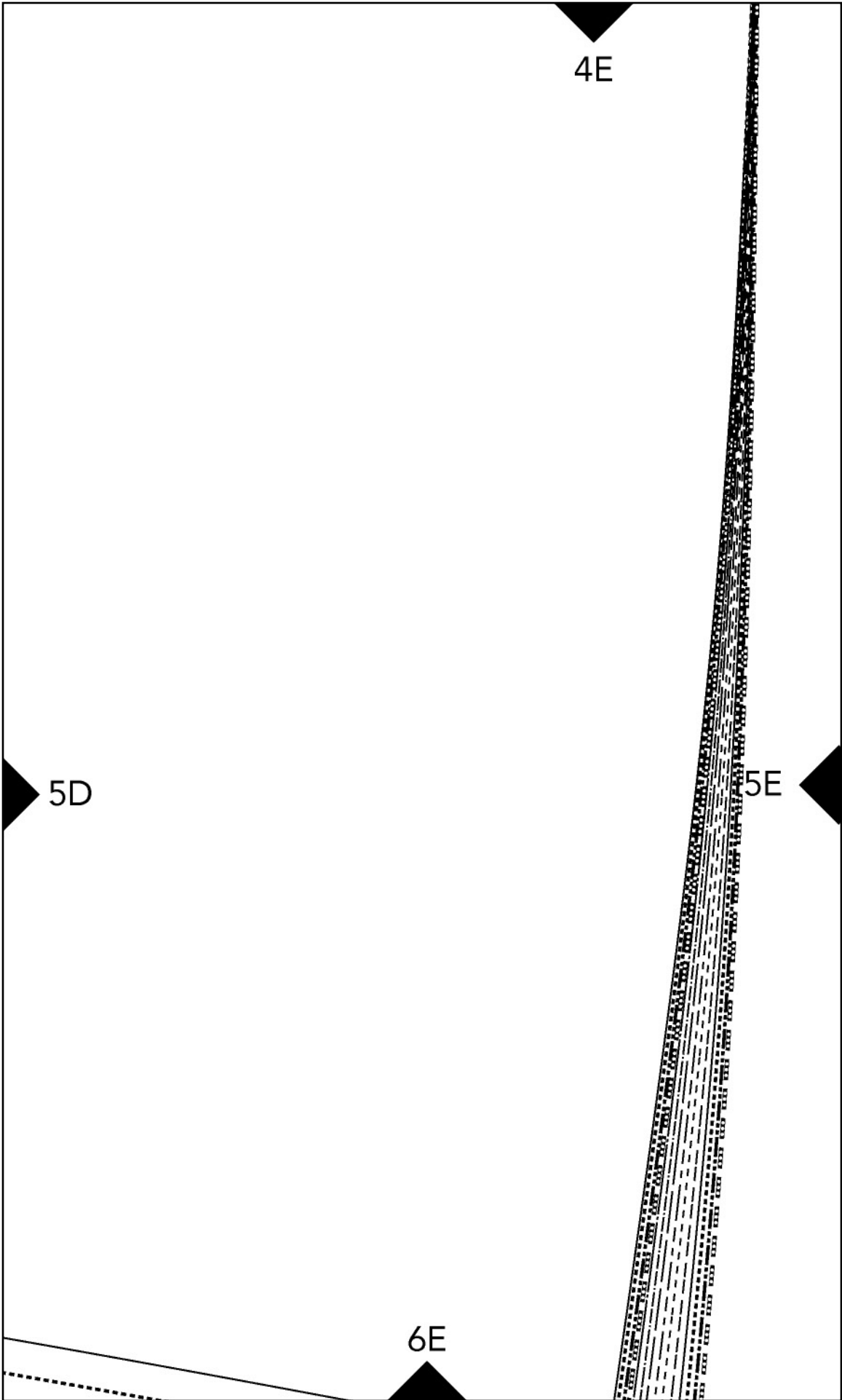
Main Fabric: Cut 2

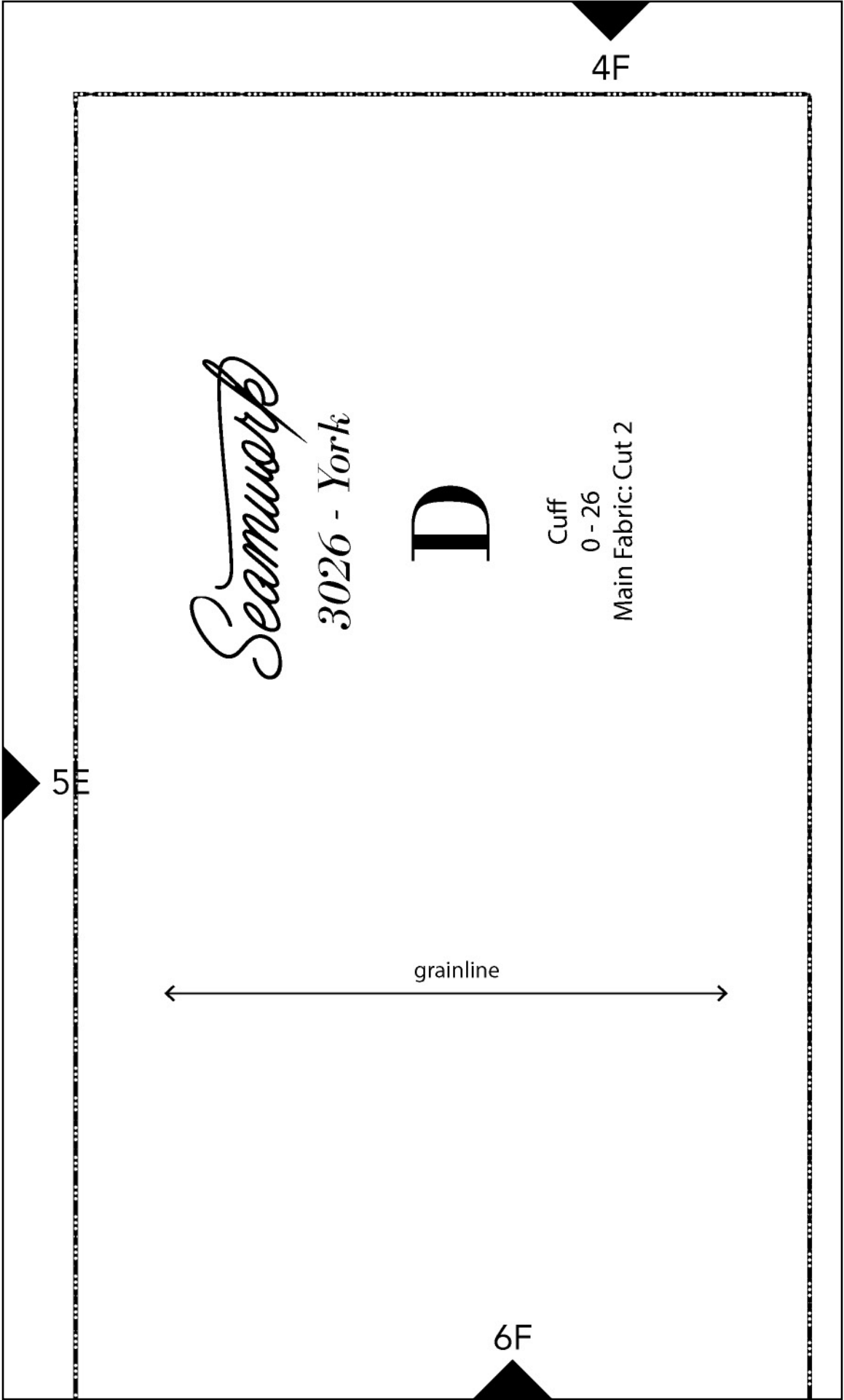
