**Find Your Pattern Size**

This pattern is based on the chest body measurement: each numbered size (34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52) covers a range of chest measurements.

Using a tape measure, measure around the fullest part of the chest. This is your chest measurement.

Find the pattern size with the chest measurement range that most closely matches your own measurement. Once you’ve found the size, follow that column down to the finished garment measurement.

This is the chest measurement of the actual finished vest, which includes ease for wearing comfort and design. Wearing ease is the amount of “wiggle room” built into the garment, especially since you will be wearing a shirt underneath the vest. Design ease is fashion ease; it’s the extra fullness, over and above wearing ease that determines the garment’s silhouette.

**Prep Your Pattern**

Before you open up the pattern tissue, you’ll see that it comes in one big piece. Select the pattern pieces for the view you’re making and cut around each piece just outside the cutting line, which is printed as a solid line on the outer edge. You may have to press the tissue using a dry iron to smooth out the wrinkles, but do it gently.

**Prep Your Fabric**

Before cutting out the fabric, it’s best to pre-shrink washable fabrics by washing and drying. For non-washable fabrics such as wools, you can either send the fabric by washing and drying. Before cutting out the fabric, it’s best to pre-shrink washable fabric by washing and drying.

**Cutting Layouts**

Place your fabric on a large flat surface and don’t let it hang over the edge of the cutting surface because this disturbs the grain and affects the proper hang of the finished garment. Lay the pattern pieces on the double layer of fabric with the fold grain line along the lengthwise fold of the fabric.

Turn pattern piece 3 over and place it on the fabric with the printed side down so that it lays in one direction, as explained earlier about nap. Pin through both layers of fabric along the fold. Then pin pattern opposite the fold, placing pins parallel and inside the cutting lines and diagonally at corners, smoothing the pattern over the fabric.

Now lay the remaining pattern pieces on the fabric, lining up the straight grain line on each piece with the lengthwise grain of the fabric and must be parallel to the selvages or fold. Measure the distance from both ends of the straight grain line arrow on the pattern to the selvages. When it’s lined up exactly, pin the pattern to fabric same as before. You have purchased fabric in 45” (115cm) or 60” (150cm) width. Choose the cutting layout for your view you are making according to the width you have purchased. You are given a cutting layout for the vest and the lining and for the interfacing for Views A and B as follows:

**A,B Vest**

Note: pieces 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 are optional.

Use pieces 1, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Cut one piece of 4, 5, 6.

44” (115cm) with nap.

Sizes: 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52

58” (150cm) with nap.

Sizes: 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52

**Lining**

Use pieces 1, 3.

44” (115cm) with nap.

All sizes.

Interfacing is an extra layer of fabric that provides shape and support in detailed areas of the garment. Interfacing is used in necklines, front opening edges. The two basic types of interfacing are non-fusible and fusible. The back of envelope indicates which type to purchase. To preshrink fusible interfacing before cutting out pattern pieces, place interfacing in hot water for 20 minutes (or until water is cooled); spread interfacing flat to dry. Lay the pieces to be interfaced in the position shown in the Cutting Layout below. Pin in place same as for fabric. Cut out the pattern along the cutting lines.

---

**Finished Garment**

**About This Pattern**

This pattern is multi-sized, which means that all of the available sizes ranging from either 34 to 42 or 44 to 52 are in one pattern. Since there are five different sized included, there are five cutting lines, one for each size. Once you choose the size you want to sew, it’s a good idea to take a felt tip pen or highlighter and trace over the appropriate cutting line to make it easier to follow along your own track.

See Find your pattern size for how-to’s on getting the right size pattern to fit you.

Simplicity’s seam allowances are all included in each pattern piece, but are not marked as actual lines. The standard seam allowance is given 5/8” unless noted differently.

Before we begin, here’s just a few facts about fabric.

Look at a yard of fabric, you’ll see that there are two edges that look finished and don’t unravel or come apart; each of these edges are called the selvage, which is formed during the fabric weaving process.

Woven fabrics have two grains: the lengthwise grain, which runs parallel to the selvage, and the crosswise grain, which runs perpendicular to the selvage.

