

# Viki

S E W S

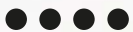
## BLAZER **ETERI**

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SIZES  
34-52

DIFFICULTY



ADVANCED



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# FROM THE FOUNDER OF THE #VIKISEWS BRAND

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Back in 2016, when I was working on my first set of sewing instructions, I was trying to write them in such a way that even a complete beginner could easily understand and use them to create their very first garment. These instructions laid the foundation for the Vikisews brand, its vision and its mission. I wanted to create modern patterns with the most detailed and clear instructions.

Now, with each new collection we are constantly improving our instructions, amending them and adding more relevant details. By the time the final product reaches you, our drafters, correctors, and editors would have spent weeks perfecting every word and every photograph. If you compile a few of our instructions together, you will get a sewing manual that will assist you in sewing all kinds of garments at any difficulty level.

And I would be very happy if these instructions helped you to turn your hobby into a lifelong passion... Enjoy the process! Create your ultimate dream wardrobe! Wear your garments proudly for years to come!

If you have any questions, please contact us at [info@vikisews.com](mailto:info@vikisews.com) - we are always there to help.



## ETERI PATTERN DESCRIPTION

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Eteri is a single-breasted, semi-fitted blazer with an accentuated waist. The silhouette of the blazer is achieved with side panels on the front and back, as well as with a center back seam and shoulder darts on the back. The bust dart on the front has been transferred to the shoulder seam. The waist dart ease has been split into two darts, which are worked on the right side of the garment, and pressed toward the center front and back. The waist darts feature decorative running stitches applied using topstitching thread. The extended shoulder line features shoulder pads. Eteri has long two-piece set-in sleeves. The collar is a classic blazer notched lapel style, with a separate collar stand. At the waist, the blazer fastens with a button and buttonhole. Eteri is fully lined and is mid-hip length.



## IMPORTANT!

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You may use VikiSews patterns for commercial use, to sew custom-made garments and/or create fashion collections, on the condition that the patterns are solely used in a manufacturing setting and are not further shared with individuals.

## TOTAL EASE ALLOWANCE

Bust ease, cm	Waistline ease, cm	Hipline ease, cm	Upper arm ease, cm
11.5-12.3	11.2	13.6	8

## GARMENT LENGTH, SLEEVE LENGTH

Height, cm	Garment center back length, cm	Sleeve length, cm
1 (154-160)	67.7-69.5	59.4-61.2
2 (162-168)	70.7-72.5	61.3-63.1
3 (170-176)	73.7-75.5	63.2-65
4 (178-184)	76.7-78.5	65.1-66.9

## SUGGESTED FABRIC

To sew this blazer, choose suiting fabrics with the following properties:

- medium to heavy weight, pliable, breathable, soft, non-stretch or with little stretch, opaque
- the fabric content can include natural (wool, silk, cotton, linen), artificial (viscose), blends (wool + silk, wool + polyester, cotton + viscose, etc.), and synthetic fibers (polyester, polyester + elastane)
- the following fabrics are recommended: wool suiting, gabardine, jacquard, medium weight denim, corduroy.

**Attention!** We do not recommend very stretchy knit materials (jersey fabric) and lightweight sheer fabrics (chiffon, organza, stretch lace).

For the lining, we recommend fabrics which include artificial fibers (viscose), blends (viscose + elastane, viscose + polyester), or synthetic fibers (polyester, polyester + elastane).

The garment in the photo is made in suiting fabric. This fabric is medium weight, pliable, soft, non-stretch, and can hold its shape. The fabric content is a blend of polyester (56%), synthetic cotton (24%), wool (18%), and spandex (2%). The lining is a blend of viscose (45%) and polyester (55%).

# FABRIC AND NOTIONS REQUIREMENTS

1. Main fabric, 140 cm wide, with a directional print, in meters:

Height, cm	Size					
	34-38	40-42	44	46	48	50-52
1 (154-160)	1.65	1.75	1.9	1.9	1.95	1.95
2 (162-168)	1.7	1.8	1.95	2.0	2.0	2.05
3 (170-176)	1.75	1.85	2.05	2.05	2.10	2.10
4 (178-184)	1.8	1.9	2.10	2.15	2.2	2.2

2. Lining, 140 cm wide, in meters:

Height, cm	Size				
	34	36-46	48	50	52
1 (154-160)	1.3	1.3	1.35	1.35	1.4
2 (162-168)	1.3	1.35	1.4	1.4	1.5
3 (170-176)	1.35	1.4	1.45	1.5	1.55
4 (178-184)	1.45	1.45	1.5	1.5	1.6

3. Fusible interfacing (either knit or woven), 140 cm wide, in meters:

Height, cm	Yardage, m
1 (154-160)	1.6
2 (162-168)	1.65
3 (170-176)	1.7
4 (178-184)	1.75

**IMPORTANT!** When purchasing fabric, please account for shrinkage and buy 5% more than required.

4. One button, 2-2.5 cm in diameter

5. Matching thread, 1 spool

6. Matching topstitching thread, 1 spool (e.g. Madeira #35)

7. One pair of medium weight layered shoulder pads and sleeve heads.

# TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

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- sewing machine for construction
- buttonhole foot for the sewing machine.

## PATTERN PIECES LIST

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### 1. From main fabric:

- front – cut 2
- back – cut 2
- top sleeve – cut 2
- bottom sleeve – cut 2
- side front – cut 2
- side back – cut 2
- undercollar – cut 2
- upper collar – cut 1 on fold
- collar stand – cut 2 on fold
- front facing – cut 2
- back neck facing – cut 1 on fold

### 2. From lining:

- front lining – cut 2
- back lining – cut 2
- top sleeve lining – cut 2
- bottom sleeve lining – cut 2

### 3. From interfacing:

- front – cut 2
- back – cut 2
- side front – cut 2
- side back – cut 2
- upper collar – cut 1 on fold
- undercollar – cut 2
- collar stand – cut 2 on fold
- front facing – cut 2
- back neck facing – cut 1 on fold

### Additionally interface as follows:

- the seam allowances along the cap on the top and bottom sleeve (the shape of the interfacing can be found on the pattern pieces)
- the hem allowances on the top and bottom sleeve (using a strip of interfacing, cut parallel to the grainline, 5 cm wide, and equal in length to the specifications on the pattern pieces).

### Using bias fusible tape, interface as follows:

- the neckline edge on the front and back pieces
- the armscye on the front and back pieces
- the front edge, as well as the lapel roll line on the front.

