



Ladies Lounge Pants

with ruffle options



Make these comfy pants for lounging, sleeping or use a stunning daytime fabric and wear them out! You can also add ruffle for romance or that extra-girly touch! The elastic waist brings comfort and a better fit! The first version is for a pair of lounge pants with straight legs, no additions. Go to page 18 to find instructions on how to add either a single or double ruffle to these pants.

Seam allowance: 3/8"

List of required materials:

- Fabric (woven cotton or any other lightweight material, knit fabric)
- Sewing machine
- Serger (optional)
- Scissors
- Rotary cutter (optional)
- Lip edge ruler
- Iron
- Thread
- Safety pin
- ¾" wide non-roll elastic

To print the cutouts:

There are no full sized pants templates, only crotch cutouts to print. You will save on paper and ink!

Print the desired size crotch templates out (front, back crotch and leg strip pieces). Print without scaling or any other adjustments. As a guide you'll find a 1 inch measure to compare, make sure it measures exactly 1 inch, discrepancies of only 1/8 inch will result in not fitting pants. Cut around shapes and piece them together matching the boxes with letters.

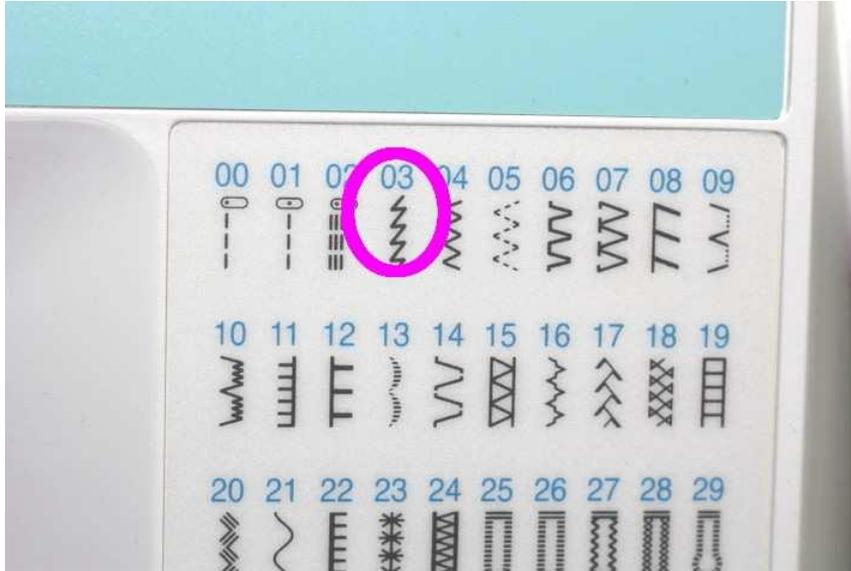
Layout of templates:

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 a stretchy t-shirts.

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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 43 inch wide woven fabric or 60 inch wide knit fabric WITH directional print
(2" SHRINKAGE INCLUDED!!!)

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

Prewashing your fabric may prevent any shrinkage. Prewashing is not required with fabrics that you know the quality of or for resale. It is recommended to add about 0.5 inch for woven fabric and 2 inches for knit fabric for shrinkage when buying fabric.

<p>Please note the lengths of fabric to cut for the approximate inseam:</p>		<p>CUT 2 PIECES ACCORDING TO THE FABRIC LENGTH AND WIDTH</p>			
<p>*yardage is based on directional print woven fabric and knit fabric. If using non-directional print woven fabric you may use less.</p>					
Average Inseam	suggested starting FABRIC LENGTH				
28	43				
29	44				
30	45				
31	46				
32	47				
33	48				
34	49				
35	50				

Size	FABRIC WIDTH	*Yardage for legs	Cut 1x elastic band piece f.waist	
XS -2-4	26			
S - 4-6	27	3 yds	27"	give or take
M - 6-8	30	3 yds	27.5"	give or take
L - 8-10	33	3 yds	29"	give or take
XL - 10-12	35	3 yds	30.5"	give or take
XXL - 14-16	40	3 1/8 yds	34"	give or take

The suggested **FABRIC LENGTH** is **ONLY** a guide! The actual length needed depends on the size you are making and the inseam you want to achieve. In the instructions it will show you how to measure for the correct inseam before you finish the leg hems! The sizing chart does NOT give you the finished inseam measurements without measuring while you making these!

The yardage does not include ruffles! Add extra for those – in most cases you would need about 1/8 yd for ruffles.

Note:

To cut your RUFFLE strips measure the pant width (front and back!) and count it x 2 (add a few more inches if you prefer your ruffle to be fuller)

There is no rule as to how wide (measured from top to bottom) your ruffle will be! Choose freely anywhere from a slim ruffle width of about 1" to max. about 6-7" for wide ruffles.

Please cut the pant fabric length shorter to adjust the inseam length. Take the seam allowance in consideration as well which is 3/8 inch x 2 (3/8 inch for pants and 3/8 inch for ruffle).

