



Pattern name: D1032_Oaklee Shirt_sz16

Version: 1.19

Design details: Woven fitted low hip top, basic shirt collar stand round jewel neck and back round jewel shoulder darts, full length shirt sleeve sleeves

Suggested materials: Main fabric - non-stretch woven, woven fusible interfacing, 8 x 1/2" front buttons, 2 x 1/4" cuff buttons, 1 x 1/2" collar button. See Pattern Layout pages for estimated fabric yardage.

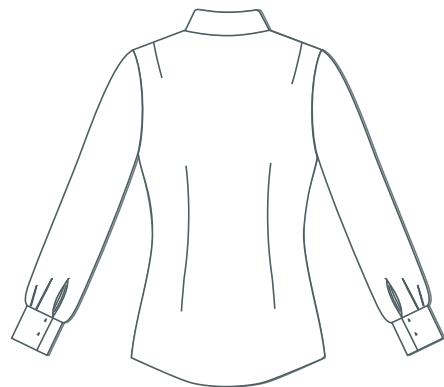
Pattern fit: Fitted

Technical sketch

FRONT



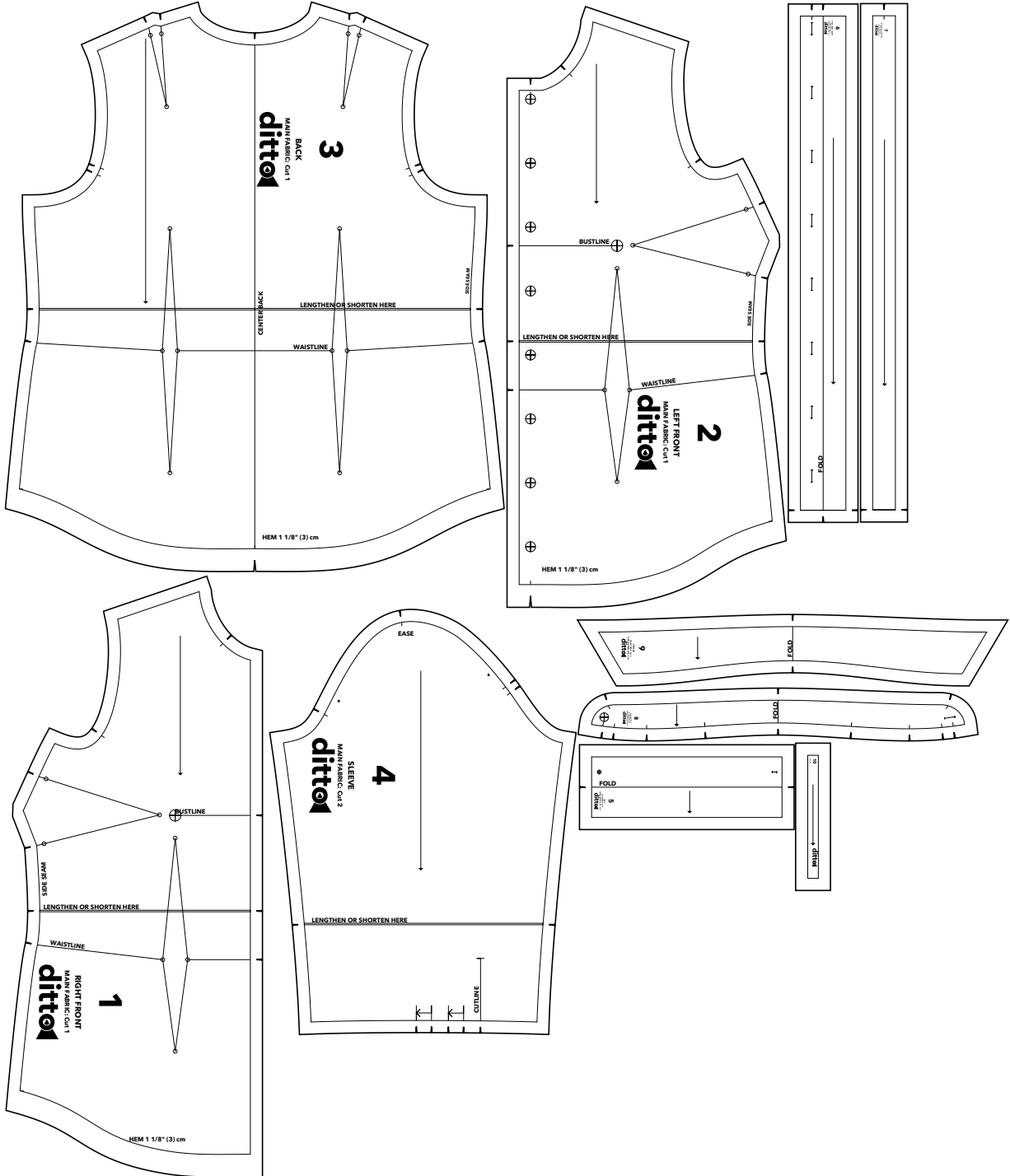
BACK





Pattern pieces:

1. Right Front - main fabric cut 1
2. Left Front - main fabric cut 1
3. Back - main fabric cut 1 on fold
4. Sleeve - main fabric cut 2
5. Cuff - main fabric, fusible interfacing cut 2
6. Right Front Plaket - main fabric, fusible interfacing cut 1
7. Left Front Button Facing - main fabric, fusible interfacing cut 1
8. Collar Stand - main fabric, fusible interfacing cut 2
9. Collar - main fabric, fusible interfacing cut 2
10. Edging - main fabric, fusible interfacing cut 2





Cutting And Marking Instructions:

- Pre-wash the fabric if needed to pre-shrink (unless labeled <pre-shrunk>)
- Press your fabric before cutting.
- Select **with nap** layout for fabrics with a nap, one-way prints, pile, or fabric surface shading/luster.
- Due to most knits having surface shading, a **with nap** layout must be used.
- For **single layer** pattern layout, place fabric right side up. (For fabrics with pile, use a mirrored pattern that has been created for tracing & marking with the fabric laying face side down).
- If your fabric has **plaid** or repeat pattern design add an additional 1/2 - 1 yard to your fabric calculations.
- **Cutting Layouts** show approximate position of pattern pieces, as pattern placement may vary according to your actual fabric width. Before cutting your fabric, place all pieces on fabric according to the selected layout and pin. Cut out the pattern pieces using a sharp dressmaker's shears.
- Transfer Markings and construction lines to the fabric's wrong side, using chalk, pattern pencil, tracing paper and dressmaker wheel. Markings that need to show on the right side of fabric should be thread traced.
- **Cut Notches** inward. Do not exceed the seam allowance line.

Body Measurements:

Height: 64" (162.56 cm)

Bust: 43" (109.22 cm)

Waist: 38" (96.52 cm)

Hips: 44" (111.76 cm)

Upper Arm: 13" (33.02 cm)

Wrist: 6 3/4" (17.14 cm)

Pattern Measurements

(Circumferences are Divided by 2):

Center front length to hem: 25 3/4" (65.26 cm)

Center back length to hem: 26 1/8" (66.51 cm)

Across chest: 23 1/4" (58.98 cm)

Across front: 15 3/8" (38.9 cm)

Across back: 15 3/8" (39.05 cm)

Across shoulders: 15 5/8" (39.81 cm)

Side seam: 14 3/4" (37.41 cm)

Waist: 20 7/8" (53.12 cm)

Hemline sweep: 24 3/4" (62.98 cm)

Armhole length front: 8 7/8" (22.69 cm)

Armhole length back: 10 1/2" (26.54 cm)

Armhole length: 19 3/8" (49.23 cm)

Neck opening: 6 1/2" (16.47 cm)

Back neck drop: 1 1/2" (3.67 cm)

Shoulder width: 4 1/2" (11.4 cm)

Apex to apex: 9" (22.84 cm)

Neckline length: 18 1/4" (46.35 cm)

Sleeve length: 21 7/8" (55.43 cm)

Sleeve cap length: 20 1/8" (51.08 cm)

Sleeve upper arm width: 14 1/4" (36.23 cm)

Sleeve opening: 11 3/4" (29.83 cm)

Seams and Seam Allowances:

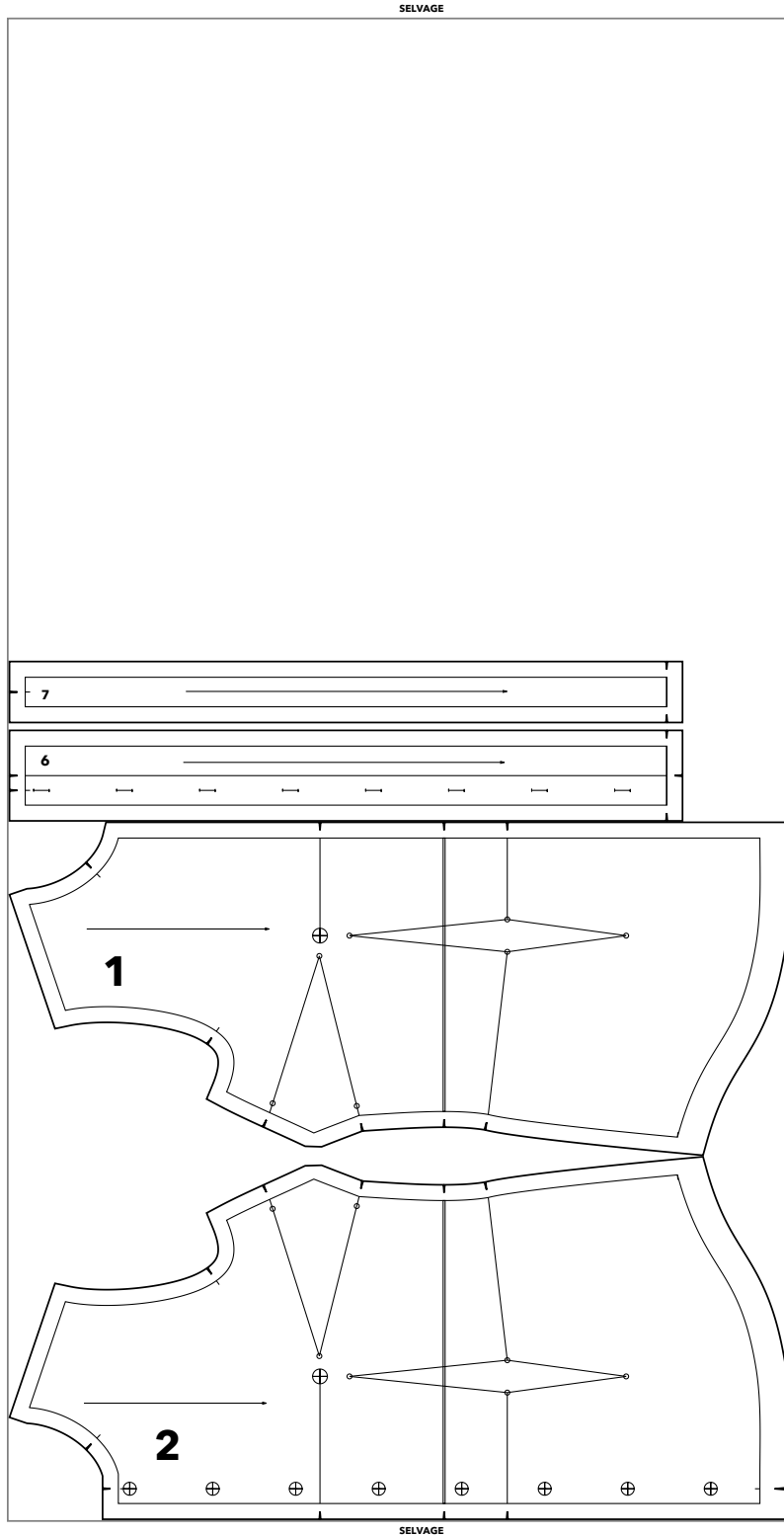
Seam allowance: 5/8" (1.6 cm)

- Pin or baste seams, right side together, matching notches.
- We recommend that you fit the garment before stitching.



