GRSR.1349

SHIRT



LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY

01 **02** 03 04 05

EN-GRASSER.COM



SAMPLE

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SAMPLE

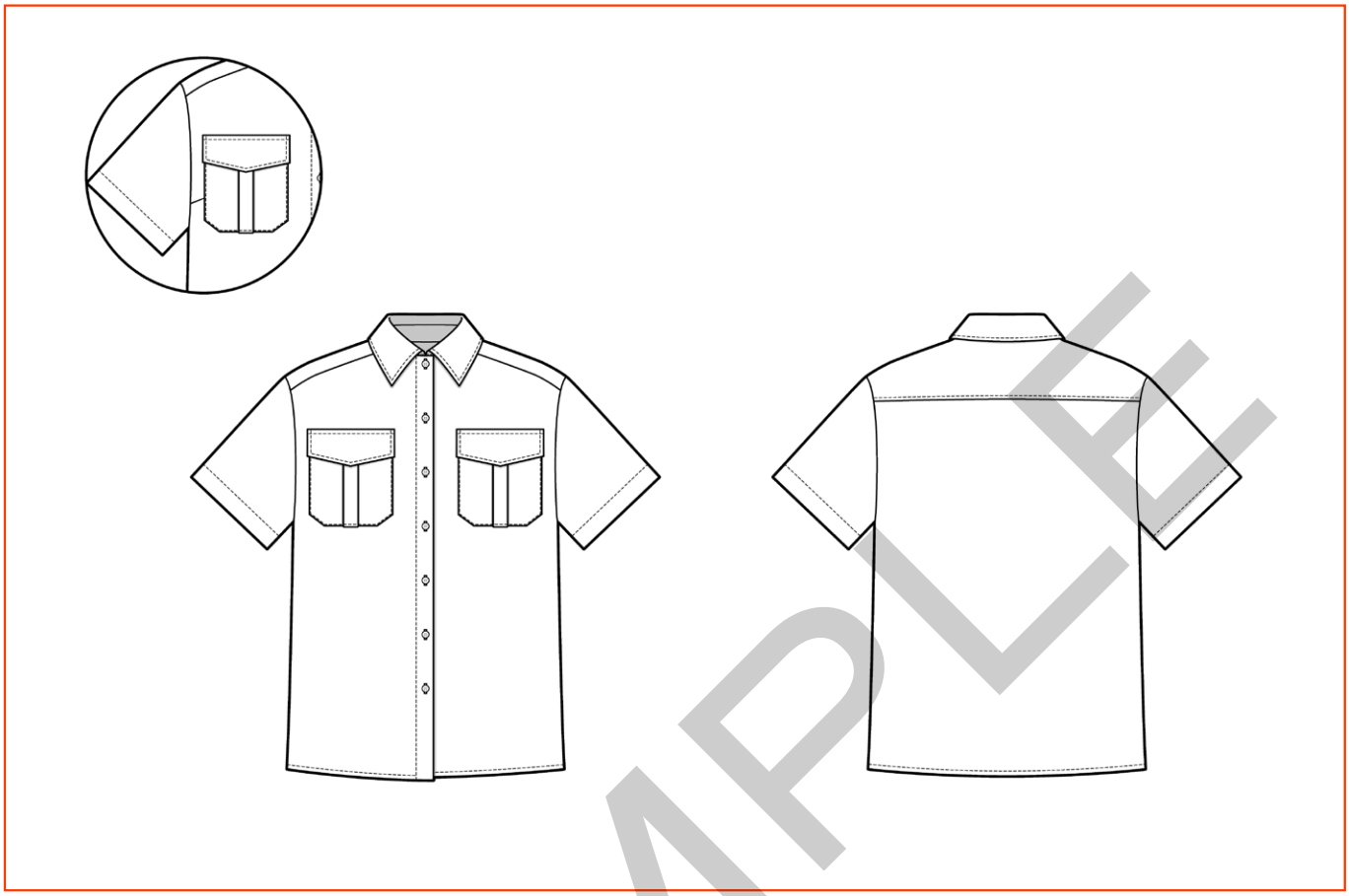






SAMPLE

MODEL DESCRIPTION



A loose-fitting shirt with a straight silhouette, length to the hip line.
The centre front closure has one piece plackets with 7 buttonholes and 7 buttons.
In sizes 50 to 62, the front has bust darts from the side seam.
The upper part of the front has patch pockets with a box pleat and a flap.
The shoulder edge is lengthened by 3.3 cm and shifted toward the front.
The back has a yoke.
The sleeve is shirt type, single seam, length above the elbow line.
The collar is shirt type with a cut off stand.

SAMPLE

ADDITIONAL SEAM ALLOWANCES AND MAIN GARMENT MEASUREMENTS

WEARING EASE OF A GARMENT, CM

Measuring sector	The amount of ease
Bust-line	22,0 cm + model's widening
Hips-line	17,5 cm + model's widening
Shoulders	13,1 cm (for all sizes in the height 152-158); 13,4 cm (for all sizes in the height 158-164); 13,7 cm (for all sizes in the height 164-170); 14,0 cm (for all sizes in the height 170-176); 14,3 cm (for all sizes in the height 176-182).

GARMENT LENGTH MEASUREMENTS, CM

Size	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62
Finished back length along the center back	59,0-63,2	59,1-67,5	59,2-67,6	59,3-67,7	59,4-67,8	59,5-67,9	59,6-68,0	59,7-68,1	59,8-68,2	59,9-68,3	60,0-68,4	62,2-68,5	62,7-69,0
Finished sleeve length	20,9-22,7	21,1-24,7	21,3-24,9	21,5-25,1	21,7-25,3	21,9-25,5	22,1-25,7	22,3-25,9	22,6-26,2	22,7-26,3	22,8-26,4	23,8-26,5	24,0-26,7

FOR PERSONAL TASTE, YOU MAY WANT TO MAKE ALTERATIONS TO ADJUST THE LENGTH AND VOLUME OF THE PIECES BEFORE CUTTING.

GARMENT SEAM ALLOWANCES, MM

Stitching seam allowances	10 mm
Seam allowances to overcast details	7 mm
Garment hem seam allowances	20 mm
Sleeve hem seam allowances	35 mm

IF YOU ARE NOT HAPPY WITH OUR GIVEN SEAM ALLOWANCES, PLEASE ADD YOUR OWN WHILE CUTTING THE PATTERN PIECES.

SAMPLE

MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT AND CONSUMABLE

TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

01. Multipurpose sewing machine;
02. 3 thread overlock machine;
03. An iron with or without steam;
04. Regular presser foot;
05. Wooden iron;
06. Ironing desk or console table;
07. Hand needle for basting;
08. Machine needles №70-75;
09. Paper scissors;
10. Scissors for textile cutting.

FABRICS AND MATERIALS

MAIN FABRIC

For this model, we recommend using shirt and dress blouse fabrics with no stretch or slight stretch, made of natural, synthetic or blended fibres. Various cotton, viscose, silk, linen fabrics with different textures and densities are suitable for this model.

