



Hannah Dress

Model : 19 months old

Height : 83 cm. (32.5 inch)

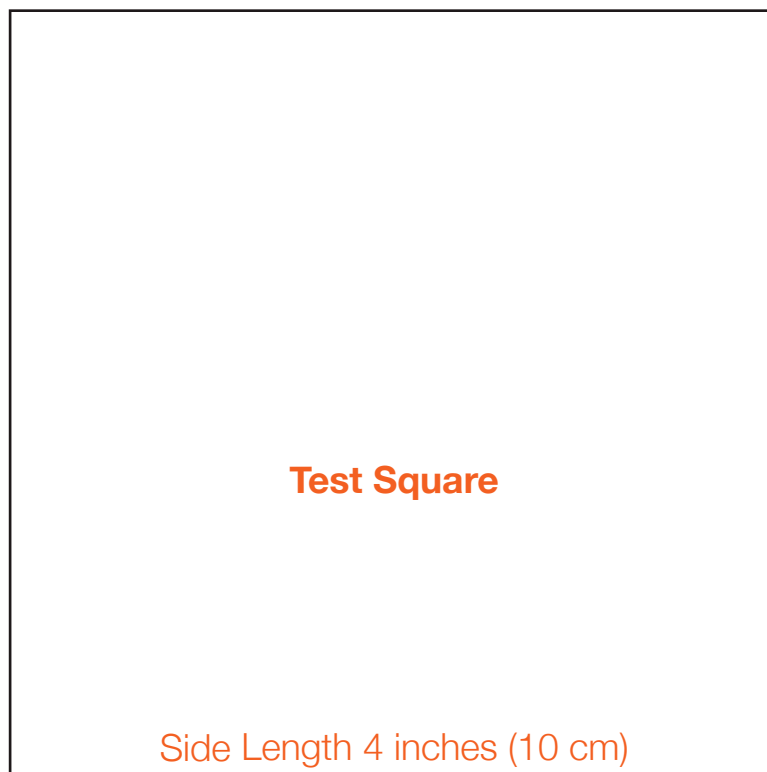
Use Size : 12m

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 each 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 out.



Name : **Hannah Dress**

Size : **12M, 2T, 3T, 4T, 5T**

Materials you need :

- 1 1/2 yard of main fabric
- coordinating thread
- 2 Buttons
- 2 pair of Snaps

Main Fabric

Cut 2 - Bodice Front (not on fold mirror image)

Cut 1 - Bodice Back (on fold)

Cut 1 - Dress Front (on fold)

Cut 1 - Dress Back (on fold)

Cut 1 - Collar Front (on fold)

Cut 1 - Collar Back (on fold)

Cut 2 - Sleeve (not on fold)

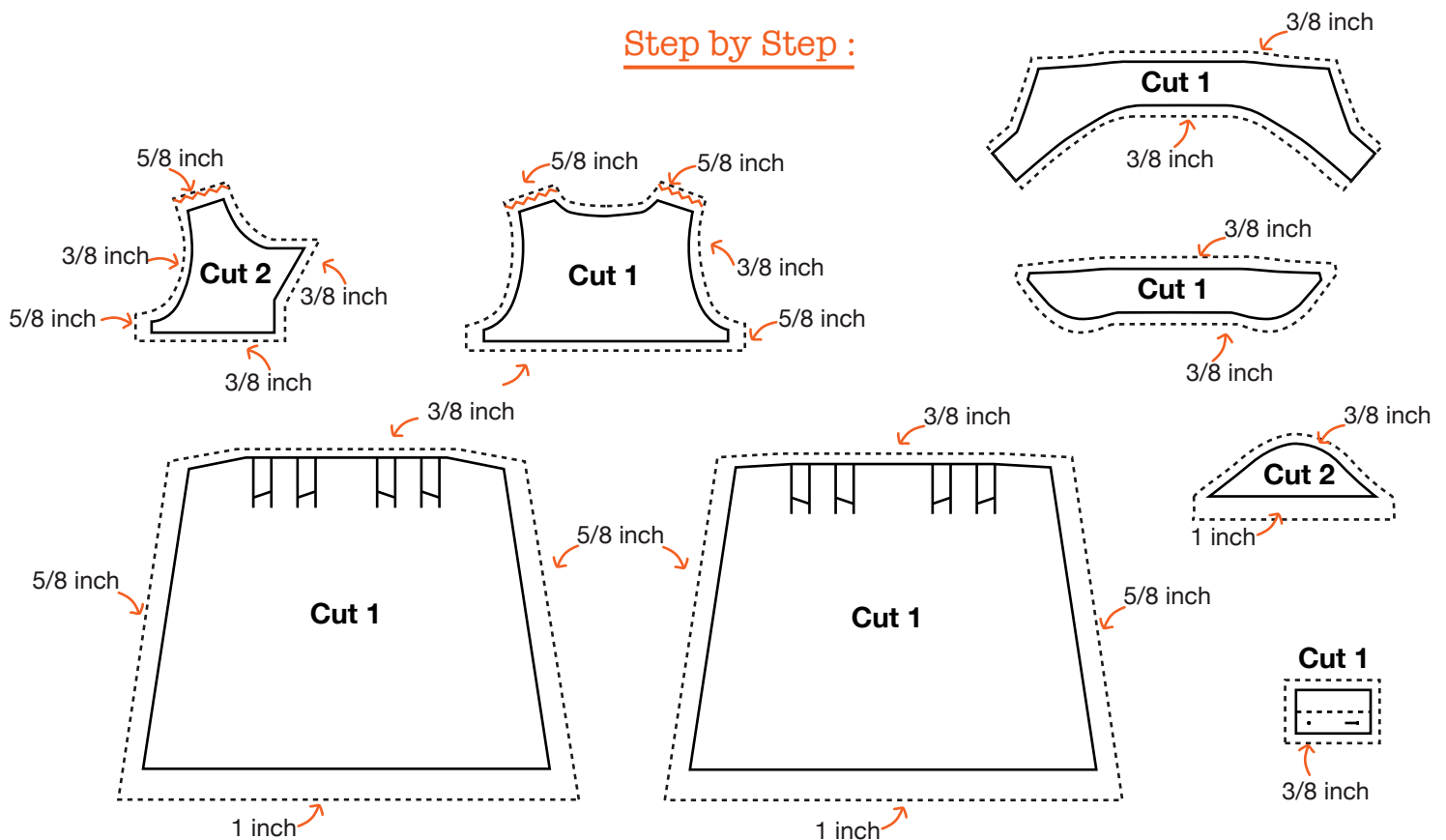
Cut 1 - Closure Piece

Cut 4 - Armhole Bias tape for 3 x 13 cm (trim the edge later)

