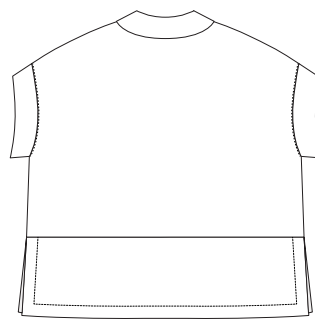
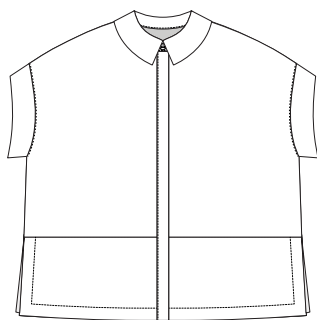
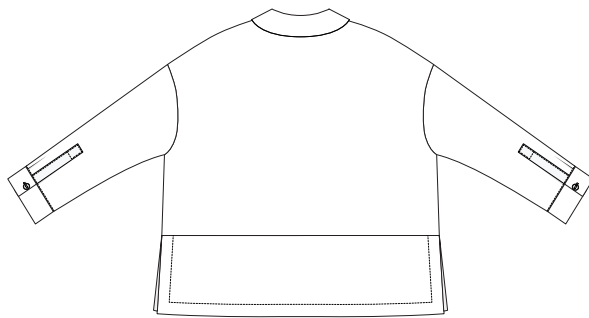
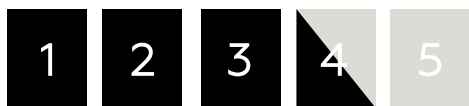


MARDEN SHIRT / #021



SKILL LEVEL



IN THE
FOLDS

CONTENTS

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ABOUT IN THE FOLDS PATTERNS

In the Folds patterns are designed to inspire and encourage modern makers to create garments that are beautiful both inside and out. Through selected techniques and construction details, **In the Folds** aims to encourage thought-provoking and memorable making experiences - helping you enjoy each stitch in the process.

Techniques may differ slightly from the home sewing methods you are used to, but in some cases industrial finishes will give you the cleanest and most professional finish.

Seam allowances are included and detailed in each step.

You will notice that in some cases the seam allowances meet each other at different angles at the end of the seam. This is so that when you press the seam allowances open the seams will sit flush with the edges and help you get a really clean finish.

SLOW SEWING

In the Folds patterns are designed to include thoughtful details and interesting techniques so that you can enjoy the process of making the garment as much as the end result.

If we slow down and take in every stitch, we can better our skills, appreciate the amazing things we can do with our hands, understand the process more fully and create garments that will be worn, loved and cared for long into the future.

We recommend that you read all the instructions before getting started.

We'd love to see your work in progress. Find us on Instagram **@inthefolds** and tag your photos with **#MardenShirt**.

Happy sewing!

THE ENVIRONMENT

Please consider the environment before printing this booklet. Consider using fabric from your stash before going to buy something new.

You might be surprised by what you find there. Before selecting your fabric, really think about how this garment will fit into your wardrobe and how you plan to care for it. Choose a fabric that fits the bill.

GARMENT OVERVIEW



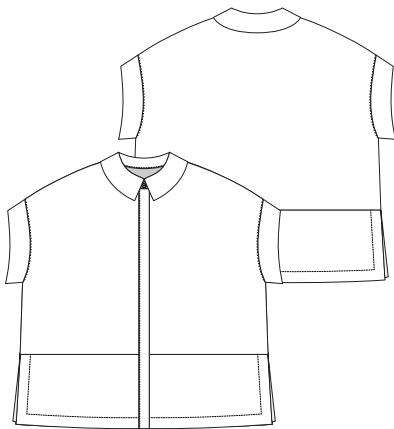
VIEW A

The **Marden shirt (View A)** has long sleeves with plackets and cuffs.

GARMENT DETAILS

The **Marden shirt** is a twist on the classic shirt. The shirt has two sleeve options, making it a perfect wardrobe addition for any season. It is boxy in design, with a dropped shoulder sleeve. It has a classic collar and stand with a concealed button placket. The shirt features a horizontal panel line with side splits. The hem and side splits are finished with facings.

The **Marden shirt** is sewn with French seams for a beautiful and professional finish.



VIEW B

The **Marden shirt (View B)** has capped sleeves.

FABRIC SUGGESTIONS

The **Marden shirt** is compatible with light to mid-weight woven fabrics such as: linen, linen blends, cotton shirting, chambray, sateen and lightweight denim. Keep in mind that the weight of the fabric will determine the amount of structure and drape in the finished garment. Due to the nature of the design, consider colour blocking or playing with stripe direction.

NOTIONS

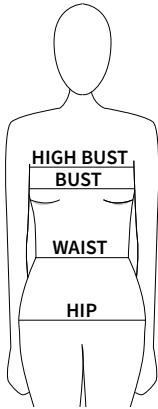
- Coordinating thread
- 1m (1.1yd) lightweight fusible interfacing
- View A: 9 x $\frac{3}{8}$ in- $\frac{1}{2}$ in(1cm - 1.2cm) wide flat buttons
- View B: 7 x $\frac{3}{8}$ in- $\frac{1}{2}$ in(1cm - 1.2cm) wide flat buttons

SIZING + GARMENT MEASUREMENTS

NOTES ON FITTING

The **Marden shirt** is designed to be relaxed in fit. Select a size based on your high bust measurement and then check the finished garment measurements for your size before choosing to do a Full Bust Adjustment (FBA). The waist and hip also have considerable ease, so check the finished garment measurements before choosing to grade between sizes.

This pattern is drafted for a B cup bust and a height of 170cm (5'7"). Use the LENGTHEN / SHORTEN lines on the pattern to make alterations to the length.



BODY MEASUREMENTS

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
HIGH BUST	71cm 28"	76cm 29½"	81cm 31⅞"	86cm 33⅞"	91cm 35⅞"	96cm 37¾"	103.5cm 40¾"	111cm 43¾"	118.5cm 46⅝"	126cm 49⅝"
BUST	76cm 29⅞"	81cm 31⅞"	86cm 33⅞"	91cm 35⅞"	96cm 37¾"	101cm 39¾"	108.5cm 42¾"	116cm 45⅝"	123.5cm 48⅝"	131cm 51⅝"
WAIST	61cm 24"	66cm 26"	71cm 28"	76cm 29⅞"	81cm 31⅞"	86cm 33⅞"	93.5cm 36¾"	101cm 39¾"	108.5cm 42¾"	116cm 45⅝"
HIP	84cm 33"	89cm 35"	94cm 37"	99cm 39"	104cm 41"	109cm 42⅞"	116.5cm 45¾"	124cm 48⅞"	131.5cm 51¾"	139cm 54¾"

FINISHED GARMENT MEASUREMENTS

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
BUST	119cm 47"	124cm 49"	129cm 51"	134cm 53"	139cm 55"	144cm 57"	151.5cm 59¾"	159cm 62¾"	166.5cm 65¾"	174cm 68⅝"
WAIST	121cm 47¾"	126cm 49¾"	131cm 51¾"	136cm 53⅝"	141cm 55⅝"	146cm 57⅝"	153.5cm 60½"	161cm 63½"	168.5cm 66½"	176cm 69⅝"
HIP	125cm 49¼"	130cm 51¼"	135cm 53¼"	140cm 55"	145cm 57"	150cm 59"	157.5cm 62"	165cm 65"	172.5cm 68"	180cm 71"
LENGTH¹	62.3cm 24½"	62.9cm 24¾"	63.5cm 25"	64.1cm 25¼"	64.7cm 25½"	65.3cm 25¾"	66.2cm 26⅞"	67.1cm 26½"	68cm 26¾"	68.9cm 27⅞"
SLEEVE LENGTH VIEW A²	67.8cm 26¾"	69cm 27⅞"	70.2cm 27⅞"	71.4cm 28⅞"	72.6cm 28⅞"	73.8cm 29"	75.7cm 29¾"	77.6cm 30½"	79.4cm 31¼"	81.2cm 32"
SLEEVE LENGTH VIEW B²	30.9cm 12⅞"	31.5cm 12⅝"	32.1cm 12⅝"	32.7cm 12⅞"	33.4cm 13⅞"	34cm 13⅝"	35cm 13¾"	36cm 14⅞"	37cm 14½"	38cm 14⅞"

¹ Centre back neck to hem

² High shoulder point (neck side of shoulder) to sleeve hem

FABRIC REQUIREMENTS

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
VIEW A										
115cm 45"	2.3m 2.6yds	2.3m 2.6yds	2.3m 2.6yds	2.4m 2.7yds	2.4m 2.7yds	2.4m 2.7yds	2.4m 2.7yds	2.5m 2.8yds	2.5m 2.8yds	2.8m 3.1yds
150cm 60"	1.6m 1.8yds	1.6m 1.8yds	1.6m 1.8yds	1.7m 1.9yds	1.8m 2yds	2m 2.2yds	2m 2.2yds	2.1m 2.3yds	2.2m 2.4yds	2.2m 2.4yds
VIEW B										
115cm 45"	2m 2.2yds	2m 2.2yds	2m 2.2yds	2m 2.2yds	2.1m 2.3yds	2.1m 2.3yds	2.1m 2.3yds	2.1m 2.3yds	2.2m 2.4yds	2.4m 2.7yds
150cm 60"	1.4m 1.6yds	1.4m 1.6yds	1.5m 1.7yds	1.5m 1.7yds	1.6m 1.8yds	1.9m 2.1yds	1.9m 2.1yds	2m 2.2yds	2m 2.2yds	2m 2.2yds

PRINTING THE PATTERN

PAPER SIZE

This pattern can be printed on either A4 or US letter-sized paper. There is also a full-sized version included so it can be printed in full sheets at your local copy shop (2 x A0).

LAYERS

This pattern has embedded layers, which means that if you have access to Adobe Reader, you can select just the size/s you would like to print. Layers make it much less confusing to cut out the pattern and also save on ink (and paper in some cases). Adobe Reader is free to download.

The stitch line (pattern without seam allowance) is marked on the pattern. The stitch line is handy to have when making alterations to a pattern. You can choose whether or not to have the stitch lines showing on your pattern when printing by turning the stitch line layers on or off.



Open the pattern in Adobe Reader and click on the 'layers' option on the left hand side. There will be an eye next to each layer in the pattern. Click the eye to turn off all the layers you do not need. Turn on the optional stitch line layer if you would like the stitch line marked on your pattern.



← **Please note: the 'PATTERN INFO' layer needs to be on for all sizes.**

At the time of publishing, layers are not available on Preview (Mac).

SCALING

Before printing the file, you will need to check the scaling settings on your printer. The pattern needs to be printed at its true scale. To do this, go into your print settings and select 'actual size', 100% or set page scaling to 'none' or 'turn off page scaling'.

Print only Page 1 of the pattern and check that the large test square measures 5cm x 5cm or the smaller one measures 1in x 1in.

PRINT

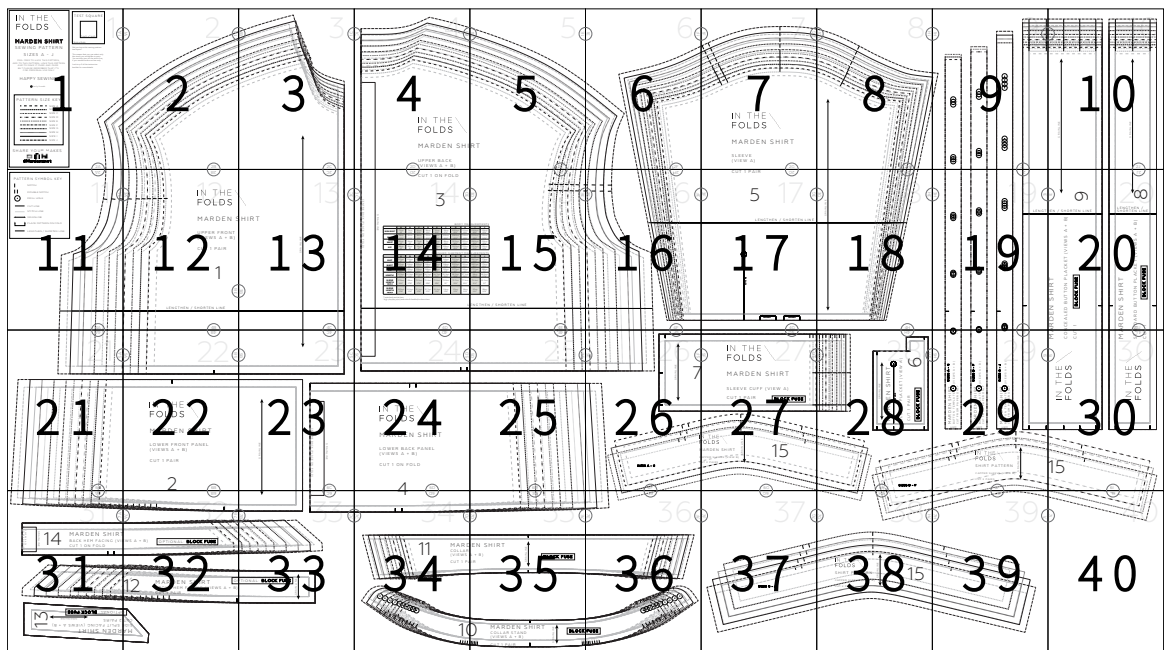
When you have the scaling right, print the remainder of the pattern.

Please note: when printing from Adobe Reader, make sure the print orientation is set to 'Auto portrait / landscape' - this will ensure the border of each page will be printed.