I suggest to go about half way which means if your ruffle measures 2 inches in width cut the fabric length about 1 inch shorter. It looks nicer when ruffles reach a bit longer especially with long pants.

Always finish your ruffle first especially when making a double ruffle and then check total inseam measurement BEFORE sewing the ruffles on!

To cut out the crotch corners:

This should be one of your fabric pieces. Position one in front of you with the right sides facing UP. I photographed it sideways (bottom hem on the left and top/waist on the right):



Place one crotch cutout into the UPPER RIGHT corner and one into the UPPER LEFT corner. The straight edges should align with the outside edges. Don't leave any room on the sides or on the top:



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Pin and cut corners away. Discard fabric corners:



Repeat with other fabric piece but position it with right side DOWN! Place the same crotch cutouts into the same corners. You want to have one right leg and one left leg.

To create the front and back rise:

Place both fabric pieces with wrong sides together in front of you. Have the FRONT crotch cut corner facing to the right and the BACK crotch cut corner to the left. Place your lip edge ruler along the waist edge, aligning the left corner flush and the right corner 1-1.5" lower (below the waist edge). I suggest to go with 1 inch if you like the rise a bit higher and 1.5" if you like it sitting a little lower.



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Trim off this **DIAGONAL** edge with your rotary cutter or draw a line with your fabric marker/pen and then cut with scissors:



To slim down the legs with the leg strip:

Place one leg in front of you with the bottom hem facing to the left. Fold over the leg piece:



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Fold over the inseam edges and place your leg strip template alongside the inner seam with the pointy corner at the crotch. Pin:



Trim around the template until you reach the end, then re-pin for the rest of the inseam:



Here's an **important** check to make sure you will achieve the desired inseam: Measure from crotch STRAIGHT down to the bottom hem and take off 1-1 ¼ inch. Trim off access length! That should be your ultimate inseam. If for some reason you'll end up with a shorter inseam than anticipated, consider adding a ruffle or border to extend the length.

Instructions for ruffles start on page 18.



Repeat with other leg.

Serge/zigzag stitch the bottom hem of each leg:



NOTE: if are adding a ruffle please go now to page 18 and come here to sew legs together!

To sew the leg together:

Fold your leg with right side together:



Pin alongside the inner edge up to the crotch and sew.



Then serge/zigzag stitch raw edge. Repeat with other leg.

To sew both legs together:

Turn one leg inside out and place beside other leg (which should have the print side facing out). Both crotch corners should face the same side:



Grab the bottom hem of the leg that has the print facing out and insert it into the leg with print inside:



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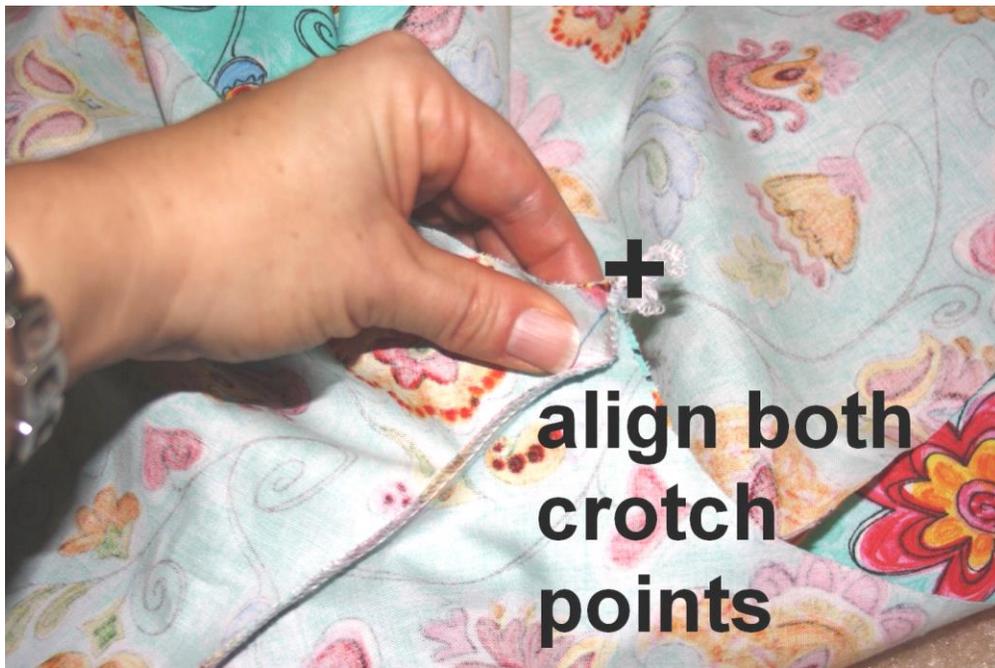
Keep inserting the leg.....