**All seams will be address in the instruction.

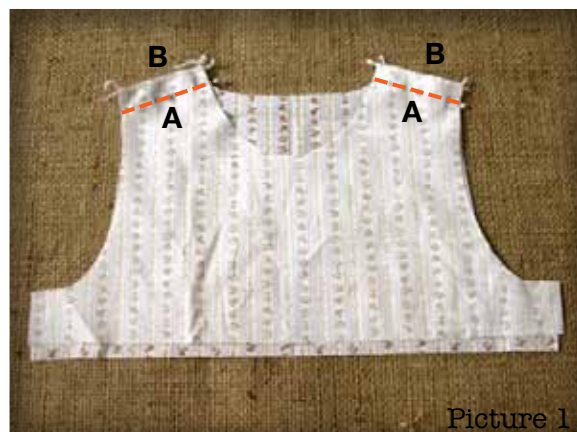
US size/age	12M	2T	3T	4T	4	5	6	6X	7	8	10
Height cms.	72-83	84-89	90-97	99-104	107-112	114-119	120-125	127-130	129-132	134-137	139-145
Height inches	28-32	33-35	36-38	39-41	42-44	45-47	48-49	50-51	51-52	53-54	55-57
Our Pattern	80	85	90	100	110		120	130		140	

Step by Step :

