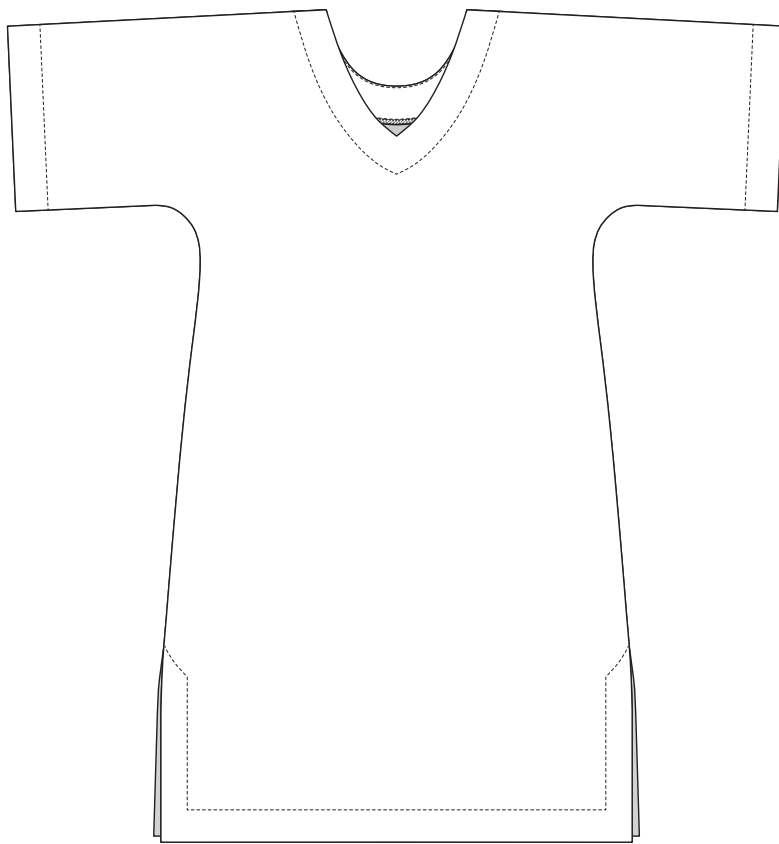


Peppermint

M A G A Z I N E



EVERYDAY DRESS / ISSUE 42

SKILL LEVEL



IN THE
FOLDS

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We're super excited to bring you these patterns in partnership with the lovely people at **The Fabric Store**. With a passion for all things sewing, they stock an incredible range of fabrics – think quality linen, silk, cotton, merino and even leather – at their Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and New Zealand stores, as well as online.

The Fabric Store

ABOUT IN THE FOLDS PATTERNS

In the Folds patterns are designed to inspire and encourage modern makers to create garments that are beautiful both inside and out. Through selected techniques and construction details, **In the Folds** aims to encourage thought-provoking and memorable making experiences - helping you enjoy each stitch in the process.

Techniques may differ slightly from the home sewing methods you are used to, but in some cases industrial finishes will give you the cleanest and most professional finish.

Seam allowances are included and detailed in each step.

You will notice that in some cases the seam allowances meet each other at different angles at the end of the seam. This is so that when you press the seam allowances open the seams will sit flush with the edges and will help you get a really clean finish.

SLOW SEWING

In the Folds patterns are designed to include thoughtful details and interesting techniques so that you can enjoy the process of making the garment as much as the end result.

If we slow down and take in every stitch, we can better our skills, appreciate the amazing things we can do with our hands, understand the process more fully and create garments that will be worn, loved and cared for long into the future.

It is recommended that you read all the instructions before getting started.

We'd love to see your work in progress. Find us on Instagram **@inthefolds** and **@peppermintmagazine** and tag your photos with **#pepperminteverydaydress**

Happy sewing!

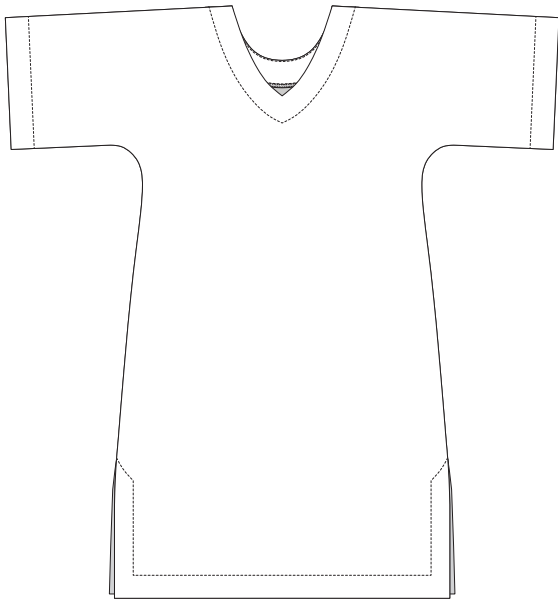
THE ENVIRONMENT

Consider using fabric from your stash before going to buy something new. I dare you.

You might be surprised by what you find there. Before selecting your fabric, really think about how this garment will fit into your wardrobe and how you plan to care for it. Choose a fabric that fits the bill.

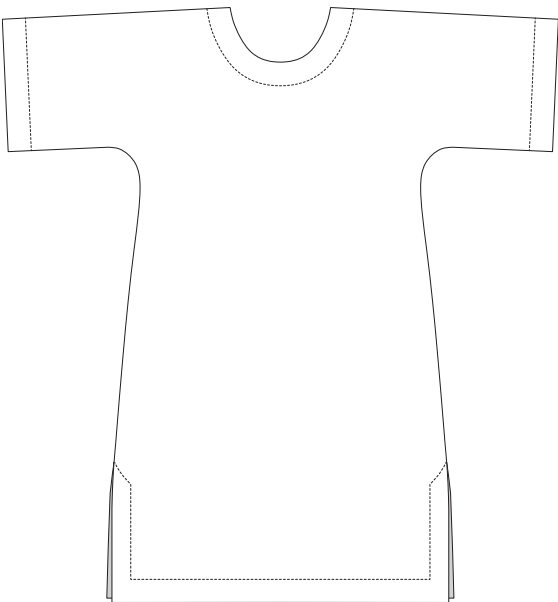
Please consider the environment before printing this booklet.

GARMENT OVERVIEW



GARMENT DETAILS

The **Everyday dress** is a knee-length oversized reversible dress. One side of the dress has a soft v-neck, while the other has a round neck. The dress features relaxed boxy sleeves, in-seam pockets, hem splits and an optional waist tie.



FABRIC SUGGESTIONS

The **Everyday dress** is compatible with light to mid-weight fabrics.

Consider using: cotton, linen, viscose / rayon, chambray or silk.

Please note: due to the width of the pattern pieces, you will need to use 150cm (60in) wide fabric (or wider).

TIP: This dress would look great in a solid colour or using a bold print.

The design allows for a large format print to really be showcased.

See what you've been saving up in your stash.

NOTIONS

- Coordinating thread

SIZING + GARMENT MEASUREMENTS

NOTES ON FITTING

The **Everyday dress** is intended to have a substantial amount of design ease to create a relaxed shape. For this reason, I suggest focusing on your bust measurements (both high and full bust) when selecting your size, so that you get a good fit through the neckline and shoulders.

Use your **high bust measurement** to select your size and then your **bust measurement** to work out whether or not you need to do a Small Bust Adjustment (SBA) or Full Bust Adjustment (FBA). This pattern is drafted for a B cup bust, but has a lot of ease in the bust. If your **bust** is more than a couple of sizes different from your **high bust**, it might be a good idea to make the alteration.