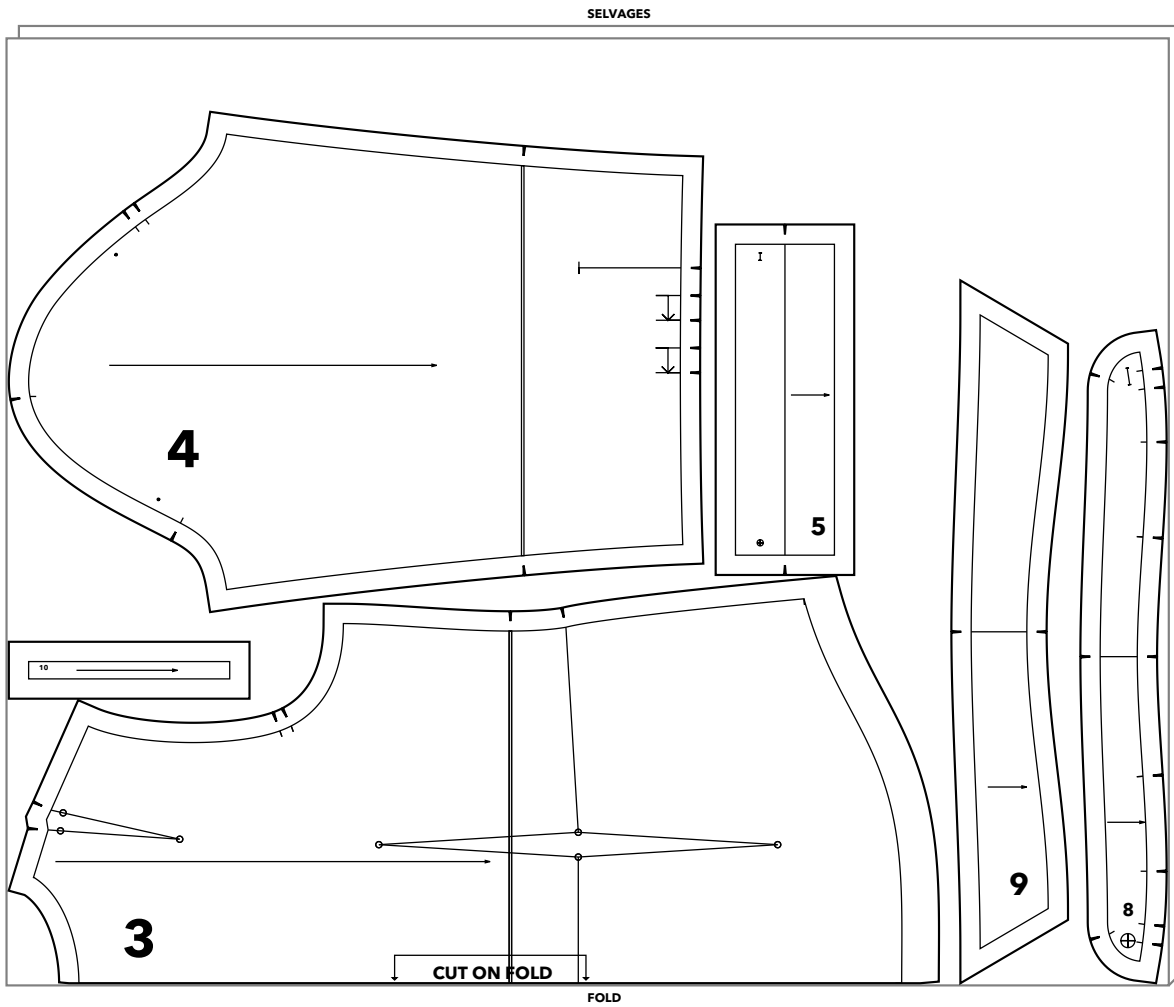
Pattern Layout and Cutting Suggestions:

Main fabric 60", single layer. With or Without Nap. Yardage needed: 7/8 yards



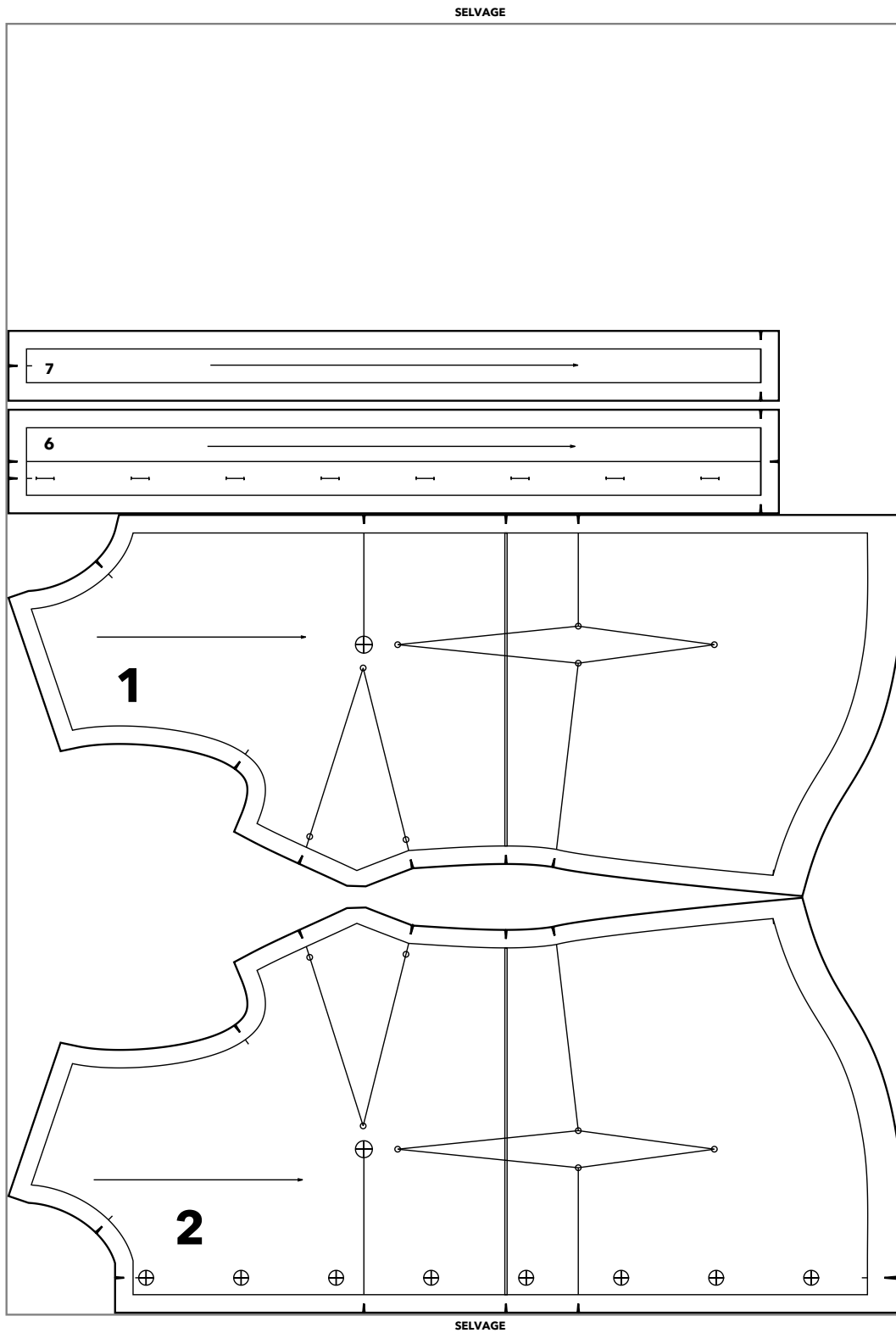


Main fabric 60", folded. With or Without Nap. Yardage needed: 1 yards



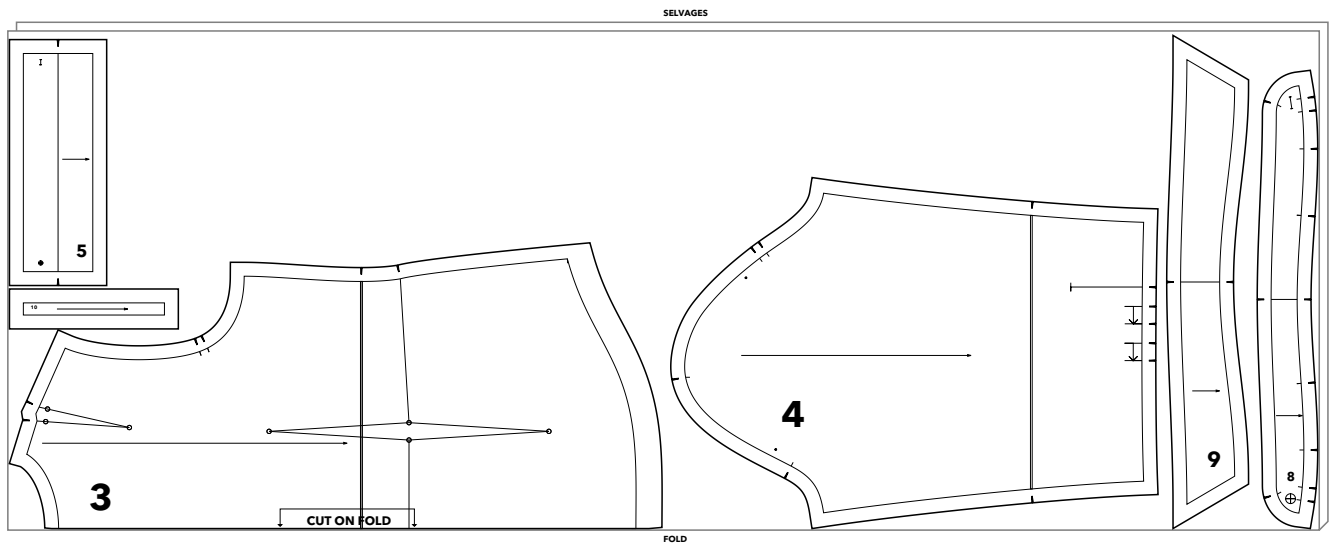


Main fabric 45", single layer. With or Without Nap. Yardage needed: 7/8 yards





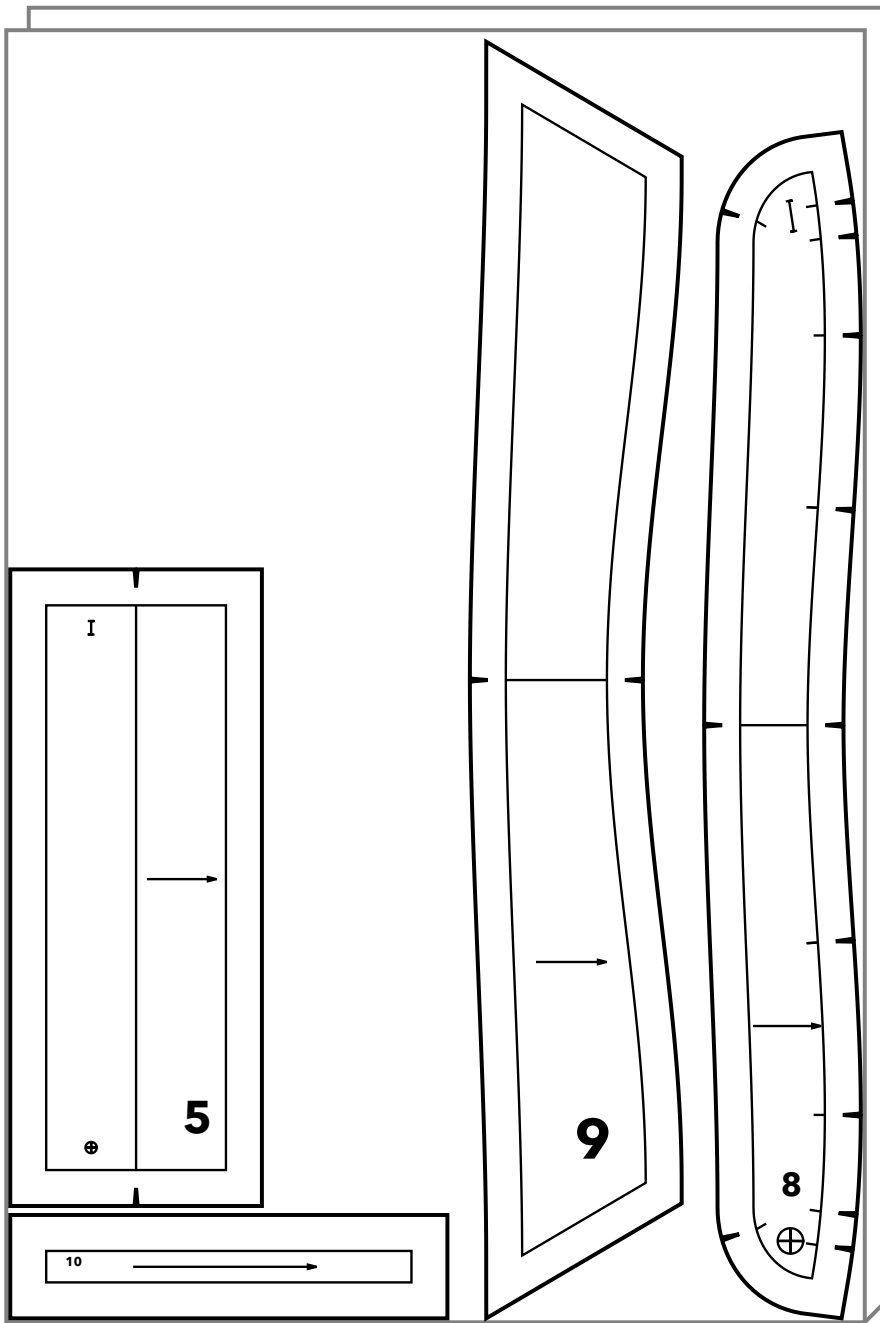
Main fabric 45", folded. With or Without Nap. Yardage needed: 1 5/8 yards





Fusible interfacing 45", folded. With or Without Nap. Yardage needed: 3/8 yards

SELVAGES

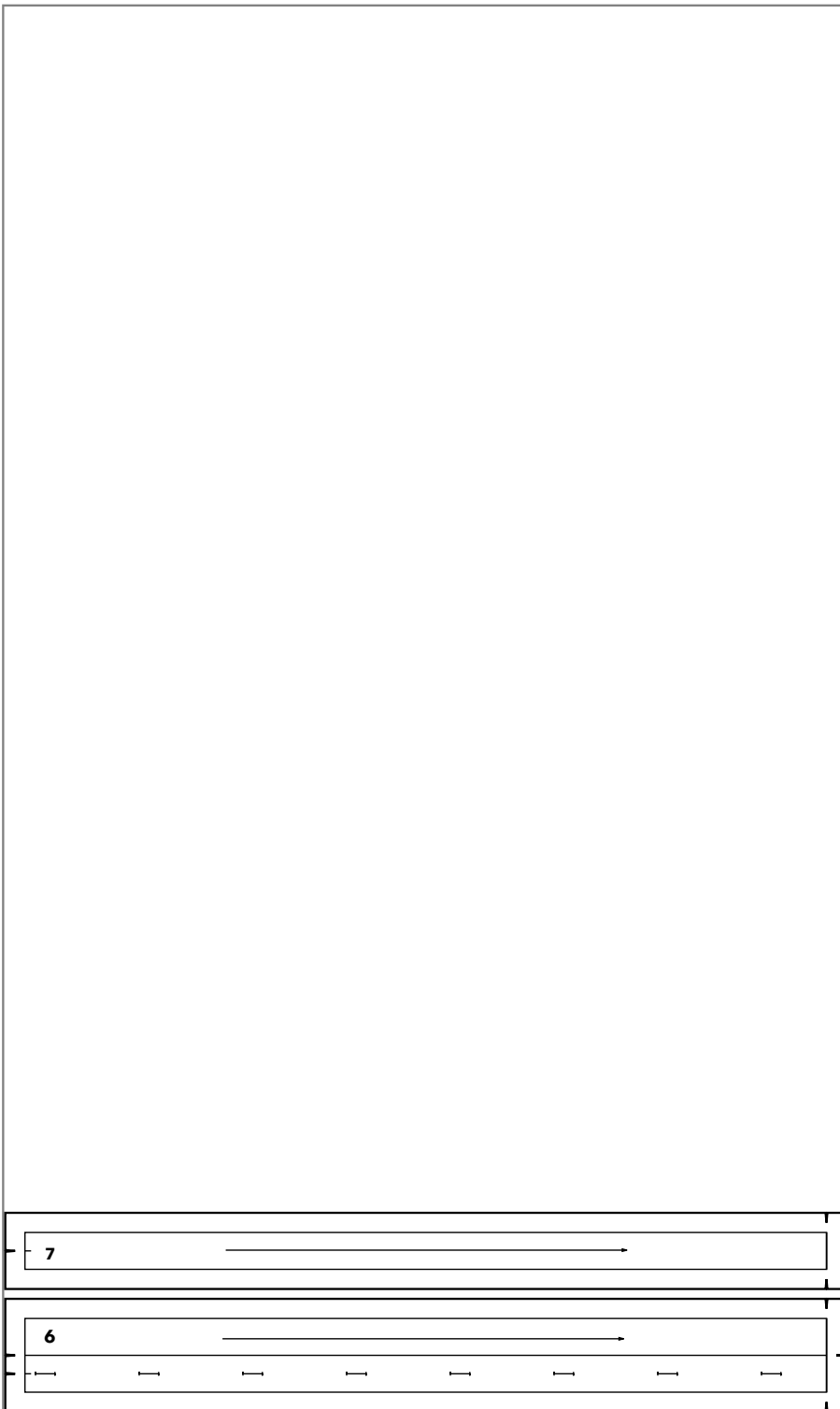


FOLD



Fusible interfacing 45", single layer. With or Without Nap. Yardage needed: 3/4 yards

SELVAGE



SELVAGE



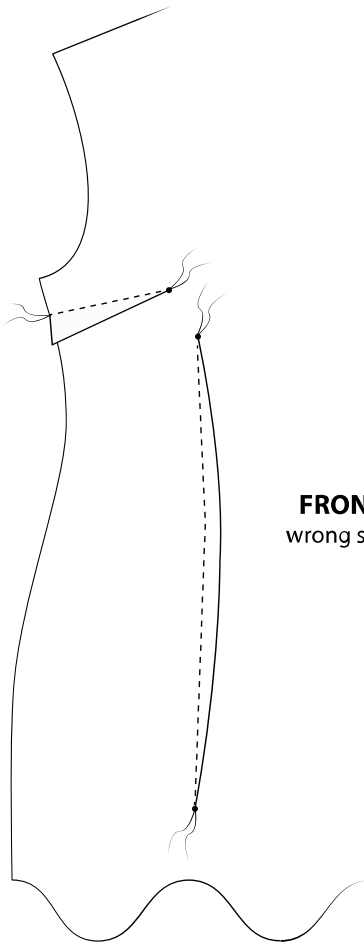
Sewing Instructions:

Step 1:

Sewing Darts on the Front

- Stitch bust darts along the marked line on the Front, starting from the side seam and sewing towards the apex. Backstitch at the beginning, leaving a long thread tail at the dart tip.
- Knot the thread tails at the dart tip.
- Press down.

- Stitch waist darts on the Front from point to point along the marked line. Do not backstitch at the points, leaving long thread tails at the dart tip.
- Knot the thread tails at the dart tip.
- Press toward center.
- Staystitch the neckline on the Front.

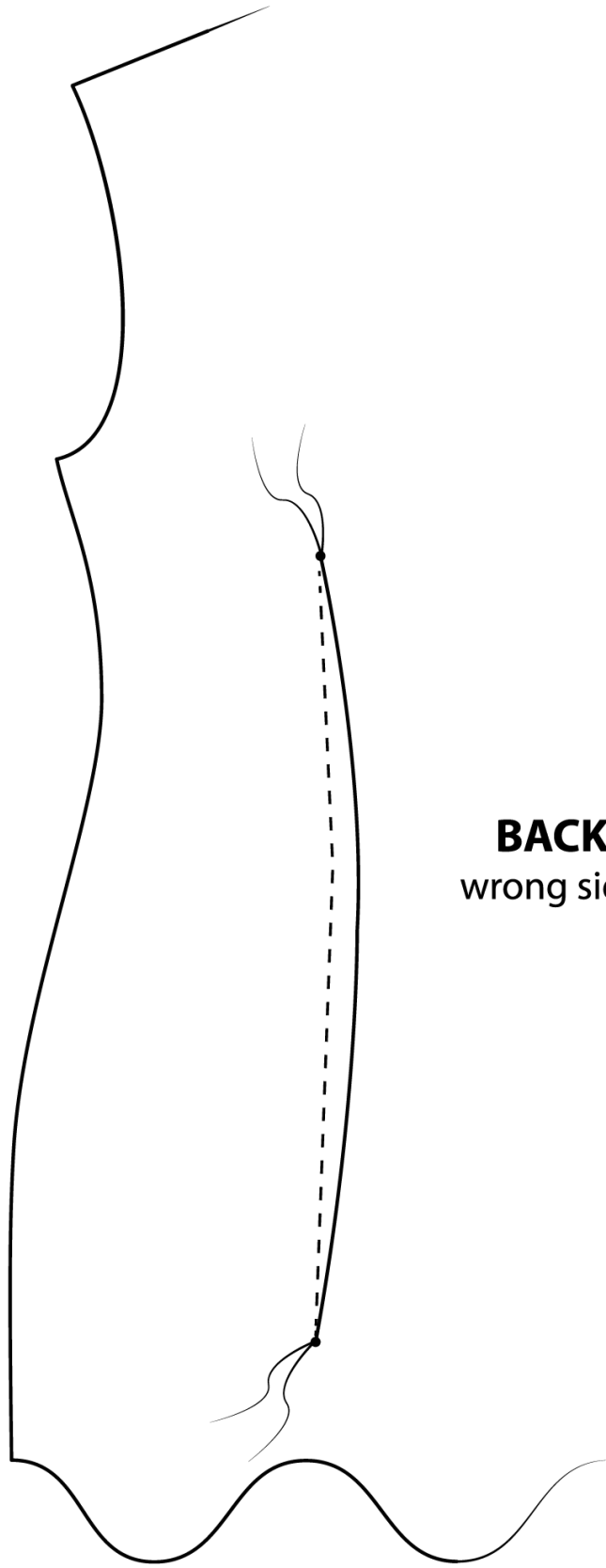


FRONT
wrong side

Step 2:

Sewing Darts on the Back

- Stitch waist darts on the Back from point to point along the marked line. Do not backstitch at the points, leaving long thread tails at the dart tip.
- Knot the thread tails at the dart tip.
- Press toward center.
- Staystitch the neckline on the Back.