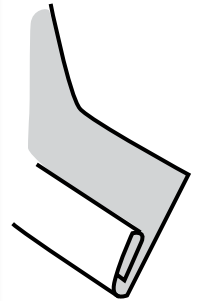


Cut the fabric with seam allowance as shown. (The Pattern dose not include seam allowance, so please keep this in mind when cutting the fabric).

~~~~~ indicated the side that have to zigzag along the edge of the seam allowance to prevent fraying. if you are not able to zigzag, use pinking shears to trim the seam. This will help slow the fraying of the seams too.



1. Stitches shoulder A to shoulder B facing right side to right side.
2. Pin Back Collar all along neck line facing right side to right side of garment and stitches.



3. Notch along the curve collar.  
4. fold 1/4 then 1/4 inch along the Front Collar and stitches.



5. Pin Front Collar with Back collar right side to right side of fabric and stitches along (Picture 6 and 7).



6. Notch along the curve line. Then turn right side out.



Picture 9



Picture 10

7. Top stitches close the the edge.  
8. Pin along Neckline A with Neckline B.

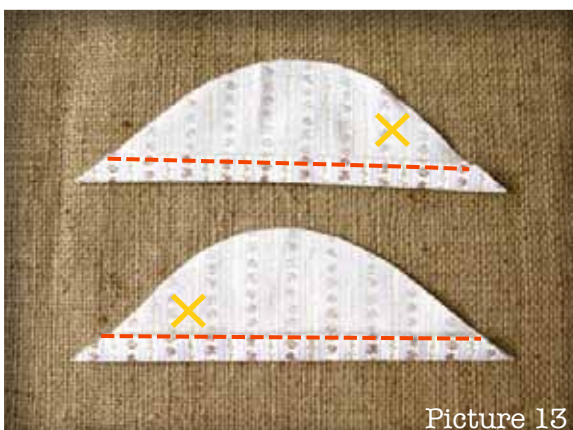


Picture 11



Picture 12

9. Topstitches just in the middle as shown in *Picture 11*.  
10. Marked on the fabric with chalk which side will attach to front dress.  
11. Fold end of sleeves 1/2 and 1/2, press.

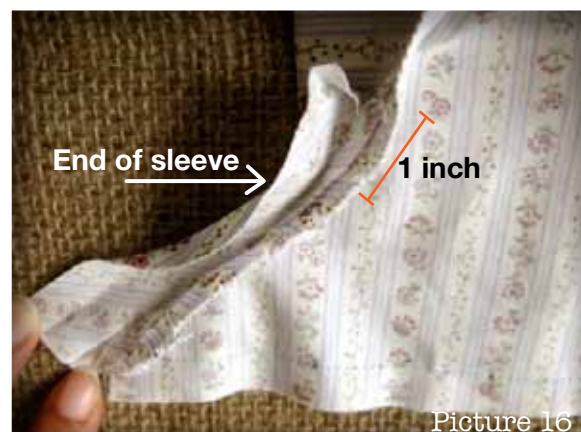


Picture 13



Picture 14

12. Stitches end of sleeves (*Picture 13*).  
13. Pin Sleeve with Bodice facing right side to right side of fabric and stitches along the curve.

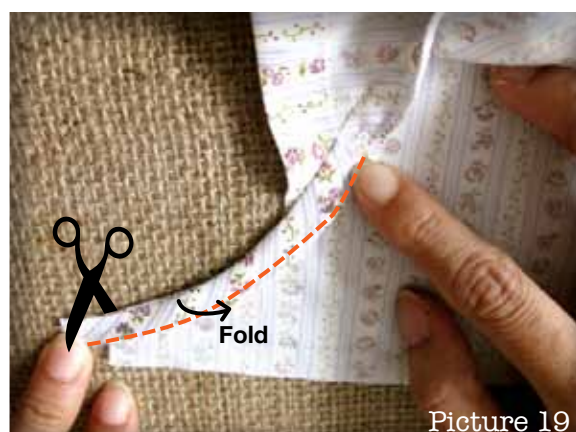