5B











4F

Seamwork

3026 - York

D

Cuff
0 - 26
Main Fabric: Cut 2

5E

grainline

6F

6A

6A

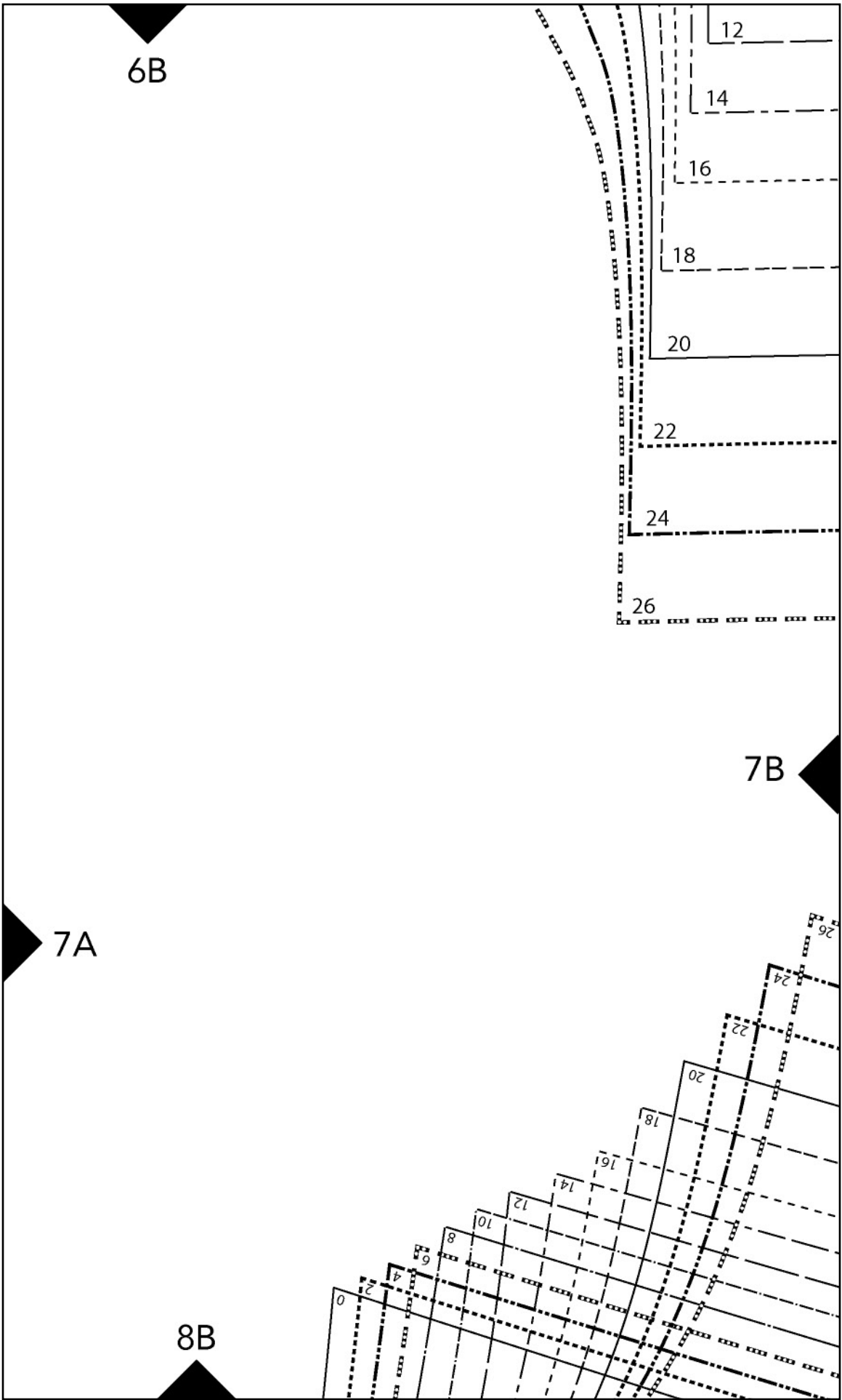
8A

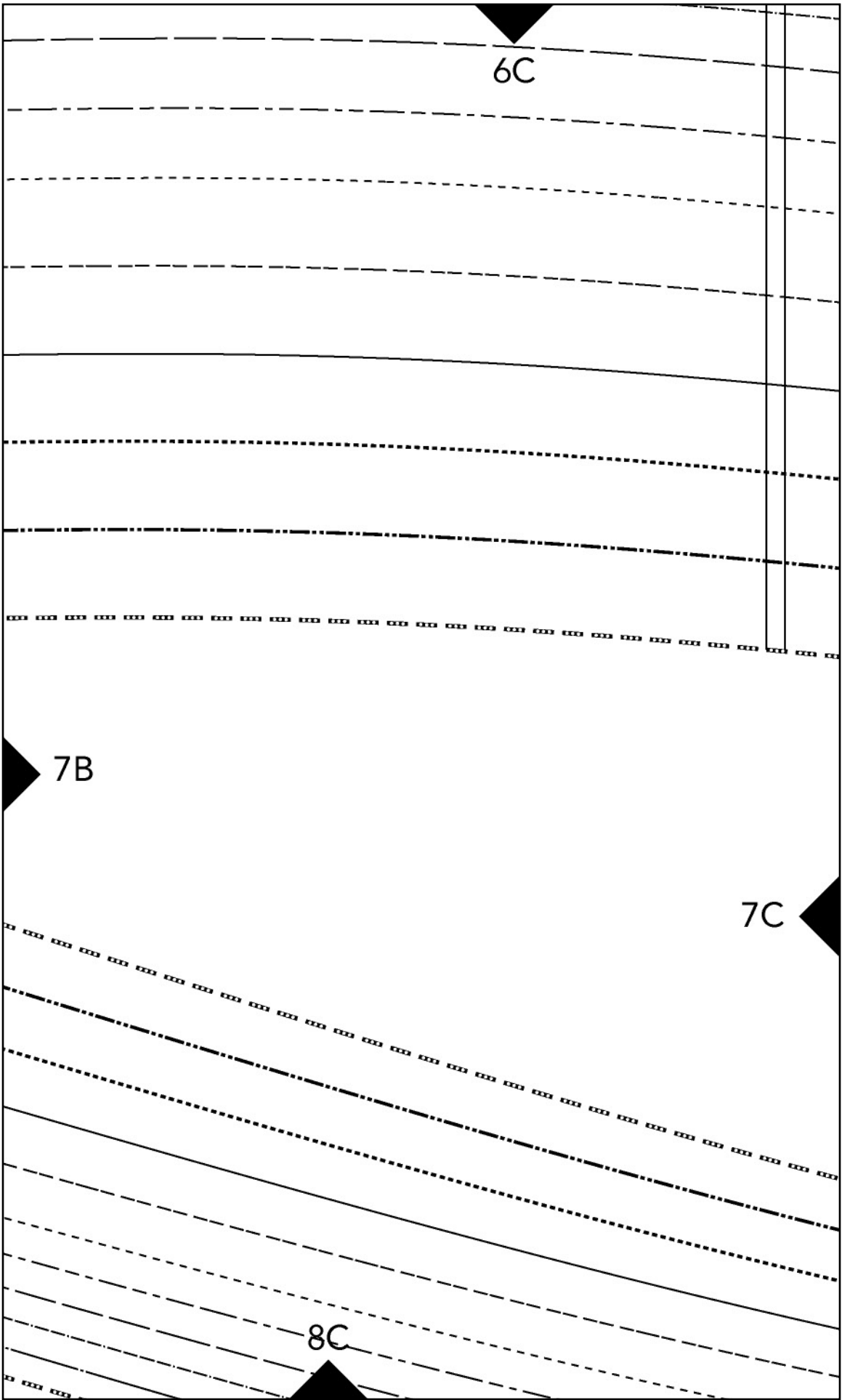