**IMPORTANT!** Don't forget to transfer all pattern markings and notches onto the fabric.

# SEAM ALLOWANCES

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All pattern pieces include seam allowances as follows:

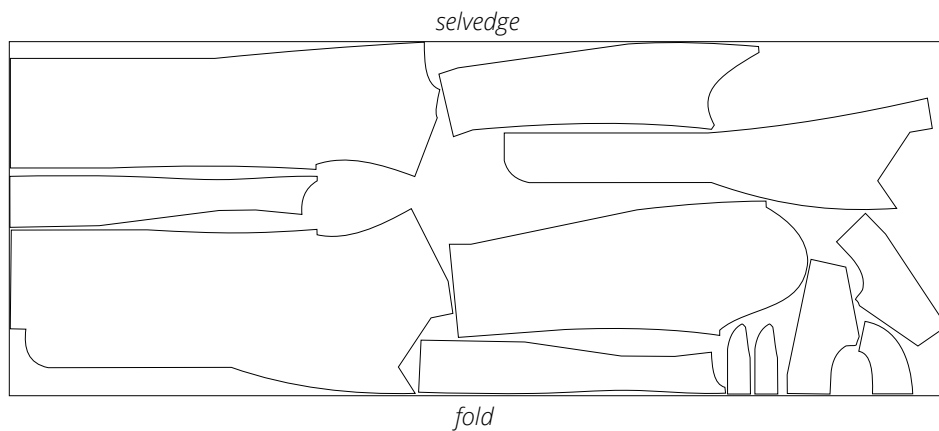
- garment hem allowance – 4 cm
- sleeve hem allowance – 4 cm
- all other seams – 1 cm.

Take this into account when laying out pattern pieces on the fabric.

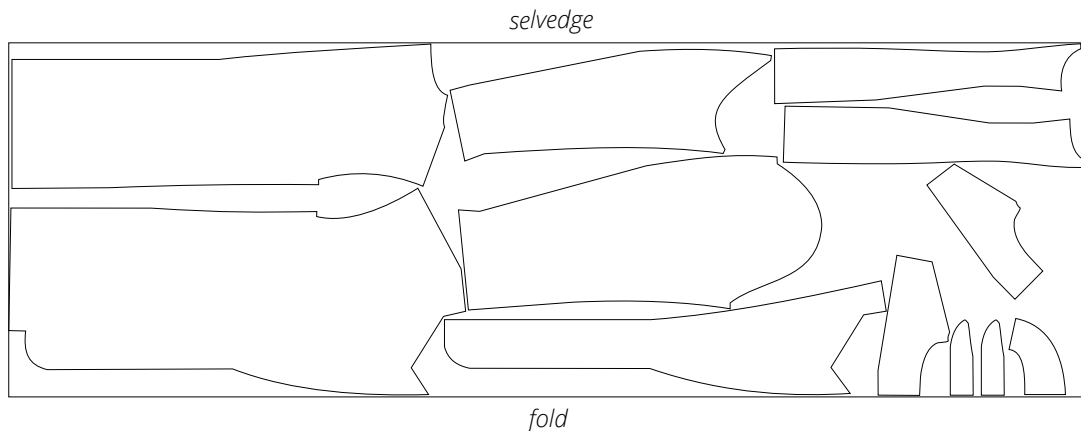
# CUTTING LAYOUT

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Main fabric, 140cm wide, folded, for sizes 34-42 in all heights,  
with a directional print

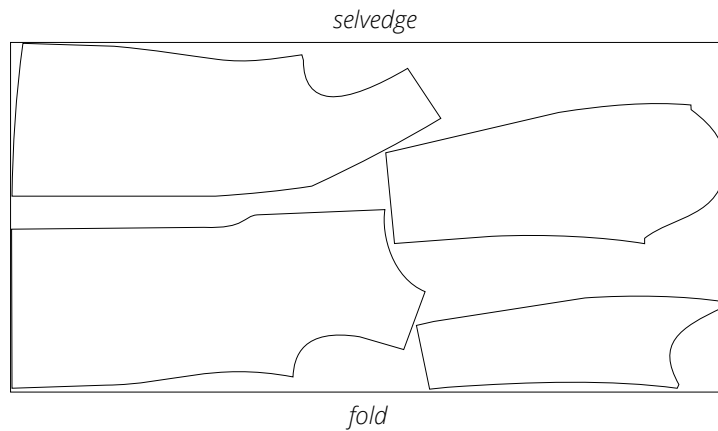


Main fabric, 140cm wide, folded, for sizes 44-52 in all heights,  
with a directional print

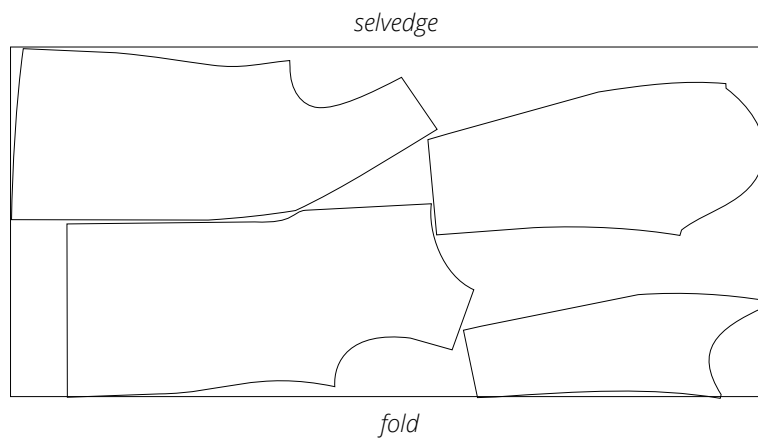




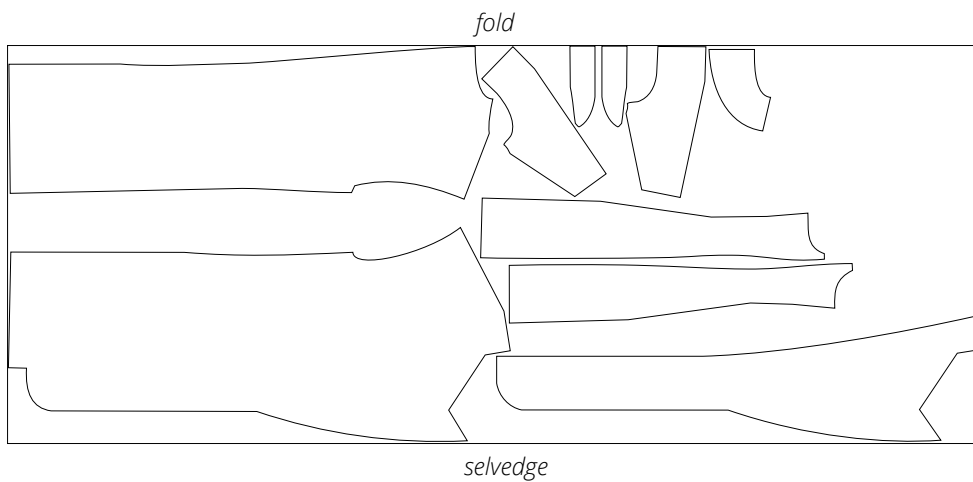
Lining fabric, 140cm wide, folded, for sizes 34-50 in all heights,  
with a non-directional print



Lining fabric, 140cm wide, folded, for size 52 in all heights,  
with a non-directional print



Interfacing, 140cm wide, folded, for all sizes in all heights



**READY? LET'S GET SEWING!**

Before cutting-out the garment in the main fabric, sew a toile and perform a test fit. **While test fitting the toile, analyze the following:**

- the balance of the garment – the side seams should be vertical
- the center line on the back
- the center line on the front – when the blazer is pinned at the center front, hem edges should not spread apart
- the shoulder seam – it should lay on the natural shoulder line
- the fit of the sleeve – it should hang straight, and should not have any folds.