INTERFACING MATERIALS

For better quality of sewing, we recommend to use the interfacing material. For example, you may use 18 g/m2 density 150 cm, width woven interfacing. The density of the interfacing material depends on the main fabric density.

THREADS

01. For hand stitching we recommend using white cotton or polyester sewing threads No50 or No120 - 1 spool.
02. For machine stitching on the main fabric, use polyester threads No50 or No120 - 1 spool for the sewing machine.
03. Matching color reinforced threads for the overlocking machine №50 or №120 – 3 spools.

NUMBERING DEPENDS ON THE PRODUCER

ACCESSORIES

01. Button with the diameter of 10-12 mm - 7 pcs.

CONSUMABLE, M

Size	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62
Main fabric, wide 140 cm	1,05	1,05-1,15	1,10-1,20	1,10-1,20	1,15-1,25	1,20-1,30	1,25-1,30	1,25-1,40	1,30-1,45	1,35-1,50	1,35-1,50	1,40-1,55	1,45-1,55
Interfacing (density 18 g/m2; width 150 cm)	0,15	0,15	0,15	0,15	0,15	0,15	0,15	0,15	0,15	0,15	0,15	0,15	0,15

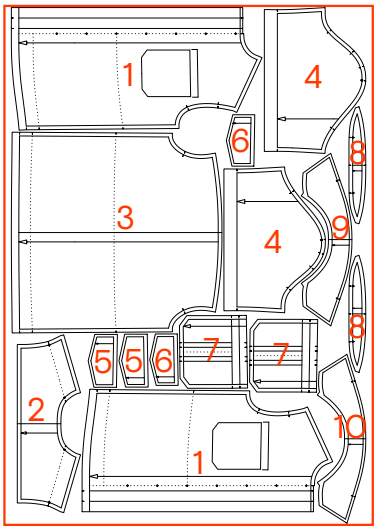
FABRIC CONSUMPTION IS GIVEN ACCURATE TAKING INTO ACCOUNT 5 HEIGHT DIAPASONS. ALL PATTERN DETAILS SHOULD BE ARRANGED ON AN OPENED FABRIC SHEET STRICTLY ON GRAIN IN ONE DIRECTION, EACH PATTERN PIECE MUST BE CUT OUT ONLY ONCE.
FABRIC MAY SHRINK SO WE RECOMMEND TO MAKE A TEST TO FIND OUT FABRIC'S SHRINKAGE RATIO, RESULT MUST BE ADDED TO THE FABRIC CONSUMPTION. IF YOU PLAN TO CUT OUT DETAILS WITH EXTRA SEAM ALLOWANCES THEN ADD 30 CM EXTRA.

SAMPLE

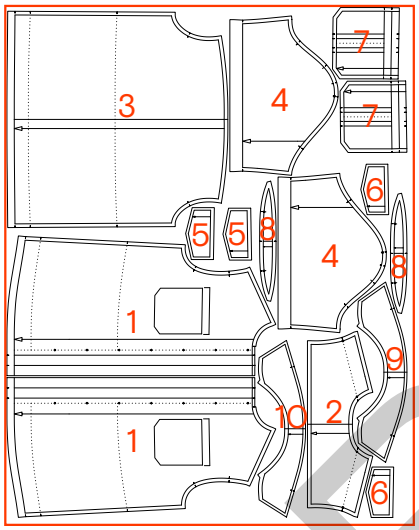
GARMENT DETAILS AND CUTTING

PATTERN PIECES LAYOUT OF THE MAIN FABRIC, WIDE 140 CM

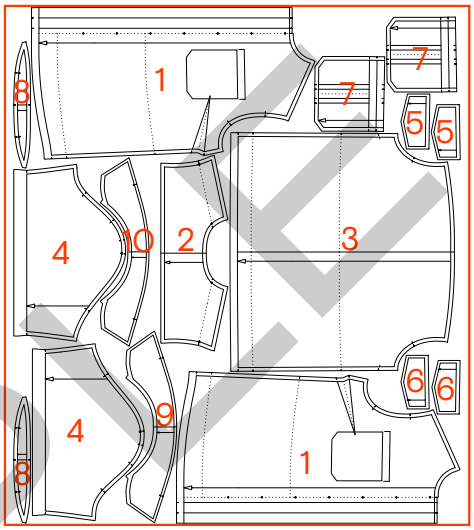
Size 38



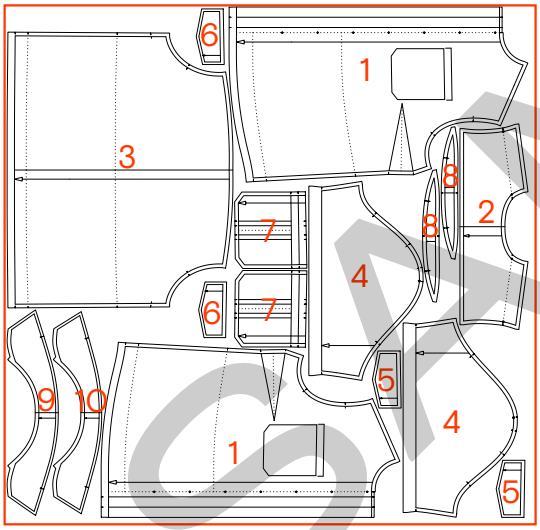
Sizes 40-44



Sizes 46-50



Sizes 52-62



WHEN CUTTING PATTERN PIECES OF FABRIC, PLACE THEM ON A SINGLE FABRIC LAYER, WITH RIGHT SIDE FACING DOWN

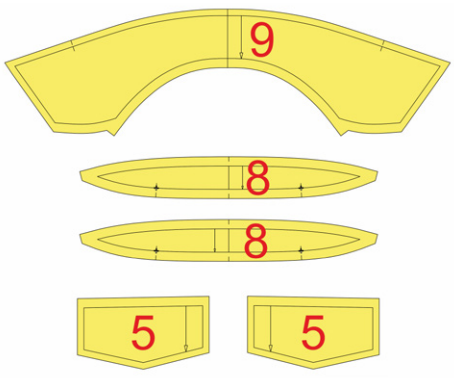
SAMPLE

LIST OF DETAILS:

01. Front – 2 details;
02. Yoke of back – 1 detail with the fold;
03. Back – 1 detail with the fold;
04. Sleeve – 2 details;
05. Upside flap – 2 details;
06. Downside flap – 2 details;
07. Patch pocket- 2 details;
08. Collar stand – 2 details;
09. Upside collar – 1 detail with the fold;;
10. Undercollar – 1 detail with the fold.

FUSING PLAN

Details are shown from their wrong sides on the fusing plan map
for you to understand correct way to fuse details easier



– Interfacing (density 18 g/m2).

