

Whimsy Couture
TM

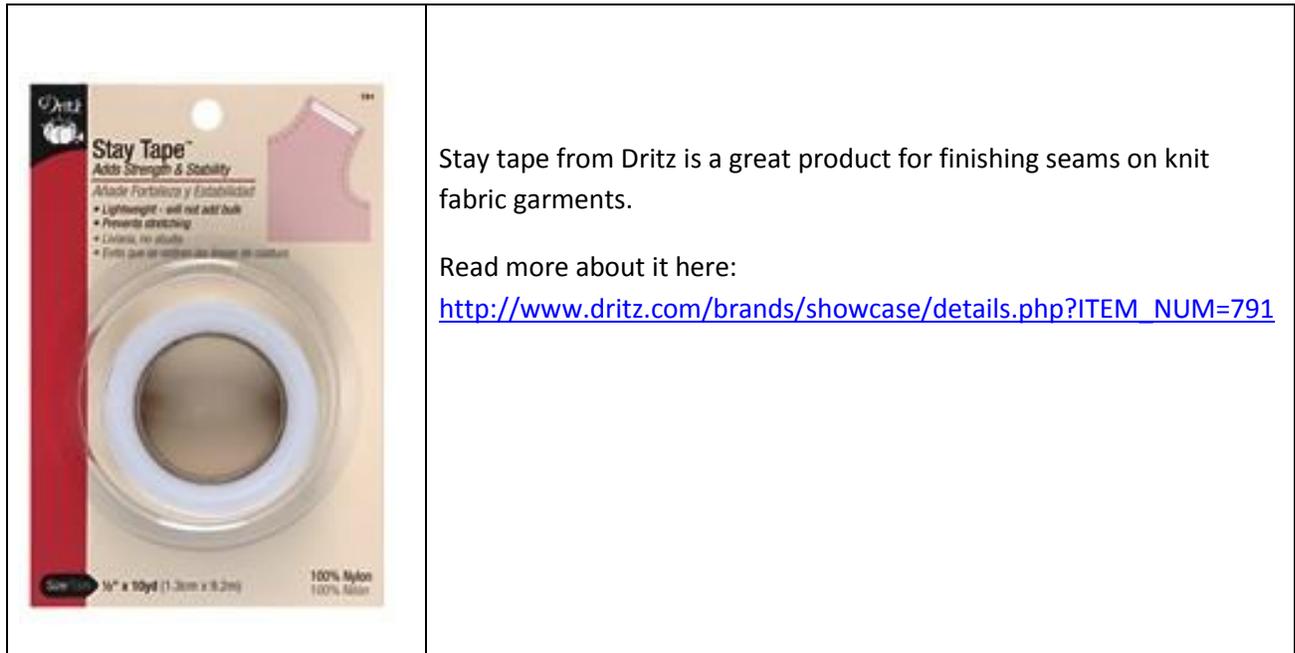


Knit Ruffle Leggings



These full length* leggings are easy to make and have adorable ruffle options. Choose from a narrow ruffle or a wide one in the sizing chart. The seams and edges can be left unfinished or serged. I use Stay Tape on the leg hems and waist to prevent my knit fabric from stretching out. You can omit that if you prefer.

*capri modification on page 20.



!!Please read the information documents about sewing with knit, starting after page 22 first!!

List of required materials:

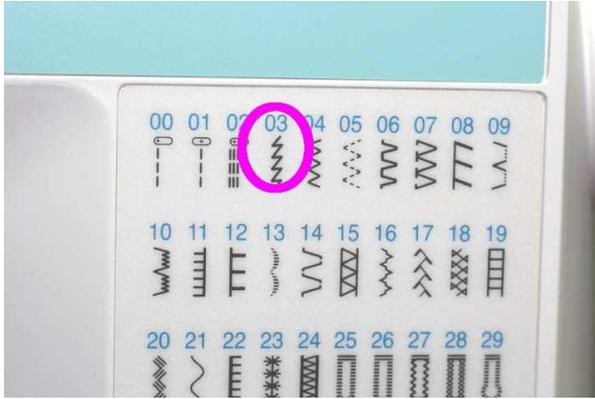
- Knit Fabric such as interlock, heavier jersey knits work best
- Stay tape for preventing the folded hems to stretch to much (this is optional but suggested)
- Sewing machine
- Serger (optional)
- 3/4" width band elastic
- Long ruler
- Pencil
- Straight pins
- Iron

Seam allowance: 3/8" unless stated otherwise

Sewing stitch: stitch suitable for knit fabrics such as a knit stitch or slight zigzag stitch unless otherwise stated.

NOTE: when sewing with knits it's important to sew with a stitch that "gives". Sewing with a regular straight stitch would cause the thread to break when pressure is being put on the garment such as with stretchy t-shirts.

My machine has a stretch stitch which looks like this:



IMPORTANT NOTICE WHEN SEWING WITH KNITS: prewash your knits because most knit fabric will shrink up to ONE INCH!!! Always have the stretch of the fabric go ACROSS to ensure a proper fit!

(if your machine doesn't have this stitch please choose a narrow zigzag stitch like this: stitch length at 2.5 and stitch width at 1)

Stretch gauge: can be found in the document INFO ABOUT SEWING WITH KNITS among other important factors at the end of this tutorial.

Sizing chart – based on 60 inch wide knit fabric WITH print direction (2" SHRINKAGE INCLUDED!!!)

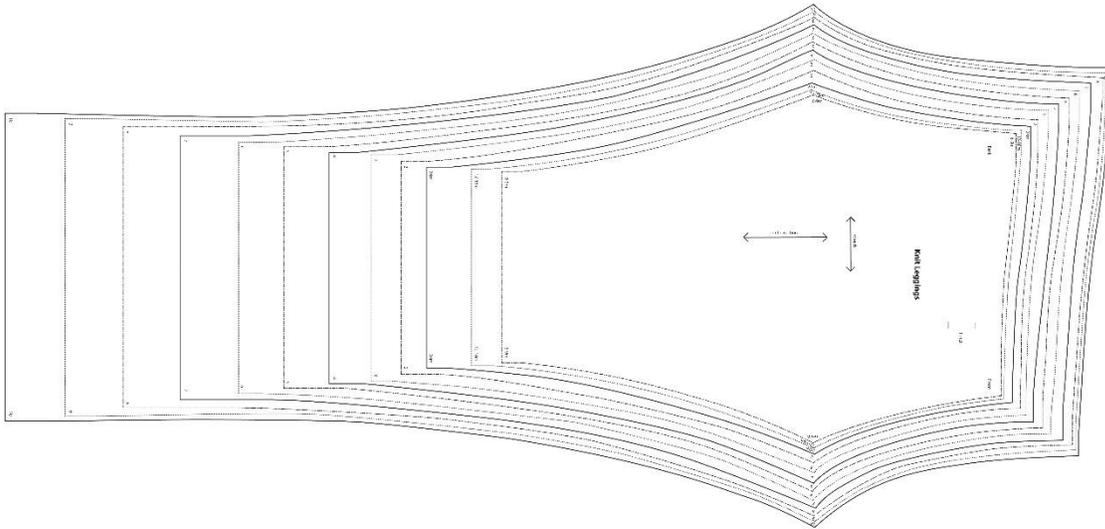
L x W* = Length goes vertically (down) and Width goes horizontally (across the fabric width)

Size	Appr. finished inseam length	Leggings yardage	Cut 6x for narrow ruffles L x W*	Yardage for narrow ruffles	Cut 4x for wider ruffles L x W*	Yardage for wider ruffles	Cut 1x waist elastic 3/4" width
6-9m	9 3/4"	2/3 yd	1.5"x14"	1/4 yd	4"x14"	1/3 yd	16"
12-18m	10 3/4"	2/3 yd	1.5"x15"	1/4 yd	4"x15"	1/3 yd	17"
24m	12 1/4 "	2/3 yd	1.5"x15.5"	1/4 yd	4"x15.5"	1/3 yd	18"
2t	13 1/8"	2/3 yd	1.5"x16.5"	1/4 yd	4 1/4"x16.5"	1/3 yd	18.5"
3t	14 1/4"	3/4 yd	2"x17"	1/4 yd	4 1/4"x17"	1/3 yd	19"
4t	15.5"	3/4 yd	2"x17.5"	1/4 yd	4.5"x17.5"	1/3 yd	19.5"
5t	17 1/4"	3/4 yd	2"x18"	1/4 yd	4.5"x18"	1/3 yd	20"
6	18 3/4"	1 yd	2"x19"	1/4 yd	4.5"x18"	1/3 yd	20.5"
7	21"	1 yd	2"x19.5"	1/4 yd	4 3/4"x19.5"	1/3 yd	21"
8	23"	1 yd	2 1/4"x20"	1/4 yd	4 3/4"x20"	1/3 yd	21.5"
9	25"	1 1/8 yd	2 1/4"x21"	1/4 yd	5"x21"	1/3 yd	22"
10	27"	1 1/8 yd	2 1/4"x22.5"	1/4 yd	5"x22.5"	1/3 yd	22.5"

