



## The *Bohemia Flower* Dress

(with 18" doll size)



**List of required materials:**

- Knit fabric (please read about knits first), regular woven cotton fabric or any lightweight material
- Sewing machine
- Overlock machine/serger
- Scissors
- Lip edge ruler or measuring tape
- Ball point sewing machine needle for knits or regular standard needle for woven material
- Thread
- Elastic thread
- Iron
- Double threaded hand sew needle with the thread being about 25" long. Double knot the ends.
- Fabric marker (optional)
- Safety pin (3/4 or 1") such as this one:  Or a diaper safety pin: 

**Seam allowance:** 3/8" (or half a presser foot)

**Sewing stitch:** if using knit fabric - stitch suitable for knit fabrics such as a knit stitch or slight zigzag stitch unless otherwise stated (sewing with knits info at the bottom of this tutorial). If using woven material use a regular stitch.

(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)

**Sizing chart – based on 42-60 inch wide fabric WITH print direction (2" SHRINKAGE INCLUDED!!!)**

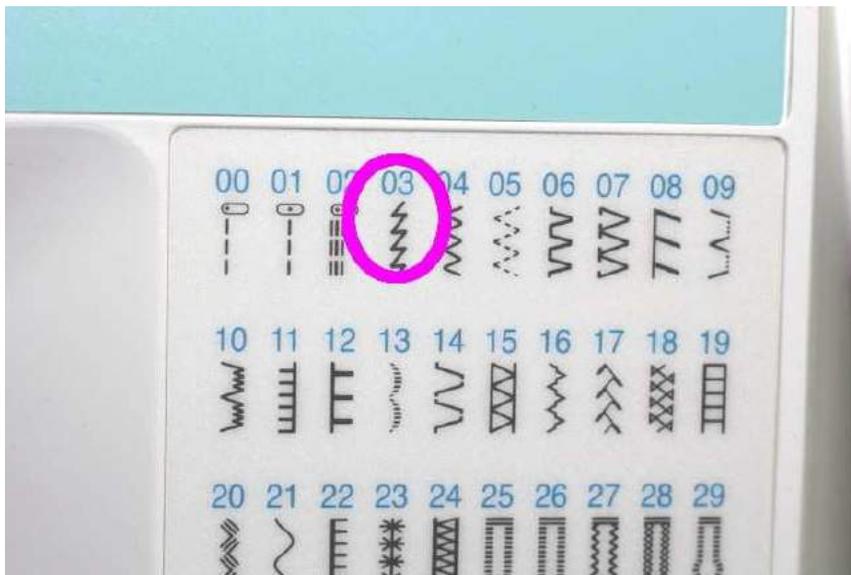
Size	Appr. finished tunic length f. shoulder to hem	Appr. width across chest without shirring	Yardage
18" doll	10"	-----	1/3 yd
6-9m	16.5"	14"	1/2 yd
12-18m	18"	14.5"	2/3 yd
18-24m	18.5"	15"	2/3 yd
2	19"	15.5"	2/3 yd
3	20.5"	16"	2/3 yd
4	22"	16.5"	2/3 yd
5	23"	16 3/4"	3/4 yd
6	24 3/4"	17"	3/4 yd
7	26 3/4"	17 1/4"	1 yd
8	28"	17.5"	1 yd
9	29"	17 3/4"	1 yd
10	30.5"	18"	1 yd
11	31"	18 1/4"	1 yd
12	33"	18.5"	1 yd

**Serging stitch:** For hemming the neckline, sleeve edges and bottom hem you can choose your favorite hem stitch from your serger! For this example I chose a narrow rolled hem.

**Stretch gauge:** can be found in the document INFO ABOUT SEWING WITH KNITS among other important factors!

**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.

My machine has a stretch stitch which looks like this:

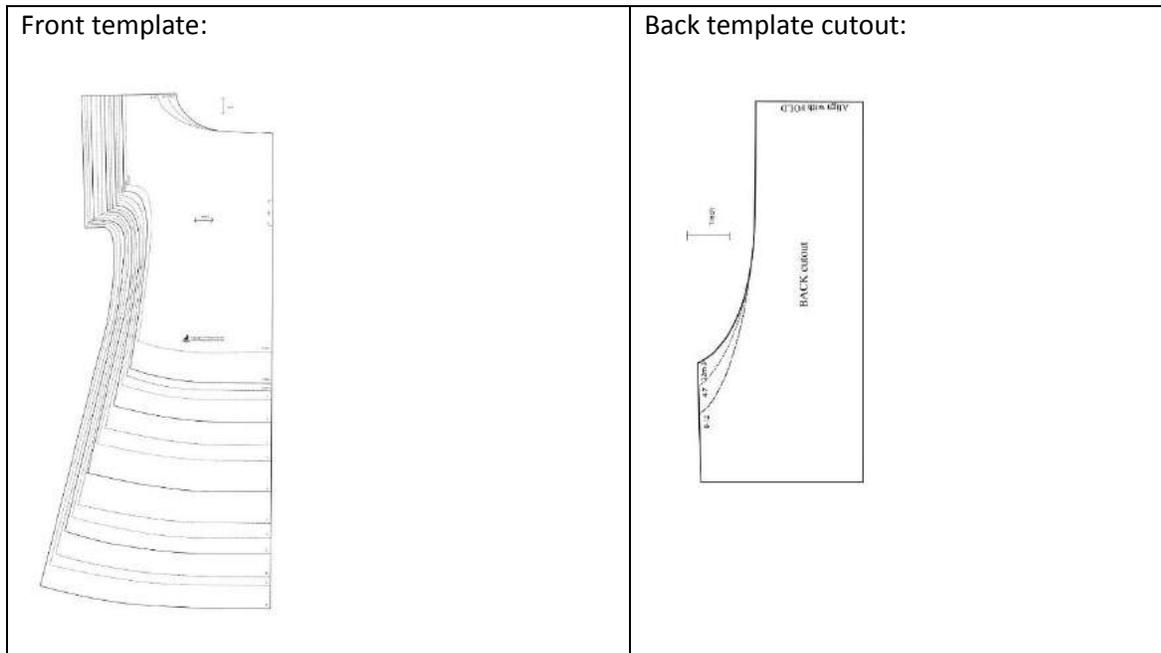


**IMPORTANT NOTICE WHEN SEWING WITH KNITS:** prewash your knits because most knit fabric will shrink up to ONE INCH!!!

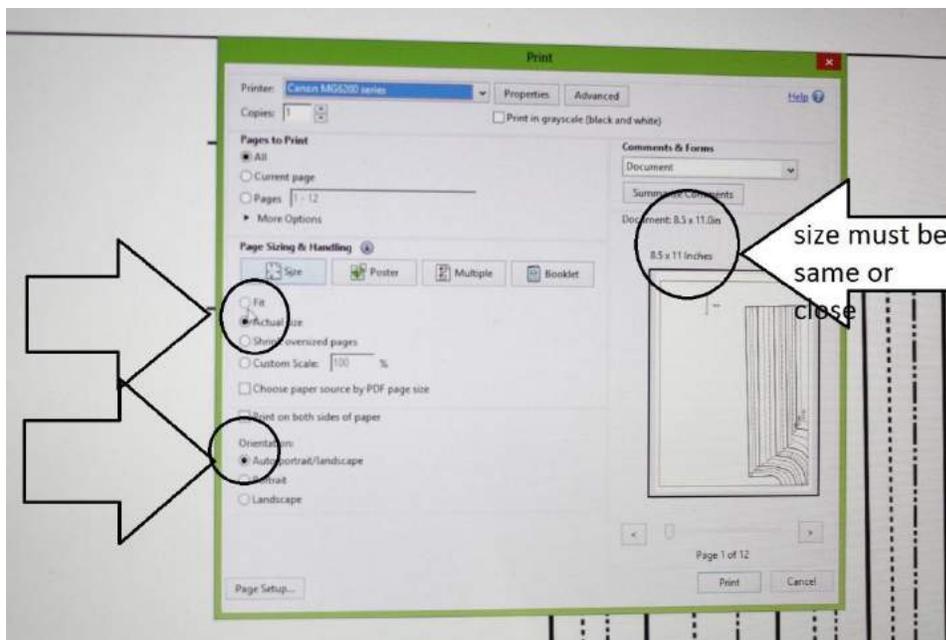
Always have the stretch of the fabric go ACROSS to ensure a proper fit!

**To print out your templates:**

This is the layout of the templates:



Print out your templates without scaling. Here is a screen shot of my print preview window:



Cut around the perimeter of each page and piece pages together matching the diamonds with letters. Don't overlap and don't leave gaps.

**TIP:** to preserve the other sizes you can trace the template onto tracing paper or a big poster roll from Office Depot.

Cut out the size you are making for each template piece.

**To cut out the dress pieces:**

fold your fabric over from side to side (print direction going down, stretch going sideways).

