

# 1700 TUNIC A or B



1700 Tunic has long sleeves with a drop shoulder for a more gender-neutral look, back yoke, center back pleat with optional decorative loop, shirrtail hems, and long sleeves shown rolled. The back is longer than the front. Neck variations include placket or button front, with inseam buttonholes. Stand collar or hood variation. Optional kangaroo pocket.



**A has no darts, B has a horizontal bust dart.**

Size	Finished Bust Circumference		Finished lower width		Finished Length
	A	B	A	B	
<b>Brown</b>	43 ¼" (109.8cm)	44 ¾" (112.7cm)	41" (104.1cm)	42 ⅛" (106.9cm)	29" (73.6cm)
<b>Green</b>	46 ⅛" (117cm)	47 ¾" (120.3cm)	44 ⅛" (112cm)	45 ¼" (114.9cm)	29 ½" (75cm)
<b>Red</b>	48 ¾" (123.8cm)	50 ⅛" (127.3cm)	47 ¼" (120cm)	48 ½" (123.1cm)	30 ⅛" (76.5cm)
<b>Blue</b>	51 ⅝" (131.1cm)	53 ⅛" (134.9cm)	50 ⅜" (127.9cm)	51 ⅝" (131.1cm)	30 ⅞" (78.4cm)
<b>Orange</b>	54 ⅜" (138.1cm)	56" (142.2cm)	53 ½" (135.8cm)	54 ¾" (139cm)	31 ⅝" (80.3cm)
<b>Purple</b>	56 ⅞" (144.4cm)	58 ⅞" (149.5cm)	56 ⅝" (143.8cm)	57 ¾" (146.6cm)	32 ¼" (81.9cm)

## Yardage requirements:

Yardage requirements assume that you are using a one-way design, so that all the pattern pieces will be cut in the same direction. However, handwoven fabric can often be cut in both directions, so that the pattern pieces can nest close to each other which will require less fabric. Matching weft patterning and hand-painted warps will require more fabric.

	24" (61cm)	36" (92cm)	45" (115cm)	60" (150cm)
<b>Brown</b>	3 ¾ yds. (3.4m)	3 yds. (2.7m)	2 ½ yds. (2.3m)	2 ¼ yd. (2m)
<b>Green</b>	5 ¼* (4.8m)	3 (2.7m)	2 ½ (2.3m)	2 ½ (2.3m)
<b>Red</b>	5 ¼* (4.8m)	3 (2.7m)	2 ¾ (2.5m)	2 ½ (2.3m)
<b>Blue</b>	5 ½* (5m)	3 ¼ (3.2m)	3 (2.7m)	2 ½ (2.3m)
<b>Orange</b>	5 ½* (5m)	3 ¾ (3.4m)	3 (2.7m)	2 ½ (2.3m)
<b>Purple</b>	5 ¾* (5.2m)	3 ¾ (3.4m)	3 ½ (2.9m)	2 ½ (2.3m)

\*Front and Back pattern pieces will require a center front and back seam.

The **Hood** variation will require additional fabric.

- 24" (61cm) -wide fabrics require an additional 1 yard (.91m).
- 36"(92cm), 45"(115cm), and 60"(150cm)-wide fabrics require an additional ½ yard (46cm).

The **Kangaroo Pocket** variation will require additional fabric.

- 24" (61cm) -wide fabrics require an additional ½ yard (46cm).
- 36"(92cm) – 60"(150cm) -wide fabrics require an additional ¼ yard (22cm).
- Coordinating fabric: Can be used for yoke, collar, placket and optional loop and pocket. 1 yard (.91m), 45" (115cm) wide. Be sure to preshrink your lining fabric.
- Fusible knit interfacing: yoke, collar and placket. 1 yard (.91m), 20" (50.8cm) wide <https://www.weaversew.com/shop/htcw-fusi-knit-interfacing.html>
- About 9 yards (8.2m) of 1 ¼" (3.1cm) bias strips cut from 15 denier nylon tricot for clean finishing seams. See page VI. **Add an additional 2-3 yards (1.8-2.7m) if using the hood variation.** <https://www.weaversew.com/shop/15-denier-nylon-tricot.html>
- Five - seven ⅝" - ¾" (1.5-2cm) buttons for optional in-seam buttonhole front.

## Recommendations For Handwoven Fabric

My recommendations are to sett your fabric much denser than you would think. Try 8/2 Tencel at 36epi, 10/2 perle cotton at 30, 5/2 at 20, etc. It will ultimately depend on the structure, and your beat and the loom. I have seen fabrics in just about every fiber and combination of fibers you can imagine. Note: The fabric cannot be too thick, because it gets tough fitting multiple layers through the sewing machine. Any fiber works, if you

can weave it, but I find woven cloth for garments will have the best results if at least part of the fabric is a protein content, like wool, which can be fulled up to create a denser, more stable fabric.

Sampling can be advantageous here. I have had students produce wonderful fabrics with a cotton or Tencel warp and Jagger spun's Zephyr wool/silk weft, which can be fulled up well for a stable, dense but pliable fabric, great for a jacket or vest. Linen works very well for the tunic.

Start with commercial fabric if you are intimidated. Commercial fabric can give you an idea of what weights work for what silhouette. There is, of course, also the issue of climate. What people in Florida choose to weave is different from what people in northern Michigan choose. Here are some of my basic suggestions:

- Sett it denser than you think.
- Avoid long floats which make a fabric less stable.
- If you want a lighter fabric, choose a thinner yarn, not a looser sett.
- Avoid weft patterning, repeats and blocks. They are hard to match for side seams and such.
- **If you use a hand-painted warp, make sure there is a repeat!**
- Wash it well.

Finishing is important. **ALL FABRICS SHOULD BE WASHED PRIOR TO SEWING!**

The exception here would be fabrics that were processed, dyed, felted, steamed, etc. They would already be preshrunk. If using handwoven fabric, or something commercial that has not been in contact with moisture, steam, water, or whatever, please machine wash your completed fabric **AT A MINIMUM** on **GENTLE CYCLE** for 3 minutes in **COLD OR WARM WATER** using a laundry detergent. This is even suitable for wool and mohair. Fabric may be hung to dry or machine dried if the fabric warrants this type of processing. Test, Test, Test! When fabric is completely dry, it should be steam pressed. You could even have the dry cleaner press it if your iron is inadequate.

## **NOTES FOR CUSTOMIZING THE PATTERN FOR YOUR BODY:**

- **Test the Pattern first.** If you need the darts or pocket raised or lowered, just cut them out and move them up or down.
- **There is a generous amount between my sizes, so consider cutting between two sizes for a more custom fit.**
- For fuller hips, consider combining sizes, for example – green for the upper body transitioning to the larger red size for the lower body.
- For more information on basic pattern alterations please download the free PDF tutorial from my website  
<https://www.darylancaster.com/Webfiles/BasicPatternAlterations.pdf>

**Digital monographs for sewing handwovens, seam finishes, edge finishes and closures are available for purchase from my website.**

<https://www.weaversew.com/shop/digital-monographs.html>

## Tunic Directions

You will need at least 24" (61cm) -wide fabric for this pattern. Since the pattern was drafted with the center back and center front placed on a fold, you will need to make an adjustment for narrow fabrics like 24" wide. To do this, add a 5/8" (1.5cm) seam allowance to the center back. When you cut out your tunic, align this new center back cutting line with the selvedge so the seam will automatically have a clean finish.

- Roll out needle-ready fabric right side up
- Cut singly
- Check grainlines
- Don't forget to flip pattern pieces

### **CUTTING DIRECTIONS:**

**FROM HANDWOVEN FABRIC,** cut singly:

- **1 BACK:** To cut a full back, pin pattern in place and cut one half up to center back line. Unpin and carefully flip at center back line, keeping the lower edges aligned; repin pattern piece and finish cutting out BACK. [If fabric is too narrow for a full back, add 5/8"(1.5cm) seam allowance to center back edge before cutting and cut 2 backs. Use selvedge edge, if appropriate, so there will be no need to finish the center back seam.]
- **1 FRONT:** To cut a full front, pin pattern in place and cut one half up to center front line. Unpin and carefully flip at center front line, keeping the lower edges aligned; repin pattern piece and finish cutting out FRONT. [If fabric is too narrow for a full front, add 5/8"(1.5cm) seam allowance to center front edge before cutting and cut 2 fronts. Use selvedge edge, if appropriate, so there will be no need to finish the center front seam.]

**Note: If a button front is desired, ignore the center front fold and add 3" (7.6cm) to the center front section; cut 2. See directions on page XIV.**

- **2 YOKES: 1 YOKE and 1 YOKE FACING.** The YOKE can be cut crosswise, lengthwise or on the bias grain. The YOKE FACING can be cut on crosswise or lengthwise grain from handwoven fabric, coordinating fabric or lining fabric.
- **2 SLEEVES:** Cut one and flip for second.
- **1 BACK LOOP:** 1 ¼"(3.1cm) x 5" (12.7cm) bias strip. **This may be cut from a coordinating or lining fabric.**
- FOR FRONT PLACKET VARIATION: Cut **2 PLACKETS.** These may be cut from coordinating fabric.
- FOR STAND COLLAR VARIATION: Cut **2 COLLARS.**
- FOR HOOD VARIATIONS: Cut **2 HOODS.** Cut one and flip for the second. **THE FRONT EDGE IS CUT ON THE SELVEDGE.** If no selvedge is available, add 5/8" (1.5 cm) to the front edge.
- **OPTIONAL POCKET:** Cut **2 POCKETS.** Cut one and flip for the pocket facing. The POCKET FACING can be cut from a coordinating or lining fabric.

USE TAILOR'S TACKS AND TRANSFER ALL DOTS AND MARKINGS:



### FROM 15 DENIER NYLON TRICOT, cut:

- About 9 yards (8.2m) of 1 ¼" (3.1cm) -wide **BIAS STRIPS** for clean finishing seams. Add an additional 2-3 yards (meters) if using the optional hood.

**NOTE:** Bias-cut, 15 denier nylon tricot is the recommended seam finish for this tunic. See page VI. Other suggestions for clean finishing a seam are at the top of page VI.

