

RAISING JANE™ *Bodysuit Bloomers*



A MARYJANESFARM EXCLUSIVE PATTERN

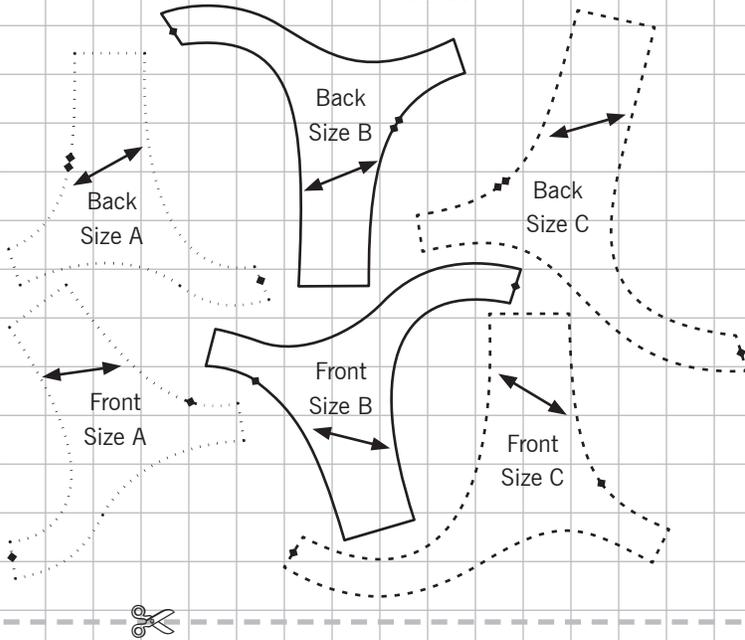
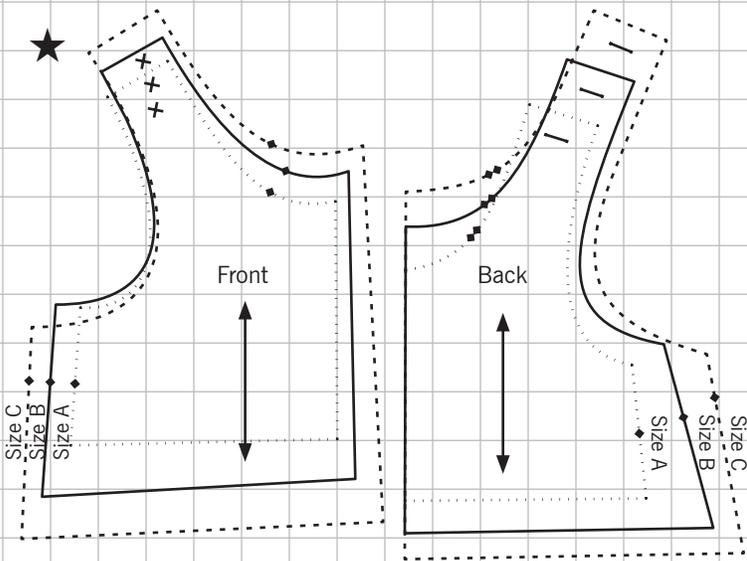
PLEASE NOTE: THIS PATTERN WILL REQUIRE A MECHANICAL OR HAND-DRAWN GRID ENLARGEMENT.