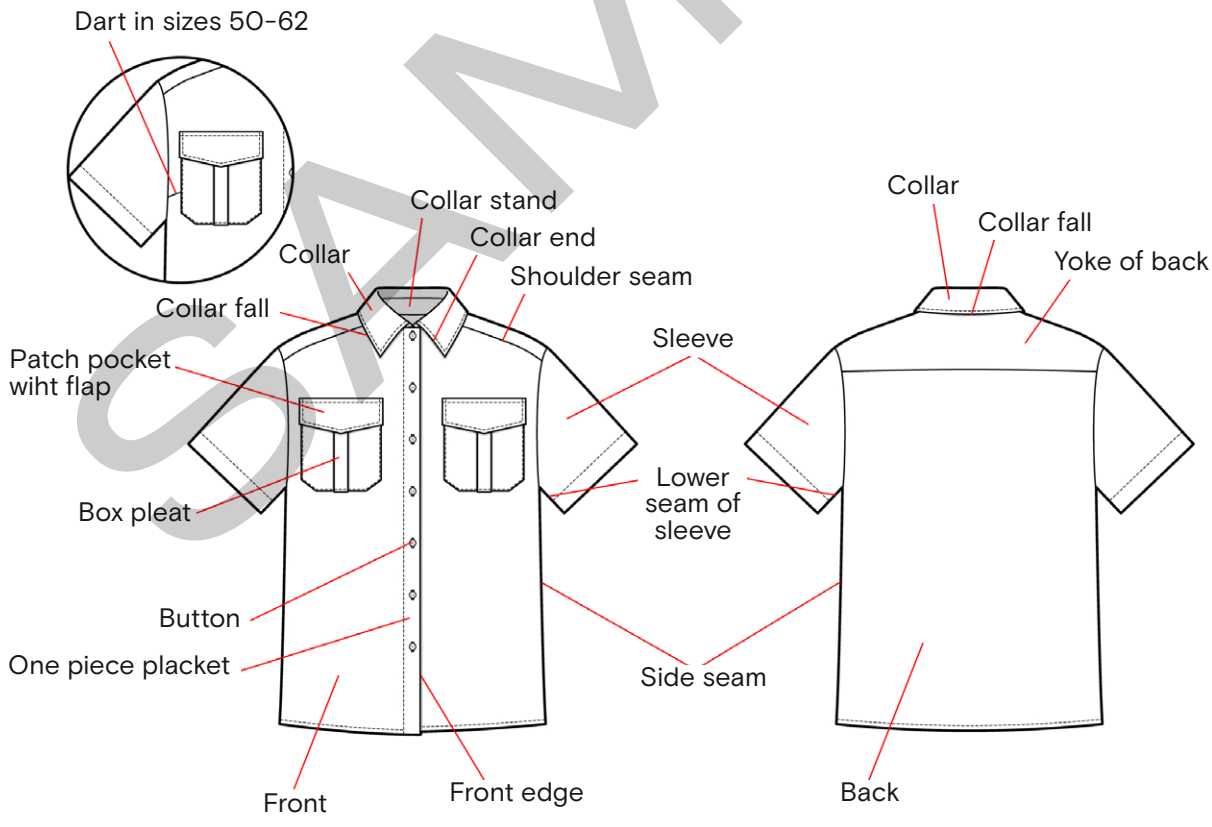
LIST OF DETAILS FOR FUSING:

The interfacing with the density of 18 g/m2 and the width of 150cm:
The following details should be interfaced completely:

— Upside flap (detail 5);
— Collar stand (detail 8);
— Upside collar (detail 9).

WHEN CUTTING PATTERN PIECES FOR INTERFACING, PLACE THEM ON A SINGLE FABRIC LAYER, WITH RIGHT SIDE FACING DOWN

SEWING INSTRUCTIONS



SAMPLE

PRELIMINARY WORKS

CUTTING AND SEWING A TEST SAMPLE

01. Before sewing the garment, we recommend making a test sample from an inexpensive fabric with similar properties.
02. Sanforize the fabric for the test sample. Iron it with steam, let it cool and dry.
03. Cut the test sample details except those listed below:
    - the patch pocket;
    - the upside collar;
    - the upside flap;
    - one collar stand.
04. Mark the waistline and hip line, the shoulder line, the centre back line and the centre front line. Mark the position of the patch pocket.
05. Assemble the test sample for fitting.

FITTING THE TEST SAMPLE

01. Put the test sample on the client. Align the centre front lines.
02. Check the garment balance. The shoulder line is in the centre of the shoulder slope. The shoulder seam is shifted toward the front. The centre front, centre back and side seams are perpendicular to the floor.
03. Pay attention to:
    - the garment volume at the bust, waist and hips;
    - the depth of the neckline and armhole;
    - the position and size of the patch pocket;
    - in sizes 50 62, the position of the bust dart; the dart point should be directed toward the highest point of the bust;
    - the length of the garment and sleeve;
04. Correct the individual changes for the body shape. Pin the changes symmetrically on both sides. Avoid excessive reduction of volume and distortion (misalignment) of the garment. We recommend reducing the volume in several stages.
05. Transfer the changes of the test sample to the pattern details.

BEFORE CUTTING, WE RECOMMEND THAT YOU CHECK THE ENTIRE TECHNOLOGICAL SEQUENCE OF GARMENT SEWING. THE SEQUENCE CAN BE CHANGED.

MAKE NOTES ON THE DETAILS OF THE PATTERN OR IN THE SEWING DESCRIPTION, THIS WILL HELP TO PRESERVE IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

PREPARING FABRICS FOR CUTTING AND CUTTING

01. Sanforize the main fabric from the wrong side. Press with steam, let cool and dry.
02. Lay the pattern pieces on the fabric according to the layout diagram. Do not disturb the grainline direction.

THE LAYOUT DIAGRAM IS GIVEN WITHOUT ADDITIONAL SEAM ALLOWANCES.

SAMPLE

If the material has a pattern, take its direction into account when laying out the pieces. The layout diagram shown is suitable for solid fabrics and for fabrics that do not require pattern matching. The direction and size of the pattern increase fabric consumption.

Change the layout scheme according to the specific features of your fabric.

03. Cut the pieces.

We recommend cutting the pieces with extra seam allowances for the first fitting.

Extra seam allowances:

– along the side edges of the Front and Back – 2-3 cm;

– along the upper edge of the Back and the lower edge of the Yoke of back – 2 cm;

– along the shoulder edges – 2 cm;

– along the lower edges of the Sleeve – 2-3 cm;

– along the neckline edge of the Front – 1-2 cm;

– along the sleeve hem – 3-4 cm;

– along the garment hem – 4-5 cm.

The extra seam allowances serve to adjust the volume and length of the garment.

Those details that will be fully interfaced should be cut with a ROUGH CUT:

– upside collar,

– both collar stands,

– upside flap.

The seam allowance for the rough cut is 1-1.5 cm, depending on the fabric shrinkage and the size of the piece.

04. On the cut pieces, mark the balance lines (waistline, hip line and centre front line) with hand stitches.

Place notches. On pieces with a fold, place notches to indicate the centre of the piece. Make notches on the cut pieces no deeper than 0.2-0.3 cm.

MAKE THE HAND STITCHES 0.8 CM FROM THE EDGE SO THAT THE THREAD CAN BE EASILY REMOVED.

INTERFACING

01. Test the materials used for:

— bonding with the interfacing, choose one with suitable properties. Pay attention to the thickness and pliability of the fabric after reinforcing.