Additionally, analyze the collar and lapel shape, and adjust the volume and the length of the garment. The test fitting should be performed with shoulder pads pinned to the toile.

After test fitting the toile, cut-out the blazer pattern pieces in the main fabric.



**Fully interface the following pieces:**

- front – 2 pieces
- back – 2 pieces
- side front – 2 pieces
- side back – 2 pieces
- front facing – 2 pieces
- upper collar – 1 piece
- undercollar – 2 pieces
- back neck facing – 1 piece
- collar stand – 2 pieces.



**Additionally, using bias fusible tape, interface the following:**

- the front edge
- the neckline seam allowances on the front, as well as along lapel's upper edge
- the neckline seam allowances on the back
- the armscye edges
- the shoulder edges on the front.

To fuse around curved seam allowances, snip through bias fusible tape to make it more flexible.



Interface the lapel roll line as follows:

- lay the straight fusible tape along the lapel roll line on the side of the front (see the marking on the front pattern piece)
- press to fuse the tape at the lapel breakpoint
- on the straight fusible tape, mark the point where it crosses the neckline edge
- extend the cross point by 1 cm beyond the neckline edge (use the marking as a guide)
- distribute evenly the lapel ease along the fusible tape
- press to fuse the straight fusible tape.

Press and steam to shrink out the ease on the front facing pieces.



Partially interface the following:

- the seam allowances along the cap of the top sleeve – 2 pieces (the shape of the interfacing can be found on the pattern pieces)
- the seam allowances along the armhole of the bottom sleeve – 2 pieces (the shape of the interfacing can be found on the pattern pieces)
- the hem allowance on the top and bottom sleeve – 4 pieces (use a strip of interfacing, cut parallel to the grainline, 5 cm wide, and equal in length to the specifications on the pattern pieces).

On the front, side front, back, and side back pieces trace baste to mark the following:

- the center line on the front
- the lapel roll line
- the hemline
- the placement of buttonholes
- the notches.

**Important!** We recommend using light-colored thread to avoid color transfer when pressing the fabric.



Mark the shoulder darts on the wrong side of the back pieces (transfer from pattern pieces).  
Pin and baste the darts.



Machine the darts starting from the dart base (widest part of the dart) and finishing at the dart point. Backstitch only in the beginning. At the dart point, knot the threads together. Using a large-eyed needle, hide the tails within the seam allowance, and trim the excess.

Press the darts flat, and then press them toward the center back seam. Press and steam to shrink out the ease at the dart point.



Mark the waist darts on the right side of the front and back pieces (transfer from pattern pieces). Pin and baste the waist darts.



Using the markings as a guide, machine the darts (use a 5 mm stitch length). Do not backstitch in the beginning and end. Leave long tails of thread.

Using a PRESSING CLOTH (!), press the darts flat, and then press them toward the center on the front and back pieces. Press and steam to shrink out the ease at the dart point.





Join the back pieces at the center seam, right sides together. Match the notches.

Baste the pieces along the center seam.



Machine the center back seam. Backstitch at the beginning and end.



Press the center back seam allowances flat, and then press them open.



Working on the wrong side of the front pieces, pin, baste, and machine the bust darts.

Machine the darts starting from the dart base (widest part of the dart) and finishing at the dart point. Backstitch in the beginning and tie knots at the end of the stitching line. Using a large-eyed needle, hide the tails within the seam allowance.

Press the darts flat.



Slash the dart, stopping at 0.5-1 cm from the dart point, and then press the seam allowances open.

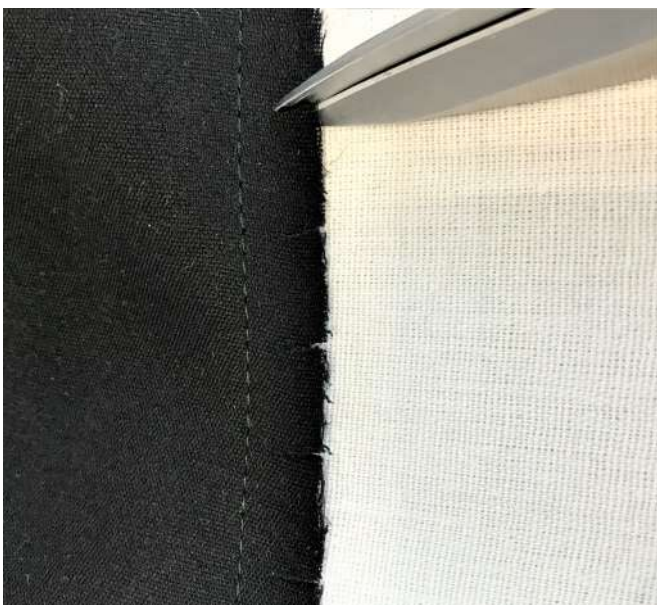
Press and steam to shrink out the ease at the dart point.



Along the edges of the slashed dart, trim seam allowances down to 1 cm.

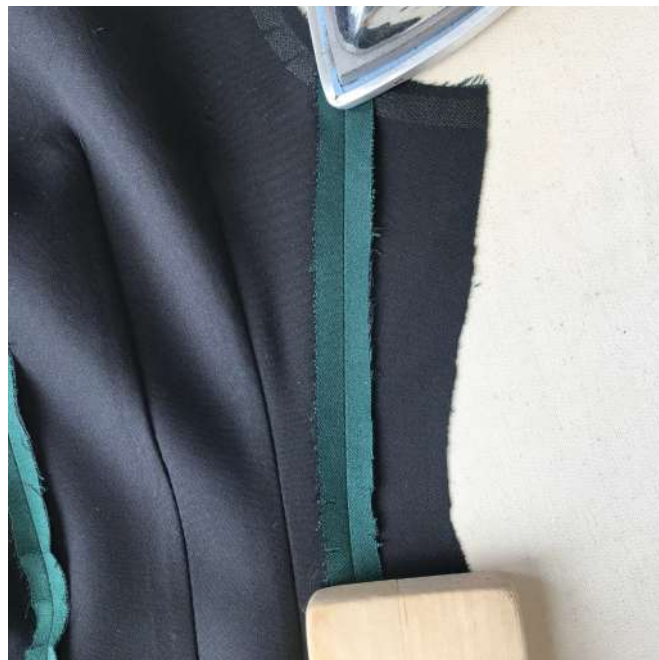
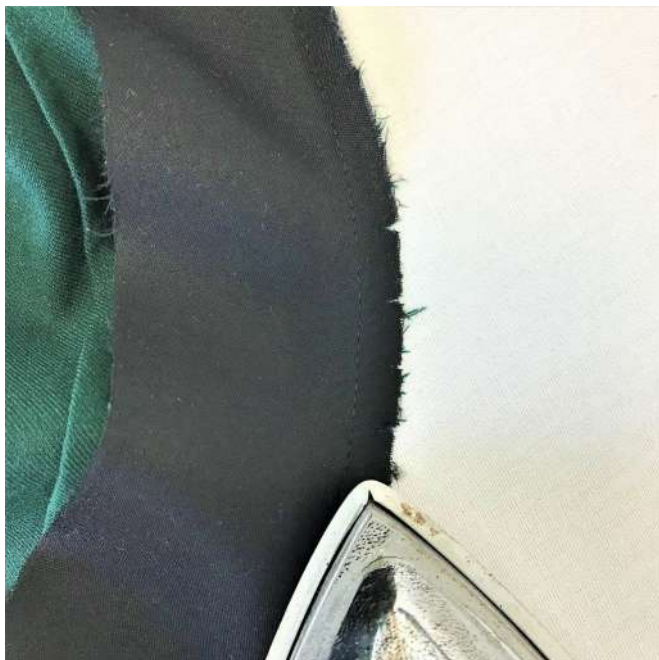


Place the side back pieces on top of the joined back piece, right sides together. Align along the princess seams, and match the notches. Pin and baste.



