

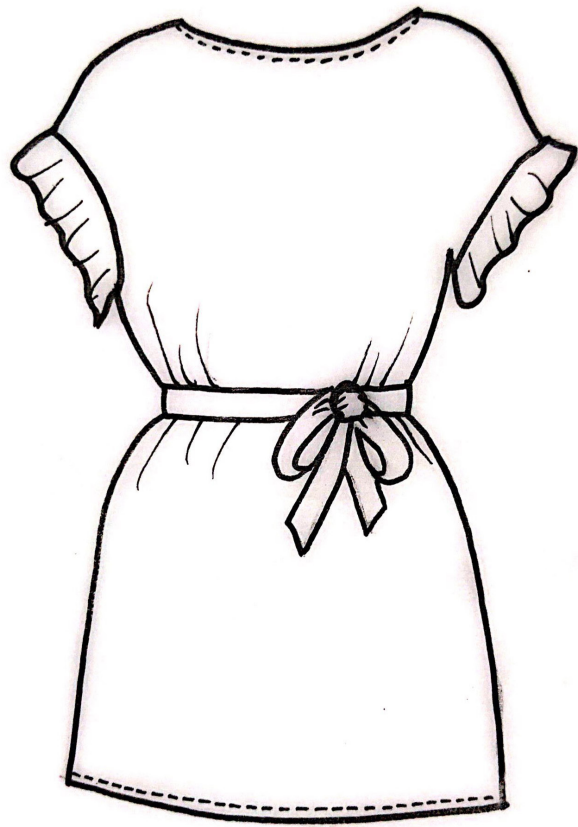
Ruffle Sleeve Dress

By ModernSewingPatterns.com

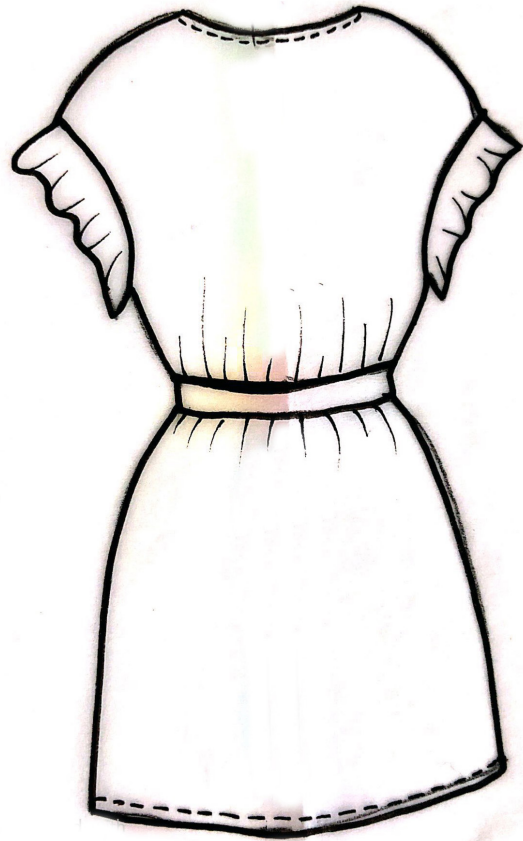


RUFFLE SLEEVE DRESS FLATS

Front



Back



ABOUT THE RUFFLE SLEEVE DRESS

Helpful Links:

How To Make Your Own Bias Tape:
<https://creativefashionblog.com/bias-tape/>

SUPPLIES: All purpose polyester thread, standard sewing machine needle, twin needle for hemlines

