FACTORY DRESS SLEEVE
with cap, short, three-quarter, and long sleeve variations
For use with the Factory Dress Pattern

ALABAMA
CHANIN
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About This Pattern

Our Factory Dress Sleeve pattern, designed to be used with our Factory Dress pattern, can be made in four lengths—cap, short, three-quarter, and long.

Sleeve Length Options

Factory Dress Sleeve Master Pattern
Approximate Additional Yardage Required for Basic Factory Sleeve Variations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern Variation</th>
<th>Single-Layer</th>
<th>Double-Layer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cap Sleeve</td>
<td>.25 yards</td>
<td>.5 yards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Sleeve</td>
<td>.5 yards</td>
<td>1 yard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three-Quarter Sleeve</td>
<td>.75 yards</td>
<td>1.5 yards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Sleeve</td>
<td>.75 yards</td>
<td>1.5 yards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To Note Before Beginning
All fabric should be pre-washed, dried, and wrinkle-free.
Seam allowance is 1/4” (6mm) unless otherwise noted.

Factory Dress Instructions

SUPPLIES

Factory Dress Sleeve pattern
60”-wide cotton jersey fabric in one color, for top layer (see chart on above for yardage needed)
60”-wide cotton jersey fabric in one color, for backing layer (optional)
Paper scissors
Tape
Garment scissors
Tailor’s chalk or disappearing-ink fabric pen
Hand-sewing needle
Button Craft thread
All-purpose sewing thread
Pins
Alabama Studio Book Series

1. Cut the Pattern
To print at a local copy shop using a wide-format printer, email or take the pattern on page 9 of this document and have them print out the pattern at full scale.

If you choose to print at home using 8.5” X 11” (or A4) paper, print the pattern pieces, making sure to select “no page scaling” when printing so the pattern pieces will print true to size. The tiled pattern is shown on pages 11 – 19. Check your page scaling with the 2” test square at the top of the page. You can see how your pages should align on page 10. Once printed, trim your pages and tape them together.

This sleeve pattern provides four length variations (cap, short, three-quarter, and long) and six sizes in which the sleeve can be made. Choose your size and length variation and use your paper scissors to cut along the pattern. Cut as close to the line as possible.
2. Prepare for Construction
After cutting out all pieces of your Factory Dress and completing any desired embellishment, follow the instructions from the Factory Dress pattern and sew the shoulder seams with your preferred seam. Next, pin your sleeves into place for construction. You will pin with fabric’s wrong sides together for seams visible on the outside of the garment or with fabric’s right sides together for seams that are finished on the inside of the garment.

When pinning knit seams for construction, it is important to follow a method we call “pinning the middle”. With right sides together for inside seams and wrong sides together for outside seams, start by pinning the front edge of your sleeve to the front armhole edge, and follow by pinning the back edge of your sleeve to the back armhole edge. After pinning both front and back, place one pin in the middle, at the top of the sleeve’s curve and in line with the shoulder seam. Continue by pinning in the middle of each set of pins, until your seam is securely pinned and ready to sew. Ease any excess fabric into the curve of your sleeve and pin into place. Repeat the process for the second sleeve.

3. Sew Sleeves
See page 5 of this document for basic sewing instructions, or reference our Alabama Studio Book Series for more in-depth instruction.

Thread your needle, love your thread, and knot off. Using a straight stitch, stitch pinned pieces together at armhole, wrap-stitching both ends of the seam. Either leave the seam floating, or fold the seam allowance toward the sleeve and fell down the center. Repeat for the second sleeve.

Next, you will continue with the instructions for sewing your side seams as instructed in step 9 of the Factory Dress pattern.
BASIC SEWING INSTRUCTIONS
Provided below are notes on our basic construction and sewing techniques. For more thorough instructions on stenciling, embellishment, and construction, reference one of our Alabama Studio books, shown on page 7.

Love Your Thread
To love your thread, cut a piece twice as long as the distance from your fingertips to your elbow. Thread your needle, pulling the thread through the needle until the two ends of the thread are the same length. Hold the doubled thread between your thumb and index finger, and run your fingers along it from the needle to the end of the loose tails. Repeat this several times to release the tension in the thread, and then double-knot your thread.

Knotting Off
After bringing the needle up through the fabric, make a loop with the thread, then pull your needle through that loop, using your forefinger or thumb to nudge the knot in place, flush with the fabric. Then repeat this process to make a double knot. After making a second knot, cut the thread, leaving a ½" (12mm) tail.

In hand-sewing, your knot anchors and holds your entire seam. One important design decision we make when starting any project is how to handle the knots. There are two options: knots that show on the project’s right side (outside) and knots that show on the wrong side (inside). Either of these knots can be used throughout an entire project.