ASSEMBLE

Cut two of the borders off each page - one long side and one short side (keep your choice of sides consistent between pages). Align the circles so that 1A matches up to 1A, 2A with 2A etc, and tape or glue in place. Use the printing plan on p 7 as a reference, if required.

PRINTING PLAN



REQUIRED PAGES

	A-C	D	E-F	G-J
VIEW A	1* / 2-10 / 11* / 12-36	1* / 2-10 / 11* / 12-36	1* / 2-36	1-36
VIEW B	1* / 2-5 / 9-10 / 11* / 12-15 / 19-36 / 38	1* / 2-5 / 9-10 / 11* / 12-16 / 19-26 / 28-36 / 38-40	1* / 2-6 / 9-16 / 19-26 / 28-36 / 38-40	1-6 / 9-16 / 19-26 / 29-39

*Pattern key only

CUTTING YOUR FABRIC

Wash and dry your fabric. Use the method you intend to use when washing your garment so it doesn't shrink after its first wash!

Give your fabric a good press before cutting.

Take your fabric and fold it in half lengthways, with right sides together, on a cutting table or other flat surface. Bring the selvages (woven edges of the fabric) together and smooth out any wrinkles. By folding the fabric in half, you will be able to cut two pieces at the same time.

Take your pattern pieces and lay them on your fabric with the grainline of each pattern piece running exactly parallel to the selvedge. To do this, use a tape measure to measure from each end of the grainline to the selvedge, ensuring the measurement is the same (meaning your pattern piece is on grain). Use the cutting plans on pp 9 - 10 as a guide.

If a pattern piece says 'CUT 1 ON FOLD,' align the fold line of the pattern piece with the fold of the fabric so that you will be left with a full pattern piece once cut.

Use weights or pins to hold the pieces in place. Carefully cut out each piece.

Be sure to transfer all pattern markings onto your fabric. To mark a notch, snip into the fabric **6mm (1/4in)**. Mark drill holes with tailor's chalk on the wrong side of the fabric or with a single hand stitch in a contrasting thread.

To cut the fused pieces, 'block fuse'* the amount of fabric required, before cutting the pattern pieces. If using a lightweight fabric we suggest also block fusing the facing pieces.

**Block fuse - place the required amount of interfacing in a full piece on the wrong side of the fabric and fuse in place with a warm iron before cutting the required pieces from the fused fabric.*

TIPS

- *Take note of any changes you make to the pattern as you go. This will help you when you use the pattern again. You can use the section on pp 31-32.*
- *If you are using a lightweight fabric, or fabric that is prone to shifting when cutting, consider cutting your fabric sandwiched between two layers of fine paper (pinning and cutting through all three layers). This will help keep the fabric on grain and ensure that it doesn't move while you are cutting.*
- *If using a striped fabric, consider playing with stripe direction to emphasise the different panels.*
- *Accuracy is very important when cutting the LOWER BACK PANEL [4] and BACK HEM FACING [14] pieces. Due to the way the hem is finished they need to be exactly the same width. To help with this, press the fold in the fabric to ensure a clean fold before placing the pattern piece up against the fold.*
- *Enjoy the process! It's not a race to the end.*

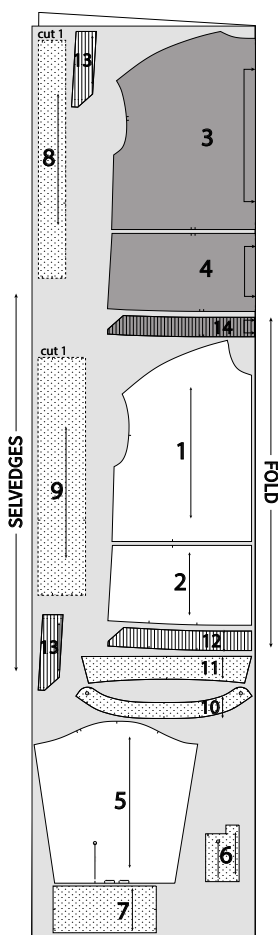
SUGGESTED CUTTING PLANS - VIEW A

PIECES TO CUT - VIEW A

- 1 - Upper front - cut 1 pair
- 2 - Lower front panel - cut 1 pair
- 3 - Upper back - cut 1 on fold
- 4 - Lower back panel - cut 1 on fold
- 5 - Sleeve - cut 1 pair
- 6 - Sleeve placket - cut 1 pair (block fused)
- 7 - Sleeve cuff - cut 1 pair (block fused)
- 8 - Standard button placket - cut 1 (block fused)
- 9 - Concealed button placket - cut 1 (block fused or piece fused)¹
- 10 - Collar stand - cut 1 pair (block fused)
- 11 - Collar - cut 1 pair (block fused)
- 12 - Front hem facing - cut 1 pair (optional block fuse)
- 13 - Side split facing - cut 2 pairs (optional block fuse)
- 14 - Back hem facing - cut 1 on fold (optional block fuse)

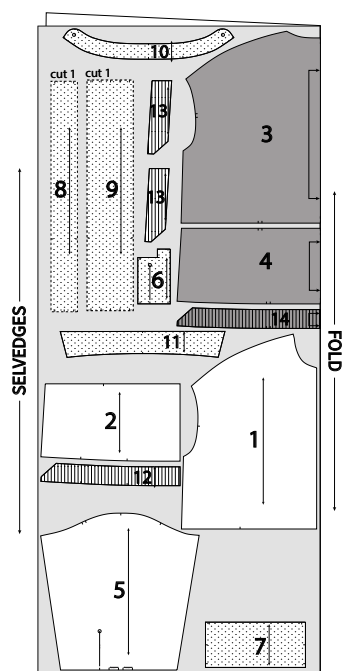
KEY

-  Turn pattern piece face down to maximise fabric available.
-  Fabric block fused with iron on interfacing
-  Optional block fuse (if fabric is lightweight or prone to stretching)
-  Cut 1 only



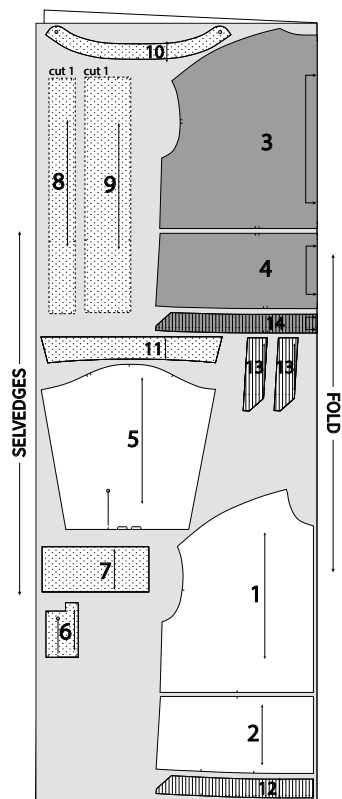
SIZES A-J

115cm / 45in fabric



SIZES A-E

150cm / 60in fabric



SIZES F-J

150cm / 60in fabric

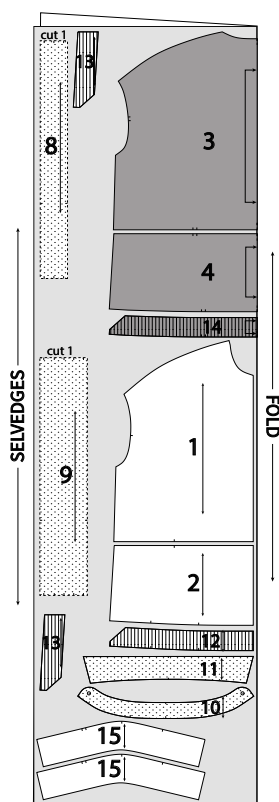


¹If using lightweight fabric, we recommend block fusing this piece. If using anything heavier, we recommend piece fusing to minimise bulk. To do this, use the BUTTON TEMPLATE as a pattern piece and cut two pieces of interfacing. Position the fusing between the notches indicated on the pattern piece (or as illustrated). This means that the part of the placket visible on the front of the shirt will be fused, as well as the section that has the buttonholes.

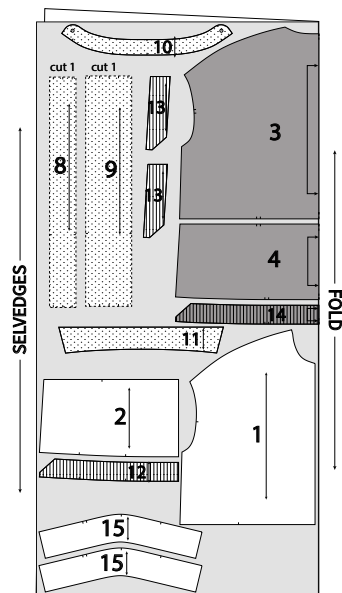
SUGGESTED CUTTING PLANS - VIEW B

PIECES TO CUT - VIEW B

- 1** - Upper front - cut 1 pair
- 2** - Lower front panel - cut 1 pair
- 3** - Upper back - cut 1 on fold
- 4** - Lower back panel - cut 1 on fold
- 8** - Standard button placket - cut 1 (block fused)
- 9** - Concealed button placket - cut 1 (block fused or piece fused)¹
- 10** - Collar stand - cut 1 pair (block fused)
- 11** - Collar - cut 1 pair (block fused)
- 12** - Front hem facing - cut 1 pair (optional block fuse)
- 13** - Side split facing - cut 2 pairs (optional block fuse)
- 14** - Back hem facing - cut 1 on fold (optional block fuse)
- 15** - Capped sleeve - cut 2 pairs



SIZES A-J
115cm / 45in fabric

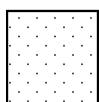


SIZES A-E
150cm / 60in fabric

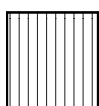
KEY



Turn pattern piece face down to maximise fabric available.



Fabric block fused with iron on interfacing



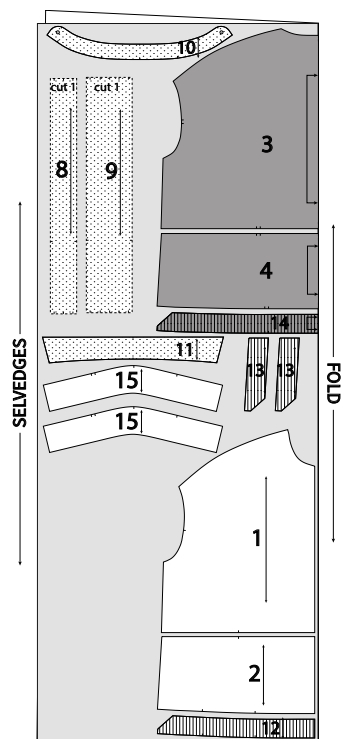
Optional block fuse (if fabric is lightweight or prone to stretching)



Cut 1 only



¹If using lightweight fabric, we recommend block fusing this piece. If using anything heavier, we recommend piece fusing to minimise bulk. To do this, use the **BUTTON TEMPLATE** as a pattern piece and cut two pieces of interfacing. Position the fusing between the notches indicated on the pattern piece (or as illustrated). This means that the part of the placket visible on the front of the shirt will be fused, as well as the section that has the buttonholes.

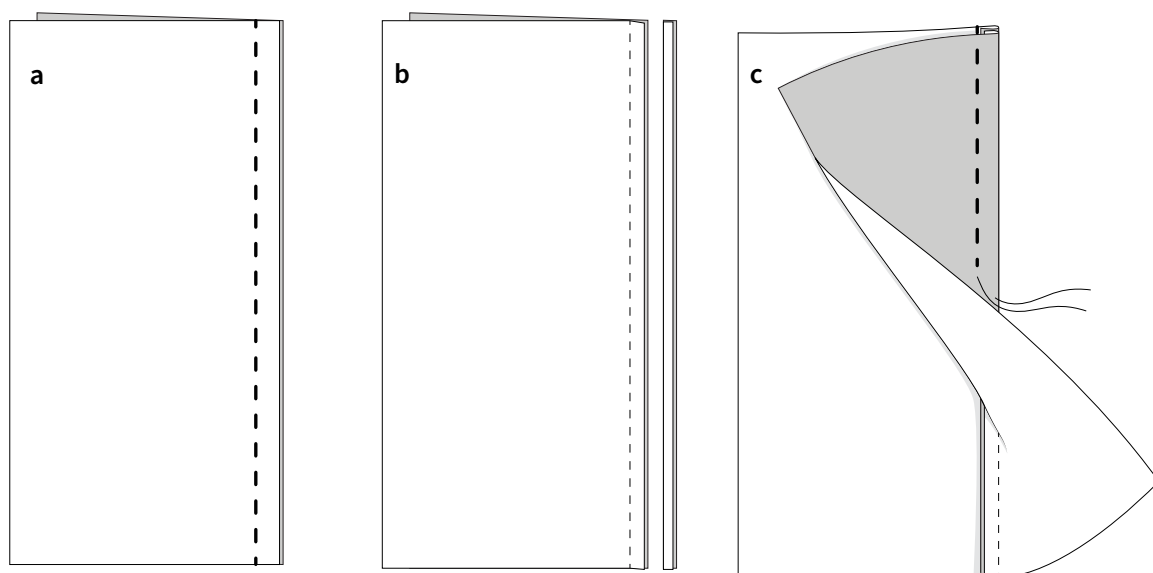


SIZES F-J
150cm / 60in fabric

NOTES ON FRENCH SEAMS

The instructions for the **Marden shirt** suggest French seams for all seams. If using a thicker fabric than what is suggested, you may prefer to use an overlocker or zig-zag stitch to finish seams.