Machine princess seams on the back. Backstitch at the beginning and end. At the waist segment of the princess seam, clip into the seam allowances at 2 mm from the stitching line to achieve a neater look.

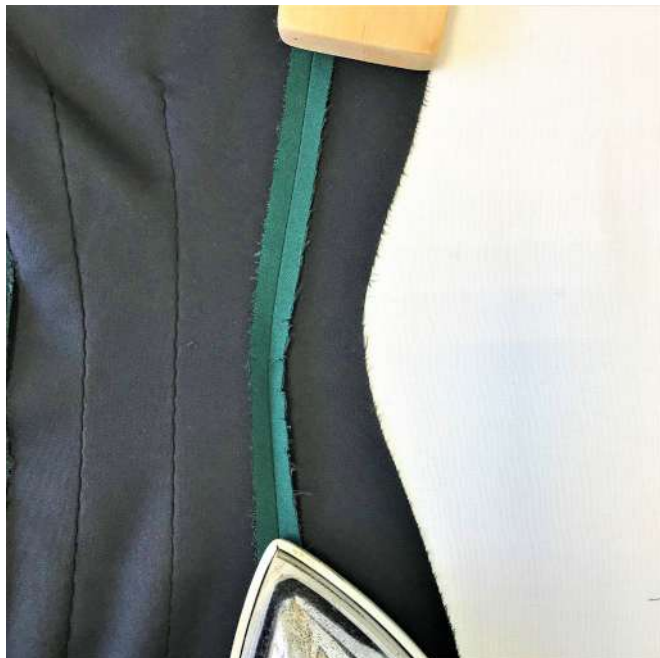




Press and steam the princess seams on the back. To do so, firstly, press the seam allowances flat, while slightly stretching out the seam allowances at the waist segment. Secondly, press the seam allowances open, and then press down on the seam with the clapper, until the fabric cools.



Place the side front pieces on top of the front pieces, right sides together. Align along the princess seams and match the notches. Pin, baste, and machine.



At the waist segment of the princess seam, clip into the seam allowances at 2 mm from the stitching line.

Press the seam allowances flat, while slightly stretching out the seam allowances at the waist segment.

Press the seam allowances open, and then press down on the seam with the clapper, until the fabric cools.



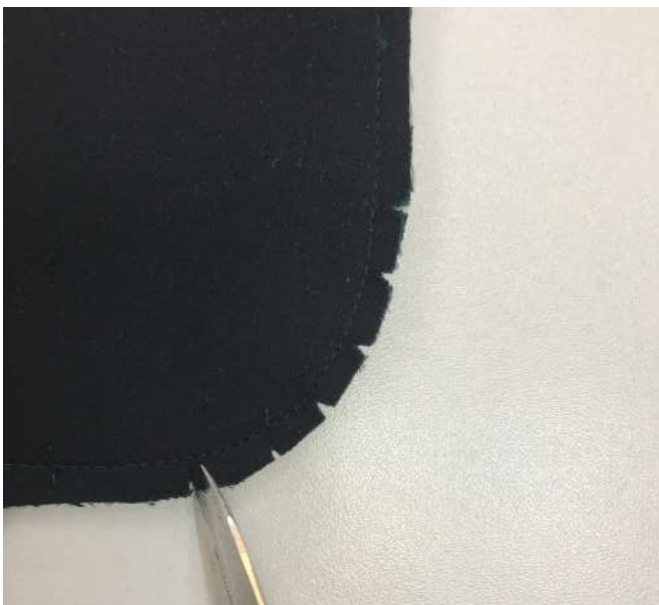
Join the front and front facing pieces, right sides together. Align along the front edge, and match the notches. Pin, baste, and machine the front facing in place. Begin stitching at the lapel corner, and break the stitching at 1 cm from the edge, where the lining will be attached. Backstitch at the beginning and end.



Press the seam flat.

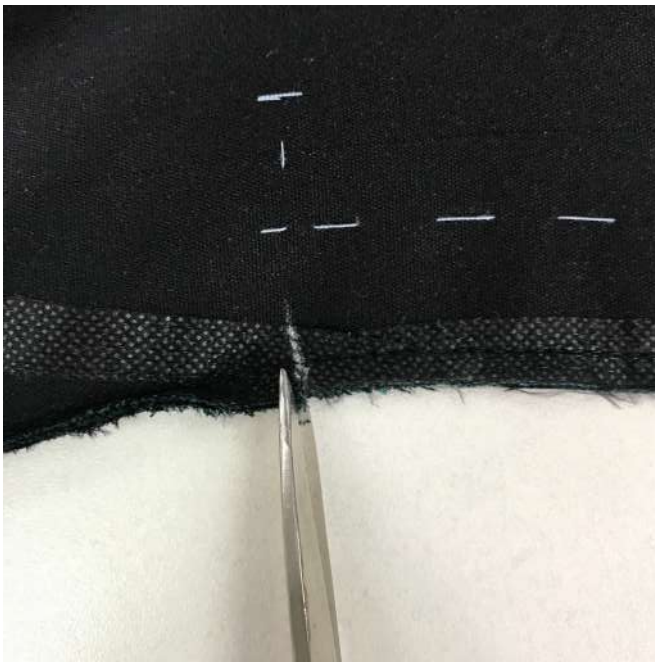


Trim the seam allowances down to 5 mm.



At the bottom edge, notch around the curve of the seam at 2 mm from the stitching line.



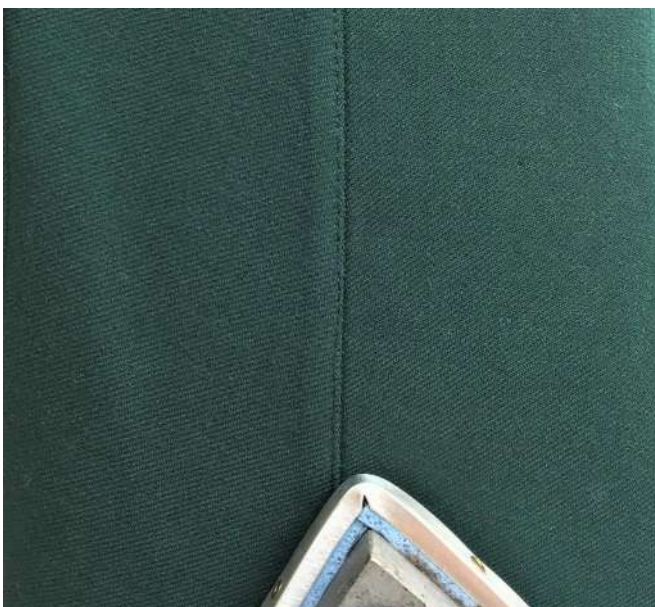


At lapel breakpoint, clip at 90 degrees to the stitching line.