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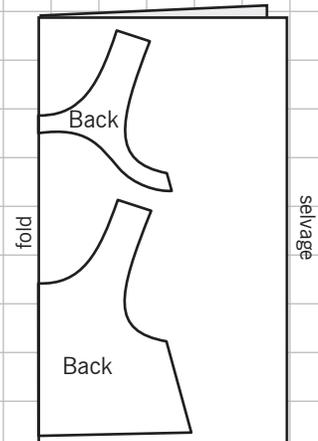
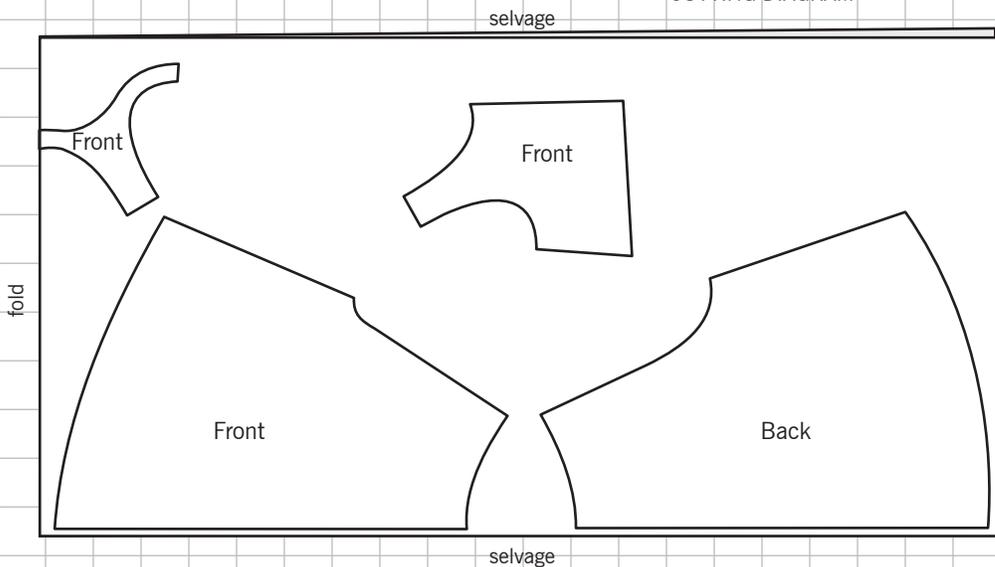
Enlarge this page 800 percent
for your life-size MaryJanesFarm pattern.

Since this pattern has two pages and large pieces, to enlarge it on Kinko's oversize B&W machine would cost approximately \$25. We suggest instead to use our grid to hand-draw an enlargement at 800 percent or to use a regular size copy machine to make the enlargement in pieces.

If you do decide to use Kinko's oversize machine, then cut out the pattern along the dotted lines where you see the little scissors. Feed the pattern into the machine printed side down with the star going through first, aligned against the edge of the alignment sticker on the machine, and set it to enlarge to 800 percent.