Place the front template onto your fabric aligning the FOLD from template with fabric fold:



Cut around template.

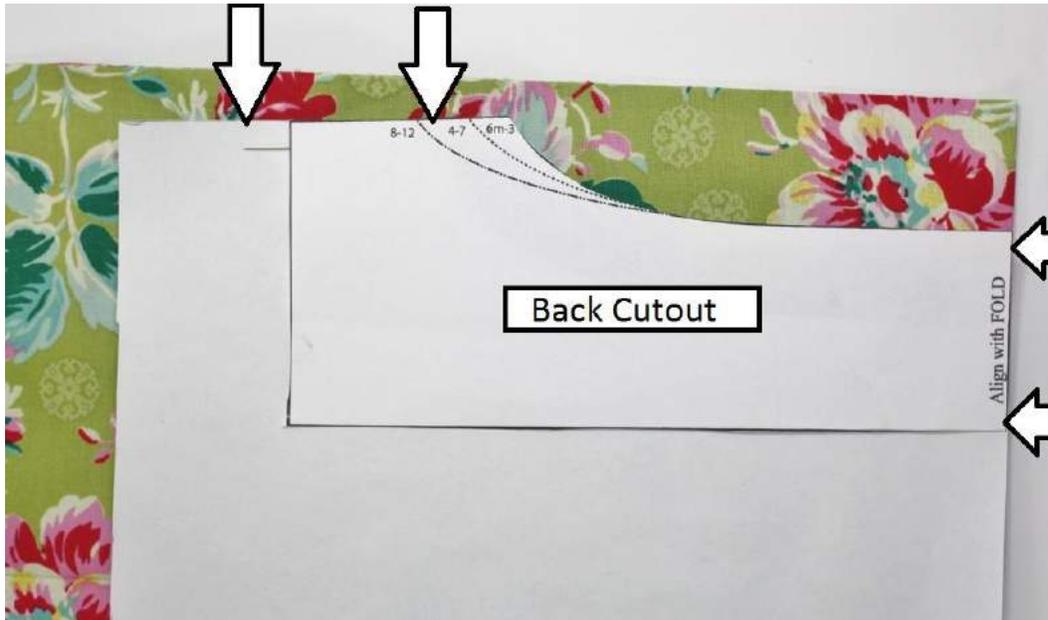
**To cut out the back tunic piece:**

Fold your fabric over as you did with the front. Place the front template onto your fabric fold and cut out the desired size from the back template:



5

Place the back cutout onto the front template aligning the FOLD and the neckline/shoulder corner:

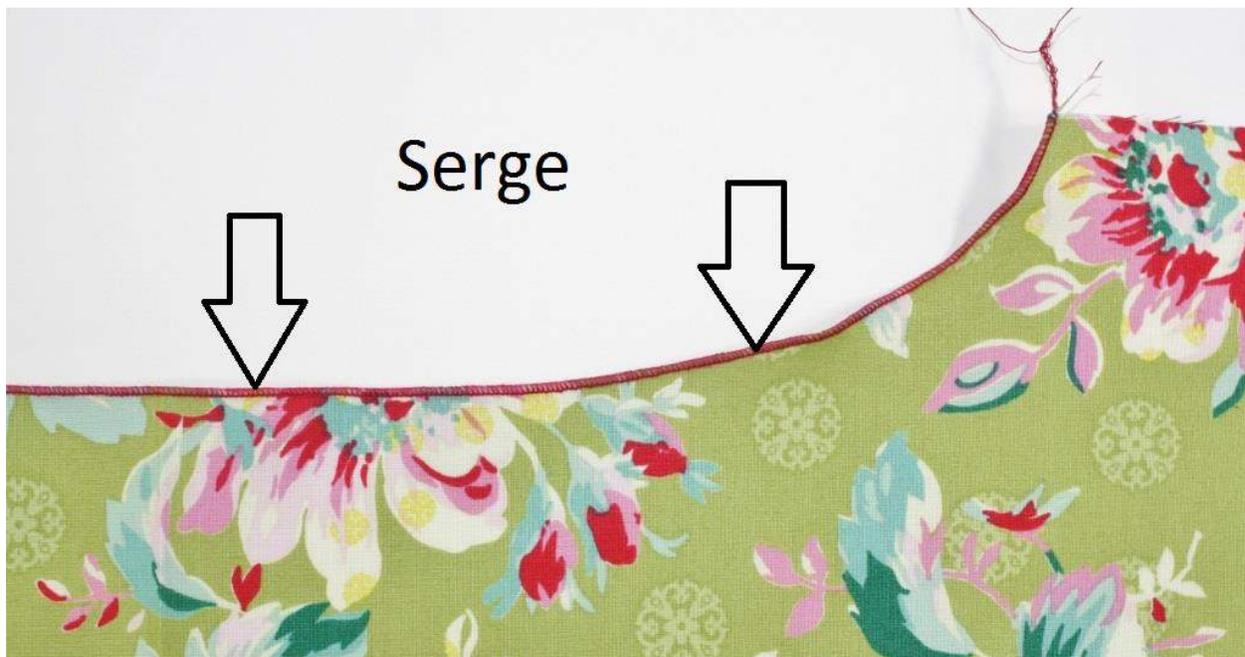


Pin both templates to the fabric and cut around them.

You now have a FRONT piece .....and a BACK piece as shown below:



Serge with a rolled hem **both** pieces along the neckline.....



.....and along the bottom hem:



Repeat with other piece.

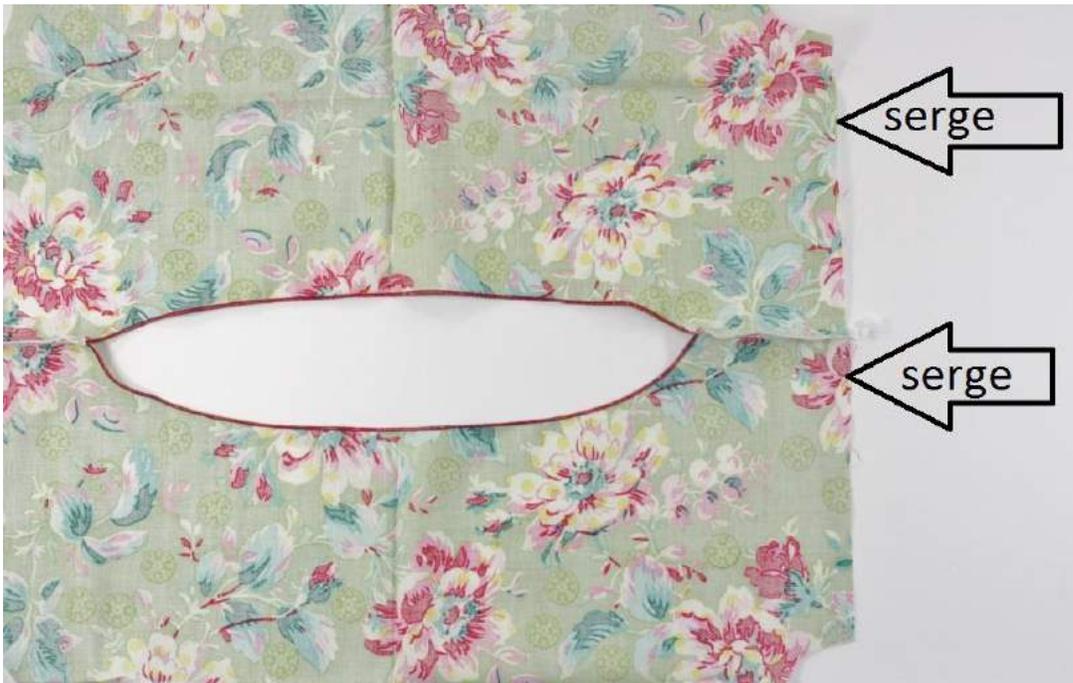
Once BOTH dress pieces are serged it's time to sew them together:

Place them with right sides together and pin the shoulder areas. Then sew along dashed lines. You can use only your serger if you have it threaded for a connective sewing stitch or use your sewing machine with a knit/stretch stitch (or slight zigzag stitch) and then use your serger for hemming the raw edges.

**NOTE:** knit fabric won't unravel if not hemmed so it could be omitted. Woven fabric has to be hemmed to prevent fraying.



Serge your sleeve hems with a narrow rolled hem on both sides:



**To sew the sides together:**

Fold your dress with right sides in and pin both sides. Then serge/sew along the dashed lines:

**To sew in elastic thread:**

**NOTE: if you plan on sewing elastic to the waist area you want to do this now and skip to the next section. Then come back here and do the neckline. It will be easier to draw lines in the waist area BEFORE the neckline is shirred.**

Wind some elastic manually onto your bobbin. I use the shown brand but any brand available at craft/fabric stores will be fine! Wind the thread tight but not too tightly. You can pull slightly on your elastic thread while you are winding it up.



