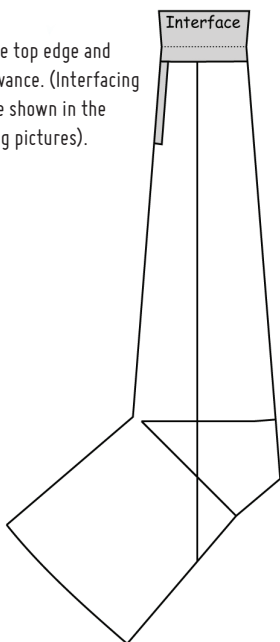


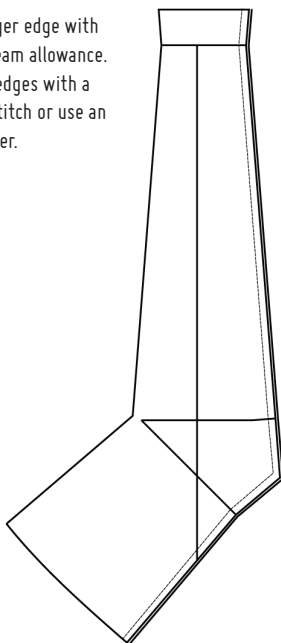
ORIGAMI SKIRT

Sewing Instructions

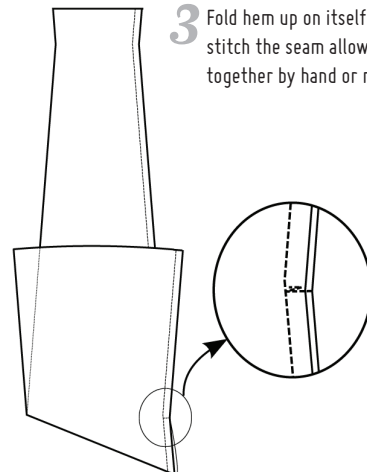
- 1** Interface top edge and zip allowance. (Interfacing won't be shown in the following pictures).



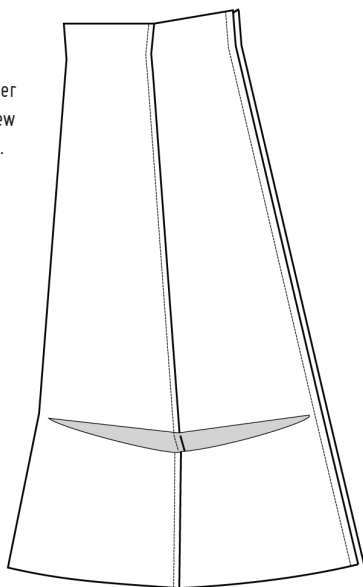
- 2** Sew longer edge with a 1cm seam allowance. Neaten edges with a zigzag stitch or use an overlocker.



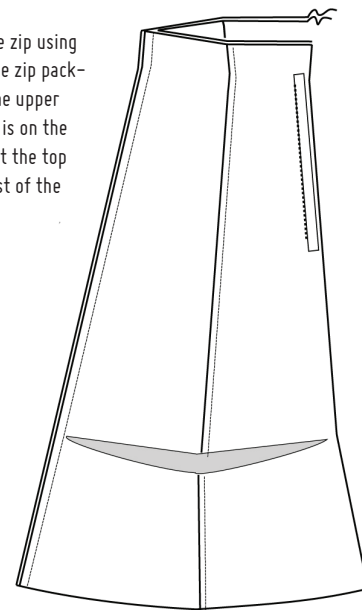
- 3** Fold hem up on itself and stitch the seam allowances together by hand or machine.



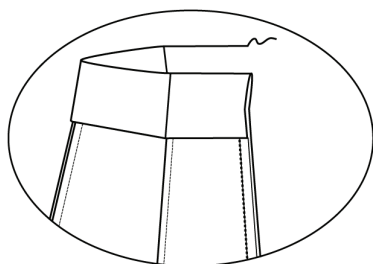
- 4** Sew shorter edges together with a 1cm seam. Don't sew the panel with the zip yet. Neaten all the edges.