CUTTING DIAGRAM



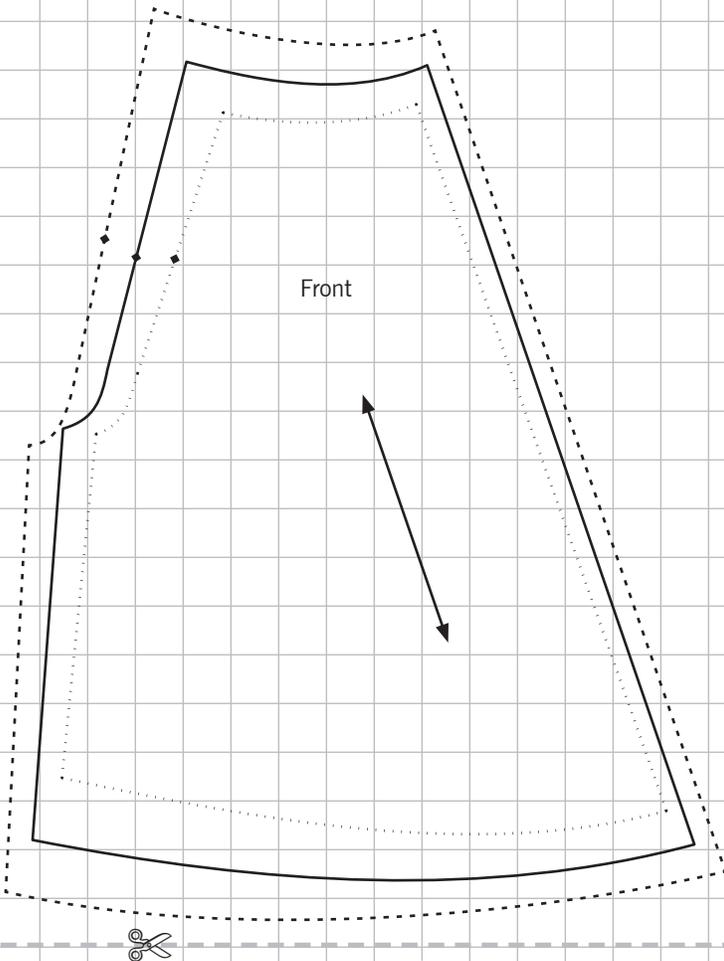
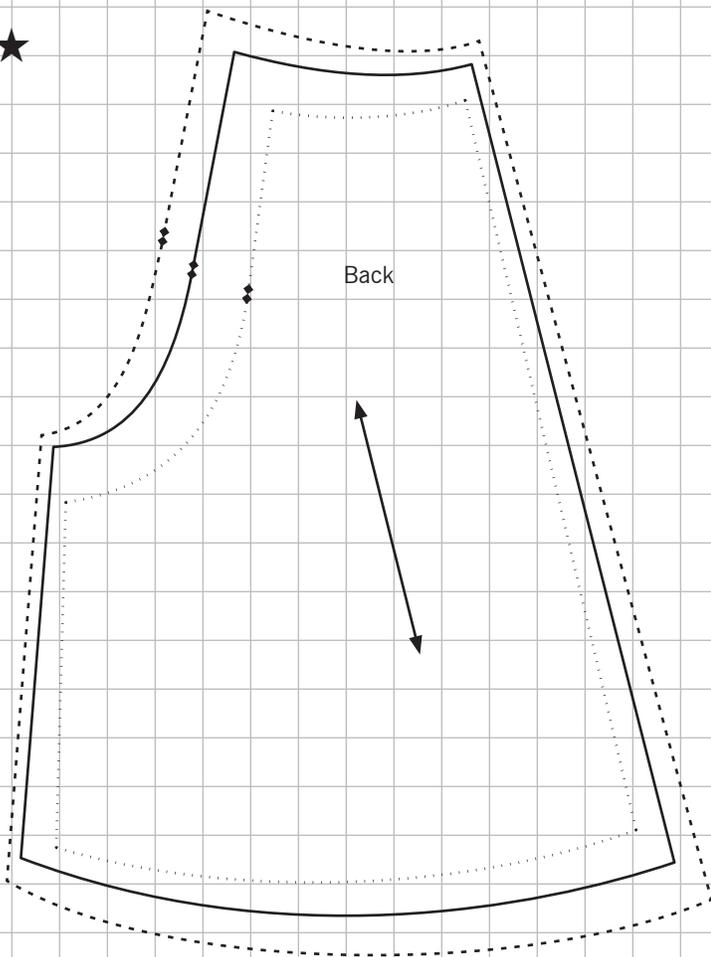


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EXCLUSIVE MARYJANESFARM
PATTERN

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RAISING JANE™

Bodysuit Bloomers

Size A=8-10 (up to 30" waist), Size B=12-18 (up to 38" waist), Size C=20-22 (up to 45" waist)

Each size pattern is sized to fit the larger size within that range.

Supply List

Size A:

4 1/2 yards 45"-wide fabric
7 1/2 yards lace
2 3/4" buttons for shoulders
8 1/2" buttons for placket
zipper, 18"

Size B:

5 1/2 yards 45"-wide fabric
9 yards lace
2 3/4" buttons for shoulders
9 1/2" buttons for placket
zipper, 18"

Size C:

6 1/2 yards 45"-wide fabric
10 1/4 yards lace
2 3/4" buttons for shoulders
10 1/2" buttons for placket
zipper, 20"

Cutting

Lay out pattern according to cutting diagram, pin, transfer markings, and cut.

In addition, cut one placket piece: Size A: 2" x 15 1/2", Size B: 2 1/2" x 18 1/2", Size C: 3" x 21 1/2"; and 1 waistband and 1 waistband facing piece: Size A: 3" x 32", Size B: 3" x 40", or Size C: 3" x 47".

Assembling, Stitching, and Finishing Details

*Use 1/2" seam allowance, unless otherwise noted.

To prevent seams from fraying, choose a method to finish them such as zigzagging, serging, or French seams.

