PEPLUM TOP

SIZES 6 - 24  |  BEGINNER

Pattern made exclusively for Peppermint Magazine by In the Folds

Our free Sewing School pattern is proudly supported by Oekaki Renaissance from Toyota Home Sewing - a revolutionary new sewing and free-motion embroidery machine designed to help you make beautiful things. "Draw" your ideas directly onto fabric and create the designs of your dreams for quilting, textile arts, dressmaking, home furnishings and more.
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GARMENT DETAILS

The Peplum Top is a simple summer singlet with a comfortable and relaxed fit, perfect for warm summer days. It features a scooped neck at the front and a v-neck at the back, shoulder panels and a gathered peplum. The neckline and armholes are finished with bias binding for a beautiful and professional finish.

Through the creation of this garment you will gain confidence in:
- sewing with woven fabrics
- sewing straight seams
- sewing curved seams
- creating gathers as a design feature
- attaching bias binding

FABRIC SUGGESTIONS

The top is designed to be sewn with lightweight woven fabrics. Consider using: cotton, linen, silk, crepe de chine, viscose/rayon, charmeuse or voile.

Extra fabric may be required for matching prints or stripes, or if you are using a directional print.

Due to the length of the peplum pieces on this top, you will require 150cm (60in) wide fabric.

PREPARATION

PRINT THE PATTERN

Print the pattern according to the instructions (on p. 5).

GATHER SUPPLIES

Gather all the supplies and tools you will need: scissors, tape measure and pins.

PREPARE YOUR FABRIC

Wash and dry your fabric. Use the method you intend to use when washing your garment so your top doesn't shrink after its first wash. Give your fabric a good press before cutting.

SIZE

This pattern is available in sizes A - K (approximately AU sizes 6 - 24). Take your measurements and use the sizing information (on p. 4) to select your size. This pattern is layered so that you can print just the size/s you need (see p. 5 for more information about how layers work).
Taking your measurements:

If your measurements fall between sizes, use the finished measurements below to help you select your size.

If your measurements range between several sizes, print the sizes your measurements lie between and grade between the sizes by drawing diagonal lines from one size to another.

The pattern is drafted for a B cup bust.

### Body Measurements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIZE</th>
<th>BUST</th>
<th>WAIST</th>
<th>HIP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>76cm (30in)</td>
<td>61cm (24in)</td>
<td>84cm (33in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>81cm (32in)</td>
<td>66cm (26in)</td>
<td>89cm (35in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>86cm (34in)</td>
<td>71cm (28in)</td>
<td>94cm (37in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>91cm (36in)</td>
<td>76cm (30in)</td>
<td>99cm (39in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>96cm (38in)</td>
<td>81cm (32in)</td>
<td>104cm (41in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>101cm (40in)</td>
<td>86cm (34in)</td>
<td>109cm (43in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>108.5cm (43in)</td>
<td>93.5cm (37in)</td>
<td>116.5cm (46in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>116cm (45 ½ in)</td>
<td>101cm (39 ½ in)</td>
<td>124cm (49in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>123.5cm (48 ½ in)</td>
<td>108.5cm (42 ½ in)</td>
<td>131.5cm (51 ½ in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>131cm (51 ½ in)</td>
<td>116cm (45 ½ in)</td>
<td>139cm (54 ½ in)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Finished Garment Measurements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIZE</th>
<th>BUST</th>
<th>WAIST</th>
<th>LENGTH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(from back shoulder to waist)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>86cm (34in)</td>
<td>92cm (36in)</td>
<td>37.5cm (14 ½ in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>91cm (36in)</td>
<td>97cm (38in)</td>
<td>38cm (15in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>96cm (38in)</td>
<td>102cm (40in)</td>
<td>39cm (15 ½ in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>101cm (40in)</td>
<td>107cm (42in)</td>
<td>39.5cm (15 ¾ in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>106cm (41 ¼ in)</td>
<td>112cm (44in)</td>
<td>40cm (15 ½ in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>111cm (43 ½ in)</td>
<td>117cm (46in)</td>
<td>40.5cm (16in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>118.5cm (46 ¾ in)</td>
<td>124.5cm (49in)</td>
<td>41cm (16 ¼ in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>126cm (49 ½ in)</td>
<td>132cm (52in)</td>
<td>42.5cm (16 ¾ in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>133.5cm (52in)</td>
<td>139.5cm (55in)</td>
<td>43cm (17in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>141cm (55 ½ in)</td>
<td>147cm (58in)</td>
<td>44cm (17 ½ in)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This pattern can be printed on either A4 or US letter sized paper.

This pattern was designed with embedded layers. This means that you can select only the size/s you would like to print!

Layers make it much less confusing to cut out the pattern, and also saves on ink (and paper in some cases).

Open the pattern in Adobe Reader and click on the ‘layers’ option on the left hand side. There will be an eye next to each layer in the pattern. Turn off (by clicking) all the layers you do not need. Remember to keep the ‘PATTERN INFO’ layer on for all sizes.