### FROM FUSIBLE TRICOT INTERFACING, cut:

- **1 YOKE** on grain
- FOR STANDING COLLAR: **1 COLLAR**
- FOR PLACKET VARIATION: **2 PLACKETS**

Note: for the in-seam buttonhole variation see page XIV for more information on interfacing the center fronts.

**5/8" (1.5cm) Seam allowance included on all pattern pieces.**

**5/8" (1.5cm) Hem allowance included.**

### Options to clean-finish an edge:

1. Hong Kong Seam Finish. Perfect for an unlined jacket. Probably overkill for a tunic.
2. Using 1¼"(3.1cm) -wide bias-cut, 15 Denier nylon tricot, fold it over the seam allowance and stitch. Be careful with the iron, as nylon can melt.
3. Stitch along the very edge of the fabric, with the direction of the grain, to prevent raveling.
4. Use a serger, if available. Do not trim the seam allowance with the knives and take care to serge in the direction of the grain even if it means serging upside down. This can be done in combination with option 3 to keep the serging right side up.
5. Use a decorative machine edgestitch on the very edge of the fabric. Using an edgestitching foot, stitch with the direction of the grain and make sure the seam allowance does not compress widthwise. This step can be improved by first fusing ⅜"(1cm) crosswise cut Fusi Knit tricot to the edges on the wrong side of the garment sections. This will stabilize the edges for decorative stitching.

The above options are illustrated step by step in a PDF available here.

<https://www.daryllancaster.com/Webfiles/OptionsToCleanFinishAnEdge.pdf>

### TO APPLY NYLON TRICOT AS A SEAM FINISH:



A terrific, lightweight, sheer finish that adds no bulk. Seams Great® is a bias-cut 15 denier Nylon Tricot that is no longer available, but 15 denier Nylon Tricot by the yard is available. See link below.

<https://www.weaversew.com/shop/15-denier-nylon-tricot.html>

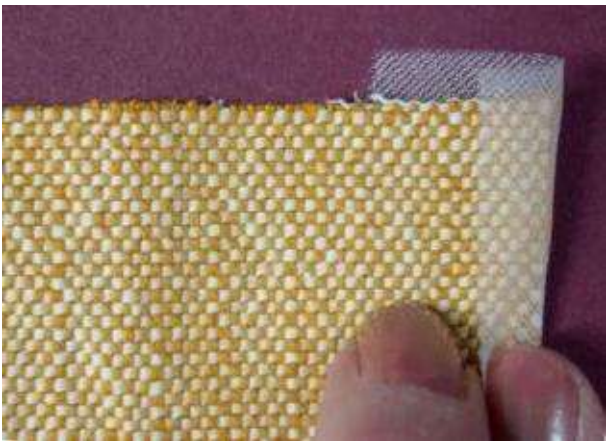
**NOTE:** nylon is a synthetic protein. It can be dyed with any acid dye including RIT.





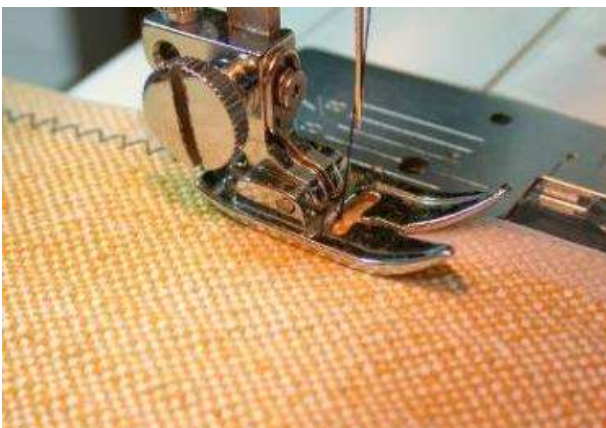
Cut into bias strips 1-1¼" (3.1cm) wide.

When stretched, bias knit strips curl in one direction.



Insert fabric into the curl. Fold carefully so that the bottom half is wider than the top half.

Fold nylon strip carefully over raw edge; do not pull or stretch.



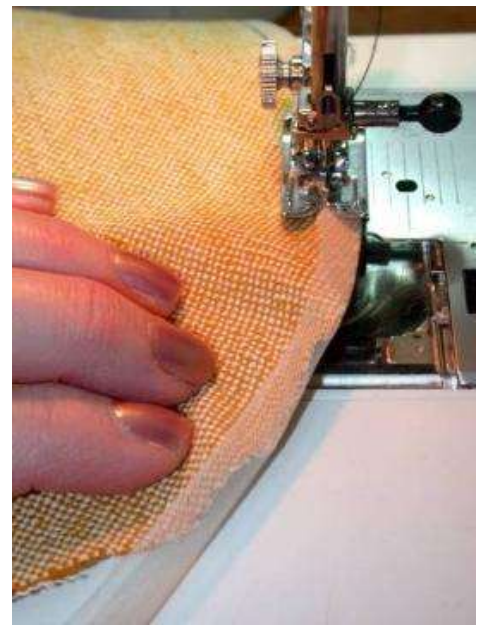
Use a zig zag or straight stitch to secure.



Trim the back of nylon strip.



When stitching a shirttail hem or other curved area, stretch binding as you stitch, forcing the curved area to draw up.



To finish a shirttail hem, turn to wrong side, fold binding up and press. Use a warm iron and be careful as nylon can melt!

**To finish hem, see page XXVI.**

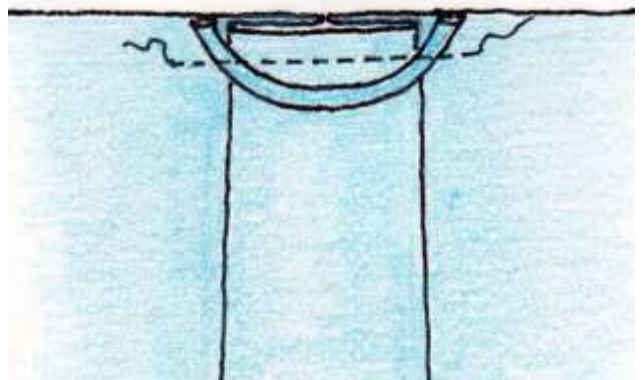
## ASSEMBLING THE TUNIC

### **BACK – ALL VIEWS:**

- Recommended machine stitch length for handwovens is 10 stitches per inch (2.54cm)
- If a center back seam is used, and pieces are not cut on selvages, apply a nylon tricot seam finish. See page VI for how to apply nylon tricot. Stitch center back seam  $\frac{5}{8}$ "(1.5cm). Press open. NOTE: NYLON TRICOT WILL MELT IF IRON IS TOO HOT! ONCE APPLIED, PRESS TRICOT WITH A WARM IRON, NOT HOT. A PRESS CLOTH IS RECOMMENDED. I recommend silk organza.
- Using strips of bias nylon tricot, clean-finish sides and lower curved edge of back. See page VI for how to apply nylon tricot.

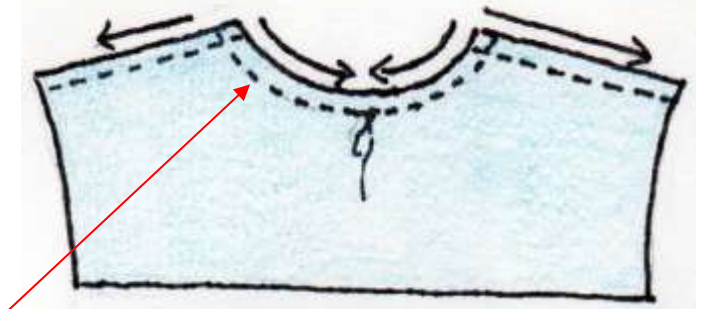


- On the right side of the fabric, bring the dots closest to the center back to meet the dots to their left or right, creating the back pleat. Make sure the underneath folds of the pleat meet at the center back on the wrong side. Machine-baste across top of back, 1/2" (1.2cm) from cut edge to secure the pleat.
- Fold back loop bias strip lengthwise, right sides together. Stitch 1/4" (6mm) from the fold. Trim seam allowances to 1/8" (3mm). Turn bias loop with a tube turner such as FASTURN® (<http://www.fasturn.net/>) or catch the end with a sturdy thread and use a long needle to help turn the bias loop right side out.
- Trim back loop to 3 1/4" (8.25cm). Place bias loop over the pleat, having cut edges even with cut edges of the top of the tunic back and centered over back dots. Baste in place along seamline.



## **YOKE – ALL VIEWS:**

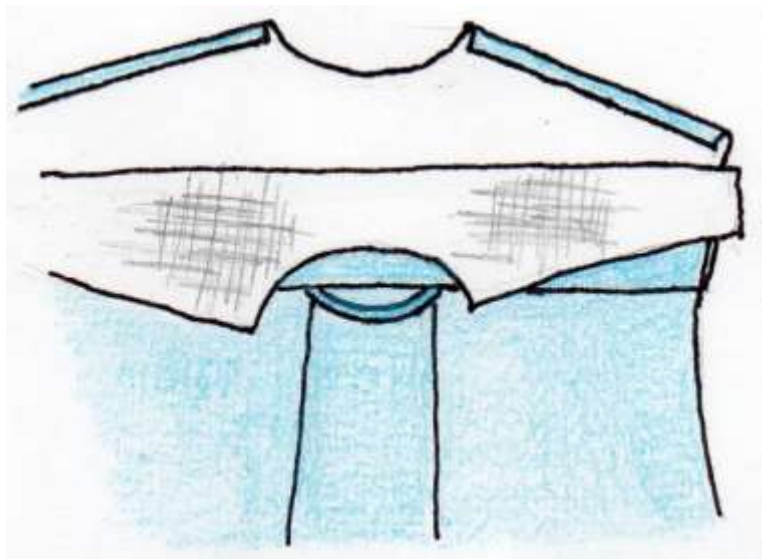
- Place interfacing on the wrong side of **outer** yoke. **Steam shrink** interfacing by hovering over the surface with a steam iron, then fuse it to wrong side of the yoke, using a press cloth. I recommend silk organza as a press cloth.
- Staystitch both yoke and yoke facing in the direction of the arrows, 1/2" (1.2cm) from the cut edge.