14. Zigzag along the sleeve's edge of the seam allowance to prevent fraying. If you are not able to zigzag, use pinking shears to trim the seam.

15. Pin the neatening edge (Bias Tape) with the bottom armhole with right side facing together and overlap the Sleeve part 1 inch each side.



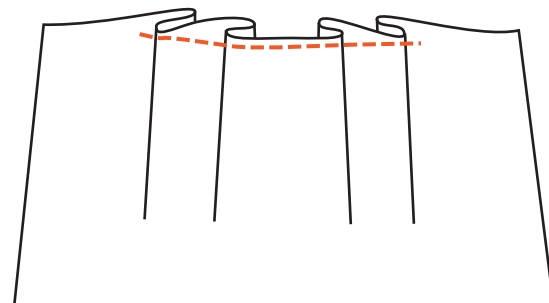
16. Fold 1 cm, 1 cm, and 1 cm then stitches. Trim it, if it is longer than Bodice. Repeat each armhole.



17. Put the Front Bodice side by side and stitches to make it stay together.



Picture 21



Picture 22

18. Fold as pattern marked both Front and Back Dress (Picture 21 and 22). Stitches to make the fold stay.



Picture 23



Picture 24

19. Pin Front Bodice and Front Dress, Back Bodice and Back Dress right side to right side of fabric. Then stitches across.