7A

3026 - York

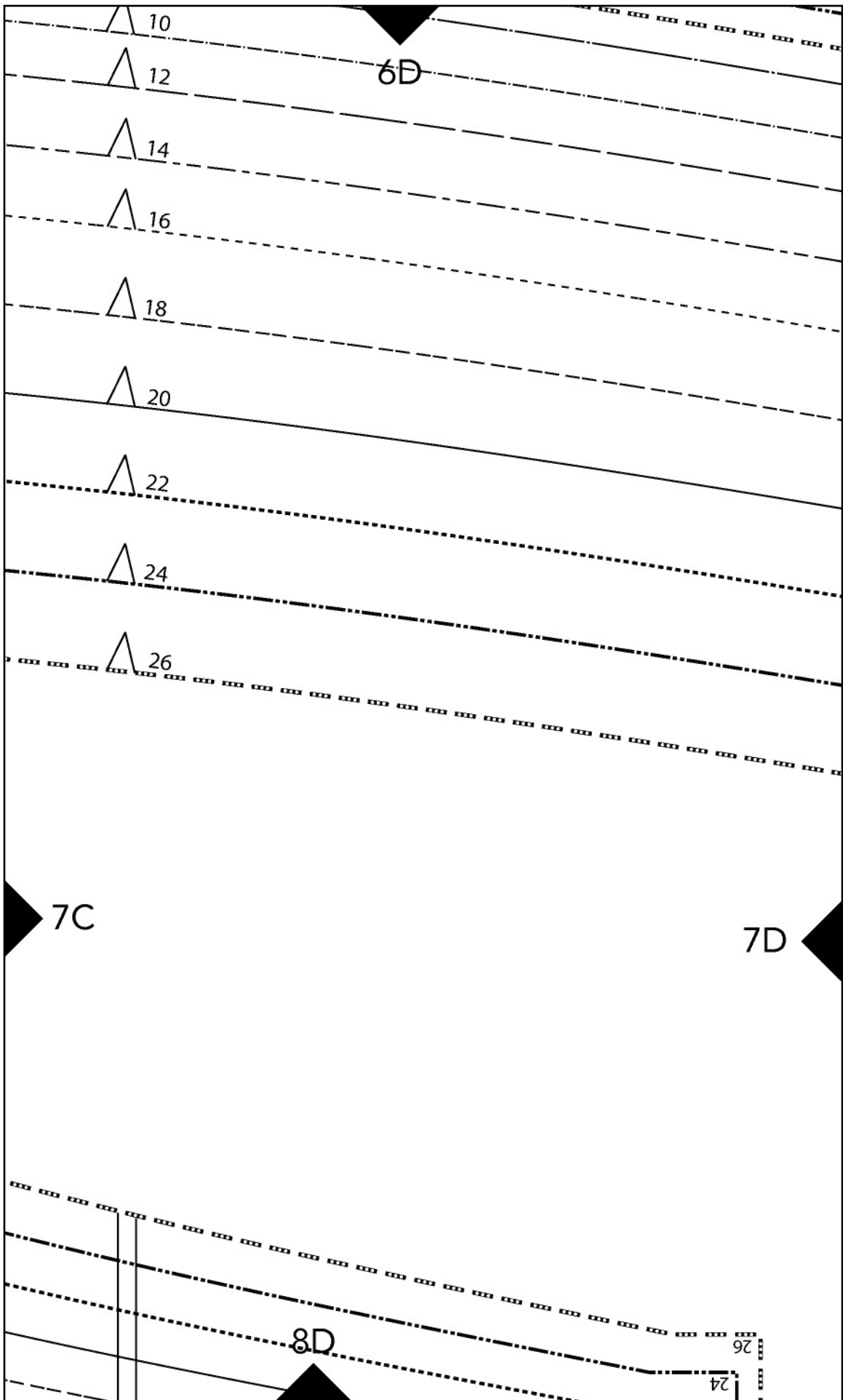
Key