02. Interface the pieces according to the interfacing diagram. Apply the interfacing without steam.

03. Trim the pieces – cut off excess fabric according to the patterns. Cut off the seam allowances that were added for interfacing. The seam allowances for the first fitting remain.

PREPARING FABRICS, CHOOSING TOOLS AND SETTING UP EQUIPMENT

01. Test the materials used for:

– needle punctures;

– before using, test chalk, soap or a disappearing marker on a fabric scrap.

Choose a marking tool that suits the fabric properties: lines should be easy to draw, not rub off or disappear during sewing, and easy to remove after finishing.

02. Choose the wet heat treatment (WHT) settings: temperature and steam.

SAMPLE

03. Set up the equipment. During sewing, when making a straight joining stitch or an overlock stitch, the fabric edges should not be pulled in or stretched.

Adjust the sewing machines to your fabric:

– thread tension;

- presser foot pressure;

- stitch length, etc.

ASSEMBLING THE GARMENT FOR THE FIRST FITTING

01. Baste the garment for fitting. Baste any tape along the neckline edge (compare the neckline edge with the patterns; it should not be pulled or stretched).

02. Check the fit and volume of the garment made from the main fabric.

03. Put the changes if necessary. Pin the changes symmetrically on both sides. Avoid excessive volume reduction and distortion (misalignment) of the garment. We recommend reducing the volume in several stages.

04. Put all changes on pattern details.

05. Disassemble the garment (take to pieces).

06. Iron the details.

07. Adjust – recut the details with changes or trim the extra seam allowances. Adjust the position of notches if necessary.

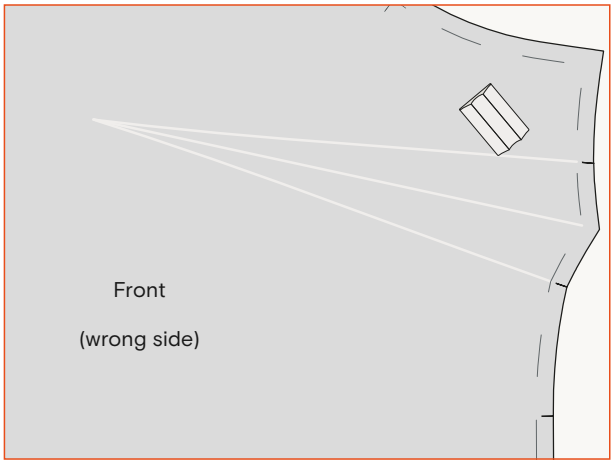
DURING THE SEWING PROCESS YOU MAY NEED THE PAPER PATTERNS. KEEP THEM HANDY. IT IS CONVENIENT TO STORE PATTERNS ON A SPECIAL HOOK OR A TROUSER HANGER.

SAMPLE

SEWING

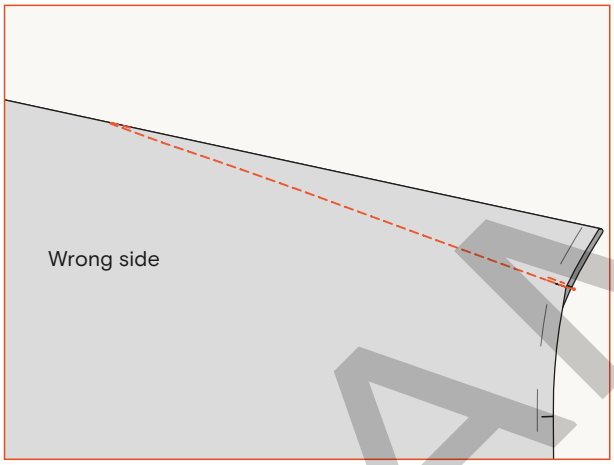
For convenient and high quality sewing, you can baste the marked lines by hand.
Familiarise yourself with the construction sequence before sewing. The construction sequence may be changed.
During garment construction, remove basting stitches after finishing each part.

PROCESSING THE DARTS

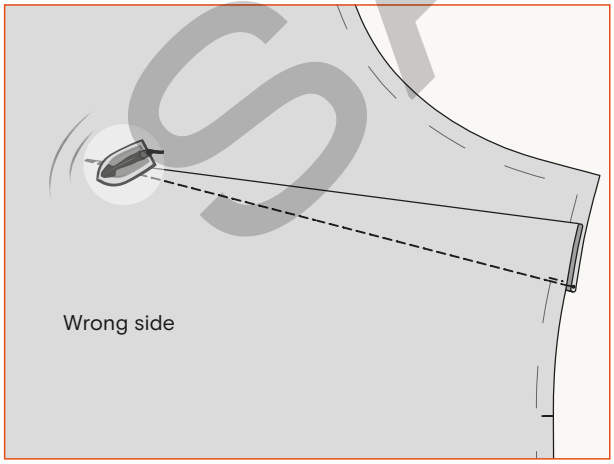


In sizes 50 62, process the bust darts on the Front pieces.

01. On the Front piece, mark the dart intake and the centre of the dart.



02. Fold the Front piece along the centre of the dart, right sides together. Pin and baste the dart, matching the side lines. Stitch the dart along the marked line.



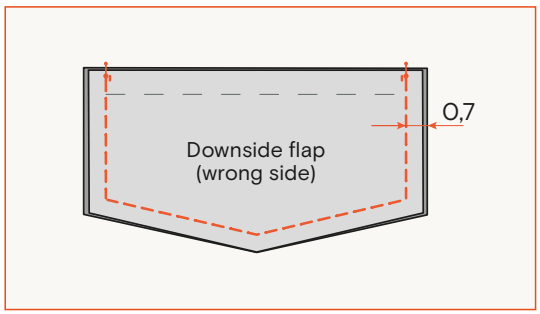
03. Press the dart flat “on edge”, then press it upward.

04. On a convex ironing pad, shrink the slack at the dart point.

SAMPLE

PROCESSING THE POCKET AND FLAP

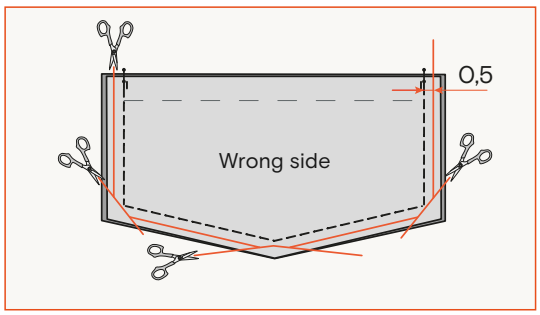
01. Place the upper flap and the downside flap right sides together. Even the side and bottom edges, matching the notches. Pin.



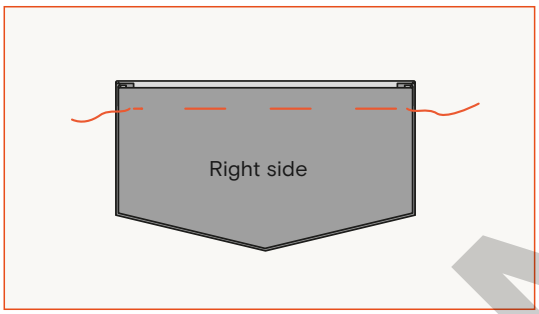
NOTE:

Please note: the Downside flap is smaller in size.