French seams are a great, durable seam finish option for light to midweight fabrics, particularly those that are prone to fraying. They are also great for sheer fabrics where you might be able to see the seam allowance through the fabric. Although they are more time consuming than other seam finishes, French seams are very satisfying and give a beautiful, clean finish without the need for a overlocker / serger.



a Pin the pieces you are joining together with wrong sides together. Stitch with a **6mm (¼in)** seam allowance.

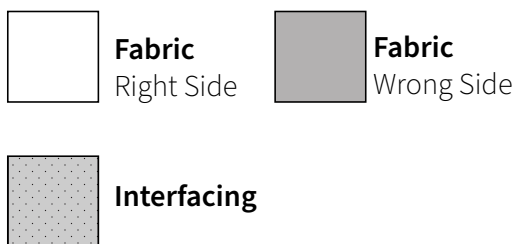
b Trim down the seam allowance by half (**3mm / ⅛in**). Be careful to not leave any threads along the seam allowance, as these can end up poking through the finished seam if you are not careful. Press seam allowance to one side.

c Turn the pieces so that the fabric now has right sides together and the raw edges are sandwiched in between the two layers of fabric. Pin another seam, enclosing the raw edges. Stitch with a **6mm (¼in)** seam allowance. Press seam allowance flat to one side (refer to the instructions for the direction seam needs to be pressed).

INSTRUCTIONS

VIEWS A + B

ILLUSTRATION KEY



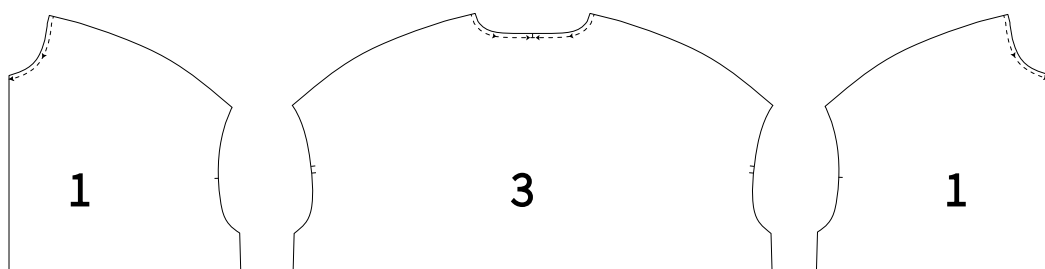
*These instructions guide you through making the **Marden shirt** with French seams.*

Seam allowances vary and are noted in each step.

For help with sewing terms, see GLOSSARY on p 31.

Happy Sewing!

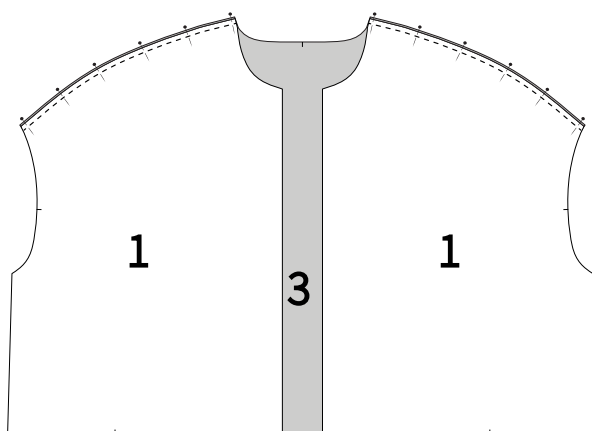
PREPARE PIECES (BOTH VIEWS)



On the FRONT [1] pieces, staystitch **6mm (¼in)** away from the edge of the neckline from the shoulder down on each piece.

On the BACK [3], staystitch **6mm (¼in)** away from the edge of the neckline from the shoulder to the CENTRE BACK notch on each side.

ASSEMBLE BODY (BOTH VIEWS)



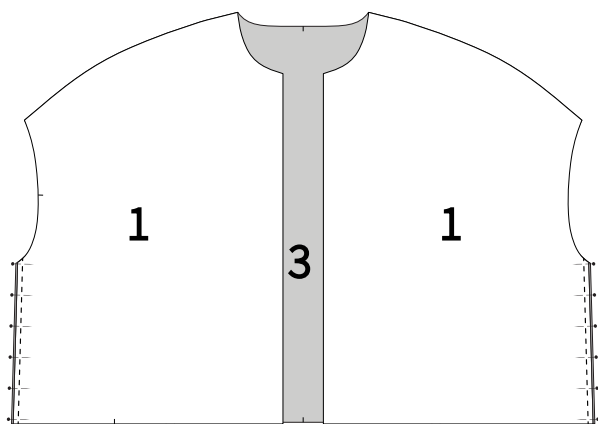
STEP 1

Pin the UPPER FRONT [1] to the UPPER BACK [3] at the shoulders with **wrong sides together**.

Stitch with a **6mm (¼in)** seam allowance.

Create a French seam - see p 11 for instructions.

Press the seam allowance towards the UPPER BACK [3].



STEP 2

Pin the UPPER FRONT [1] to the UPPER BACK [3] at the side seams with **wrong sides together**.

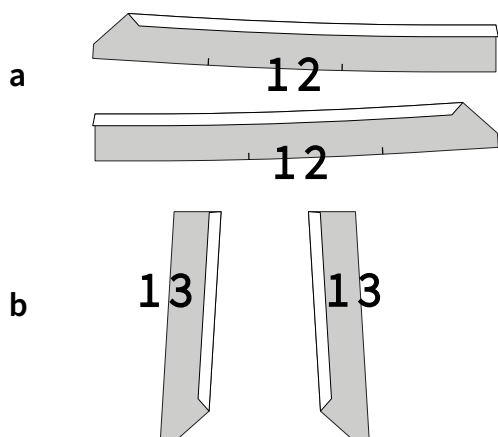
Stitch with a **6mm (¼in)** seam allowance.

Create a French seam - see p 11 for instructions.

Press the seam allowance towards the UPPER BACK [3].

The assembled pieces will now be referred to as the SHIRT BODY.

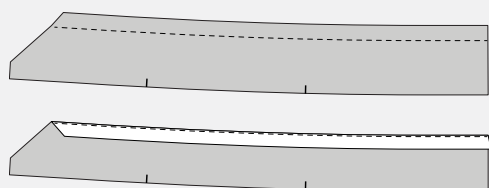
ASSEMBLE LOWER PANELS (BOTH VIEWS)



STEP 3

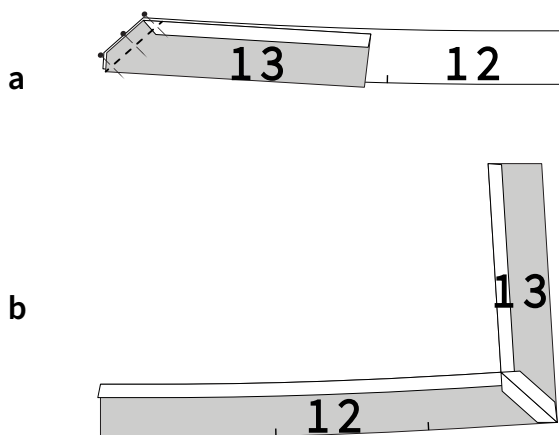
a Place FRONT HEM FACING [12] pieces face down.¹ Turn back the inside edges (inside edge is the one without the notches) by **1cm (⅜in)** and press.

b Repeat on one pair of SIDE SPLIT FACING [13] pieces. The inside edge on these pieces is the shorter side.



¹Tip

Before pressing, staystitch along the inside edge at **1cm (⅜in)**. Use the stitching as a guide when turning back the edge to press. Roll the stitching slightly inside so you won't see it on the right side.



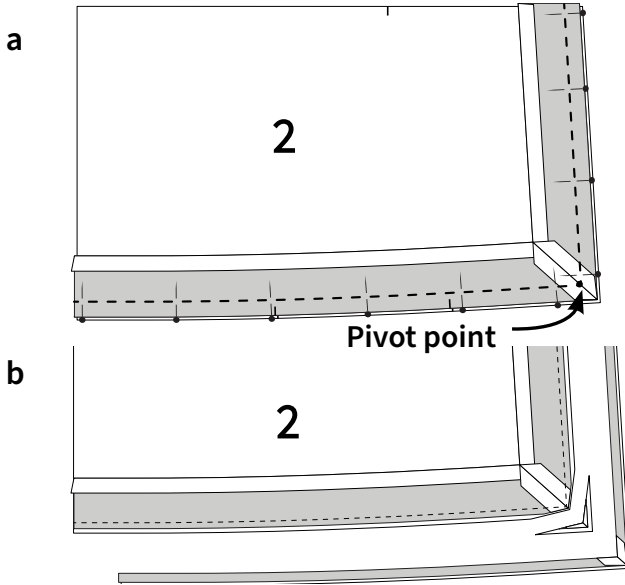
STEP 4

a Pin the mitred corner of one SIDE SPLIT FACING [13] piece to the mitred corner on one FRONT HEM FACING [12] piece with right sides together. Be sure to keep the internal edges pressed.

Stitch with a **1cm (⅜in)** seam allowance. Repeat for other side.

b Press seam allowances open. We will now refer to the assembled pieces as the FRONT HEM FACING.

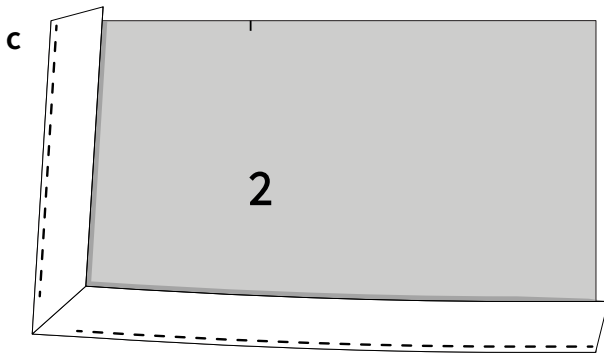
STEP 5



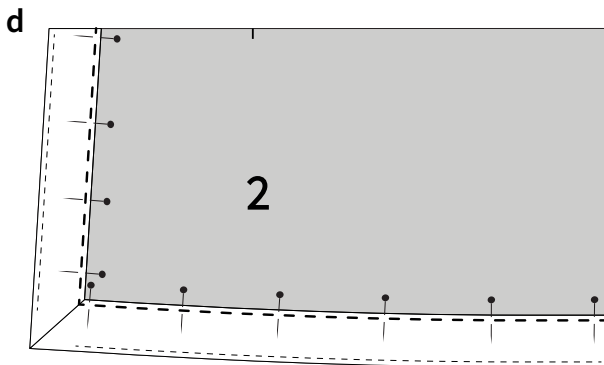
a Pin FRONT HEM FACING to the LOWER FRONT PANEL [2] with right sides together. Use the notches on the bottom edge to guide you.

Stitch with a **1cm (3/8in)** seam allowance. As you approach the corner (indicated by the seam in the FRONT HEM FACING), walk in the stitches so that the needle lands precisely in the seam. Pivot and continue around the corner.

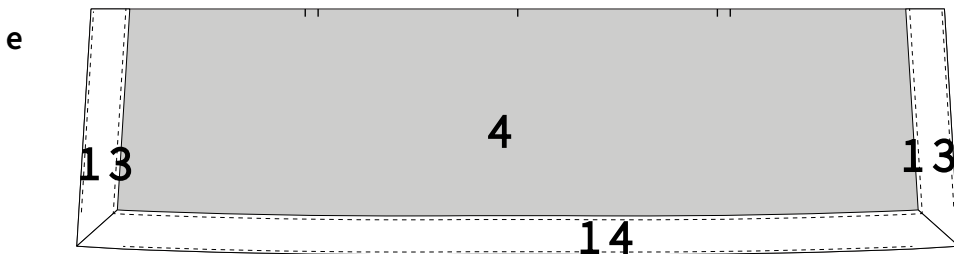
b Grade seam allowance and trim back corner.



c Flip the FRONT HEM FACING to the right side. Turn out corner with corner turner. Using your finger, press the seam allowance towards the FRONT HEM FACING and understitch the seam allowance to the facing. Get as close as you can to the corner before backstitching and starting again on the other side of the corner.

