

Dress „SANDRA“



Women-Sizechart

Sizes Bodyheight			Bust		Waist		Hip	
Normal sizes	Long sizes	Short sizes	circumference		circumference		circumference	
			cm	inch	cm	inch	cm	inch
162-171cm	over 172cm	under 161cm						
Size.34	Size.68	Size.17	82cm	32 ½	66cm	26	89cm	35
Size.36	Size.72	Size.18	85cm	33 ½	69cm	27 ½	93cm	36 ½
Size.38	Size.76	Size.19	88cm	34 ¾	72cm	28 ½	97cm	38
Size.40	Size.80	Size.20	92cm	36 ½	76cm	30	101cm	39 ¾
Size.42	Size.84	Size.21	96cm	37 ¾	80cm	31 ½	105cm	41 ¼
Size. 44	Size.88	Size.22	100cm	39 ½	84cm	33	109cm	43
Size.46	Size.92	Size.23	106cm	41 ¾	90cm	35 ½	114cm	44 ¾
Size.48	Size.96	Size.24	112cm	44	96cm	37 ¾	119cm	46 ¾

The Bustcircumference determines the size for coats, jackets, shirts, dresses, blouses, tops, vests...!

The Hipcircumference determines the size for pants and skirts !

Pattern pieces

Dress fabric

Front piece - 2x

Front side piece -2x

Back piece - 1x on fold

Upper sleeve - 2x

Under sleeve - 2x

Under collar -1x

Pocket - 2x

Pocket flap - 2x

Front facing -2x

Back neck facing - 1x

Contrast fabric

Upper collar - 1x

Pocket flap - 2x

Sleeve facing - 2x

Interfacing

Facing part

complete

Pocket opening

complete

complete

complete

complete

complete

complete

Material requirements

Material	Normalsizes 34-48	Shortsizes 17-24	Longsizes 68-96
Fabric	2,4m	2,3m	2,5m
Contrast fabric	0,25m		
Button	8 pieces/1,5cm diameter		
Interfacing	1,5m		
3,5cm width/ 10m long bias tape for the seam finish			
6cm width/ 1m long bias tape for the armhole finish			

Fabric Recommendation

Für dieses Kleid würde ich einen **mittelschweren, formstabilen Webstoff mit schönem Fall** empfehlen. Da das Kleid ungefüttert ist und die Nahtzugaben mit Schrägstreifen eingefasst werden, sollte der Stoff nicht zu dick sein.

➤ Besonders geeignet

- **Wollmischung / Wollgabardine** – sehr schön für ein elegantes Herbst-/Winterkleid, formstabil und hochwertig.
- **Gabardine** – ideal für die leicht taillierte Silhouette und die Prinzessnähte.
- **Twill** – robust, angenehm zu nähen und gut für ein Kleid mit 8 Knöpfen.
- **Baumwoll-Twill** – etwas legerer, aber sehr gut für ein Alltagskleid.
- **Leichter bis mittelschwerer Wollstoff** – besonders schön für eine klassische, elegante Variante.
- **Feiner Cord** – möglich, wenn ein eher sportlicher Look gewünscht ist; wegen der Samtdetails sollte der Cord allerdings nicht zu dick sein. Oder ein anderes Material als Kontraststoff nehmen!
- **Leinen-/Wollmischung** – für eine leichtere Übergangs- oder Frühjahrsversion.