**Helpful tips on sewing with elastic thread:**

<http://whimsycoutureboutique.blogspot.com/2010/08/no-more-shirring-problems-ever.html>

<http://whimsycoutureboutique.blogspot.com/2010/01/tutorial-how-to-shirr-fabric.html>

If you have a Brother sewing machine, this YouTube video might help:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RvXzoFzvVFQ>

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Insert the bobbin with the elastic thread into the lower part of your machine and thread the upper with regular thread.

Either draw lines along the neckline in a 3/8" distance along the dashed lines or go directly to sewing.

Insert your fabric into your sewing machine with right sides up and start sewing right at the edge with a good 4 inches of elastic thread hanging out. Set your machine to the longest stitch length and the tension to 2-3. Sew right along the seam by the edge. Be sure to check while you are sewing that your elastic thread has not jumped out from over the bobbin. That sometimes will happen and cause your elastic not to gather. If this does happen just rewind your elastic thread!

Sew 3 – 4 rows for sizes up to 4t and 5-6 rows for the bigger sizes.

NOTE: for doll dresses only sew 3 rows at 1/4" apart.



This is now your sewn neckline elastic area. NOTE: a steaming iron will pull elastic thread closer together to achieve a better fit.



If you prefer the loose hanging look of this dress please skip the next step.

**To sew elastic into the waist:**

Dresses without waist elastic are really wide and swifty so by adding elastic it will define the fit.

Basically you want to do the same steps as you did with the neckline but before you do you want to mark the lines. Place a ruler onto the right side of the fabric and go down about 1-2" from the armhole bottom. Draw a line from side to side where to begin sewing in the first line. Do the same on the backside.



Sew in the elastic thread, do 3 rows for sizes up to 4t and 5 rows for up to size 12. This is what your dress looks like now:



Secure all elastic threads on the inside by double knotting the ends.

You now want to stitch the area underneath the sleeve, close by the sleeve hem down so the threads won't hang loose:



Picture from a different project.

## OPTIONAL 3-layer flower pin



To add some drama you'll learn now how to make this adorable oversized 3-layer flower pin.

Cut out your 3 strips of fabric from the chart below:

Size	Bottom layer	yardage	Middle layer	yardage	Top layer	yardage
18" doll	2.5"x30"	1/16	2"x20"	1/16	1.5"x17"	1/16
6m – 12m	3"x40"	1/8	2"x34"	1/8	1.5"x30"	1/16
18m – 3t	4"x41"	1/8	2.5"x35"	1/8	1 3/4"x31"	1/16
4t - 7	4.5"x44"	1/4	3"x36"	1/8	2 1/4"x32"	1/16
8 - 12	5"x44"	1/4	3 3/4"x36"	1/8	2.5"x32"	1/8

You should now have 3 individually long strips.

This is my bottom layer strip:



All others are not shown. Do all of the following steps with all 3 of the flower strips.

Serge all bottom edges as shown:



To gather your fabric, set your sewing machine to the highest tension and longest stitch. This way it should gather automatically or use your favorite gathering method. Tightly gather all top edges as shown:

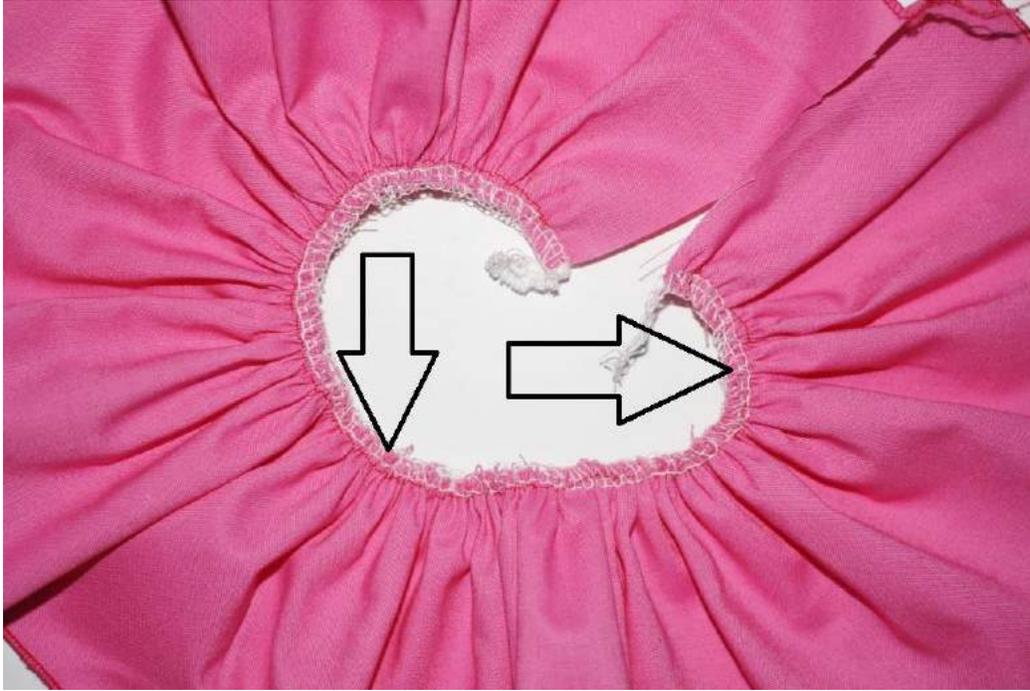


This is the tightly gathered ruffle for the bottom tier:



If it's not tightly enough gathered you want to gently pull on one of the threads from the edges.

Using the serger, ruffle the gathered edge some more and hem it as well:



Fold the ruffle with right sides together and pin the short edges together. Sew in place along the dashed lines. Backstitch the beginning and end:



This is now your finished bottom tier:



Tuck under the threads from the seam and top stitch.

Have your double threaded hand sew needle ready.

Take your ruffled circle with right side in and squeeze the inside (gathered edge) as shown:



Stick your hand sew needle through the fabric right underneath the serged seams and pull needle through so it comes out the other side:



Here is a picture of how you want to sew back and forth, at least 7-8 times and after each stroke, pull the opening a bit closer together:



This is what it look like now:

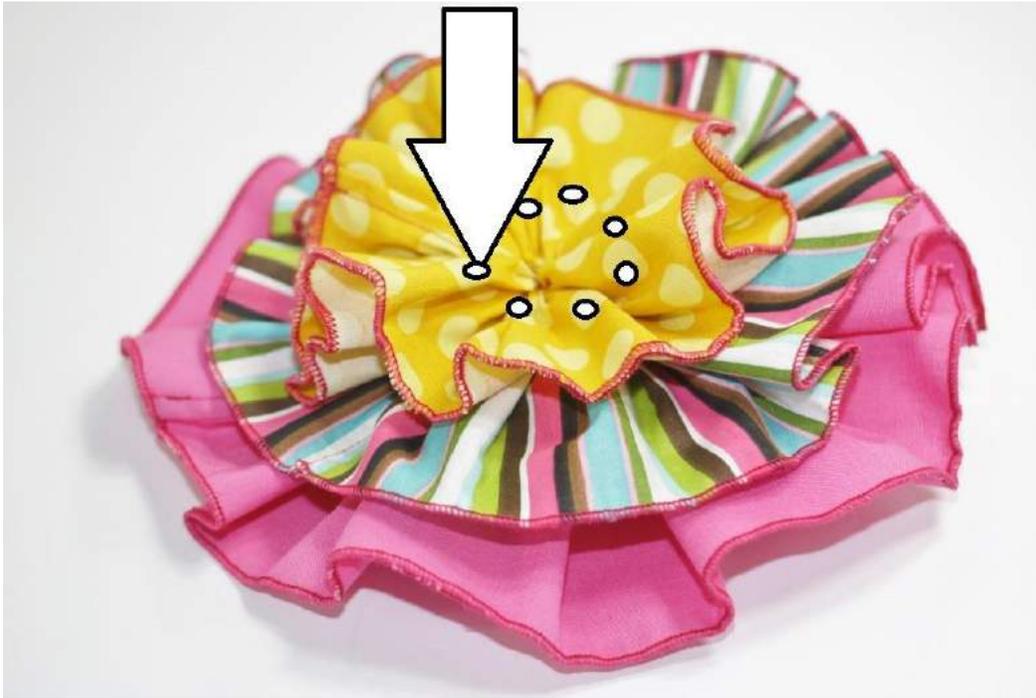


Stitch in place a few times to secure the threads' end, double knot it and cut it off.

This is what your sewn flower looks like from the right side. As you can see, there are serge seams showing which is ok for the two bottom layers. Your top layer you want to make sure the serge seams are completely hidden:



Once you have done all other layers it's time to sew those together. Rethread your hand sew needle and sew through all layers where I marked with spots. Make sure you go in between the folds if possible to hide the stitches. Don't sew right through the center as it will be too thick. Sew about 0.5" away from the center:



Stitch in place a few times underneath the flower and trim threads off.