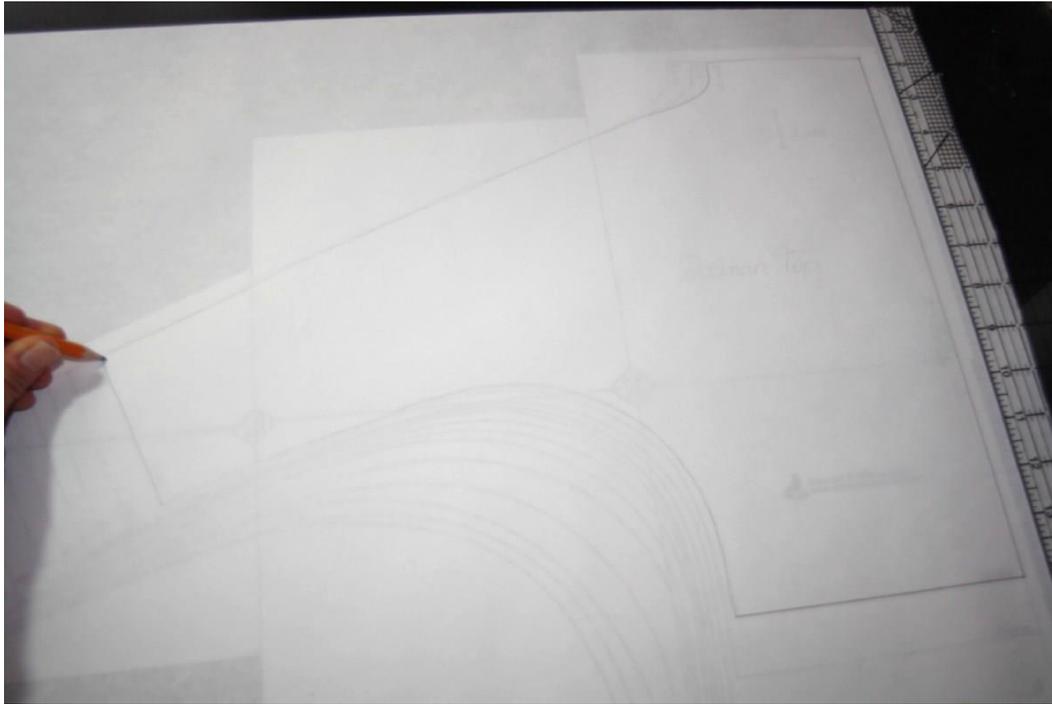
You will have excess fabric from the ruffles!

To print your templates:

Print without scaling and double check the 1 inch print scale. Cut around the perimeter of each page and piece the pages together matching the letters in diamonds. Tape pages together without overlapping or leaving gaps. Here is the diagram of how your taped together templates looks like:



You may trace the taped together pieces onto a larger piece of paper (a poster roll from Office Depot works great), if desired, as shown below:



To cut the leggings out:

Lay your prewashed knit fabric in front of you and fold it over sideways. Pin the template onto the fabric making sure the stretch of your fabric is going sideways and the print direction (if applicable) goes vertically. The template's bottom edge should face into the same direction as your print.



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Cut around the template. Now you have two leggings pieces, one for the left leg and a mirrored piece for the right leg:



To make the bottom hem:

Lay one leg piece with right side down in front of you and fold the bottom edge 3/4" inch up and press:



To apply the Stay Tape:

Unroll some of the tape and place it above the hem fold:

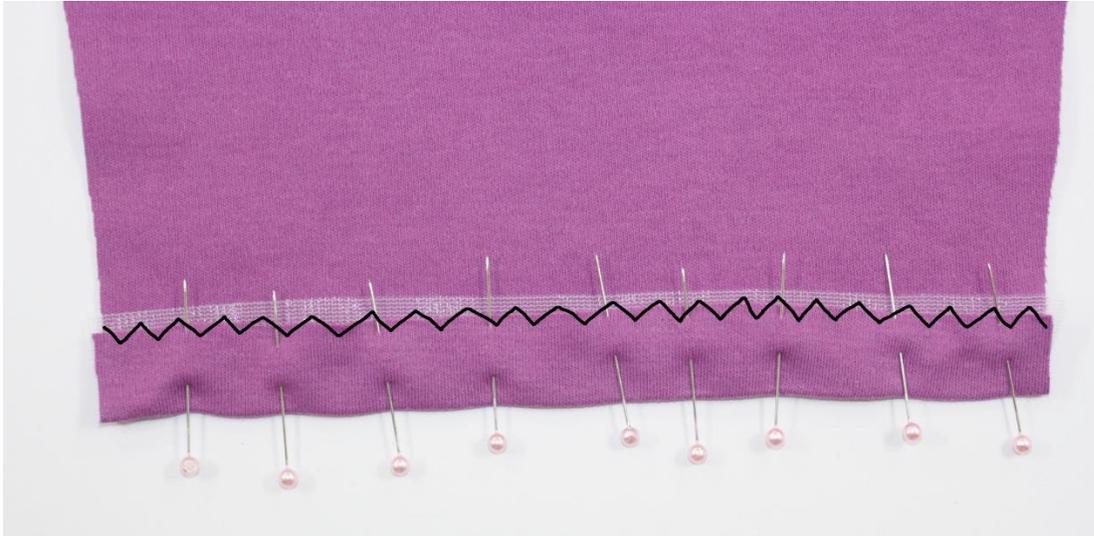


Lift up the fold and place the Stay tape onto the fabric right into the spot where the fold will go. Let it peek out about 1/8”:



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Fold the hem back over the tape and pin through all layers. Pin every half inch! Then sew with a wide zigzag stitch along the zigzagged line. You will probably encounter some puckering while sewing, just be sure to use another pin or the tip of your scissors to “guide” the fabric under the presser foot without lifting it up:



This is the finished sewn bottom leg hem on the inside. The Stay tape will remain as is:



This is it from the right side, nice and smooth without any stretching:



Repeat with other leg.

To make the narrow ruffles:

Take one of your narrow ruffle strips and lay it down in front of you with the right side up.

Note: if you prefer you can finish the edges by using your serger or leave them unfinished as shown in this option.

Either draw a straight line along the center of the ruffle as marked with black dashes or eyeball the center. Set your machine to the longest stitch length and the tension to the highest number (strongest tension). In this setting most machines should gather your fabric automatically. If not, please use your preferred method of gathering. Or google "how to gather fabric" and you'll find an abundance of info out there.

Once your machine is set, sew along the dashed line starting at about 3/8" away from the edge. Leave a 5" thread tail hanging out before you start. End right at about 3/8" before the fabric edge:



This is now your gathered fabric strip:



Ruffle all remaining narrow strips like this.

To sew the ruffles on:

Place one leg piece with right side up in front of you and place one ruffle strip with right side up along the bottom edge. Do not exceed the bottom edge. Ruffle should either be flush with the edge or sit slightly above it for a different look.



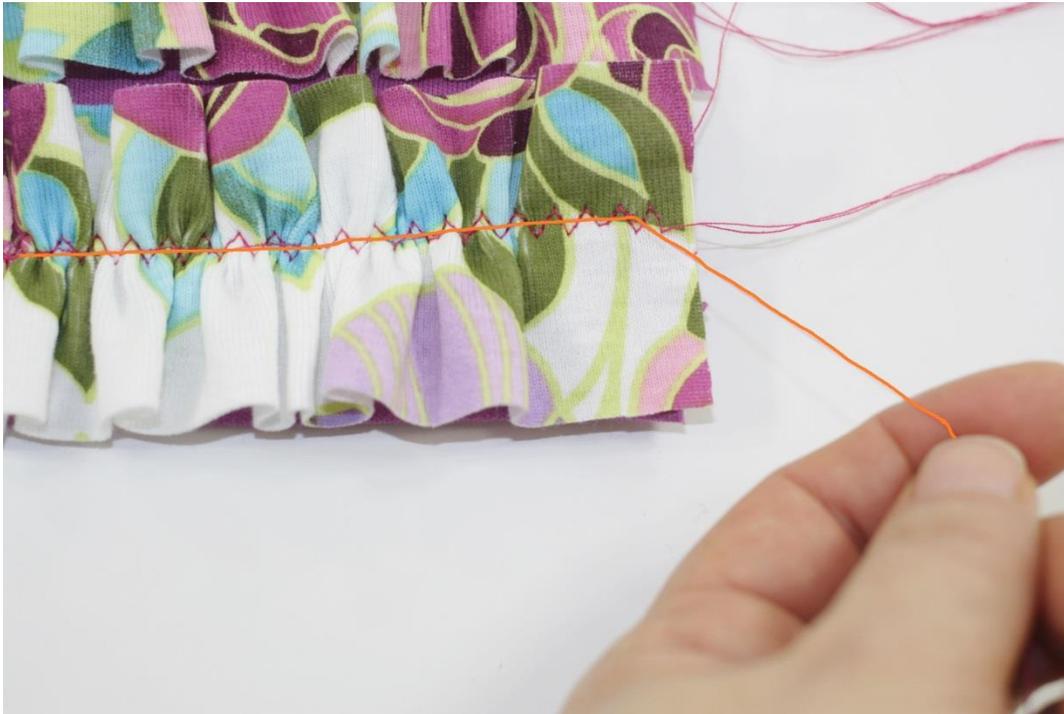
Pin first ruffle to the leg and repeat with all others you have planned to use for one leg. Distribute the gathers to make the ruffles fit across the leg. Once all are pinned, sew along the zigzagged lines right over the gathering stitch. Make sure you leave the 3/8" margin un-gathered on all the ruffle ends:



This is now your sewn-on ruffles:



You can leave it as is or pull out the gathering stitches as shown on the orange marked thread. Gently pull on one of the gathering stitch thread ends and pull it out. If it breaks just pull on the other side. Then pull out the remaining of the two gathering stitches.



