

DCO FASHION



DIY GUIDE

HOW TO MAKE YOUR OWN CLOTHING

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1. CLOTHING PATTERNS



DIY Clothing Patterns

Pattern making is based on what is called a basic block - sloper. You will likely only be interested in creating a basic sloper for your own unique body shape and measurements. Most pattern making textbooks recommend starting using a fitted bodice with a waist seam.

This basic block includes a waist and side dart in the bodice front as well as a waist and shoulder dart in the bodice back. From this basic block, you can vary necklines, sleeves, dart styles and more to create your own unique garments.

Video Tutorial-

dressclothingonline.com/how-to-make-clothing-patterns

2. HOW TO CREATE PATTERNS FROM EXISTING CLOTHING

DIY Patterns from Existing Clothing

There are a few different methods for making your pattern. A simple knit top can be copied by tracing directly on wax paper. The “pin-through” technique works well for duplicating garments with multiple elements, such as a jacket or blouse. With jeans, I find that tracing the various pieces on silk organza works well. For whatever method you choose, here are a few tips to help you to make a pattern from a piece of clothing, and you don’t have to take it apart to do it!

The original maker of the garment matched fabric weight and type with the design, so for the best result you should also. Stretch denim results in a different fit than regular denim, so if your original garment has stretch, then the copy should as well. Both the original blue and the copy in black are stretch denims, which let me maintain the close fitting style.

As you are making your pattern pieces, add the same type of markings you find on commercial patterns. For example, note the places where seams intersect, the end points for the collar as well as the buttonhole and pocket placements. Label all your pieces, and make sure you add the grain lines.

After you trace the various pieces on a pair of pants, use the flexible ruler to recreate the curve of the seams exactly. Lay the ruler on your pattern to verify your tracing and make adjustments.

You don't need to trace an entire jacket or blouse, so run a thread line along the centre back, creating pattern pieces you can use on the fold. It is a good idea to compare your finished pattern pieces to both sides of the garment to double check the dimensions, then make adjustments if any piece is slightly off.

First make all your pattern pieces, and then sew a muslin to test the accuracy of your pattern. If the garment you started with was not quite the right size, copy it, after which you can do the fitting adjustments on your muslin. Once you have the muslin fitting nicely, you can go back and make the adjustments for size on your pattern pieces.

Video Tutorial-

[dressclothingonline.com/patterns-from-existing-clothes](https://www.dressclothingonline.com/patterns-from-existing-clothes)

3. HAND SEWING TUTORIAL



This **DIY Guide** will cover the basics of **hand sewing**

Tools needed: threading the needle - knotting the thread - running stitch - basting stitch - backstitch - slipstitch - blanket stitch - whip stitch and finishing with knots.

Needles - You'll want to look for "sharps" for basic sewing. "Betweens" are used for quilting. "Embroidery" or "crewel" needles have larger eyes (an eye is the hole at the top of the needle) and are used with thicker threads, like upholstery or embroidery floss

Scissors - You'll want a good pair of shears (normally sold with names like "dressmaking shears") and a pair of pinking shears. Pinking shears have small triangular teeth that cut the fabric in a such a way that it lessens unraveling. Smaller embroidery scissors are also good for cutting threads

Pincushion & Pins - You'll pin most everything you sew to keep the fabrics from slipping. A pincushion keeps them neat and tidy

Measuring tape - For measuring

Marking pens - perfect for embroidery and using patterns

Seam Ripper - This will help you correct mistakes

Beeswax - Essential for hand sewing. When you run your thread over the beeswax, it gives the thread a nice coating that will keep it from tangling and make it stronger

Thimbles - These can be wood, leather or metal. They'll keep your fingers from getting sore and/or pricked

Thread or Floss - An all-purpose cotton thread is good for most things. However, there are many threads to choose from. You'll often pick thread based on your project - cotton fabric = cotton thread, silk = silk thread, etc. Floss is much thicker and normally comes in six-string strands. You'll use this for embroidery and finishing

Fabric - Might I recommend going to your local sewing store and buying some remnants to start off with? Remnants are small bits of fabric from the end of a fabric roll.

Hand Sewing Basics

Threading the needle - When it comes to thread, more is better. Aim for cutting twice as much thread as you think you'll actually need. Taking one end of the thread between your thumb and forefinger, insert it through the eye of the needle. Then, bring the needle to the halfway point by bringing both ends of the thread together. Once there, secure the ends in a knot.

Pierce the needle through the wrong side of the fabric. That is, pierce it through the side that people won't be seeing. Pull it out and through, followed by the thread, all the way until it's stopped by the knot. If your knot goes through, simply make a bigger one.

Pierce the needle through the right side of the fabric. Close to where you pierced your material initially, push the needle back through to the wrong side. Pull the entire length of thread and keep pulling until you feel resistance.

Repeat the previous two steps. Always keeping close to your last stitch, pierce through the wrong side again. Pull all the thread out and voila - your second stitch. Continue doing this, making sure each stitch is the same length as the one before.