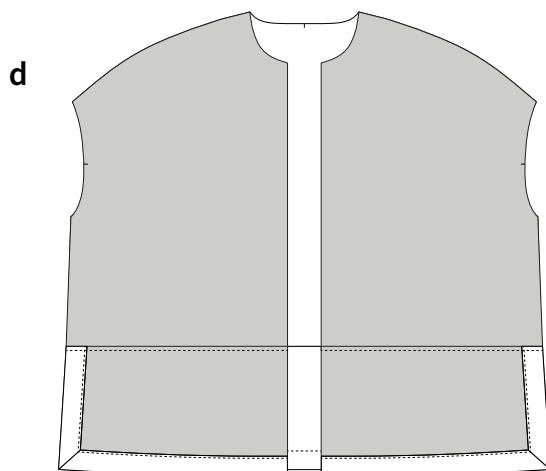
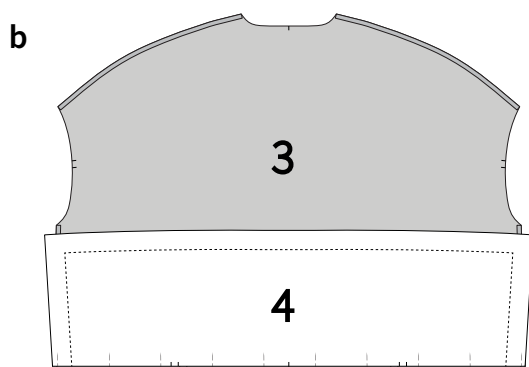
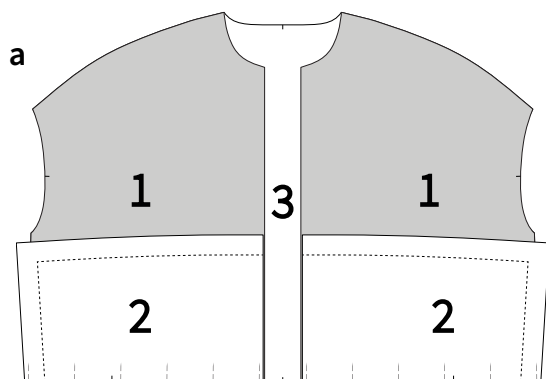


d Press the FRONT HEM FACING to the inside of the LOWER FRONT PANEL [2] and pin in place. Stitch close to the folded edge through all the layers.



e Repeat process (STEPS 3, 4, 5 (a-d)) for LOWER BACK PANEL [4] using the BACK HEM FACING [14] and other set of SIDE SPLIT FACING [13] pieces.

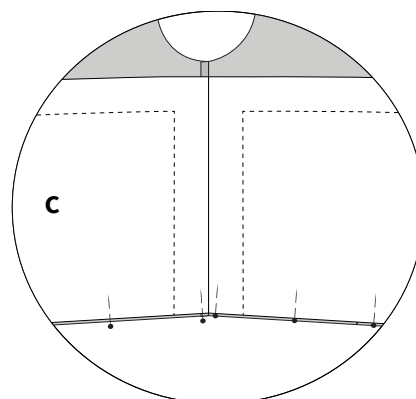
JOIN LOWER PANELS TO SHIRT BODY (BOTH VIEWS)



STEP 6

a With **wrong sides together** pin the LOWER FRONT PANELS [2] to the shirt body using the notches to guide you. The outer edge of the LOWER FRONT PANEL [2] needs to line up with the side seam of the SHIRT BODY.

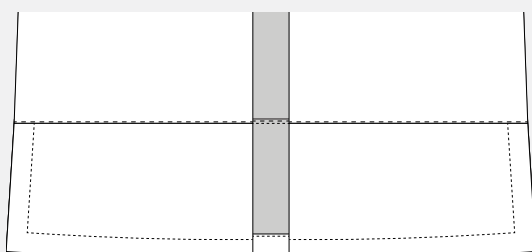
b Turn the SHIRT BODY over and pin the LOWER BACK PANEL [4] to the UPPER BACK [3] with **wrong sides together**. Be careful not to overlap the lower panels at the side seam - they need to just touch (**c**).



d Stitch with a **6mm (¼in)** seam allowance, starting at the front opening and working your way around the whole shirt.

Create a French seam (p 11). Press the seam allowance towards the shirt body.

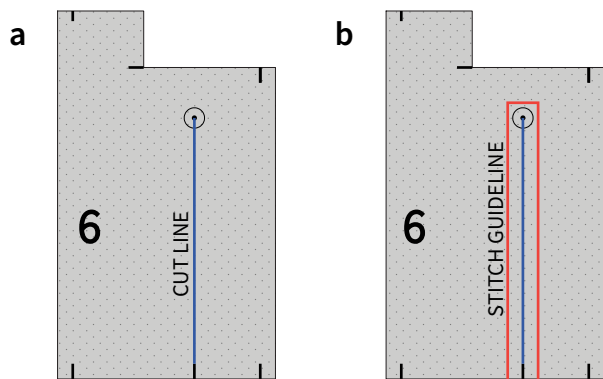
If sewing View A, continue to STEP 7. For View B, go to STEP 23 (p 22).



Optional topstitching

With the shirt right side out, edgestitch next to the panel line seam on the body of the shirt to create a top stitching detail.

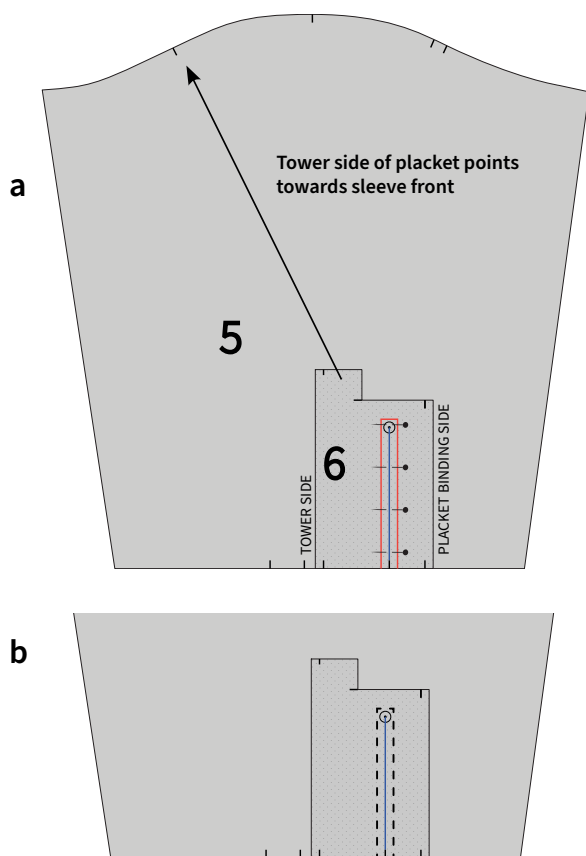
SLEEVE PLACKET (VIEW A ONLY)



STEP 7

a On the wrong side of the SLEEVE PLACKET [6], use chalk and a ruler to draw a line from the middle notch up to the drill hole. We will refer to this as the CUT LINE.

b Mark in a STITCH GUIDELINE by using a ruler and chalk to draw lines **6mm (¼in)** out from the CUT LINE on each side and **6mm (¼in)** up from the drill hole.



Terminology

The finished sleeve placket will be made up of a **placket binding** and a **tower** that finish the raw edge of the placket opening. When finished, the **placket binding** sits underneath the **tower**.

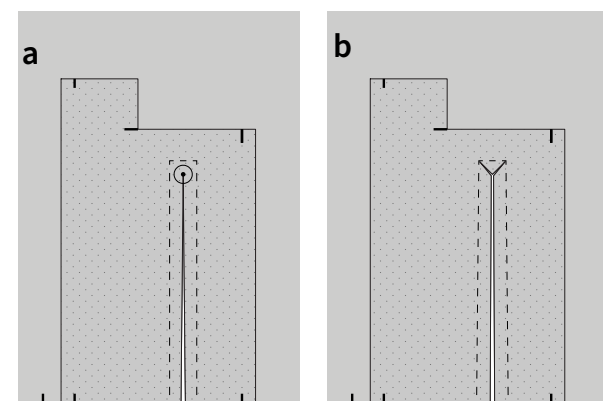
STEP 8

a Place SLEEVE [5] pieces **wrong side up**.

With SLEEVE PLACKET [6] pieces **wrong side up**, place one SLEEVE PLACKET [6] on each SLEEVE [5]. You will know which SLEEVE PLACKET [6] to pair with which SLEEVE [5] by making sure the **taller side** of the SLEEVE PLACKET [6] points towards the **front** of the SLEEVE [5] head (indicated by a single notch).

Line up the drill holes and the notch. Pin through the CUT LINE.

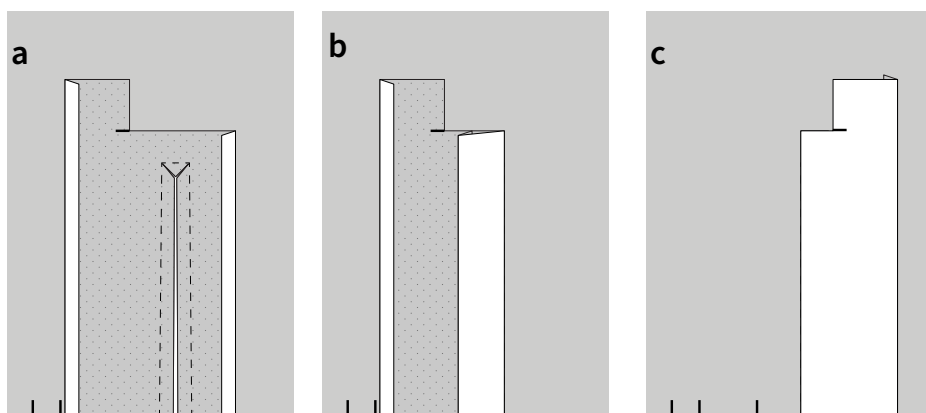
b Carefully stitch around the STITCH GUIDELINE, starting at the SLEEVE [5] edge. Walk in stitches at the corners to ensure you sew the shape precisely.



STEP 9

a Cut up through the CUT LINE, cutting through both the SLEEVE PLACKET [6] and SLEEVE [5], stopping at the end of the CUT LINE (indicated by the drill hole).

b Using the tip of your scissors, cut from the end of the CUT LINE to each corner of the stitched line, creating a 'Y' shape. Be careful to cut nice and close to the corners without cutting through the stitching.

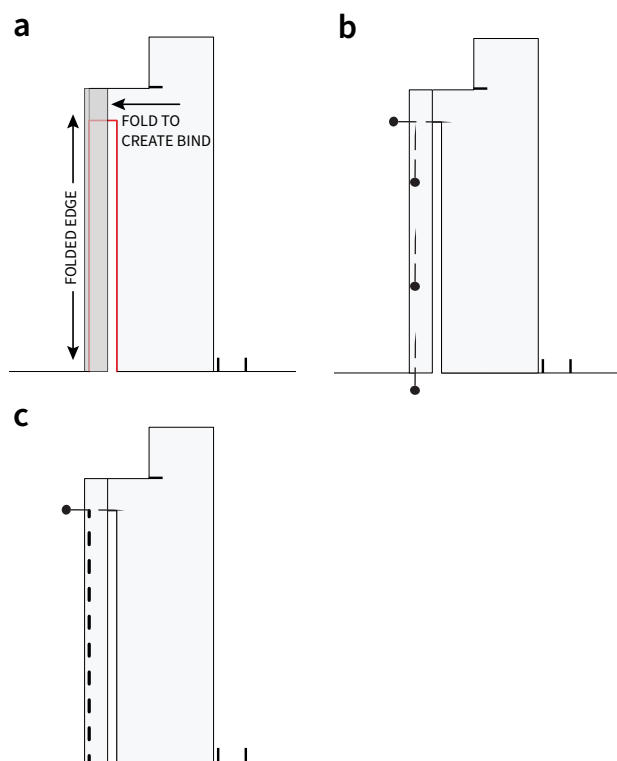
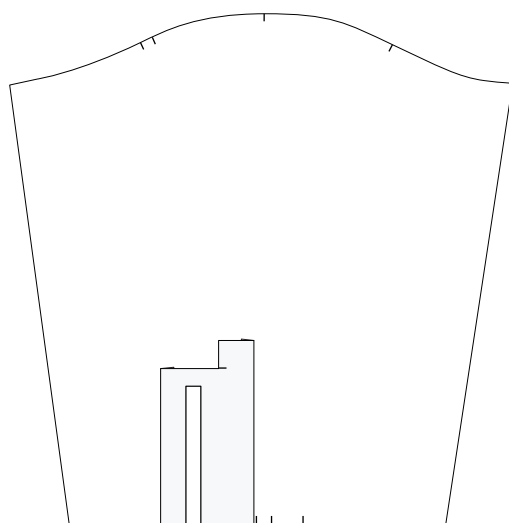


STEP 10

- a** Turn back each long edge of the SLEEVE PLACKET [6] by **6mm (1/4in)** and press.
- b** Turn the shorter side of the SLEEVE PLACKET [6] along the stitch line so you can see the right side. Press well.
- c** Turn the taller side of the SLEEVE PLACKET [6] along the stitch line so you can see the right side. Press well.

STEP 11

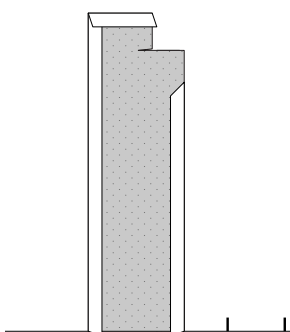
Turn the SLEEVE [5] to the right side. Pull the SLEEVE PLACKET [6] through the opening to the right side of the SLEEVE [5]. Keep the folded edges pressed under. Press flat.