Attach a safety pin to the bottom and middle tier right underneath the top tier and pin it to your dress' waist area.

All done!

Design examples:



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Thank you so much for using this pattern!

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# **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.)

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## 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.

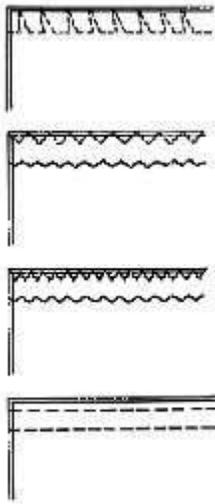
## **Cutting**

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 matt to protect your cutting table.

## **Sewing Procedures**

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

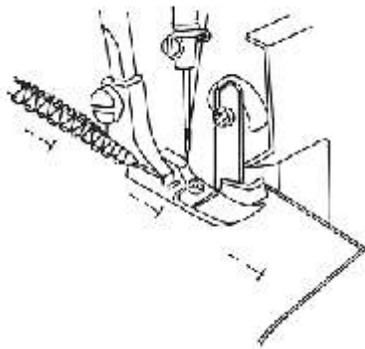
Sew the seam using an overlock stitch. This stitch sews and overcast in one step. It is not necessary to stretch the fabric while sewing as stretch is built in.



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

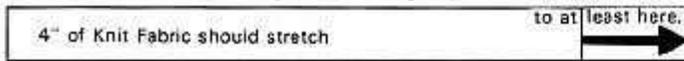
Hems can be topstitched or blind hemmed. Sew the hem with a catchstitch by hand or use the blind hem on your machine. To topstitch hems, loosen the pressure on the presser foot to prevent the hem from stretching. Topstitch with a narrow zigzag and a medium stitch length, a double or a triple needle,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



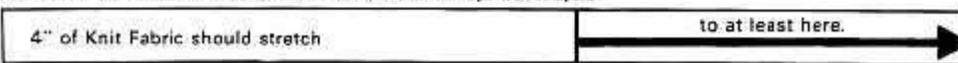
Fabric with 25% stretch across the grain such as: Nylon tricot, Nylon shear, Interlock, Velour



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 seamsters 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 width 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.

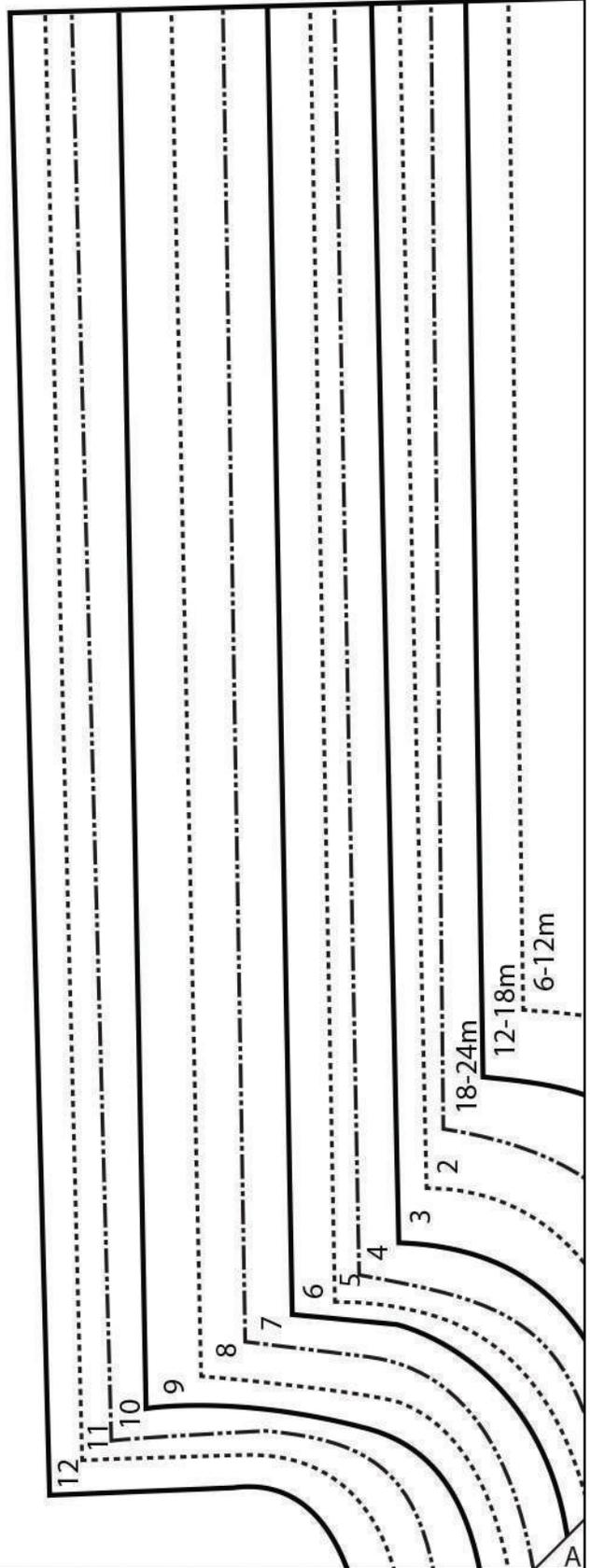
**Hemming** - If you examine knit ready-to-wear, you'll notice that most hems are sewn with a double row of stitches on the outside. Manufacturers use a specialized machine, called a coverstitch, to achieve this finish. If you don't have a coverstitch, you can still achieve this look. Most zigzag sewing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

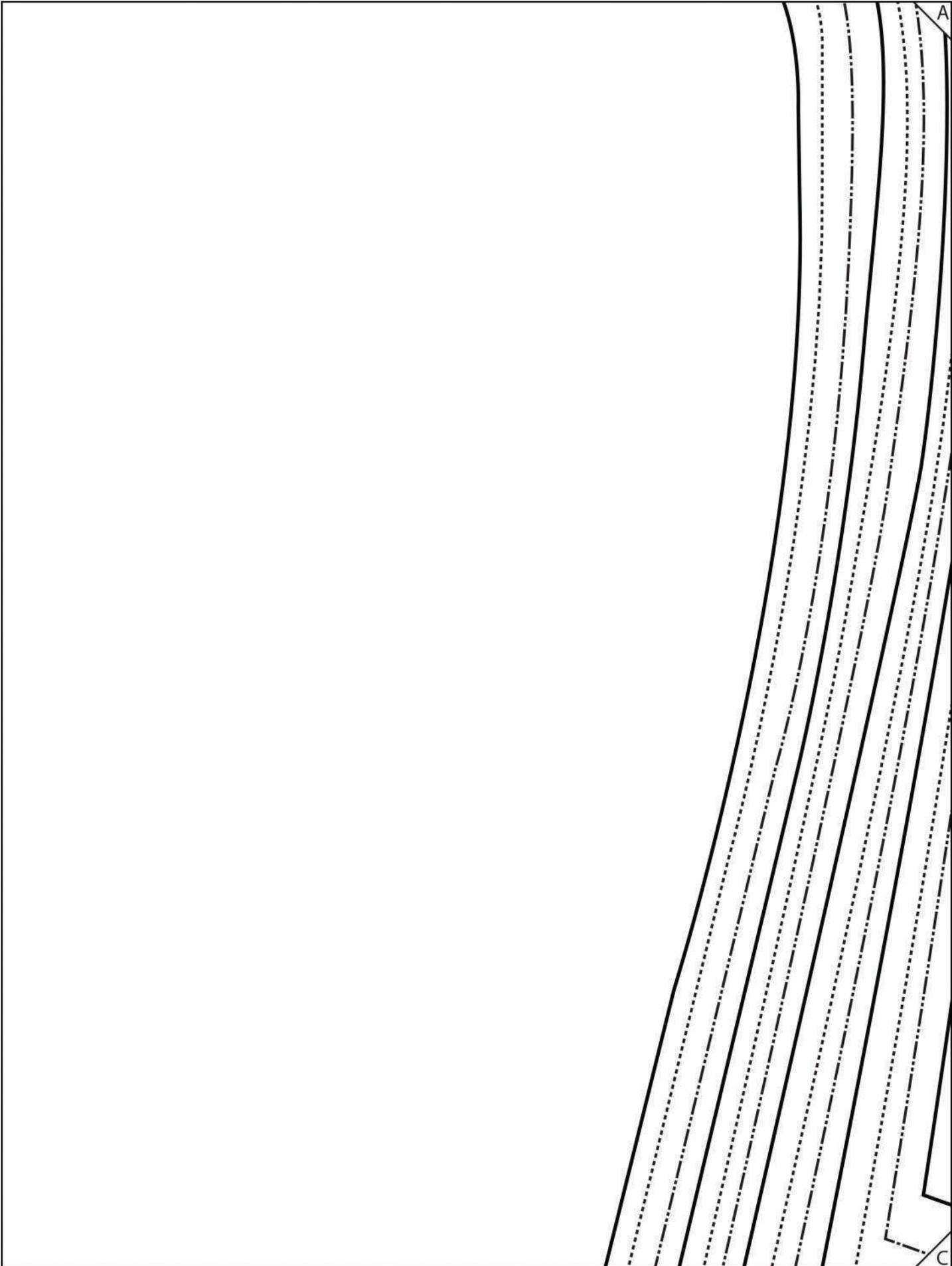
This stitch has more stretch than a regular straight stitch, and is perfect for giving you a professional-looking finish. Before stitching your garment, make a test on a scrap of fabric. Double needles may require some adjustments to your needle and bobbin tension to achieve a smooth, flat hem. Mark 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.

