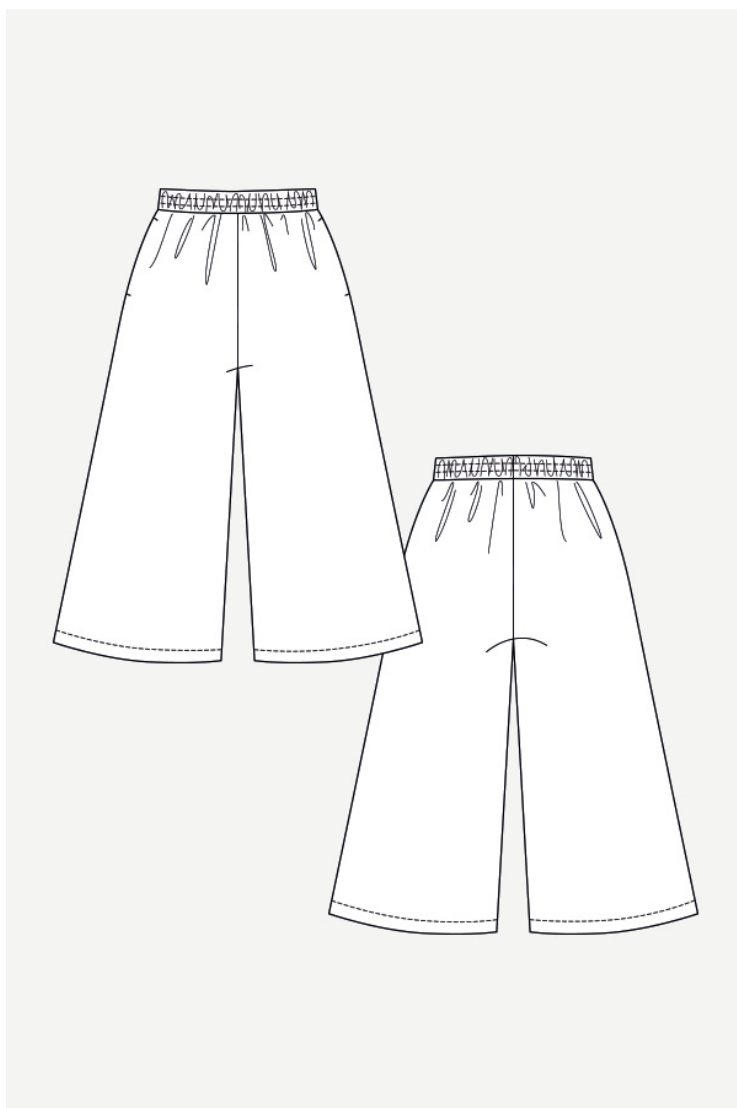


N a m e d

The 'Playground' Collection

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### *Ninni Elastic Waist Culottes*



Wide-legged crop pants with elastic waistband.  
A casual, very loose fit and in-seam pockets at the sides.

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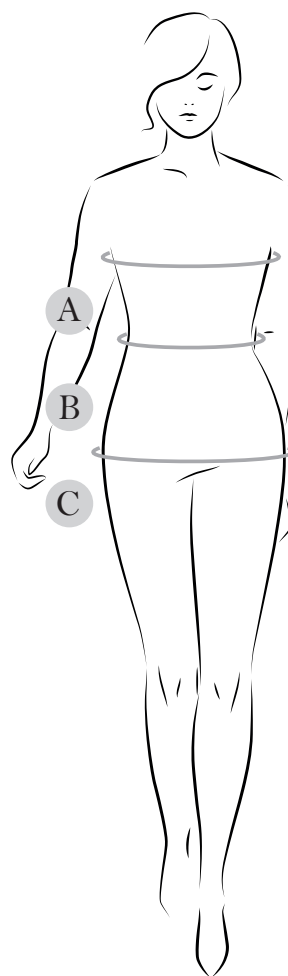
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### Before you start

- Read all instructions before you start. You can find additional instructions and vocabulary on our website in the “Instructions” section.
- Refer to the size chart below to find the size that suits you, and see the fabric requirements chart on the next page to determine how much material you need for your size. A shrinkage allowance of 5 % is added to the fabric requirement calculation. Note that for patterned or napped fabrics the fabric requirement may be higher.
- Choose the possible interfacing according to the colour and weight of your fabric.
- Pre-wash and iron all fabrics before cutting to prevent the finished garment from shrinking during the wash. If the fabric frays easily, finish the raw edges before washing. If the fabric does not allow washing or you are not able to pre-wash it, steam it before cutting. Do not cut a wrinkled fabric as the shapes of the pieces may become distorted.
- Compare the finished garment measurements with your own measurements and make the necessary adjustments. However, consider the amount of ease in each pattern. The patterns are designed for the height of 172 cm / 5ft 8”.
- Remember that you don’t always have to play by the rules! If you are not used to doing everything as described in the instructions, you can always skip them and work however you prefer instead. It is ok and recommended to modify the patterns to suit your own body shape and personal taste. The selected material may also affect the techniques and the order of procedures. If you are unsure about a technique, make a sample before sewing the actual piece.