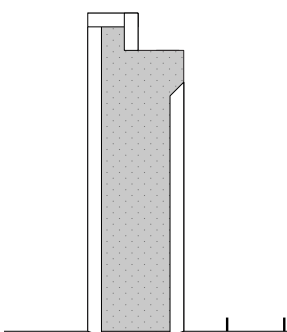
STEP 12

- a** To create the **placket binding**, flip the shorter side of the placket so that it sits on top of the rectangular opening in the sleeve and the folded raw edge sits just on top of the stitch line. Press. We have made the binding transparent in the illustration so you can see the opening underneath.
- b** Pin in place. Place a horizontal pin at the top corner of the opening.
- c** Stitch in place close to the folded edge, stopping when you reach the horizontal pin and backstitching.

d

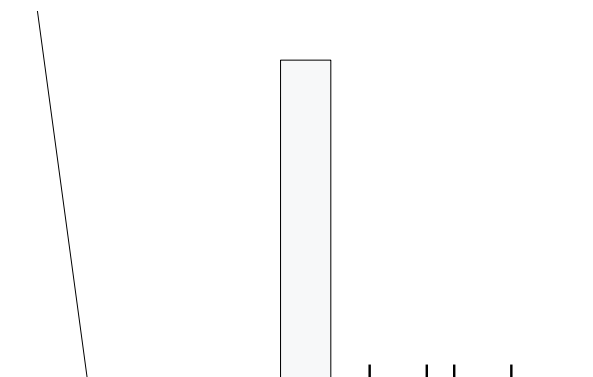


e



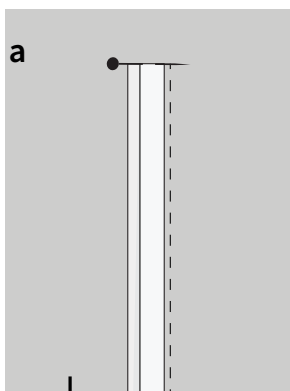
d Flip the tower side of the placket over so that the wrong side is showing. Turn down the top edge by **6mm (1/4in)** and press.

e Turn back the interior edge by **6mm (1/4in)** using the notch in the placket to help you. If you have only cut a small notch, cut in the full **6mm (1/4in)** so you can turn it back correctly. Press.

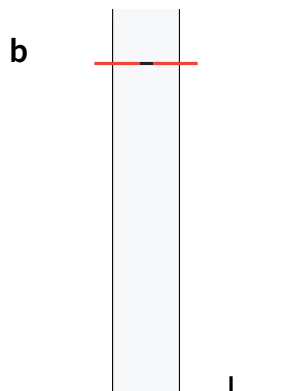


STEP 13

Bring the long folded edge so it is sitting just past the stitch line, creating the tower side of the placket. Press well.



b

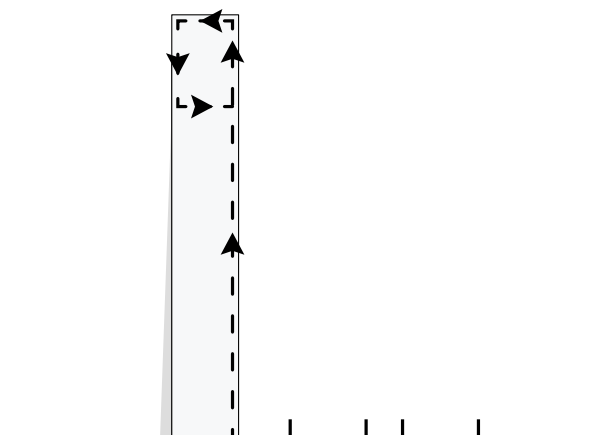


STEP 14

a Flip SLEEVE [5] to the wrong side. Place a horizontal pin at the top of the placket opening through all layers.

b Flip SLEEVE [5] to the right side.

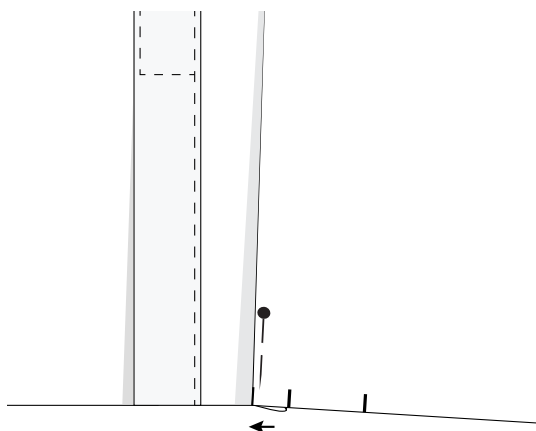
With a ruler and chalk, mark a horizontal line through the pin position. Remove the pin from the wrong side.



STEP 15

Starting at the bottom, stitch up the side of the placket, along the top, down the side to the chalk marking and then across to the stitch line.

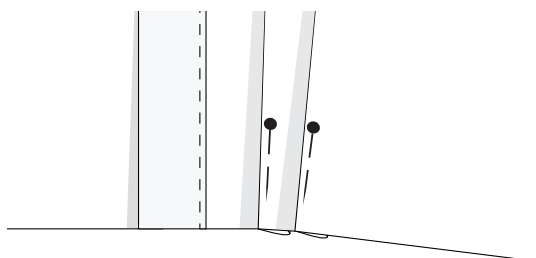
a



STEP 16

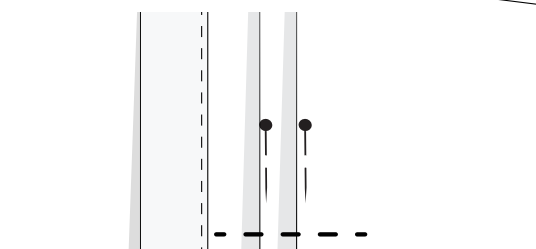
a Create the first pleat (the one closest to the placket) by folding the outside notch (in relation to the placket) towards the inside notch. Press and pin in place.

b

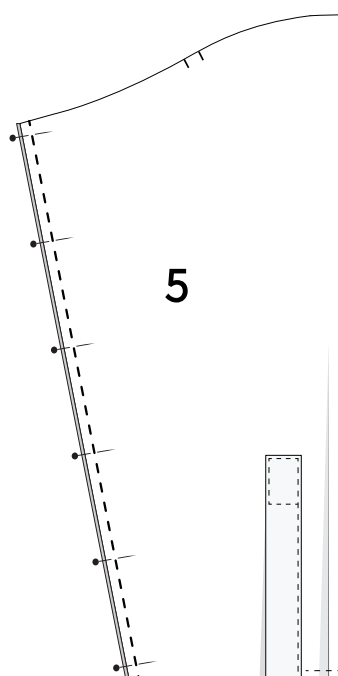


b Repeat to create the second pleat.

c

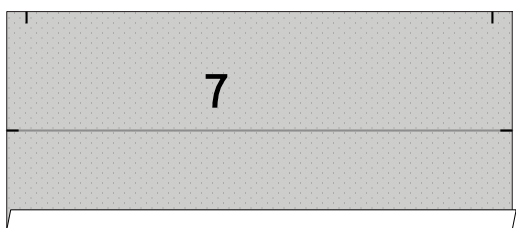


c Staystitch across the pleats **6mm (1/4in)** from the edge.



STEP 17

Pin the sides of the SLEEVE [5] together with wrong sides together. Stitch with a **6mm (1/4in)** seam allowance. Create a French seam (p 11). Press seam towards the front of the sleeve.

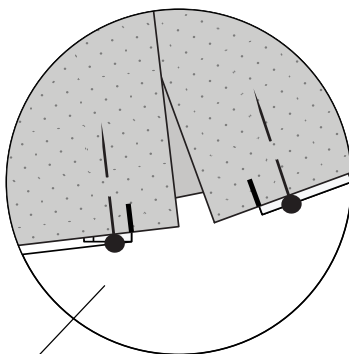
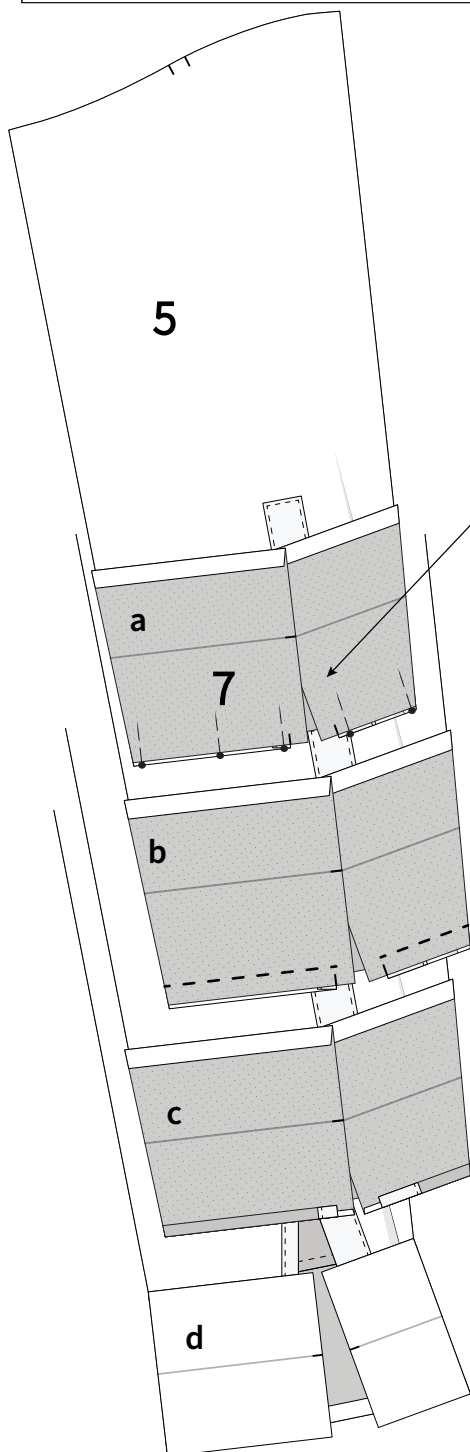


STEP 18

Fold SLEEVE CUFF [7] in half lengthways with wrong sides together. Press well. Unfold. The crease will help you later in the process.

STEP 19

With SLEEVE CUFF [7] right side down, turn back one long side (the one with the horizontal notches) by **6mm (1/4in)** and press.



STEP 20

a Turn sleeve right side out. Pin the non-folded edge of the SLEEVE CUFF [7] to the bottom of the SLEEVE [5]. The notches on each side of the SLEEVE CUFF [7] line up with each side of the placket opening.

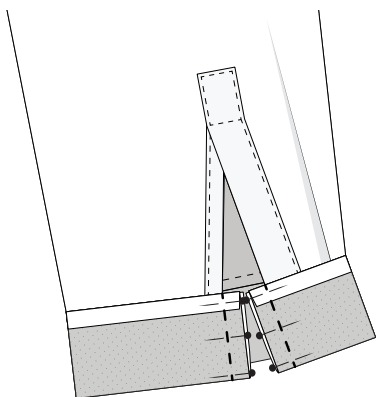
This means that the SLEEVE CUFF [7] will extend **1cm (3/8in)** beyond the placket edge on both sides.

b Stitch with a **1cm (3/8in)** seam allowance.

c Grade seam allowance.

d Press seam allowance towards the SLEEVE CUFF [7].

a

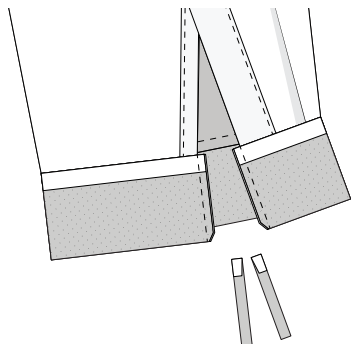


STEP 21

a Fold the SLEEVE CUFF [7] in half, using the notches to guide you, so that it has right sides together. Pin along the short sides. Make sure the folded edge remains folded.

Stitch with a **1cm (3⁄8in)** seam allowance, getting as close to the placket edge as possible.

b



b Trim back the seam allowance and cut back the corner.

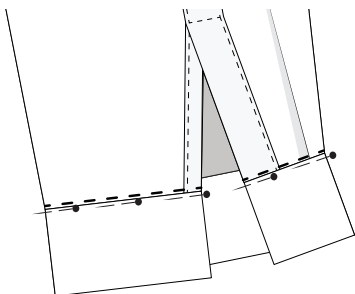
c Turn out the SLEEVE CUFF [7] using a corner turner to turn out the corners.

Press along the crease.

Using pins through the seam line, pin the cuff in place, checking regularly that you are catching the folded edge on the inside.

Stitch in the ditch to secure. Alternatively, topstitch around all sides of the cuff.

c

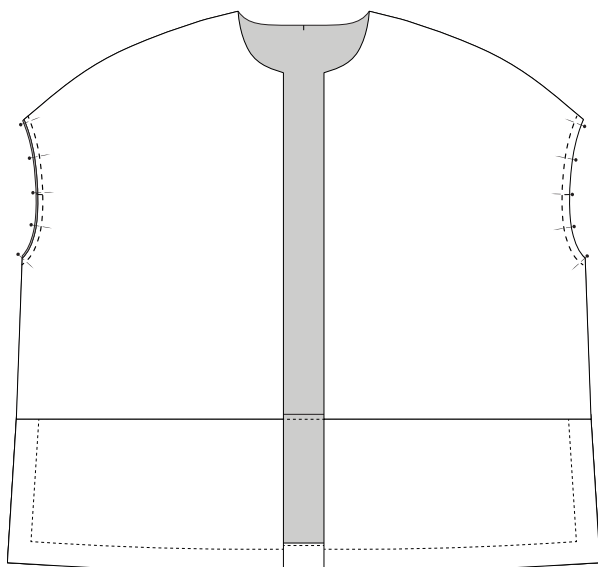


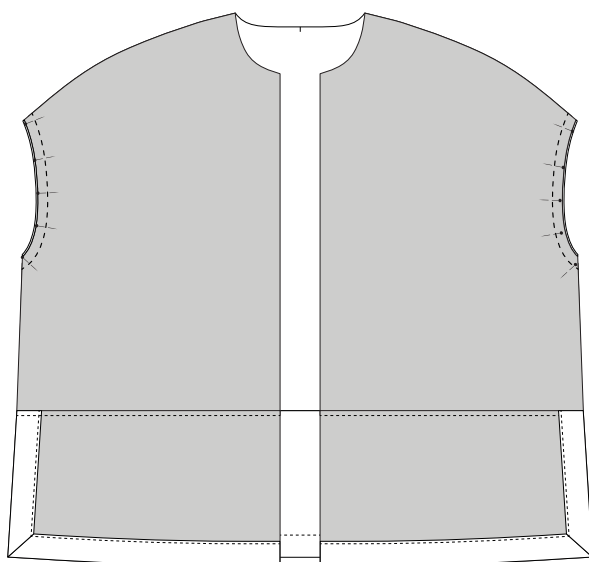
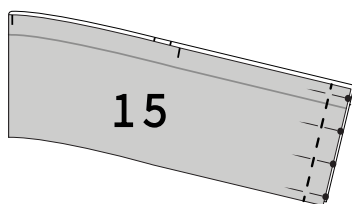
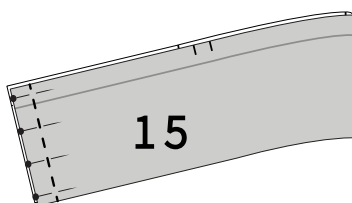
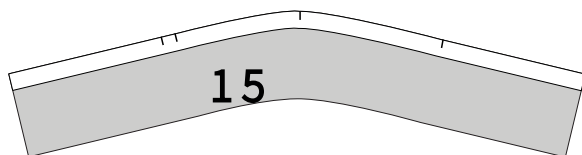
STEP 22

With the shirt right side out, pin each sleeve into each armhole with wrong sides together. Use the notches to check that you are putting the correct sleeve in the correct armhole. The single notch indicates the front of the sleeve and the double notch indicates the back of the sleeve. The single notch at the top of the sleeve cap indicates where the sleeve will meet the shoulder seam. The sleeve seam will line up with the side seam of the shirt. Stitch with a **6mm (1⁄4in)** seam allowance.