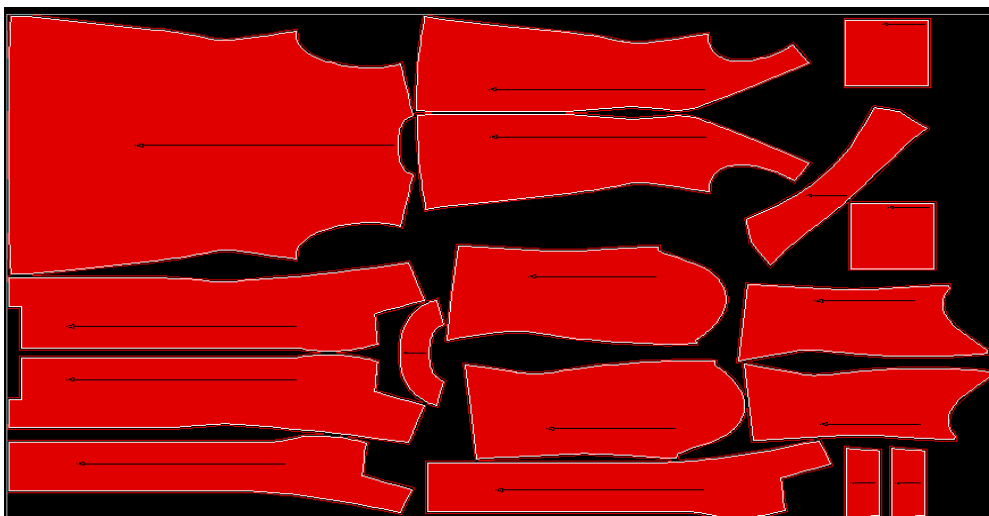
➤ Für die Samtdetails

Besonders schön finde ich eine Kombination aus **Wollgabardine oder Wollmischung als Hauptstoff + Baumwollsamt oder Viskosesamt für Kragen, Ärmelbesatz und Taschenpatte**.

Für den Samt würde ich eher einen **mittelschweren, nicht zu weichen Samt** nehmen. Viskosesamt wirkt luxuriös, kann aber schwieriger zu verarbeiten sein. Baumwollsamt ist etwas unkomplizierter und formstabiler.

Layplan

- All seams have 1 cm seamallowances!



Sewing instruction

1. Preparing the Pattern Pieces

➤ Checking and Preparing the Pattern Pieces

Before cutting the fabric, first check all pattern pieces against the pattern overview.

In particular, check:

- Front pieces and princess-seam pieces
- Back piece
- Sleeves
- Collar
- Front facing
- Pocket
- Pocket lining
- Pocket flap
- Sleeve cuffs as facing

Also check the **grainlines, button and buttonhole markings, and all notches.**

.....There is an Youtube-Video instruction for this dress.....

Instruction Part1 : <https://youtu.be/KG8hqgaVzLc>

Instruction Part2: https://youtu.be/eZ_PZ3Ci_pc

➤ Applying Interfacing

Cut all required interfacing pieces.

Depending on the fabric, the following areas should generally be reinforced:

- Front facing
- Collar
- Pocket flap
- Buttonhole area, if necessary
- Sleeve cuffs

Fuse the interfacing to the wrong side of the fabric according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Tip: For delicate fabrics, test the interfacing on a fabric scrap first. Always adjust the iron temperature and pressing method to suit the fabric.

➤ Transferring Markings to the Fabric

Before sewing, transfer all important markings from the pattern to the fabric.

These include, in particular:

- Notches
- Waistline
- Darts
- Princess seams
- Button positions
- Buttonhole positions
- Pocket position
- Collar attachment points
- Sleeve insertion markings

For delicate or dark fabrics, use a suitable fabric-marking tool.

➤ Cutting the Velvet Pieces

Velvet has a distinct **nap direction**. Therefore, **all velvet pieces must be cut in the same nap direction**.

This includes:

- Upper collar
- Sleeve cuffs
- Pocket flap

Before cutting, check which direction the velvet looks best. Then position all pieces accordingly.

Important: Velvet can easily shift while cutting. Secure the pattern pieces carefully and, if possible, use sharp scissors.

Avoid sliding or dragging the velvet across the nap, as this can alter the appearance of the surface.

2. Sewing All Vertical Seams and Darts

➤ Preparing the Back Piece

Transfer the two waist darts onto the wrong side of the back piece.

Pin or baste the darts according to the markings and then sew them.

Press the darts in the required direction.

➤ Sewing the Princess Seams

Match the front and back pieces according to the notches.

The princess seams run from the shoulder towards the hem.

First, carefully **baste** the pieces together. This makes it easier to control the curved seams and the slightly fitted shape of the dress.