**NOTE: Directional stitching means to stitch in the direction of the fabric grain. Doing this helps keep the fabric from stretching and minimizes any distortion. The arrows on the illustrations indicate the direction to stitch for both staystitching and seam construction.**

For a more in-depth discussion of **Stay Stitching** and **Directional Stitching**, please watch my video at <https://www.threadsmagazine.com/2019/08/23/staystitching-basics-video>

- Turn under  $\frac{5}{8}$ "(1.5cm) seam allowance on shoulders of yoke facing and press.
- With right sides together, pin yoke to top edge of back, matching dots. Machine-baste on seamline.
- Pin right side of yoke facing to wrong side of back, matching dots.
- Stitch on seamline through all layers.
- Press yoke and yoke facing away from back, towards each other.

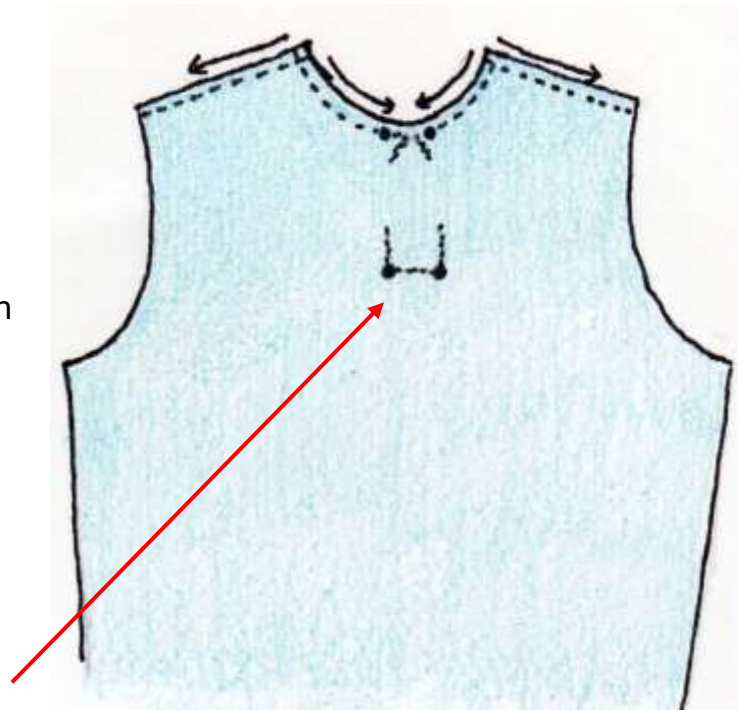


### **FRONT – ALL VIEWS:**

- Staystitch neck and shoulders.
- For B Front, sew darts, press flat and then down.
- Finish sides and lower curved edge with bias tricot, stretching bias to draw up the curves. See page VI.

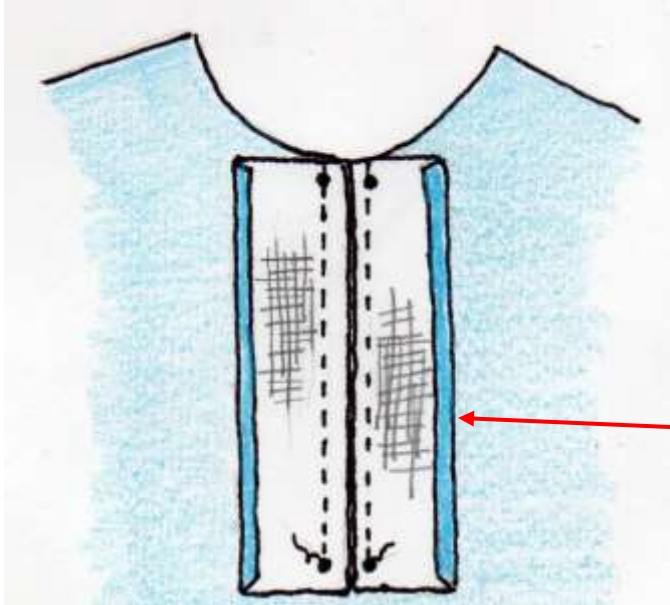
### **SKIP THE NEXT TWO STEPS IF USING AN IN-SEAM BUTTONHOLE VARIATION**

- If front was not cut on the fold, stitch center front seam. Press open.
- To reinforce lower sides and bottom of placket opening, use short stitches, starting 1"(2.5cm) away and pivoting on lower dots.



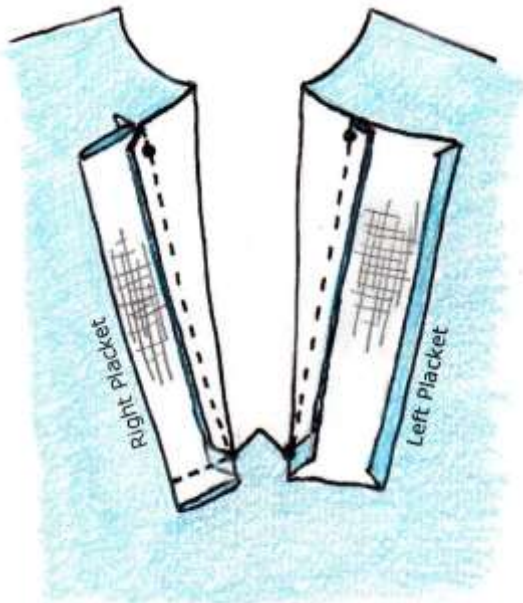
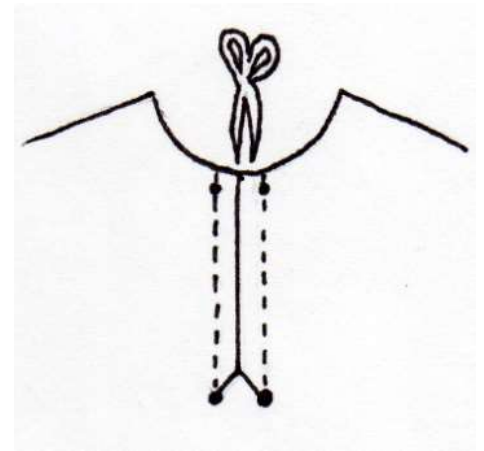
## FRONT - PLACKET VARIATION: FOR IN-SEAM BUTTONHOLE VARIATION SKIP TO PAGE XIV

- Place interfacing on the wrong side of **each** placket section. **Steam shrink** interfacing by hovering over the surface with a steam iron, then fuse it in place, using a press cloth.



- With right sides together, pin plackets to front of garment, side by side, matching upper and lower dots, with cut edges meeting on the center front line.
- Stitch from neck edge to lower dot and backstitch to secure.
- Repeat for second placket.
- To finish remaining long edge of each placket, turn under  $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) and press. Trim turned edges to  $\frac{3}{8}$ " (1cm).

- Working on wrong side of the tunic, slice through center front of garment section **only**, from the neckline to within  $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) of lower dot, taking care not to cut placket sections.
- Cut diagonally into corners **through garment only**.



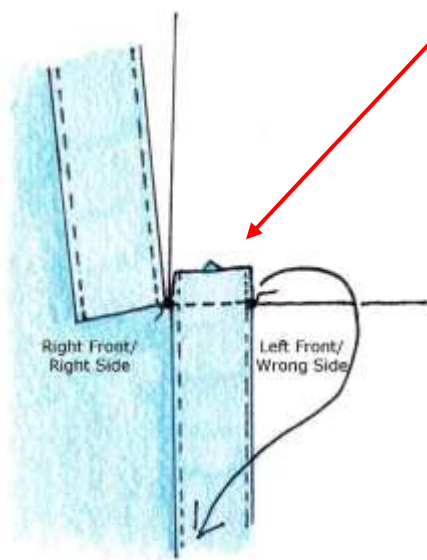
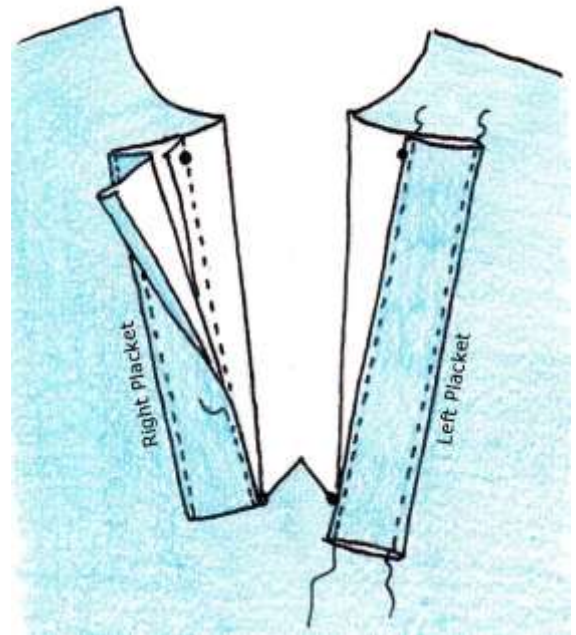
- Working on the right side, press plackets and seam allowances away from garment.
- Fold right placket, right sides together, back on itself, matching seamlines. Stitch across the bottom of placket from dot to fold line. Trim and grade seam allowances. Turn placket right side out.



- With wrong sides together, pin long edge of right placket to wrong side of tunic, matching folded finished edge to seamline.
- With wrong sides together, pin left placket, matching folded finished edge to seam line.