Examples of Stretch and Non-Stretch Stitches
We use three categories of stitches in our work: stitches that do not stretch, for construction, reverse appliqué, and other embellishments; stitches that do stretch, for sewing necklines, armholes, and other areas in a project that require “give”; and stitches that are purely decorative, for embellishment. Following are examples of non-stretch and stretch:
Non-Stretch Stitch
Straight (Running) Stitch: Bring needle up at A, go back down at B, and come up at C, making stitches and spaces between them the same length (about \( \frac{1}{8} \) (3mm) to \( \frac{1}{4} \) (6mm) long).

Backstitch: Bring needle up to A, go back down at B, and come up at C. Then insert needle just ahead of B, and come up at D. Next insert needle just ahead of C, and come up at E. Continue this overall pattern.

Stretch Stitch
Cretan Stitch: Bring needle up at A, go down at B, and come back up at C, making a downward vertical stitch while bringing needle over thread. Insert needle again at D, and come back up at E, making an upward vertical stitch while bringing needle over thread. Continue to repeat stitch pattern.

Seams
To start a seam, make a double knot, and insert the needle at point A. Wrap your thread around side of the fabric to the front, insert the needle back in at B, then come up at C, and stitch the seam. Also wrap stitch the end of your seam before knotting off.
**Alabama Stitch Book**

*Alabama Stitch Book* is a collection of stitching, beading, and embroidery instructions, stories, and twenty projects from Alabama Chanin. Projects include our best-selling Corset and Swing Skirt as well as a “boa” scarf, a bandana, and more.

**Alabama Studio Style**

*Alabama Studio Style* expands upon the stitching, stenciling, and beading techniques introduced in *Alabama Stitch Book* and introduces twenty new clothing and home decor projects. This book also includes recipes and stories.

**Alabama Studio Sewing + Design**

An encyclopedic compilation of techniques used to create the Alabama Chanin line of organic cotton clothing. Included are dresses, skirts, tops, and accessories.

**Alabama Studio Sewing Patterns**

*Alabama Studio Sewing Patterns* explores patternmaking, fit, and how to create a garment to fit your unique shape. It also includes three new core patterns along with several variations. Previous open-sourced patterns are included on a disc at the back of the book.
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About Alabama Chanin
Alabama Chanin as a concept and a company began as a DIY enterprise. Workshop programming was a natural outgrowth of the emerging DIY initiative growing around us. Our experiences showed us that face-to-face and hand-to-hand contact helped our customers better understand the what, why, and how of our making processes and the importance of an organic supply chain. And our business continued to grow. DIY offerings expanded, our workshop offerings became more diverse, and our Journal content added additional DIY instruction, stories, and ideas.

Educational programming is one of the fastest growing and most exciting aspects of our business model. So, as the opportunities to educate our team and our customers began to multiply, we realized that we should create a specific home for this knowledge.

To fully embrace our growing model, we have developed an overseeing body that will direct and innovate learning initiatives and educational programs: The School of Making. All of our current and developing educational and training initiatives fall under the umbrella of The School of Making. This arm of the Alabama Chanin Family of Businesses oversees all DIY, Makeshift, and workshop programming, format, and content; it acts as a researching body for new subjects and new ways of disseminating information. Our hope is that The School of Making can be an active voice in our local community, our state, and the making community, at large.

Visit The School of Making:
theschoolofmaking.alabamachanin.com

Use the hashtags #theschoolofmaking and #buildawardrobe2017 to join the conversation.

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Using These Master Patterns

These multi-size patterns range from XS to XXL. After choosing a size, you can preserve your pattern sheet by tracing each pattern section onto a new piece of pattern paper. Alternatively, you can also choose to print new copies as needed. Cut out each section along the pattern lines for your chosen size, cutting as close to the lines as possible for a good fit.

Note that each pattern piece has a marked grain line on it. Position the pattern on the fabric so that the grain line of the pattern and fabric run in the same direction, with both ends of the pattern's grain line placed equidistant from the fabric's edge. If the pattern piece has an edge marked "Place on Fold," position that edge accordingly on the folded fabric's fold line. Follow the project's instructions for the number of pieces to cut, and baste each edge marked on the pattern with a "Basting Line," ¼" (6 mm) from the fabric's edge to keep it from stretching as you sew.

Notes:

- ¼" (6 mm) seam allowances are built into all pattern pieces.
- Sew basting line ¼" (6 mm) from pattern edge.
Piecing Diagram
Below is the tiled layout to print, trim, and piece together the Factory Dress Sleeve pattern with the page numbers shown for each page in black.
1/4” (6 mm) from all pattern

Notes: 1/4” (6 mm)

...from the fabric's edge to keep it from stretching as you sew. Choose to print new copies as needed. Cut out each section along the pattern lines for your chosen size.

These mulit-size patterns range from XS to XLL. After choosing a size, you can preserve your pattern.