### Measuring instructions

- A. Bust measurement: Measure your chest across the fullest part, on top of your bra. Keep the measuring tape horizontally straight at the sides.
- B. Waist measurement: Measure against your skin, around the narrowest section of your waist.
- C. Hip measurement: Measure your hips at the widest part, on top of your underwear. Note that the widest part can also be the top of your thighs.



### SIZE CHART

EUR	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50
US	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
UK	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22

### METRIC *Centimeters*

Bust	76	80	84	88	92	96	100	104	110	116
Waist	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	94	100
Hip	84	88	92	96	100	104	108	112	118	124

### IMPERIAL *Inches*

Bust	30	31½	33	34½	36¼	37¾	39½	41	43¼	45¾
Waist	23½	25¼	26¾	28¼	30	31½	33	34½	37	39½
Hip	33	34½	36¼	37¾	39½	41	42½	44	46½	48¾

## Materials & supplies:

**Fabric:** 165 - 215 cm / 2 - 2½ yd

**Pocket bag fabric:** 25 cm / ¼ yd

**Fusible knit interfacing:** 25 cm / ¼ yd

**3.5 cm / 1⅜" wide elastic:**

Your waist measurement

Choose a light or medium weight knit fabric with drape, e.g. jersey, light weight sweatshirt fabric, or velour. The sample is made of stretch velour.

Choose a light or medium weight jersey for the pocket bags.

## SIZES

EUR	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50
US	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
UK	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22

## FABRIC REQUIREMENTS

FABRIC WIDTH (cm)	Centimeters									
150 cm	165	165	170	170	175	195	200	205	205	205
115 cm	200	200	210	210	210	210	215	215	215	215
FABRIC WIDTH (in.)	Yards									
60"	2	2	2	2	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
45"	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½	2½	2½	2½

## FINISHED MEASUREMENTS

METRIC	Centimeters									
Waist	106,5	110,5	114,5	118,5	122,5	126,5	130,5	134,5	140,5	146,5
Hip	110,5	114,5	118,5	122,5	126,5	130,5	134,5	138,5	145	151
Thigh	69	72	75	78,5	81,5	84,5	87,5	90,5	94,5	98,5
Inseam length	53	52,5	52	52	51,5	51,5	51	51	50,5	50
IMPERIAL	Inches									
Waist	42	43½	45	46¾	48¼	49¾	51¼	53	55¼	57¾
Hip	43½	45	46¾	48¼	49¾	51¼	53	54½	57	59½
Thigh	27¼	28¼	29½	31	32	33¼	34½	35¾	37¼	38¾
Inseam length	20¾	20¾	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	20	20	20	19¾

## Printing the patterns

You can find illustrated instructions for printing the patterns on our website under “Instructions / Using the patterns”. The patterns are in a layered PDF file, which means that all of the sizes are stacked on top of each other on the different layers. To choose the size that you need, open the pattern file in a suitable program, e.g. Adobe Acrobat or Adobe Reader. To open a list of all the file’s layers, click on the Layers icon on the left panel of the window. An eye icon next to the layer’s name means that the layer is active. You can hide the layer by clicking on the eye icon. Before printing, make sure that only the layers you want to print (the right size/sizes) remain active. The text layer should also always remain active. It is important that the printer doesn’t scale the sheet size but prints the pattern in actual size. There is a 10 cm / 3” test square on the first page of the pattern to help you ensure that the pattern has been printed to scale.

## Pattern sheet assembly

After printing your pattern, arrange the sheets according to the image on the cover page of the pattern sheet. The right bottom corner of each sheet is numbered and labeled with the product name - this way you can always check the correct order of the sheets. Normally the patterns are printed in the correct order. Cut off one long and one short border marked on the edge of each sheet. Cut the same long and short side of each paper and tape or glue the sheets together so that you link the uncut side to the cut side next to it. It is the easiest and fastest to first link all vertical or horizontal rows and then assemble the other direction. Cut and assemble the pattern sheets as carefully as you can to keep the proportions of the pattern correct.