**IF MAKING THE HOOD WITH PLACKET VARIATION, STOP HERE AND GO TO PAGE XX.**

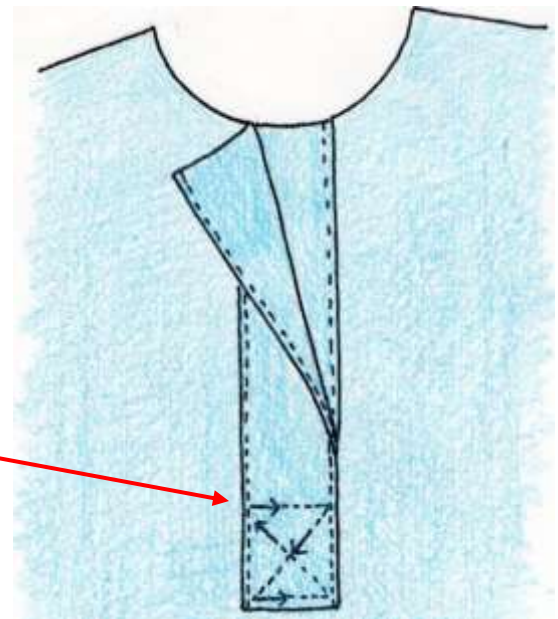
- Topstitch down both long edges of **both** plackets using a slightly longer stitch length. Do not backstitch. Instead, pull thread tails to the back and tie off.



- Fold upper left front of garment down towards hem, right sides together. Line up the seamline at the bottom of left placket with remaining small triangle of fabric on garment center front, matching dots. Stitch from dot to dot to secure.

- Finish bottom of left placket seam allowance with bias tricot. (See page VI)

- Lap right front placket over left front placket, matching dots. Using a slightly longer stitch length, topstitch as shown, through all layers. Do not backstitch. Instead, pull thread tails to the back and tie off.

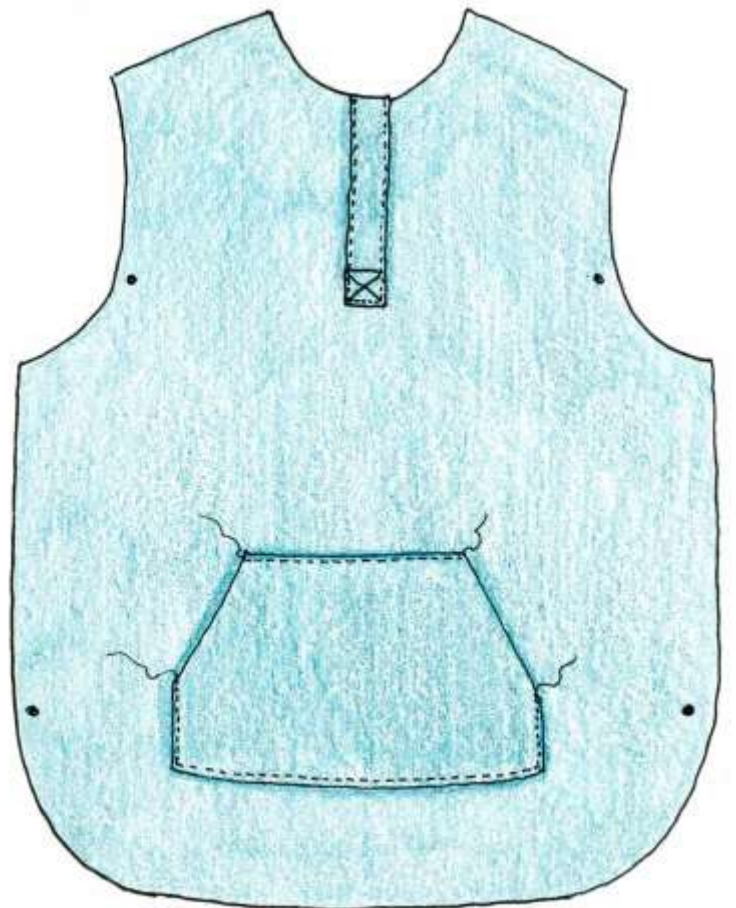
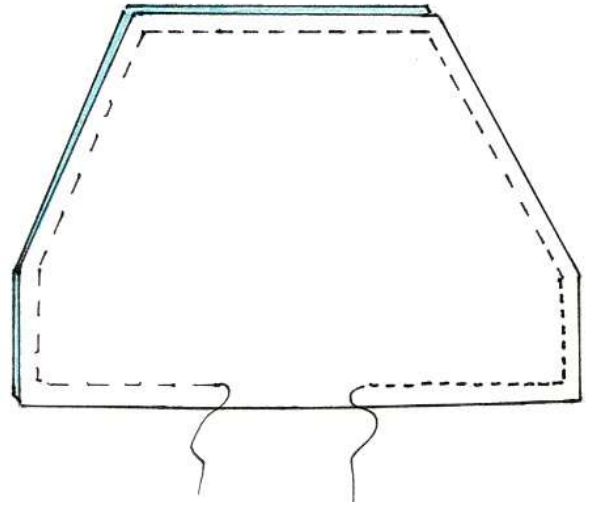




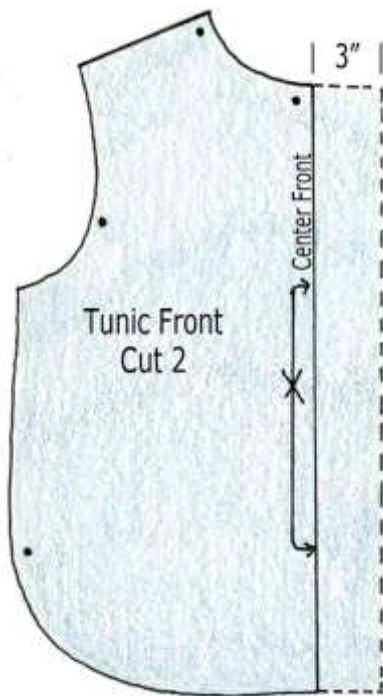
## **OPTIONAL POCKET FOR PLACKET** **VARIATIONS:**

- Pin both pocket sections right sides together.
- Beginning at the center of the lower edge, machine stitch on the seamline, pivoting at the corners, stopping about 4" (10cm) from the starting point, to leave enough of an opening to turn the pocket right side out.
- Trim corners and grade seam allowances, except along the opening. Turn pocket right side out through the opening.
- Press pocket well.
- Pin pocket to tunic front, matching corners to markings.
- Using a slightly longer stitch length, topstitch across the top, lower sides and bottom of the pocket. Do not backstitch. Instead, pull thread tails to the back and tie off.

**Skip to page XIX to continue with shoulders.**



## FRONT - IN-SEAM BUTTONHOLE VARIATION:



- Following the cutting instructions on page IV, you should have added a 3”(7.6cm) strip to center front of tunic front pattern. Ignore the fold marking on the center front. You should have two fronts.

- Very lightweight fabrics may need a layer of interfacing behind the placket. Test on a sample to determine how sturdy the placket will be with three turned layers. If necessary, apply a fusible or sew-in interfacing to the 3” extensions.

- Complete construction of back and front, including darts, staystitching and edge finishing before proceeding.

- **Turn up the hems  $\frac{5}{8}$ ”(1.5cm) and baste in place.**

**NOTE:** The underplacket is the button side; the overplacket contains the buttonholes.

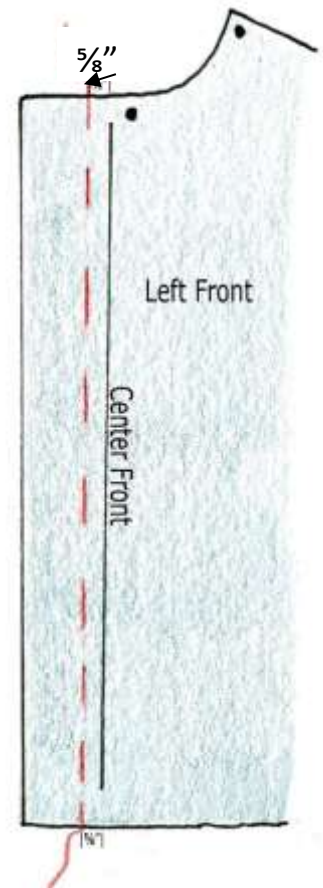
### UNDERPLACKET:

- **Start with the left front.** This is the button side. (If making a gender-neutral garment, start with the right front. Traditionally, buttonholes are applied to the right front in a woman’s garment and the left front in a gender-neutral garment.) **NOTE:** Illustrations will show a woman’s garment with the buttonholes on the right front.

- Make note of the center front line as all measurements will be oriented from that point. Use chalk or tailor’s tacks to indicate.

- With contrasting basting thread (red in the illustration), baste a fold line  $\frac{5}{8}$ ”(1.5cm) from the center front line towards the facing extension strip

- Press facing to wrong side on fold line.



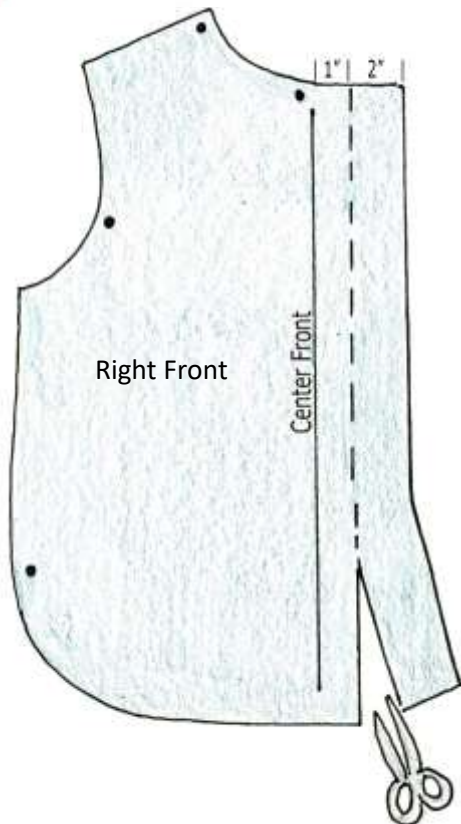


- Measure facing 1 1/4"(3.1cm) from the fold line on the wrong side of the garment. This will be the width of the placket. Use the match point at the front neck as a guide. Turn under the remaining facing fabric and press.