Bloomer Bottoms

1. With right sides together, match notches, pin, and stitch bloomer backs together at center seam. Press.
2. With right sides together, match notches, pin, and stitch bloomer fronts together at center seam. Press.
3. With right sides together, pin and stitch front right bloomer side to back right bloomer side. (You'll sew the left side together later when you add the zipper.)
4. Divide waistband into fourths (in half and then in half again) and mark with pins; matching pins on waistband to

side and center seams of bloomers, With right sides together, pin waistband to bloomer bottoms and stitch waistband to bloomers around (it will remain open on left side for zipper placement). Press seam toward waistband.

Bodice

1. Press one lengthwise edge of waistband facing under $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Set aside.
2. With right sides together, pin and stitch front center bodice seam together.
3. With right sides together, match notches, pin, and stitch right side seam of bodice front and back together. (You'll sew the left side together later when you add the zipper.)
4. Baste lower edge of bodice front and back separately and gather.
5. With right sides together, sandwich lower bodice edge between waistband and waistband facing, pin, and stitch together. (*When pinning bodice between waistband and waistband facing, align center and side seams.) Press seam away from gathers. Topstitch along top and bottom edge of waistband (topstitching bottom edge of waistband will secure waistband facing to waistband).
6. To create a false placket, turn fabric under $\frac{1}{2}$ " on two long sides and one short side. Press. Fold placket in half lengthwise and press (this marks the center of your placket). Centering placket over front center seam (bodice, waist, and bottoms), topstitch placket to bodysuit bloomer. Sew on buttons, spacing 2" apart or as desired.
7. Place zipper into left side seam, follow instructions inside zipper packaging for inserting zipper, and stitch seam from bottom of zipper to hemline.
8. With right sides together, match notches, pin, and stitch right side seam of bodice front facing and bodice back facing together. Hem lower edge of facing $\frac{1}{4}$ ".
9. With right sides together, match notches, pin, and stitch bodice to bodice facing beginning and ending at zipper side seam. Clip curves, turn fabric, press, and topstitch.
10. Align center shoulder seam, stitch button onto right shoulder through all layers. Stitch buttonhole in left back shoulder and button to left front shoulder.

Finishing

1. With right sides together, pin and stitch inner bloomer leg seams together, matching lower edges and center seam.
2. Hem bloomer bottoms by turning under $\frac{1}{4}$ " twice and stitching close to edge.
3. Topstitch lace to placket, armholes, neckline, and bloomer bottoms if desired.

B e e l i n E

to simple pattern enlargement

by Carrie Jo Lawrence, Idaho



Are you a thrifty gal who would rather spend less and do more? When working with patterns like MaryJane's that require a mechanical enlargement, usually at your local copy center, these pattern-makers' tricks will save you money and give you that sense of accomplishment you can only get when doing it yourself. You might find that you like getting a bit mathematical and that you have a knack for accuracy you didn't know you had. I'll show you how to make two kinds of pattern enlargements that don't require a copy machine.

Radial Projection Enlargement

This method is great if you don't love making grids and if the idea of plotting points on a grid leaves you terrified or overwhelmed. It's also ideal for scaled patterns that have no grid lines or aren't in an easy scale for grid work.

You'll need: paper, pencil, ruler (see-through rulers are great for this kind of work), yardstick for long lines, curved ruler (optional).

You'll also need paper big enough to accommodate the blown-up pattern size—newsprint (it can be hard to see your lines due to the printing, though), craft paper, wrapping paper, or my favorite: cut-up and taped-together grocery bags. They're free, and this is a great way to make use of them, especially in a pinch.

First, figure out the enlargement ratio. For example, if your pattern is in $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch equals 1 inch. If there is not a specific scale, establish one. You can figure this out easily if there is an enlargement percentage. For example, if a pattern has no grid but says "enlarge 800%," you can figure that $\frac{1}{8}$ inch equals 1 inch, and "enlarge 400%" means $\frac{1}{4}$ inch equals 1 inch. Modern books and magazine patterns

tend to be in these scales. If you run into an older pattern, you might have to “make do” and sometimes use an odd measure. There might be an indicator, like the length is 27 inches, then you can measure the scale length to see how it divides to get to 27 and get your scale that way. The most important thing is to keep the scale the same for all the pattern pieces you are enlarging.