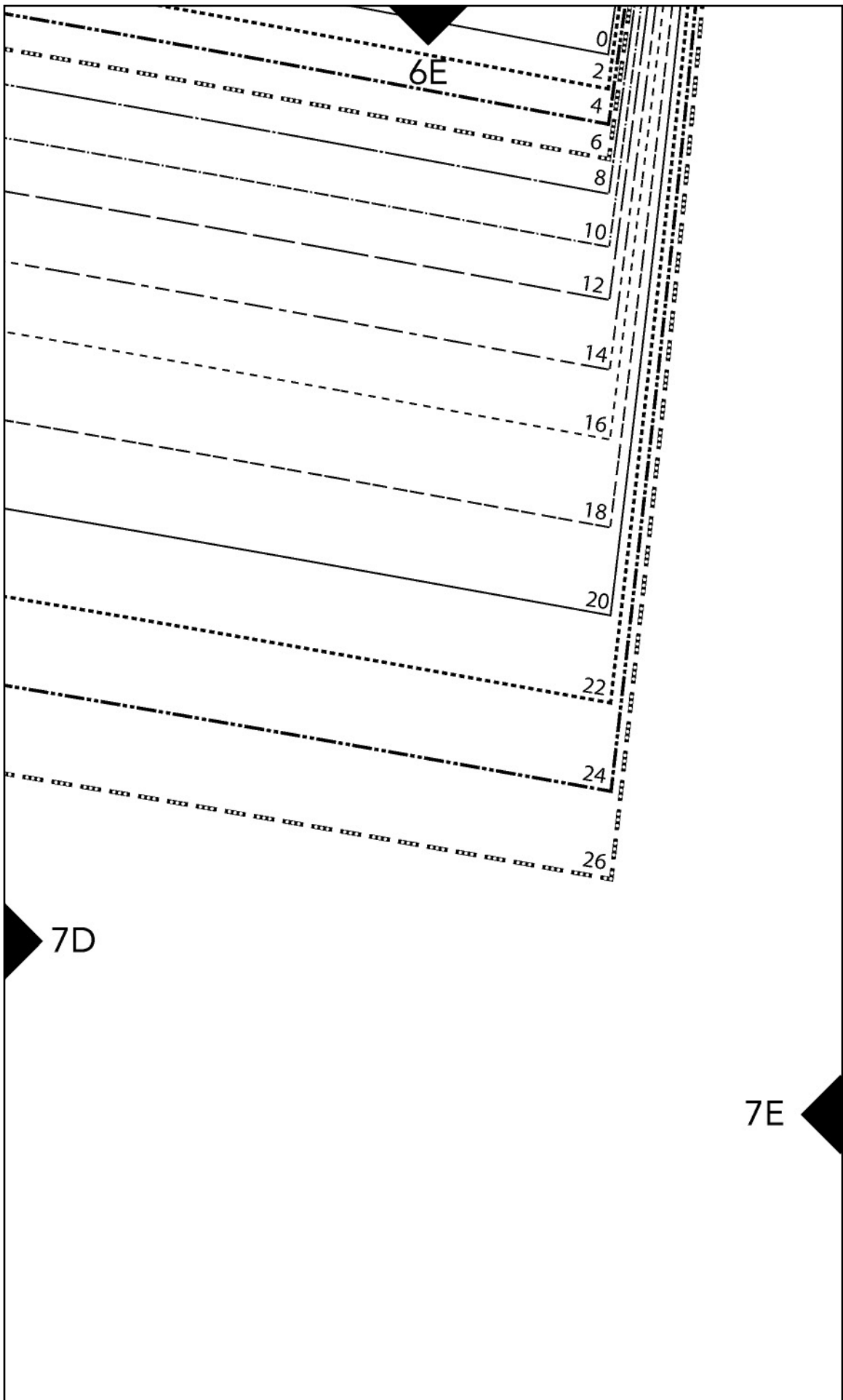
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3026 - York