**Nap** is used to indicate fabrics with a one-way direction because of print designs, or surface texture (corduroy or satin). Have you noticed fabrics that feel smooth when you run your hand across them one way and feel rough in reverse? That’s the nap.

**Stitching Lines** are broken lines on the pattern lines to show you where to stitch and for matching pieces together as well.

**Grain line** is the arrow printed on the pattern piece to show where on the fabric each piece should be placed. There are two types of grain lines.

**Straight grain arrow** indicates a pattern piece that is placed parallel to the selvage edge of your fabric.

**Fold grain line arrow** or squared-off grain line arrow indicates a pattern piece that is placed along a folded edge of your fabric.

**Notches** are tiny triangular markings that are printed in strategic dots along the cutting line on pattern pieces that are used for matching pieces together. There are five different notches, one for each size as for the cutting lines.

**Solid lines** are printed on the pattern to indicate placement for trims and buttonholes. Buttonholes are indicated by a solid line and having a short line at right angles on both ends. The buttonholes are on the right front pattern piece, but the buttonholes for the vest are on the left front. We will show you how to mark the buttonholes later so they are on the left front.

**Dots** are either small or large circular markings printed on the pattern pieces which are also used for matching pieces together and other construction details.

**Center Line** is printed on the same pattern pieces as a broken and dotted line. It can be the center front or center back of the garment.

**Stitching Lines** are broken lines on the pattern lines to show you where to stitch and for matching pieces together as well.

**Waistline** is printed on the front and back pattern pieces to indicate waistline.

**Selvages** are the edge of the pattern tissue to show where the pattern pieces are to be cut.

**Grain** is the arrow printed on the pattern piece to show where the pattern pieces are to be cut.

**Fold** is the arrow printed on the pattern piece to show where the pattern pieces are to be cut.

**Pattern size** is printed on the front and back pattern pieces to indicate size.
MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

Pin marking method is used for transferring dots, placement lines and stitching lines to the wrong side of the fabric.

Stick straight pins through the pattern tissue and both fabric layers at the ends of the placement lines, stitching lines or dots. When you turn the fabric over to the other side, you will see the two pins poking out through the wrong side of the fabric. Remove pins that are holding the pattern and pieces together. Remove pattern piece carefully at the pin heads to avoid removing pins from the fabric.

Mark the wrong side of each layer as follows:

For straight lines, take a ruler and fabric marking pen or pencil or chalk and draw lines connecting the pin markings. For dots, make a circle where the pin comes through the fabric. Buttonholes will be transferred later.

Transfer lines from wrong side to right side: Once you are done transferring markings, you can transfer placement lines, dots, and stitching lines from the wrong side to the right side of the garment pieces by hand-basting. Basting may take a little extra time at the beginning, but it's worth the effort in the end. Remove the pattern piece and separate the layers.

Hand-baste along the marked lines. Basting stitches are formed by simply pulling the needle and thread in and out of the fabric in approximately 1/2" (1.3cm) to 3/4" (2cm) long stitches. For dots, simply make an "X" at the small or large dot.

SEWING INSTRUCTIONS FOR VEST VIEWS A, B, C AND D

Follow instructions for the View you are making.

1. FOR VIEWS A, B: Pin the fusible front interfacing to the WRONG side of both vest front sections, having the cut edges even.Fuse the interfacing in place, following manufacturer’s directions.

Continue to Follow the Directions for All Views

2. Stay-stitch front and back neck edges of vest. To stay-stitch, stitch 1/2" (1.3cm) from cut edge in direction of arrows. This stitching stays in permanently and helps prevent stretching on curved edges.


4. Fold the upper edge of the pocket to the RIGHT side of the fabric along the fold line, forming a pocket facing. Press in place. Starting at the fold, stitch along the seam line on the side and lower edges of pocket. To ease along the curved edges of pocket, stitch 1/4" (6mm) from the seam line within the seam allowance, using a long machine-stitch. Trim the seam allowance in the facing area to 1/4" (6mm).