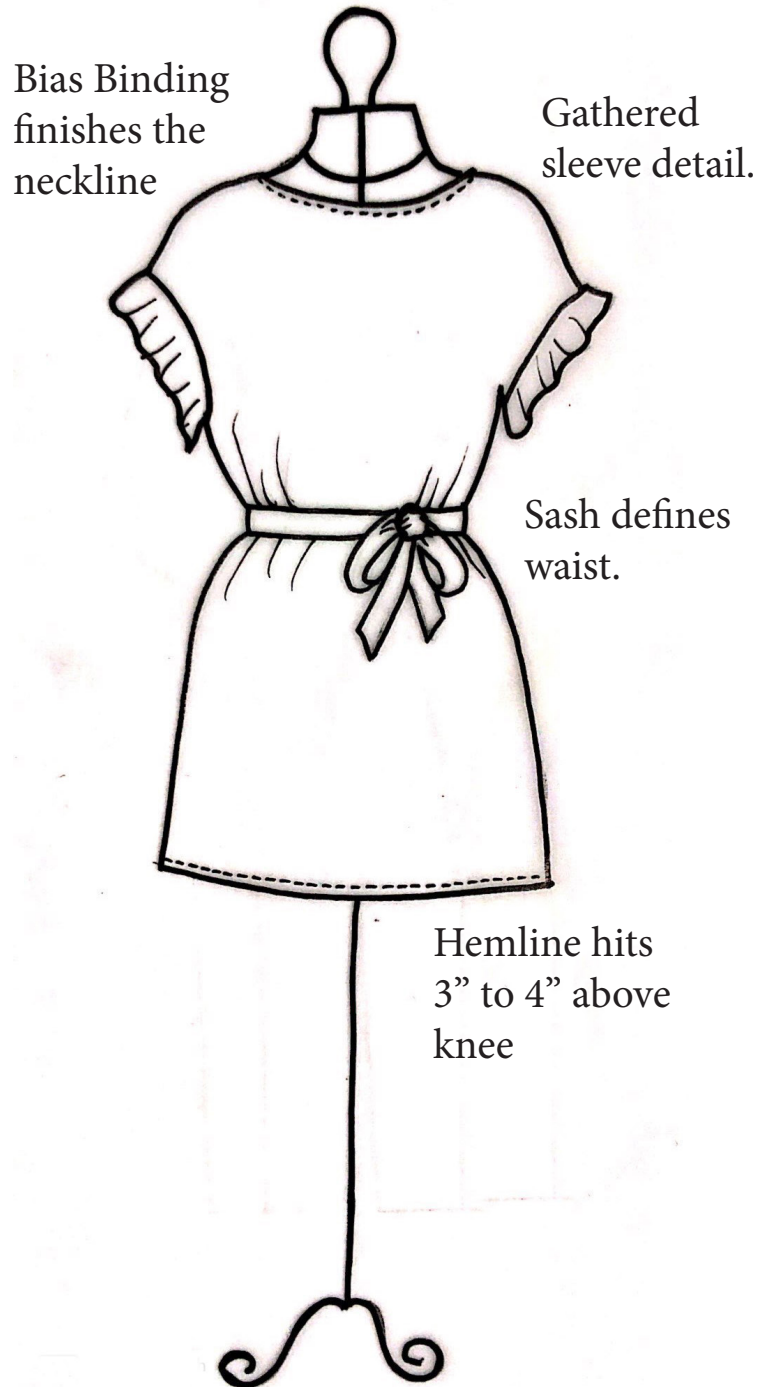
MAIN FABRIC: Silk, Satin, Crepe Satin, Lightweight Cotton & Polyester



WANT TO MAKE YOUR
OWN HANDMADE CLOSET?

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FIT GUIDE



ABOUT FIT

This Ruffle Sleeve Dress has a loose fit through the hips and bust. The waist is fitted due to the sash tie.