Create a French seam (p 11).

Move to STEP 29 (p 24).





STEP 23

You have two sets of CAPPED SLEEVE [15] pieces - one set will be attached to the armholes (*outer sleeves*) and the other set (*inner sleeves*) will be used to bag out the sleeves - which will allow you to enclose the bottom edge of the sleeve and create a clean finish.

Take the set of CAPPED SLEEVES [15] that will become the *inner sleeves* (it is up to you which will become the inner sleeves). With the pieces right side down, turn back the sleeve cap edge (the edge with the notches) by **1.2cm (½in)** and press.¹

Unfold for now - the crease will help you later.

¹If you prefer, you can sew a guideline first to help you press seam allowance accurately (see tip on p 13).

STEP 24

Bring CAPPED SLEEVE [15] sides together (of both sets) with right sides together (this seam won't be sewn with a French seam as it will be bagged out). Pin.

Stitch with a **1.2cm (½in)** seam allowance.

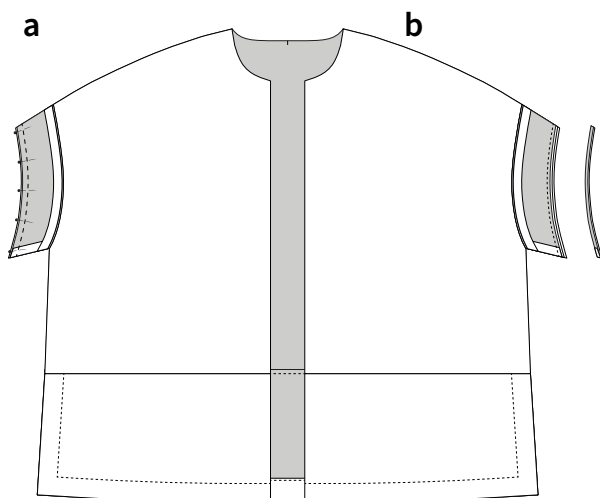
Press seam allowance open.

Take the *inner sleeves* and trim back the seam allowance by half. This will minimise bulk in the seam.

STEP 25

With the shirt inside out, pin the *outer sleeves* to the armholes. Use the notches to check that you are putting the correct sleeve in the correct armhole. The single notch indicates the front of the sleeve and the double notch indicates the back of the sleeve. The single notch at the top of the sleeve cap indicates where the sleeve will meet the shoulder seam. The sleeve seam will line up with the side seam of the shirt.

Stitch with a **1.2cm (½in)** seam allowance. Press seam allowance towards the CAPPED SLEEVE [15]

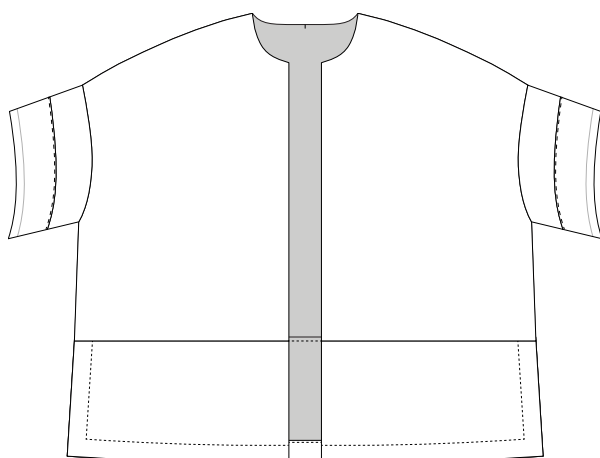


STEP 26

a Pin the *inner sleeves* to the edge of the *outer sleeves*, lining up the seam. Pin.

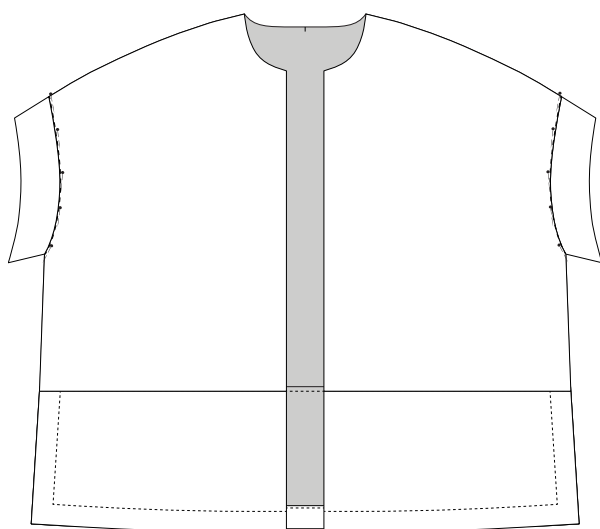
Stitch with a **1cm (3/8in)** seam allowance.

b Grade the seam allowance.



STEP 27

Using your fingers, press the seam allowance towards the *inner sleeve* and understitch the seam allowance to the *inner sleeve*.



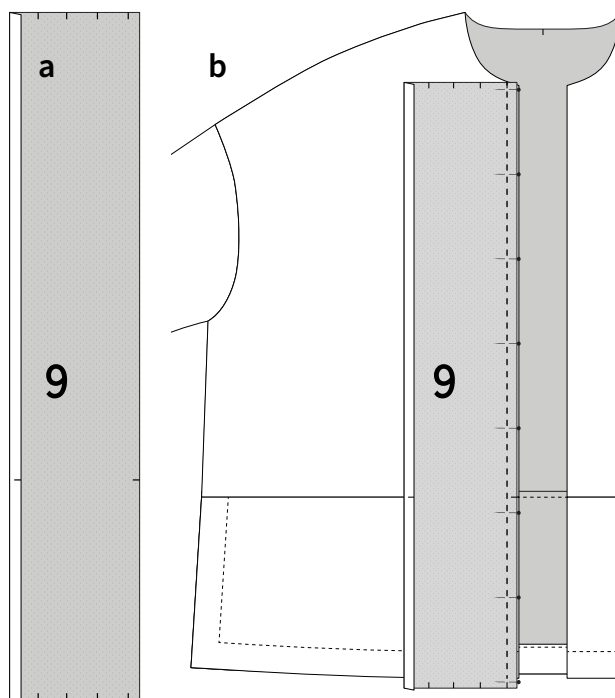
STEP 28

Turn the *inner sleeve* to the inside and bring the folded edge so it just covers the stitch line. Pin through the seam to secure on the inside - check that you are picking it up on the inside as you go.

Alternatively, turn the shirt inside out and pin from the inside. Then turn to the right side, pin through the seam and then remove the inside pins.

Stitch in the ditch to secure.

BUTTON PLACKET (BOTH VIEWS)



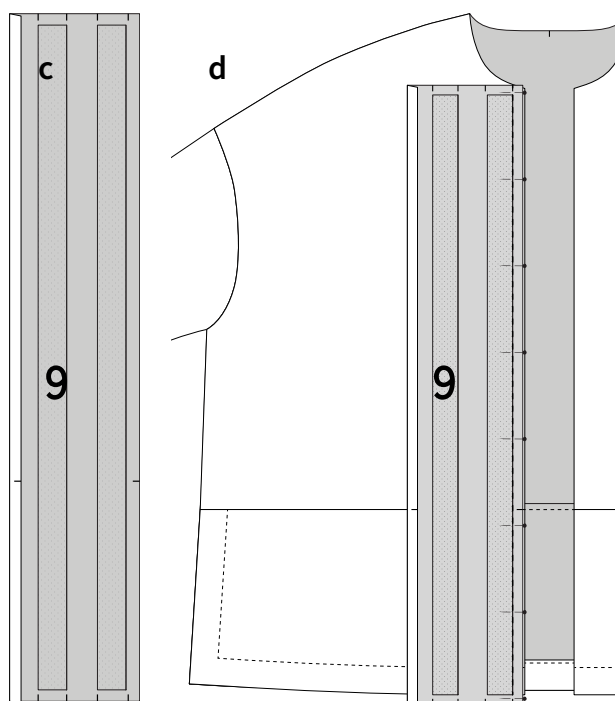
STEP 29

If you have block fused the CONCEALED BUTTON PLACKET [9], see steps **a** and **b**. If you have piece fused, see steps **c** and **d**.

a With the CONCEALED BUTTON PLACKET [9] right side down, fold back one long side by **1cm (3/8in)**, using the notches to guide you, and press.

b With the shirt right side out, pin the non-folded edge of the CONCEALED BUTTON PLACKET [9] to the right-hand side of the shirt (right-hand side when wearing the shirt) with right sides together. Use the notches to guide you. The bottom of the CONCEALED BUTTON PLACKET [9] will extend **1cm (3/8in)** past the hem of the shirt.

Stitch with a **1cm (3/8in)** seam allowance.



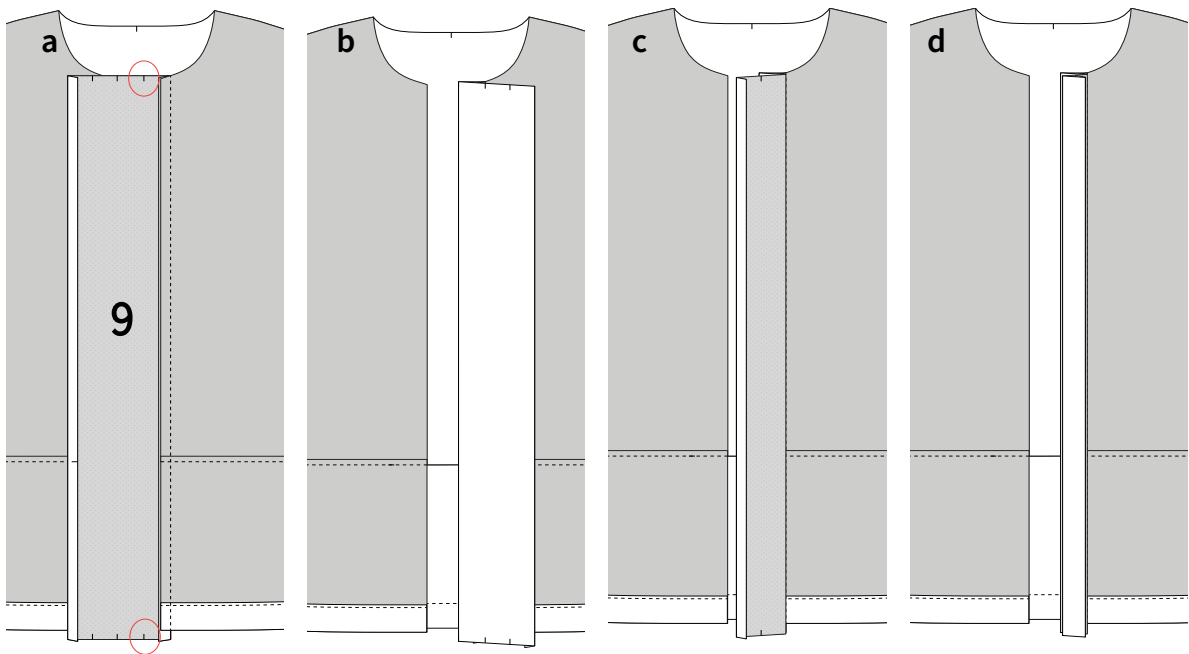
c With the CONCEALED BUTTON PLACKET [9] right side down, fold back the long side on the left-hand side by **1cm (3/8in)**, using the notches to guide you, and press.

d With the shirt right side out, pin the non-folded edge of the CONCEALED BUTTON PLACKET [9] to the right-hand side of the shirt (right-hand side when wearing the shirt) with right sides together. Use the notches to guide you. The bottom of the CONCEALED BUTTON PLACKET [9] will extend **1cm (3/8in)** past the hem of the shirt.

Stitch with a **1cm (3/8in)** seam allowance.

