

To ensure a smooth sewing process, transferring some of the markings to the fabric pieces can be helpful. For instance, symbols such as grainlines, fold brackets, and adjustment lines are used for layout and cutting purposes. These symbols should not be transferred to the fabric as they are required prior to cutting the fabric. However, markings such as notches (black diamonds), waist and hip lines, center front (CF) and center back (CB) lines are essential for constructing the garment accurately. Transfer these markings to the fabric using a tailor's chalk or basting threads.

LAYOUT & CUTTING SYMBOLS



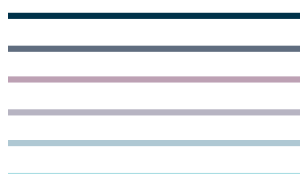
GRAINLINE: Place the pattern piece on fabric so that the arrow runs parallel to the selvedge. A single end with an arrow shows that the cutting layout is directional. Arrows at both ends of the line represent a non-directional layout.



FOLD BRACKET: Align the pattern piece with the fold of the fabric, ensuring that the arrows are precisely placed.

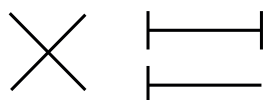


ADJUSTMENT LINE: Cut the pattern along the the bottom line and spread it apart to lengthen or overlap it to shorten.



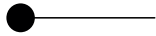
CUTTING LINE: The cutting lines appear in different shades and vary in every size. When cutting, always cut along the outer edge of the line, never the inner edge, as this will decrease the seam allowances. Also, don't cut notches away.

CONSTRUCTION SYMBOLS



BUTTONS & BUTTONHOLES: Mark and position where indicated. "X" stands for a middle of a button, and a long line with short ones on the sides marks the buttonhole. A single short line at the buttonhole represents its beginning unless otherwise stated.

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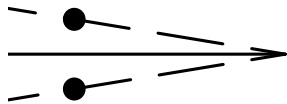
BUST, WAIST & HIP LINES: Mark them on your garment with tailor's chalk (work with the wrong side only) or thread tacks. When fitting the garment, make sure these lines are placed precisely at your natural waist and the fullest part of your hip. Match the lines while sewing.



BUST POINT: This point indicates the apex of the bust.



CENTRELINE: Front or Back Centre lines help evaluate the fit and balance of your garment. In a finished garment, centre lines should always run straight. CF and CB marks help match pattern pieces correctly. Mark them on your garment with the tailor's chalk or thread tacks.



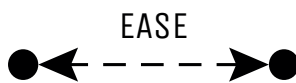
DART: Mark the dart with the tailor's chalk or basting threads, fold along the centre line, matching the dots and outlines, and stitch to a point.



DETAIL POSITION: This line indicates the placement of pockets and other details. On a fabric piece, mark the location with the tailor's chalk or basting threads, then place the element where indicated.



DOTS & SQUARES: They mark areas where precise matching is essential.



EASING LINE: Ease-stitch larger piece between dots, leave long thread tails and pull up stitching to match the smaller piece.

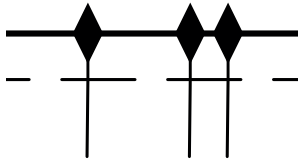


FOLDLINE: Fold along this line to create folds, tucks and pleats.



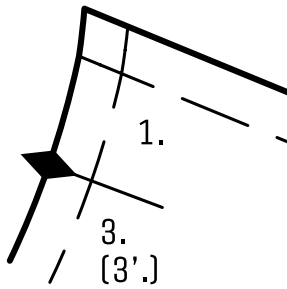
GATHERING LINE: At the larger piece, make two rows of machine ease-stitching or hand running-stitching between the dots and leave long thread tails. Pull the threads so that the dots match with those on a smaller piece.

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NOTCHES: Carefully cut outside the diamond-shaped notches while cutting the pattern pieces, as they will later guide you through the sewing process. Corresponding “diamonds” or sets of them should match when you stitch pieces together.

Single notches mainly refer to the front details, including the sleeve and armhole front. Waistline and hip notches are an exception. You can find double notches on the sleeve and armhole backs and other seams at the back.



NUMBER MARKS: Like notches, number marks indicate important construction points and show how and in what order to sew the pattern pieces. At the pattern pieces, small numbers with a dot represent these marks. In the text description, you can find them in round brackets with the letter “m.”, just like this, (*m. 1.*). Always watch the numbers to match.

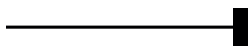
Here is an example: mark 1 (*m. 1.*) at the front shoulder should match the corresponding mark at the back shoulder.



SEAMLINE: This line tells you exactly where to sew. There are various seamline types and shades, and they are different in every size. In many digital patterns, you can switch off the sizes you don’t need to avoid distraction.



SLIT LINE: Carefully cut on this line until the slit mark.



SLIT MARK: This bar shows the endpoint of a slit or a zipper.