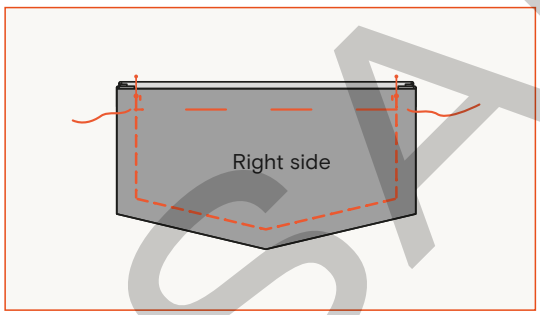
Stitch the flap edges along three sides with a 0.7 cm seam. Sew from the Downside flap side, slightly easing the Upside flap piece.



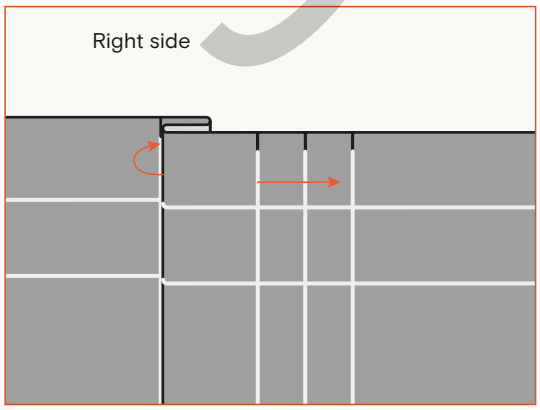
02. Trim the Downside flap seam allowance to 0.5 cm. Notch the allowances at the corners.



03. Turn the flap right side out, straighten the edges and corners. A 0.1-0.2 cm piping from the Upside flap will appear on the Downside flap side. Press the flap flat. Mark the finished width of the flap. Baste along the marking.

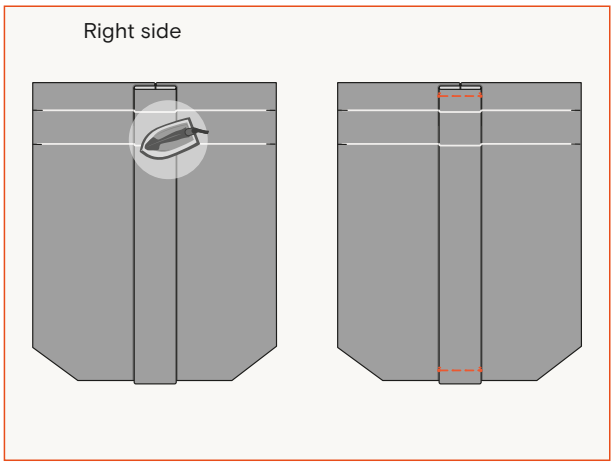


04. On the right side of the flap, topstitch 0.5 cm from the edge. Press the flap flat.

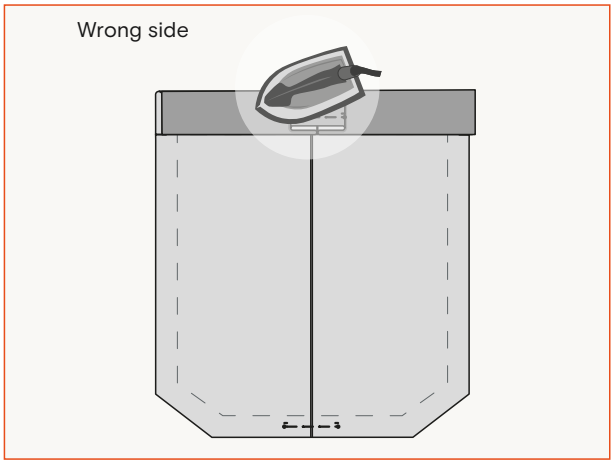


05. On the Patch pocket piece, mark the outer and inner fold lines of the pleat and the fold lines of the upper allowance. Form the box pleat according to the markings. Press.

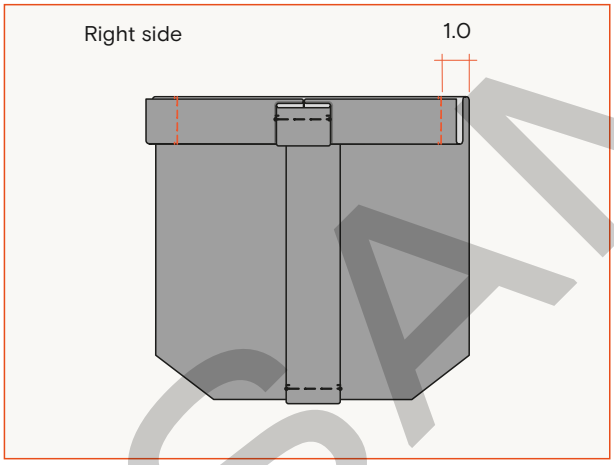
SAMPLE



06. Secure the pleat with a machine stitch along the upper and lower edges of the pocket, 0.5 cm seam.

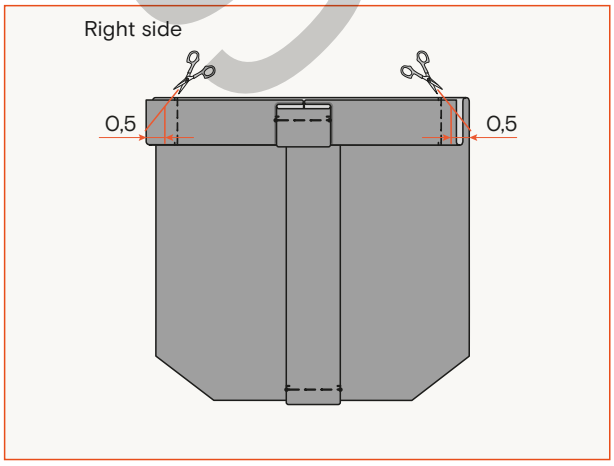


07. Press the allowance along the upper edge of the pocket to the wrong side.



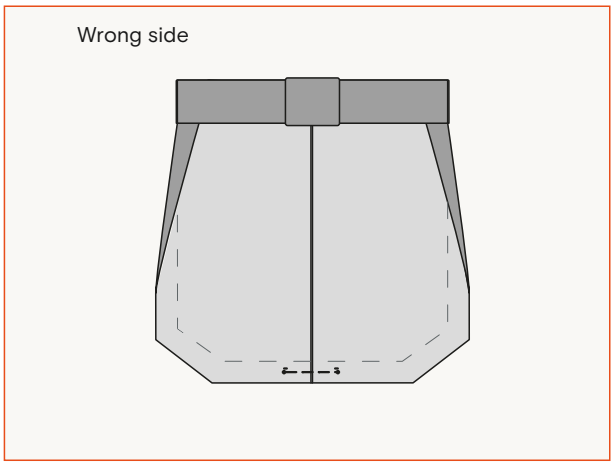
08. Fold the hem allowance along the second fold line to the right side. Even along the side edges, pin.