Tip

You may find it easier to fold the placket accurately if you draw the fold lines onto the piece. To do this, use a ruler and chalk / fabric pen to mark in the lines - ruling from notch to notch. Alternatively, use a heat resistant ruler or piece of cardboard when pressing the folds.



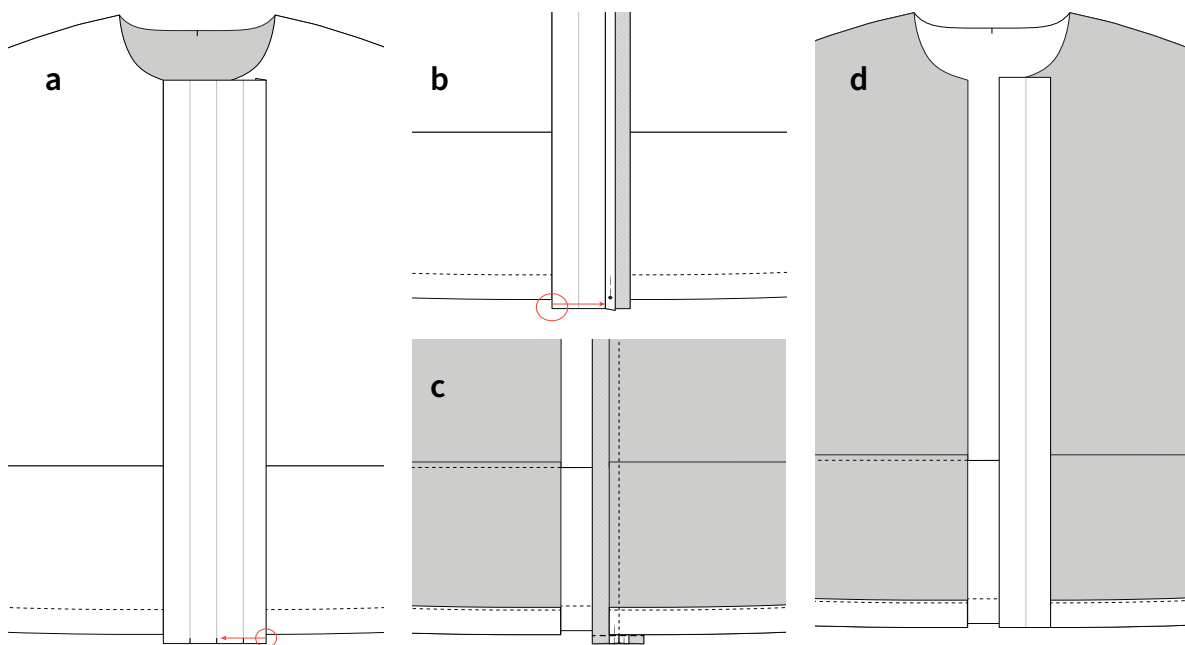
STEP 30

- a** Turn the shirt inside out and press seam allowance towards the CONCEALED BUTTON PLACKET [9]. If using a thick fabric, grade the seam allowance. The notches have been circled in this illustration to help you with the next step.
- b** To create the concealed button placket you will fold the placket with an accordion fold. To start, fold the CONCEALED BUTTON PLACKET [9] along the first set of notches (closest to the shirt front). The notches have been circled in the illustration for step a to help you. The CONCEALED BUTTON PLACKET [9] will come together with wrong sides together. Press well.
- c** Fold the next set of notches in the reverse direction, bringing the placket together with right sides together. Press.
- d** Fold the final section along the last set of notches, bringing the folded edge to sit on top of the stitch line. Press placket well.

Video tutorials

Videos of STEPS 30 - 32 of this technique can be found [here](#) or scan the QR code with the camera on your phone if you have printed the booklet.





STEP 31

a Turn the shirt right side out. Unfold the placket so that only the seam allowance on the long side is folded back. To enclose the bottom edge of the placket, turn the long folded edge so it meets the centre notch (in the middle of the placket). Pin in place (see how this looks when pinned in step **b**).

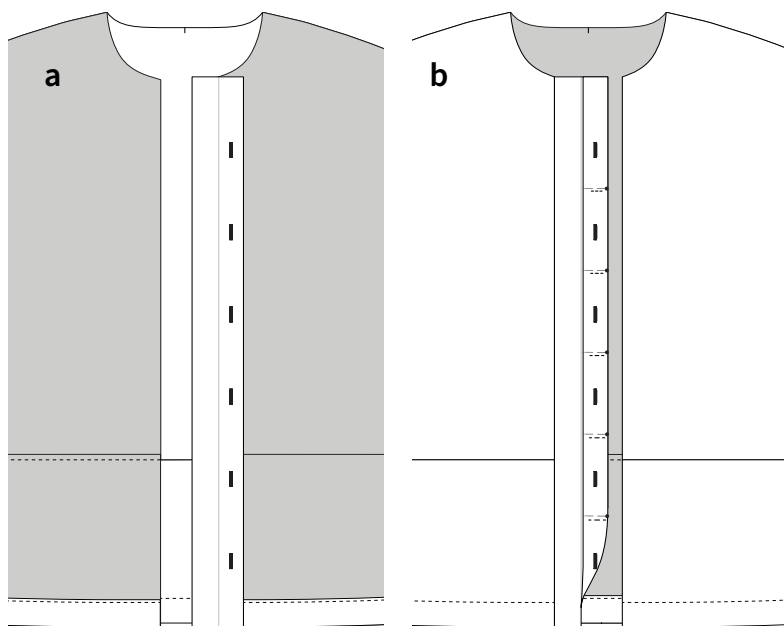
b Bring the seam that joins the placket to the shirt front to meet the centre notch.

Press and then pin in place (see how this looks when pinned in step **c**).

c From the wrong side, stitch across the bottom with a **1cm (3/8in)** seam allowance. Sew as close as you can to the hem of the shirt.

Trim back seam allowance.

d Turn out the placket to the right side. Use a corner turner to help you get nice sharp corners. Press well.

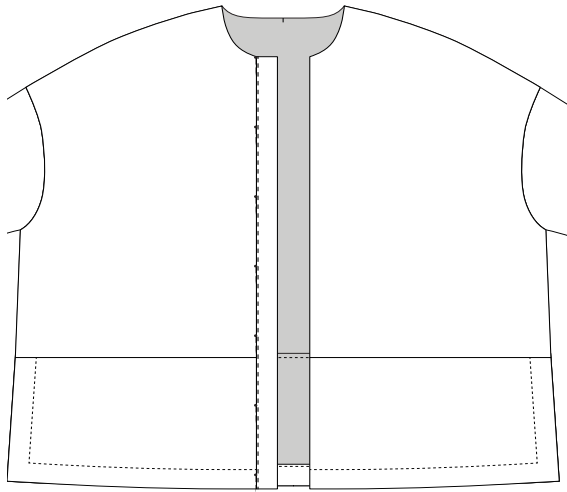


STEP 32

a On the right-hand side of the placket, mark the position for the buttonholes using the **BUTTON TEMPLATE**. The drill hole represents the centre of the vertical buttonholes. Line up the bottom edge of the **BUTTON TEMPLATE** with the hem. The template won't reach all the way to the neckline as the template doesn't have seam allowance, while the neckline still does at this stage.

Create the buttonholes.

b Turn shirt right side out. Unfold the placket along the fold closest to the seam that joins the placket to the shirt. Place pins between the buttonholes, pinning through the layers of the placket. Stitch a short line of stitches horizontally at each pin.

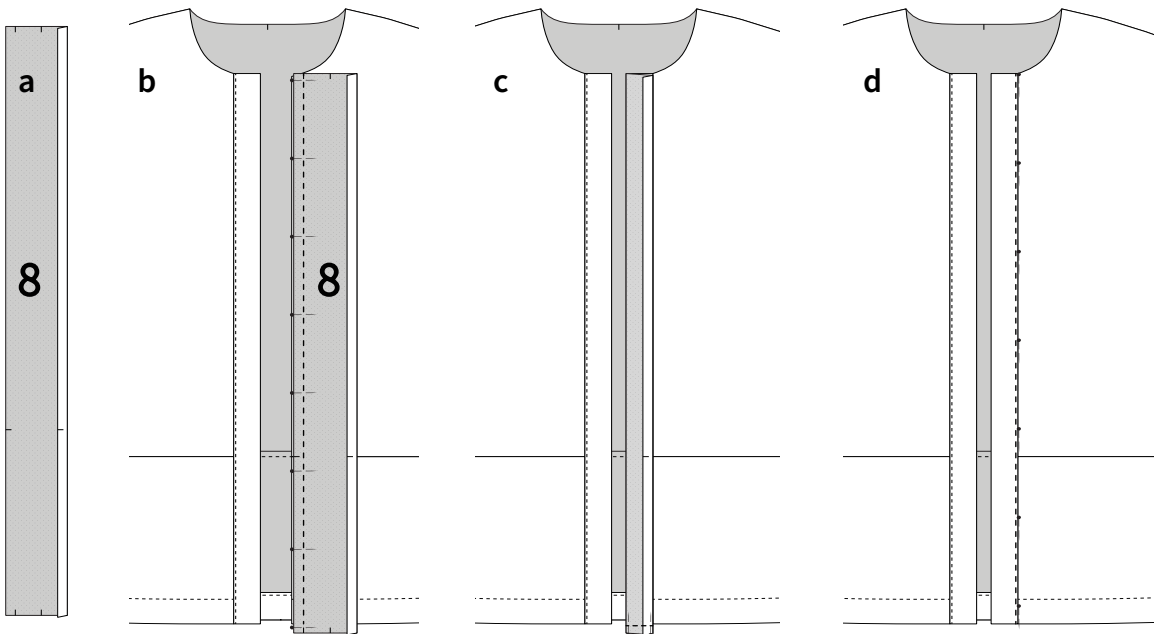


STEP 33

Refold the placket.

Press well. Pin in place by putting pins through the seam line to catch all the folds in the placket. Check that the folded edge has been caught on the inside of the shirt before stitching.

Stitch to secure (stitch a couple of millimetres from the seam line on the placket side).



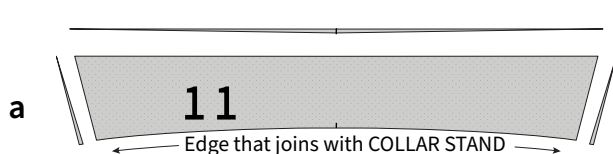
STEP 34

a Prepare the STANDARD BUTTON PLACKET [8] for the other side of the centre front opening. With the STANDARD BUTTON PLACKET [8] right side down and sitting in the correct direction (the notches are towards the bottom of the placket), turn back the right-hand side long edge by **1cm (3/8in)** using the notches to guide you, and press.

b Pin the non-folded side of the STANDARD BUTTON PLACKET [8] to the front of the shirt with right sides together. The bottom of the placket should extend **1cm (3/8in)**, past the hem of the shirt. Stitch with a **1cm (3/8in)** seam allowance. Press seam allowance towards the STANDARD BUTTON PLACKET [8]. If using a thick fabric, grade the seam allowance.

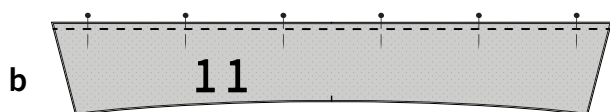
c Fold the STANDARD BUTTON PLACKET [8] so it has right sides together - using the centre notch to help you - and pin the bottom edge of the placket closed. Make sure the long edge remains folded and the fold sits just past the stitching line. Stitch with a **1cm (3/8in)** seam allowance. Trim seam allowance and clip corner.

d Turn placket right side out and turn out corner. Turn shirt inside out and press folded edge of placket so it sits just past the stitch line. Turn the shirt to the right side and pin the placket in place by pinning through the seam, checking that you are picking up the folded edge on the inside as you go. Stitch in place by edge stitching along the placket.

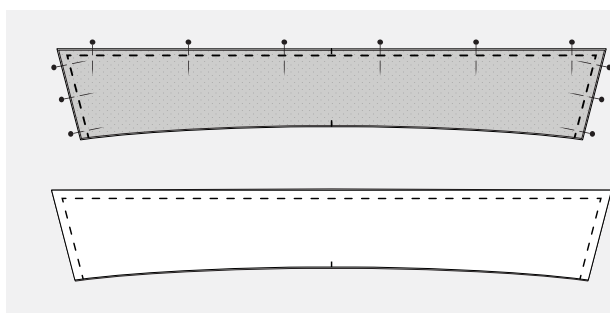


STEP 35

a Trim back all edges of one of the COLLAR [11] pieces by **2mm (just less than 1/8in)** except for the edge that will join to the COLLAR STAND [10] tapering to nothing at the collar points. This piece will become the UNDERCOLLAR, and trimming will ensure that the seam that joins the collar pieces together is hidden under the collar.

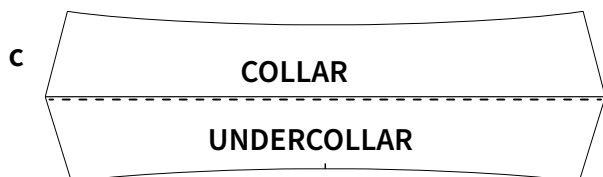


b Pin the COLLAR and UNDERCOLLAR together with right sides together along the top edge, gently stretching the UNDERCOLLAR to fit the COLLAR. Stitch with a **6mm (1/4in)** seam allowance.¹

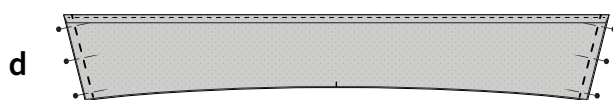


¹Collar topstitching

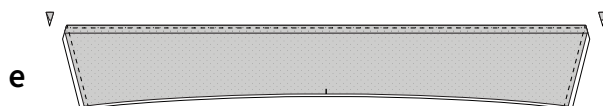
If you would like to have a row of topstitching around your collar edge, you can sew the short sides and long side at the one time (you don't need to understitch) and turn out the collar. Then topstitch **6mm (1/4in)** from the edge or pin stitch.