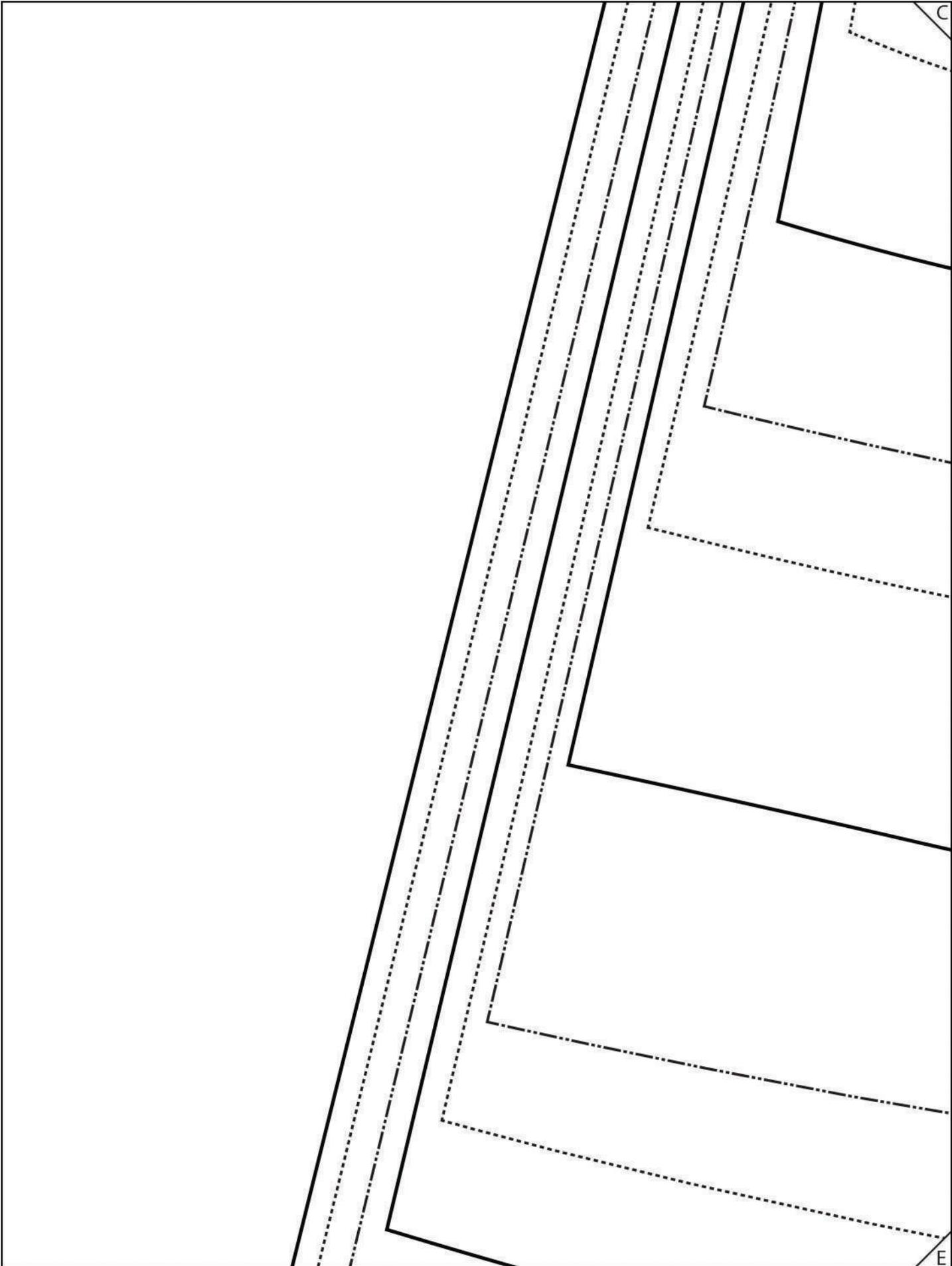
I hope these hints will help you get started with sewing knits. With a little practice, I think you will find sewing with knits addicting!