6F

0

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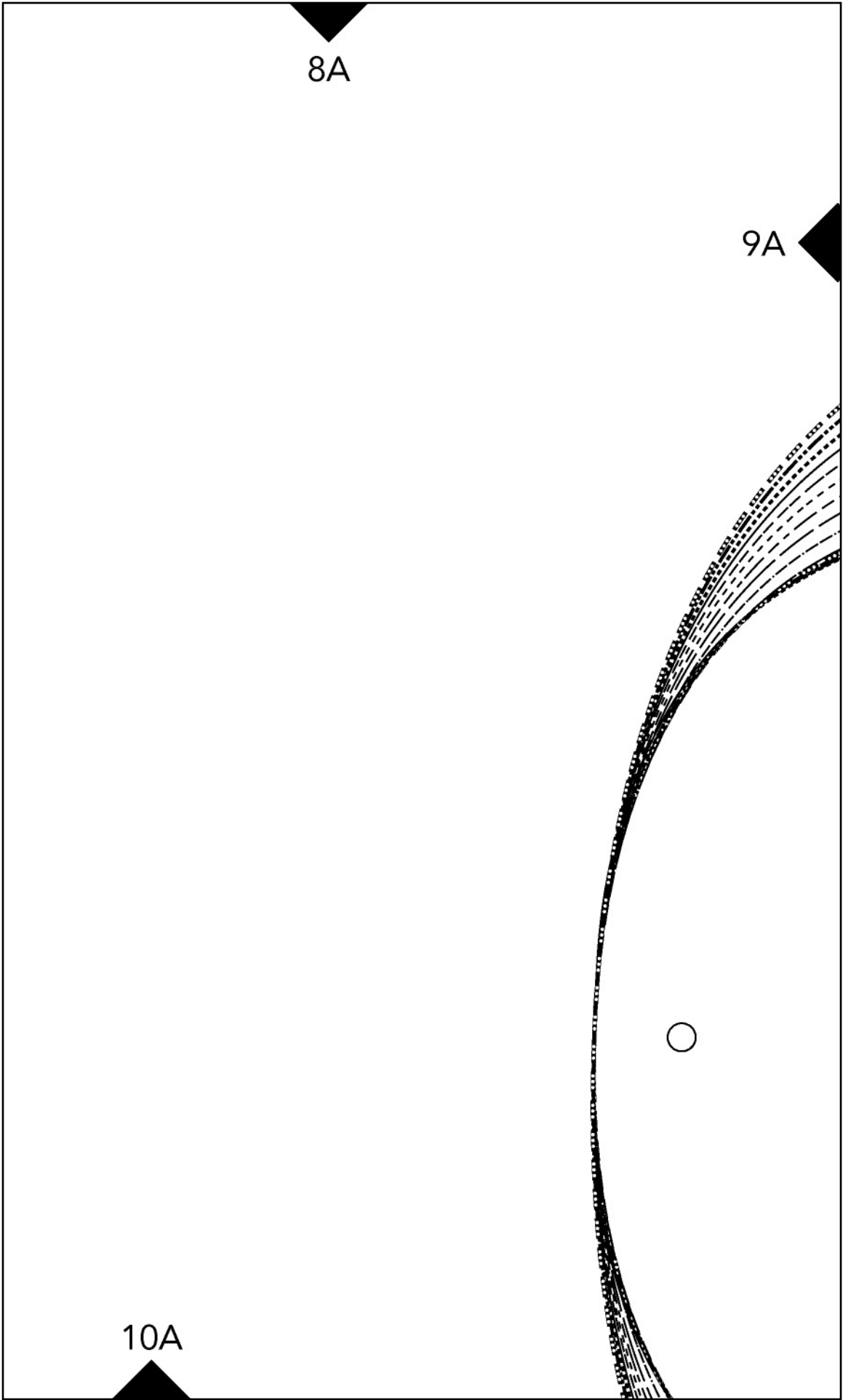
20