This is how the ruffle looks WITH the gathering stitch left in, in the top ruffle. The bottom ruffle shows the gathering stitch removed:



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Cut off all threads on both sides of the leg:



Repeat with other set of ruffles and other leg.

To sew the legs together:

Fold one leg over with the ruffles inside and pin the inner leg seams together. Using a knit/stretch stitch or very slight zigzag stitch, sew along the dashed lines. Backstitch the beginning and end:



Repeat with other leg.

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Turn one leg with ruffles out and position it next to the leg that is still with right sides in. Both crotches should point into the same direction:



Insert the leg that has the ruffles outside into the other leg:



Have both crotches meet and pin the entire rise. Then sew along the dashed lines starting on the higher waist line and end at the lower one. Backstitch the beginning and end:



This is now your finished sewn rise:



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Take out the other leg so your leggings are left with the right sides in:



To make the waist casing:

Fold down the waist edge 1" and press. You can add the Stay Tape to get a smoother result when sewing.



Pin the fold in place, leaving a 1" opening in the center back for inserting the elastic. Using a wider zigzag stitch or stretch/knit stitch, sew close to the fold bottom edge or slightly below it. Start at the center back and end back there. Backstitch the beginning and end:



To insert the elastic:

Secure a safety pin to one end of the elastic and insert it into the casing:



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Once fully inserted and both ends meet, overlap to 0.5" and pin. Then sew along the dashed lines multiple times:



Add a size/care tag and close the opening with your machine. Backstitch the beginning and end:



All done!



Option: wider ruffles

Make these adorable ruffle leggings with wider ruffles which can be serged for that special look. For this example I did two rows of ruffles but you can add more depending on the look you want to achieve.



First, decide if you want to finish the edges. It's not necessary for knit fabrics as most don't fray or unravel. Serging the edges adds the professional touch and some more cuteness. By roll-serging the edges you can also achieve the cute lettuce edge look by pulling on the fabric while serging it.

To gather the wide ruffle:

It is important to gather the wider ruffles way higher than the narrow ones so they won't flip over when sewn on. For this example I marked my gathering lines 0.5" below the top edge. You can go as low as 1" below the top edge:



Gather your wide ruffles in the same fashion as the narrow ones described above.

Pin ruffles to the outside of the legs and let both bottom edges meet flush. Using a wider zigzag stitch, sew ruffle on as described below:



Position second ruffle above first one and sew it on:



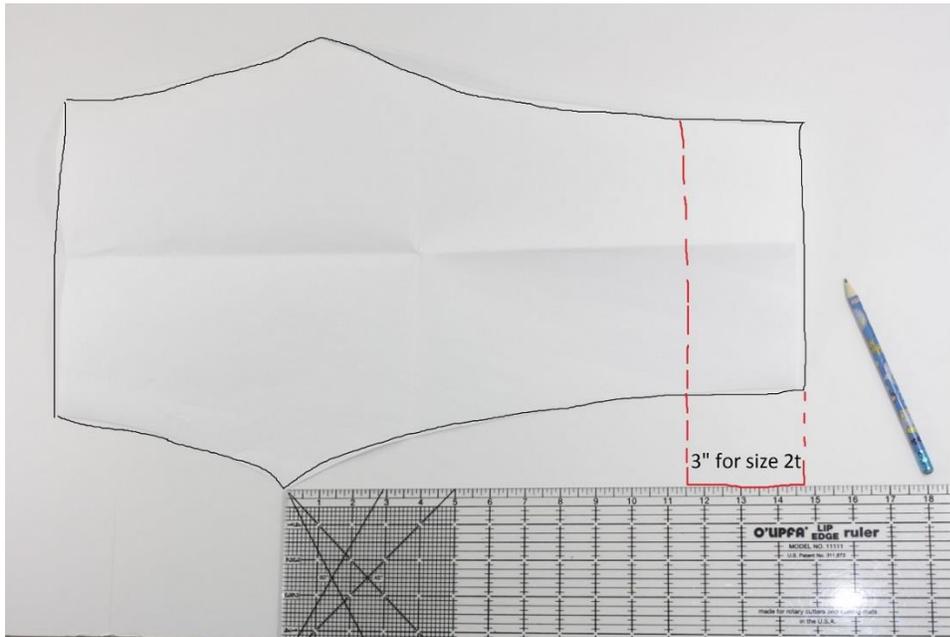
Go to page 12 section **To sew the legs together** now to finish your leggings.

CAPRI MODIFICATION GUIDE:

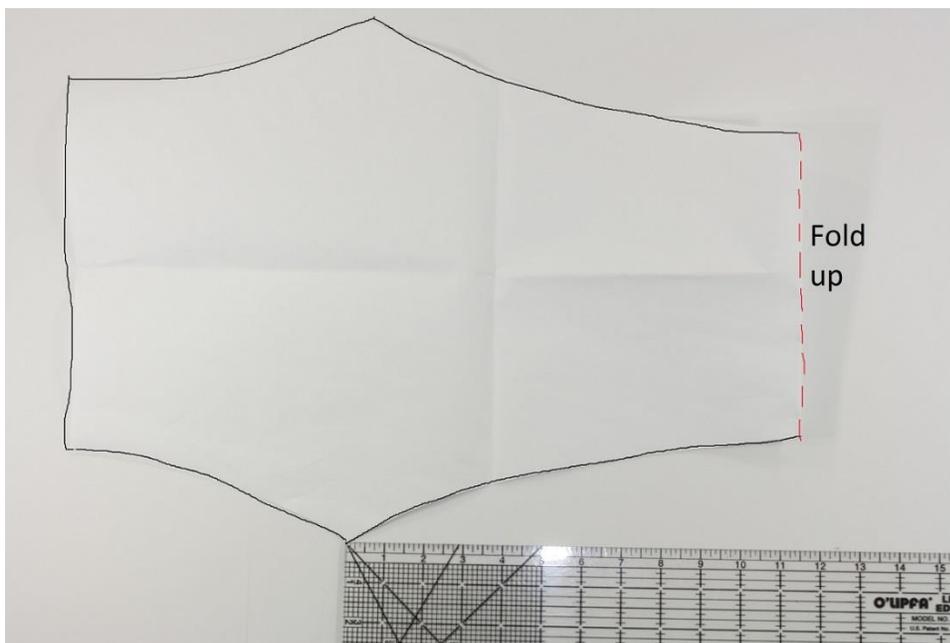
To make capri leggings simply follow this short tutorial to modify your full length template!

Size	For capri inseam, cut template off:
6-9m	2"
12-18m	2.5"
24m	3"
2t	3"
3t	3.5"
4t	3.5"
5t	4"
6	4.5"
7	4.5"
8	5"
9	6"
10	7"

This is your full length template. Measure from the crotch to the bottom hem and mark the inches according to size from the chart above. My example is a size 2t so I marked up 3”:



Then fold the bottom edge up (or under) where you marked your inches:



Your modified capri length template is done!

Design examples:



Info for sewing with knit fabric:

This compilation is all about sewing with knits! Here you will find necessary info which can be found on the internet. This info is not part of your purchase. It's free!

Article from Sew Mama Sew!

Tips for Working With Knits & Mock-Coverstitch Tutorial

Many people think that knit fabrics are scary, when, in fact, they are such gentle monsters— kind of like Muppets, really. Although they're kind of funny, they're also super soft and pose no real threat to the motivated sewist. I've taken up sewing with them a lot more since having a baby— there's nothing better for comfort wear, and what's more important than coziness for little ones?



The key to working with these Muppet-like knits is to know which strings to pull to get the professional-looking results that you want. I thought I'd share some of my favorite tricks:

1. **Know your sewing machine or serger inside and out.** You don't need a serger to sew knits successfully, but you do need to know the capabilities of your machine. Any tips that you read online or pick up in a book won't tell you what settings your machine needs in order to sew knits without frustration. Read the manual and set aside an afternoon to really master your machine, fiddling around with different settings and plenty of scrap fabric. If you purchased your machine (or serger) from a dealer, they usually offer free machine mastery classes for their customers. Take advantage of your dealer! I just had an issue with the coverstitch function on my serger, and I took it in and had someone sit down with me and troubleshoot. It was super helpful.



2. **Get the right needles for the job.** More often than not, I use Schmetz Stretch needles (130/705 H-S) for sewing with knits. On heavier-weight knits, I might use a ballpoint/jersey needle, but if I'm getting skipped stitches, I'll switch back to my trusty stretch needle. You'll also want to have Stretch Twin needles on hand for sewing hems and a mock coverstitch (more on this below!).

3. **Overlock or zigzag stitch all seams.** Knit patterns are cut with less ease because the fabrics themselves are stretchy. Think of the neck opening on a basic t-shirt— it needs to stretch a good deal just to get over your head. So, the seams that you sew on a knit need to stretch as well, or else the thread will break. An overlock stitch on a serger is a very stretchy and strong seam, and is perfectly suited for sewing seams on knits. If you're sewing on a regular machine, check your manual to see if it has a mock-overlock stitch or a jersey stitch. Both are well-suited for knits. The standard option for sewing seams on a basic sewing machine is to use a zigzag stitch, set to a width of .7 mm and a length of 3.0 mm.