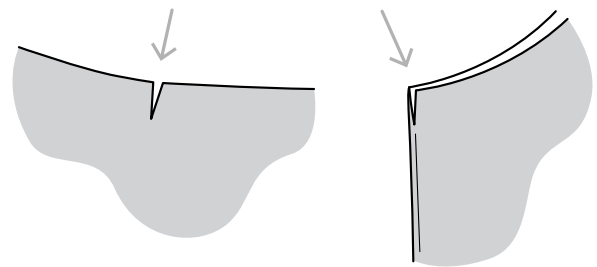
## Tracing the pieces

Once you’ve matched up the pattern sheet, trace each pattern piece onto a separate pattern paper. The patterns may overlap on the sheet, but if you want to cut the patterns directly from the printer paper without tracing them, you can usually print and assemble the sheet twice, and then cut all pieces directly from the sheets. You can also check the pattern sheet image on the pattern’s cover page to see which pages you may need to print twice to get all the pattern pieces. Large pattern pieces might be cut in half to fit the pattern sheet. If so, find the two halves and join at the letters.

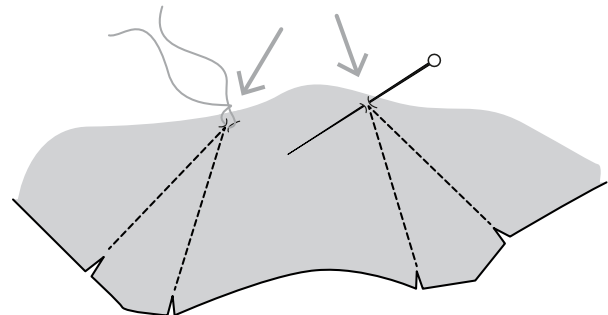
Follow the size and pattern piece that you are tracing carefully. Check the cover page to see which line color and style refers to your size. All pattern pieces include seam allowances. Be sure to also trace all the pattern markings, notches and aid lines. Refer to the pattern markings chart on the cover page of the pattern file to see what the symbols represent.

## Pattern Markings

A notch is a short cut made to the edge of the seam allowance, which allows matching the pattern pieces together. Cut out all the pattern’s notches carefully to the marked points, before detaching the pattern pieces. For a piece that is cut on the fold, the center front and center back notches are marked; cut a normal notch to the seam allowance up to the point where the fabric is folded, i.e. the piece’s center point.



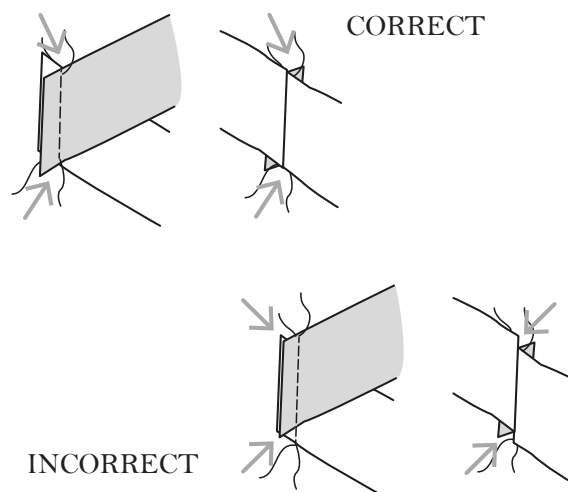
Mark the other pattern markings carefully on the fabric before removing the pattern pieces. Such markings are e.g. the tips of darts, pocket placements, buttons and buttonholes. They are marked on the pattern with either matching points, matching lines, cut lines or button/buttonhole marks (see chart). All such symbols/markings are traced on the fabric by placing a pin needle at the mark, by knotting a short piece of thread at it or by marking with chalk.



## General instructions and vocabulary

In the instructions, **right and left** refer to the right and left side of the garment (when the garment is on, right side out).

The pieces are **matched** according to the notches. The corners should be aligned so that the stitching lines of the pieces are aligned, not the edges of the cutting lines (see image). Sew the pieces together right sides together and so that the edges are even, unless otherwise indicated.



All the pattern pieces have 1 cm /  $\frac{3}{8}$ " **seam allowances**, unless otherwise stated. Sew the pieces together at the stitching line.

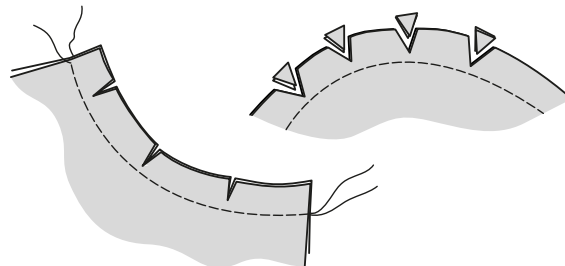
You can **finish the raw edges** of your pieces with an overlocker or with a sewing machine's zigzag stitch. If the seam is pressed open, finish the edges separately. If the seam will not be pressed open, you can sew the seam first and then finish the edges together. If the fabric frays easily (e.g. lining), finish all seams. In other cases, you can leave all the 'hidden' seams unfinished (for example, the collar and collar stand pieces, belts, tabs, straps, front edges of lined jackets, etc.).