Before printing the file, you need to check the scaling settings on your printer. You will need to print the pattern at its true scale. To do this, go into your print settings and select ‘actual size’ or set page scaling to ‘none’ or ‘turn off page scaling.’

Print page 1 of the pattern only, and check that the large test square measures 5cm x 5cm, or the smaller one measures 1in x 1in. It really needs to be precise, so if it is not quite right, you will need to go back and check your printer settings again.

Cut around the border of each page - one long side and one short side (keep your choice of sides consistent between pages). Align the circles so that 1A matches up to 1A, 2A with 2A etc, and tape or glue in place. Use the printing plan on p. 6 as a reference, if required.

Loosely cut around each pattern piece so that the pieces are easier to manage.
Remember:
The pattern has layers, which means you can just print the size/s you need. Be sure to keep the ‘PATTERN INFO’ layer on, as this layer includes all cutting information etc.

PATTERN INVENTORY

Front - cut 1 on fold
Back - cut 1 pair
Front gathers - cut 1 on fold
Back gathers - cut 1 on fold
Shoulder panel - cut 1 pair
Armhole binding - cut 1 pair
Neck binding - cut 1

SUPPLIES

- Length of main fabric (look to p. 8 for quantities
- Coordinating thread/s
fabric requirements + suggested cutting plan

Below you can find the cutting plans for 150cm (60in) fabric only. Due to the length of some of the pattern pieces (the gathered panels for the front and back), 115cm fabric is not suitable.

If you are using a directional print, be careful to cut the pattern piece so that the print is the right way up. If you are planning on matching prints, you may require more fabric than what is suggested.

Fabric requirements:

1.2m x 150cm wide fabric (1.5yards x 60in)

Although cutting on the fold is the fastest way to cut your fabric, if you cut flat (fabric is not folded) and cut each piece independently, you will use less fabric. If you use this method, when cutting a pair, be sure to cut one piece with the pattern face up, and then the other with the pattern face down.
These instructions guide you through making the Peplum Top with ordinary seams (overlocked / zig-zag to finish). Seam allowances vary, to help you achieve a professional finish, and will be highlighted in each step.

Happy Sewing!

Illustration Key:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Right side</th>
<th>Wrong side</th>
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</thead>
</table>

**ASSEMBLE THE BODICE**

**Step 1:**
Take the BACK pieces and pin them together at the centre back, with right sides together. With a 1.5cm (⅝in) seam allowance, stitch the seam. Finish the raw edges of the seam allowance separately and press open.

**Step 2:**
With the FRONT piece face-up, place the SHOULDER PANEL pieces face down on the seams, using the notches to guide you. The single notches indicate the front of the SHOULDER PANEL and the double notch indicates the back of the piece. Pin together and stitch with a 1.5cm (⅝in) seam allowance. Finish the raw edges of the seam allowance separately and press open.

**Step 3:**
With the FRONT piece face-up (as well as the SHOULDER PANELS), place the BACK piece face down on the SHOULDER PANEL seams, using the notches to guide you. Pin together and stitch with a 1.5cm (⅝in) seam allowance. Finish the raw edges of the seam allowance separately and press open.
Step 4:
With right sides together, pin the front bodice to the back bodice at the side seams. Stitch with a 1.5cm (⅝in) seam allowance. Finish the raw edges separately and press open.

Step 5:
Take the ARMHOLE BINDING pieces and with each piece face-down, fold up the bottom edge by 1cm (⅜in).

Repeat for the top edge.

Unfold the binding (these creases will come in handy later) and fold back one of the short edges by 1.5cm (⅝in) and press.

Step 6:
Take the binding piece and starting with the short end that's folded, pin the binding to the armhole. Align the raw edge of the armhole with the raw edge of the binding, whilst being careful not to stretch the armhole of the top.
Step 7:
Continue pinning until you get back to the start, and the end overlaps the starting fold.

Step 8:
Stitch the binding in place with a 1cm (⅜in) seam allowance (this is when you can use the crease closest to the edge to guide you).

Repeat for the other side.

Step 9:
Turn the binding to the right side, pressing the seam allowances towards the binding with your fingers. Understitch the seam allowance to the binding.

Clip into the seam allowance around the curve of the armhole, before trimming down by 5 - 6mm (¼in).

Repeat for the other side.
**PREPARE NECK BINDING**

**Step 10:**
With the top inside-out, turn the binding to the inside of the top and press in place, turning in the raw edge by 1cm (⅜in) - indicated by the second crease.

Pin the binding in place before stitching close to the edge of the binding (close to the fold). Go nice and slow as you will be able to see this line of stitching from the right side of the top!

Repeat for the other side.

**Step 11:**
Take the NECK BINDING piece and turn up the bottom edge by 1cm (⅜in).

Turn down the top edge by 1cm (⅜in). These creases will help you attach the binding to the neckline.