If your measurements are between sizes, I suggest selecting the smaller size due to the amount of ease in the pattern.

The pattern is drafted for height of 170cm (5'7"). Use the LENGTHEN / SHORTEN lines on the pattern to change the length of the dress.



BODY MEASUREMENTS

	1	2	3	4	5
HIGH BUST	71cm - 76cm 28" - 29 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	81cm - 86cm 31 $\frac{7}{8}$ " - 33 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	91cm - 96cm 35 $\frac{7}{8}$ " - 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	103.5cm - 111cm 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ " - 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	118.5cm - 126cm 46 $\frac{5}{8}$ " - 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
BUST	76cm - 81cm 29 $\frac{7}{8}$ " - 31 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	86cm - 91cm 33 $\frac{7}{8}$ " - 35 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	96cm - 101cm 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ " - 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	108.5cm - 116cm 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ " - 45 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	123.5cm - 131cm 48 $\frac{5}{8}$ " - 51 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
WAIST	61cm - 66cm 24" - 26"	71cm - 76cm 28" - 29 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	81cm - 86cm 31 $\frac{7}{8}$ " - 33 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	93.5cm - 101cm 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ " - 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	108.5cm - 116cm 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ " - 45 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
HIP	84cm - 89cm 33" - 35"	94cm - 99cm 37" - 39"	104cm - 109cm 41" - 42 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	116.5cm - 124cm 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ " - 48 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	131.5cm - 139cm 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ " - 54 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

FINISHED GARMENT MEASUREMENTS

	1	2	3	4	5
BUST	102cm 40 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	112cm 44 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	122cm 48"	137cm 53 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	152cm 59 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
WAIST	107cm 42 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	117cm 46 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	127cm 50"	142cm 55 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	157cm 61 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
HIP	115cm 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	125cm 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	135cm 53 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	150cm 59"	165cm 65"
LENGTH*	93.6cm 36 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	94.8cm 37 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	96cm 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	97.8cm 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	99.6cm 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

*Measurement is taken from back neck to hem from the centre back neckline.

FABRIC REQUIREMENTS

	1	2	3	4	5
150cm 60"	2.3m 2.6yds	2.3m 2.6yds	2.3m 2.6yds	2.4m 2.7yds	2.7m 3yds

PRINTING THE PATTERN

PAPER SIZE

This pattern can be printed on both A4 or US letter-sized paper. There is also a full sized version included so that, if you'd prefer, you can get it printed on full sheets (2 x A0) at your local copy shop.

LAYERS

This pattern has embedded layers. This means that you can select only the size/s you would like to print.

Layers make it much less confusing to cut out the pattern, and also saves on ink (and paper in some cases).



Open the pattern in Adobe Reader and click on the 'layers' option on the left hand side. There will be an eye next to each layer in the pattern. Turn off (by clicking) all the layers you do not need.



Please note, at the time of publishing, layers are not available on Preview (Mac). You will need to install Adobe Reader to access this feature.



Please note : the 'PATTERN INFO' layer needs to be on for all sizes.

SCALING

Open the pattern in Adobe Reader. Before printing the file, you will need to check the scaling settings on your printer. The pattern needs to be printed at its true scale. To do this, go into your print settings and select 'actual size' or set page scaling to 'none' or 'turn off page scaling'.

Print only Page 1 of the pattern, and check that the large test square measures 5cm x 5cm, or the smaller one measures 1in x 1in. It really needs to be precise, so if it is not quite right, you will need to go back and check your printer settings again.

PRINT

When you have the scaling right, print the remainder of the pattern. Depending on the size/s you need, you may not need to print all the pages.

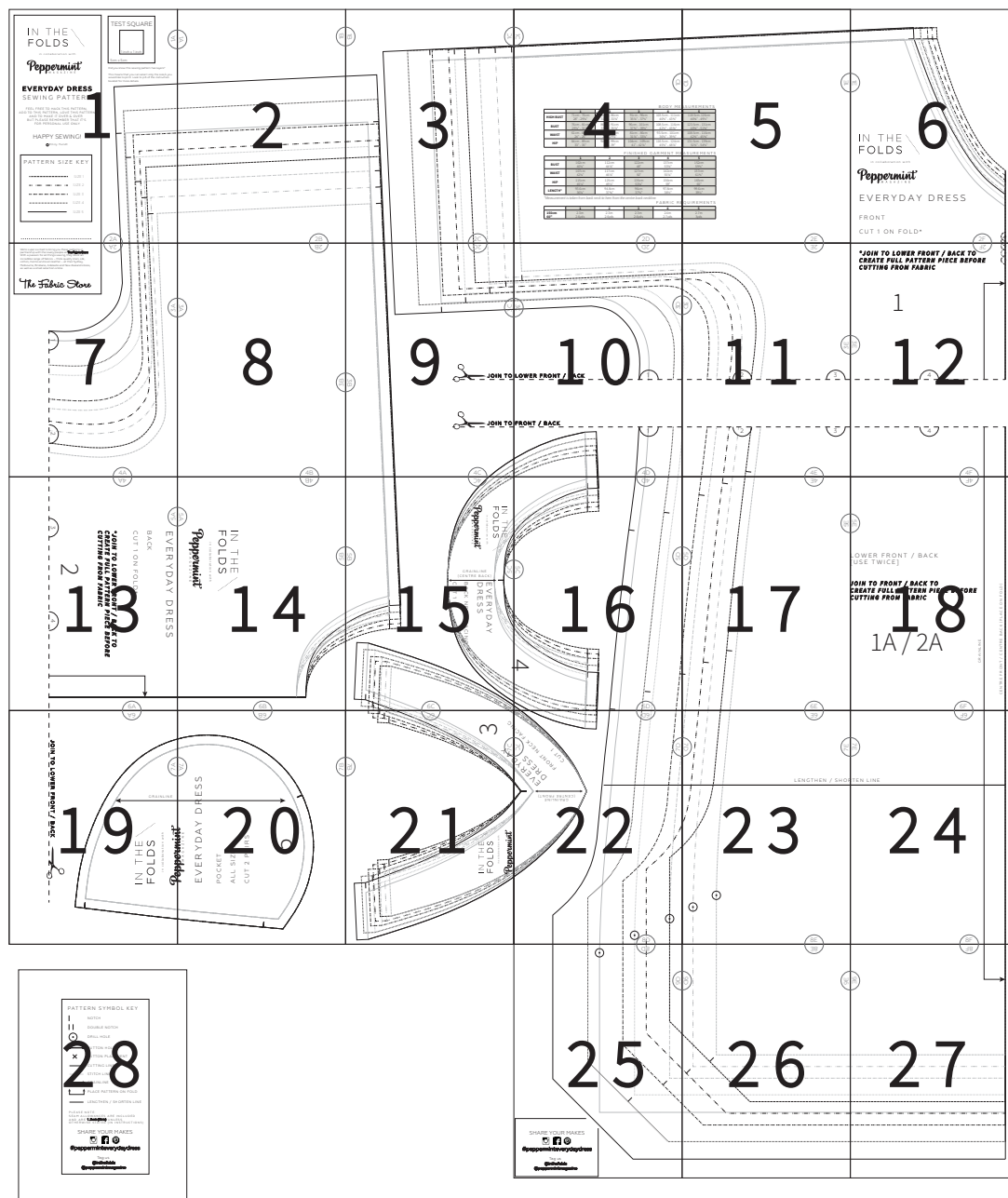
There is a printing plan on p. 7.