FINISHED GARMENT SPECS

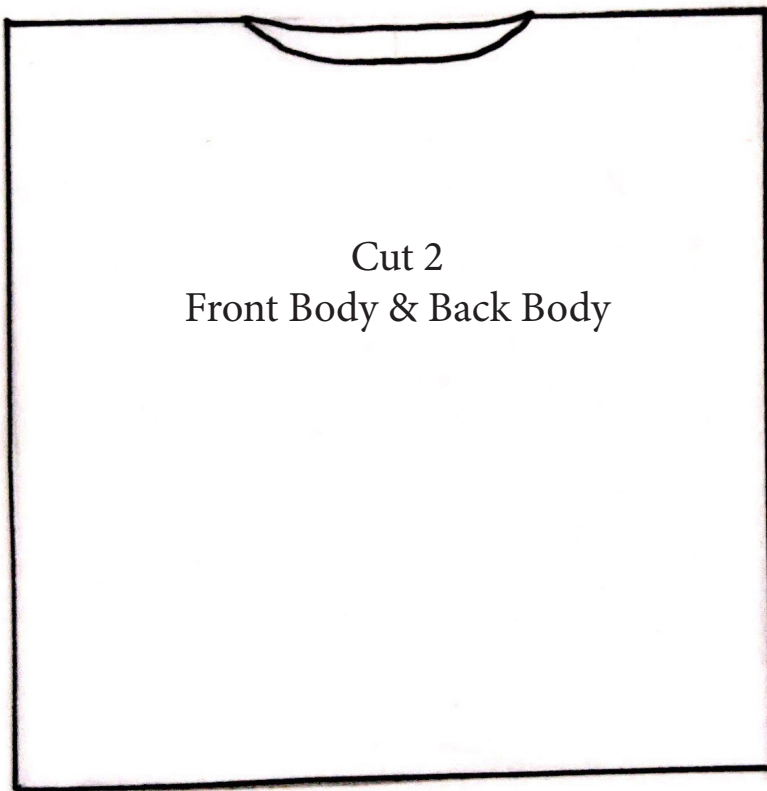
Neckline to Hemline:
35" Long
Width:
33" from sleeve to
opposite sleeve

MEASUREMENT CHART

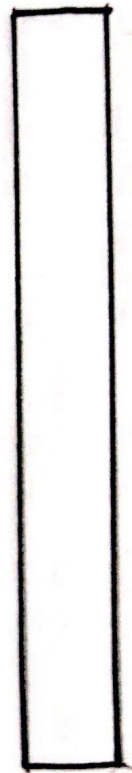
Size	XS	S	M	L	XL	XXL	
Bust	32"	34"	36"	39"	42"	45"	48"
Waist	26"	28"	30"	33"	36"	39"	42"
Hip	36"	38"	40"	43"	46"	49"	52"



PATTERN INVENTORY



Cut 2
Ruffle Sleeve
Detail



Cut 1
Waist Sash

- 1 front dress piece
- 1 back dress piece
 - 1 sash piece
 - 2 sleeve ruffles

GETTING STARTED

- 1 Find Your Size.**

Use a tape measure to measure yourself and then compare it to the size chart on page 5 to determine your size. If you are between sizes, use the larger size. It is also always helpful to make a test version and then adjust it to fit.
- 2 Lay it out.**