**Step 12:**
With right sides together, fold the NECK BINDING piece in half, matching the two short ends. Join together with a 1.5cm (⅝in) seam allowance. Press seam allowances open.

While the piece is folded in half, snip a small notch into the binding along the top edge, at the point of the fold. You will be able to match this notch with the centre front of the top when you attach the NECK BINDING to the neckline in the following steps.
Step 13:
With the NECK BINDING piece face down, turn up the point by 5 - 6mm (¼in) and press.

Step 14:
Press the bottom edge of the binding piece up by 1cm (⅜in) on each side of the “V” - tucking the point in between the folds - and use a horizontal pin to hold in place.

Step 15:
With the top right-side out, pin the NECK BINDING in place - with right sides together. Start by matching the join in the binding to the centre back seam on the top and then continue your way around the neckline. Use the notch on the centre front - and the notch you made in the centre of the NECK BINDING piece - to help you distribute the binding evenly around the neckline.
Step 16:
Stitch the binding in place with a 1cm (⅜in) seam allowance.

Step 17:
Turn the binding to the right side and press the seam allowances towards the binding with your fingers. Understitch the seam allowance to the neck binding, starting and finishing about 1cm (⅜in) from the point of the “V” neck. Move the binding to one side of the point, so you can access the seam to get started.

Trim down the seam allowance by 5 - 6mm (¼in) and clip into the seam allowance at the point of the “v.”

Step 18:
Turn the neck binding to the inside of the top and press in place, turning up the raw edge by 1cm (⅜in).

Pin binding in place, and before stitching, check that the “V” of the binding, matches up with the centre back seam on the top. Attach by stitching close to the edge of the binding.
Step 19:
Take the BACK GATHERS piece and gather the top edge. Do this by turning your stitch length on your machine to it’s longest setting and stitching 2-3 lines of stitching close to the top edge of the piece. Don’t backstitch. Be sure to sew these lines of stitching within the 1.5cm (⅝in) seam allowance. Use a contrasting thread if you plan to remove the gathering stitch once the peplum is joined to the top. This will make it much easier to remove the stitches.

Step 20:
Hold the top threads only and gently pull on them until your fabric starts to gather.

Step 21:
Gather the piece until it is approximately the same length as the back of the top.

Repeat for the FRONT GATHERS piece. Using the same method to gather the piece.
Step 22:
With right sides together, join the FRONT GATHERS to the BACK GATHERS at the side seams. Stitch with a 1.5cm (⅝in) seam allowance. Finish the raw edges separately and press them open.

Step 23:
With right sides together, pin the peplum to the top to the bodice. Use the side seams and notches to help you distribute the gathers evenly around the top.

Stitch with a 1.5cm (⅝in) seam allowance. Remove the gathering stitches (if you like) before finishing the raw edges. Press the seam allowance up towards the body of the top.

Step 24:
With the top inside out, turn the hem up by 6mm (¼in) and press. Turn by another 6mm (¼in) and press again. Finish the hem by stitching close to the fold.
**Glossary**

**Baste** - Sew temporary stitches to hold pieces in place before sewing permanently. Basting can be done by hand or machine (on a long stitch length). Consider using a contrast thread when basting to make stitches easier to remove later.

**Clip** - Snip into the seam allowance (perpendicular to the raw edge) getting close to the stitch line, to help open up curved seams or corners.

**Contrast** - A secondary fabric that is used in conjunction with the main fabric of a garment.

**Drill Hole** - A single point marked on a pattern that cannot be marked with a notch. For example, dart point or pocket position markings.

**Finish** - Neaten the raw edges of your project using an overlocker, zigzag stitch or binding.

**Interfacing** - A (normally) fusible fabric that is used to stiffen fabric, in certain parts of a garment. It is often used in collars, cuffs and button plackets.

**Notch** - A notch is a small cut in the fabric that helps guide you while you are sewing. Notches are used to indicate seam allowance, dart arms, the location of design details or indicate key points on the pattern (like the centre front or centre back). Notches are also used to indicate balance points (points on your pattern that help you sew the right pieces together, as well as help you when you are sewing long or curved seams).

**Press** - Use a hot iron to press seams flat, using steam (if appropriate for your fabric).

**Right Side / Wrong Side** - The right side of the fabric is the side you would like to see on the outside of the finished garment, while the wrong side is the side that will be hidden inside the garment.

** Seam Allowance** - The space between the stitching line and the raw edge of the fabric.

**Self** - The main fabric used in your garment.

**Trim** - Cut back a seam allowance to make it easier to manage or less bulky.

**Understitch** - Stitch the seam allowance to a facing or binding, close to the seam edge. This helps the facing roll to the inside of the garment, preventing it from being seen on the outside of a garment.
Woohoo, you have finished your top!

We’d love to see what you made! Find us on Instagram @peppermintmagazine and @inthefolds and tag your new dress with #peppermintsewingschool

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