Working on the right side of the garment, understitch the seam allowances as follows:

- on the segment from lapel corner up until 2-3 cm above lapel breakpoint, turn the seam allowances toward the front piece, and understitch using a 2 mm seam allowance. Backstitch at the beginning and end.
- on the segment starting at 2-3 cm down from the lapel breakpoint, turn the seam allowances toward the front facing piece, and understitch. Backstitch at the beginning and end.



Additionally, trim close to the stitching line the seam allowances:

- of the front, between the neckline and lapel breakpoint (above the notch)
- of the front facing, between the lapel breakpoint and bottom edge (below the notch).

Turn the front facing right side out, while forming a roll: on the front facing – above the notch, and on the front – below the notch, and down to the bottom edge.



At lapel's upper edge, join the front with the front facing, right sides together. Turn the seam allowances along the front edge (where the front-facing-to-front seam is located) toward the front piece. Align along the edges, pin, and baste.

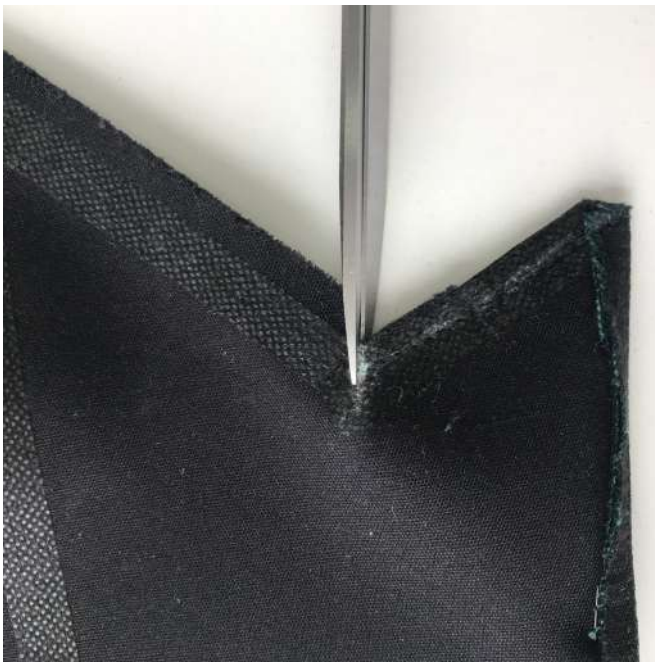


Machine along the lapel's upper edge, starting at the corner and ending at the gorge point. Backstitch at the beginning and end.

Trim the seam allowances down to 5 mm, and clip the corner close to the stitching line.

Press the lapel edge flat.





At gorge point, clip 8 mm through the seam allowances.



Turn the finished lapel to the right side, and push out the corner. Ensure the corner has a sharp point. Baste diagonally along the front edge seam.

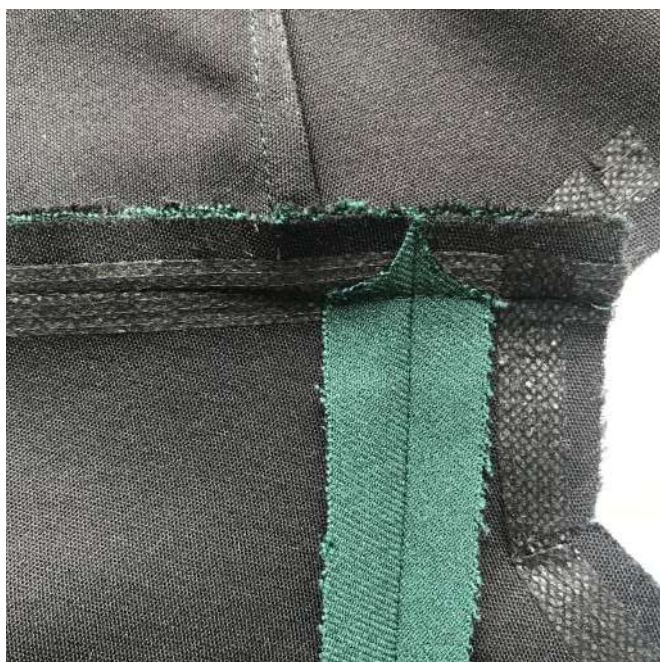
With the understitches facing up, press the front edge flat.



Join the front and back pieces at the shoulder edges, right sides together. Pin, baste, and machine. Backstitch at the beginning and end.



Press the seam flat, and then press the seam allowances open.



Remove the bulk from shoulder seam allowances. To do so, clip the corners of dart seam allowances above the shoulder seam stitching line, as shown in the photo.





Turn the blazer to the wrong side, and align along the side edges. Match the notches. Pin, baste, and machine the side seams. Backstitch at the beginning and end.



At the waist segment of the side seam, clip into the seam allowances at 2 mm from the stitching line.



Press the side seams flat, while slightly stretching out the seam allowances at the waist segment, and then press the seam allowances open.





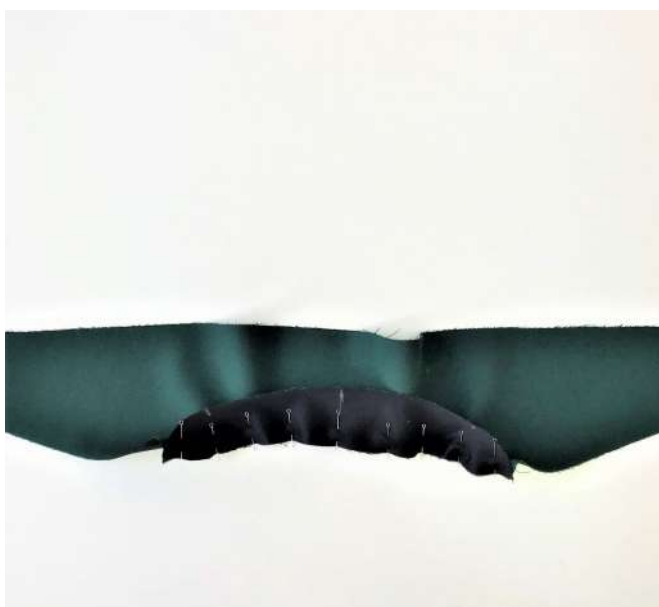
Join the undercollar pieces, right sides together. Align the edges. Pin and baste the center seam.



Machine the undercollar center seam. Backstitch at the beginning and end.

Trim the seam allowances down to 5 mm.

Press the seam flat, and then press the seam allowances open.



Place the right side of the collar stand on the right side of the upper collar. Align the upper edge of the collar stand with the bottom edge of the upper collar. Match at the center. Pin and baste.

Repeat the steps to join the other collar stand to the undercollar.



Machine the collar stand pieces in place.  
Trim the seam allowance down to 5 mm.



Clip into the seam allowances at 1-2 mm from the stitching line.