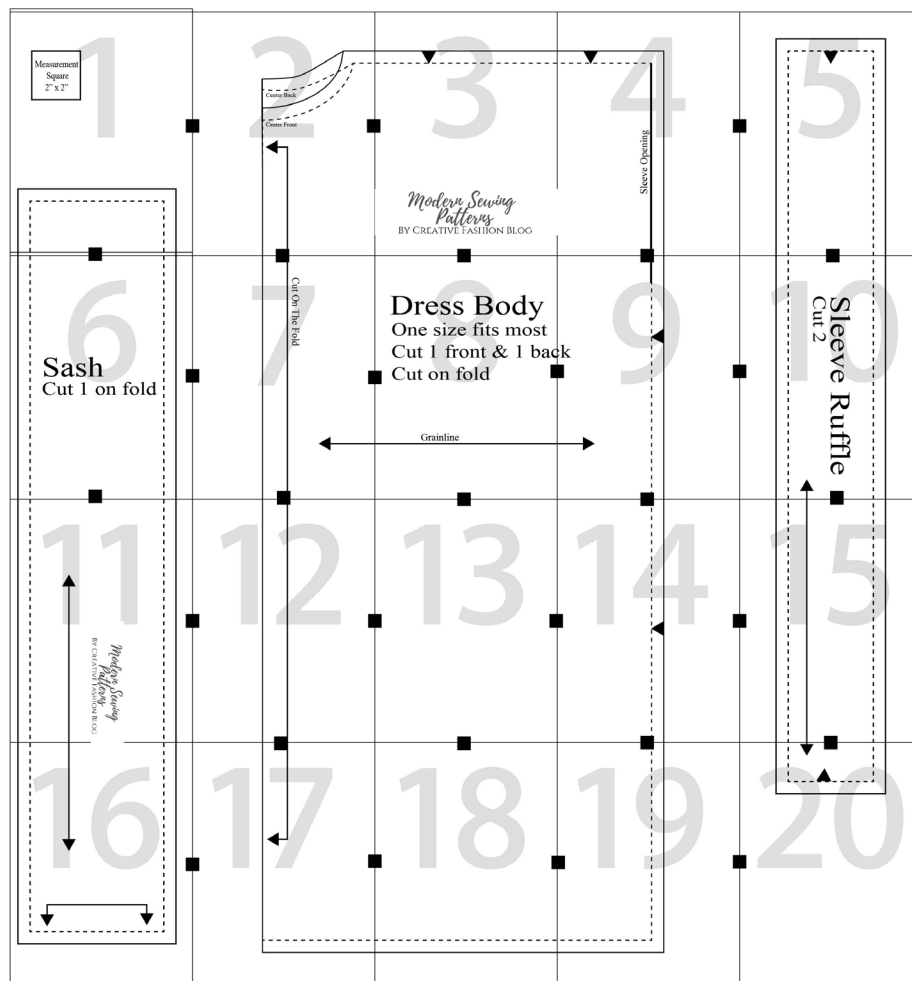
Lay out the pattern pieces as shown in the cutting diagrams. Begin by placing the pieces that go along the fold. Then, lay out the other pieces, making sure the grainline arrow on each pattern piece is parallel to the selvage edge. It can be helpful to measure from each end of the arrow to the fold. The position is correct when both distances are exactly the same.
- 3 Transfer Markings.**

Use your marking pen, pencil, or tailors chalk to transfer the markings (such as circles, buttonholes, and fold lines) to the wrong side of the fabric. Mark the center front of pieces cut on the fold since this will help you align the pieces accurately.
- 4 Trace Pieces.**

If you are using fabric shears, trace the outlines of your pattern pieces onto fabric. If you are using a rotary cutter, skip this step since it's blade provides more accurate cutting.
- 5 Cut Fabric.**

If you are using a rotary cutter, cut out your fabric pieces. If you are using fabric shears, remove the pattern and cut along the outlines you've traced, cutting away any pen, pencil, or chalk lines. Remember to cut out any notches that appear on the edges in the seam allowance. These markings help line up the pieces when you assemble the project.

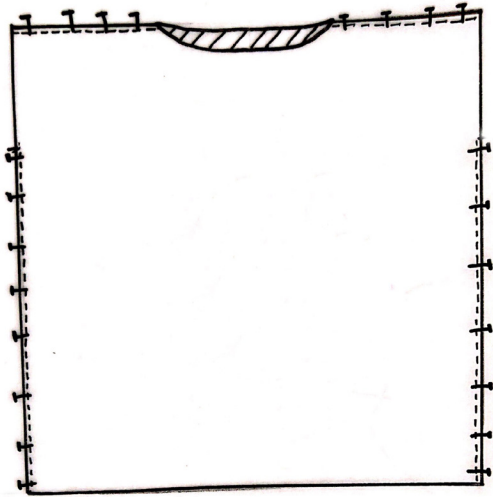
PATTERN ASSEMBLY



Tips on Printing PDF Digital Patterns:

- Be sure to print files in actual size. DO NOT shrink to page.
- Print the first page first and measure the Measurement Test Square to be sure the file is printing at the appropriate size. Then continue printing the rest of the file.
- Cut and tape the pieces together using the square notches and the border provided on each page.