.....feed the leg all the way inside until you reach the bottom hem opening. Then match up the crotch corners:



As shown below, match both crotch corners:



Pin alongside the crotch and sew along the dashed lines. Backstitch the beginning and end:



Serge/zigzag stitch raw edges:



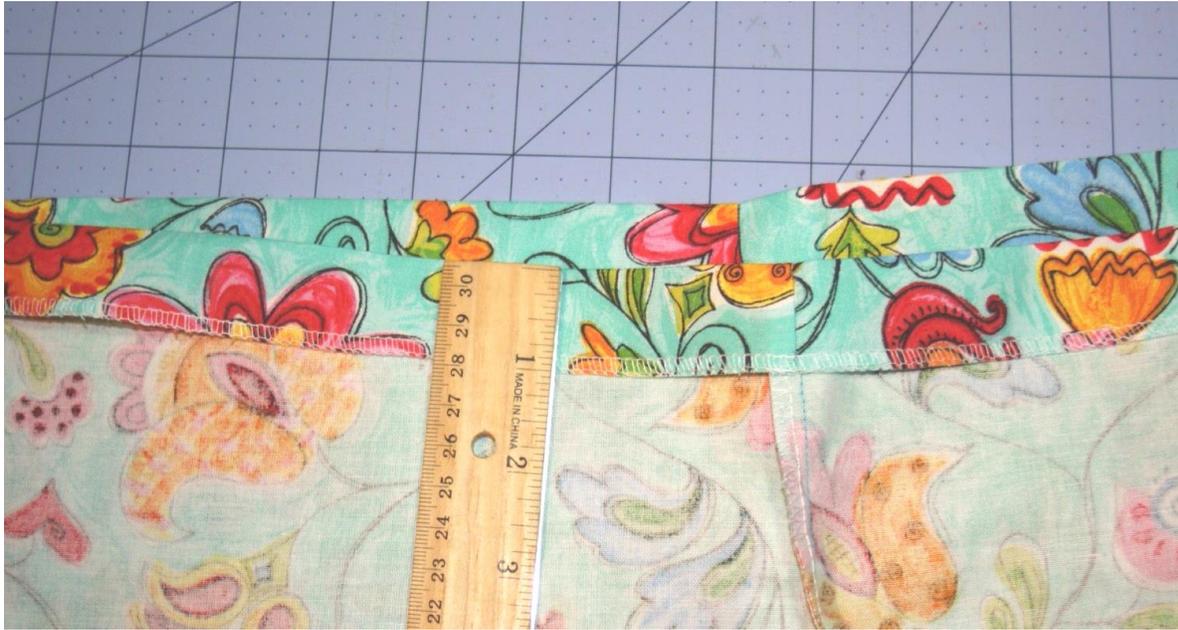
You can now take one leg out of the other while you still have your pants with print side in.

Serge/zigzag stitch the top/waist edge:



To make the casing:

Fold down the top edge 1 inch and press:



Sew ON TOP of the serged/zigzag stitched seam leaving a 2 inch opening. Backstitch the beginning and end:



Secure a safety pin to your elastic and insert it into the casing:



Once your elastic ends meet, pin them by overlapping $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Either machine sew or hand stitch the ends together with several stitches.

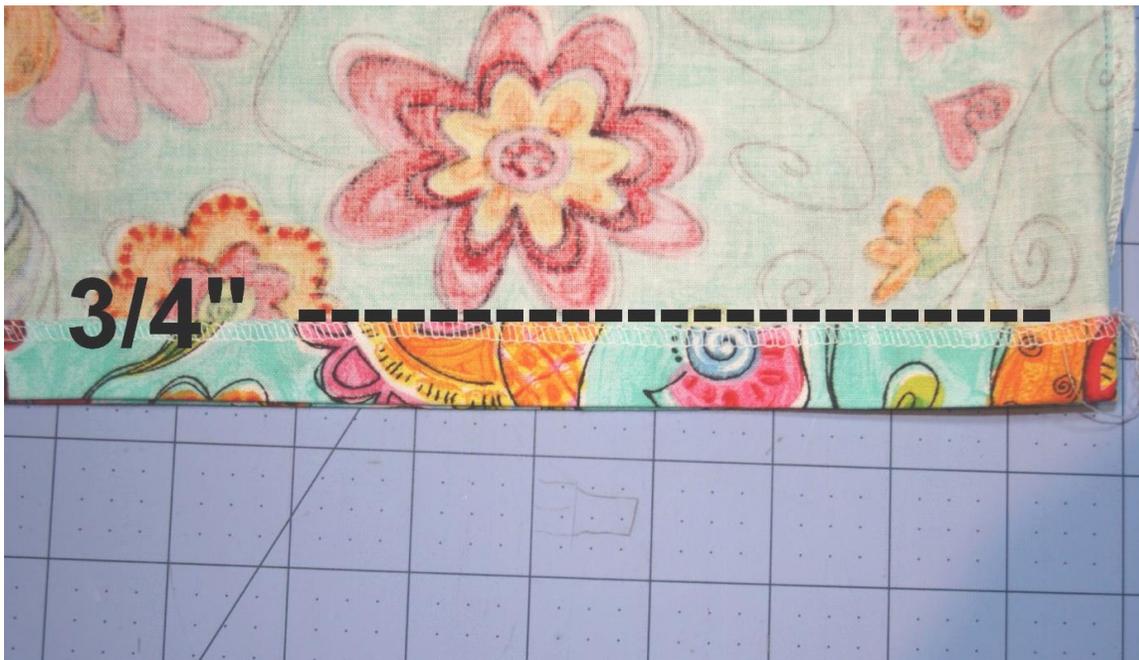


Add a size/care tag if preferred and close the opening with your machine:



To finish the bottom hems:

Fold down the bottom hem to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and press. Sew right ON TOP of the serged/zigzag stitch seam.



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This should be your finished bottom hem:



Repeat with other leg.

This is now be your finished pair of lounge pants:



The following instructions are from my tutorial for girls pants but would definitely be great to use with these lounge pants to add some whimsy and romance! Ruffles are in! ☺

TO MAKE RUFFLES:

These are your ruffle pieces:



Serge/hem the bottom hems of the ruffles as preferred:



There are 2 ways to make your ruffle with your sewing machine. One is to set your machine to the longest stitch length and to the highest tension number. Sewing with this setting should automatically gather your fabric. If it doesn't then please do the following:

Set your machine to the longest stitch length and your tension to 2-3.

Lay your ruffle strip onto your machine with the raw edges facing to the right.

Start sewing at about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in to the fabric and about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch away from the raw edge.



This should be your ruffle piece:



Take one leg piece and spread it out in front of you with right side up:

NOTE: PLEASE DOUBLE CHECK THE INSEAM LENGTH OF YOUR PANTS TO MAKE SURE YOU WILL HAVE A CORRECT LENGTH ONCE YOU ADD YOUR RUFFLE! Measure from tip of crotch down to the hem edge and measure your ruffle. Add measurements together and take off about $\frac{3}{4}$ " for seam allowance.

This should be your finished leg inseam measurement! Trim off the leg if necessary!



Take your ruffle and match up the width of the ruffle with the leg's width and distribute all gathers evenly.



Flip your ruffle over and pin it onto the leg as shown between the arrows:



Sew with a seam allowance of about $\frac{3}{8}$ " with backstitching beginning and end. Then serge/zigzag stitch raw edge. This should now be your finished ruffle.



Top stitch close to the seam for a nicer appearance:



INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO MAKE DOUBLE LAYER RUFFLES:

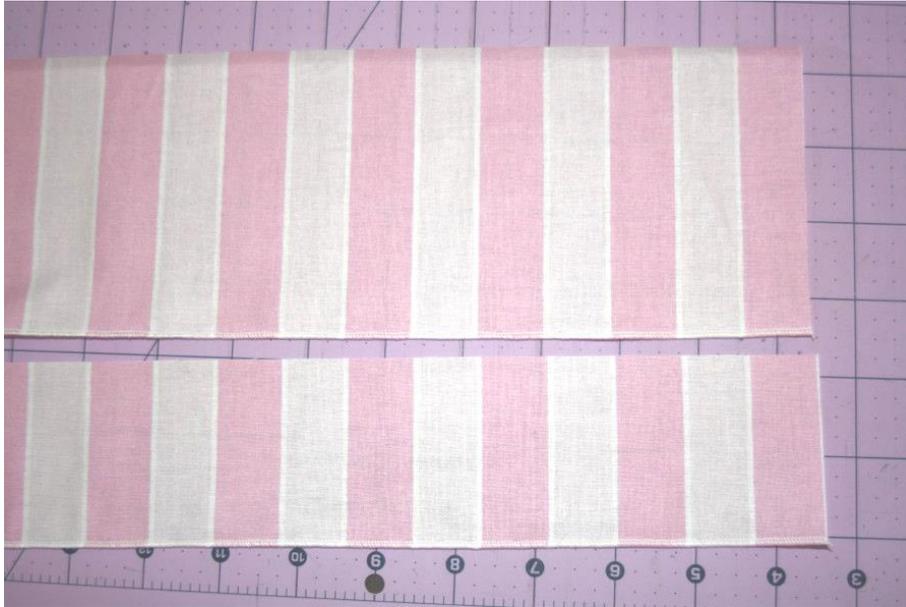


NOTE: it is important to finish your ruffle first and then determine the total inseam length of your pants to make the inseam fit correctly (especially important for full length pants).