Always **pin** the pieces together before sewing. When pinning, consider the sewing direction of the seam so that removal of the pins is easy when sewing. A **basting** stitch is used when the seam is difficult to be pinned or the pieces are difficult to be kept in place with pins while sewing. When basting, the pieces are sewn together by hand with long stitches, and the basting thread is removed after sewing the actual seam.

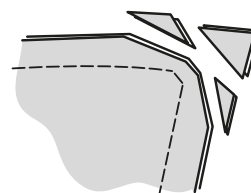
Make a couple of **back stitches** at the beginning and end of each seam to prevent unraveling: first sew a couple of stitches forward, then back, then continue forward again. For topstitching, you can finish the seam by pulling both thread ends to the wrong side and knotting them a few times.

**Pressing** is crucially important and each seam should be pressed after sewing. Seams are often pressed open, seam allowances folded to each side of the seam. In some cases the seam allowances are pressed to one side, for example when they will be top- or understitched.

Seam allowances are **clipped** to reduce tension or bulk in curved seams or narrow areas e.g. at corners. Curved seams: Clip or notch the seam allowances, but be careful not to cut too close to the seam.



Corners: cut the seam allowances diagonally narrower at the tip of the corner.



If the garment has **easing**, an easing thread is sewn to the part to be eased. Easing means when one of the pieces to be sewn together is longer than the other (for example a sleeve cap), and the longer piece must be inserted so that the pieces will match up. An easing thread can also be used to shape **gathers**. When making an easing, the fabric must not be pleated or wrinkled. Sew the easing thread to the seam allowances approximately 5 mm /  $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the edge, using a long stitch length, and shape the easing/gathers evenly by tightening the bobbin thread. If there is very little easing, an easing thread is not needed.

**Understitching** is used to attach the seam allowances to the lining or facing, and it will not be visible on the right side of the garment. When understitching, the seam allowances are pressed to the lining/facing side and stitched a few millimetres away from the seam line, through the seam allowances and facing/lining only.

**Topstitching** is similar to understitching, but it is visible on the right side of the garment. All topstitching should be stitched from the right side of the fabric, if possible.