Then sew the seams, clip the seam allowances where necessary, and press the seams open carefully.

➤ Closing the Side Seams

Next, close the side seams according to the pattern construction.

Sew the seams, clip the seam allowances where necessary, and press them carefully.

➤ Finishing the Seam Allowances with Bias Binding

As the dress is constructed **without a lining and without an overlocker**, all exposed seam allowances are neatly finished with bias binding.

The seam allowance is **1 cm (3/8")**.

A narrow **zipper foot** can therefore be used for applying the bias binding. It allows you to stitch very close to the edge.

If necessary, trim the seam allowance to an even width.

Fold the bias binding around the seam allowance and secure it with pins or basting stitches.

Then stitch it close to the edge using the zipper foot.

Tip: Basting each individual step before sewing makes the construction considerably easier and results in more precise seams.

3. Preparing and Attaching the Collar

➤ Preparing the Upper Collar

The **upper collar is made from velvet**.

Since the upper collar has slightly more ease than the undercollar, this extra fullness needs to be

eased in before the two collar pieces are sewn together.

Use a **long stitch length** along the relevant seam. Gently pull the threads until the extra fullness is evenly distributed.

Make sure that no visible gathers or wrinkles form.

Place the two collar pieces — upper collar and undercollar — **right sides together**.

Sew around the collar according to the pattern construction. Leave the neckline edge open.

Carefully trim the corners and clip the curved areas so that the collar will turn smoothly and form neatly.

Turn the collar right side out and carefully shape the edges.

Press gently.

For velvet: Do not press directly on the nap side. Whenever possible, press from the wrong side and protect the nap.

➤ Attaching the Collar to the Neckline

Place the prepared collar **right sides together** with the neckline.

Match the notches carefully.

Pay particular attention to:

- Center back
- Shoulder seams
- Transition point to the lapel

It is helpful to **baste the collar in place first** and check the fit before permanently sewing it.

Then stitch the collar securely.

Finish the seam allowance with bias binding.

4. Finishing the Front Facing

Prepare the facing pieces according to the pattern construction.

At the **lapel point**, there is a small amount of extra fullness. This needs to be **eased in** during sewing so that the lapel point forms beautifully.

Sew the facing pieces together at the shoulders and press the seam allowances.

Finish the outer edge of the facing with bias binding.

Then place the facing **right sides together** with the front edge and neckline.

Sew the facing in place according to the pattern construction.

Carefully clip and trim the seam allowances around the curves at the collar and, in particular,

around the lapel point.

Turn the facing to the inside and carefully shape the edges.

Press gently.

Secure the facing to the dress at suitable points, such as the **shoulder seams and along the back neckline**, using invisible hand stitches. This prevents the facing from rolling or shifting to the outside.

Tip: Pay particular attention to the area around the front button closure. Make sure the facing lies flat and that the front edge finishes cleanly. Baste and secure this area if necessary.

5. Finishing and Attaching the Sleeves with Velvet Cuffs

➤ Preparing the Sleeves

Place the sleeve pieces **right sides together** along the **underarm seam** and sew.

Press the seam allowances open and finish it with bias binding.

➤ Preparing the Velvet Sleeve Cuffs

Cut the velvet cuffs, making sure to follow the nap direction.

Place the cuff pieces **right sides together** with the sleeve hem and sew them in place.

Trim the seam allowance and carefully shape the seam.

Finish the other open edge of the cuff with bias binding.

Then close the **elbow seams**. The corresponding cuff pieces are sewn into the seam at the same time.

Turn the cuff to the inside and press carefully.

Secure the cuff to the sleeve along the finished bias-bound edge.

The velvet cuff can then be **turned back decoratively to the outside**.

➤ Setting in the Sleeves

Insert the sleeve into the armhole according to the notches.

Pay particular attention to:

- Front and back sleeve markings
- Shoulder seam

The sleeve cap ease is **distributed between the front and back sleeve markings**.

Use a **long stitch length** along the relevant section. Gently pull the threads until the fullness is evenly distributed.