4. **Reduce the pressure of the presser foot if your seams stretch out when you sew.** If you're getting stretched-out, wavy seams, it's likely due to too much presser foot pressure. Most machines (and sergers) have the option to lower the pressure of the foot; check your manual. If you have a serger and you're getting wavy seams, make sure your differential feed is set to 1.5 instead of N (N is the setting for woven fabrics, 1.5 for knits).



5. **Consider using a walking foot.** If you've reduced the pressure of the foot on your regular sewing machine and you're still getting unsightly seams, try a walking foot. This nifty foot grabs at both the top and bottom fabrics and pulls the fabric through more evenly.



6. **Use quality thread, and pick up some wooly nylon.** You can always use regular spools of thread to sew knits— you don't need to buy those big cones. That said, if you're using a serger, it does use lots more thread than a typical zigzag stitch on a sewing machine. Most sergers are somewhat picky about thread— any inconsistencies in thread thickness will wreak havoc on the delicate tension balance, resulting in skipped stitches, broken threads, or other ugliness. Stick to quality cones, such as those made by Mettler, and you'll save yourself a lot of frustration.



When you're on the market for quality thread, be sure to pick up some woolly nylon thread. This usually comes in limited colors, but it doesn't matter— you'll only use it in the bobbin of your machine or the loopers of your serger; in other words, it will only show on the wrong side of your garment. Woolly nylon is extra stretchy, making it perfect for use in most knitwear. If you use it in your serger, make sure to test your settings on a scrap piece of the fabric with which you'll be sewing. You'll most likely have to fiddle with the recommended tension of the needles and loopers, as woolly nylon has different properties than regular thread. Once I find the setting that works perfectly for woolly nylon on any given knit fabric, I write down the "formula" and keep it posted near my serger, so the next time I work with a similar fabric, I've cut down significantly on my guess work.

7. Know how to make a professional-looking hem finish on your regular sewing machine.

Even if you're lucky enough to have a serger, you probably don't have a coverstitch machine. (Some sergers have a combo overlock/coverstitch function, like mine, but it can be a bit of a pain because I have to do some extensive re-threading if I want to switch between functions.) A coverstitch is comprised of the two parallel lines of stitching that you see on the hem of your t-shirts, which has a looping stitch on the wrong side of the fabric. The coverstitch is stretchy, and creates a very professional finish when it comes to knitwear. Perhaps you were worried that your knit garments will look too homemade because your only option for hem finishing was a zigzag. The good news is that you don't have to shell out another \$800 just to be able to sew a coverstitch. You'll just need the following:

- a machine that allows you to sew with a twin needle (most do)
- a Stretch Twin needle in either 2.0 or 4.0 mm width
- woolly nylon thread
- Lite Steam-A-Seam 2, 1/2" wide
 1. Follow the manufacturer's instructions to fuse the Steam-A-Seam tape to the wrong side of the fabric, about 1/8" from the raw edge that you wish to hem.



Remove the paper backing, then fold the sticky tape to the wrong side of the fabric, using the edge of the tape as your folding guide. Press again following the manufacturer's instructions. You should have a 5/8" hem.

2. Hand-wind a bobbin with wooly nylon thread (don't stretch the thread too tightly as you wind) and insert your bobbin. Since a mock-coverstitch isn't quite as stretchy as a real coverstitch, the wooly nylon will create extra give in your hem, assuring that you won't snap any threads during everyday wear and tear.

3. Change out your regular Stretch needle for a Stretch Twin needle. Check out your sewing machine's manual for instructions on how to thread a twin needle. Thread, then test your stitch on a scrap of your fabric. If you're getting a ridge between the two lines of stitching, you need to reduce the top tension. (Mine is usually at a 4 or 5, but I turn it down to 1 for mock-coverstitching.)

Denver fabrics:

Knit Fabric

Sewing with Knit Fabrics

Knit fabrics are easy to sew and fit, require less pressing and care, and are comfortable to wear. Knit fabrics range from casual sweatshirt fleece to elegant stretch velvets and are available in a wide variety of fibers both natural and synthetic and a combination of the two. The degree of stretch varies from 20 to 35%. Select patterns which are designed for stretch knits only. These patterns require fabric that stretches a specific amount and the pattern envelope gives the degree of stretch.

Knit Fabric Types

Double knit is a firm, medium to heavy weight fabric which has fine ribs and usually looks the same on both sides. Because the fabric has minimal stretch, patterns designed for woven fabric can also be used. Suitable for skirts, pants, jackets and dresses.

Sweatshirt fleece has minimal stretch, flat vertical ribs on right side and a brushed soft surface on the wrong side. Suitable for sweatshirts, pants, jackets, and other sporty garments.

Single knit fabrics and jersey knits are light to medium weight fabrics with flat vertical ribs on the right side and dominant horizontal lines on the wrong side. Fabric stretches from 20 to 25% across the grain. Suitable for T-shirts, tops, dresses, pull-on pants, shorts, skirts, and sleepwear.

Interlock is a light to medium weight fabric with a fine rib on both sides. Fabric stretches 25 to 35% across the grain. Suitable for tops, dresses, pull-on pants, shorts, skirts, and sleepwear.

Velour and stretch velvet are available in various weights. Velour and stretch velvet have a soft brushed nap on the right side, velvet has a shinier appearance than velour. Fabric stretches 25 to 35% or more across the grain. Suitable for tops, shirts, dresses, skirts, pull-on pants, and shorts and easy jackets.

Sweater and textured novelty knits are available in a variety of weights and textures. The degree of stretch varies. These knit fabrics are suitable for pull-over sweaters, cardigans, simple dresses and pull-on skirts.

Two way stretch fabrics are fabrics with Spandex/spandex and have approximately 75% stretch. Swimwear fabrics of Nylon/spandex usually have the most stretch on lengthwise grain, Cotton/spandex has most stretch on crosswise grain and is suitable for swimwear, activewear, dancewear, leotards and leggings.

Ribbing has approximately 100% crosswise stretch and has prominent vertical ribs on both sides. This stretch makes it suitable for neckbands, waistbands and cuffs. TIP: Do not pre-wash ribbing as it will be more difficult to sew.

Needles and Thread

Use a ball-point needle size 10/70 or 11/75 for lightweight fabrics, 12/80 for medium weight fabrics and 12/80 or 14/90 for heavyweight fabrics. Use an all purpose thread, polyester or cotton wrapped polyester.

Interfacing

Interfacing is used to reinforce closures, add shaping to collars, cuffs and plackets and stabilize areas such as shoulder seams and some necklines. The best interfacing is a 100% polyester fusible lightweight knit interfacing.

Preparing Fabric

Purchase a little extra fabric, because most knits shrink to some degree. Wash the fabric in the same manner you intend to use for the finished garment. This will preshrink the fabric and remove the surface finish which will make it easier to sew.

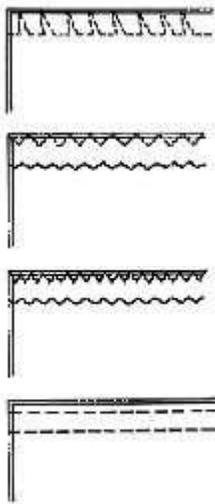
Cutting

Knits have shading and pattern pieces should be cut in one direction and be placed with the greatest degree of stretch around the body. Use weights to hold pattern pieces in place. A rotary cutter works very well with knits, just be sure to use a mat to protect your cutting table.

Sewing Procedures

Seam allowances vary on patterns, the 1/4" (6 mm) seam allowance is the easiest to use.

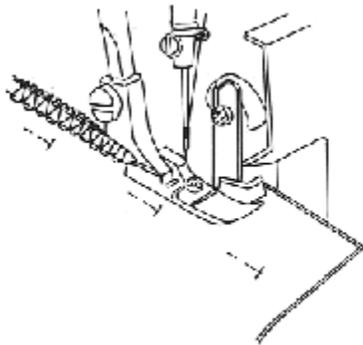
Sew the seam using an overlock stitch. This stitch sews and overcast in one step. It is not necessary to stretch the fabric while sewing as stretch is built in.



The seam can also be done with a narrow zig-zag width and a medium stitch length. This seam will stretch with the fabric (Fig. 2). Overcast the seam allowances together with a larger zig-zag stitch or you can use a three step zig-zag stitch placing the stitches one right next to the other.

On a straight stitch machine, sew the seam using a medium stitch length; stretch the fabric in the front and in the back of the presser foot as you sew. Sew another seam on the seam allowance close to the raw edges to keep seam allowances together. If pattern allows for a 5/8" (1.5 cm) seam allowance, sew the seam, trim the seam allowances, and overcast the raw edges together.

On the Serger (overlock) machine use three or four threads, guide fabric, being sure that the correct seam allowance is used.



Hemming

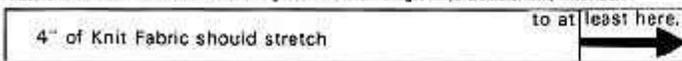
Hems can be topstitched or blind hemmed. Sew the hem with a catchstitch by hand or use the blind hem on your machine. To topstitch hems, loosen the pressure on the presser foot to prevent the hem from stretching. Topstitch with a narrow zigzag and a medium stitch length, a double or a triple needle, or use the cover hem on the serger machine.