5. Ease stitches are used to control fullness in an area.

6. Place the pocket on the left front for View A and B or one pocket on each front for View D, with the WRONG side of the pocket against the RIGHT side of the front. Place the upper corners of pocket at the large dots. Pin in place, leaving the top open. Make sure your pockets are aligned. Starting at the top side edge of pocket, take two or three machine-stitches, then back-stitch two or three stitches by touching the reverse button on the machine. Continue stitching close to side and lower edges of pocket. Remove the hand-basting after the pocket is stitched in place.

CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS

Cut with your scissors positioned so that the pinnned pattern is on the side that is holding the scissors, and excess fabric is on the other side. Cut along the highlighted cutting line, all around the pattern piece.

Snip edge of fabric at the highlighted notches, center lines and fold lines. This is a quick way to indicate the markings on the pattern, but snipping the fabric is not done for all markings. Transferring markings will be explained later.

Pocket Views A, B or Pockets View D

Prepare one pocket for Views A, B or two pockets for View D as follows:

1. Fold 1/4" (6mm) on the upper edge of pocket to the WRONG side of the fabric and press.

2. Fold the upper edge of the pocket to the RIGHT side of the fabric along the fold line, forming a pocket facing. Press in place. Starting at the fold, stitch along the seam line on the side and lower edges of pocket. To ease along the curved edges of pocket, stitch 1/4" (6mm) from the seam line within the seam allowance, using a long machine-stitch. Trim the seam allowance in the facing area to 1/4" (6mm).

3. Ease stitches are used to control fullness in an area.

4. Turn the facing to the WRONG side of the fabric against the RIGHT side of the front. Press these folds and the facing in place. Machine-stitch close to the pressed edge of facing.

5. Place the pocket on the left front for View A and B or one pocket on each front for View D, with the WRONG side of the pocket against the RIGHT side of the front. Place the upper corners of pocket at the large dots. Pin in place, leaving the top open. Make sure your pockets are aligned. Starting at the top side edge of pocket, take two or three machine-stitches, then back-stitch two or three stitches by touching the reverse button on the machine. Continue stitching close to side and lower edges of pocket. Remove the hand-basting after the pocket is stitched in place.
7. On the RIGHT side of the fabric, mark 1/4" (6mm) line from the front edge on the vest front sections, using a washable fabric marking pen or pencil and ruler.

8. On OUTSIDE, pin the closed zipper to the right front, having zipper face down. Place the lower end of the zipper at the large dot and the long edge of zipper tape along the 1/4" (6mm) marked line. The top stop is just slightly below the 5/8" (1.5cm) neck seam line and the upper end of the zipper tape extends into the neck seam allowance. Hand-baste the zipper in place 5/8" (1.5cm) from the front edge.

9. Separate the zipper. Place and apply remaining half of zipper on the left front in the same manner.

10. To make sure that both sides of the zipper are aligned, finger press the zipper teeth out, turning the front edge and zipper tape to the WRONG side of both fronts.

11. Close the zipper. On the RIGHT side of the garment, check that the neck and lower edges of both fronts are even. If either side is not even, you will have to remove the basting stitches with a seam ripper and re-apply. You will also notice that the zipper teeth are exposed.

12. Once the zipper is aligned, separate the zipper and open out the front edges again. Attach the adjustable zipper foot to your machine. Refer to the sewing machine's manual how to use this attachment.

13. Fold right belt and left belt in half, lengthwise, with the RIGHT sides facing each other and matching the long cut edges. Pin together along the long cut edges and the short end that does NOT have dot markings. Machine-stitch along the pinned edges in a 3/8" (1cm) seam. Trim the seam and the corners of the stitching end, being careful not to clip the stitching. This will eliminate bulk in the corners.

14. Turn each belt RIGHT out by using a small wooden dowel, unsharpened pencil or chopstick. Place the dowel on the short end and gently push the end inside, over the end of the dowel. Keep pushing the fabric over the dowel, until the belt is completely turned right side out and the dowel is on the inside of the belt. Use the end of the dowel, or use a pin or point turner to push the corner, but do it gently. You don’t want holes in the corners.

15. On the RIGHT side, pin the right belt to the right side edge of back and the left belt to the left side edge, matching the cut edges, stitching lines and small and large dots. Machine-baste across the end of belts 5/8" (1.5cm) from the cut edge.