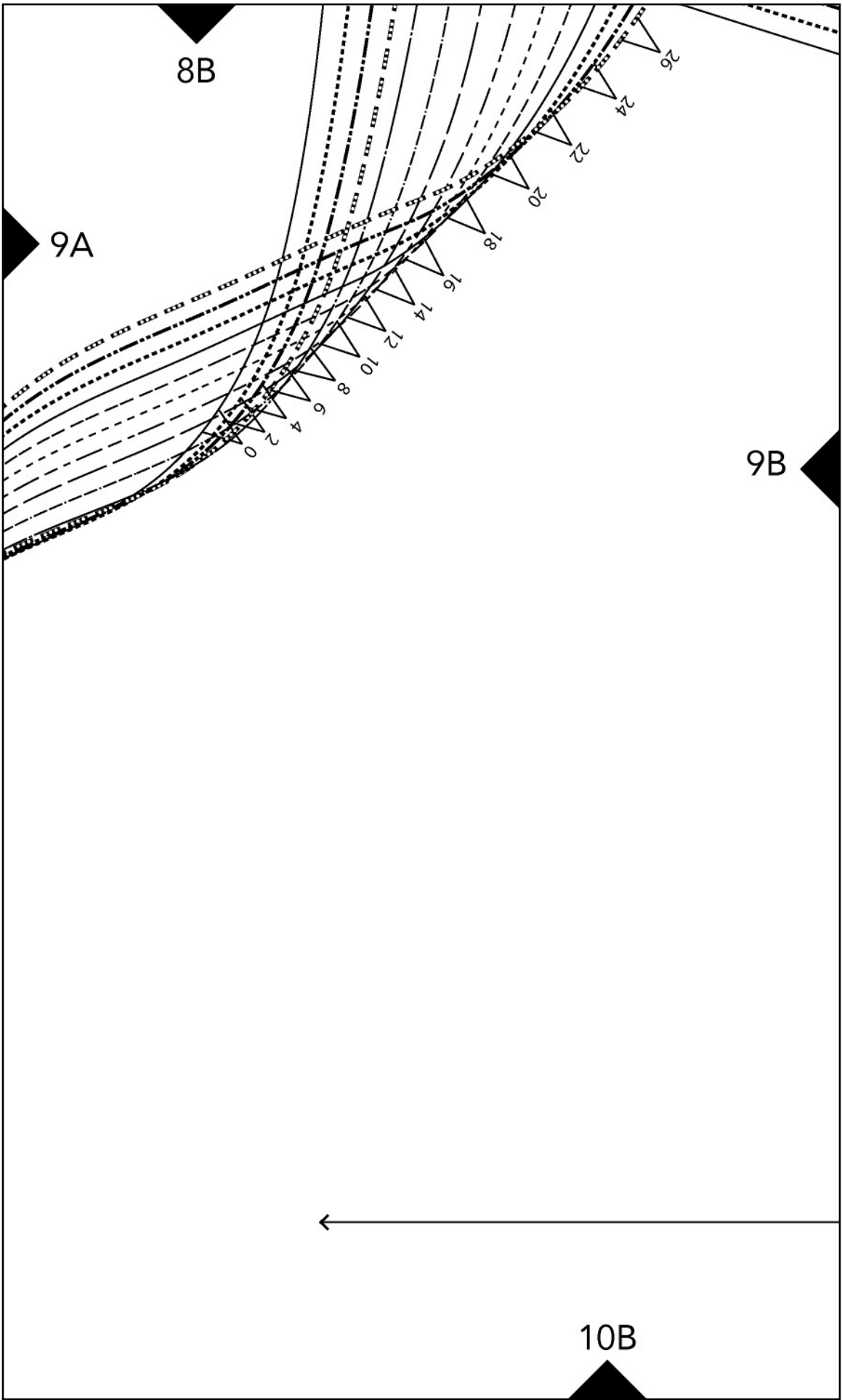
22

24

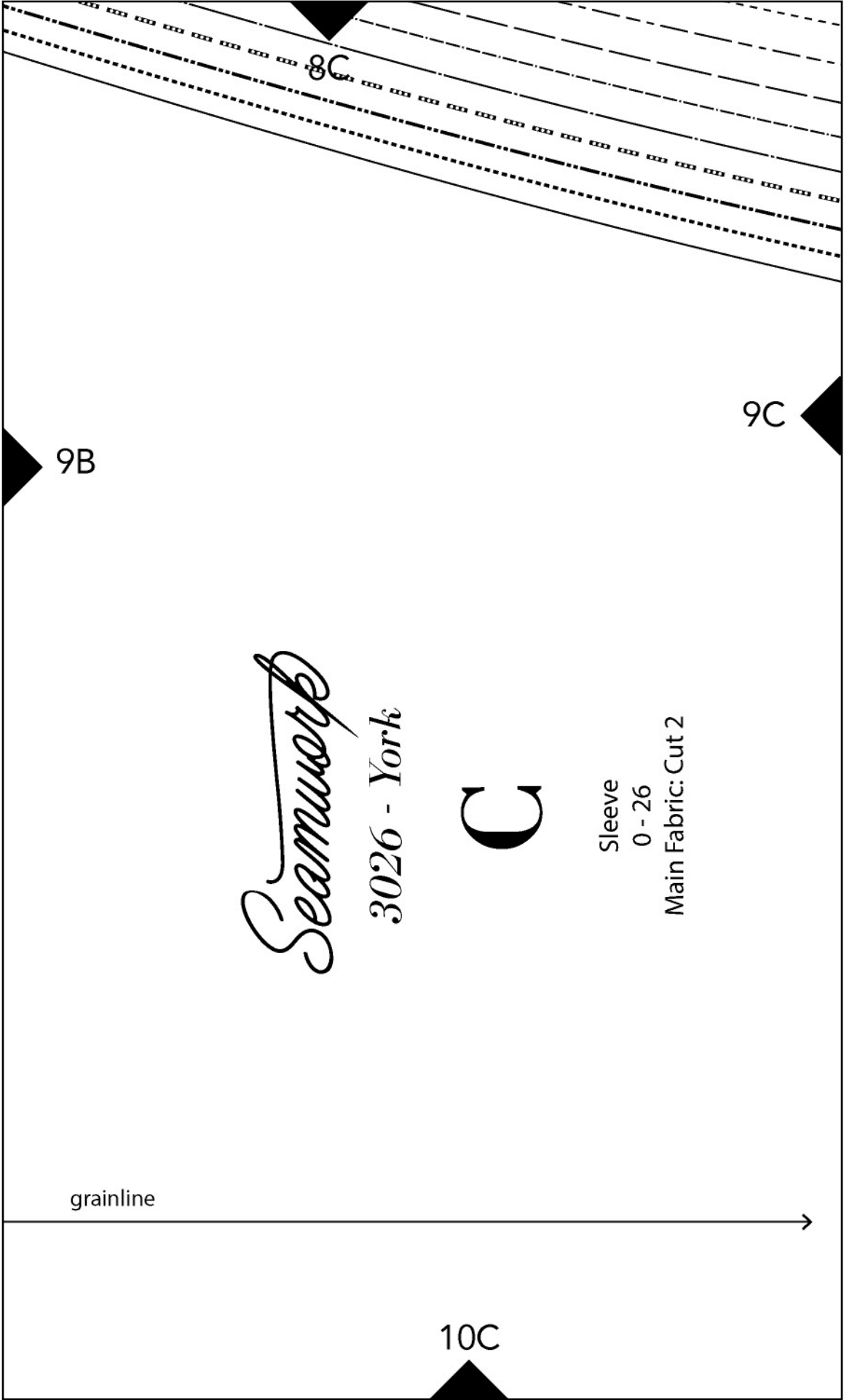
26

7E





3026 - York



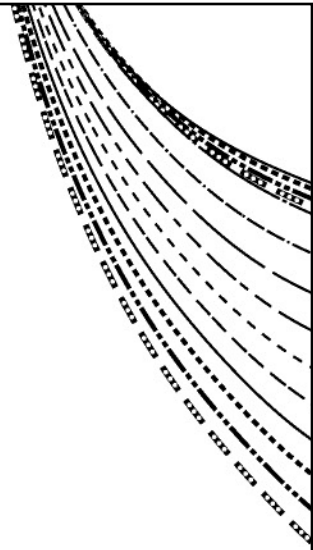