Make sure that no visible gathers or wrinkles form.

Baste the sleeve into the armhole first and then sew it permanently.

Finish the armhole seam allowance with bias binding as well. For this, I use a wider strip of bias binding (**6 cm / approx. 2 3/8"**). Please see the tutorial video for this step!

6. Preparing and Attaching the Pocket

➤ Preparing the Pocket

Prepare the square patch pocket according to the pattern shape.

Place the **pocket piece and pocket lining right sides together** and sew them together.

Carefully clip the seam allowances at the corners and curves.

Turn the pocket right side out and carefully shape the corners.

Press the pocket edges gently.

➤ Velvet Pocket Flap

Cut the pocket flap from velvet, paying close attention to the nap direction.

Reinforce the flap with the specified interfacing.

Position the flap **1.5 cm (approx. 5/8") above the pocket**, right sides together, and sew the open edge to the dress.

Carefully trim the corners, turn the flap down, and shape it neatly.

Then secure it carefully to the velvet fabric using hand stitches.

➤ Attaching the Pocket

Determine the pocket position using the markings.

Place the pocket on the front piece and secure it temporarily with basting stitches.

Then stitch around the pocket close to the edge.

Position and attach the pocket flap according to the pattern markings.

Before permanently sewing everything in place, check once again that the pocket is straight and that the distance from the button closure is correct.

7. Finishing the Hem with Bias Binding

First, adjust the dress hem to the desired length and press it carefully.

As the dress is constructed **without a lining and without an overlocker**, finish the raw hem edge

with bias binding.

Fold the finished edge into position and secure it by hand using **invisible hand stitches / hemming stitches**.

Keep the hand stitches small and loose so that they remain invisible from the outside.

Finally, press the entire hem carefully.

8. Attaching the Buttons and Making the Buttonholes

Transfer the positions of the **8 buttons, each 1.5 cm (approx. 5/8") in diameter**, using the pattern markings.

First, make the buttonholes at the marked positions.

Before sewing the final buttonholes, always make a **test buttonhole on a fabric scrap**.

Carefully cut open the buttonholes.

Sew on the buttons according to the markings.

For a double-breasted dress, make sure that both rows of buttons are **perfectly parallel** and that the spacing between the buttons is even.

Final Check

Before wearing the dress for the first time, check the entire garment carefully:

- Collar lies flat and is neatly shaped
- Lapel point is positioned correctly
- Front edges are straight
- Buttonholes are aligned at the same height
- Buttons are positioned correctly
- Sleeves fit correctly
- Velvet sleeve cuffs can be turned back decoratively
- Pocket is positioned symmetrically
- Pocket flap lies neatly
- All seam allowances are cleanly finished with bias binding
- Hem is even and invisibly secured

The dress is now finished :-)

Important to know!

➤ Fabric preparation:

- Pre-washing the fabric to prevent later shrinkage
- For fabrics that cannot be pre-washed, use steam ironing to pre-shrink them
- Press the fabric before cutting to remove any creases or wrinkles
- Extra fabric may be required for matching plaids, stripes, or one-way design fabrics (directional prints). This also applies to fabrics with a nap, such as velvet
- Additional fabric is needed if you deviate from the cutting layout, for example, when cutting on the cross - grain

➤ Pattern preparation:

- Save the digital patterns to your computer
- To open the files, you will need the free Adobe Acrobat Reader
- Print the pattern at 100% scale (actual size) without any scaling or fit to page settings.
- Pattern print is available in DinA4, DinA0, and US Letter formats
- Print the first page first to check the 10cm x 10cm test square and measure it to ensure the scale is correct

➤ Symbols:

- Solid line : seam allowances
- Dashed line(- - - -): seam line, and pleats, tucks and hemline
- HM – Center back
- VM – Center front
- Arrow(→): Grainline
- Triangle mark: Zipper placement (end or start of zipper)
- Dot mark: Button position
- Scissor: Cutting line for facing pieces, lining pieces, or patchwork
- Letters: matching points