INSTRUCTIONS

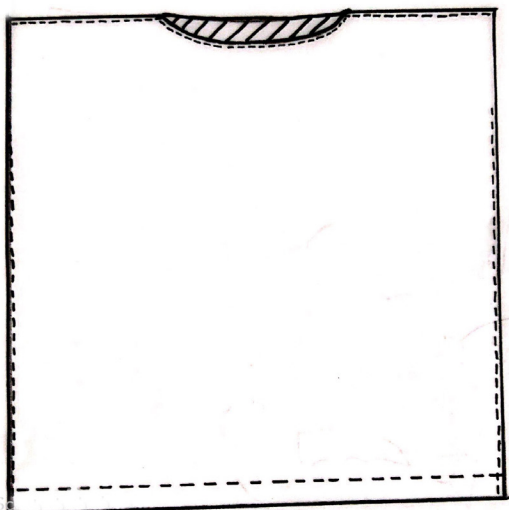
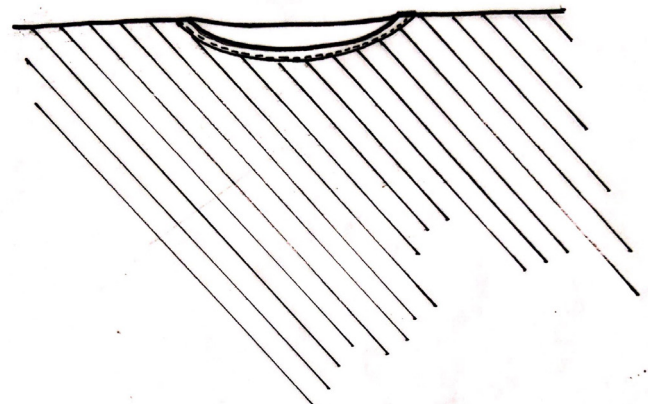


Step 1

Lay the dress front and dress back on top of each other with the right sides together. Pin and sew the shoulder seams and side seams with a standard straight stitch at 1/2" seam allowance. Finish the inseam to your preference.

Step 2

Use bias tape to finish the neckline of the dress. (See the link on page 3 for instructions on how to make your own.)



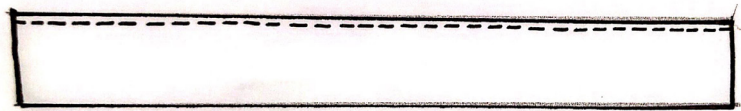
Step 3

Fold the bottom hemline 1" under and iron and pin into place. Sew using a twin needle to create a finished hemline. Press.

INSTRUCTIONS

Step 4

Hem one long side of the ruffle sleeve using either a narrow hem with a standard sewing machine or a rolled hem using a serger.



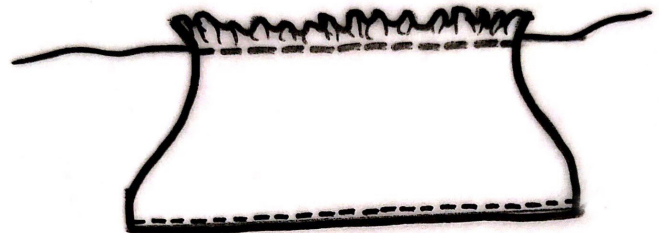
Step 5

Fold the ruffle sleeve in half “hot dog style.” Pin and sew along the short edge to create a loop.

Step 6

Gather the opposite, unfinished edge of the ruffle sleeve.

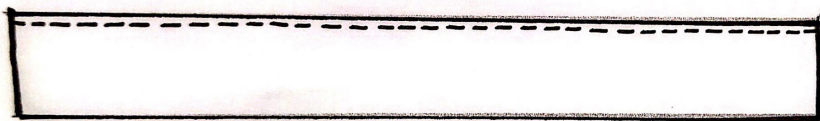
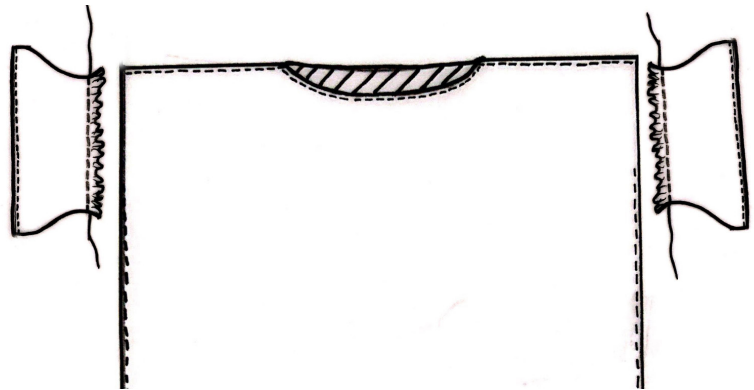
Tip: You can gather using a straight stitch on your sewing machine by setting your stitch length to the longest stitch length possible and adjusting the tension to a higher setting.