Please note: when printing from Adobe Reader, make sure the print orientation is set to "Auto portrait / landscape" - this will ensure the border of each page will be printed.

ASSEMBLE

Cut around the border of each page - one long side and one short side (keep your choice of sides consistent between pages). Align the circles so that 1A matches up to 1A, 2A with 2A etc, and tape or glue in place. Use the printing plan on p. 7 as a reference, if required.

PRINTING PLAN



Please note: the LOWER FRONT / BACK [1A / 2A] piece will be used twice, to cut both the front and back pieces of the garment. You can attach it temporarily to each piece FRONT [1] and BACK [2] to cut your fabric.

If you would like to print 2, print pp 10-12, 16-18 and 22-27 again.

CUTTING YOUR FABRIC

Wash and dry your fabric. Use the method you intend to use when washing your garment so it doesn't shrink after its first wash! Give your fabric a good press before cutting.

Take your pre-washed fabric and fold it in half lengthways, with right sides together, on a cutting table or other flat surface. Bring the selvages (woven edges of the fabric) together and smooth out any wrinkles. By folding the fabric in half, you will be able to cut two pieces at the same time.

Take your pattern pieces and lay them on your fabric, with the grainline of each pattern piece running exactly parallel to the selvedge (use a tape measure to measure from each end of the grainline, ensuring your pattern piece is on grain). Use the cutting plans on p 9 as a guide.

Use weights or pins to hold the pieces in place. Carefully cut out each piece. Be sure to transfer all pattern markings onto your fabric.

To mark a notch, snip into the fabric **6mm (1/4in)**. The buttonhole can be marked when cutting or when you are ready to sew it. Mark drillholes with tailors chalk on the wrong side of the fabric or a single stitch in a contrasting thread (by hand).

***TIP:** The pattern piece for the LOWER FRONT / BACK [1A / 2A] will be used twice - to cut both the front and back pieces of the garment. Attach it temporarily to FRONT [1] and then BACK [2] to cut your fabric. Washi tape works well as a removable tape.*

TIPS

- Take notes of any changes you make to the pattern as you go. This will help you when you use the pattern again (there is a section for this on p. 22).
- If you are using silk or a similar substrate, consider cutting your fabric sandwiched between two layers of fine paper (pinning and cutting through all three layers). This will help keep the fabric on grain, and ensure the fabric doesn't move while you are cutting. Use silk pins, and a nice sharp fine needle on your sewing machine.
- If your fabric is thick or bulky consider cutting one pair of POCKETS from a lighter weight fabric.
- Enjoy the process! It's not a race to the end.

SUGGESTED CUTTING PLANS

(ALL SIZES)

PIECES TO CUT

- 1 - Front - cut 1 on fold
- 2 - Back - cut 1 on fold
- 3 - Front neck facing - cut 1
- 4 - Back neck facing - cut 1
- 5 - Pocket - cut 2 pairs*
- 6 - Waist sash (optional)**

**If your fabric is thick or bulky, consider cutting one pair of pockets from a lighter weight fabric.*

***There is no pattern piece included for the WAIST SASH [6]. Use measurement chart below to mark the pattern piece directly onto the fabric.*

Please note: pieces 1 and 2 are made up using 1A / 2A twice - once for the FRONT [1] and once for the BACK [2].

KEY



WAIST SASH MEASUREMENT CHART

Cut 2 strips of fabric - **6.5cm (2½in)** wide x the length allocated in the table below, for your particular size.

1	2	3	4	5
2.1m 82⅝"	2.2m 86⅝"	2.3m 90½"	2.4m 94½"	2.5m 98⅜"

INSTRUCTIONS

ILLUSTRATION KEY

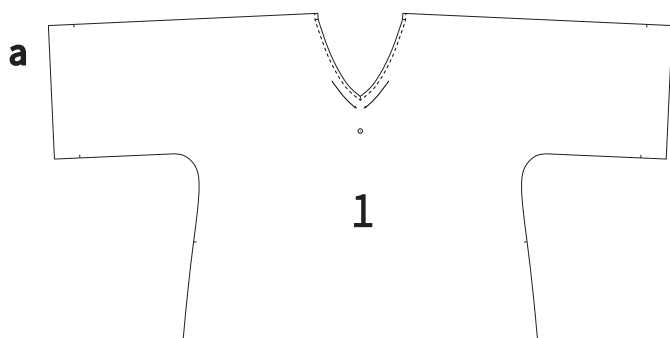


*These instructions guide you through making the **Everyday dress** with seams overlocked or zig-zag stitched to finish.*

*Seam allowances are noted in each step. For help with sewing terms, see **GLOSSARY** on p 20.*

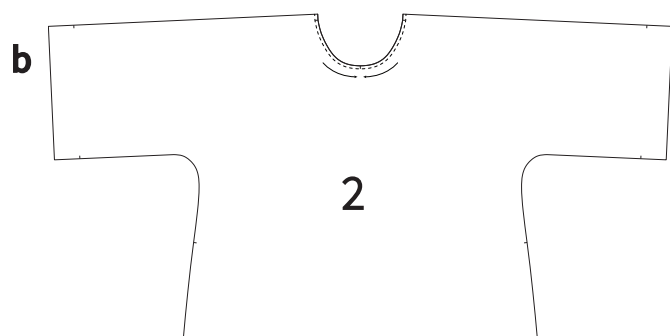
Happy Sewing!

STAYSTITCH

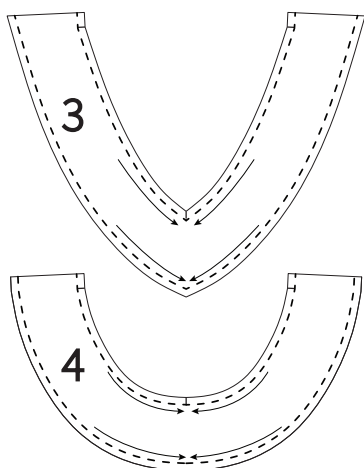


STEP 1

a Staystitch the neckline on the FRONT [1]. Stitch from one shoulder to the centre front and then backstitch. Repeat on the other side. This keeps the staystitching even on both sides of the neckline.



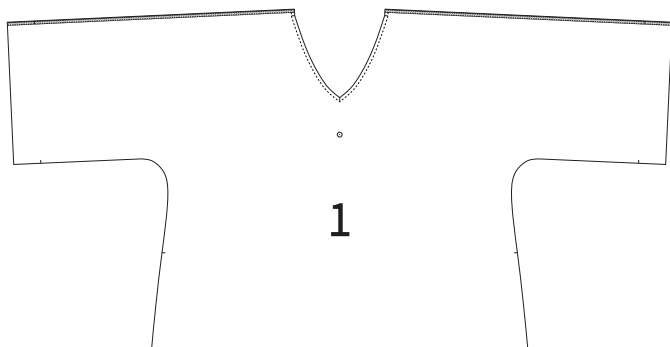
b Staystitch the neckline on the BACK [2]. Again, stitch from one shoulder to the centre back and then backstitch. Repeat on the other side.



STEP 2

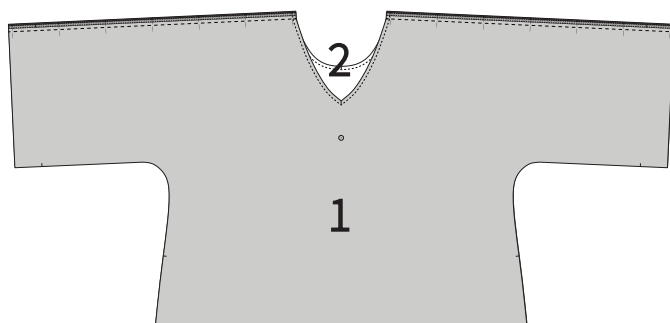
Staystitch the neckline and the outside edge on the FRONT NECK FACING [3] and BACK NECK FACING [4] in the same way as STEP 1.