Stretch Chart and Gauge

To use the stretch chart or gauge, fold over the crosswise edge of the knit fabric 3" (8 cm). Hold 4" (10 cm) of the folded fabric against the chart and gently stretch to the outer line. If the fabric stretches easily without excessive rolling to the outer line or slightly farther, the fabric has the correct amount of stretch for the pattern. this is an elastic seam.

STRETCH CHARTS

Fabric with 20% stretch across the grain such as: Single knit, Double knit, Interlock



Fabric with 25% stretch across the grain such as: Nylon tricot, Nylon sheer, Interlock, Velour



Fabric with 35% stretch across the grain such as: Sweater fabric, Velour, Terry, Interlock



Fabric with 75% stretch such as: Swimsuit fabric, Fabric with Spandex or Lycra



Craftstylish:

Tips and Tricks for Sewing with Knits



Professional knit hems tend to favor the strength of a double row of stitches.

Photo: Ann Steeves

Nowadays, it seems that knits are the fabric mainstay of our lives. Fashionistas and seamstres have embraced the comfort, ease, and wearability that knits afford. But for the beginning (and even not-so-beginning) seamster, there are some techniques that make sewing with knits easier and more enjoyable. Here are a few to get you started.

Use the right needle - The needle you use in a project with knits can make or break the results. Generally speaking, you need a specialized needle to sew knits. There are two types that I use for knits: Ballpoint (also called Jersey) and Stretch. Ballpoint needles are best used for sweater-type and loosely woven knits. They have a rounded point that penetrates the fabric without catching or cutting through the yarns. Stretch needles are perfect for sewing through tightly knitted jersey fabrics with high Lycra content. I use them on all my wool, polyester and rayon jersey garments. For more on choosing the right needle for your project, check out [Machine-Needle Know-How](#), an article from *Threads* magazine.

Stitch type and length - If you have a straight-stitch-only machine, set your stitch length to a medium (2.5mm-3mm) setting. When sewing knits with a straight stitch, you need to stretch the fabric very slightly (and very gently) as it goes under the presser foot. To do this, apply equal pressure on both sides of the needle by slightly pulling the fabric as shown.

Do not pull the fabric as it goes through the feed dogs: you may risk breaking your needle and damaging your machine if you do.

If you have a zigzag machine, set your stitch length to the narrowest zigzag setting (.5mm on many machines), and your stitch length to between 2.5mm and 3mm. If you have a very thick knit, you may need a longer stitch length. You do not need to stretch the fabric as you sew. The slight zigzag will give you the stretch needed.

Seam finishes - Knit fabrics, especially jerseys, don't generally ravel, so you can get away without finishing the seams in many cases. If you are fortunate enough to have a serger or overlock machine, you can use that to stitch and finish your seams in one fell swoop. You can also use your serger to finish the raw edges of hems before sewing them in place. I like to do this when working with sweater knits, terrycloth, or any knit that might have a tendency to "shed" slightly at the edges.

About face - Many patterns for knits call for using a facing for necklines and other exposed edges. With many knits, especially very stretchy jerseys, you can often skip the facing entirely. Simply fold under the seam allowance and stitch in place. I have been able to eliminate the facings on most necklines this way. If you have a very curved edge (like an armhole), you should test on a scrap of fabric cut to about the same curvature to see how you like the results.

Shouldering the burden - When making a knit top or dress, I stabilize the shoulder seams to prevent stretching. To do this, I fuse a piece of interfacing to the back shoulder piece or pieces. I prefer to use a 3/4-inch-wide piece of fusible tricot, which is made even with the cut edge of the fabric, but extends slightly beyond the seamline. This adds stability, but is light enough and has enough give to work with most knits. For heavier knits or sweater knits, I sometimes center a selvage of silk organza in the seamline and stitch through all layers. The organza provides a lot of strength to the seam, but adds no bulk.

Hemming - If you examine knit ready-to-wear, you'll notice that most hems are sewn with a double row of stitches on the outside. Manufacturers use a specialized machine, called a coverstitch, to achieve this finish. If you don't have a coverstitch, you can still achieve this look. Most zigzag sewing machines can accommodate a double needle. This needle sews a perfectly spaced double row of stitches on the needle side of the fabric, with a zigzag on the bottom.

This stitch has more stretch than a regular straight stitch, and is perfect for giving you a professional-looking finish. Before stitching your garment, make a test on a scrap of fabric. Double needles may require some adjustments to your needle and bobbin tension to achieve a smooth, flat hem. Mark your hem on the right side of your garment. I like to use tailor's chalk that can easily brush or wash away. Then sew along this marking so your double row of stitches is on the right side.

I hope these hints will help you get started with sewing knits. With a little practice, I think you will find sewing with knits addicting!