- Carefully fold placket at hem to encase the turned-up hem edge before topstitching. Stitch 1/8"(3mm) from front edge and 1/8"(3mm) from the inside edge of the placket. Use a slightly longer stitch, and leave long tails. Do not backstitch. **Stitch from the wrong side for more accuracy.**

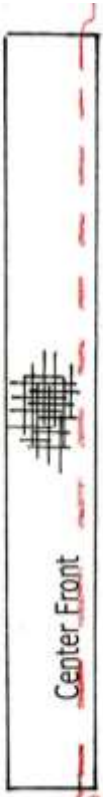
- Tie off tails, thread a needle and bury the ends.



### **OVERPLACKET:**

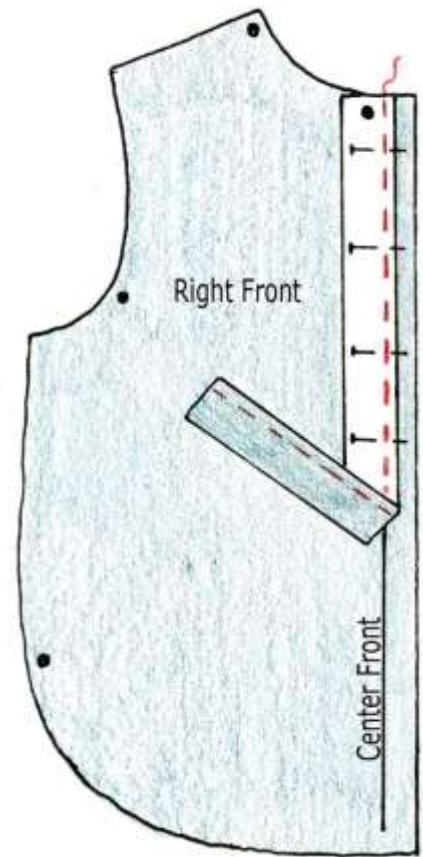
- **Before you begin, make sure that the 5/8"(1.5cm) hem of the tunic is turned up and basted in place.**
- Carefully remove and preserve 2"(5cm) of the added 3"(7.62cm) strip.
- Make sure that the center front line has been clearly indicated on the tunic front with chalk or tailor's tacks.



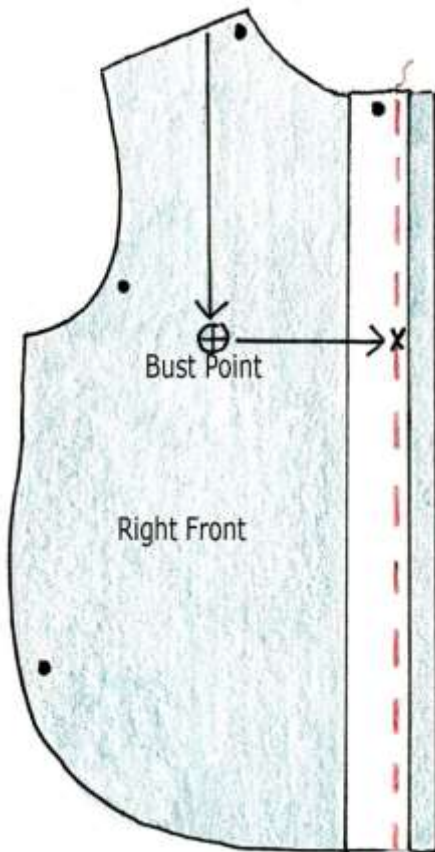


- Turn the 2"(5cm) strip over to the wrong side. Measure in from the right  $\frac{3}{8}$ "(1cm) and mark a line using tailor's tacks, chalk or pencil. This is the **center front line** of the strip.

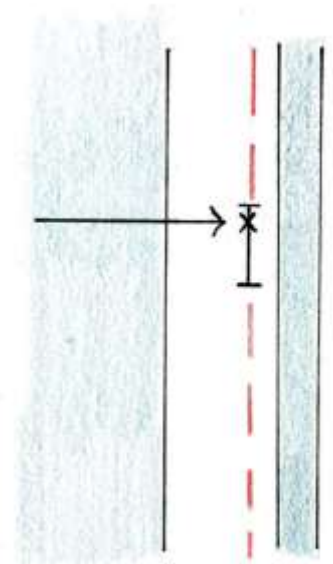
- With right sides together, place the center front line of the strip over the center front line of the right front. **This step must be accurate.** Pin in place.



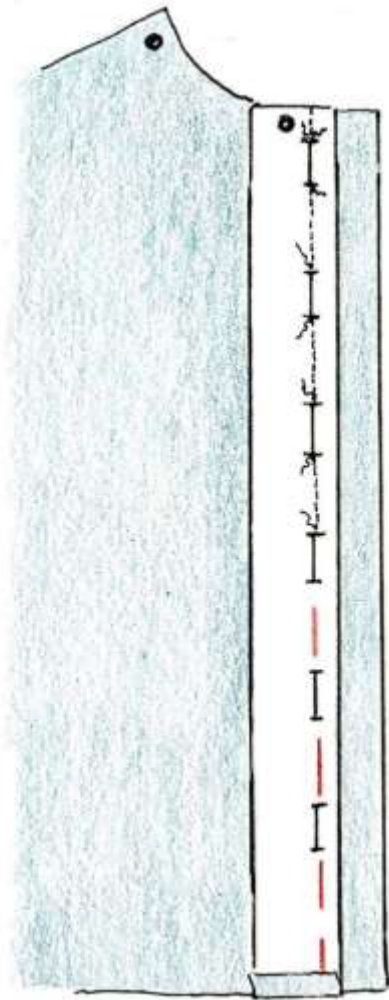
- To determine the placement lines for the buttonholes, begin with the placement of the first button, which is always in line with the bust point. To do this, measure the distance from your bust point to your shoulder; transfer that information to the right front. Draw a horizontal line from your bustpoint to the center front and place an 'X'.



- The X indicates the button placement. The buttonhole will start  $\frac{1}{8}$ "(3mm) above the X and end somewhere below the X, depending on the length of the buttonhole. **(Buttonhole length is calculated by measuring the diameter of the button, plus the thickness, plus  $\frac{1}{8}$ "(3mm) of ease.)**



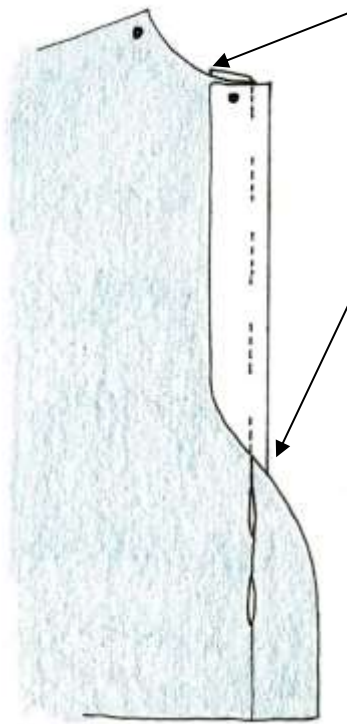




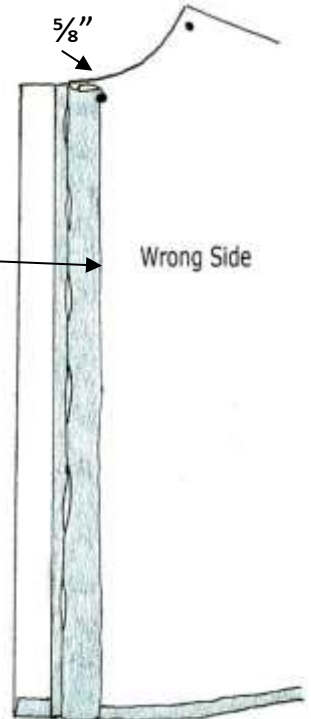
- Once the first buttonhole is marked, place the second buttonhole so it starts about  $\frac{3}{8}$ " (1cm) below the neckline **seamline**. Split the difference between these two buttonholes to locate the third, which is half way between the neckline buttonhole and the bustpoint buttonhole.
- Using the same spacing, mark additional buttonholes down the front of the placket.
- **Be sure the hem on the garment section is turned up  $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) and pinned or basted in place before proceeding. The strip hem should also be turned up  $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm).**
- Beginning at the neckline, stitch along the center front line, through both layers. Back stitch and clip thread when the start of the first buttonhole is reached.
- Begin stitching again at the bottom stop line of that first buttonhole. Be sure to backstitch and continue stitching until the start line of the second buttonhole is reached. Backstitch and clip thread.

- Continue in this manner until the center front line is stitched together but the buttonholes are left unstitched.
- When basting is removed and threads are trimmed, the center front line should look like the illustration on the right.

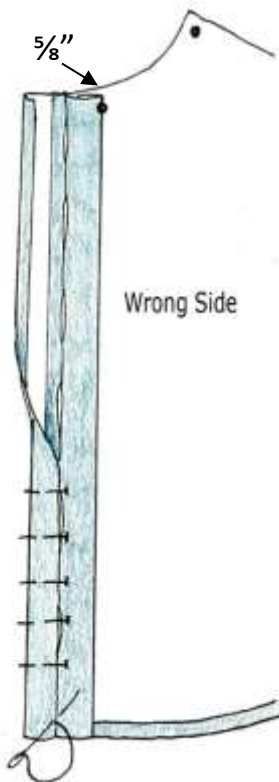




- Fold front self-facing towards the wrong side of the garment along the center front line. Press.
- Press the 2"(5cm) strip away from the garment. You should be able to see the buttonholes clearly. Check that the buttons fit through the buttonholes and that you are happy with the placement and stitching.

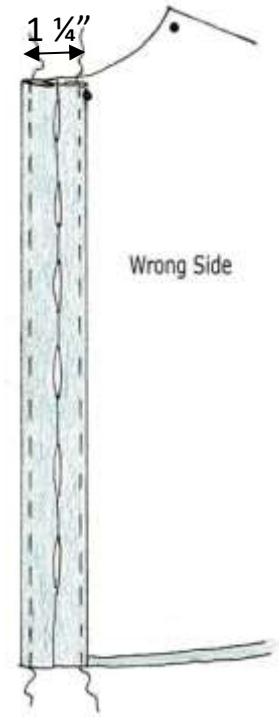


- On the wrong side of the right front section, measure  $\frac{5}{8}$ "(1.5cm) from the center front line on the self-facing and turn under the remaining  $\frac{3}{8}$ "(1cm); hand-baste in place. Placket edge should line up with the front neckline matchpoint.