SEW SHOULDERS



STEP 3

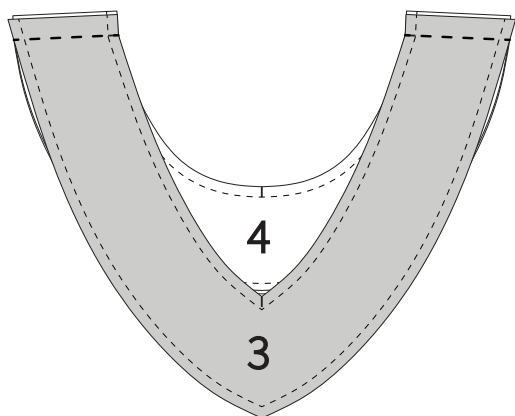
Finish the shoulder seams with your chosen method on the FRONT [1] and BACK [2].



STEP 4

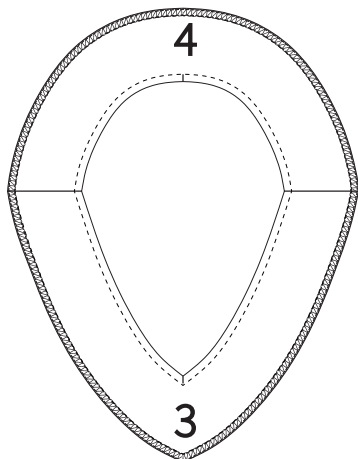
Pin the FRONT [1] shoulders to the BACK [2] shoulders with right sides together. Stitch with a **1.2cm (½in)** seam allowance before pressing the seam allowances open.

SEW NECK FACING



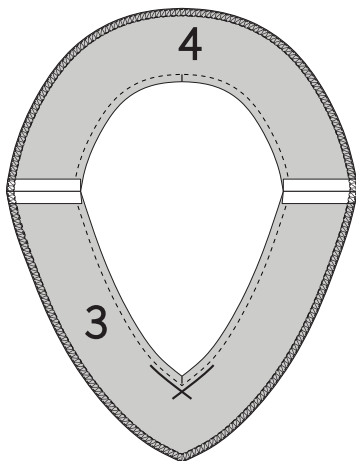
STEP 5

Pin the FRONT NECK FACING [3] to the BACK NECK FACING [4] with right sides together. Stitch with a **1.2cm (½in)** seam allowance before pressing the seam allowances open. These seams will be enclosed inside the facing so do not need to be finished (unless your fabric is prone to fraying).



STEP 6

Finish the outside edge of the neck facing with your chosen method - starting and finishing at the point on the 'V' on the FRONT NECK FACING [3].



STEP 7

With the neck facing right side down, take a ruler and fabric chalk and mark the point of the 'V' on the neckline of the FRONT NECK FACING [3] - this will help you get a nice point when attaching the neck facing to the neckline of the dress. Do this by marking two lines **1cm (3/8in)** from the neck edge on the FRONT NECK FACING [3] - meeting at the point of the 'V'.

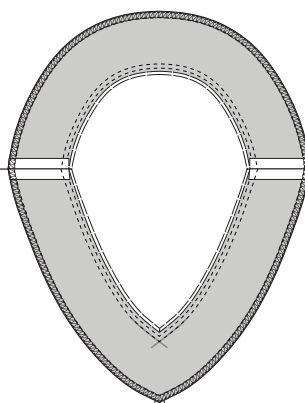
STEP 8

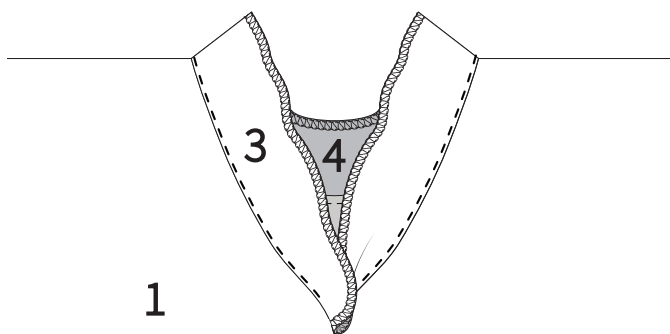
Take the body of the dress and place it right side up, with the shoulder seams flat. Place the neck facing right side down on to the dress (FRONT NECK FACING [3] on front of the dress and BACK NECK FACING [4] on back of the dress), matching the neckline and shoulder seams. Pin the neck facing to the dress around the neckline.

Stitch with a **1cm (3/8in)** seam allowance - walking in the stitches as you approach the point of the 'V' if you need to. When you reach the point, make sure the needle is in the point and in the down position, before lifting the presser foot and rotating the garment so you can sew the other side.

STEP 9

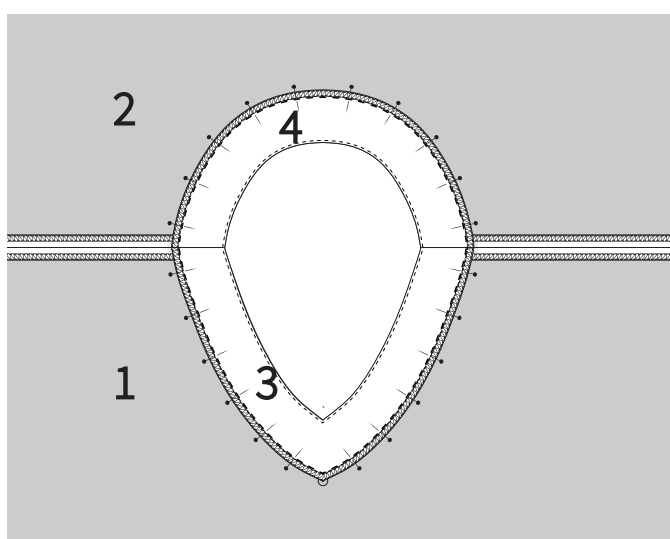
[Illustration below] Trim, clip and grade the seam allowance around the neckline. Be sure to clip in nice and close at the point of the 'V' so that you will get a nice clean point.





STEP 10

Flip the neck facing up so that you can see the right side. Using your fingers to press the seam allowance towards the neck facing, understitch the seam allowance to the neck facing (this will help the facing remain on the inside of the dress). Start at one side of the 'V' and finish at the other (not going across the point).

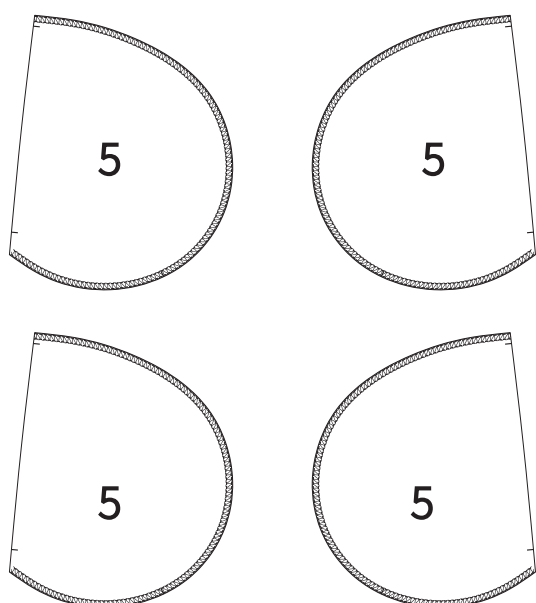


STEP 11

Flip the neck facing to the inside of the dress and give it a good press from the right and wrong side. Roll the seam line slightly towards the inside of the dress (the understitching should help with this).