Seamwork

3026 - York

C

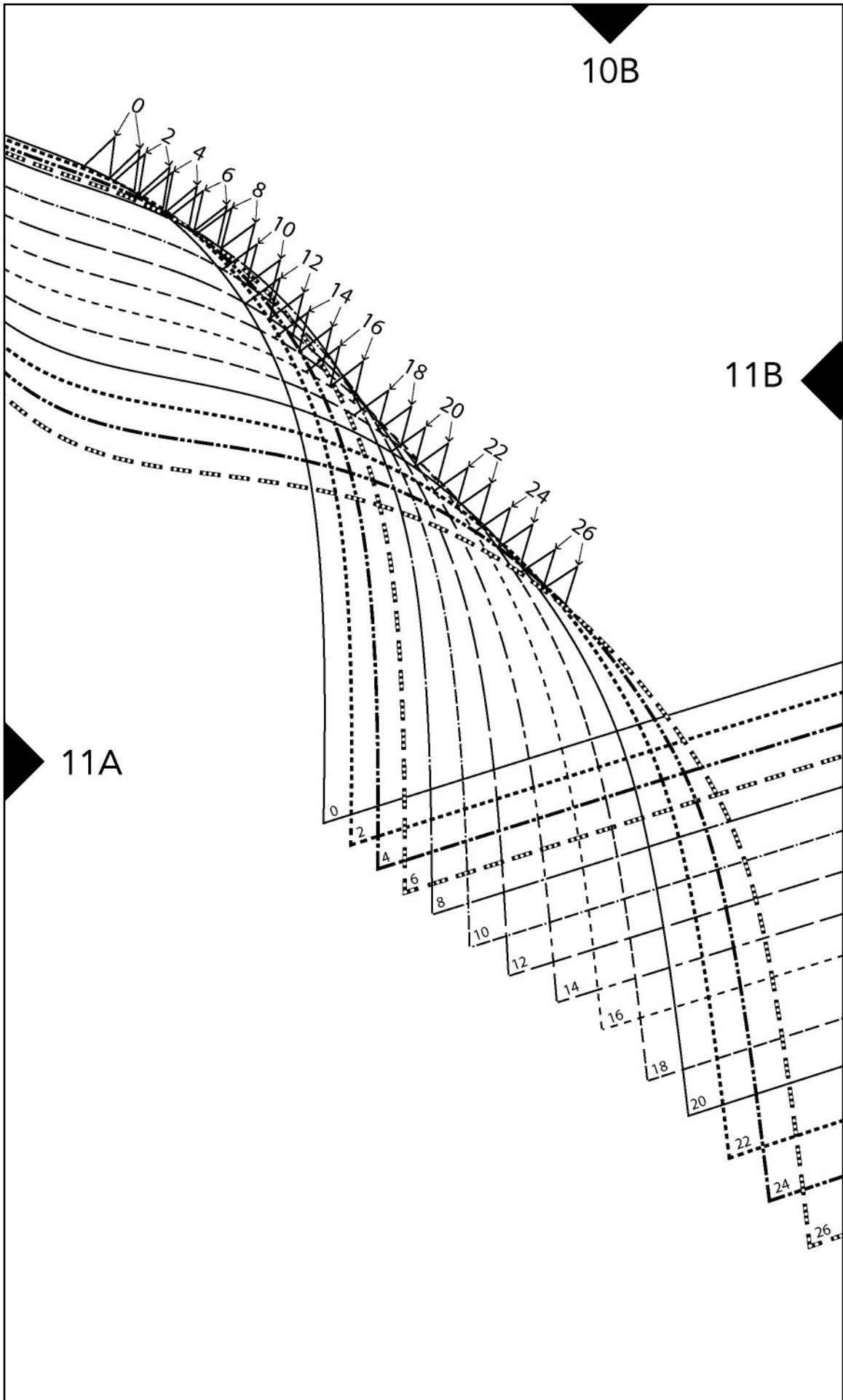
Sleeve
0 - 26
Main Fabric: Cut 2

10A



11A





10C

11B

11C