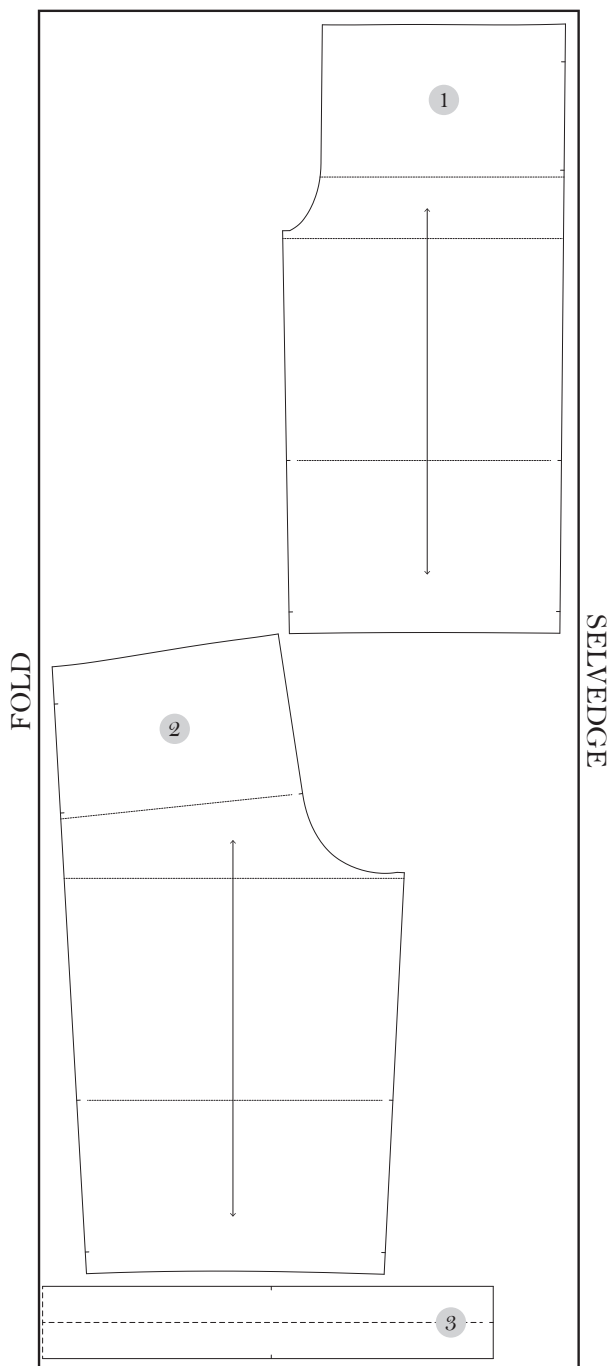
### Cutting the fabric

- Check the cutting layout to find out how many pieces of each pattern piece need to be cut and how.
- Fold the fabric right sides together. If the piece is cut from a single layer of fabric, place the fabric right side up.
- Place the pattern pieces on the fabric in the direction of the grain; Lay the pieces on the fabric carefully and check with a measuring tape that the grainline arrow marked on the pattern is parallel to the selvedge or the fold of the fabric. If one of the pattern's edges is dashed and the piece does not have a separate grainline marked on it, you should place the pattern on the fold. The dashed line indicates the grain direction.
- You can lay the pattern pieces on the fabric as suggested in the cutting layout. Note that the layout presented is for the size EUR40 (US8, UK12) and 150 cm / 60" wide fabric. Arrange the pieces as close to each other as possible to avoid waste. Use pins or weights to attach the pattern pieces to the fabric.
- If your fabric is patterned or napped and you have to match the pattern/print or cut the pieces in a certain direction, place the pieces on the fabric as needed instead of following the cutting layout.
- Note that the width of the interfacing in the cutting layout is 90 cm / 30". If your fabric is light, interface the pieces and seam allowances completely. If your fabric is medium-weight or heavy, cut seam allowances of only a few millimetres for the interfacing pieces.
- Mark all the pattern markings on the fabric before removing the patterns.

### Cutting layout

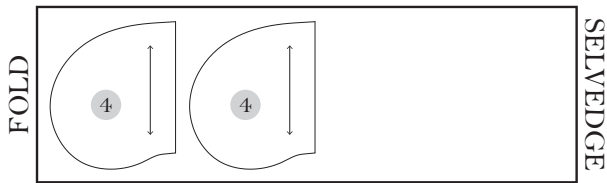
Fabric:

- 1 Front - cut 2
- 2 Back - cut 2
- 3 Waistband - cut 1 on fold



Pocket bag fabric:

4 Pocket bag - cut 4

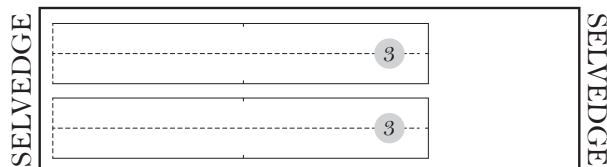


Interfacing:

3 Waistband - cut 1 on fold \*

+ Interfacing for the pocket openings on the front and back pieces

\* If the width of your interfacing doesn't allow for cutting the pattern piece on the fold, you can cut the interfacing in two parts instead.



### Sewing instructions

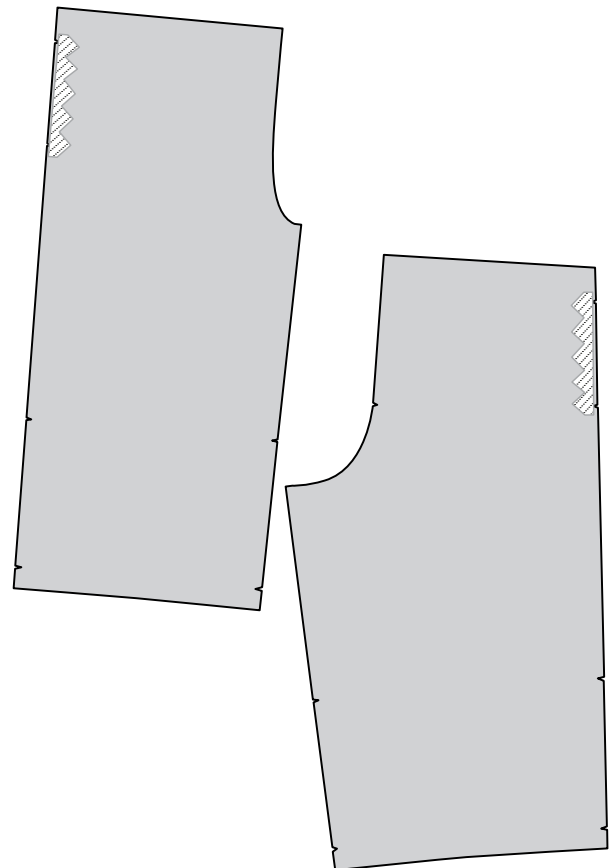
Unless otherwise indicated, match all pieces right sides together and with raw edges even.