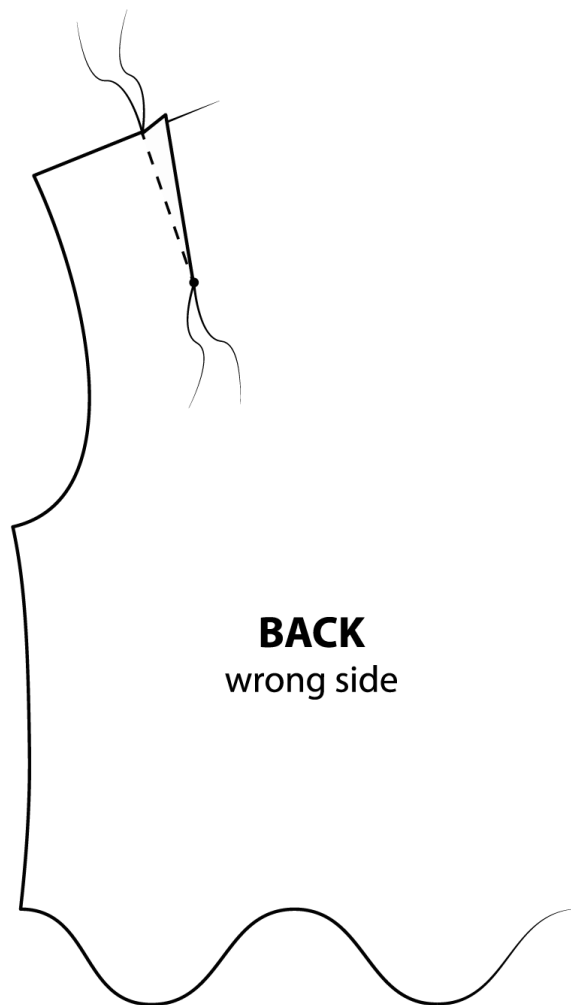


BACK
wrong side

Step 3:

Sewing Shoulder Darts on the Back

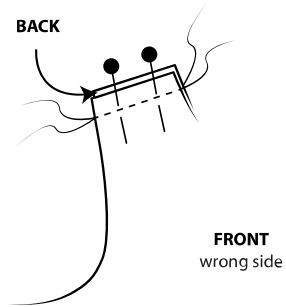
- Stitch shoulder darts along the marked line on the Back, starting from the shoulder seam and sewing towards the center back. Backstitch at the beginning, leaving a long thread tail at the dart tip.
- Knot the thread tails at the dart tip.
- Press toward center.
- Staystitch the neckline on the Back.



Step 4:

Sewing the Shoulders

- With right sides together, pin Front to Back at shoulders, then stitch. Finish the seam allowances separately and press open.

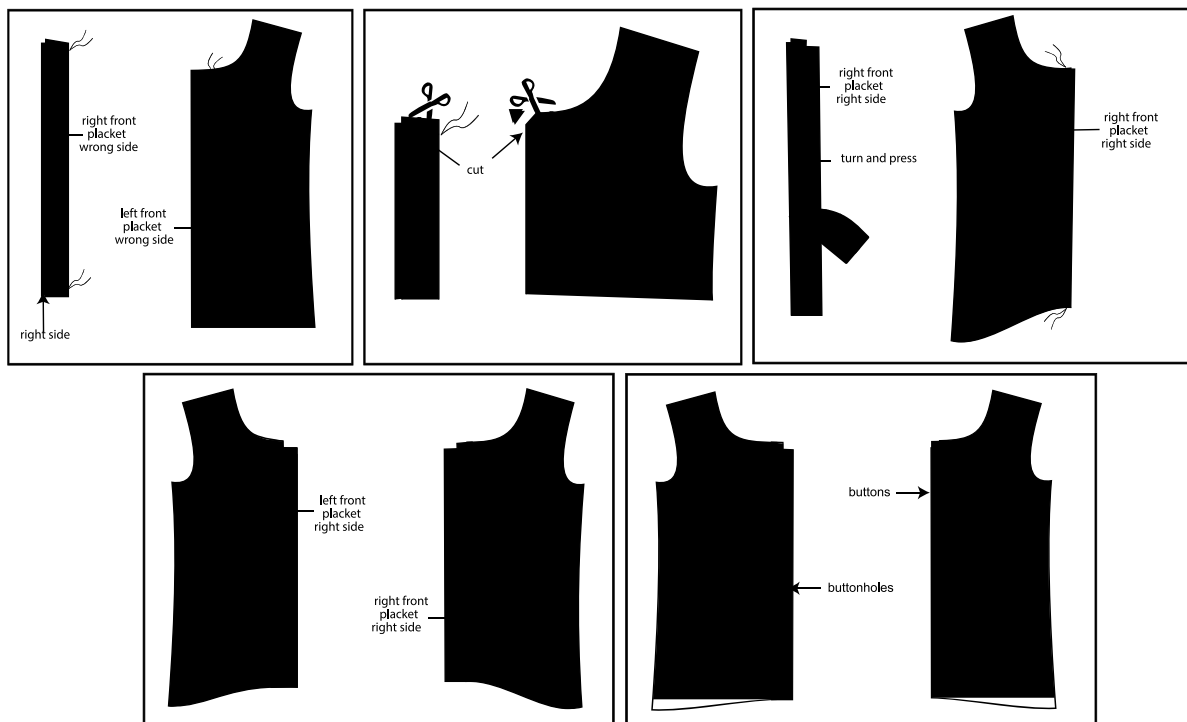


Step 5:

Sewing the Button Placket

Apply fusible interfacing to the wrong side of the placket, following manufacturer's instructions.

- With right sides together, fold the right front placket in half lengthwise and make stitch on the bottom and on the top from notch to folded edge.
- Place the left placket along the Front Seam of the Left Center Front, right sides together, matching notches. Start sewing from the notch, along center Front and bottom line.
- Trim as shown in the picture seams allowance.
- Turn the placket to right side out. Press.
- With right sides together, pin Right Placket to the Front, fold hem on the placket as shown in the picture. Stitch and turn out.
- Make buttonholes in Right Front at markings and sew buttons to the Left Front at markings.

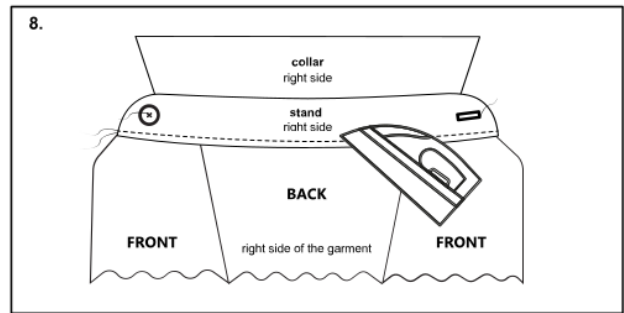
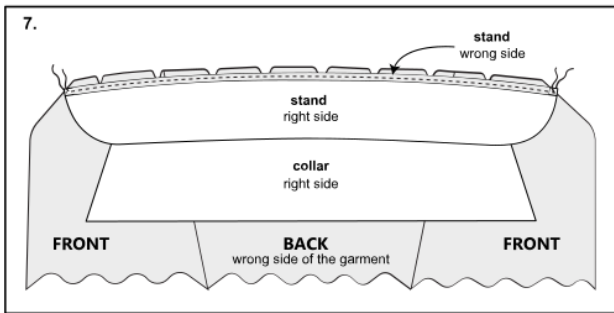
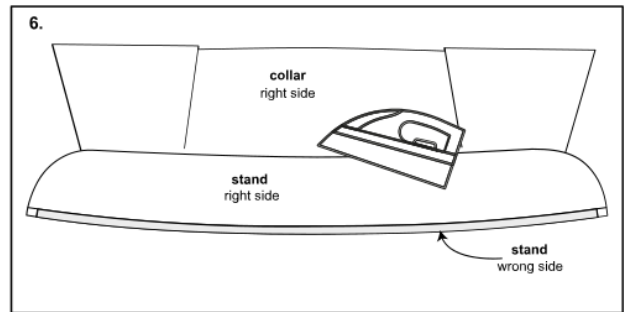
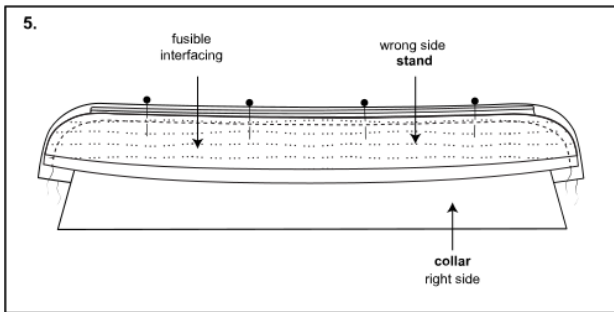
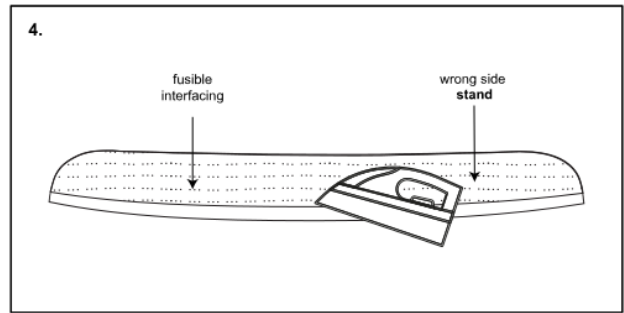
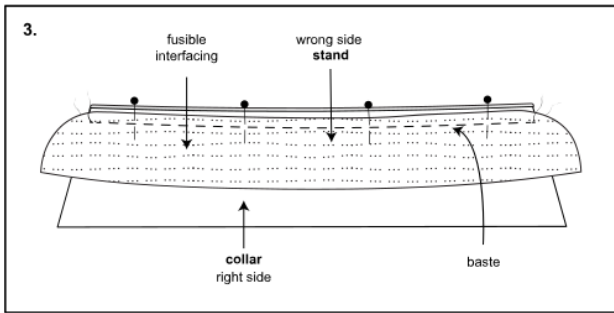
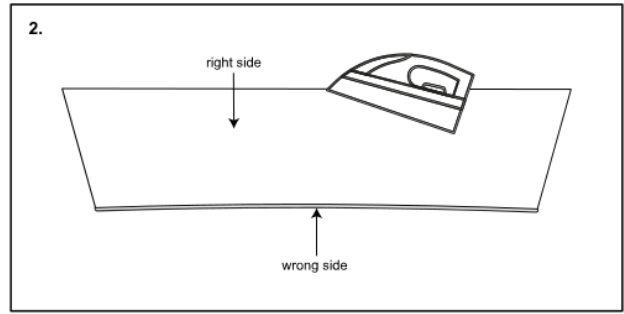
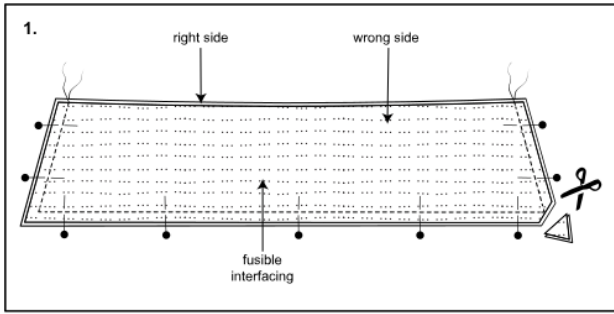


Step 6:

Sewing Basic Shirt Collar Stand

Apply fusible interfacing to the wrong side of collar pieces, following manufacturer's instructions.