End of info

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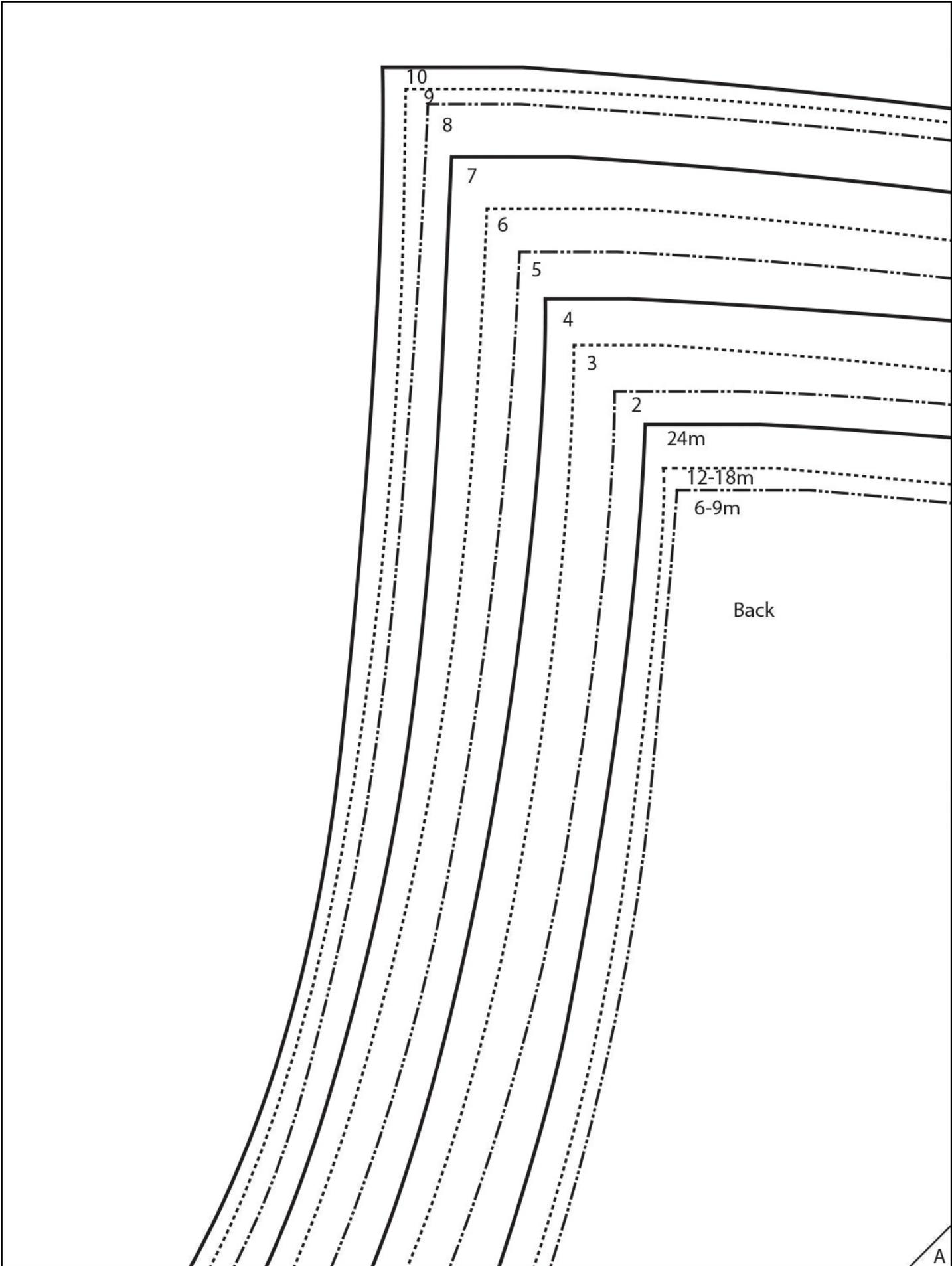
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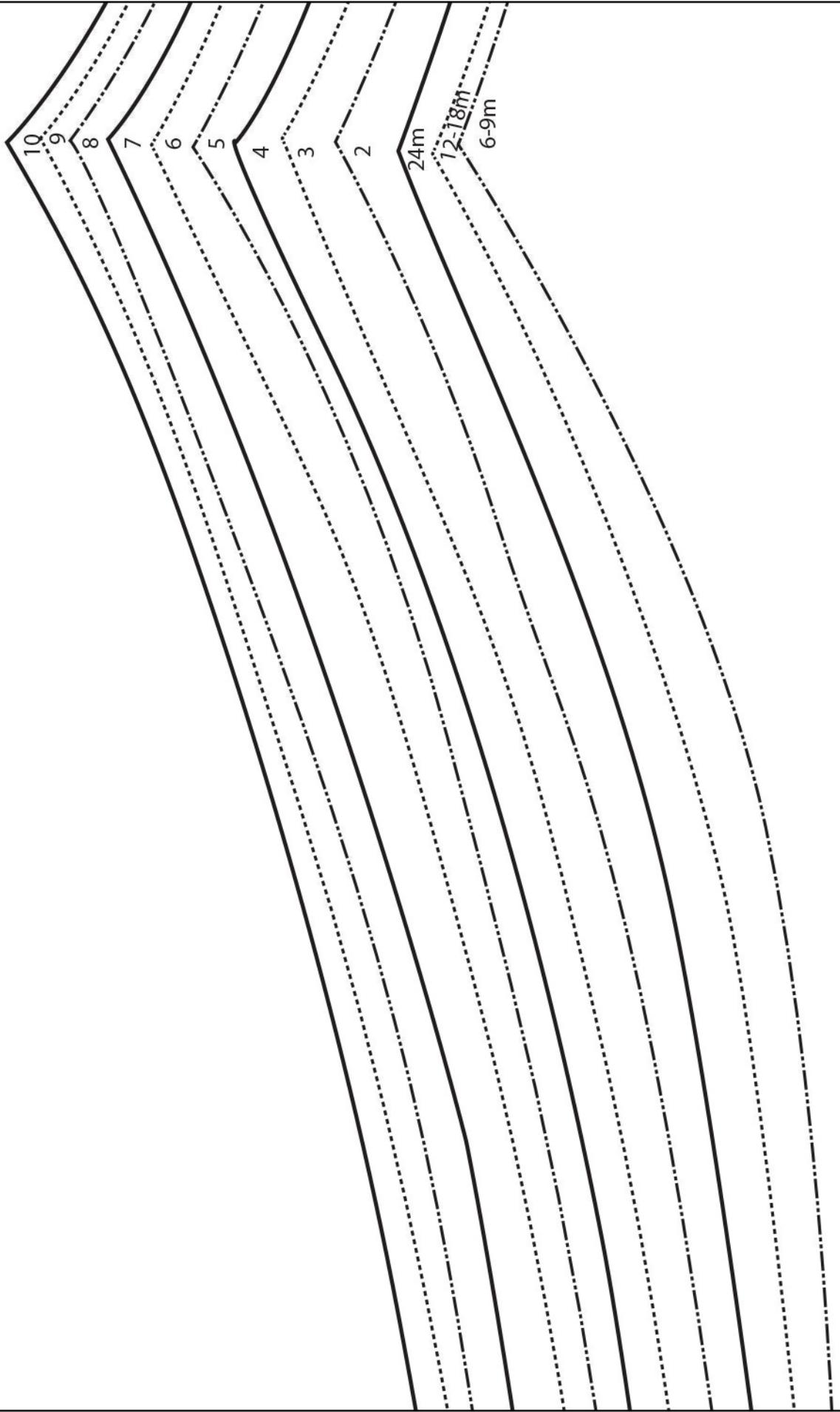
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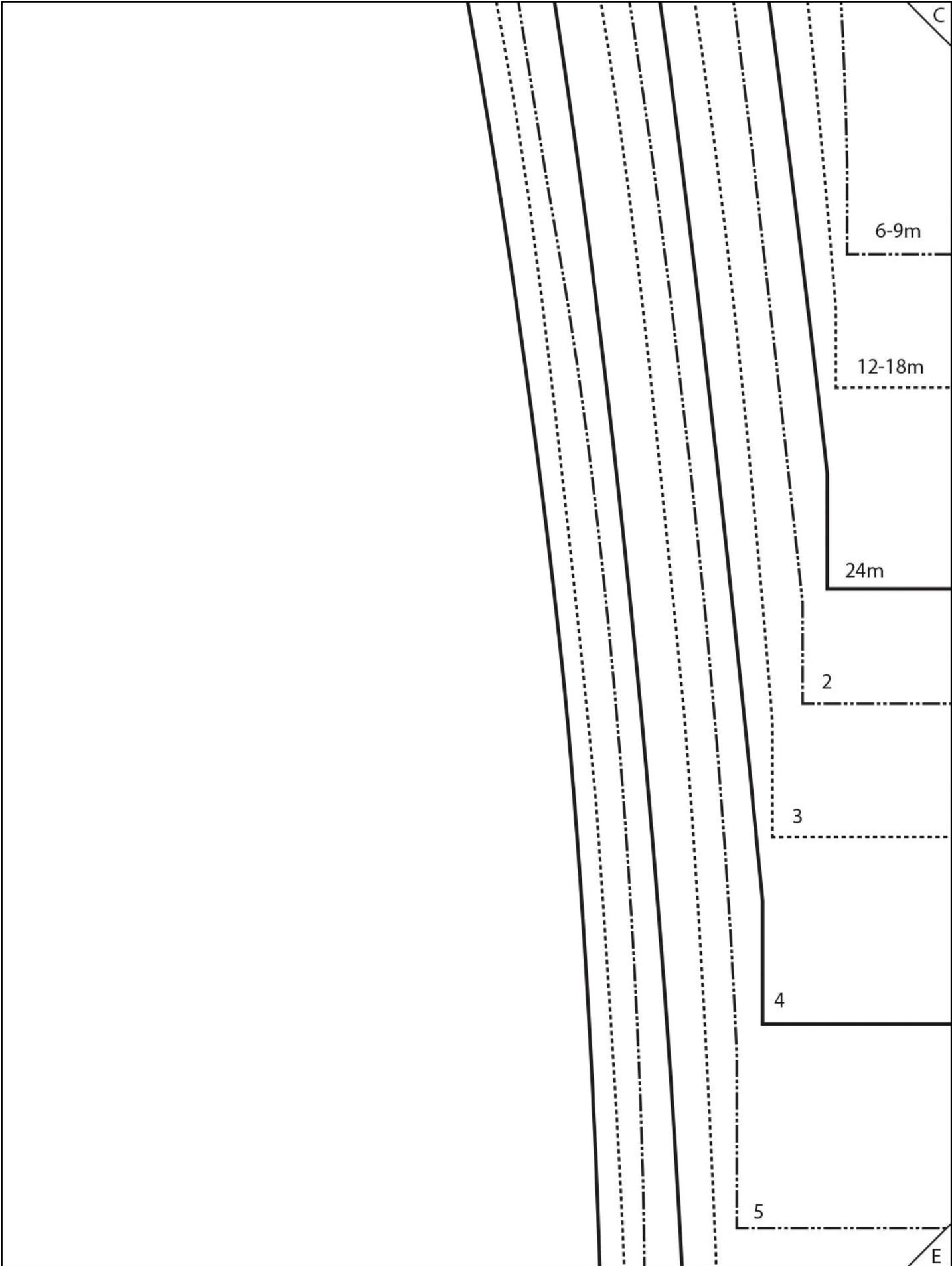