Stitch the hem along the side edges with a 1 cm seam.

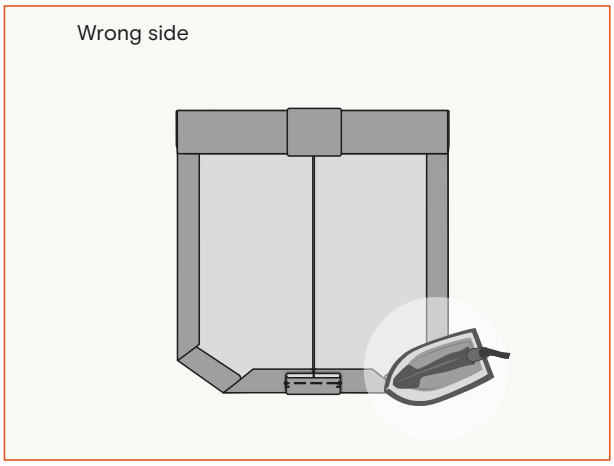


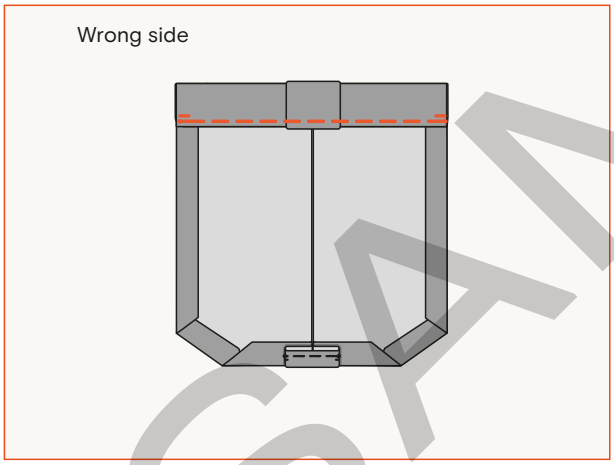
09. Trim the seam allowances to 0.5 cm. Trim the allowances diagonally at the corners.

SAMPLE

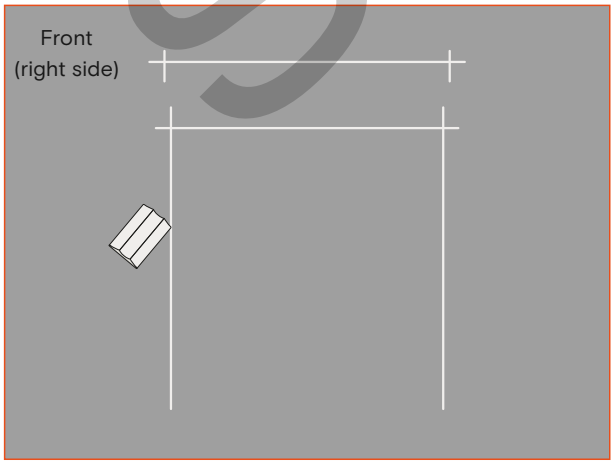


10. Turn the stitched edges right side out. Straighten the corners. Press the lower and side allowances 1 cm to the wrong side.



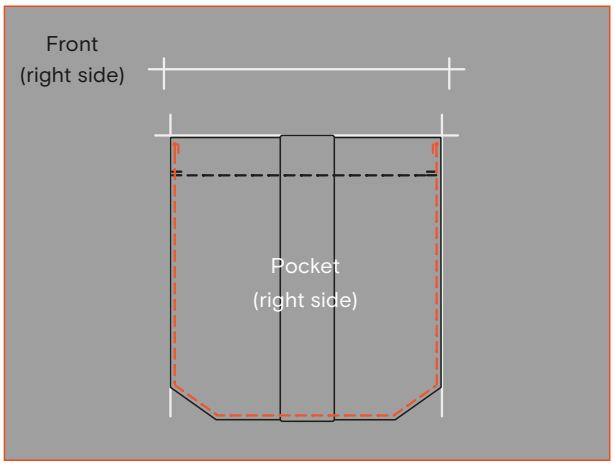


11. Topstitch the upper hem. Press the top of the pocket flat.

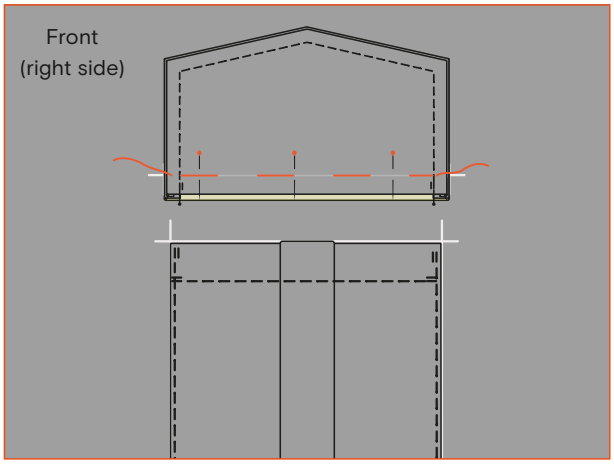


12. On the Front piece, mark the position of the pocket and the flap.

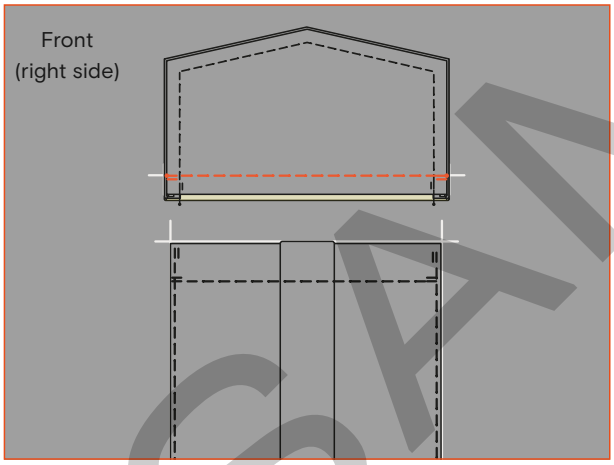
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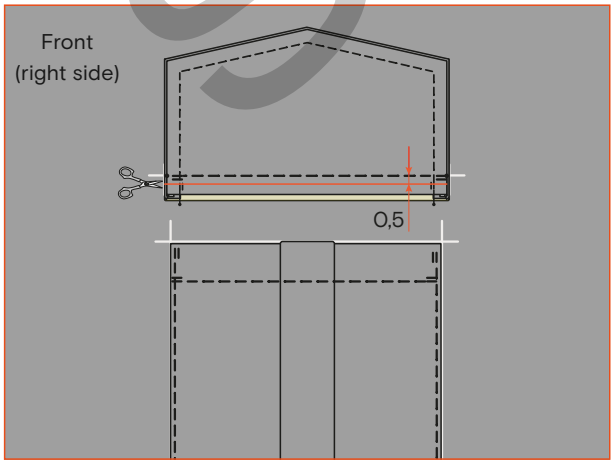
13. Place the pocket onto the marking. Pin the pocket. Topstitch the pocket along three sides, with a bartack at the upper edge. Stitch with a 0.1 cm seam. Press the pocket flat.