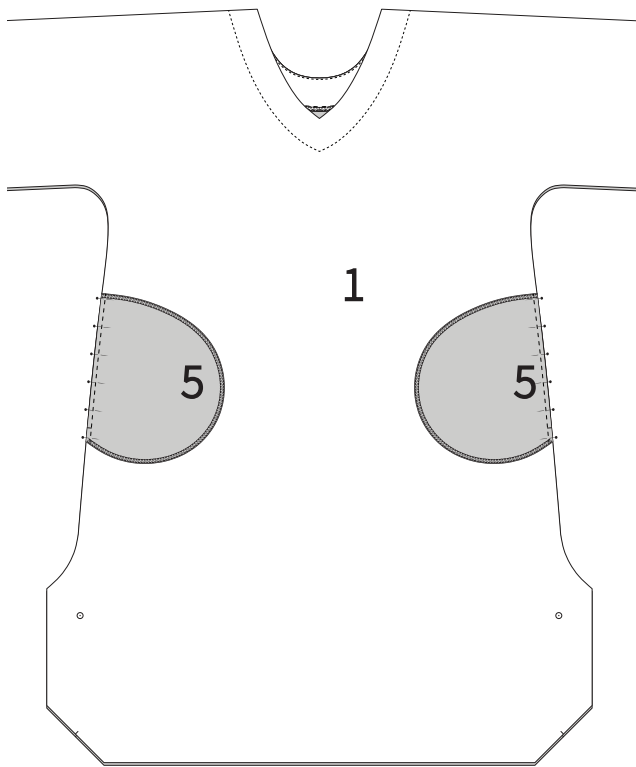
Pin the neck facing in place, lining up the point of the 'V' with the drill hole on the FRONT [1]. Stitch the facing in place - close to the edge.

SEW POCKETS



STEP 12

Take both pairs of POCKETS [5] and finish the curved edge of each pocket individually with your chosen method.



STEP 13

With the dress right side out, take one pair of POCKET [5] pieces and pin to the FRONT [1]. Line up the straight edge of each POCKET [5] with the side of the FRONT [1] and use the notches to help you position each POCKET [5].

Put the dress on and check that the pocket position is correct. Adjust if required by moving the POCKET [5] further up or down the side seam. Pin in place before stitching from the top of the POCKET [5] to the bottom, with a **6mm (1/4in)** seam allowance.

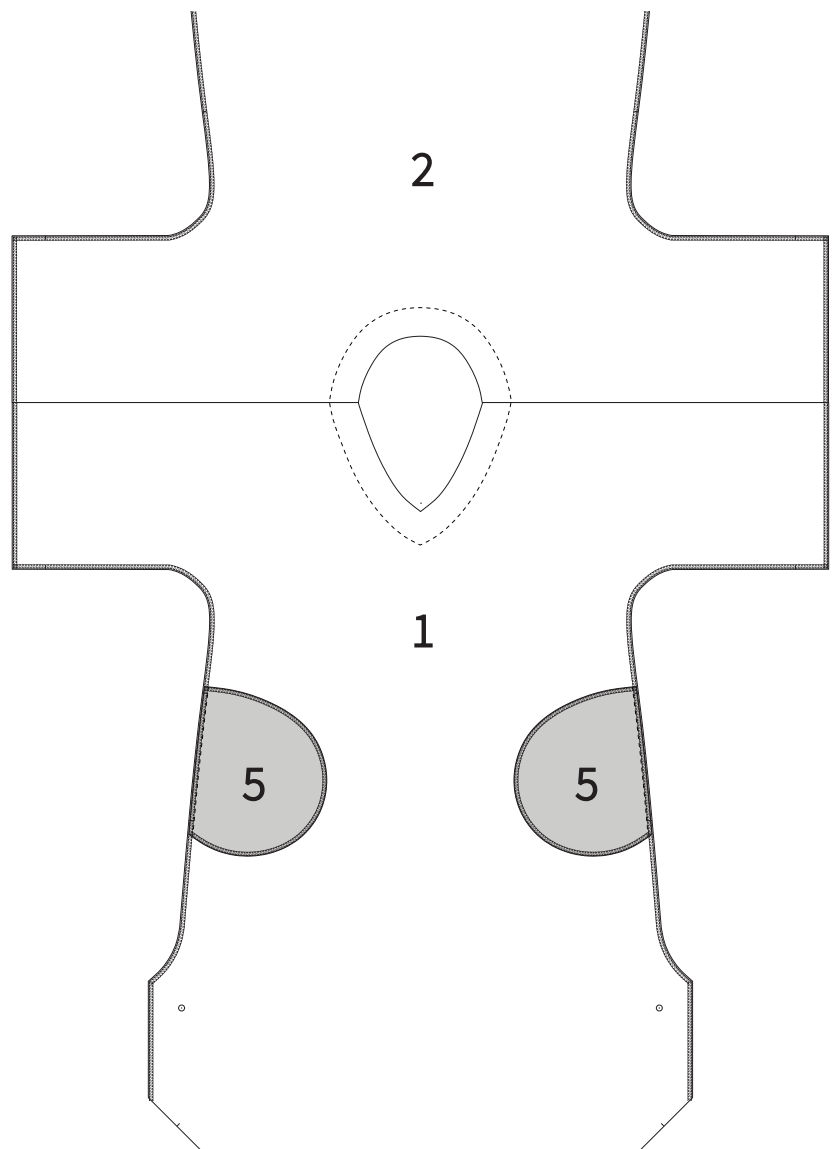
Repeat with the other set of POCKETS [5] on the BACK [2].

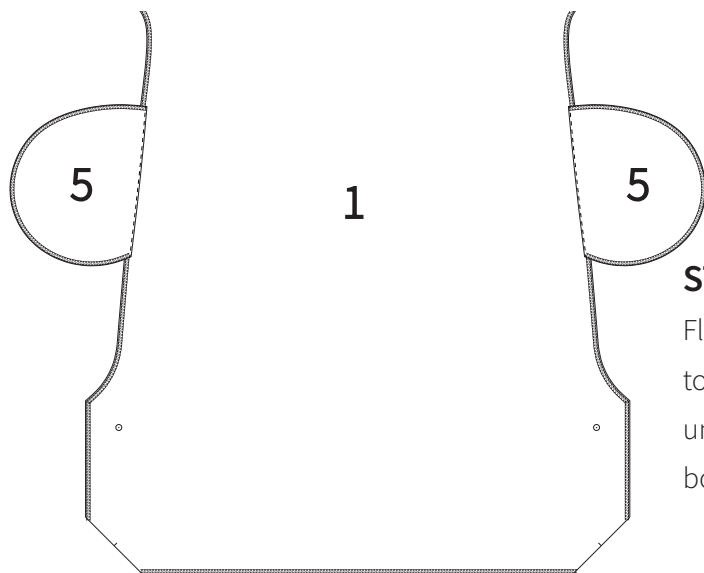
STEP 14

Lay the dress out flat and finish the sides of both the FRONT [1] and BACK [2] using your chosen method. Start at the sleeve and work your way down to the top of the hem split, catching the POCKET [5] seam allowance as you go.