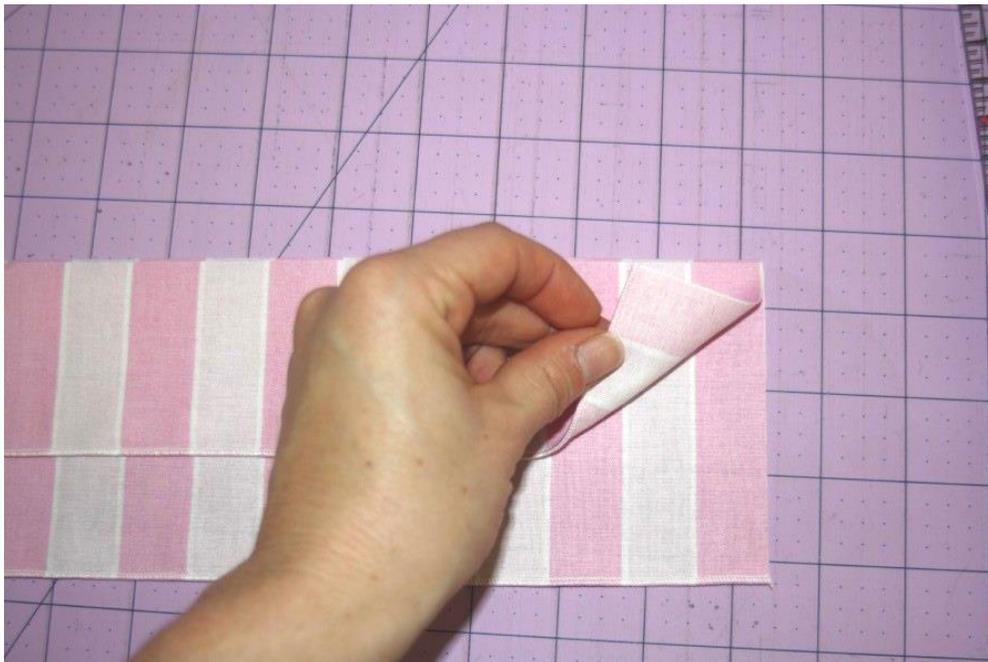
Take in consideration if you are using a serger/overlock machine to hem your bottom edges of your ruffles or if you are folding it down and then sew. This will determine the total inseam length.

Choose the length of your TOP ruffle (which is measured from top to bottom) and cut your BOTTOM ruffle about 1-1.5 inch shorter in length.

Hem/finish your bottom hems:



Lay your shorter ruffle strip on top of your longer ruffle strip as shown. Both fabric prints should be facing up:



Sew both sandwiched strips together to create the ruffle effect as described on page 18.



Pictures from my pattern testers and photographers:



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.

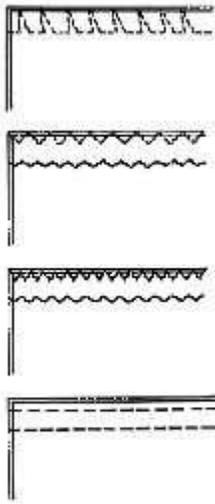
Cutting

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.

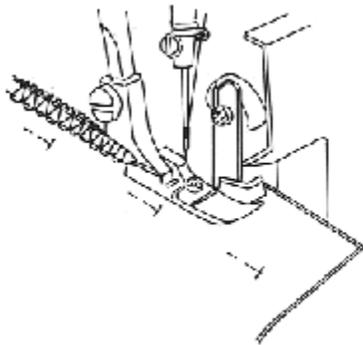
Sew the seam using an overlock stitch. This stitch sews and overcast in one step. It is not necessary to stretch the fabric while sewing as stretch is built in.



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

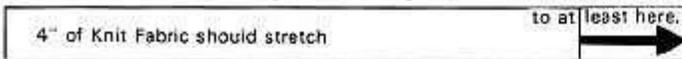
Hems can be topstitched or blind hemmed. Sew the hem with a catchstitch by hand or use the blind hem on your machine. To topstitch hems, loosen the pressure on the presser foot to prevent the hem from stretching. Topstitch with a narrow zigzag and a medium stitch length, a double or a triple needle,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

Thank you so much for using this pattern!

For questions email me at whimsycouture@hotmail.com

Find more great sewing patterns on etsy www.whimsycouture.etsy.com/ and info on my blog www.whimsycoutureboutique.blogspot.com/