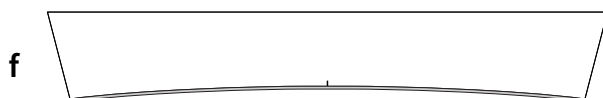
c Using your finger, press the seam allowance towards the UNDERCOLLAR and understitch the seam allowance to the UNDERCOLLAR.



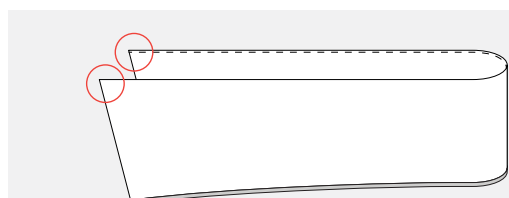
d Bring the pieces together with right sides together and pin the short ends, again gently stretching the UNDERCOLLAR to fit the COLLAR. Stitch with a **6mm (1/4in)** seam allowance.



e Grade seam allowance and clip corners to minimise bulk.

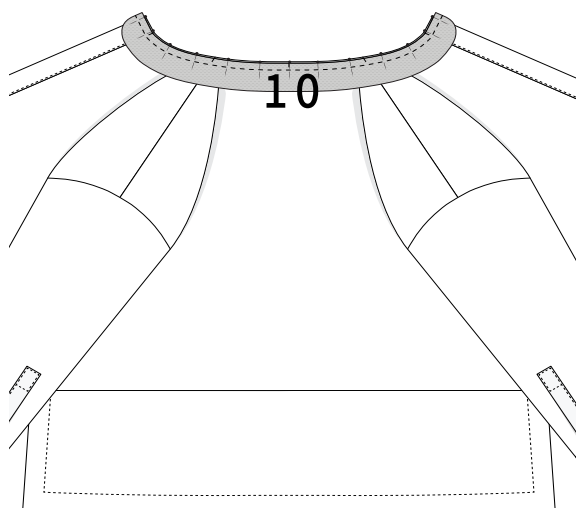


f Turn out the collar using a corner turner to help you get nice sharp corners². Press well.



²Tip

Check the corners are symmetrical by folding the collar at the centre back and comparing the two sides. Adjust if required.



STEP 36

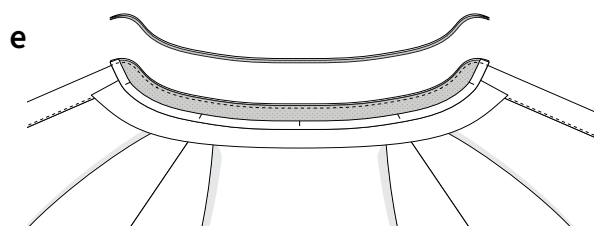
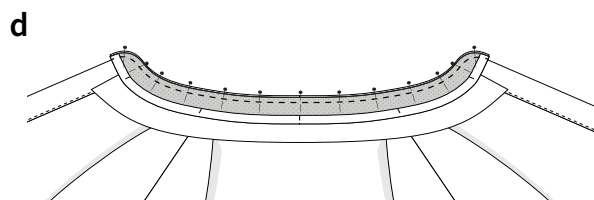
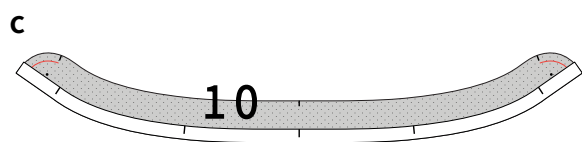
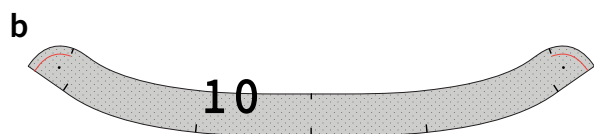
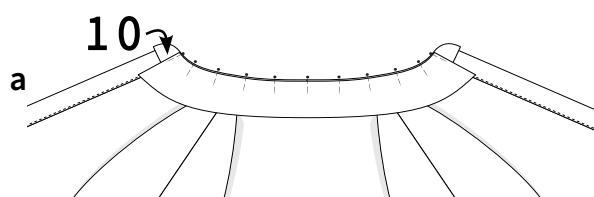
Pin one COLLAR STAND [10] to the shirt neckline, with right sides together, using the notches to guide you.

The COLLAR STAND should extend **6mm (¼in)** past the button placket.

Stitch with a **1cm (⅜in)** seam allowance.

Clip into the seam allowance.

Press seam allowance up towards the COLLAR STAND [10].



STEP 37

a Pin the COLLAR to the COLLAR STAND [10] with the UNDERCOLLAR touching the COLLAR STAND [10]. The side of the collar you want to see when wearing the shirt should be facing up - so in this case, the side with the understitching is touching the shirt / facing down.

b Take the remaining COLLAR STAND [10] piece. We will refer to this as the INNER COLLAR STAND. With right side down, mark in the stitch line at the curved ends of the piece **6mm (¼in)** from the edge. This will help you when you're stitching to ensure a nice even curve on both sides.

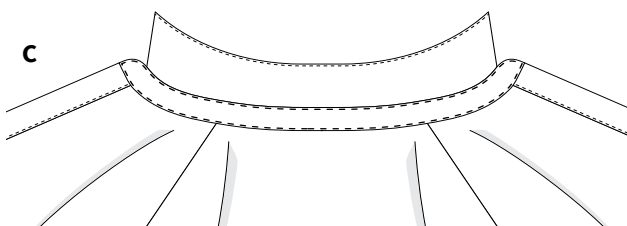
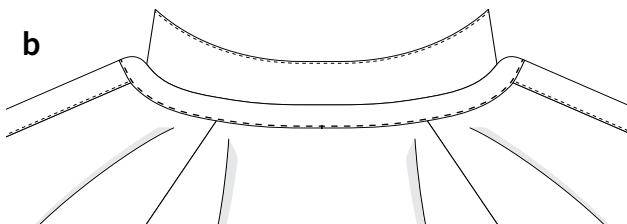
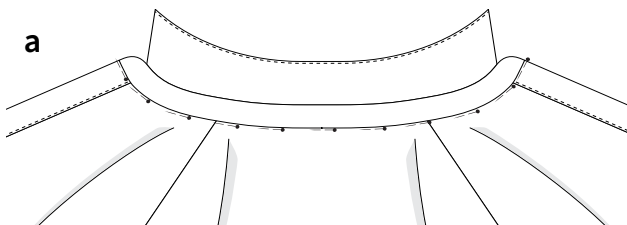
c Fold up¹ bottom edge by **1cm (⅜in)**. Press well.

¹If you prefer, you can sew a guideline first to help you press the seam allowance accurately (see tip on p 13).

d Pin the INNER COLLAR STAND [10] to the COLLAR STAND around the outer edge, sandwiching the collar between. Make sure the seam allowance of the INNER COLLAR STAND remains pressed up. Once it's pinned, you can remove the pins that were holding the collar in place.

Stitch in place with a **6mm (¼in)** seam allowance.

e Trim, clip and grade the seam allowance. Don't trim too much off the seam allowance at the folded edge of the COLLAR STAND as this can make it difficult to achieve a nice finish when you turn out the COLLAR STAND.



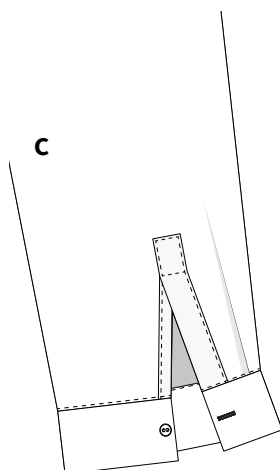
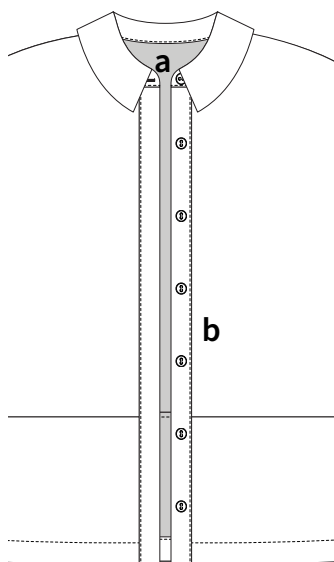
STEP 38

a Turn out the COLLAR STAND to the right side and use a corner turner to help turn out the curve. Press well from the right and wrong side.

With the shirt right side up, pin through the seam that joins the COLLAR STAND to the shirt, picking up the folded edge on the inside.¹

¹If you have difficulty picking up the folded edge evenly, pin from the inside. Then to the right side and pin through the seam before removing the inside pins.

b Pin stitch to secure, stitching on the COLLAR STAND side of the seam. Alternatively, stitch around the whole edge of the COLLAR STAND (**c**).



STEP 39

a On the COLLAR STAND, create a horizontal buttonhole on the right-hand side, using the pattern to help you position it. Sew a button on the left-hand side using the pattern as a guide.

b Mark button position on left-hand placket, using the BUTTON TEMPLATE to guide you. Sew buttons in position.

c Close the cuff and mark the button position in relation to the buttonhole. Sew button in place.²

²Tip

Try the shirt on before sewing the buttons on the cuffs. You may like the cuffs slightly tighter. To do this you can position the button further away from the edge of the cuff.

We'd love to see your **Marden shirt!**

Find us on Instagram **@inthefolds** and tag your new make with **#Mardenshirt**

GLOSSARY

BASTE

Sew temporary stitches to hold pieces in place before sewing permanently. Basting can be done by hand or machine (on a long stitch length). Consider using a contrasting thread when basting to make stitches easier to remove later.

CLIP

Snip into the seam allowance (perpendicular to the raw edge) getting close to but not through the stitch line to help open up curved seams or corners.

DRILL HOLE

Drill holes are points marked on a pattern, often used to indicate a dart point or other design features, such as the location of patch pockets, belt loops or pivot points (any feature that is located in an area where you are unable to notch a seam).

FINISH

Neaten the raw edges of your project using an overlocker, zig-zag stitch or binding.

INTERFACING

A (normally) fusible fabric that is used to stiffen or strengthen fabric in certain parts of a garment. It is often used in collars, cuffs and waistbands.

GRADE

Minimise bulk by trimming down raw edges in varying widths. Trim down the seam allowance that will sit closest to the body close to the stitch line. Trim the next layer, leaving a slightly wider seam allowance than the first, and so on until all layers are trimmed back.

NOTCH

A notch is a small cut in the fabric that helps guide you while you are sewing. It can be used to indicate seam allowance, dart arms, the location of design details or indicate key points on the pattern (like the centre front or centre back). Notches are also used to indicate balance points (points on your pattern that help you sew the right pieces together, as well as help you when you are sewing long or curved seams).

PRESS

Use an iron to press seams flat, using steam if appropriate for your fabric.

RIGHT SIDE / WRONG SIDE

The right side of the fabric is the side you would like to see on the outside of the finished garment, while the wrong side is the side that will be hidden inside the garment.

TRIM

Cut back a seam allowance to make a seam easier to manage or less bulky.

SEAM ALLOWANCE

The space between the stitch line and the raw edge of the fabric. The seam allowance varies throughout this pattern, depending on the seam. For example, larger seam allowances are required for centre back and side seams, while smaller seam allowances are required for curved seams so that you can achieve a clean finish. More information on seam allowances on **In the Folds** patterns can be found on p 3.

STAYSTITCH

Staystitching is a line of stitching inside the permanent stitch line (so it remains hidden inside the seam allowances) that is used to reinforce curved and bias cut seams so that they do not stretch or distort during the sewing process.

UNDERSTITCH

Stitch the seam allowance to a facing or binding, close to the seam edge. This helps the facing (or binding) roll to the inside of the garment, preventing it from being seen on the outside of a garment.

REFLECTION

OVERVIEW	WHAT DID YOU ENJOY ABOUT THE PROCESS?	WHAT SKILLS WOULD YOU LIKE TO WORK ON IN THE FUTURE?
Date made _____		
Measurements	_____	
High bust _____	_____	_____
Bust _____	_____	_____
Waist _____	_____	_____
Hip _____	_____	_____
Size/s made _____	_____	_____
Fabric used _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
ADJUSTMENTS MADE	WHAT PARTS OF THIS PROJECT ARE YOU MOST PROUD OF?	NOTES FOR NEXT TIME
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
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SKILLS LEARNED	IS THERE ANYTHING YOU WOULD DO DIFFERENTLY NEXT TIME?	
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
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[illegible]

WOOHOO! YOU HAVE FINISHED YOUR SHIRT!

WE'D LOVE TO SEE
WHAT YOU'VE MADE.

*Find us on Instagram @inthefolds
and tag your make with #MardenShirt*

LOVE YOUR SHIRT?

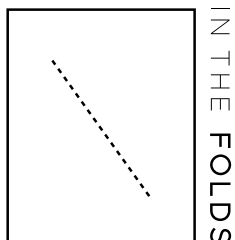
*There are plenty more patterns available at
www.inthefolds.com*

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