At this stage you can also finish the side of the hem split and hem of the dress with your chosen method - leaving the corner unfinished.

Finish the sleeve hem at this stage too - being careful to keep the shoulder seam allowances pressed open.

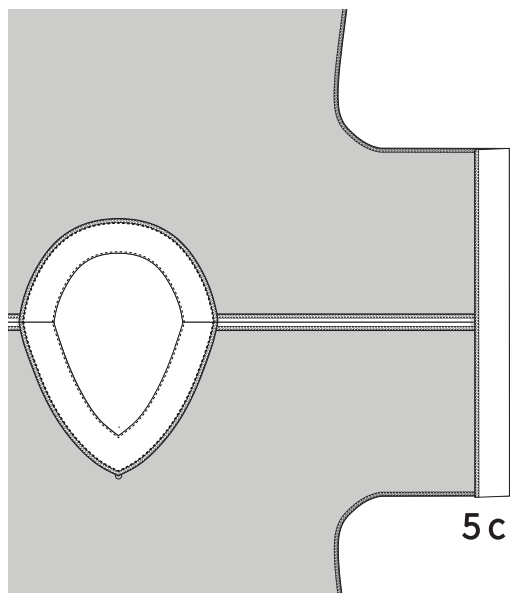




STEP 15

Flip POCKET [5] to the right side and using your fingers to press the seam allowances towards the POCKET [5], understitch the seam allowances to each POCKET [5] on both the FRONT [1] and BACK [2].

PREPARE HEMS

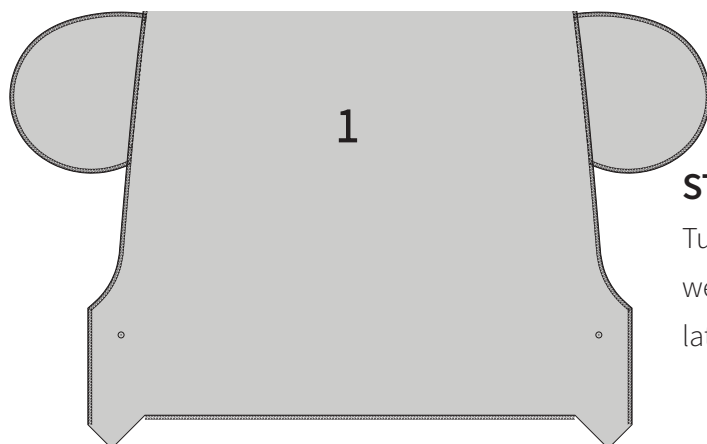


5cm (2in)

STEP 16

With the dress flat and right side down, turn the sleeve hem back by **5cm (2in)** - using the notches as a guide - and press well to make a crease.

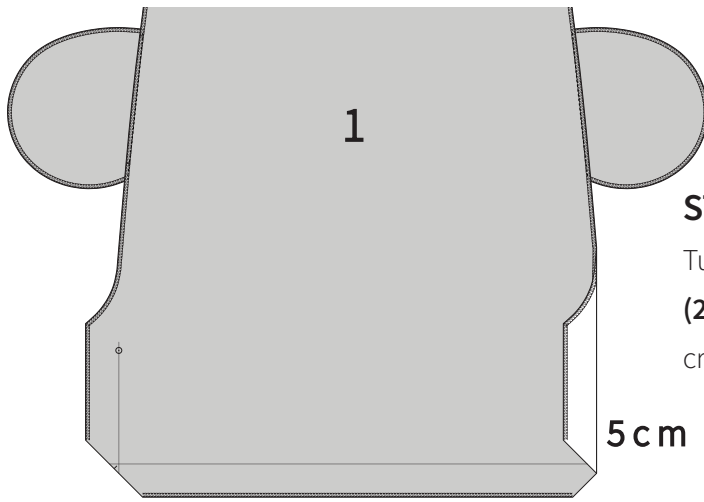
Unfold the hem for the moment (the crease will help you when you finish the sleeve hem in STEP 27).



5cm (2in)

STEP 17

Turn back the hem of the dress by **5cm (2in)** and press well to make a crease. Unfold. This crease will help you later in the process when hemming the dress.

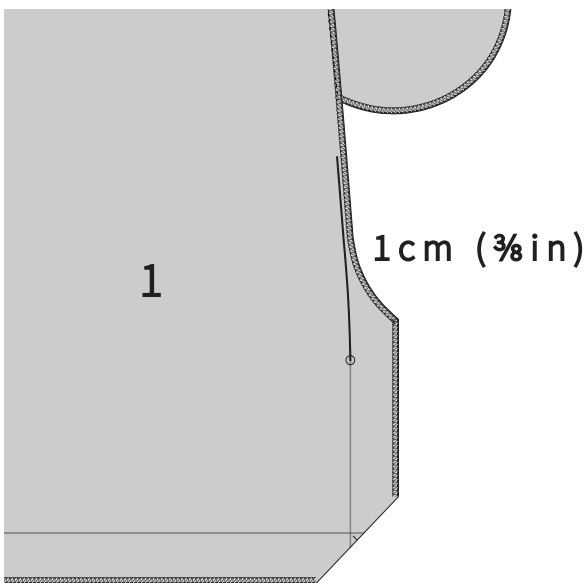


STEP 18

Turn back the hem of each side of the hem split by **5cm (2in)** and press well to make a crease. Unfold. Again, these creases will help you later on when hemming the dress

5cm (2in)

SEW SIDE SEAMS



STEP 19

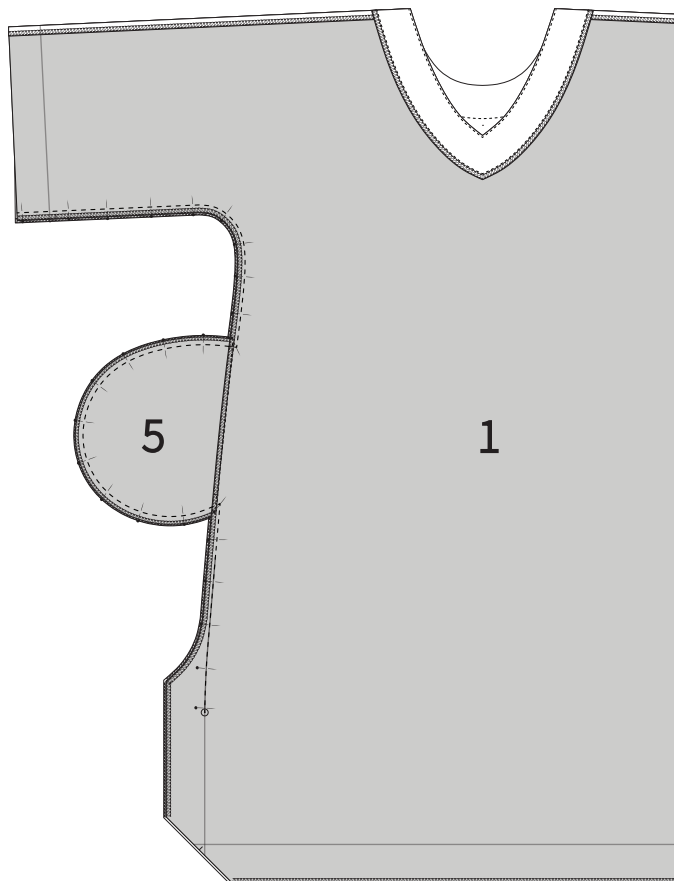
On the wrong side of the FRONT [1], mark a line **1cm (3/8in)** in from the side (starting just down from the pocket) down to the drill hole that marks the hem split.