16. On the RIGHT side of each vest front, pin the upper edge of twill tape trim for right and left front sections, measure the length of the shoulder seam and double that measurement. Fold each piece in half having all edges even; press folded edge.

17. With the RIGHT sides together, pin the fronts to the back at the shoulder seams, matching the cut edges and notches. Machine-stitch the shoulder seams. Press the stitching to set the stitches. Then open the seam allowance and press the seam open.

18. To prepare twill tape trim for the shoulders on right and left front sections, cut six pieces of tape each, 5" (12.5cm) long. Fold each piece in half having all edges even; press folded edge.

19. On the RIGHT side of each vest front, pin the lower edge of tape along each placement line for trim, matching the cut edges. Machine-baste across the end of trim 5/8" (1.5cm) from the cut edge. Machine-stitch close to the long and folded edges of tape.

20. To prepare twill tape trim for the shoulders on right and left front sections, measure the length of the shoulder seam and double that measurement. Fold each piece in half having all edges even; press folded edge.

21. On the RIGHT side of each vest front, pin the upper edge of tape close to the shoulder seam, matching the cut edges, having the folded edge even with the remaining cut edge. Machine-baste across the ends of trim 5/8" (1.5cm) from the cut edges. Machine-stitch close to long edges of tape.

Continue to Follow the Directions for All Views

NOTE: Illustrations show Vests Views A and C. For View D-use an adjustable zipper foot when stitching the vest front and front lower edges. You can switch back to using a presser foot for stitching the lower back and armhole edges.

22. With the RIGHT sides together, pin the lining fronts to the lining back at the shoulder seams, matching the cut edges and notches. Machine-stitch the shoulder seams. Press the seams same as for the vest.
23. With the RIGHT sides together, pin the lining to the vest at the front, neck, lower and armhole edges, matching the cut edges, notches and shoulder seams. Machine-stitch the lower, front neck edges, leaving side seams open for turning the vest. Then stitch the armhole edges. Trim seams and corners; clip curves.

24. Now this part is a bit tricky, but it does work.

25. With the RIGHT sides together and the cut edges even, pin the vest together, being careful not to pull out the pins.

26. To mark buttonhole placement, place the front tissue pattern piece with the printed side down on the left front. Match the centers front and place 5/8" (1.5cm) seam line along the shoulder seam and finished neck, front and lower edges. Pin the pattern in place. Transfer the markings to the RIGHT side of the fabric on the left front using the pin marking method. Following your sewing machine’s manual, make buttonholes in the left front.

27. Lap the left front over the right, matching the center front lines. Stick a pin through the buttonhole at center front 1/8" (3mm) in from buttonhole end into the right front. Lift the left front, being careful not to pull out the pins.

28. Believe it or not, there really is a correct way to sew a button to a garment. The button should have a shank or stem to allow room for the extra fabric between the button and garment. A thread shank is needed when a button does not have a shank.

29. FOR VIEW A: You have purchased two iron-on appliques for the front and two iron-on transfers for the back. Position the appliques on the left front and the transfers along the center on the back as shown or as you prefer. Apply appliques and transfers to the vest, following the manufacturer’s directions.

30. On the RIGHT side of the vest, sew buttons close to ends of the trim on both fronts. Sew button to shoulder trim close to the armhole edge.

31. On the RIGHT side of the vest and using an adjustable zipper foot, top-stitch both fronts 1/4" from the front seam.

Congratulations! It’s quite an accomplishment so enjoy wearing your vest.

TIPS FOR TOP-STITCHING: Use a longer stitch. Test on fabric the same numbers of layers to be stitched and adjust the tension as needed. You can use top-stitching or stick on sewing tape. This tape is perforated so that you can separate it into different widths, following the manufacturer’s directions. Place tape 1/4" (6mm) from the edges as instructed above and stitch next to the edge of the tape. Pull off the tape.

Congratulations! It’s quite an accomplishment so enjoy wearing your vest.

TIP: To knot ends when finishing sewing on a button, take one last stitch on the lining side of vest, but loop the thread. Slip needle and thread through loop. Then pull the thread tight. Snip thread end close to knot. This secures the stitching and looks nice on the lining side as well.