 Right side  Wrong side

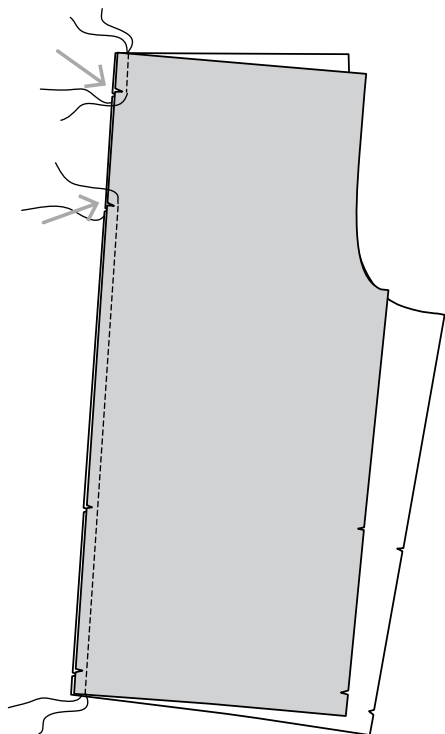
All seam allowances are 1 cm / 3/8" unless otherwise marked on the patterns.

Note that both a sewing machine and a serger are used in the instructions. If you don't have a serger, you can sew the seams with a regular sewing machine using a stretch stitch, and applying your preferred method to finish the raw edges.

1. Cut the garment pieces and transfer all the notches marked on the pattern to the fabric, adding center front notches to the waistband which is cut on the fold.
2. Fuse the interfacing to the waistband. Also interface the pocket openings on the front and back pieces, cutting about 3 cm / 1 1/4" wide strips of interfacing and serrating their inner edges e.g. with pinking shears.

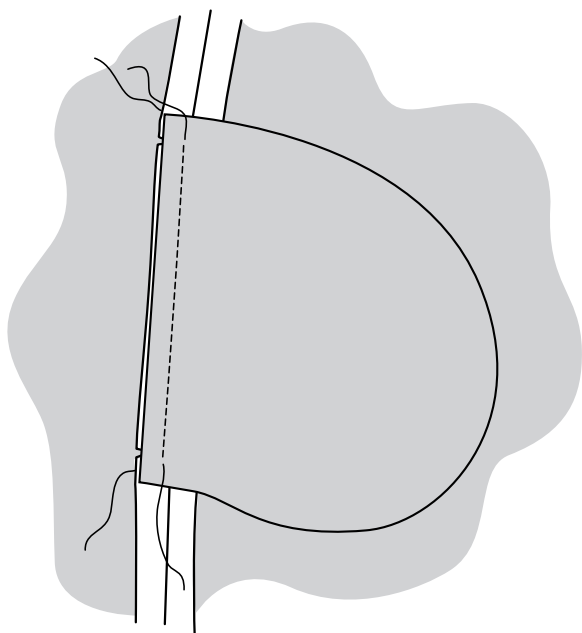


3. Finish the raw edges at the sides. Sew the side seams, leaving the pocket opening unsewn between the notches. Press the seam allowances open.