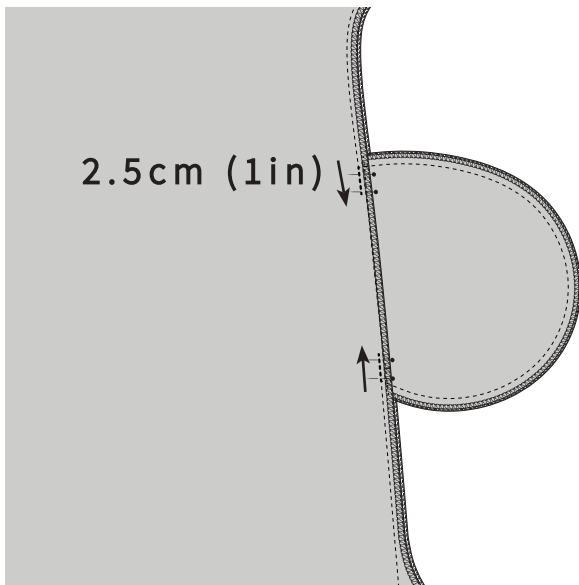
STEP 20

Pin the FRONT [1] and BACK [2] together at the side seams - pinning around the POCKETS [5] and down to the drill hole - along the line marked in the previous step.

Stitch side seams with a **1cm (3/8in)** seam allowance - carefully pivoting the needle to get from the side seam to the pocket edge. Follow the line marked in STEP 19. As you approach the drill hole, reduce the stitch length so that the stitches are nice and tight at this point.*

**TIP: Stress is often placed on splits like this, so by having smaller stitches, you will prevent the side seam from ripping at this point.*



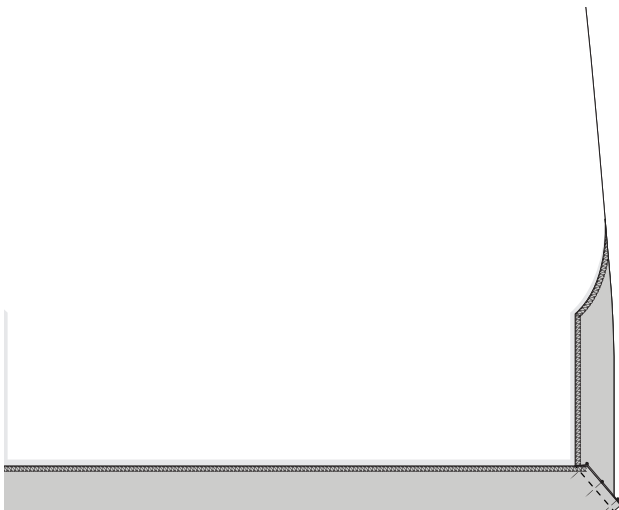


STEP 21

Reinforce the pockets by taking a ruler and chalk or erasable fabric marker and marking a point on the side seam **1cm (3/8in)** from the edge and **2.5cm (1in)** down from the top edge. Check that the seams on the front and back pocket are aligned, and pin down to the point marked. Repeat at the bottom of the pocket.

Stitch down from the side seam to the points marked - reducing the stitch length so that the stitches are nice and tight at the point marked. Press the seam allowance towards the FRONT [1].

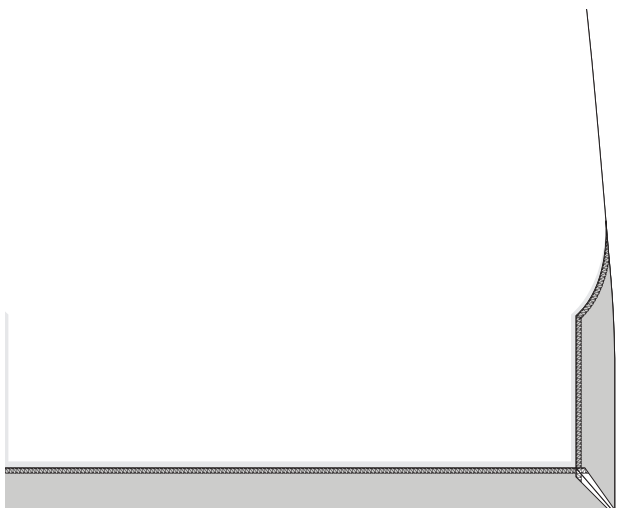
SEW HEMS



STEP 22

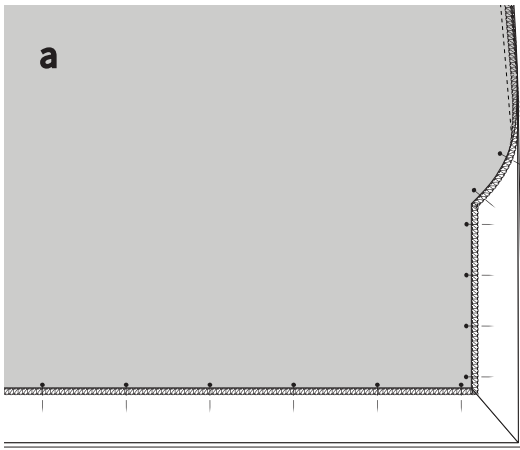
With the dress right side out, fold up the hem, bringing the sides of the mitred corner together - using the notch to guide you.

Pin before stitching with a **1cm (3/8in)** seam allowance.



STEP 23

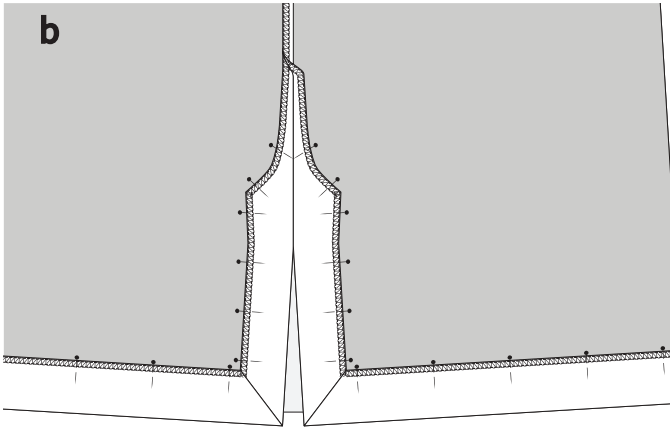
Trim back the seam allowance, especially at the corners, to reduce bulk. Press seam allowance open.



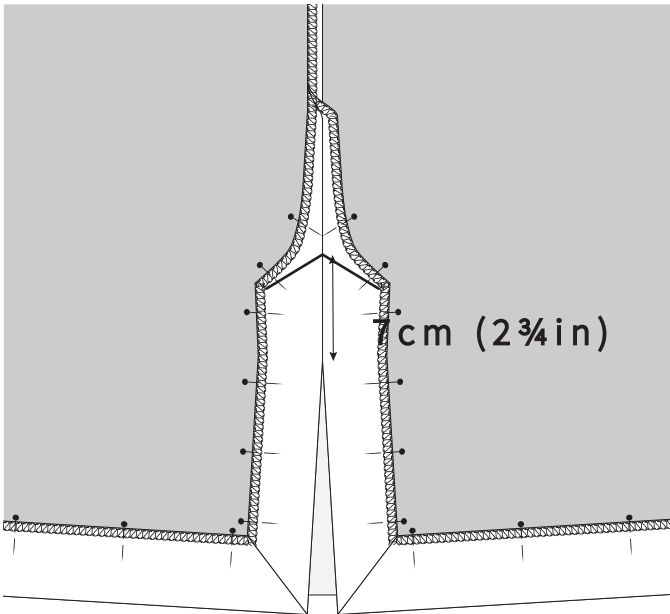
STEP 24

a Turn the dress inside out and flip the hem to the inside. Use a corner turner to help you get sharp corners at each side of the hem splits.