14. Place the flap onto the marking. Align the attaching lines. Baste or pin.

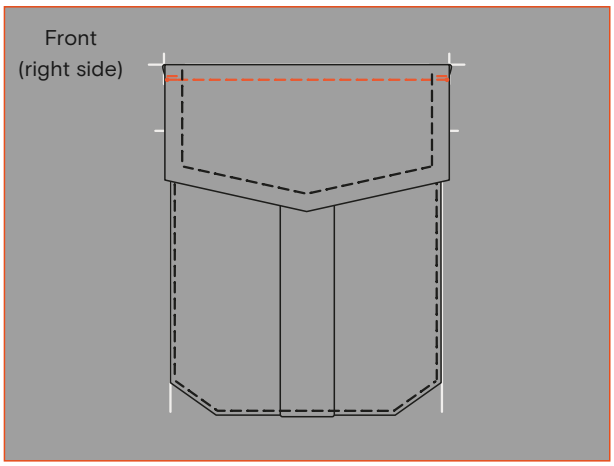


15. Attach the flap to the Front piece.



16. Trim the seam allowances to 0.5 cm.

SAMPLE



17. Fold the flap onto the pocket. Topstitch the seam with a 0.7 cm seam.

18. Press the finished pocket.

19. The pocket is finished.

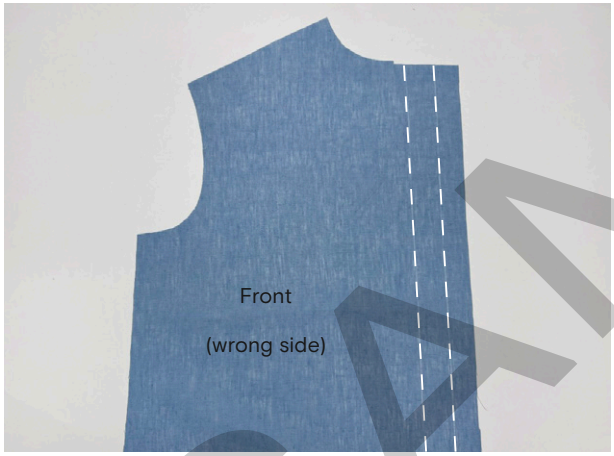
NOTE:

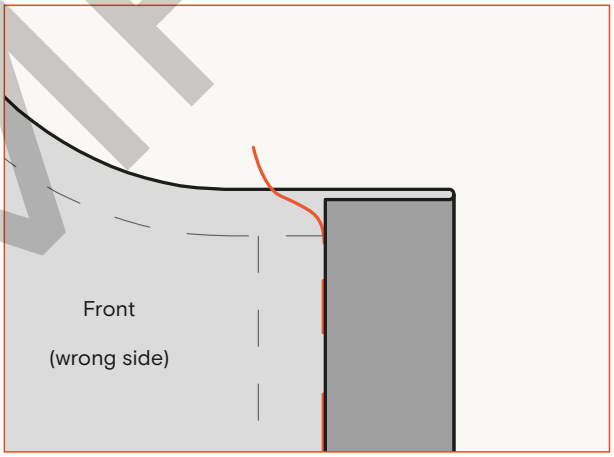
The shirt can be sewn without pockets.

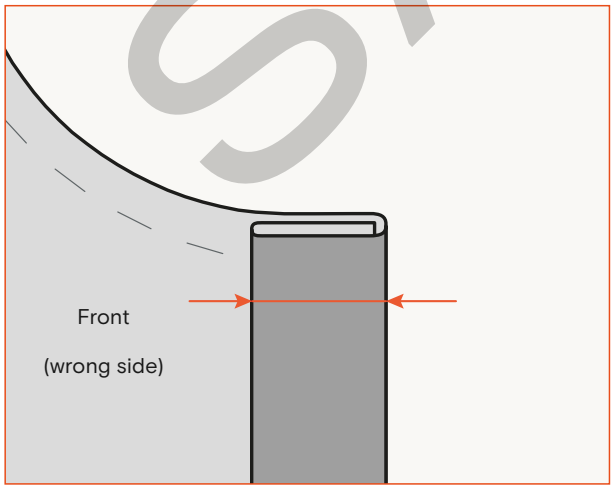
PROCESSING THE ONE PIECE PLACKET ON THE FRONT PIECES

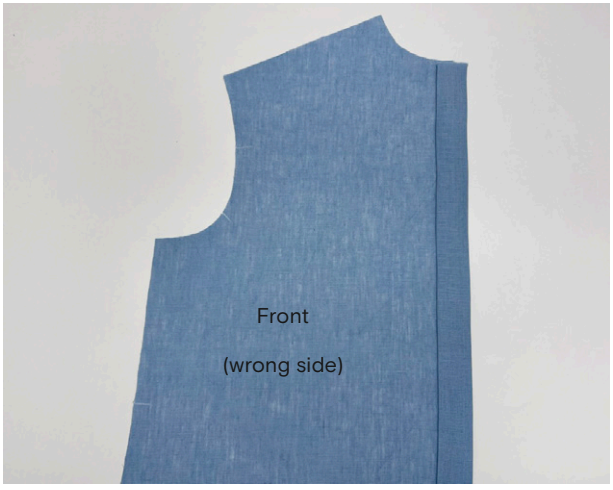
01. On the wrong side of the Front, mark the fold lines of the one piece placket. Baste along the markings.