- Turn under  $\frac{3}{8}$ "(1cm) on strip extension and fold remaining extension in half bringing edge to center front. **Extension should measure  $\frac{5}{8}$ "(1.5cm) wide.**

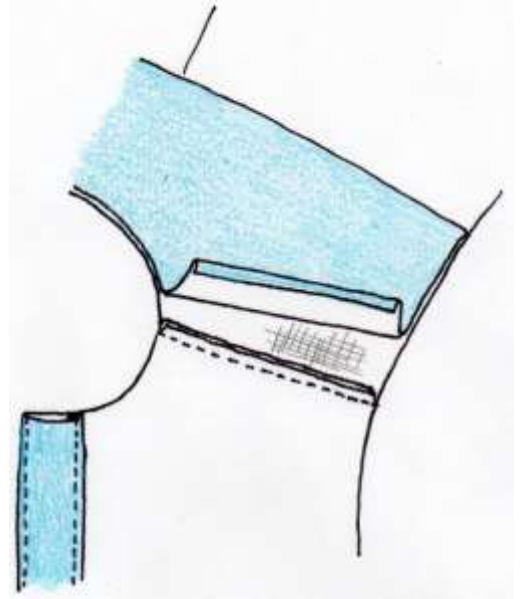
- Carefully hand stitch to center front edge making sure that buttonholes remain open. **Total width of placket should measure  $1 \frac{1}{4}$ "(3.1cm) wide.**



- From the wrong side, using a longer stitch length, topstitch  $\frac{1}{8}$ "(3mm) from both edges of the placket, through all layers, leaving long tails. Tie off tails and bury ends with a needle.

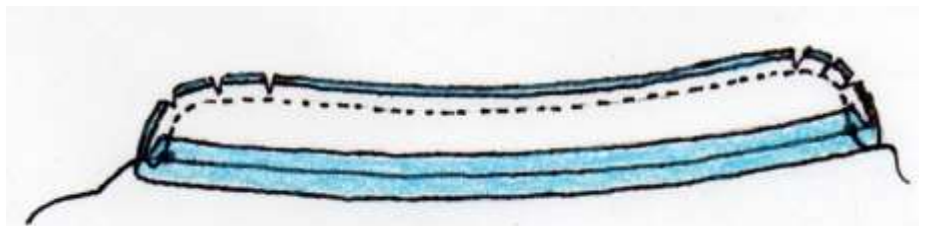
## **SHOULDERS -ALL VIEWS:**

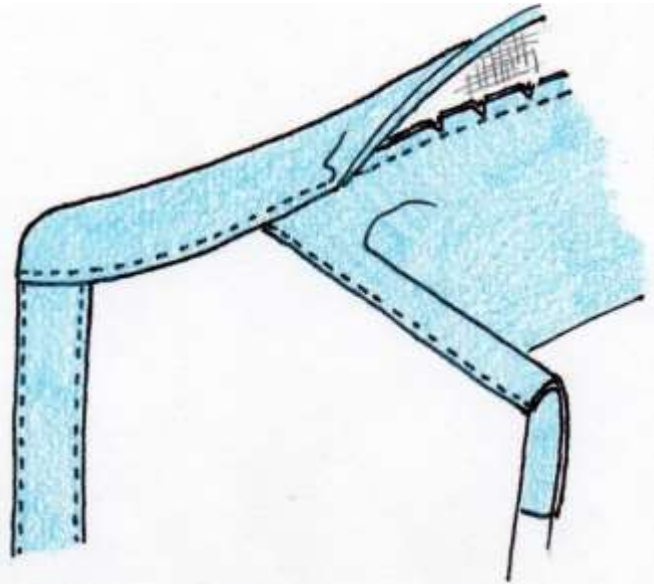
- With right sides together, pin front shoulder to interfaced yoke back shoulder. Stitch. Press seam allowances towards yoke.



## **STAND COLLAR VARIATION:** FOR HOOD VARIATION, SEE PAGE XX

- Pin yoke facing to wrong side of garment, matching shoulder seamlines and covering shoulder seam allowances.
- Hand-baste in place.
- Topstitch shoulder through all layers using a slightly longer stitch length.
- Baste yoke necks and armhole edges together.
- Place interfacing on the wrong side of outer collar. Steam shrink interfacing by hovering over the surface with a steam iron, then fuse in place, using a press cloth.
- On remaining inner collar section, turn under  $\frac{5}{8}$ "(1.5cm) seam allowance on long edge with markings. Press and trim to  $\frac{3}{8}$ "(1cm).
- Pin collar sections, right sides together, around upper curved edge from front dot to front dot. Stitch  $\frac{5}{8}$ "(1.5cm) seam, leaving bottom edge open. Grade, clip and notch seam allowances and turn collar sections right side out. Press.

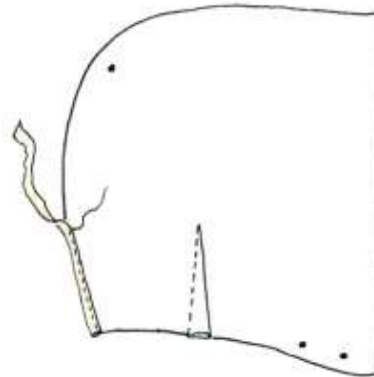




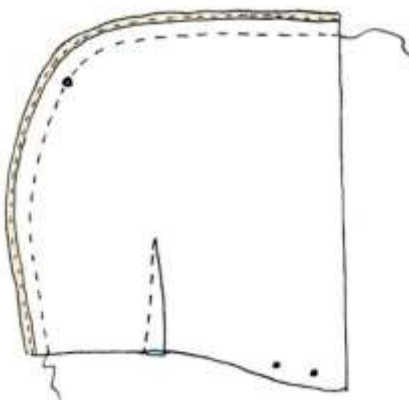
- With right sides together, pin interfaced collar section to neck edge matching dots, clipping neck edge if necessary.
- Stitch seam. Grade seam allowances to reduce bulk.
- Press seam allowances towards collar.
- Pin remaining collar edge to collar seamline, matching dots and covering seam allowances. Baste in place. Topstitch through all layers, using a slightly longer stitch length. Do not backstitch. Instead, tie off tails and bury with a needle.

**HOOD WITH PLACKET VARIATION:** FOR HOOD WITH IN-SEAM BUTTONHOLE VARIATION SKIP TO PAGE XXIII.

- Sew darts, press flat and then towards front.
- Using a bias-cut strip of nylon tricot to draw up the curve, (see photo right) clean-finish the long curved edge of one HOOD section. Work with the **WRONG SIDE** of the hood section facing up and fold the tricot binding so that the top "curl" is a scant 1/4" (6mm) wide. See pages VI - VIII.



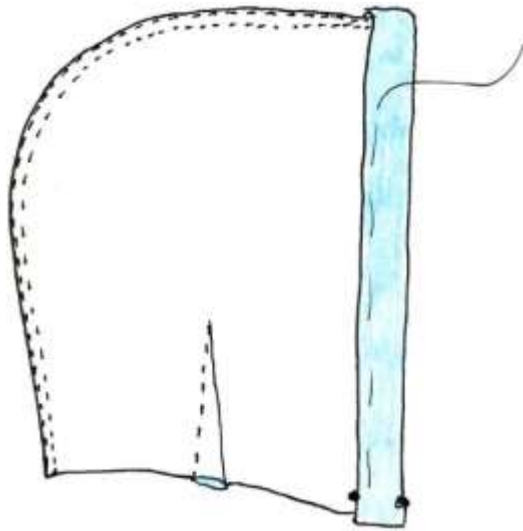
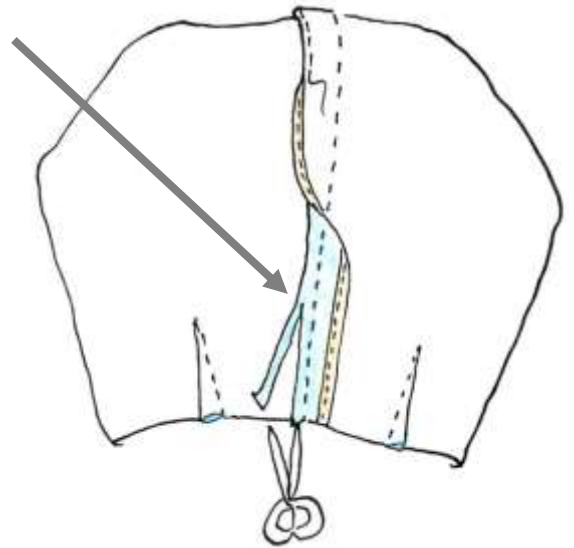
Note: Using the nylon tricot finish is important for a successful reverse flat-fell seam. Stretch the tricot during application, and force the curved edge of the hood to draw up so that the completed seam will fit smoothly into the contours of the hood. In addition, the tricot finish will give you something to grab onto as you fold the seam allowance under to create the flat fell. Without it, you run the risk of raveling fabric and a distorted seam.



- With right sides together and dots matching, stitch the hood sections together using a **3/4" (2cm) seam**.