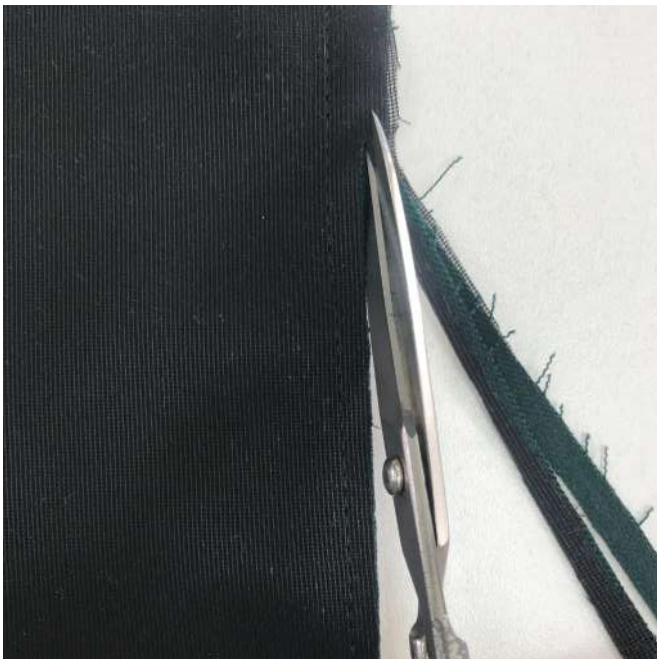
Press the seam allowances of the collar-stand-to-collar seam open.



Join the right side of the upper collar with the right side of the undercollar. Pin at the center of the outer edge, and then at the ends.

The upper collar has ease allowance, and is bigger than the undercollar. Evenly distribute the ease of the upper collar along the upper edge of the undercollar.

Pin and baste.



Machine the collar pieces along the outer edge. Backstitch at the beginning and end.

Trim the seam allowances down to 5 mm.

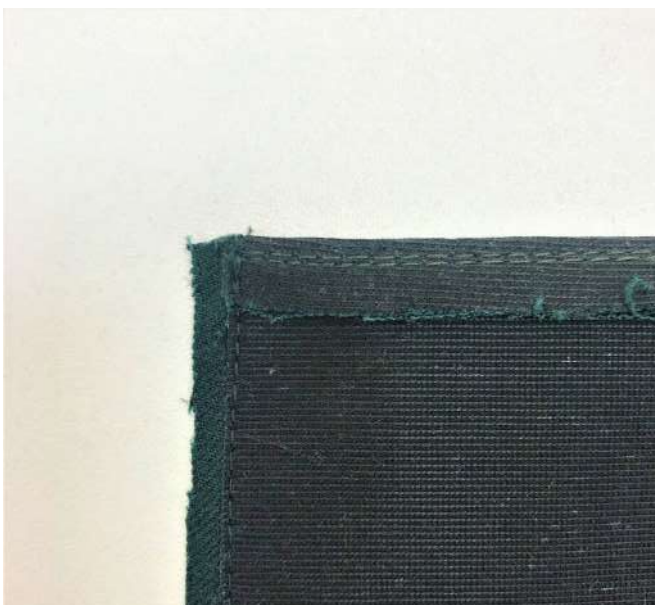
Press the seam flat.



Turn the seam allowances toward the under collar piece, and understitch at 2 mm from the stitching line.



Press the seam, joining the collar pieces, flat.



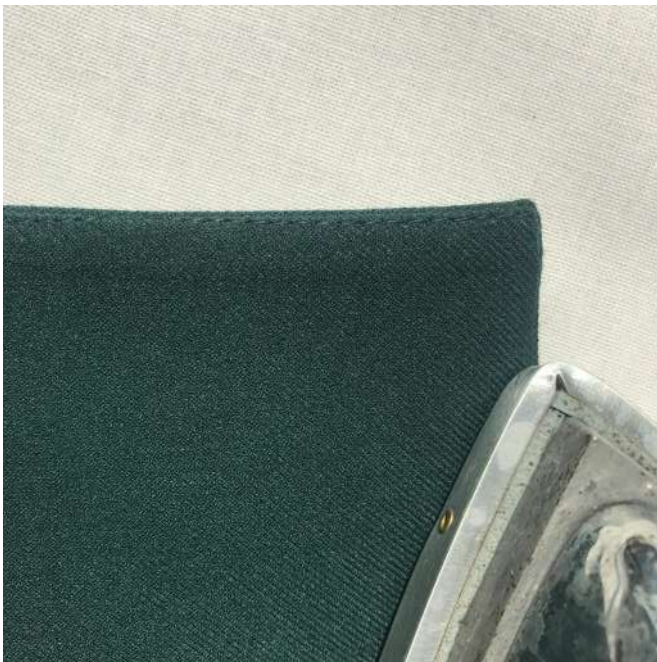
Fold the collar along the outer edge, right sides together.

Align the side edges. Pin, baste, and machine the side seams. Break the stitching line at 1 cm from the gorge edges. Backstitch at the beginning and end.

Press the seam flat.

Trim the seam allowances down to 5 mm. Trim the seam allowance on the undercollar as close as possible to the stitching line.





Turn the collar to the right side, and push out the corner to form a sharp point.

Press the collar flat.



On the inside of the collar, herringbone stitch the seam allowances on collar pieces along the outer seam.

Herringbone stitches are a permanent type of hand stitches made with a thin needle. For this purpose, use thread matching the garment or lining color. A herringbone stitch is used to secure layers of a garment without making it visible on the right side. In this case, a herringbone stitch secures the upper collar to the undercollar to prevent it from moving or sagging in the finished garment. Do not pull too tight on the stitches. While stitching, grab one fabric thread at a time (or 0.1-0.2 mm), and use a 1-3 cm stitch length. The stitches should not show through on the outside of the garment.



Join the shoulder edges on the back and front facing pieces, right sides together.

Pin, baste, and machine. Backstitch at the beginning and end.



Press the seams flat, and then press the seam allowances open.



Join back lining pieces at the center back seam, right sides together. Align the edges, pin, and baste.

Machine the center back seam. Backstitch at the beginning and end.

Using a 5 mm stitch length, machine along the marking of the pleat at the center back. Do not backstitch at the beginning and end. As an alternative, baste the pleat in place by hand.

Press the center back seam flat, and then press the seam allowance and the pleat toward the left back piece.



Using the markings on the pattern pieces as a guide, fold the pleats located at the waistline on the front and back lining pieces. Pin, baste, and machine the pleats in place. Backstitch at the beginning and end.



Press the waistline pleats on the back lining piece flat, and then press them toward the center back seam.