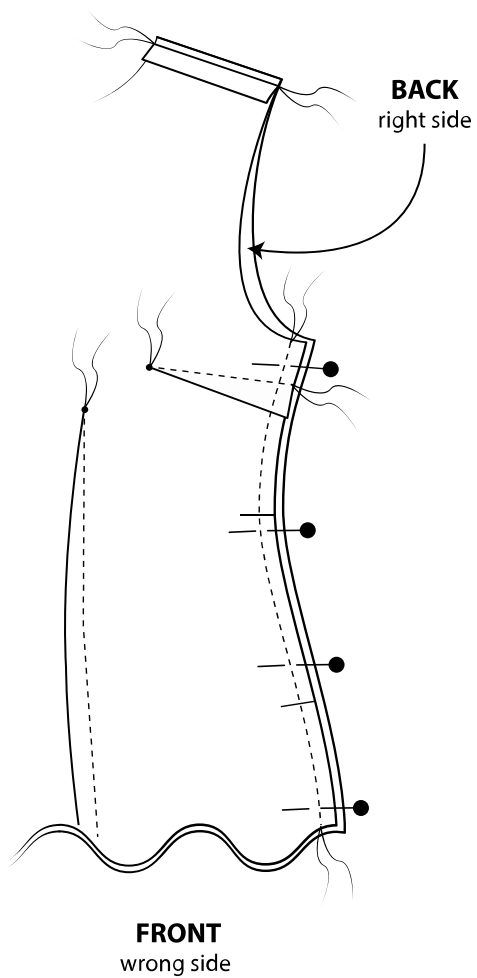
- With right sides together, pin the collar sections together, matching notches, then stitch around the outer edge of the collar. Trim corners 2 mm from stitching line to reduce thickness (pic. 1).
- Turn the collar right side out and press (pic. 2).
- Pin the collar stand section to the collar, right sides together and matching notches, then baste (pic. 3).
- Press the lower edge of the outer collar stand section upwards to secure seam allowance (pic. 4).
- Pin the outer stand section to the collar, placing the collar between collar stands, then stitch (pic. 5).
- Turn the collar right side out and press neatly (pic. 6).
- Pin the lower edge of the collar stand to neckline, matching notches and clipping garment neck edge where necessary. Stitch, keeping the pressed edge free (pic. 7).
- Turn right side out, then tuck seam allowances into collar stand and press. For a clean/classic look, stitch in the ditch along the neckline seam to connect the lower collar stand. Press. Make a buttonhole in Right Front at marking and sew a button to the Left Front at marking (pic. 8).



Step 7:

Sewing Side Seams

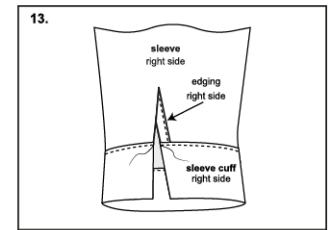
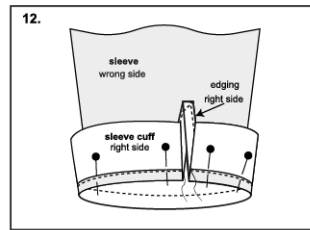
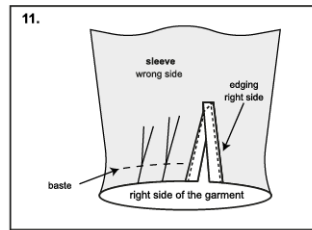
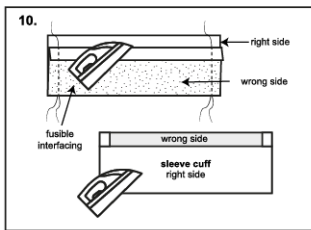
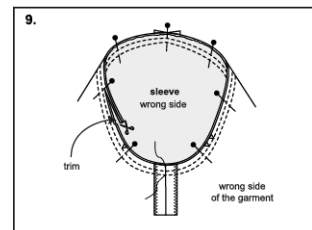
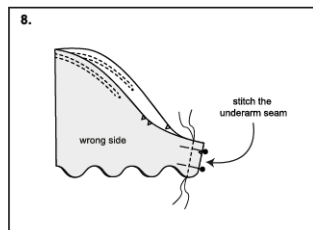
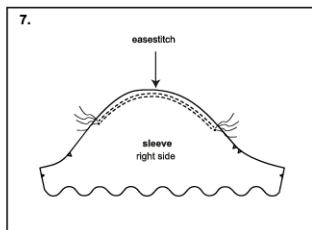
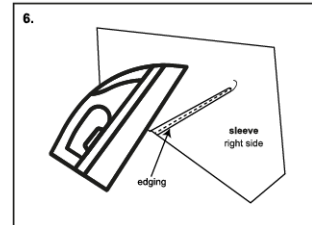
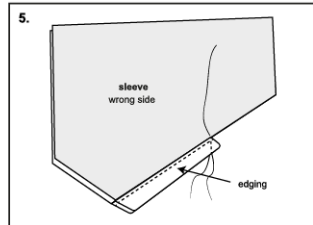
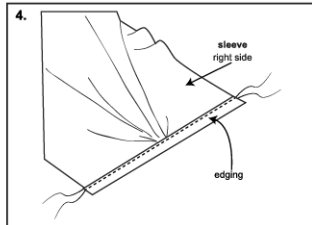
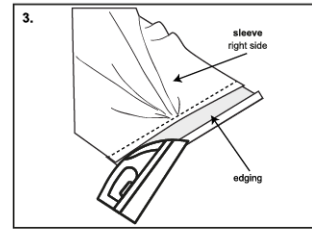
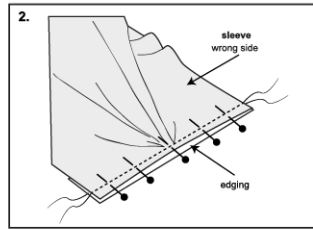
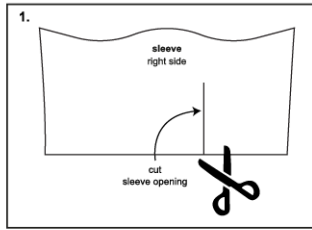
- With right sides together, pin Front to Back at Sides, then stitch from armhole down to the hem. Finish the seam allowances separately and press open.



Step 8:

Sewing Shirt Sleeve

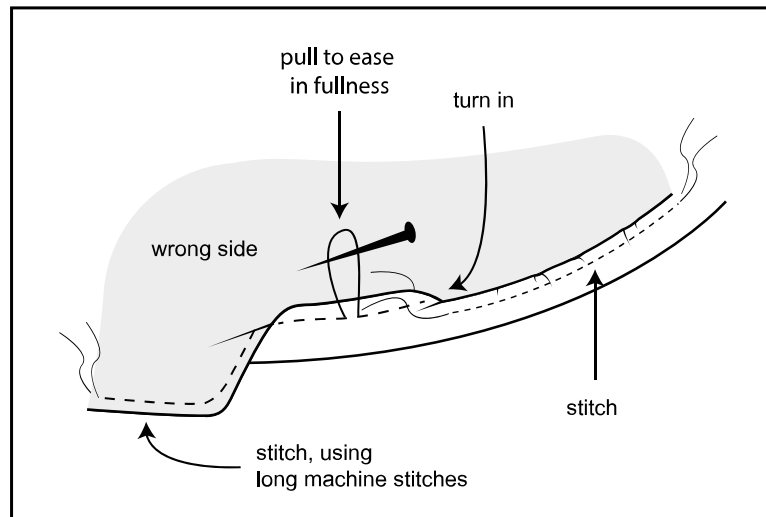
- Cut the sleeve opening (pic. 1).
- Pin the right side of the placket to the wrong side of the sleeve opening and stitch a 1/4" seam allowance along the entire placket opening (pic. 2).
- Press under the unsewn 1/4" seam allowance (pic. 3).
- Fold over the placket and stitch (pic. 4).
- Press the placket away from the wrong side of the sleeve opening and stitch the top of the placket at an angle (pic. 5).
- Place placket in final position to attach the cuff and press (pic. 6).
- Easestitch the sleeve cap between small circles, leaving long thread tails. Stitch at 1/2" (1.3 cm), using long machine stitches, then stitch 2nd row 1/4" (6mm) away inside seam allowance (pic. 7).
- Stitch the underarm seams (pic. 8).
- Insert one sleeve into the armhole, right sides together, matching notches and seams. Match the center sleeve notch with the shoulder seam. Adjust the ease of the sleeve cap, by pulling thread tails, then baste and stitch. Serge the seam. Press seam towards the bodice. (pic 9).
- Apply fusible interfacing to the wrong side of the cuff. Press the one long edge's seam allowance toward the wrong side of the cuff, then press and fold cuff in half lengthwise, right sides together. Stitch along the short ends from the foldline to the cut edges, then turn cuff right side out and press (pic. 10).
- Baste the pleats on the sleeve (pic. 11).
- Pin the right side of the cuff (open edge layer only) to the wrong side of the sleeve, matching the lower edge of the sleeve. Stitch (pic. 12).
- Turn the sleeve right side out and pin the cuff (with the seam allowance folded under) over the stitchline. Edgestitch along the folded-under seam allowance through all thicknesses the entire length of the cuff (pic 13).



Step 9:

Hem

- Stitch 1/4" (6mm) from lower edge of the garment, using basting stitches and leaving long thread tail for adjusting the hem. Turn up 7/8" (2 cm) hem, turning in 1/4" (6mm) on raw edge. Pull thread to ease in fullness, then stitch. Press.



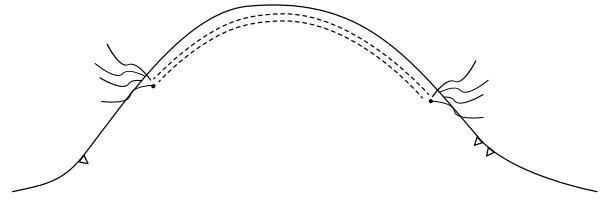
SEWING TIPS

SEAMS

Some images show pins along seamlines, sewing over pins when assembling a garment is not recommended.

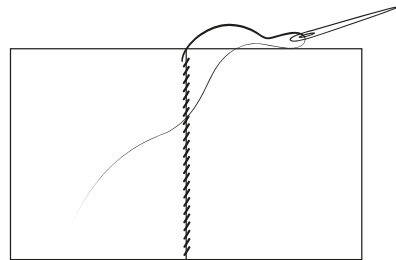
EASESTITCH

Stitch along seamline, using long machine stitches. Pull thread ends when adjusting to fit. NOTE: For sleeve caps, make a second row of long machine stitches 1/4" (6mm) away in seam allowance. for more control.



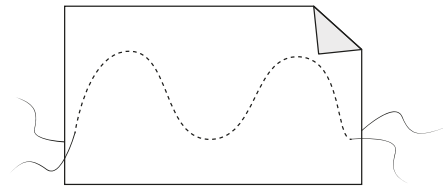
SLIPSTITCH

Slide needle through a folded edge, then pick up a thread of underneath fabric.