02. Fold the one piece placket to the wrong side along the marked lines twice. Press.

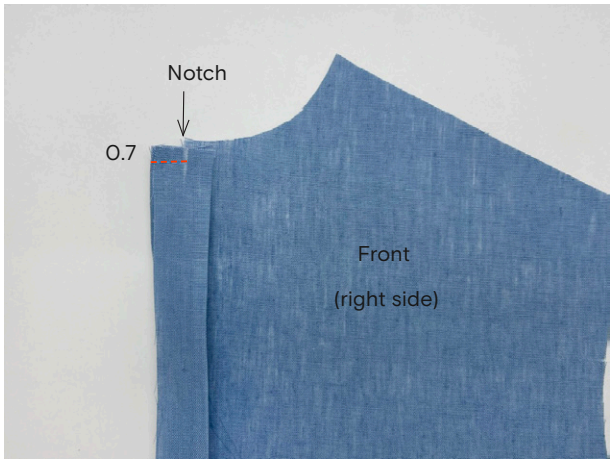






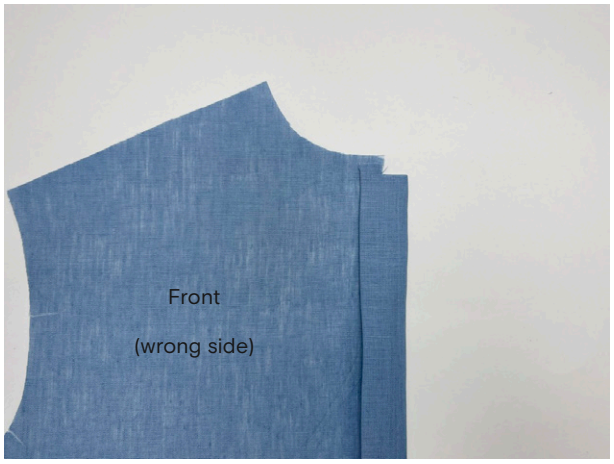


SAMPLE

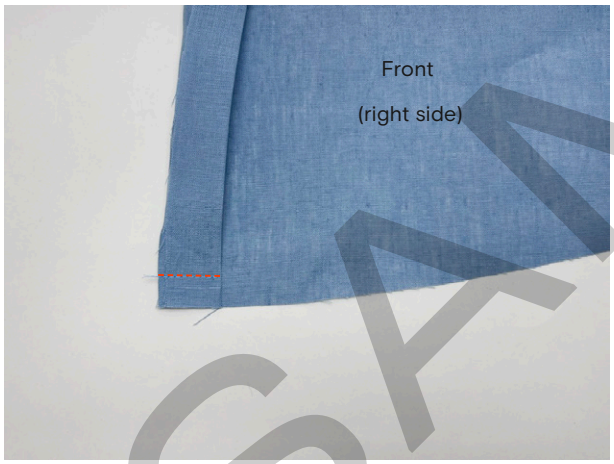


03. Fold the first fold of the placket to the right side of the Front. From the fold to the centre front line (the centre of the placket), stitch the upper neckline edge. Seam width 0.7 cm.

04. Notch the seam allowances toward the stitch.



05. Turn the stitched corner right side out. Straighten the edge. Press.



06. Stitch the placket at the bottom in the same way.



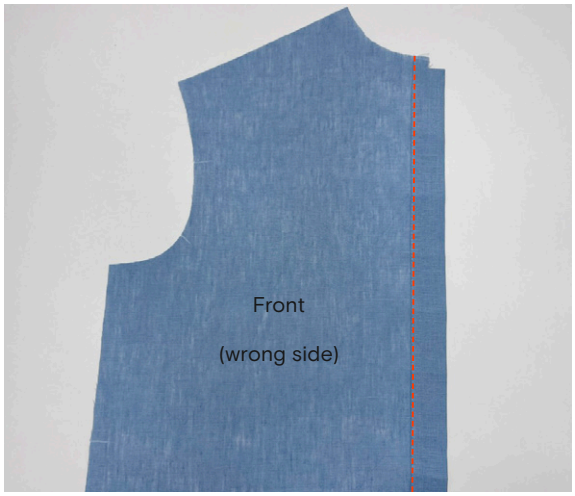
07. Trim the seam allowances as shown in the photo.

SAMPLE



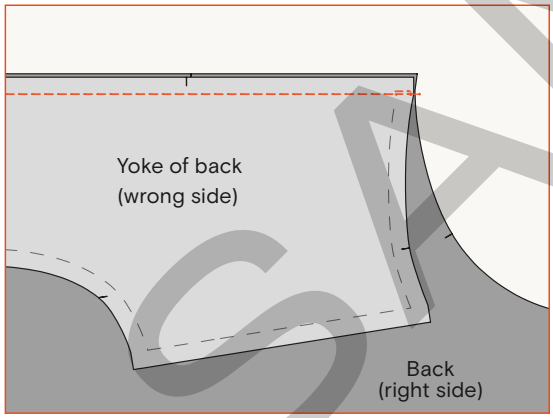
08. Turn the stitched corner right side out, smooth the seam. Press.

09. At the bottom of the Front, fold the hem allowance to the wrong side as a folded hem with a closed edge. Hem width 1.0 cm + 1.0 cm. Pin the hem.

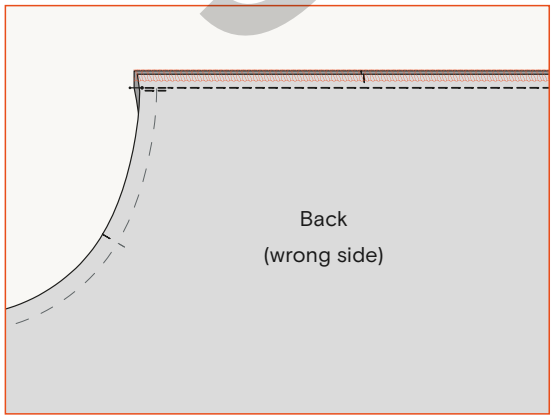


10. Pin the placket. Topstitch the placket 0.1 cm from the folded edge.

PROCESSING THE BACK



01. Place the Back and the Yoke of back right sides together. Even the edges, match the notches. Pin the edges. Stitch the edges with a 1 cm seam.



02. Press the seam flat.

03. Finish the seam allowance. Sew along the Back.

SAMPLE

SEWING TERMS

STITCH	Join together similar details. Place the pieces together with the right sides facing each other. Even the edges. And join them by machine stitching according to the given seam allowances measurements.
ATTACH OR SEW (STITCH) ON	Attach or sew on details that differ in size, using a machine stitch.
FINISHING EDGES WITH FACING	Joining two details together, which are later turned inside out. The seam allowances are remaining inside, whereas the seam runs along the edge of the joined pieces.
TO STITCH IN	Means stitching garment details together around their edges.
TO STITCH ON	Means fixation of a small detail to the right face of a bigger detail.
TO STITCH UP	Means stitching to fix folded edges, pleats, darts, pin-tucks.
REINFORCING TOPSTITCH	Stitch that reinforces the inner side of the garment. It is done on the right side. The stitch is added strictly on top of the stitched line where the details are sewn together, so it is not visible on the right side of the design.
BASTE	Temporary join details, using hand baste stitching. Stitch length - 0,5 or 1 cm.
BASTE ON	Temporary attach small detail to the main one, using baste stitching.
REINFORCING BASTING STITCH	Temporary reinforces folded seam allowance with hand stitches.
DIAGONAL BASTING	Is a series of temporary parallel, horizontal stitches that produce diagonal floats of thread on the top layer of fabric.
SLIP STITCHES	Are hand stitches that are used for invisible securing details between each other both from the wrong and right sides of the garment.
BASTE INTO THE OPPOSITE SIDES	Place the seam allowances into the opposite sides and fix the seam allowances with the insu-lation material by using diagonal stitches.
WET-HEAT PRO-CESSING	Means ironing with steam garment itself or only it's one certain area.
PRESS FLAT	Reduce seam or fold thickness by applying pressure with hot iron.
IRON OUT	Means forwarding seam allowances to same garment's part.
PRESS OPEN	Use the tip of the iron to press the seam allowance open and press it well so each seam allowance is on the two sides of the seam.
PRESS TO SHRINK	Is to reduce excess fullness on the determined area using the steam iron to give it shape.
STRETCHING	Is used to make a detail's edge longer and concave.

SAMPLE

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— TAG YOUR PHOTOS WITH HASHTAGS #GRASSERPATTERNS AND #GRASSER1349

— PARTICIPATE IN COMPETITION;

— GAIN PRIZES EVERY WEEK.



SAMPLE