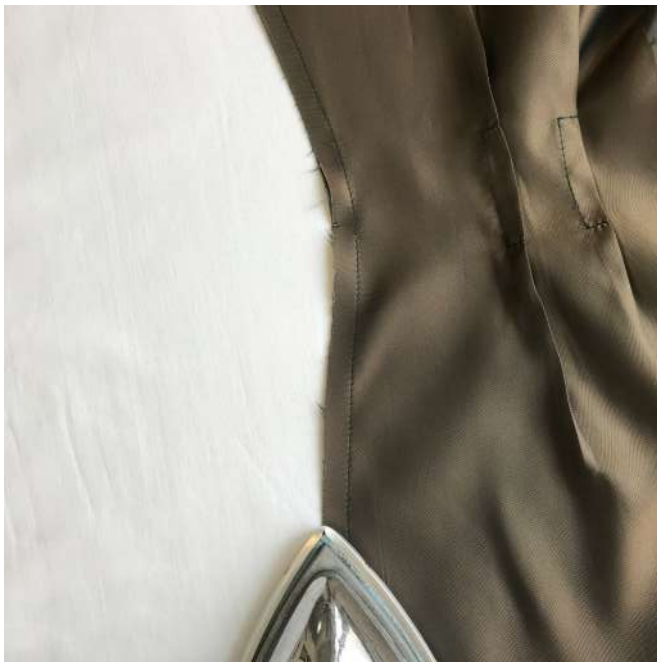
Press the waistline pleats on the front lining pieces flat, and then press them toward the center.



Place the front lining pieces on top of the joined back lining, right sides together. Align the shoulder and side edges. Match the notches.

Pin, baste, and machine the shoulder and side seams of the lining.





Press the seams flat. Press the seam allowances toward the front lining piece.

At the waist segment of the side seam, clip into the seam allowances at 2 mm from the stitching line to achieve a neater look.



Join the garment and the lining, right sides together. Pin and baste the lining to the garment (along the front and back facing pieces). Match the notches and the shoulder seams. Using the markings on the pattern pieces as a guide, form a small tuck at the edge of the front lining pieces.

Machine the lining to the garment. Backstitch at the beginning and end.





At the lining-to-back-facing seam, notch through the seam allowances at 2 mm from the stitching line to achieve a neat finish.



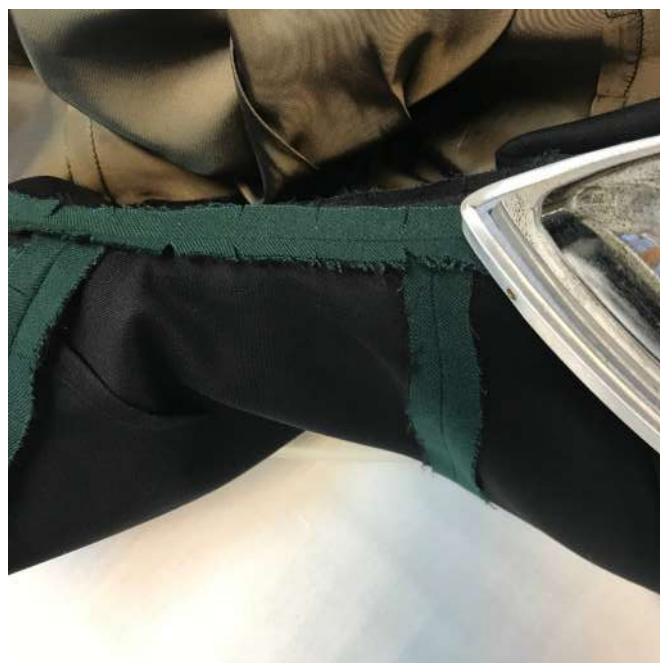
Press the lining-to-garment seam flat. Press the seam allowances toward the lining.



Turn the blazer through to the wrong side. Place the collar to the neckline. Join the right side of the undercollar with the right side of the garment, and the right side of the upper collar with the right side of the back facing.

Pin and baste the collar in place, while matching the notches. For the convenience of basting, make 8 mm cuts at both ends of the gorge line.

Machine the collar in place.



Press the collar-to-neckline seam flat. Using a point presser, press the seam allowances open. Clip through the back neckline seam allowances at 2 mm from the stitching line.



Hand stitch to secure the seam allowances along the upper edge of the collar stand pieces. Do not pull too tight on the stitches.

Baste to join the seam allowances of the upper edge on the back and front facing with the ones along the garment neck edge. Machine to secure. The stitching line should be as close as possible to the collar-to-garment seam.



Turn the garment through to the right side.

Using a pressing cloth, press the collar and the lapels flat.

Remove basting stitches along the collar and lapels.





Working on the right side of the garment, pin the facing to the garment along the lapel roll line. Baste.



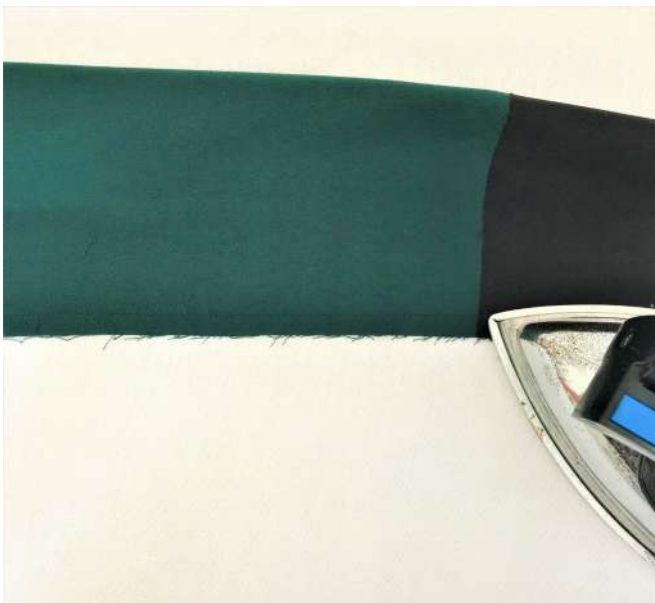
Working on the wrong side of the garment, herringbone stitch the front facing to the front piece.



Press and steam the top sleeve. To do so, stretch out the seam allowance along the front sleeve seam. Press and steam the fabric to slightly shrink out the ease, while giving the sleeve its characteristic curved shape.



Place the bottom sleeve on the top sleeve, right sides together. Align the edges and match the notches. Pin, baste, and machine the seams. Backstitch at the beginning and end.



Press the seams flat.

Press the seam allowances open.



In between the notches along the sleeve cap, work two rows of 4-5 mm long stitches. One row should be at 0.4 cm from the edge, and the second – at 0.9 cm. Do not backstitch in the beginning and end. Leave 5-7 cm long threads.



Pull on the two ends of the bobbin threads, and spread the gathering evenly along the cap of the sleeve.

Using a pressing board for the sleeve head, shrink out the ease created by the gathering.



Using the marking on the pattern pieces as a guide, mark the sleeve hemline. Turn the hem allowance under, and press flat.



Join the top and bottom sleeve lining, right sides together. Align the edges and match the notches. Pin and baste.

Machine the sleeve seams. Backstitch in the beginning and end.

Leave a 10-15 cm opening in the elbow seam on the left sleeve lining piece for turning through the garment.

Press the seams flat. Press the seam allowances to the side.







Turn the sleeves through to the right side, and the sleeve lining pieces – to the wrong side. Insert the sleeves into the lining. Align at the hem and at the seams. Pin and baste.



Machine to attach the lining to the sleeve. Backstitch at the end. Press the seam flat.

At 1 cm above the stitching line, hand baste the lining to the sleeve to form an ease pleat at the bottom of the sleeve.