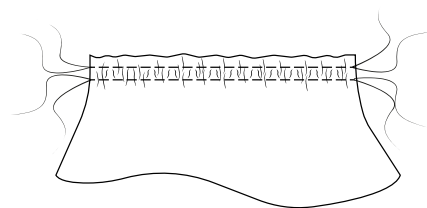
TOPSTITCH

On outside, stitch 1/4" (6mm) from edge, seam or previous stitching, using presser foot as guide, or stitch where indicated in instructions.



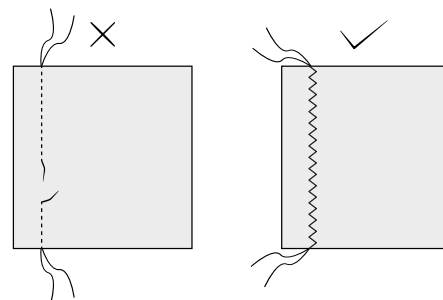
GATHER

Stitch along seamline and again 1/4" (6mm) away in seam allowance, using long machine stitches. Pull thread ends when adjusting to fit.



SEAM FINISHING FOR KNIT GARMENTS

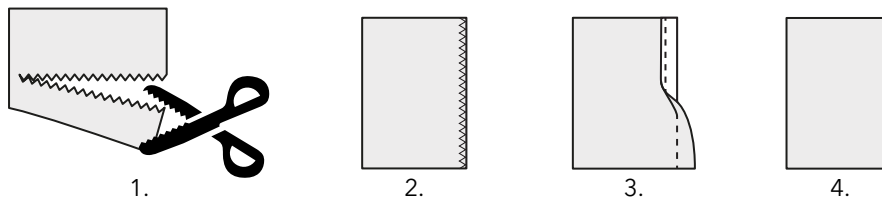
A regular straight stitch will usually not work well for sewing seams with knits. It may sew nicely, however, but when put to the test, the seam will easily pop and break once stretched. A simple zig zag stitch will allow the seam to stretch without popping.



SEAM FINISHING

To give a more finished look to the inside of the garment finish raw edges using one of the following methods:

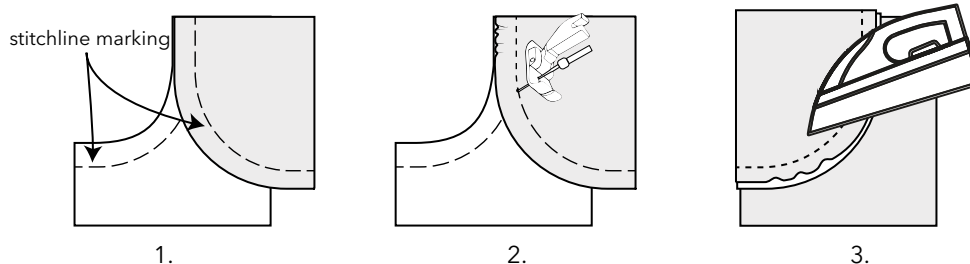
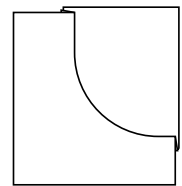
1. Trim the edge using pinking shears.
2. Stitch a zig-zag stitch along the edge.
3. Stitch 1/4" (6mm) from raw edge and turn in along stitching and stitch close to the fold.
4. Using a serger sewing machine, stitch along the edges without trimming away any fabric.



CURVED SEAM

Curved seams are quite commonly used when sewing together a garment. In many cases the curved seam is the **style line** of the garment, such as princess seams, bodice yokes or skirt yokes.

1. Mark stitchlines and place concave and convex curved pieces on the sewing table right sides together.
2. Start stitching same as for plain seam to point where stitchline (or edges of fabric) begin to diverge. Turn needle down into fabric and raise presser foot. Pivot upper fabric around needle until stitchlines (or fabric edges) converge. Continue stitching.
3. Press entire seam to one side.



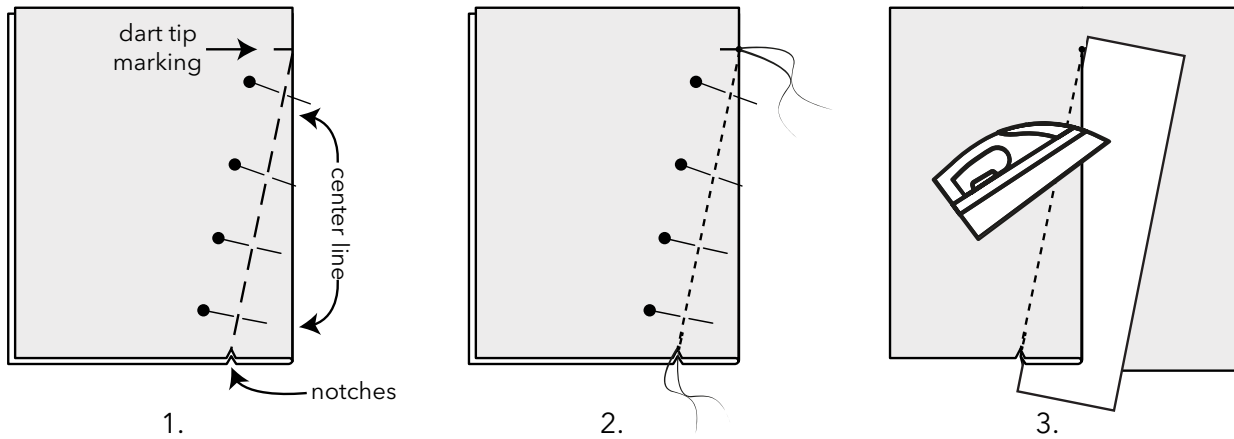
DARTS

STRAIGHT TAPERED DART

Transfer dart markings from the pattern to the wrong side of the fabric. Notch the ends of the dartlines and mark the dart tip.

1. With right sides together, fold dart so that the notches match. Fold dart along center line to the dart tip marking. If necessary, pin and pencil in the stitchline.
2. Start from the top of the dart. Backstitch at the beginning, leaving a long thread tail at the dart tip. Knot the thread tails at the dart tip. Make sure the needle enters the fabric exactly on the fold at the stitchline for a couple of stitches.
3. Press dart excess toward center or down. Press from the wrong side only.

HINT: When pressing, place a strip of paper between the dart and the fabric to prevent an impression from appearing on the right side of the garment

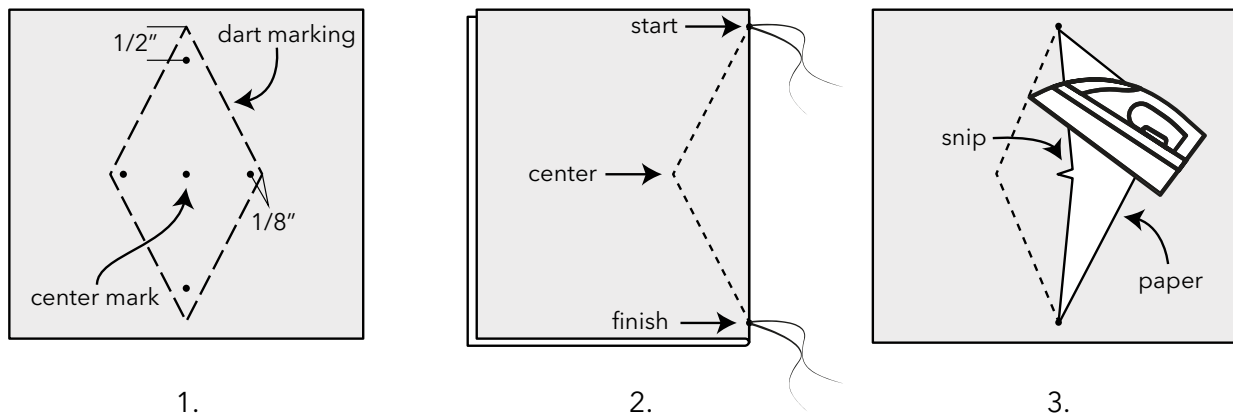


DOUBLE FISHEYE DARTS

Double darts are used at the waistline of a cut-in-one garment such as a dress, vest, or jacket.

1. Transfer dart markings from the pattern to the wrong side of the fabric. Place a pin through the pattern and both layers of the fabric 1/2" from each end of the dart and mark with pencil. Also mark at center of dart and 1/8" in from the widest point of the dart.
2. With right sides of the fabric together, fold the crease of the dart so that the top, bottom and center marks are in one continuous fold. Start to sew from the top to the center, then to the bottom (following the marking).
3. Press the dart with the wrong side of the fabric up. Snip the fold at the center of the dart if needed. Press finished dart toward center of the garment.

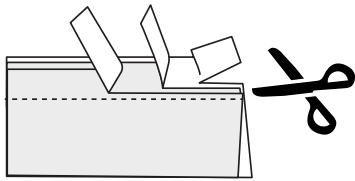
HINT: When pressing, place a strip of paper between the dart and the fabric to prevent an impression from appearing on the right side of the garment.



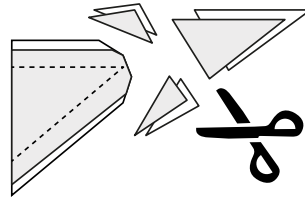
TRIMMING AND CLIPPING SEAMS

You can sew a lovely neat seam and press it perfectly, but if you don't trim and grade those seams where necessary you will be left with a bulky, bumpy appearance on the right side of the garment. Trimming refers to reducing a seam allowance to prevent bulk. Grading is used in an enclosed seam to reduce the bulk created by the layered seam allowances. Trim, grade and press in the right places and your seams will look as smooth as silk.

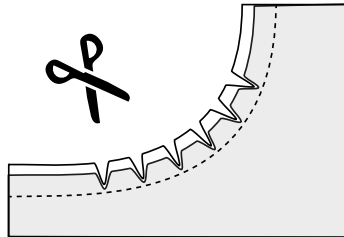
1. TRIM ENCLOSED SEAMS INTO LAYERS



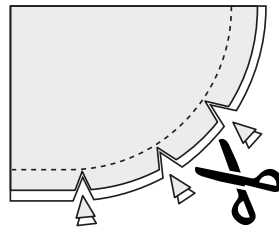
2. TRIM CORNERS



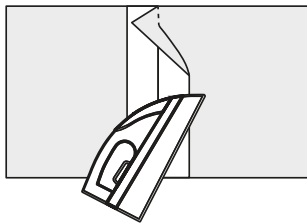
3. NOTCH INNER CURVES



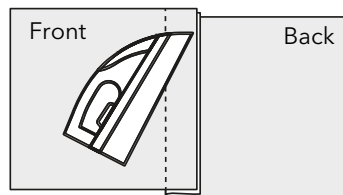
4. NOTCH OUTER CURVES



5. PRESS SEAM OPEN



6. PRESS SEAM TOWARD BACK



INTERFACINGS

Interfacing is a layer of fabric-cut in the same shape as the facing piece and placed between the garment and the facing pieces. Interfacings are used to give support and body to garment areas such as collars, cuffs, lapels, pockets, necklines, yokes, waistbands, and button and buttonhole areas.

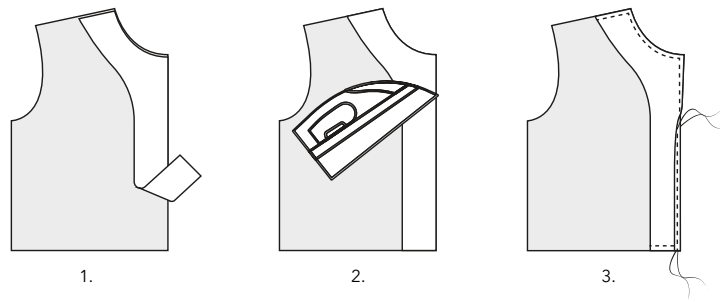
Fusible interfacings are with heat-sensitive adhesive on one side, that are ironed onto the fabric.