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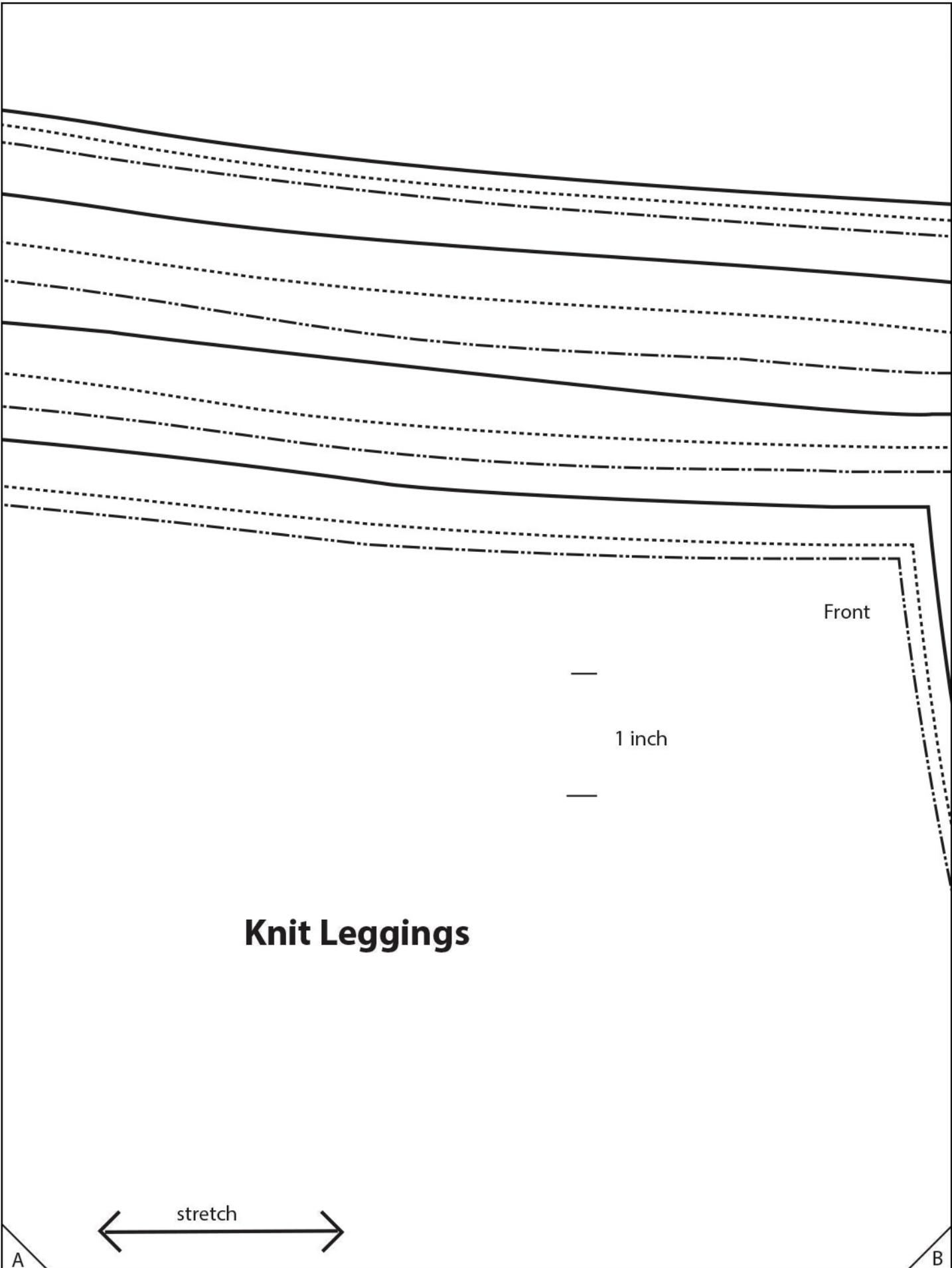
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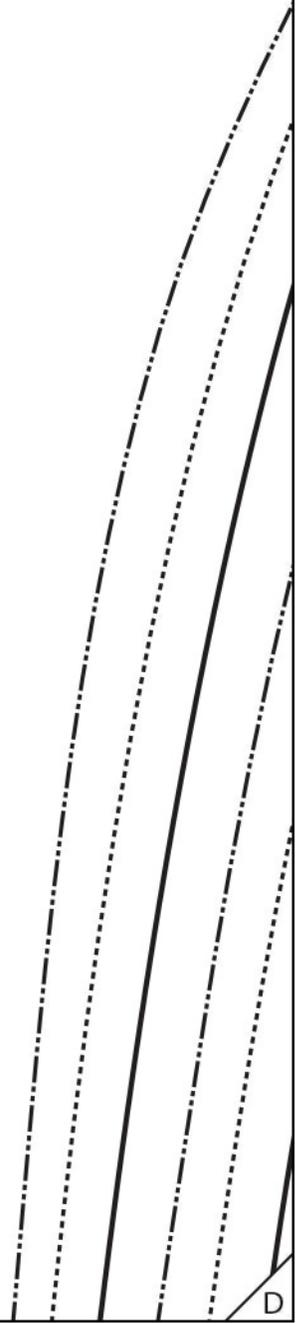
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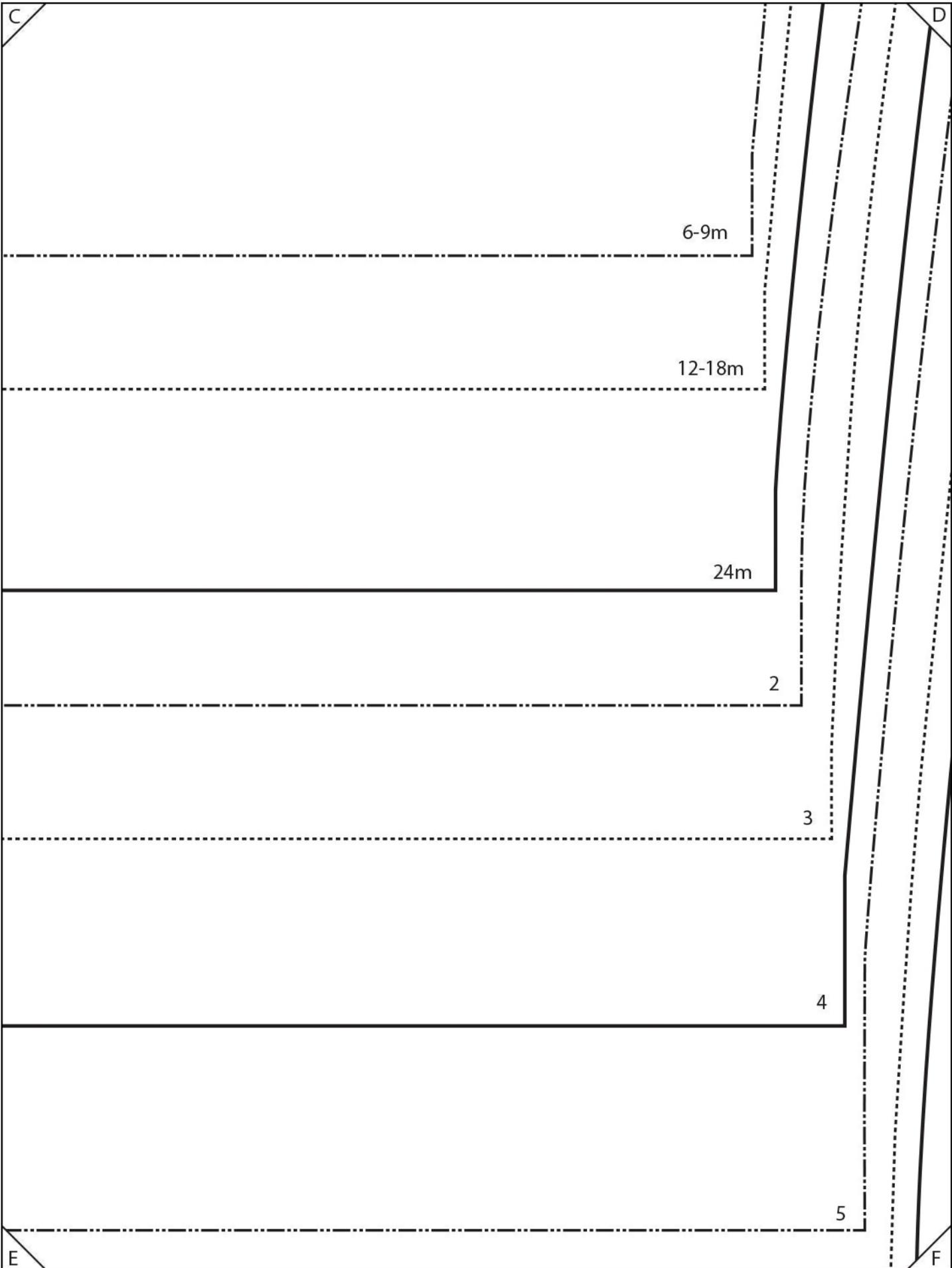