20. Zigzag along the edge of the seam allowance to prevent fraying (Picture 24). If you are not able to zigzag, use pinking shears to trim the seam.



Picture 25

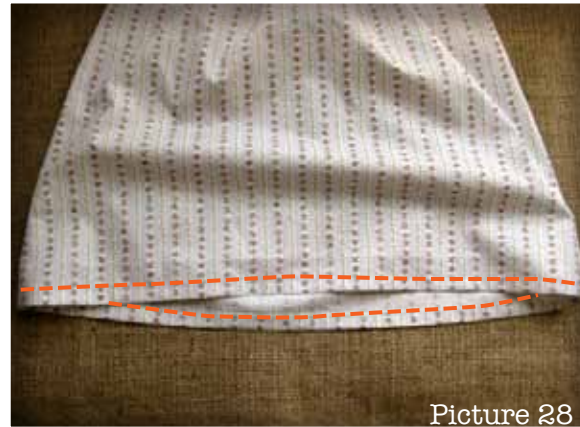


Picture 26

21. Place the right side dress together and pin along the side dress and then stitches with 5/8 inch seam allowance. Press seam open. Stitches the seam to Bodice to secure it.



Picture 27

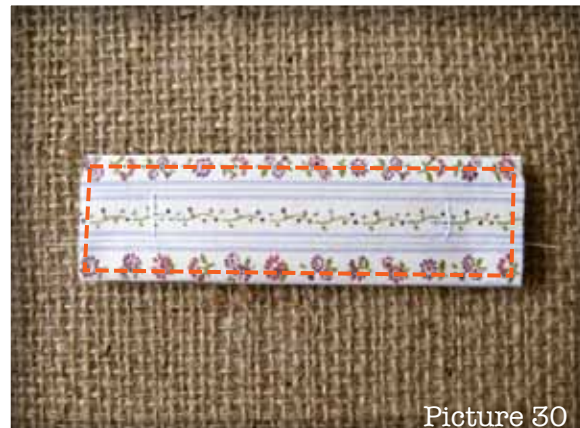


Picture 28

22. Fold 3/8 then 5/8 inch along hem. Press and stitch on the edge.



Picture 29



Picture 30

23. Closure Piece, fold each side 1/2 inch and then fold another half. Topstitches all around.



Picture 31



Picture 32

24. Sew buttons as marked on pattern. If you can't make button's hole, you can use snaps on the back of buttons' position