Select interfacing based on fabric type (knit or woven) and required weight for facing piece.

Press-on interfacing is applied by the process of bonding. A quick method of attaching the interfacing includes the following steps:

1. Cut the interfacing to the desired shape and size. Place the coated side of the interfacing piece to the wrong side of the garment area to be interfaced.
2. Using a steam iron, press the interfacing to the fabric, by lifting the iron and steaming a section at a time. If the interfacing does not adhere to the fabric, use more steam and more iron pressure.

NOTE: Clean-finish the outer edge of the facing pieces if desired. A small hemming stitch may be used or you may overlock or zigzag-stitch the outer edge with your sewing machine (3.).



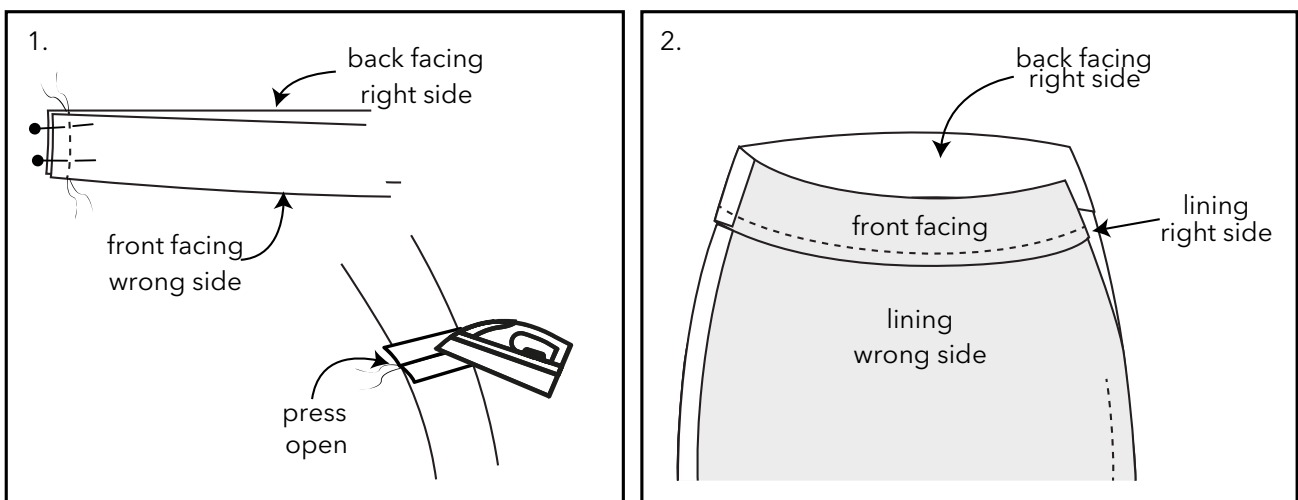
LINING

- Lining will make a garment made from itchy fabric (like wool) more tolerable on your skin. Lining will also hide unsightly seams like on the inside of a jacket or on light-colored fabric. They provide additional warmth and give a garment structure, shape and a better fit. Most importantly, linings hide the underbelly of your garment. The inner raw edges, seams and darts.
- The lining is sewn separately along with the outer garment. It is then joined together with hand sewn stitches or machine stitches along the neckline and /or armhole or side seams and along the zipper/opening (or waistband for skirts).

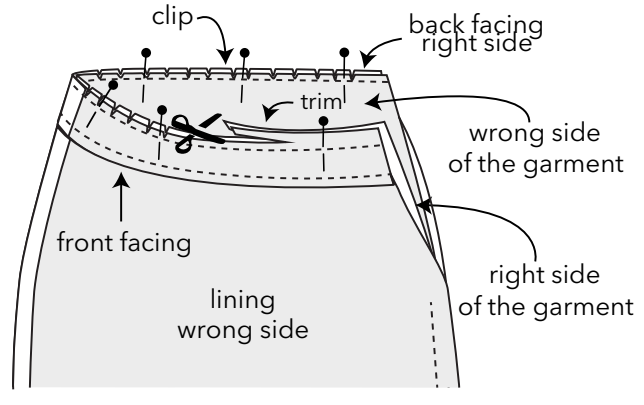
EXAMPLE: Skirt (with facing).

1. Apply fusible interfacing to the wrong side of facings, following manufacturer's instructions. With right sides together, pin Front and Back Facings at side seams, then stitch. Press seams open.
2. Sew the main skirt following instructions, then repeat all steps for lining. Attach lining to facing.
3. With right sides together, pin facing to waist edge of the garment, matching notches, centers and seams, then stitch.
4. Trim facing's seam allowance to 1/8" (3 mm) and waist seam allowance to 1/4" (5 mm). Clip into the curves.
5. Press seams toward the facing. Understitch facing, then turn to inside and press.
6. Tack at side seams from inside.

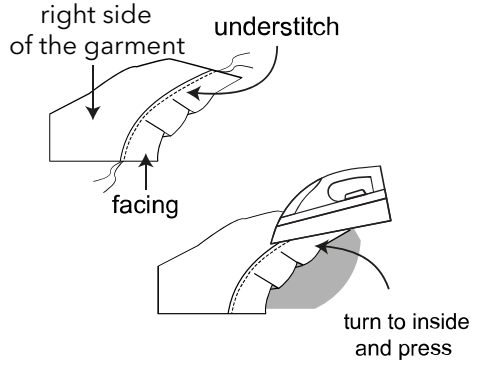
NOTE: if there is a closure facing, slipstitch facing and lining to closure facing nearest edge.



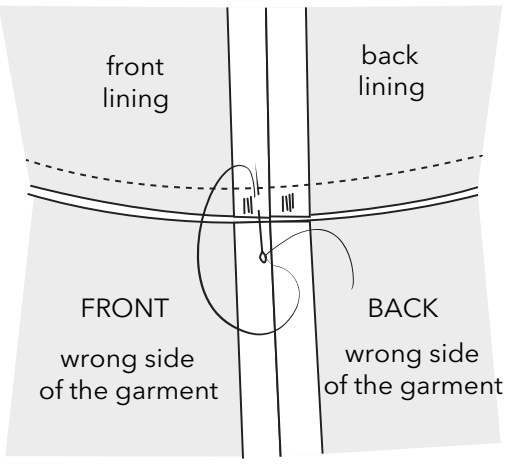
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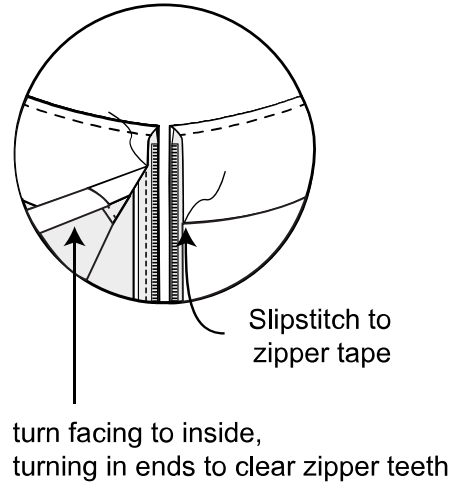
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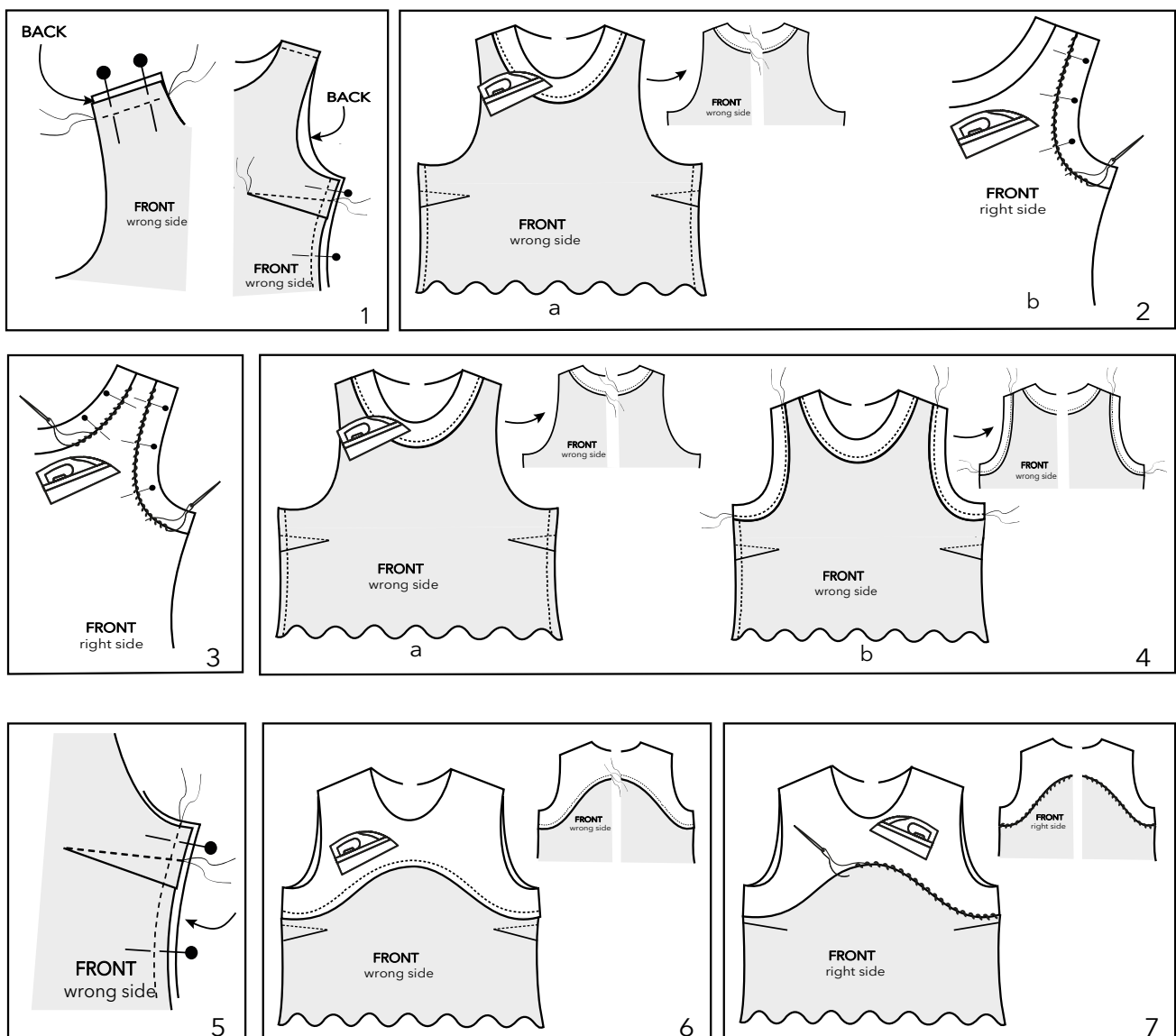
LINING TO THE NECK FACING