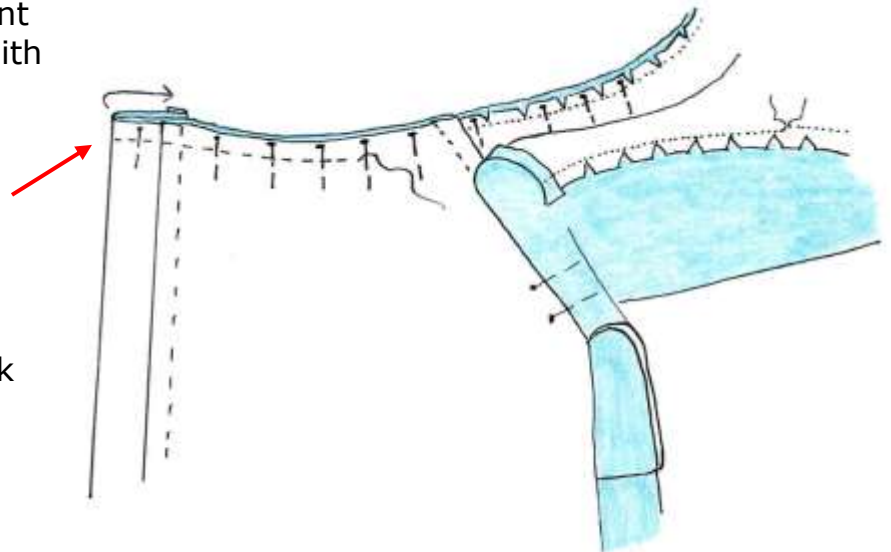


- Trim the seam allowance without tricot finish to  $\frac{1}{4}$ " (6mm).
- Press seam allowances to one side with the tricot-finished seam allowance on top. Be careful not to melt the tricot.
- Create a reverse flat-fell seam by folding the tricot-finished edge under  $\frac{1}{4}$ " (6mm) and topstitching it down through all layers.

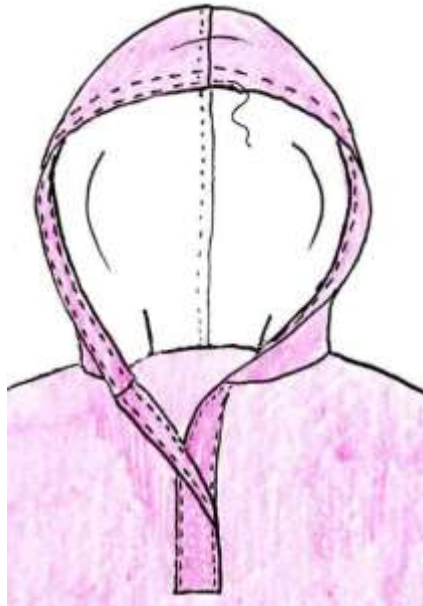
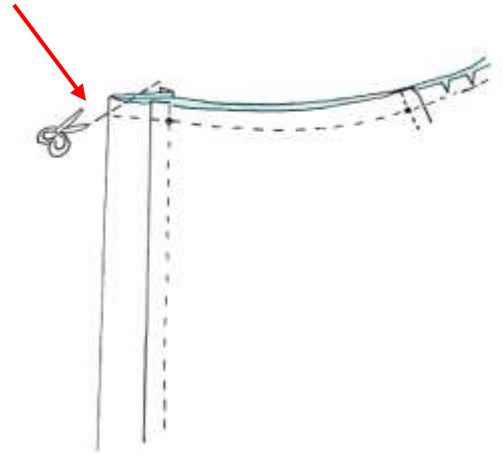


- Fold front edge of hood to the inside along the fold line to form a  $1\frac{1}{4}$ " (3.1cm) self-facing. Press and then hand-baste in place. **NOTE: If front edge was not cut on the selvedge and  $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) was added to the edge, first fold under the  $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) seam allowance and then fold front edge of hood on fold line and press.**

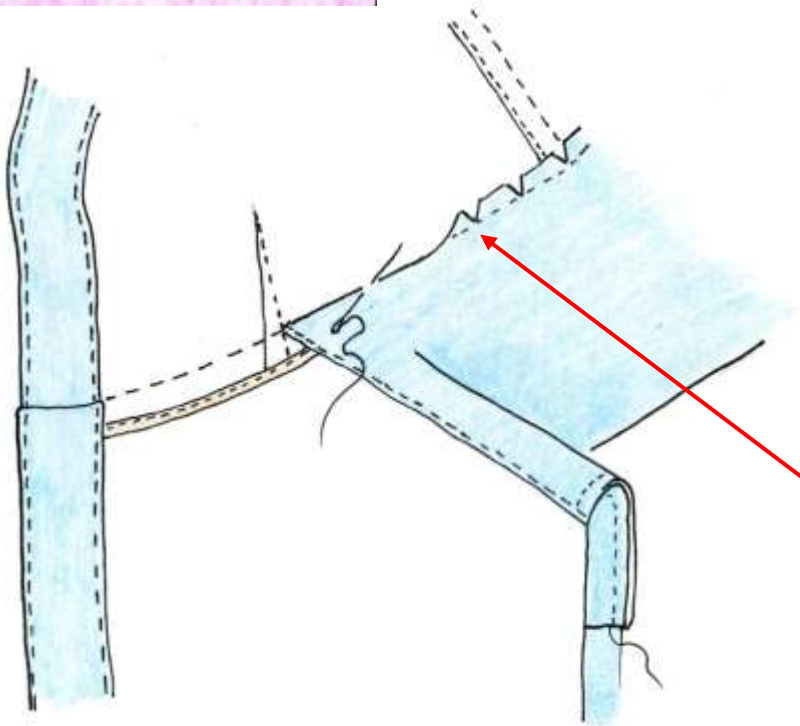
- With right sides together, pin hood to tunic neckline, keeping yoke facing out of the way, matching dots, clipping back neck seam allowances, if necessary, and keeping front plackets opened out. Front edge of hood should be even with the front placket fold-line.
- Fold each placket back, right sides together, encasing front edge of hood.
- Stitch  $\frac{5}{8}$ " (1.5cm) neck seam, keeping yoke facing folded back out of the way.



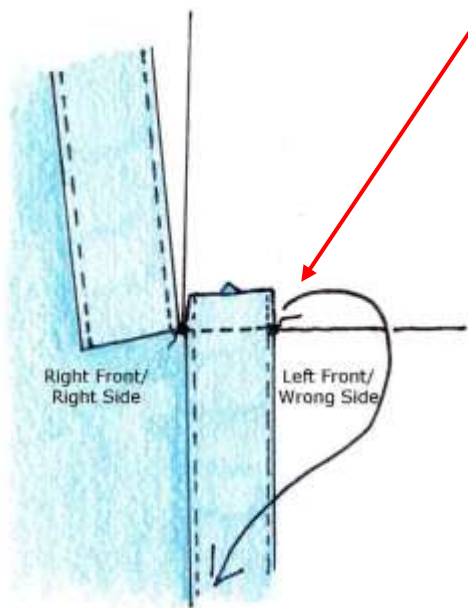
- Trim front corners of placket and grade seam allowances in **the placket area only** to reduce bulk. Turn plackets right side out.
- Press hood/neck seam allowances toward tunic, away from hood.
- Apply tricot edge finish to hood/neck seam allowances from shoulders to front edges.



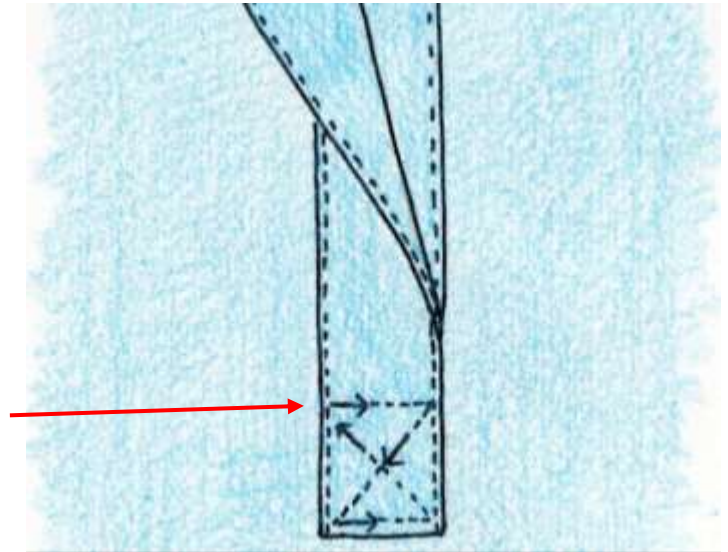
- Topstitch placket and hood as one, securing the plackets and hood facing. Add a second row of topstitching, securing all the folded edges.



- Pin yoke facing to wrong side of garment, matching shoulder seamlines and covering shoulder seam allowances.
- Hand-baste in place.
- Topstitch shoulder through all layers using a slightly longer stitch length.
- Fold under the neck seam allowance of the yoke facing. Handstitch yoke facing to back neck seamline, covering hood and tunic back neck seam allowances.
- Baste yoke armhole edges together.



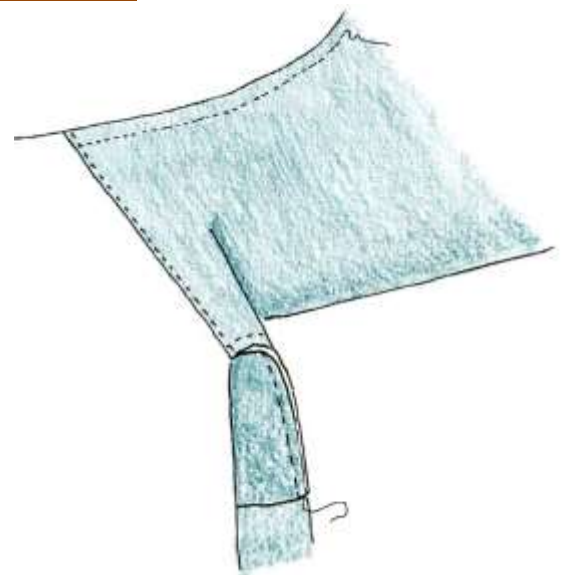
- Fold upper left front of garment down towards hem, right sides together. Line up the seamline at the bottom of left placket with remaining small triangle of fabric on garment center front, matching dots. Stitch from dot to dot to secure.
- Finish bottom of left placket seam allowance with bias tricot. (See page VI)



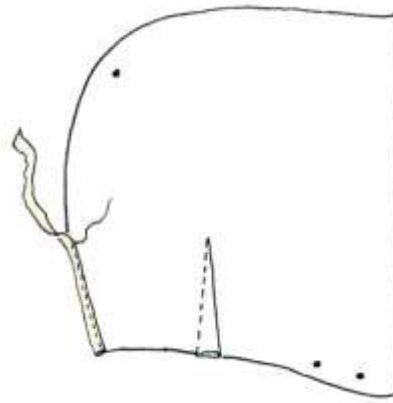
- Lap right front placket over left front placket, matching dots. Using a slightly longer stitch length, topstitch as shown through all layers. Do not backstitch. Instead, pull thread tails to the back and tie off.