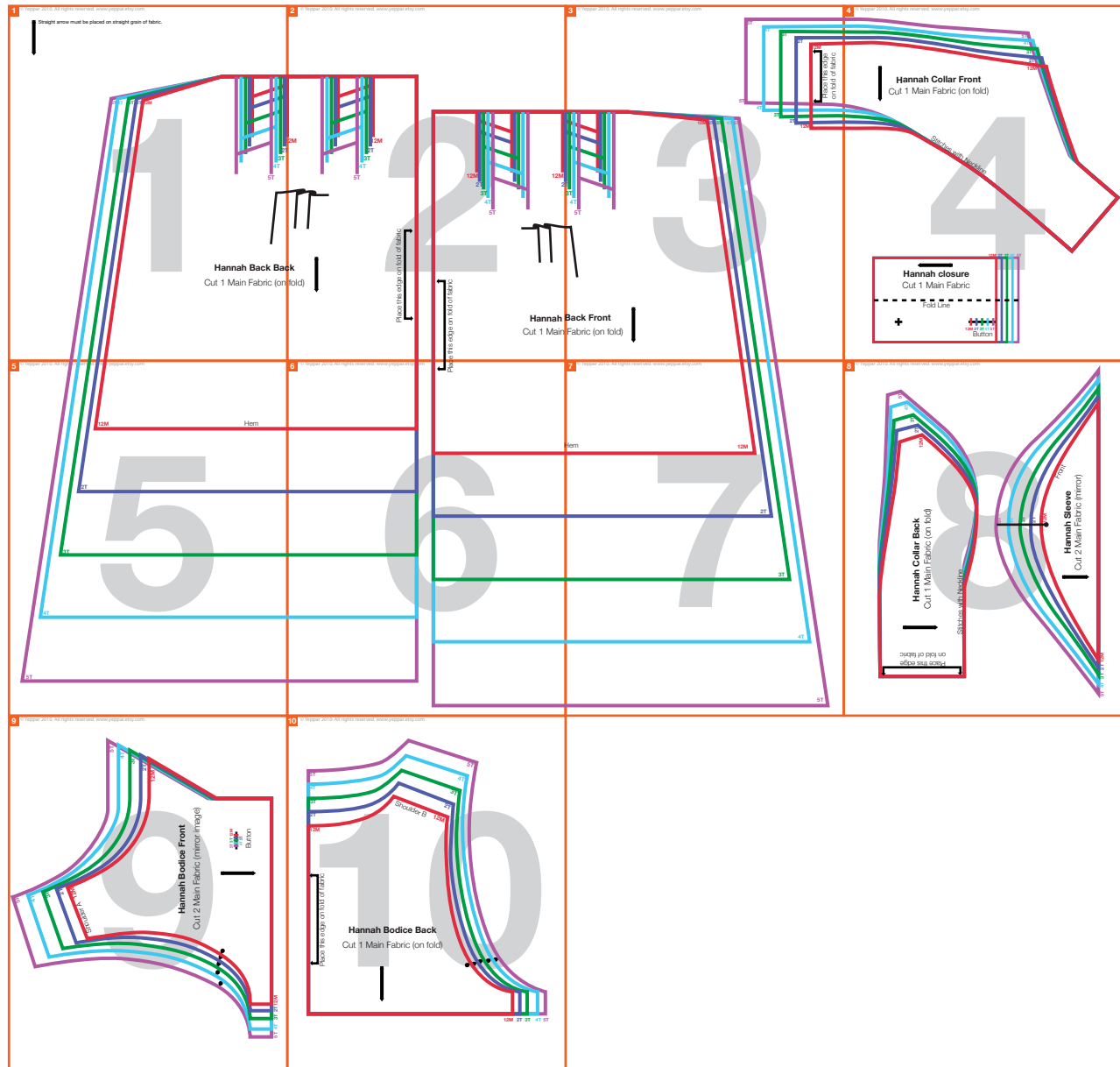
# Gian rập NghiêM Thủy - Chợ mua chung rập may vá

## YEPPAR

Dress : **Hannah**

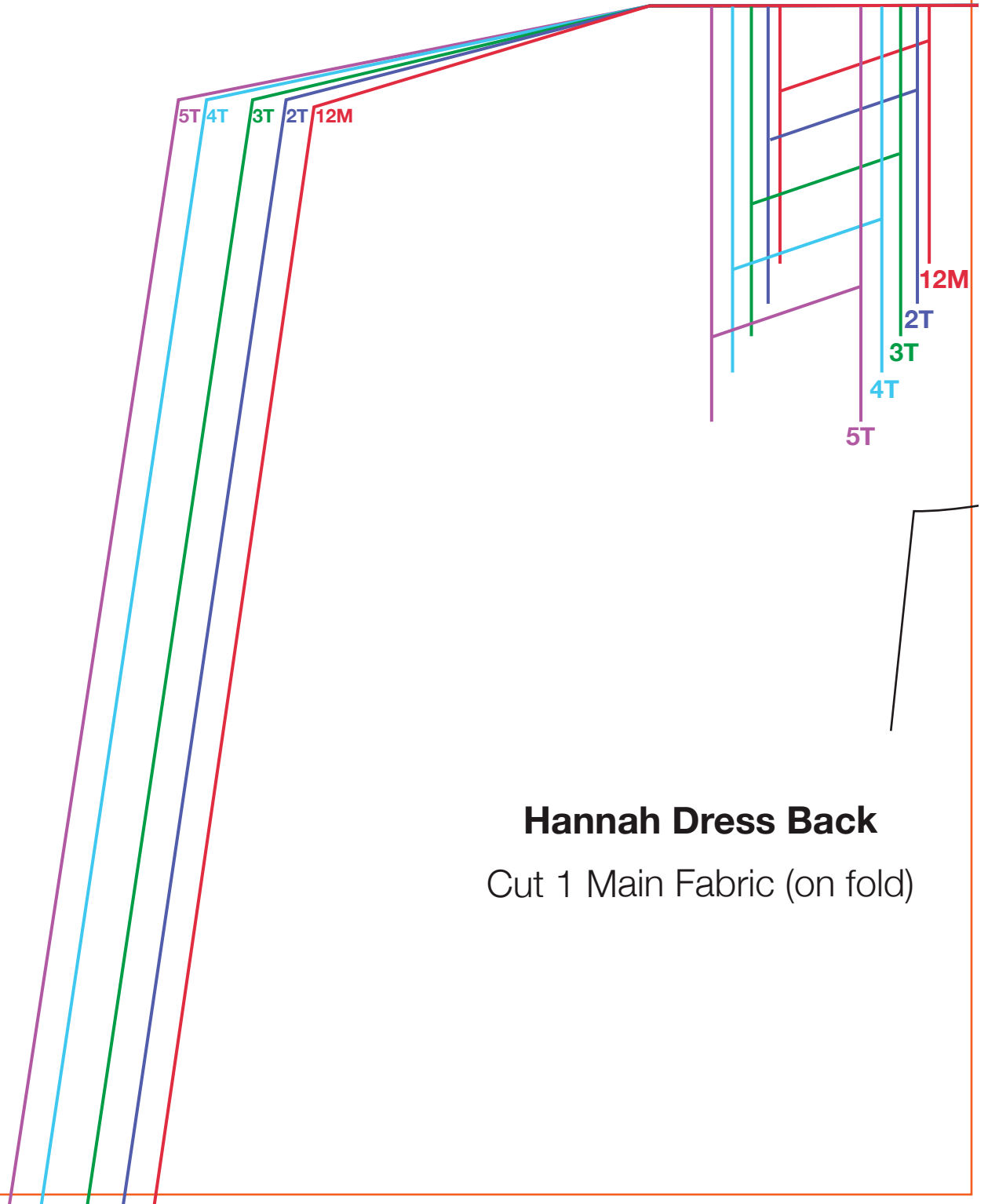
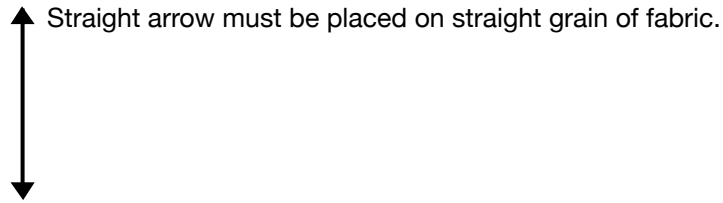
### How to print and assemble a pattern

All the pieces will print in order of the placement from page 12 - 21 in your pdf file.



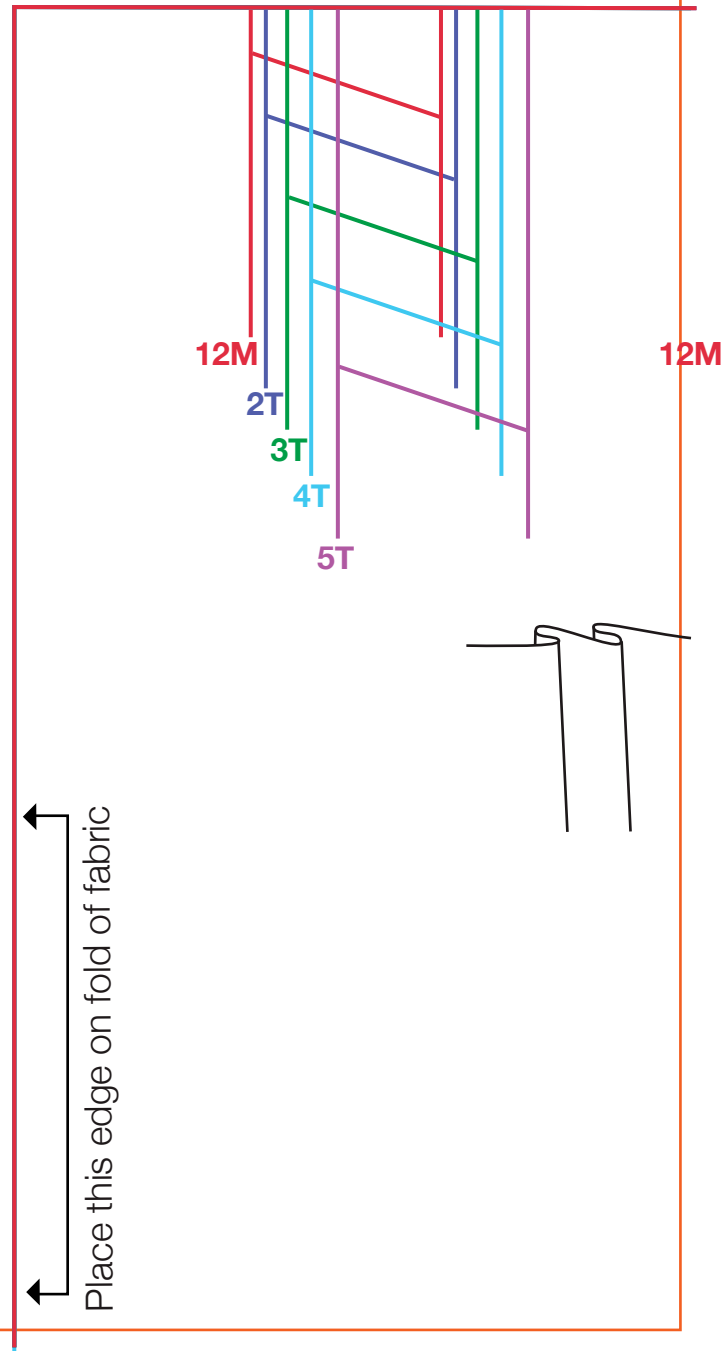
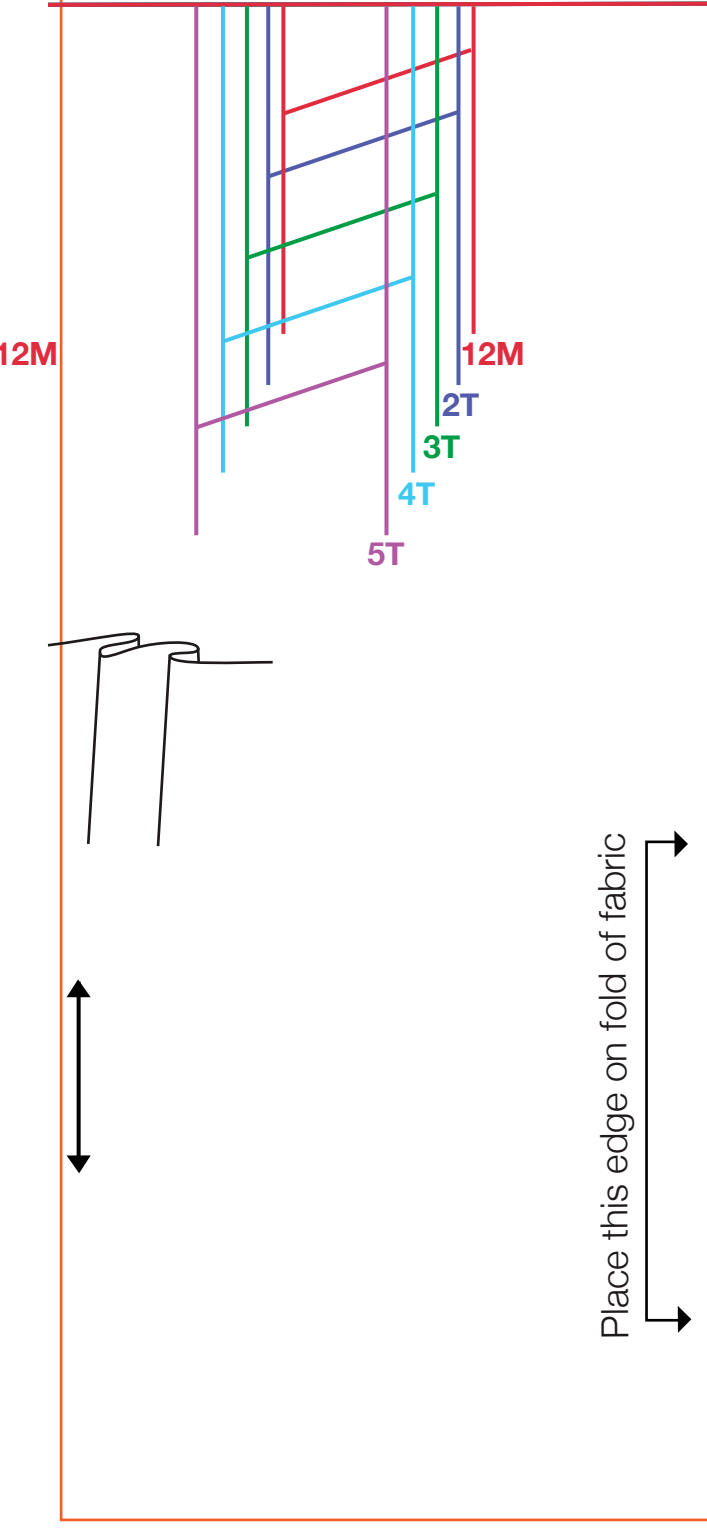
### Notes:

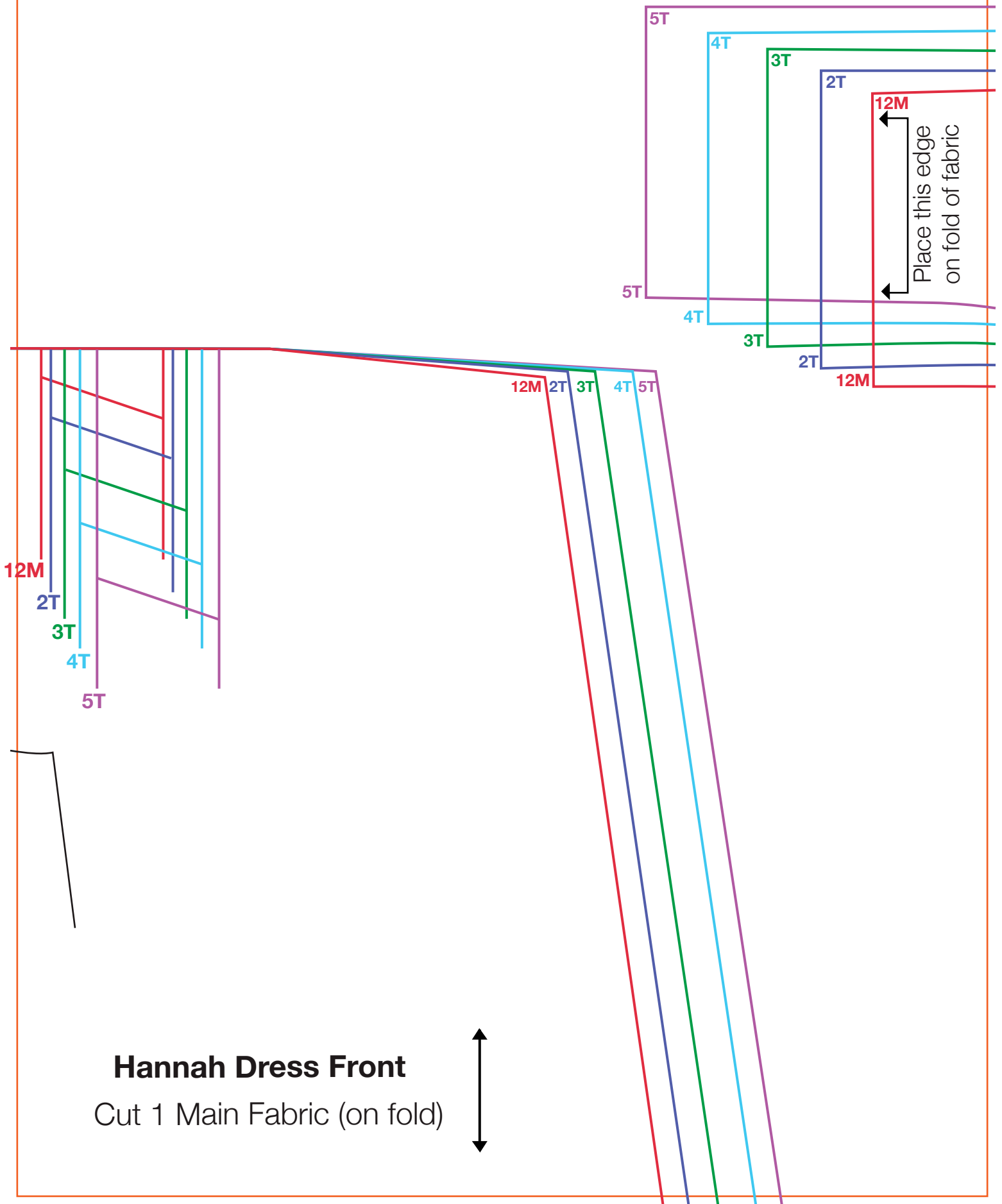
All seams will be noted in the instruction. The seam allowance is not included in the cutting pattern. Preshrink your fabric by washing, drying and pressing it before you start.



## Hannah Dress Back

Cut 1 Main Fabric (on fold)