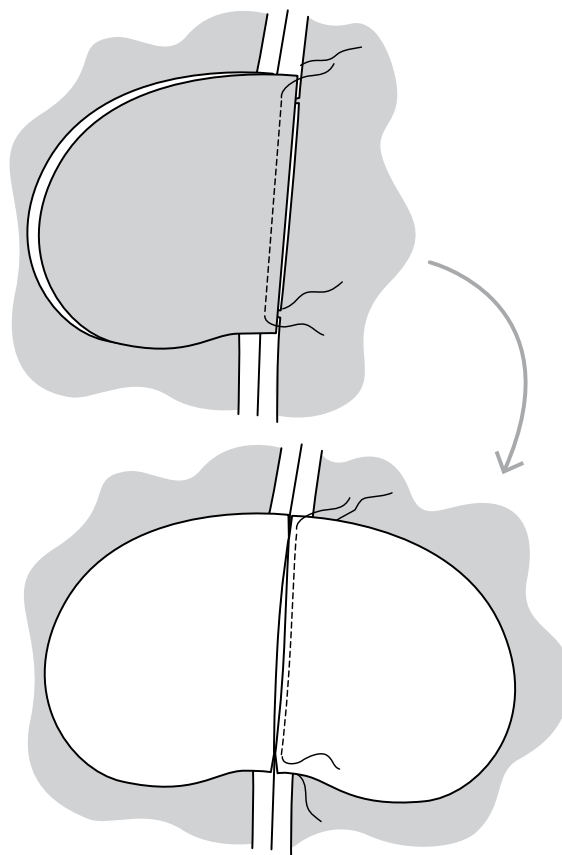


4. Finish the raw bottom edges of the trouser legs.

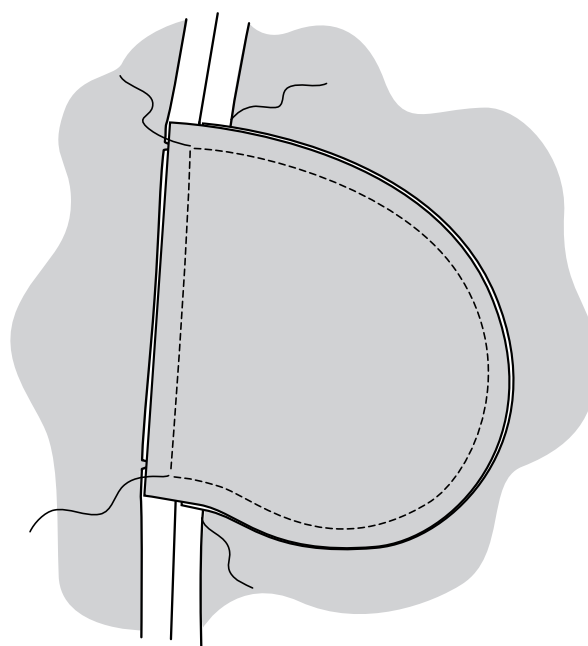
5. Sew the pockets: Finish the raw edges of the pocket bags. With right sides together and matching the notches, sew one pocket bag piece to the pocket opening on the back piece (note, that the pocket bag extends over the notches by 1 cm/  $\frac{3}{8}$ " at both ends).



Sew the other pocket bag piece to the pocket opening on the front piece in the same way. Press the pocket bag towards the front piece, and understitch.

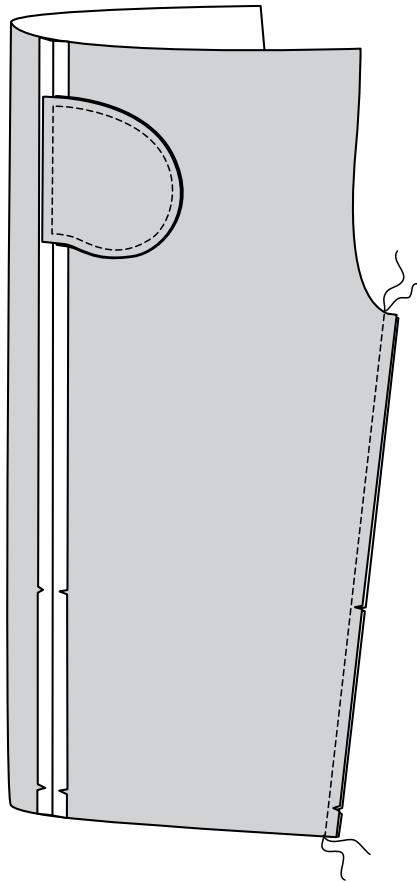


Sew the pocket bag pieces together, and carefully press the pocket opening.

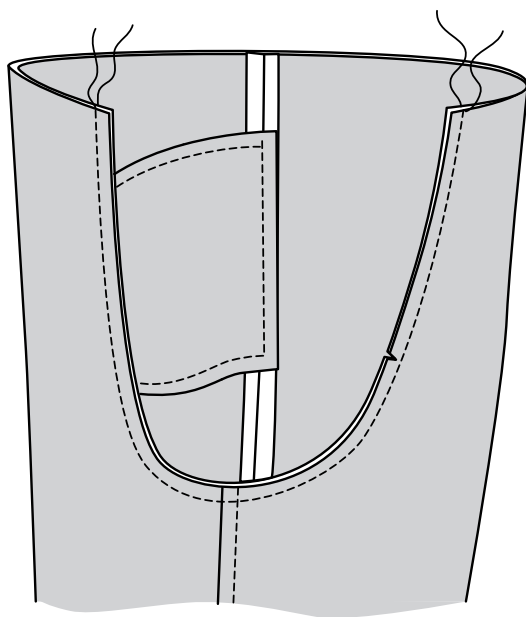




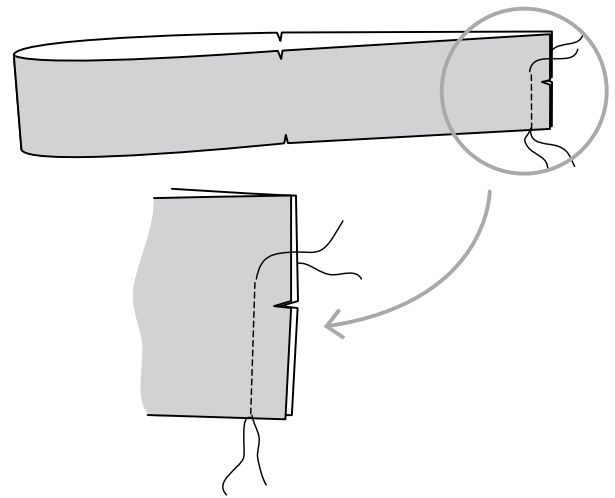
6. Sew the inner seams of the legs with a serger, and press the seam allowances towards the front.