### **HOOD WITH IN-SEAM BUTTONHOLE VARIATION:**

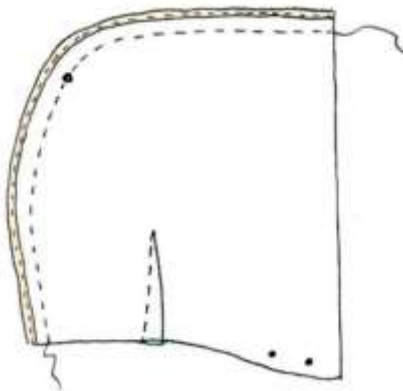
- Pin yoke facing to wrong side of garment, matching shoulder seamlines and covering shoulder seam allowances.
- Hand-baste in place.
- Topstitch shoulder through all layers using a slightly longer stitch length.
- Baste yoke necks and armhole edges together.



- Sew darts, press flat and then towards front.
- Using a bias-cut strip of nylon tricot to draw up the curve, (see photo right) clean-finish the long curved edge of one HOOD section. Work with the **WRONG SIDE** of the hood section facing up and fold the tricot binding so that the top "curl" is a scant 1/4" (6mm) wide. See pages VI - VIII.



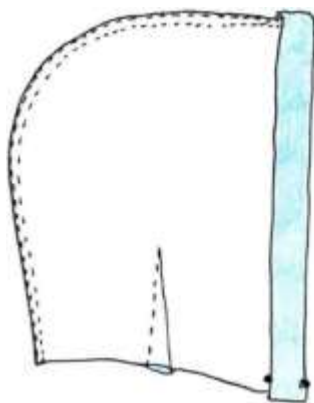
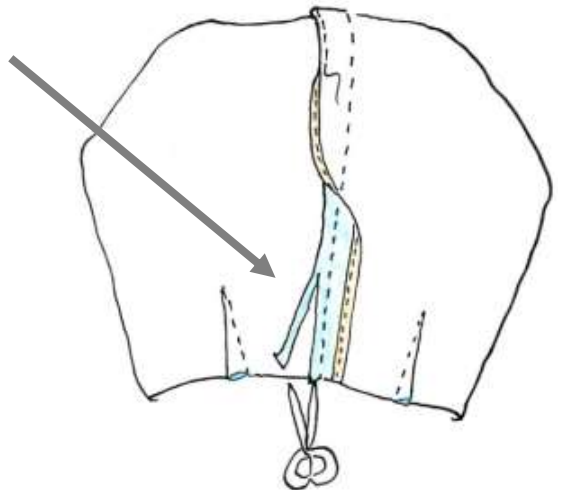
Note: Using the nylon tricot finish is important for a successful reverse flat-fell seam. Stretch the tricot during application, and force the curved edge of the hood to draw up so that the completed seam will fit smoothly into the contours of the hood. In addition, the tricot finish will give you something to grab onto as you fold the seam allowance under to create the flat fell. Without it, you run the risk of raveling fabric and a distorted seam.



- With right sides together and dots matching, stitch the hood sections together using a **3/4" (2cm) seam**.

- Trim the seam allowance without tricot finish to 1/4" (6mm).

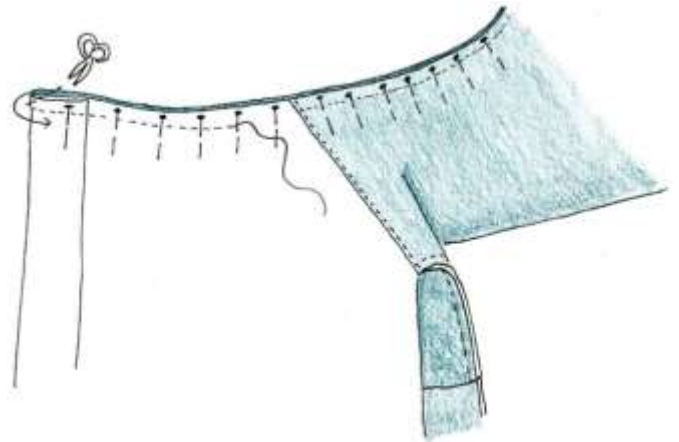
- Press seam allowances to one side, with the tricot-finished seam allowance on top. Be careful not to melt the tricot.
- Create a reverse flat-fell seam by folding the tricot-finished edge under 1/4" (6mm) and topstitching it down through all layers.



- Fold front edge of hood to the inside along fold line to form a 1 1/4" (3.1cm) self-facing. Press and then hand-baste in place. **NOTE: If front edge was not cut on the selvedge and 5/8" (1.5cm) was added to the edge, first fold under the 5/8" (1.5cm) seam allowance and then fold front edge of hood on fold line and press.**



- With right sides together, pin hood to tunic neckline, including yoke facing, matching dots, keeping **hood facing** opened out. Front edge of plackets should be even with front foldline of hood.
- Fold each hood facing back over the buttonhole facings, right sides together, encasing front edges of the tunic.
- Stitch  $\frac{5}{8}$ "(1.5cm) neck seam, including yoke facing.



- Trim front corners and trim neckline seam allowances to  $\frac{3}{8}$ "(1cm).



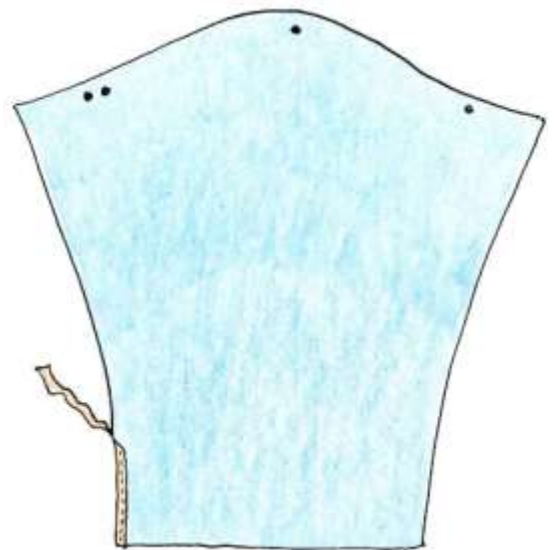
- Press hood/neck seam allowances towards the hood, away from tunic.
- Apply tricot edge finish to hood and neck seam allowances.
- Fold hood facing towards the inside of the hood.
- Continue the topstitching from the buttonhole facings through the hood.

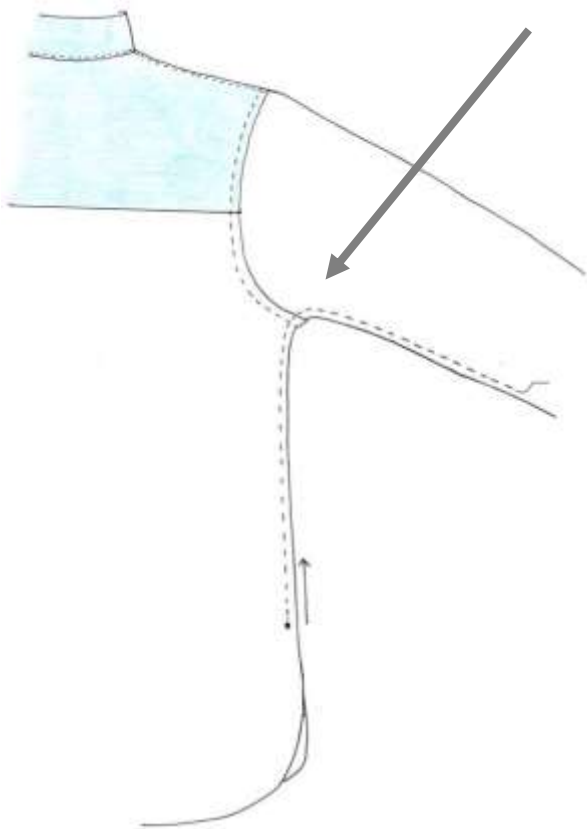
## **SLEEVES AND SIDE SEAMS – ALL VIEWS:**

- Finish underarm seam allowances with bias tricot. See page VI.

### **DO NOT STITCH UNDERARM SEAMS AT THIS TIME!**

- Pin sleeve to garment armhole, right sides together. Match shoulder dot of sleeve to shoulder seamline of tunic. Match and pin additional dots.
- Stitch sleeves into place. Finish armhole seam allowances with bias tricot. See page VI.





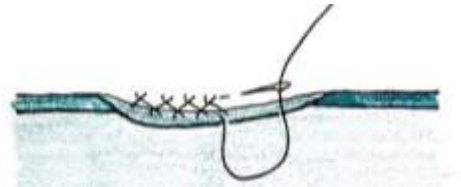
- With right sides together, pin front to back at side and underarm seams. Stitch from side seam dot all the way to lower edge of sleeve.

- Press seams open. Press up hems  $\frac{5}{8}$ "(1.5cm).

- Try on tunic and determine sleeve length. Trim off excess length, leaving a  $\frac{5}{8}$ "(1.5cm) hem. Clean finish lower edge of sleeve with bias tricot. Turn up bottom edge of sleeve  $\frac{5}{8}$ "(1.5cm) and press.

- To secure the bias on **all** hems, there are three options:

1. Best choice:  
catchstitch behind the bias. (Illustrated right)



2. Topstitch (Illustrated right)



3. Handstitch the edge of the bias (which might create a ridge on the right side of the garment).

## **TO FINISH:**

- If the optional in-seam buttonhole front was used, determine button placement on the left front (woman's garment) or right front (gender neutral garment). Buttons should sit  $\frac{1}{8}$ "(3mm) down from the top opening of the corresponding buttonhole. This allows for the shank of the button.
- Hand-sew buttons to left front (woman's garment) or right front (gender neutral garment).