Using the whip stitch technique, permanently secure the hem of the lining to the one of the sleeve. Do not pull too tight on the stitches.

Turn the lining to the wrong side. Using a sleeve board, press the sleeve hem in place.





Turn the lining to the right side. At 10-15 cm from the sleeve hem, secure the lining seam allowances to the ones of the sleeve by using thread chains.



Turn the lining to the wrong side. Baste diagonally to attach the lining to the sleeve below the interfaced area on the upper part of the sleeve.



Insert the sleeve into the armhole of the garment, right sides together. Pin and match the notches. Baste the sleeve in place with the sleeve piece facing up.

Prepare the garment for the second test fitting. To do so, baste the garment hem in place. Insert and baste the shoulder pads in place.

### Test fitting

**Why?** To check the fit of the sleeve cap. Verify the width and the length of the sleeve. Decide on the placement of the buttons and buttonholes.

**How?** Test fitting is performed before machining the sleeves in place.

**What should be considered when testing the fit?** Verify the fit of the sleeve. Ensure there are no wrinkles or stress folds. The sleeve should hang straight.



Machine the sleeve into the armhole. To reinforce the seam, machine again exactly over the first stitching line. Backstitch in the beginning and end.

Press the seam allowances of the sleeve-to-garment seam flat.





Working on the wrong side of the garment, attach the shoulder pad to the shoulder seam. Match the center of the shoulder pad with the shoulder seam, and align the edges along the armhole. Working from the center of the shoulder pad to either side, secure the shoulder pad to the seam allowances of the garment armhole using basic stitches. Hand stitch as close as possible to the sleeve-to-garment stitching line. Do not pull too tight on the stitches. Repeat to secure the other side of the shoulder pad.



Attach the sleeve head to the wrong side of the sleeve cap. Starting from the center of the sleeve, pin the sleeve head together with the seam allowances of sleeve-to-garment seam. To secure the sleeve head in place, hand stitch as close as possible to the sleeve-to-garment stitching line.



Using thread chains, permanently secure the loose end of the shoulder pad to the seam allowance next to the neckline.



Working on the right side of the front facing, pin the inner edge of the facing to the front of the garment.



Turn the lining to the wrong side. Herringbone stitch along the seam allowances to attach front facing to the garment. Do not pull too tight on the stitches.



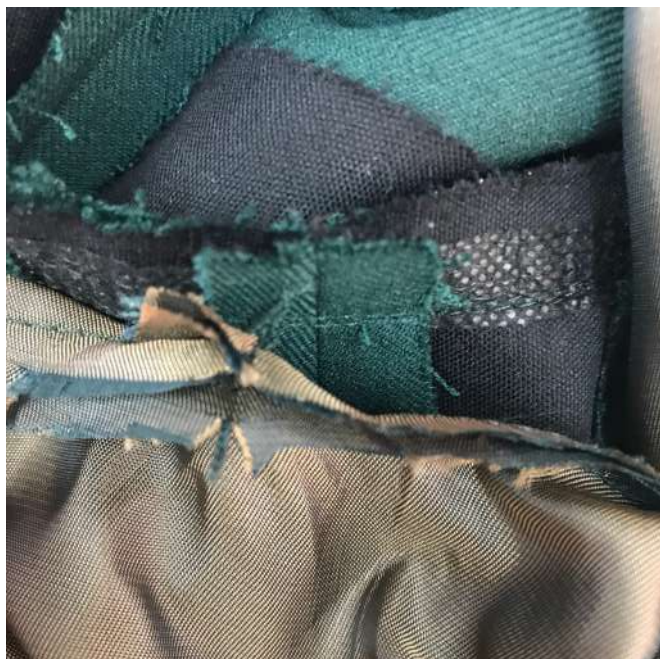


Remove the basting stitches in the upper part of the sleeve. Attach sleeve lining to the garment lining, right sides together. Align the edges along the cap and the armhole, and match the notches.

To distribute the ease of the sleeve lining along the cap, machine gathering stitches. As an alternative, fold the ease allowance into small pleats.

Pin, baste, and machine the sleeve lining in place.

Press the seam flat.



At the shoulder seam, secure the seam allowances of the lining to the ones on the garment, using thread chains.

Thread chains can be replaced with a leftover piece of lining fabric, 1-1.5 cm wide and 2.5 cm long. One end should be hand stitched to the seam allowance of the shoulder seam along the sleeve cap, and the other end – to the seam allowance of the shoulder seam along the cap of the sleeve lining.



Join the garment hem with the one on the lining, right sides together. Align along the edges, and match the side seams.

Pin the lining to the garment, and baste.

Machine the hems together, starting and ending the stitching at an angle to the front facing. Backstitch in the beginning and end.

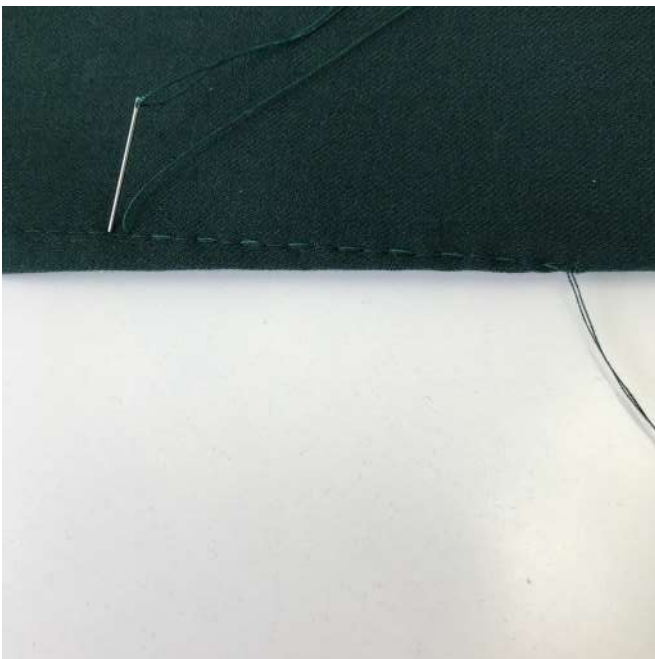


Turn the hem allowance to the wrong side of the garment. Using blind hem stitches, secure the hem allowance to the garment. Do not pull too tight on the stitches.



Turn the garment to the right side through the opening left in the sleeve lining.

Press the finished hem of the blazer.



Using topstitching thread, work running stitches along the waist darts.

The length of running stitches should be equal to the length of previously machined basting stitches (i.e. 5 mm). At both ends of the seam, knot the threads together, and using a large-eyed needle, pull them to the wrong side of the garment.

Work the running stitches with the visible part of the dart facing up. Do not pull too tight on the stitches. Run the needle in and out of the fabric exactly through the holes made by the machined basting stitches. Remove basting stitches.

Using a pressing cloth, press the finished waist darts flat.





Baste the sleeve opening closed.



Working on the right side of the lining, machine the opening at 1 mm from the edge of the elbow seam.

Press the seam flat.



Using the marking on the pattern pieces as a guide, machine a basic buttonhole on the right front piece.



On the left front piece, sew on a button while making a 2-3 mm shank.

Give the garment a final press.





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