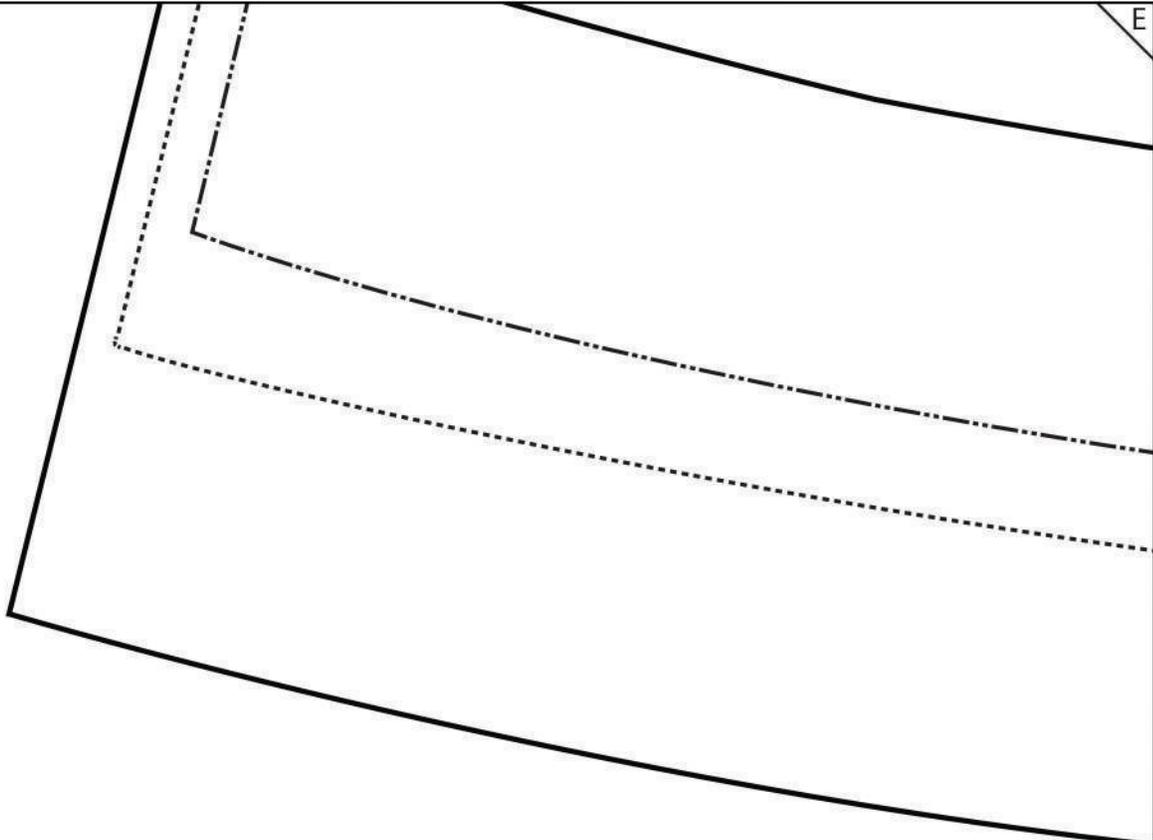
End of info

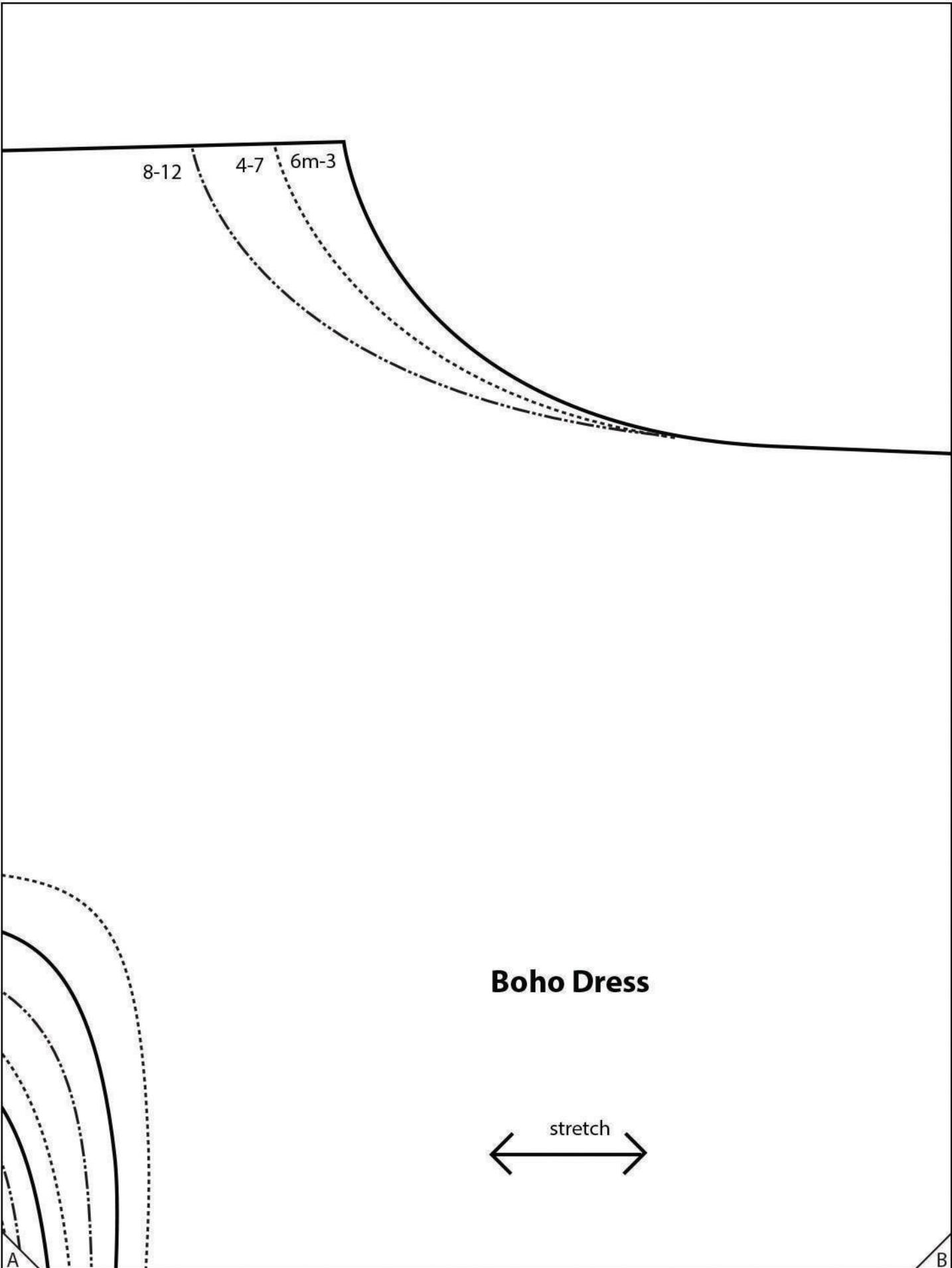
1 inch

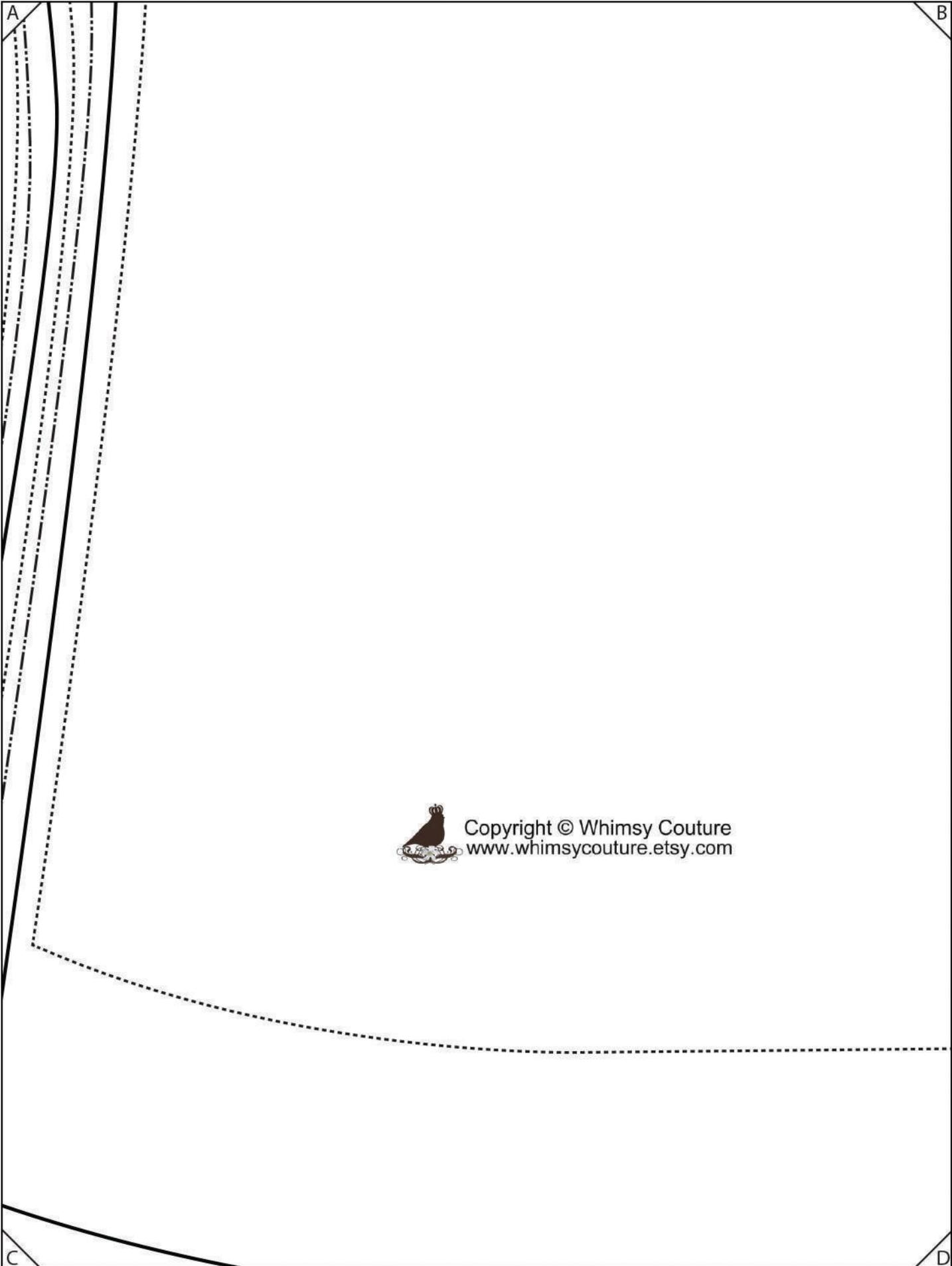




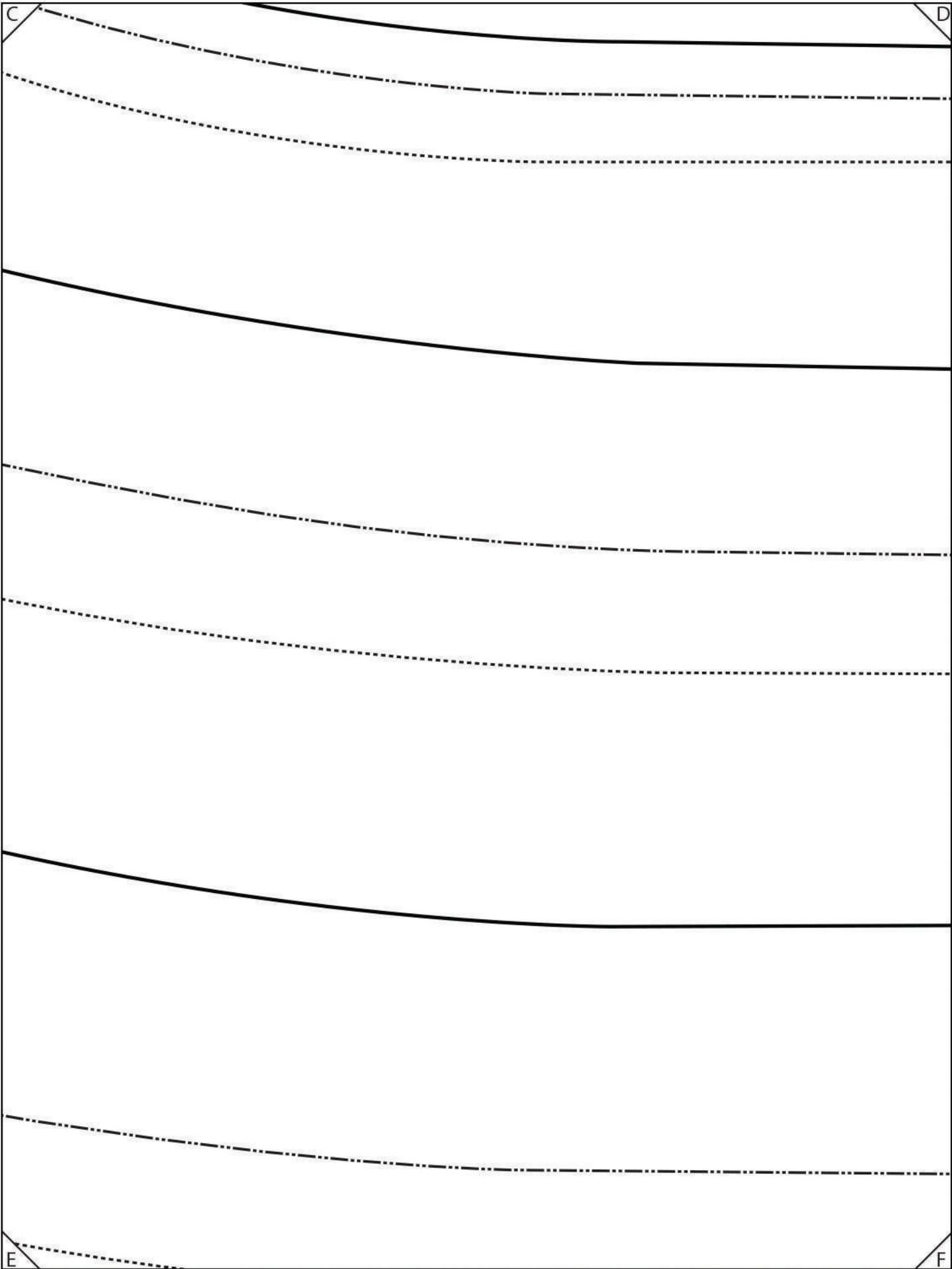


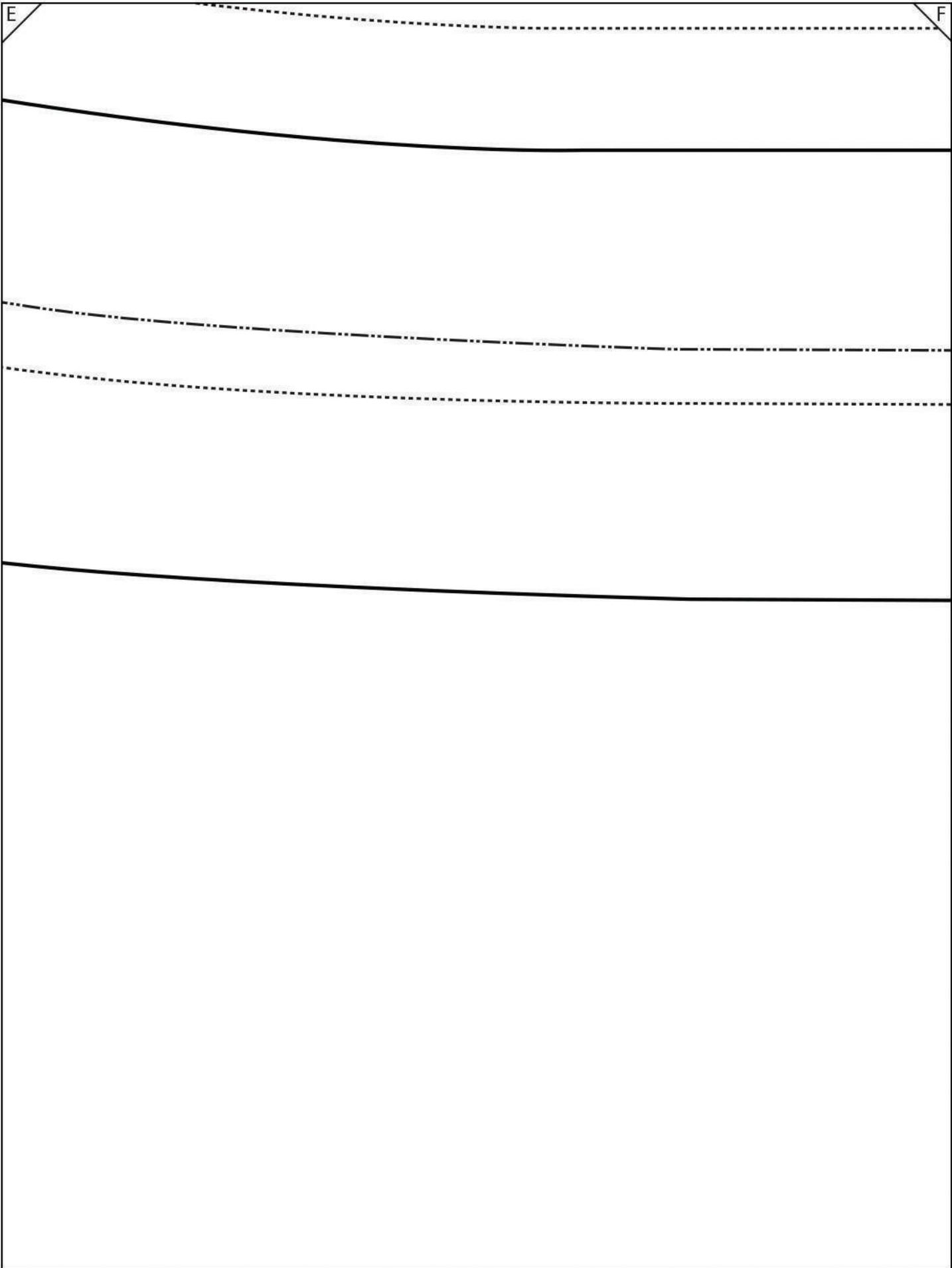


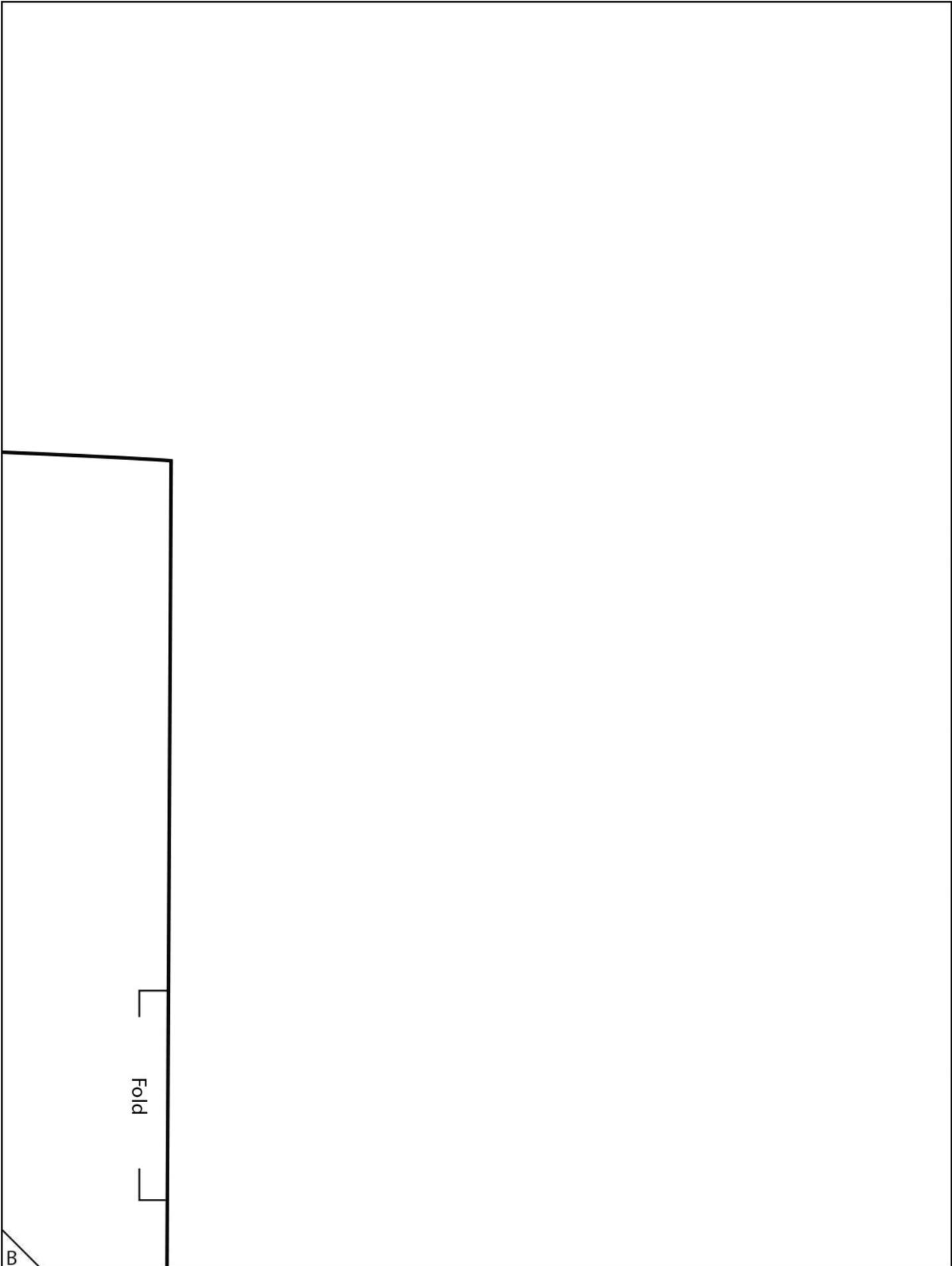