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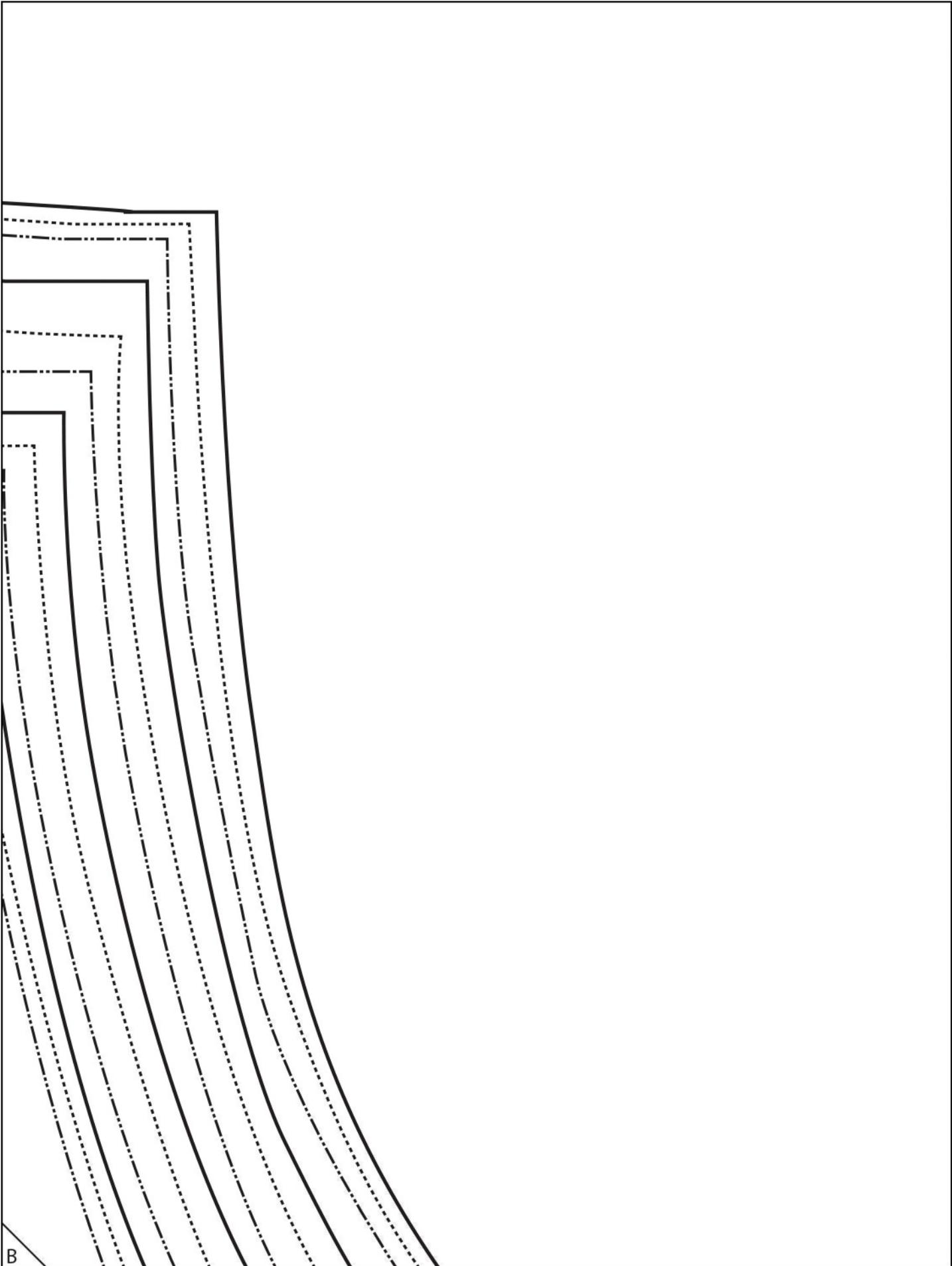
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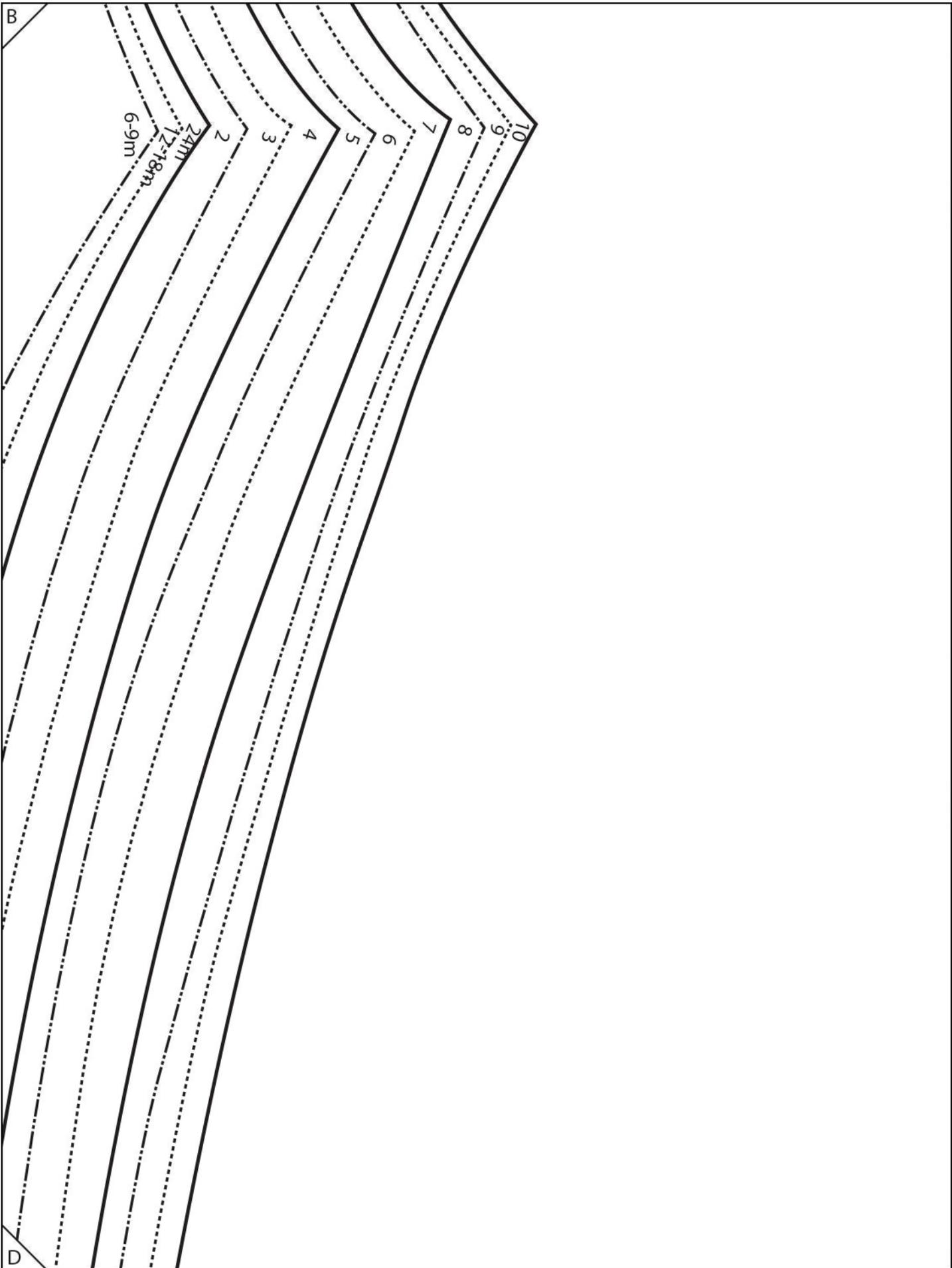
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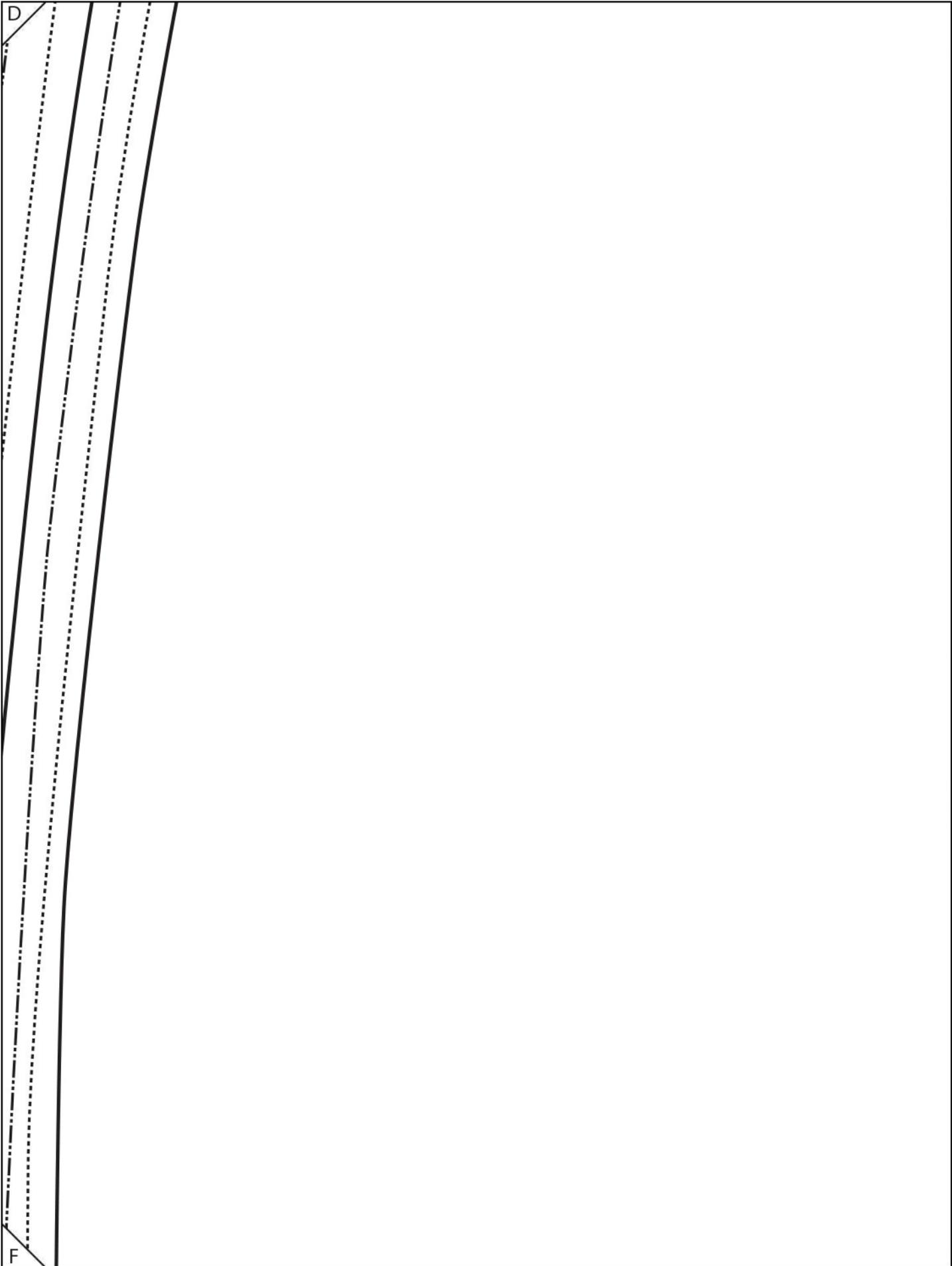
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