INSTRUCTIONS

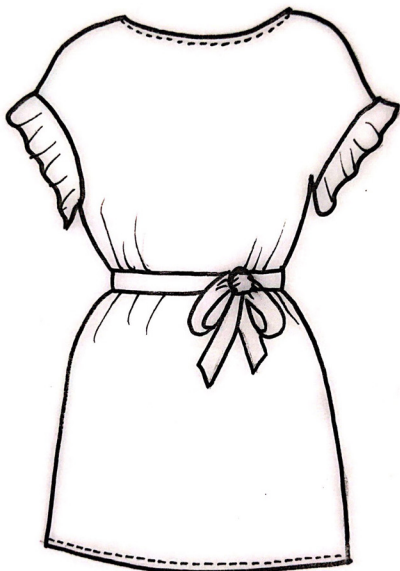
Step 7

Pin and sew the gathered sleeve ruffles to the sleeve openings. make sure the right sides are together.



Step 8

Take the waist sash piece and fold it in half “hot dog” style. Sew along the raw edge to create a long, narrow tube. Then, flip it inside out to make a sash.



Step 9

Try on your new dress! Tie the sash around your waist and snap a photo of your new, adorable dress!

GLOSSARY

BASTE: Long stitches done by hand or machine that temporarily hold the fabric in place before sewing. They are removed once the final seam is in place.

CLIP: To help flatten a curved seam, snip at intervals along the inner curve, being careful not to cut into the stitch line.

EASE: To sew a longer edge to a shorter edge, resulting in slight fullness. First, stitch two parallel rows using a long stitch length. Then, leave long thread tails. Tug to adjust the length of the longer edge before sewing.

EDGE STITCH: Adding a second row of stitches close to the seam line on the right side of the fabric. This is done very close to the stitches of the seam line and on the right side of the fabric.

FINISH SEAM: There are many ways to finish a seam or raw edge to get a polished look and prevent fraying. For sturdy fabrics, just trim seams with pinking shears. For lighter fabrics, use a zig-zag stitch along the seam. Other methods of finishing include turned-under seams, bound edges, and serged edges.

GATHER: To sew a longer edge to a shorter edge, creating significant fullness. Use a long stitch and then stitch two rows parallel to each other. Next, leave long tail threads and tug to adjust the length of the longer edge before sewing.

GRADE SEAM: Reducing the bulk in seams that are pressed in a single direction. After the seam is sewn, trim the seam allowance in half. Then, identify which seam allowance will be laying against the fabric once it is pressed, and trim this one in half.

NOTCH: The notches in a pattern help align the pattern pieces when you sew them together. Another type of notch is one that is added by the sewer when sewing an outside curved seam. These notches are added by cutting wedge shapes into the seam allowance at even intervals, being careful not to cut into the stitchline.

RIGHT SIDE / WRONG SIDE: The right side of the fabric will show on a finished garment. The wrong side will be on the inside.

STAYSTITCH: Stitching that stabilizes a piece of fabric before it is sewn to prevent the edge from being stretched or distorted.

TOPSTITCH: Stitching on the outside of a garment that is parallel to the seam. Sew through both the fabric and seam allowance after pressing to help the seam lay flat. Similar to edgestitching, but more noticeable.

UNDERSTITCH: Stitching that helps seams lie flat and prevents facings and linings from rolling to the outside of the garment. Press the seam towards your facing, then stitch the facing to the seam, very close to the seam line.

MY NOTES