## Hannah Collar Front

Cut 1 Main Fabric (on fold)



5T

4T

3T

2T

12M

Stitches with Neckline

## Hannah closure

Cut 1 Main Fabric

Fold Line



Button

12M 2T 3T 4T 5T

12M

Hem

2T

3T

4T

5T

12M

12M

2T

2T

3T

3T

4T

4T

5T

5T

Hem

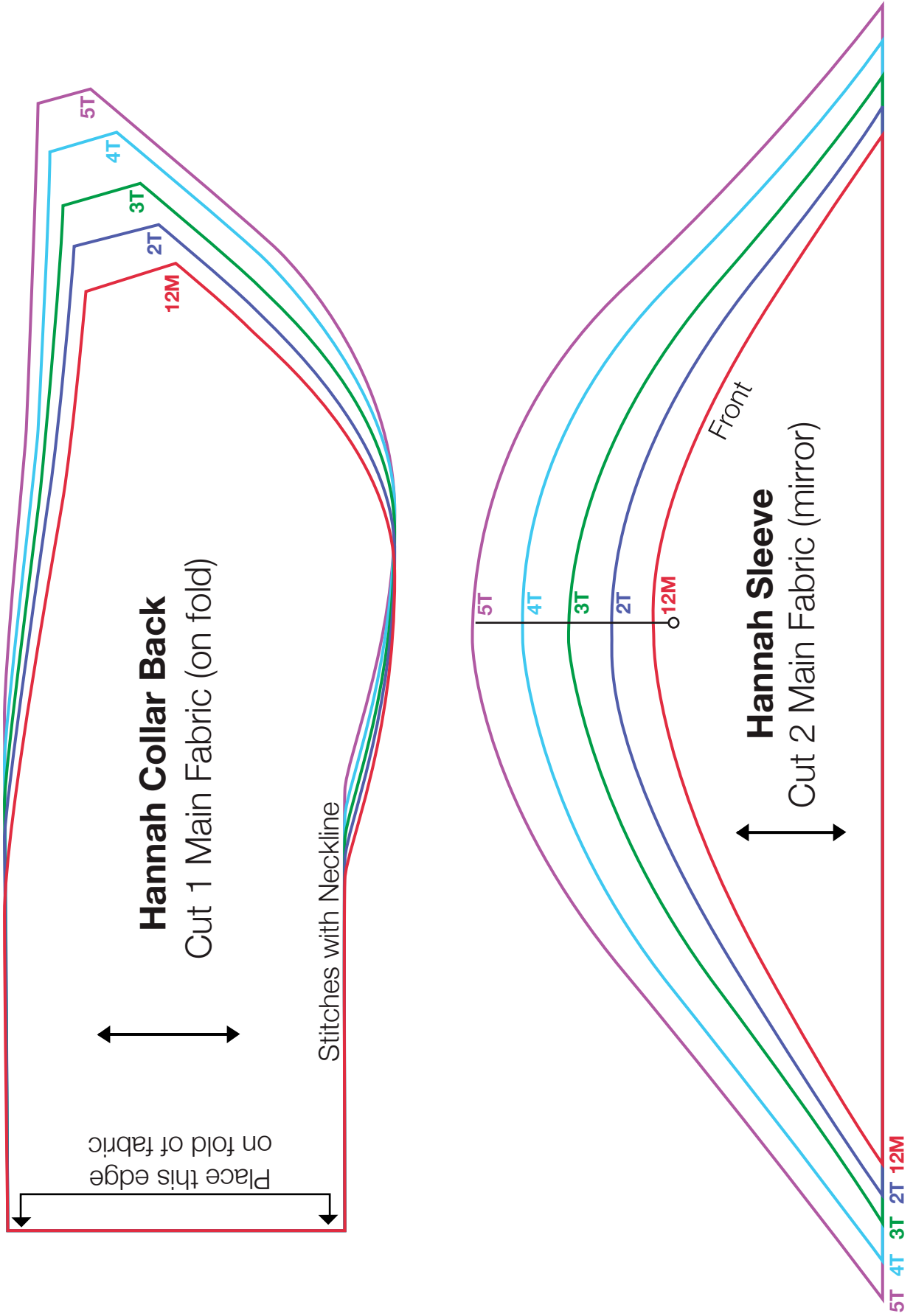
12M

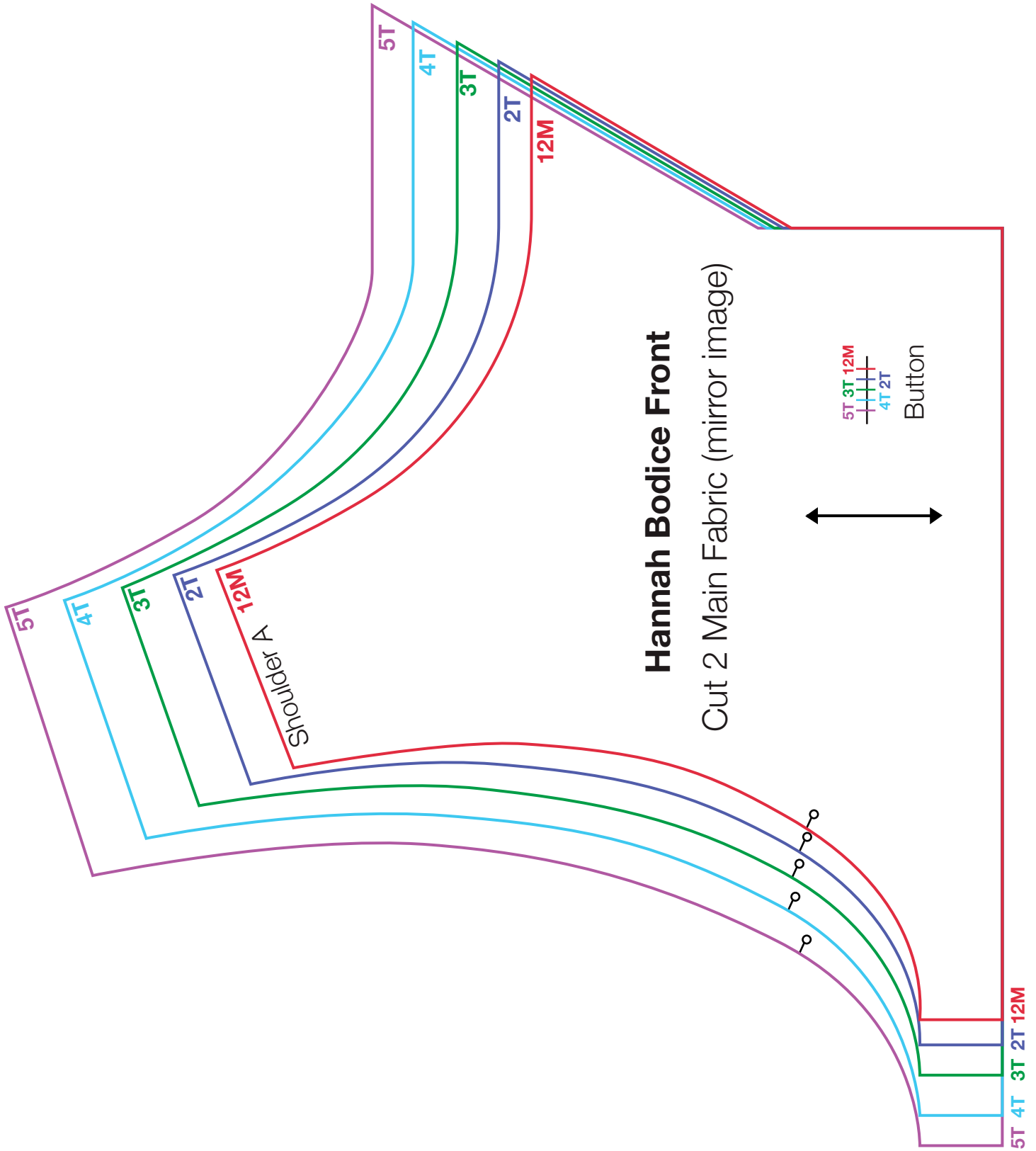
2T

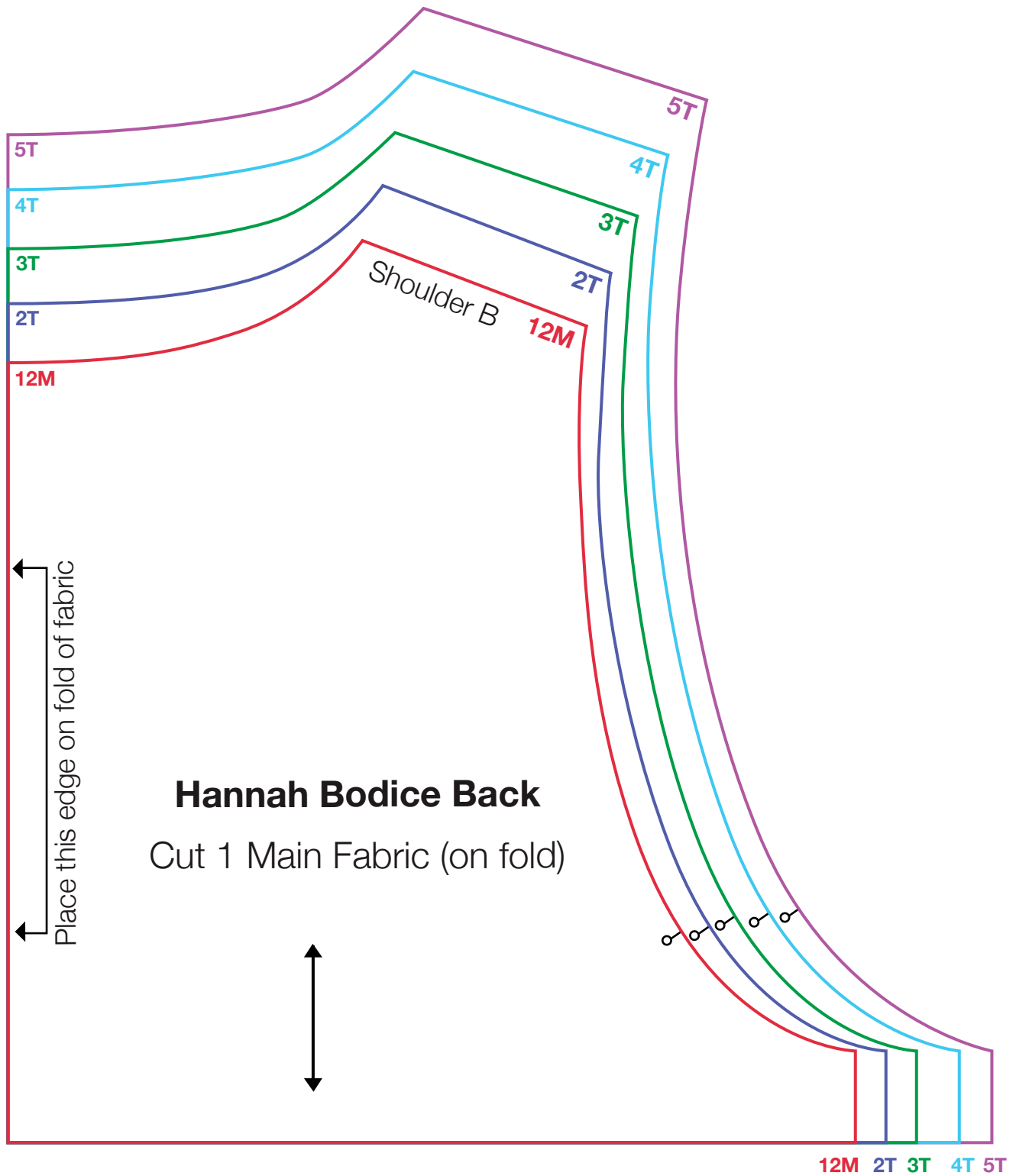
3T

4T

5T







## 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:** Cuttling a wedge or inverted V out of the seam allowance along a curved seam so it lies smoothly when right-side out.

**Cross grain:** Some thing 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.

# Gian rập Nghiệm Thủy - Chợ mua chung rập may vá

## YEP PAR

**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.