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Blouse

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BLOUSE

by

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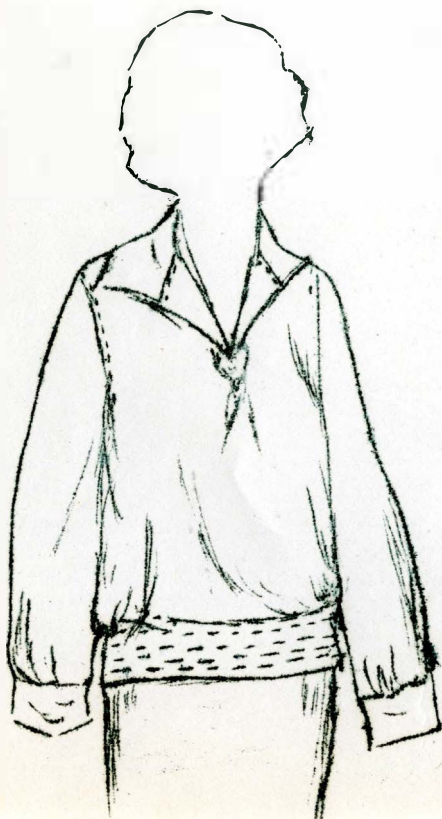
Material: Silk: Crepe de chine, canton crepes, tub silk, wash satin. Cotton: Dimity, linen, lawn, voile.

Pattern: Use a commercial pattern selected according to bust measure. Test pattern and alter if necessary. Select pattern before purchasing material. A pattern has certain marks which are always used in one form or another.

a. A line of perforations thru a section of a pattern indicates the line which is to follow the warp threads of the cloth.

b. A group of perforations near the edge of the pattern indicates that the edge is to be placed on a lengthwise fold of the material.

c. Notches on the edge of the sections of a pattern show which edges are to be placed together.



Placing the Pattern: In laying on the pattern start with the largest piece of the pattern with the wide part at the end of the cloth. Lay all pieces of pattern before cutting any to be sure that there is sufficient material. Do not snip notches, mark them with colored thread or tailor's chalk as very often the cutting interferes with the correct finish of a seam and there is also the danger of cutting them too large.

Pinning and Basting: Always pin and baste the garment with the material lying on the table.

a. Waist - Pin at neck, then at arm holes, having pattern lines exactly meet. The front shoulder line is usually cut 1/2 inch shorter than the back. Carefull!

stretch the front as it makes a better fitting garment and lessens the chance for wrinkles across the chest. Pin underarm seams at the armhole, then at the waist and then place pins in between armhole and waist and then below waist.

b. Sleeve - Pin sleeve at armhole and then wrist and then in between. Use even basting stitches and baste seams.

Seams:

- a. Plain.
- b. French.
- c. Fell.

Fitting: At the first fitting see that construction lines are correct. See that armholes are desired size and that neck line is correct. After first fitting stitch all seams that have been fitted. Apply the collar and cuffs and baste in the sleeves. Adjust fullness at waist line and do remaining stitching.

Finishings: Apply trimming. For wash waists buttons and button holes are best. Snap fastners or hocks and eyes may be used on silk waists.

WOOL MIDDY

Material: Storm or French serge, flannel, tricotine.

Pattern: Use a commercial pattern. Test pattern to your measurements and make alterations if necessary.

Placing Pattern on Material: Study all marks and perforations. Place pattern as economically as possible. Place all the pattern before cutting. If serge or tricotine is used the weave runs from the left shoulder to the right side.

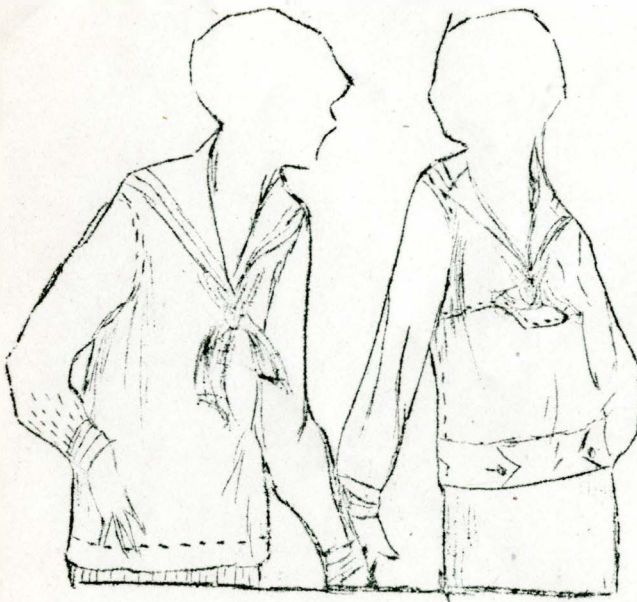
Seams: The fell seam is usually used on middies.

Finishings:

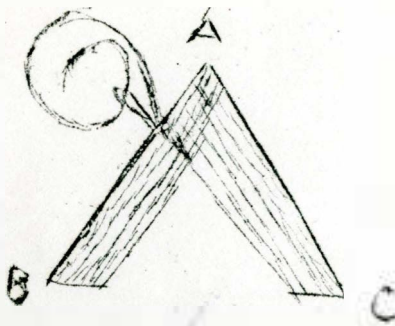
a. The bottom is sometimes finished with a plain hand sewed hem. Or it may be rolled.

b. Collar and Cuffs - For braiding the collar and cuffs use the sewing machine braider.

c. Emblems are often used on the middy blouse. They may be either purchased or made,



The arrow head tack: To make this stitch fasten the thread with a few running stitches ending at A. Put the needle down thru the material at B and up again at B at the right of the stitch just made, down at the right of A and up at the left of A, passing the needle each time over all the stitches from A to E except the last one, and under that. Then put the needle thru to the wrong side at C, up again at the left of C, down again at the left of A and up at the right of A. down at the right of B and up at the right of that stitch. Continue the stitches in this way until the arrow head is completed.



The Star: Can be made in much the same way as the arrow head. Each point is worked separately but instead of placing the stitches at B and C forming a straight line, each succeeding stitch at B or C is placed a little lower down and farther in so that the stitches come together at a point in the center of the star.