Press the hem in place - using the crease created in STEPS 17 and 18 to guide you.

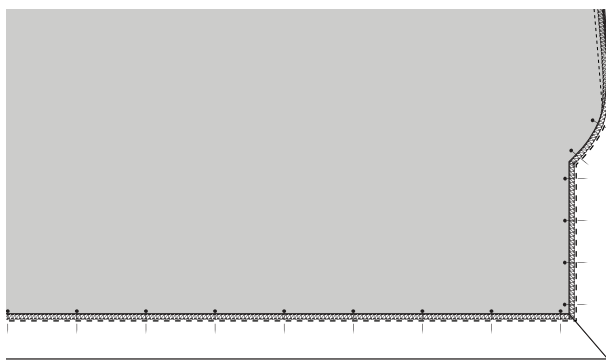


b When you get to the hem splits, you will need to press the seam allowance open - which is different from the rest of the seam (you can't press the whole seam allowance open because of the pockets). Open the seam allowance and press the point well, where the seam changes, so it sits nice and flat. If your fabric doesn't press well - consider stitching the fold in place on the seam allowance to secure.



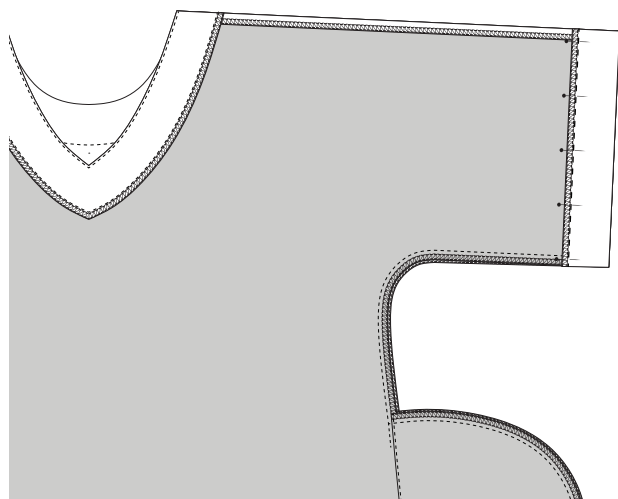
STEP 25

Take chalk and mark a point **7cm (2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in)** above the hem split opening. Draw lines from each side of the hem up to the point so that you can use it as a guideline when you sew the hem.



STEP 26

Sew the hem in place by stitching close to the edge and following the guidelines on the split.

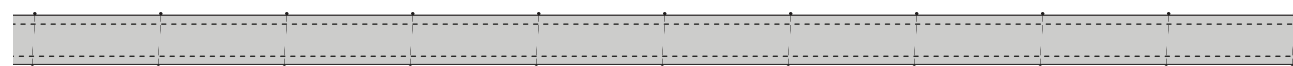


5cm (2in)

STEP 27

Turn back the sleeve hems by **5cm (2in)** - using the crease created earlier. Press, pin and stitch close to the edge.

MAKE WAIST SASH (OPTIONAL)



STEP 28

Take the WAIST SASH [6] pieces and pin down the long sides, with right sides together. Stitch with a **1cm (3/8in)** seam allowance.

Please note: there is no pattern piece for the WAIST SASH [6]. See the measurement guide on p 9 for fabric requirements.

Trim back seam allowances by **6mm (1/4in)**.



STEP 29

Turn the WAIST SASH [6] right side out with a bodkin (or safety pin) and turn in each end by **1cm (3/8in)**. Press well. Stitch close to each short edge to enclose and then continue along the long edges to create topstitching.

Give the dress a good press and you are ready to wear it!

We'd love to see your **Everyday dress!**

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GLOSSARY

BASTE

Sew temporary stitches to hold pieces in place before sewing permanently. Basting can be done by hand or machine (on a long stitch length). Consider using a contrasting thread when basting to make stitches easier to remove later.

CLIP

Snip into the seam allowance (perpendicular to the raw edge) getting close to the stitch line, to help open up curved seams or corners.

DRILL HOLE

Drill holes are small holes marked on a pattern, often used to indicate a dart point or other design feature, such as the location of patch pockets, belt loops or pivot points (any feature that is located in an area where you are unable to notch a seam).

FINISH

Neaten the raw edges of your project using an overlocker, zig-zag stitch or binding.

INTERFACING

A (normally) fusible fabric that is used to stiffen or strengthen fabric, in certain parts of a garment. It is often used in collars, cuffs and button plackets.

GRADE SEAM ALLOWANCES

Minimise bulk by trimming down raw edges in varying widths. Trim down the seam allowance that will sit closest to the body close to the stitch line. Trim the next layer, leaving a slightly wider seam allowance than the first, and so on until all layers are trimmed back.

NOTCH

A notch is a small cut in the fabric that helps guide you while you are sewing. It can be used to indicate seam allowance, dart arms, the location of design details or indicate key points on the pattern (like the centre front or centre back). Notches are also used to indicate balance points (points on your pattern that help you sew the right pieces together, as well as help you when you are sewing long or curved seams).

PRESS

Use an iron to press seams flat, using steam (if appropriate for your fabric).

RIGHT SIDE / WRONG SIDE

The right side of the fabric is the side you would like to see on the outside of the finished garment, while the wrong side is the side that will be hidden inside the garment.

TRIM

Cut back a seam allowance to make a seam easier to manage or less bulky.

SEAM ALLOWANCE

The space between the stitch line and the raw edge of the fabric. Seam allowances are included in this pattern and are noted on the pattern pieces and throughout the instructions.

STAYSTITCH

Staystitching is a line of stitching inside the permanent stitch line (so it remains hidden inside the seam allowances) that is used to reinforce curved and bias cut seams, so that they do not stretch or distort during the sewing process.

UNDERSTITCH

Understitching is when the seam allowance is stitched to a facing or binding, close to the seam edge. This helps the facing, binding (or similar) roll to the inside of the garment, preventing it from being seen on the outside of a garment.

REFLECTION / NOTES

OVERVIEW

Date made: _____

Measurements

Bust: _____

Waist: _____

Hip: _____

Size/s made: _____

Fabric used: _____

WHAT DID YOU ENJOY ABOUT THE PROCESS?

WHAT SKILLS WOULD YOU LIKE TO WORK ON IN THE FUTURE?

ADJUSTMENTS MADE

WHAT PARTS OF THIS PROJECT ARE YOU MOST PROUD OF?

NOTES FOR NEXT TIME:

SKILLS LEARNED

IS THERE ANYTHING YOU WOULD DO DIFFERENTLY NEXT TIME?

WOOHOO! YOU HAVE FINISHED YOUR EVERYDAY DRESS!

WE'D LOVE TO SEE
WHAT YOU'VE MADE.

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@inthefolds and tag your photo with
#pepperminteverydaydress*

LOVE YOUR DRESS?

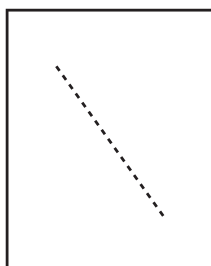
*There are plenty more patterns available at
www.inthefolds.com +
www.peppermintmag.com/sewing-school/*

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IN THE FOLDS

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