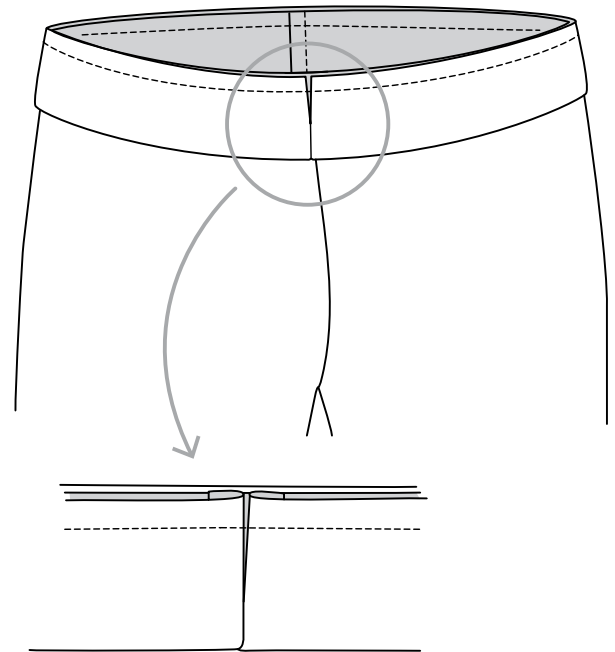
7. Place one leg inside the other with right sides together, aligning the inner seams. Sew the crotch seam with a serger, and press.



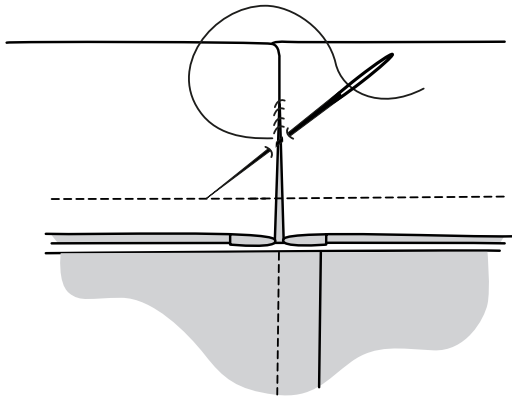
8. Fold the waistband with right sides together, and sew the center back seam slightly beyond the fold which is marked with a notch. Press the seam allowances open.



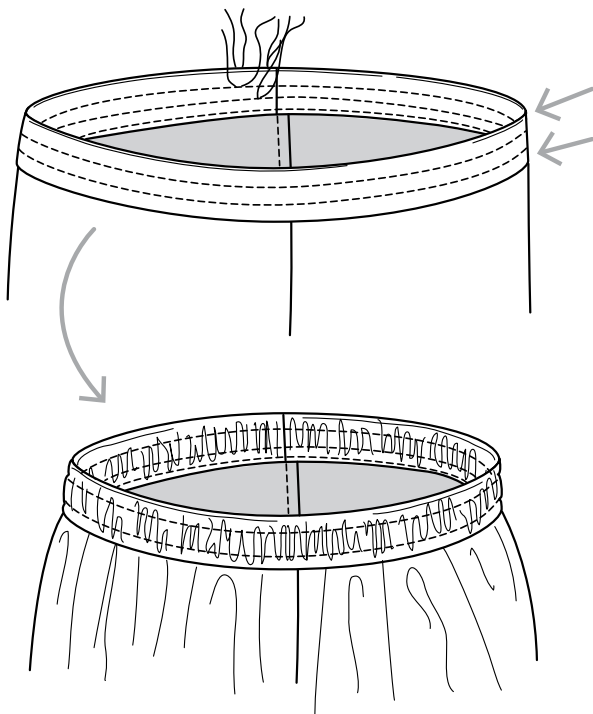
Fold the waistband lengthwise with wrong sides together. Place the band to the waist from the right side of the garment, matching the notches and aligning the center back seam with the crotch seam at the back. Make sure that the opening at the waistband is not gaping. Sew the waistband in place with a serger, and press the seam allowances down towards the legs.



9. Cut a piece of elastic band of suitable length, and slip it through the waistband from the opening at the center back e.g. using a safety pin. Note that the elastic should be quite snug, as it will loosen a bit while it's stitched in place. Make sure that the elastic isn't twisted, and sew the ends together. Sew the opening closed by hand.



Stretch the elastic in order to pin it evenly to the waistband. Top stitch the waistband about 1.5 cm/  $\frac{5}{8}$ " away from the upper edge, stretching the elastic, so that the waistband straightens. Then top stitch in the same way about 1.5 cm/  $\frac{5}{8}$ " away from the bottom edge of the waistband.



10. Fold the bottom edges of the legs to the wrong side by 3 cm/  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ", press, and stitch in place.

11. Press the garment.