- 5** Insert an invisible zip using the method on the zip package. Make sure the upper ending of the zip is on the waistline fold, not the top edge. Sew the rest of the seam closed.



- 6** Fold the top edge down on the waistline and press. Sew the seam allowances together on each panel by hand or machine to hold the facing. Tuck the opening edges under neatly and secure.



- 7** Fold the hem up 2cm, then tuck the raw edge under to meet the hem fold, sew the hem neatly.

- 8** Press and wear!!

An original design for Peppermint Magazine by Sewanista Fashion Workshops
www.sewanista.blogspot.com

peppermint

ORIGAMI SKIRT

Sewing Instructions

Materials:

2m of plain medium weight fabric, 115cm wide. If you are using a different width, lay the pattern pieces out on a sheet to work out how much you'll need.

Use something drapy but not too slippery. If you have a fabric with a one-way pattern, such as flowers that all point upwards, you'll need a lot more fabric. If you are recycling fabric ie old full skirts, make sure that you find the straight grain and follow it closely.

Sizing:

The pattern is marked according to Australian ready-to-wear sizing, but don't take it for granted.

Measure your waist and divide by 12. Add 2cm to this number for seam allowances then measure across the waistline on the pattern. The pattern is designed to sit on the true waist, but if you would prefer it to sit as a hipster cut one size larger.

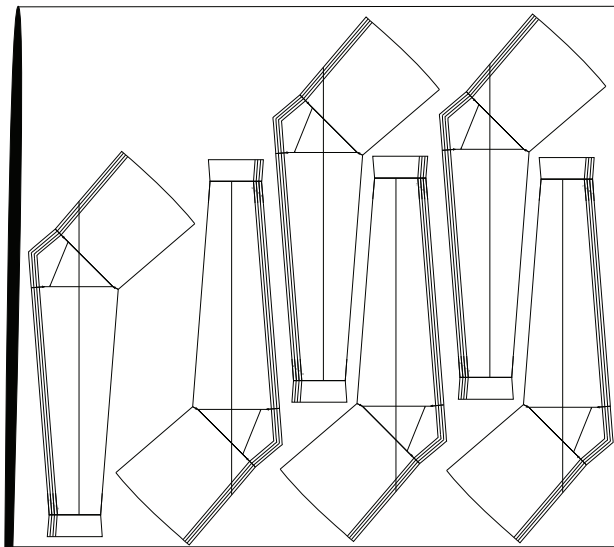
If you need to increase or decrease the size beyond what's given, simply change the pattern 0.5cm for every 6cm larger or smaller. Make the adjustments on the same side as the size lines are marked.

Preparation:

Print the pattern, making sure it isn't scaled. Tape or glue it together lining up the pale gray grid and making sure each square is 5cm x 5cm. The grid has numbers and letters to help arrange it correctly, with horizontal numbers and vertical letters. Cut out the required size. The pattern includes 1cm seam allowance on each edge.

Cutting Out:

(This cutting layout is for 115cm wide fabric. Use it as a guide for other widths.)



Fold the fabric in half along the length, so you have a full 115cm width. (Note this is the opposite way to most times you cut patterns out).

Simply place the pattern on the fabric following the straight grain and hold it in place with weights. Tins work well, as do rocks, ornaments, crockery, iPods etc. The printer paper should be firm enough that you can avoid fussing around with pins which will distort the pattern.

Then trace around the pattern with a permanent marker. Yes really – it won't show because it will be mostly cut away, either now or when you neaten the edges later.

Trace 6 times, placing it as required to use the least fabric

while still making sure it follows the straight grain..

Cut out carefully, exactly on the lines you traced. This is far more accurate than cutting against a paper pattern, and accuracy is important because there are so many seams. A little mistake here and there can add up to a lot and it may not fit properly.

Interfacing:

Iron a strip of interfacing to the wrong side of the top edge of each panel. In addition, add a 2cm wide strip of interfacing to the zip allowance. Trust me, once you've sewn a zip into an interfaced seam, you'll never go back. Genius.