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Revised Dec.2013

1inch

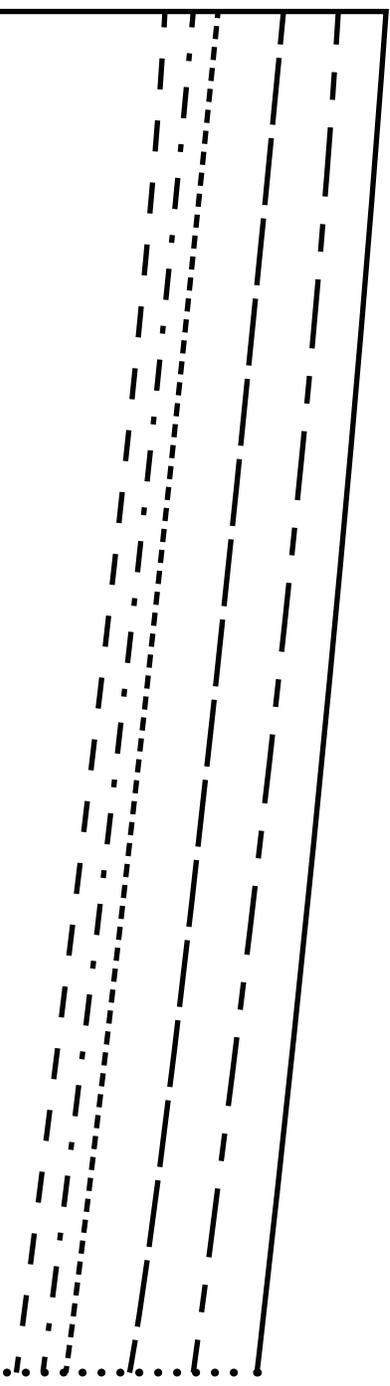
Ladies Lounge Pants Crotch cutouts

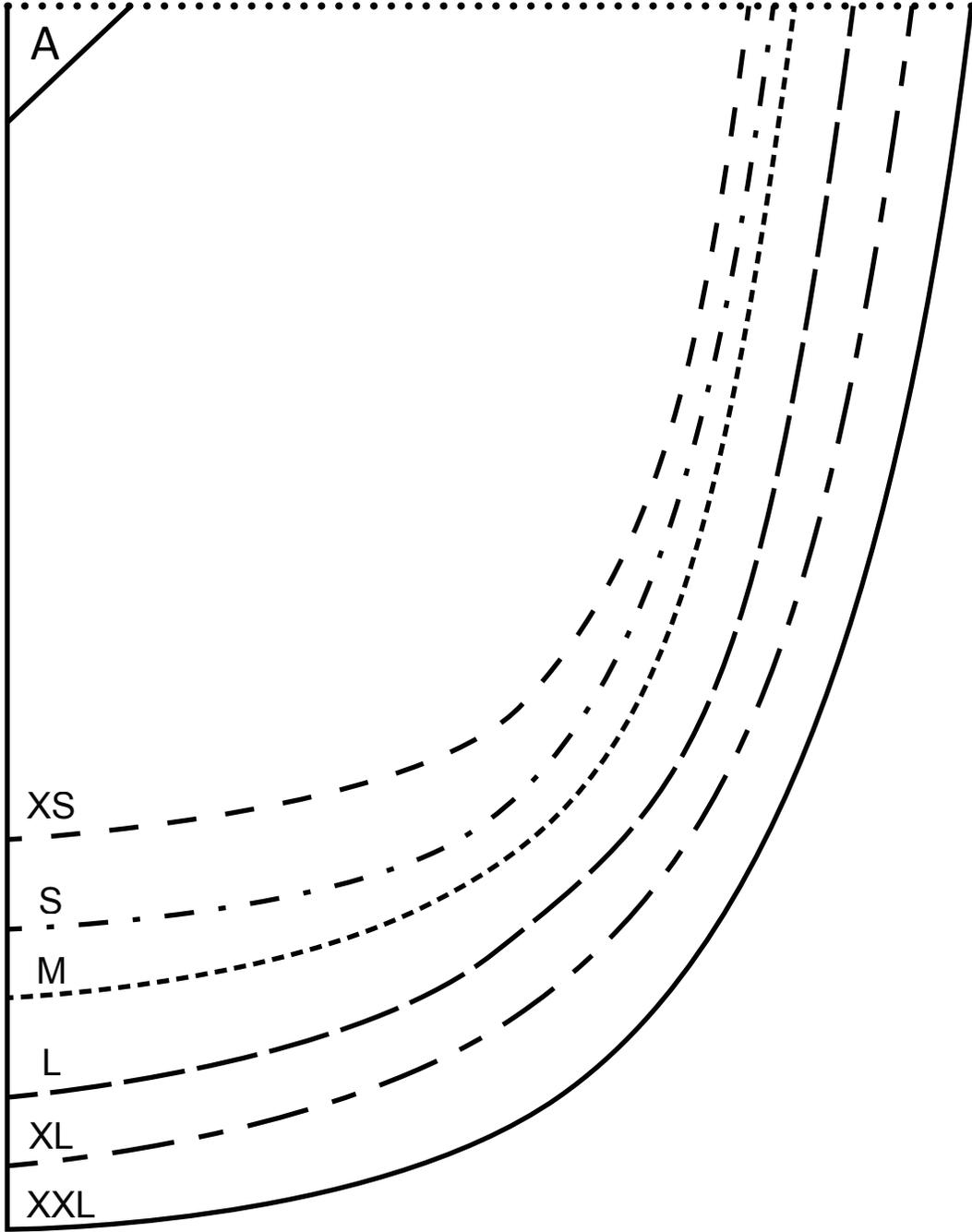