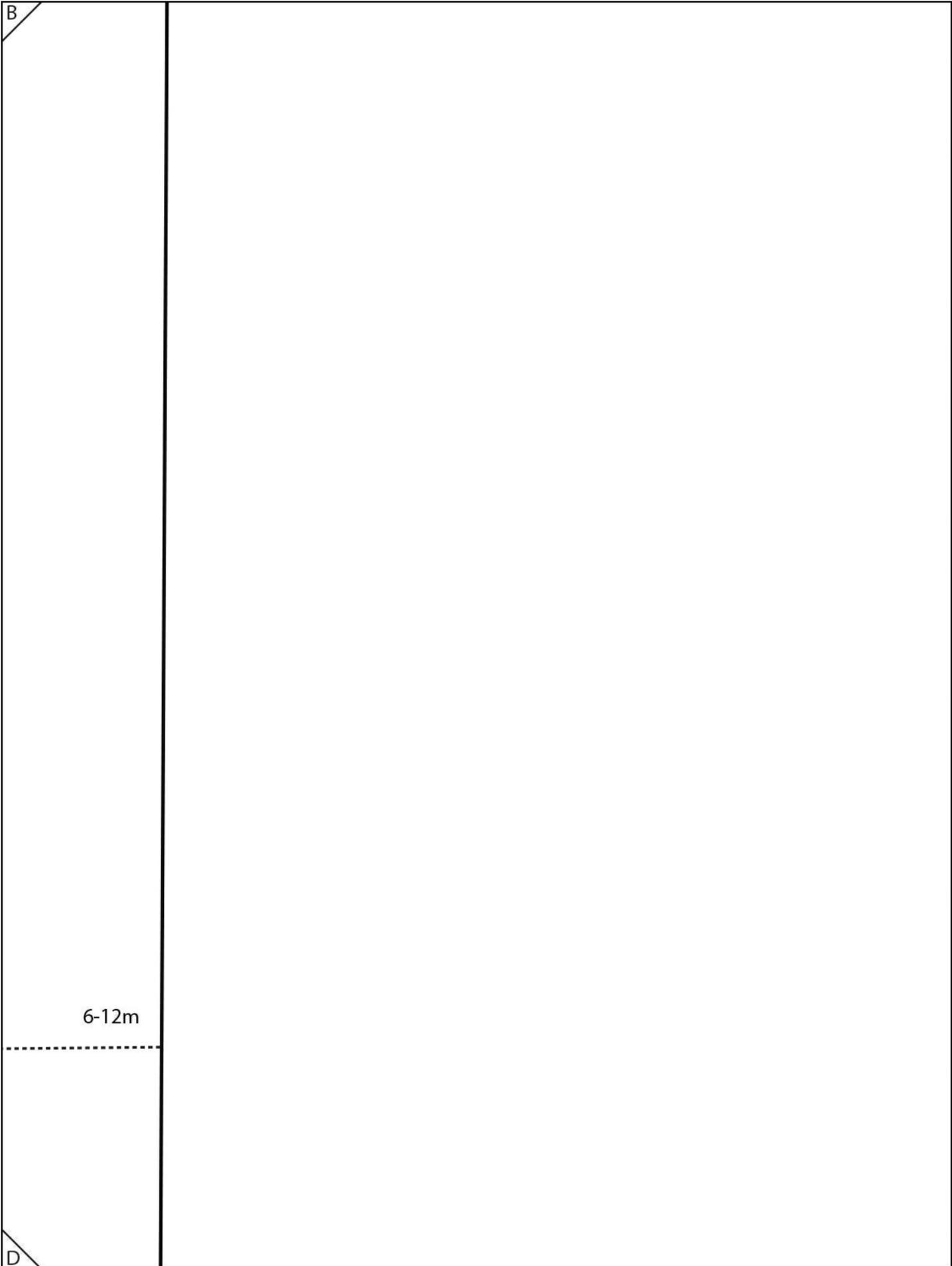


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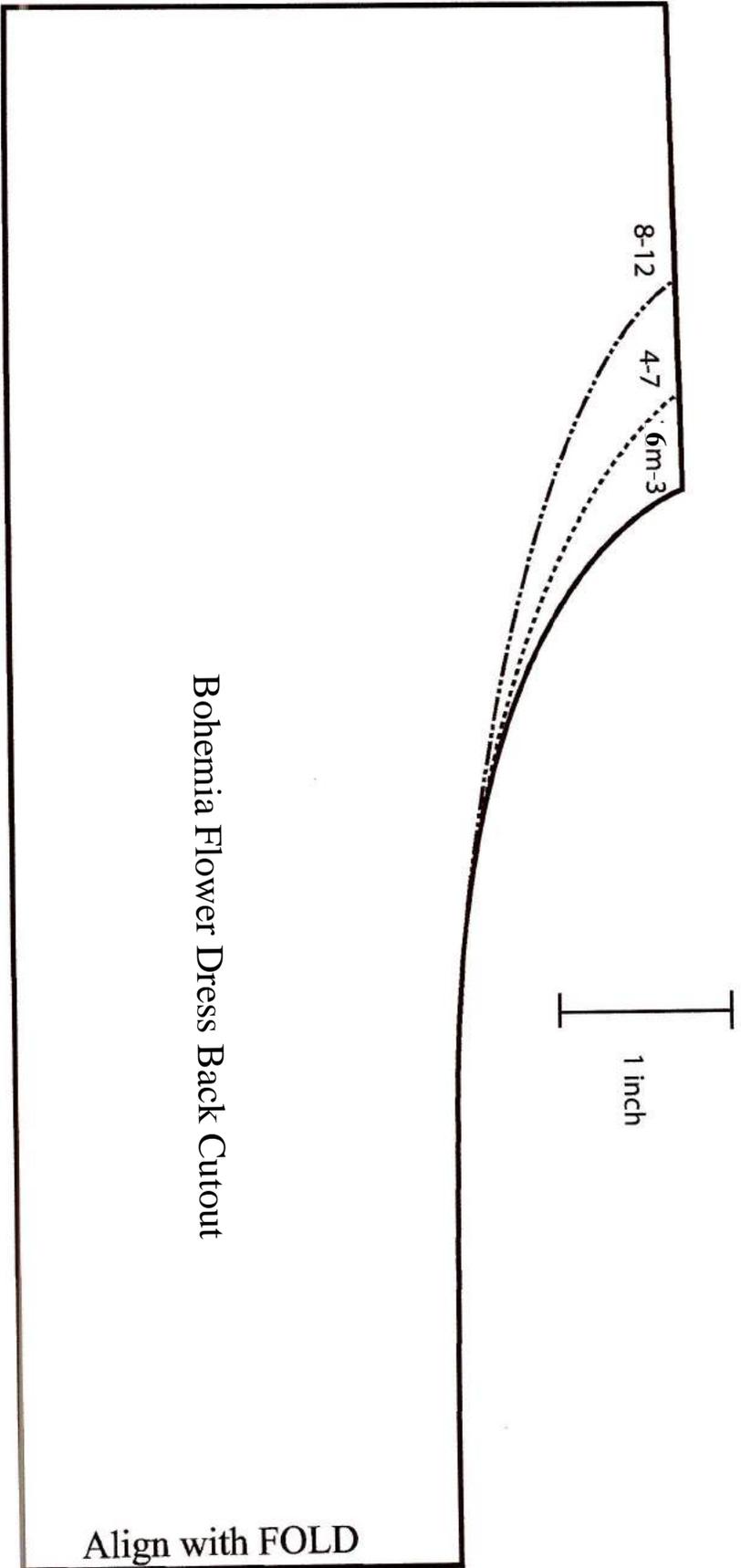
B

6-12m

D

D	12-18m
	18-24m
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
F	

F	8	
9		
10		
11		
12		



Bohemia Flower Dress Back Cutout

Align with FOLD

Cut here for BACK

Cut here for FRONT

Bohemia Dress  
for 18" dolls

Cut 1 for Front  
Cut 1 for Back on Fold

**NOTE: sew the chest elastic before  
you sew the neckline elastic!!**  
3 rows of elastic each, 1/4" apart

**FOLD**