
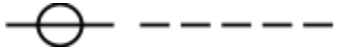
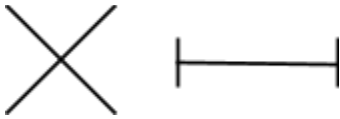
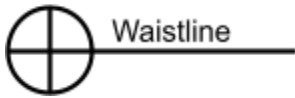





## How to Read a Sewing Pattern

	Grainline	The pattern piece should be laid with the arrow parallel to the selvedge of the material.
	Fold Bracket	The pattern piece should be placed with the arrows or edge exactly on the fold of the fabric, this allows for a completely symmetrical pattern piece.
	Notches	Notches are used to match up pattern pieces. These should be marked onto the fabric by making short snips into the seam allowance.
	Adjustment Lines	The adjustment lines indicate where a pattern can be lengthened or shortened before cutting.
	Cutting Line	Cut along this line. Where a number of sizes are printed on the same pattern piece, cut along the size that fits best.
	Seamline	The dotted line, inside the cutting line shows where you have to stitch. Multi-sized patterns do not usually have seamlines printed on them.
	Foldline	The solid dark line indicates where the material needs to be folded when sewing facings, hems, tucks or pleats.
	Darts	These broken lines or dots forming a 'V' or diamond shape gives shape to the design. These lines need to be transferred to the material by using tailors tacks or chalk/fabric pen/carbon paper or pins.
	Dots, Squares or Triangles	These markings are used where precise matching, clipping or stitching is needed.

	Gathering Lines	This indicates an area that needs to be gathered
	Detail Positions	These lines indicate the placement of pockets, tucks or other details.
	Button and buttonhole placements	The 'X' shows where the button should be placed. The Solid line indicates where the buttonhole should be made.
	Body Indicators	The circle with crossed lines in it indicates where the pattern has been designed to land on specific body measurements. You will see these circles indicating the bust point, waistline and hip.
	Pleats	Two vertical lines with an arrow between them to indicate how wide to fold the pleat and in which direction.