BACK CUTOUTS



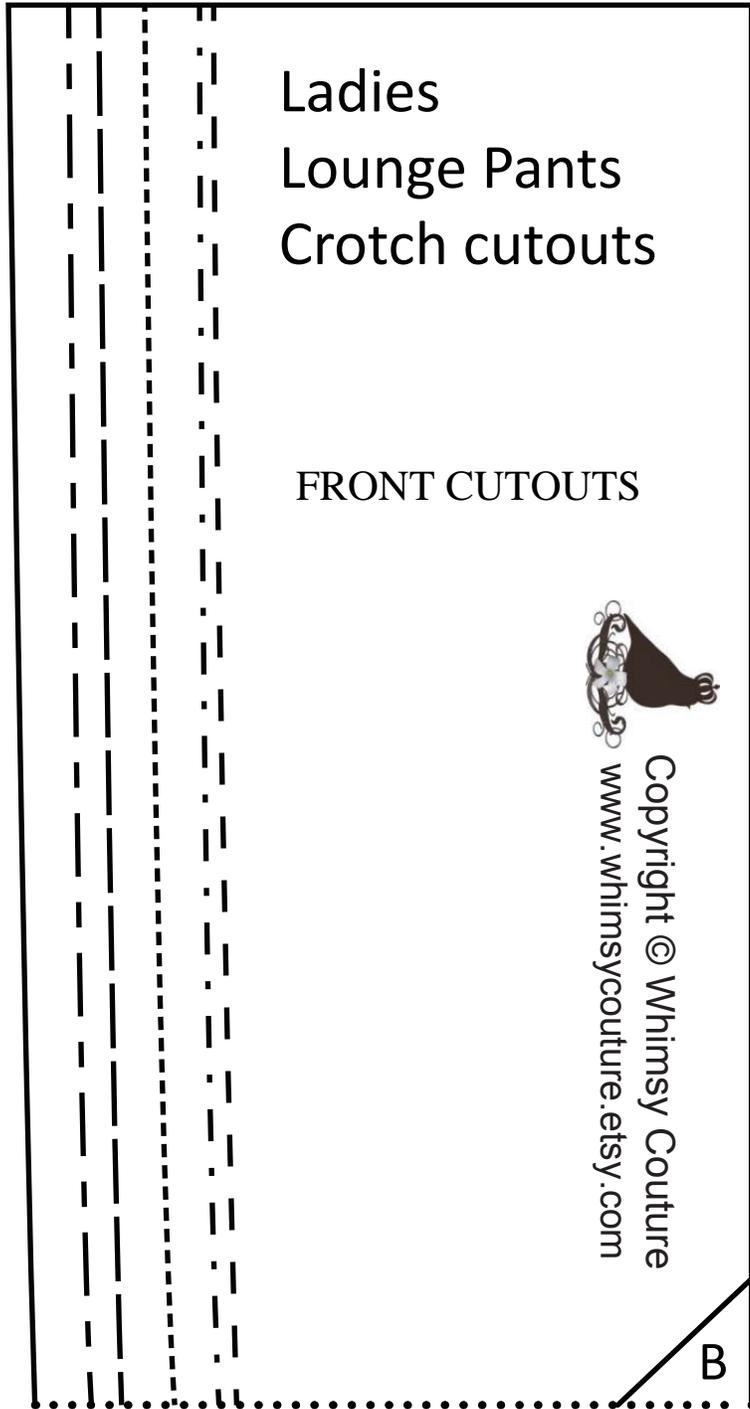
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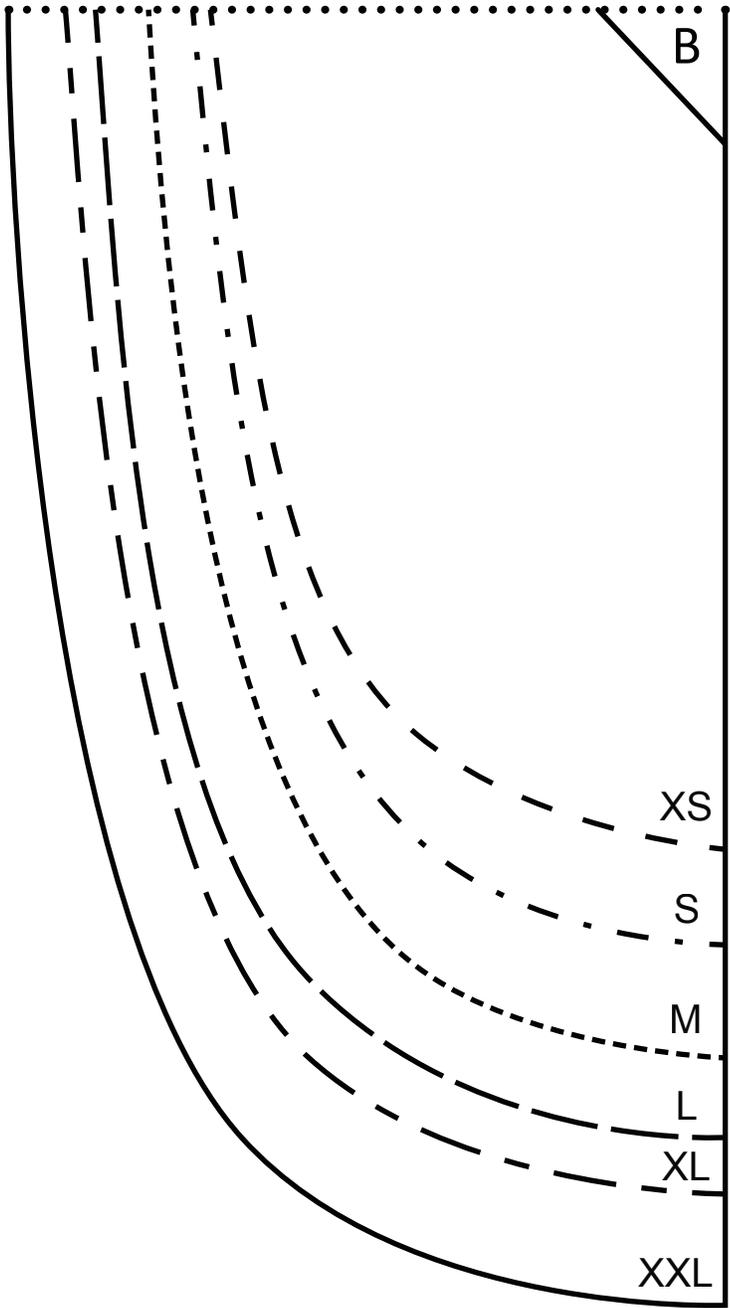
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