**Sweatshirt Order of Work**

1. Press the fabric and fold it selvedge to selvedge.

2. Following the lay plan, place your patterns on the fabric. Take note of which patterns are on the fold. Put a weight on the pattern and draw round each shape in chalk. Mark the notches in chalk on both layers of the fabric. Locate C.F and C.B neck and chalk in notches (these notches lie on the fold). Chalking in the notches rather than snipping into them is advisable on jersey fabric as its liable to ladder.

3. Pin both layers together within the drawn out shapes and cut out.

4. Following the lay plan for the ribbing, place your patterns on the fabric, taking note that the patterns are on the correct stretch of the rib. Use weights on the patterns, draw round, pin and cut out. (The rib side panel pieces have been pre-cut for you to save on wastage, please pick up from the top table.)

**Pocket**

5. Fold pocket ribs in half lengthways. With correct sides of fabric together overlock to the pocket edge on front body, ensuring the angled edge of the rib is to the top. (See sample.)

6. Overlock the back pocket bag top edge as a single layer.

7. Lay the back pocket bag behind the front body, pin in place. coverseam top edge of pocket bag to front body in a horizontal line, from the correct side of the fabric. (See sample.) Stay stitch (at 0.5mm) the bottom edge of pocket bag to bottom of front body to keep together. Press both lines of sewing to take out any stretch in the fabric that may occur whilst sewing.

**Sleeves**

8. Overlock sleeves to front armholes and back armholes (correct sides of fabric together.)

9. Overlock rib panels to underarm and side seams, ensuring the small curved end of rib panel is to the sleeve end. (Correct sides of fabric together.)

**Hood**

10. Overlock central hood seam, (correct sides of fabric together.) Overlock hood facing to hood opening, (correct sides of the fabric together.) Understitch using a flatbed straight stitch machine. Press.

11. To stop stretching occurring in the neckline, measure stay tape up to the back neck facing pattern and cut to fit. Sew the stay tape to the wrong side of the neck edge of facing (at 0.5mm) on a straight stitch sewing machine. (See sample.)

12. Match the C.B. notches of back neck facing and hood neck edge (with the correct side of facing to wrong side of hood) and staystitch at 0.5mm on a straight stitch machine. (See sample.)

13. Put in eyelets for the drawstring in the hood, taking care not to go through to the hood facing. Place drawstring inside hood facing and thread through eyelets to the front.

14. Pin the hood facing edge down and coverseam from the correct side of the fabric, taking care not to sew through drawstring.

15. Overlock hood to neck, (correct sides of fabric together,) ensuring the back neck facing is flapped up into the hood. (See sample.)

16. Flap the back neck facing down to hide the staytaped overlocked seam. From the correct side of fabric, pin and coverseam the facing edge. Press. (See sample)

**Ribs**

17. Fold and overlock together the cuff ribs and waistband rib down their short sides. Fold them in half lengthways with the overlocked edge on the inside, to form a folded ring ready to attach. (See sample)

18. Overlock cuff ribs to sleeve ends, correct sides of fabric together, easing them to fit evenly as you sew.

19. Overlock waistband rib to body, correct side of the fabric together, easing them to fit evenly as you sew. (See demonstration)

**Glossary**

**Selvedge** – The finished edges to the sides of your fabric as it comes off the roll.

**Lay plan** – A picture or diagram showing you where to place your patterns on the fabric. (This enables you to make best use of the fabric and ensuring the patterns are laid out correctly following their straight grain lines etc.)

**Notches** – Points on a pattern or block that are transferred to the fabric by either marking it or snipping in, enabling you to match them up whilst constructing your garment.

**C.F.** – The line that runs down the centre front of your body, pattern and garment.

**C.B.** – The line that runs down the centre back of your body, pattern and garment.

**S.A.** – Seam allowance, is added to the edge of the pattern, to give room to sew around a shape, often ranging from, 0.5mm, 1cm, 1.5cm.

**Overlock** – A seam that is made by an overlocker machine. This is a stretch seam, so it can be used on stretchy fabric.

**Coverseam** – A seam that is made by a coverseamer machine. It has twin needles which sews 2 straight lines to the top of the seam. It’s also a stretch seam so can be used on stretchy fabric.

**Flatbed straight stitch** – A machine that makes a straight stitch seam. This is not a stretch stitch, so it’s no good for putting seams together on stretchy fabric, but can be useful for staystitching or small details on stretchy fabric.

**Staystitch** – A line of stitching (within the S.A.) made on a straight stitch machine, as a way of keeping the pieces of fabric together and stable, without stretching, done before being incorporated into a main seam.

**Understitch** – A line of stitching made on a straight stitch machine. When a facing has been sewn to the edge of a garment, then opened out flat, (correct side of the fabric uppermost,) the understitch line is sewn to keep the seam allowance underneath stable. This keeps the facing in its place once turned through.

**Stay tape** – A type of tape that sewn into seams to stop them from stretching.

**Jersey fabric –** A knitted fabric as opposed to a woven fabric. It’s a stretchy fabric, so has to be sewn using machines that have a stretch stitch i.e. overlockers, coverseamers and chainstitchers.

**Rib –** A knitted fabric, constructed to be more stretchy and robust than jersey. Especially suitable for cuffs and waistbands etc.

**Facing –** A piece of fabricsewn in to finish raw edges around necks, armholes and openings etc.