Sewing the lining to the facing of the neck and armholes

- Sew the shoulder and side sections lining of the back and front (pic.1)
- Join the shoulder seams of the lining with the shoulder seams of the neck facing, pin and sew. Turn out, press (pic. 2a).
- Sew the lining to the armhole facing with a hidden seam in a circle, folding the seam allowances. Press (pic. 2b)
- Connect and pin the neck of the lining to the facing of the neck by joining the shoulder seams, sew with a hidden seam.
- Connect and pin the armholes of the lining to the armhole facings by joining the shoulder and side seams, sew with a hidden seam around the circle. Press (pic. 3)
- Join the shoulder seams of the lining with the shoulder seams of the neck lining, pin and sew. Turn out, press (pic. 4a)
- Pin from the inside of the armhole of the lining and the facing of the armhole from the side seam to the shoulder, sew, repeat this operation from the side of the back. Turn out, press (pic. 4b)

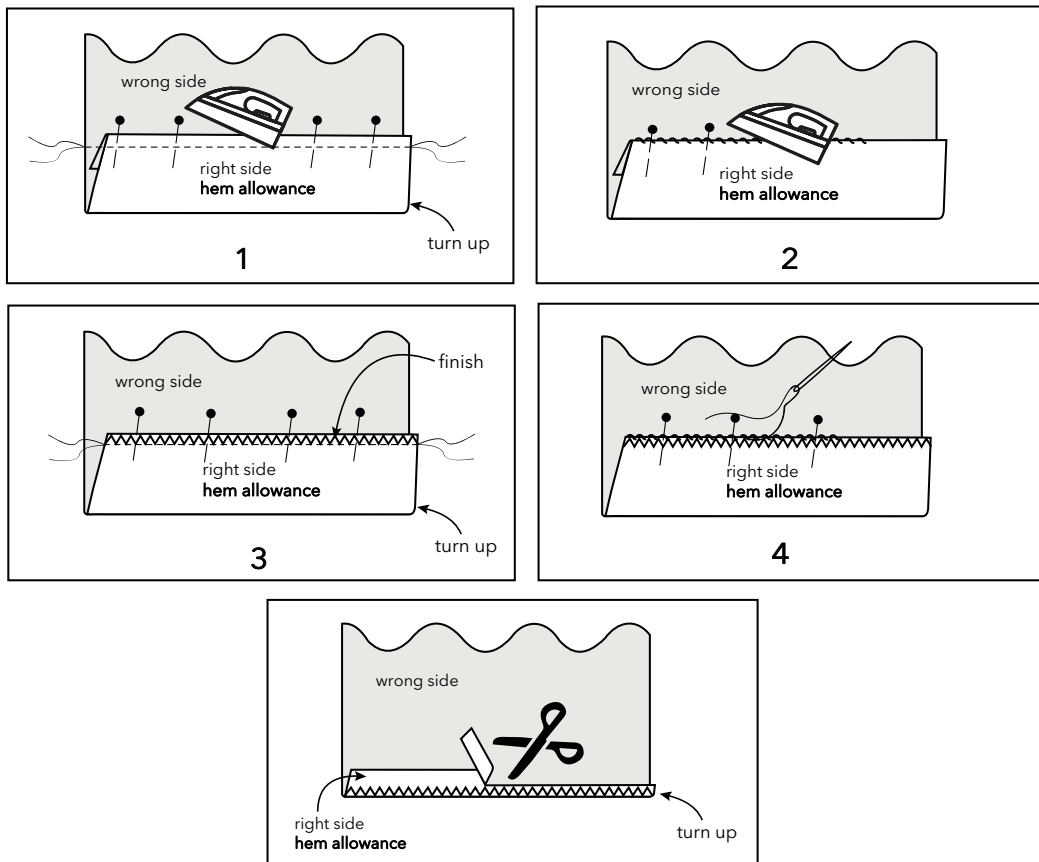
Sewing the lining to the one-piece facing of the neck and armhole

- Sew the side pieces lining of the front and the back (pic. 5)
- Join the side seams with the facing of the neck and armhole, pin and sew in a circle. Turn out, press. (pic. 6)
- Bend the allowances of the lining, pin it to the one-piece facing and sew it with a hidden seam (pic. 7)



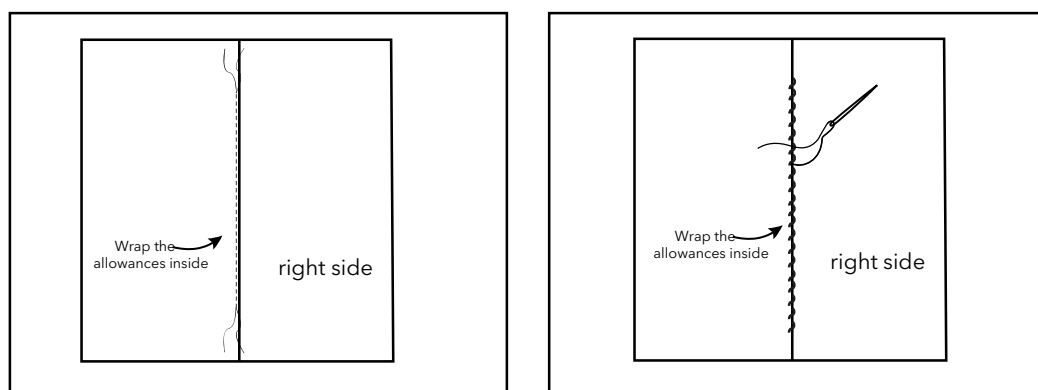
HEMMING A LINING

- Turn the hem up along the fold line twice, and iron. Sew the hem in place (pic. 1) or use a hidden seam (pic. 2).
- Turn up the hem along fold line. Sew hem in place (pic. 3) or use a blind hem stitch (pic. 4). Press.
- Turn the hem up along the fold line, and stitch close to the fold line. Cut the rest of the fabric (pic. 5). Press



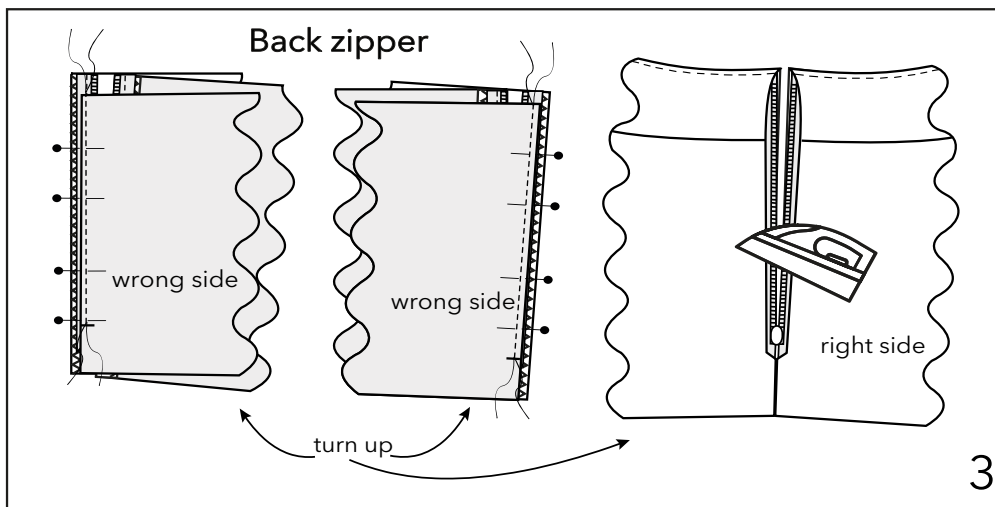
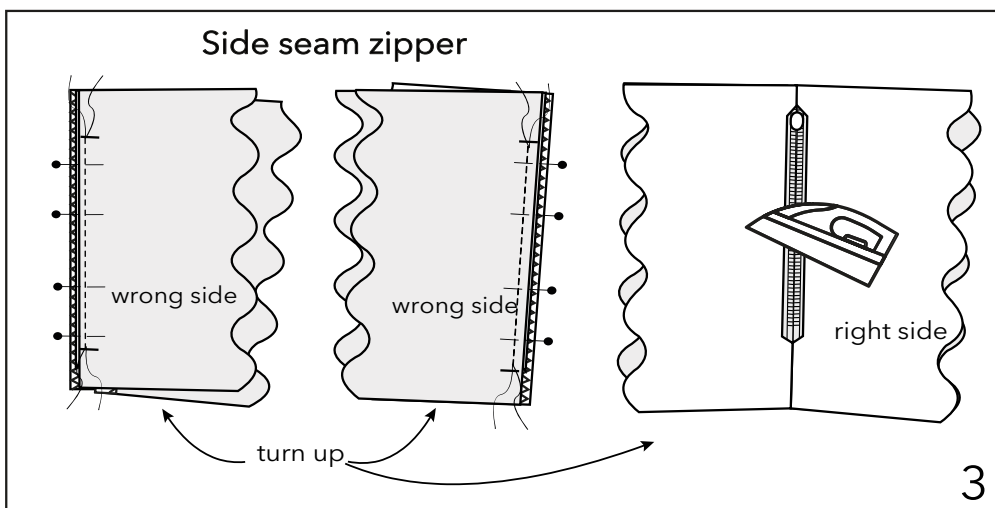
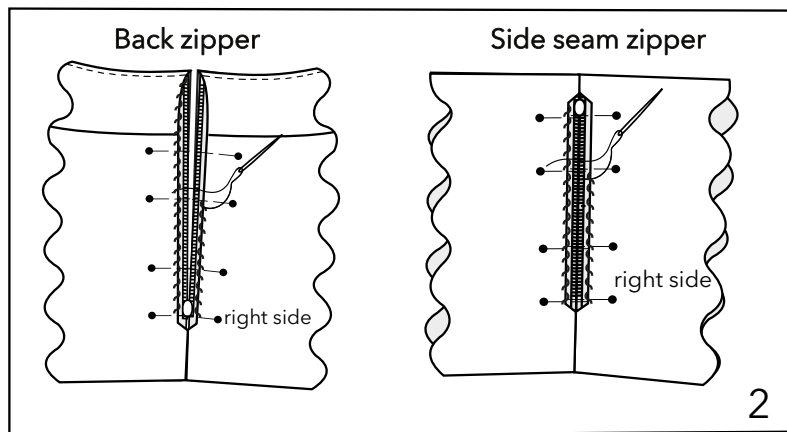
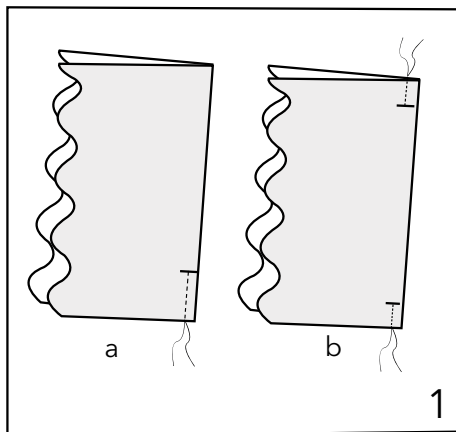
TURNING THE GARMENT OUT

- Turn back and pin the lining hem to the garment hem at the inseam, making sure the within area't twisted.
- Pull the garment through the lining opening, then pin and sew the hems together with right sides facing
- Wrap the allowances inside, stitch as close as possible to the edge (pic. 1)
- Sew with a hidden seam (pic. 2)



SEWING LINING TO THE ZIPPER

- Open the fastener already sewn to the fabric of the top. Sew the lining along the seam of the back (pic. 1a) or the side seam (pic. 1b), leaving the necessary part free for sewing the fastener.
- Bend the allowances of the lining, pin and sew with a hidden stitch (pic. 2)
- Place the edge of the lining facing inwards to the edge of the fastener (without teeth), pin it and sew down the center of the allowance until the foot meets the seam on the lining. Repeat on the other side, turn and iron (pic. 3)



NOTES