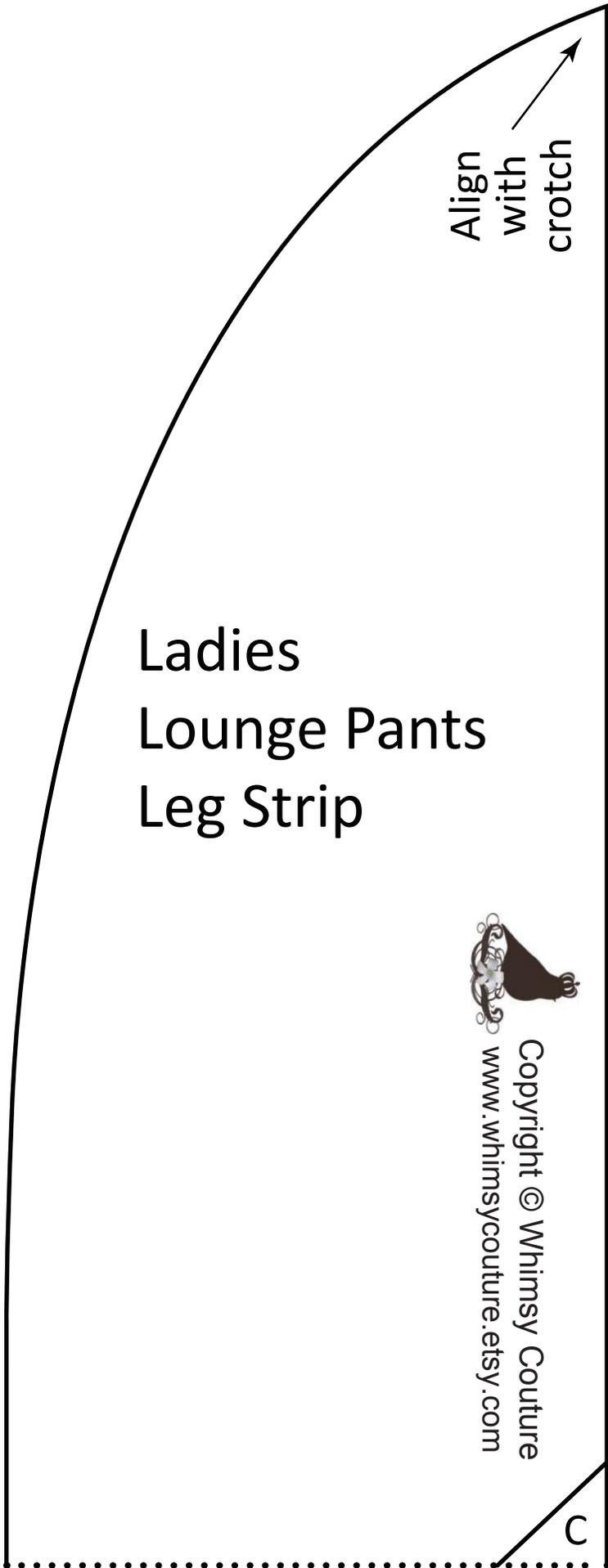




1inch







Ladies
Lounge Pants
Leg Strip

Align
with
crotch

1inch



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