Make a copy of the pattern you want to enlarge and cut out the small pieces. If it is a layered pattern (for example, an apron pattern where the pocket shape is inside the skirt shape), you might want to make enough copies to cut out each layered shape separately.

Tape the pattern shape you want to enlarge to the bottom left-hand side of your large piece of paper, leaving some space around it. Make sure your paper is large enough for the pattern piece once it is enlarged. You can always tape on extra paper, but it's good to be in the ball park so you don't have to stop mid-line.

From any point in the lower left area of the pattern, make a series of lines radiating out from the origin point (let's call that point the X point). It is important to radiate through all important places, like corners and curves, to get as accurate a shape as possible. It can be very helpful to make a 90-degree corner radiating from X to help situate the pattern piece and keep your lines matched up. This is especially helpful for curvy ruffles, collars, and sleeves that may not have a “built-in” 90-degree center placement (as though the pattern should be placed on a fold).

Measure the distance from X to each intersection (points A, B, C, etc.) on the small in-scale pattern, and multiply it by the corresponding enlargement number (for example, multiply by 4 for ¼-inch scale, by 8 for ⅛-inch scale). Measure that distance along the radiating line, extending beyond the scale pattern, and mark a point to match the intersection (A, B, C, etc.). Another easy way to determine how long the lines should be is to count up how many scale increments you measure and convert them to inches. For example, you measure a line that is 1½ inches. In quarter scale, that is six ¼-inch increments, and would convert to 6 inches. Easy. Using a see-through ruler or clear quilting ruler makes this method very easy, as you can see through the ruler to the lines beneath it, and these rulers often have very clear indications for ¼-inch and ⅛-inch increments.

When you have your intersections measured out, connect the points using a ruler. You can also make intersection points for grain lines, darts, pleats, notches, and other special markings like trim placement in the same manner as the outer edges.

Make sure you mark all labeling information (like cutting directions, seam allowance, etc.) on a larger scale so you remember to look at them when working with the pattern later. One other thing to keep in mind when enlarging patterns is the size of line you are drawing. If you use a pencil, you will get a nice thin line that is quite accurate, while if you draw over that with a felt-tip pen, the width of the felt tip can distort the accuracy of your pattern.

Grid Method

This is a good method to use if you like to be ultra precise and like counted cross-stitch, as it follows similar counting procedures. It works best if you are using a scaled pattern that has been created on a grid (think graph paper), where you can see the square lines and the squares correspond to 1 inch. This grid usually indicates the grain line for cutting as well, so it can be very informative to your process.

You'll need: paper, pencil, ruler (see-through rulers are great), yardstick for long lines, curved ruler (optional).

Use either a grid-type paper (like the back of some wrapping papers) or the Pellon-type of interfacing that is pre-gridded with either lines or inch-square dots (the interfacing works, but it's not dirt cheap and it can stretch out if you use the pattern a lot). You can also make your own gridded paper on newsprint or craft paper by drawing out 1-inch grid lines. If you draw your own grid, be very careful to be accurate.

Then just transfer the outline of the pattern from the mini-pattern piece to the larger grid, using dots at intervals along the lines to corresponding points in the grids, and connect the dots with lines to match the mini-pattern piece. Easy.

Or try starting at one corner and work your way around the pattern outline by counting the squares of the mini-pattern, and then counting the large squares of your full-size grid, placing corresponding dots and connecting dots as you finish a seam line. Or connect the dots when you are done marking the whole piece (like a connect-the-dots game). In the same way, you can transfer other important information, like grain lines, trim lines, and notches, by comparing the mini-pattern and your larger layout, and placing them along the corresponding squares.

Carrie Jo has many degrees, culminating in Theatre Design, so she knows a thing or two about sewing and patterning. And teaching. Originally from the big city in Minnesota, she now teaches costume technology to college students here in Moscow, Idaho. One of her real passions is clothing and costumes that actually *fit* people. Another is to knit voraciously, and do it without stitching pieces together afterwards.