End by piercing the right side. You're finished! The needle and thread should now be on the wrong side, where you can finish 'er off with another

knot. Get it as close to your material as possible -- otherwise your stitches will move around and stretch out.

Practice a closer stitch. The basting stitch, as described above, is good for a start. However, the bigger the stitches, the more likely it is to tear or come out.

Start zig-zag stitching. This is a stitch that goes back and forth and is used when a straight stitch just won't do, like to reinforce buttonholes or in working with stretchable fabrics. It can also be used to temporarily join two pieces together at their edges. It looks just like a zigzag (hence the name) and comes in short, medium, and long stitch lengths, too.

Sew two pieces of fabric together. If you're upgrading to this step, put your fabric together so that their wrong sides face outwards (and their right sides are together). Line up the edges along which you want to join them. Sew in a line that follows the edges.

Patch a hole. Sewing a rip or tear isn't too difficult. Just pinch the edges of the hole together, towards the inside (the wrong side). Sew the edges together in a seam. Use a short stitch length (no space between the stitches) to keep it from breaking open.

Video Tutorial -

dressclothingonline.com/how-to-hand-sew

4. SEWING MACHINE TUTORIAL



This DIY Guide will cover the basics of machine sewing

The 3 basic types are:

A **mechanical sewing machine** is the most basic of all three, and often is the least expensive to purchase. Changing from one type of stitch to another (for example from a straight stitch to a zig-zag), as well as changing the stitch length and width, are all done by manually turning dials on the machine. Also bringing the needle to the “needle up” or “needle down” position is done by manually turning the hand wheel.

An **electronic sewing machine** is more of a “push button” operation for selecting stitches as well as their length and width. The needle in an electronic machine will automatically stop in either the “needle up” or the

“needle down” position when you stop stitching. (Mechanical/manual machines can stop in “up”, “down” or anywhere in between). Electronic machines have a push button to change the needle position. Most electronic machines do not have a built in memory, so the stitch type and size will need to be reset each time the machine is turned back on.

A **computerised machine** has a stitch memory that allows you to pick up where you left off on different projects. It also has a memory card (or stick, etc) that allows you to download stitches or embroidery designs from your computer, or the internet, and load them into your machine. A computerised machine can often be the most expensive to purchase of these three types of machines.

Learning to Sew -

Before you can begin to use your sewing machine, you will need to thread it properly, as well as thread and insert a bobbin.

Now that your machine is threaded and the bobbin is loaded correctly you are ready to begin sewing.

I suggest that you gather a few fabric scraps to practice with. This is the best way to get a feel of how your machine runs and how each different stitch looks.

Be sure the control pedal is placed flat on the floor and the cord is free of tangles.

Turn your machine on at the power switch. (If necessary see your owner's manual to locate the switch). Note: Some very old sewing machines do not have an on/off switch. They are operational as soon as they are plugged in to an electrical outlet.

Select Your Stitch Type -

The amount of stitches to choose from, depends on the type of machine you have. Some machines offer a small group of just the basic stitches; others have all the basic stitches plus many decorative stitches as well.

Your sewing machine's owner's manual will give you a description (and probably a drawing) of each available stitch. It will also give the correct settings for the length and width for each type of stitch. Keep it handy as a reference guide when you first start sewing. I strongly suggest you try out each stitch on scrap fabric. This will give you a much clearer idea of what each one looks like.

Note about stitch length -

Very large stitches create a weaker seam than medium or smaller stitches. (But also remember that smaller stitches are more difficult to remove if you make a mistake). Experiment with different stitch lengths on some

scrap fabric. Stitches that are too small can draw up the fabric so that it is difficult for the seam to lay flat. Ones that are too big can show gaps when the seam is stressed. Play around with different settings. Soon you will develop a feel for what is the best length for your project.

In addition to regular stitches, most machines will also have stretch stitches for knit fabric.

A knit fabric (for example tee shirt fabric) has more stretch to it than woven fabric. Therefore the stitches will need to stretch with the fabric as well.

The straight stitch will probably be your most often used stitch when you first learn how to sew. (It is also the one most often used in the projects on this website).

Your sewing machine works by continuously moving the needle in an up and down motion through the fabric. The top thread is joined with the bobbin thread to create the stitches.

Remember - Before you start any new line of stitching, make sure the needle is in the UP, or highest, position. This will insure that the thread is not pulled out of the needle as you start to sew.

If you forget and the thread pulls out - don't stress. It's a very common mistake that beginners make. It's annoying but no big deal. Just raise the needle to the highest point and re-thread it.

To raise the needle and thread take up lever-turn the hand wheel towards you (or press the needle up/down button if your machine has one)

Your next step is to place your fabric under the presser foot and line it up with the seam allowance markings on the metal plate. Your sewing pattern will tell you how wide your seam allowance needs to be. The fabric should also line up under the needle at the spot you want to begin the stitching. Lower the presser foot lever to hold the fabric in place.

Lowering the presser foot holds your fabric in the correct position AND it also engages the tension on the thread. This tension allows the correct amount of thread to be pulled off the spool as you stitch.

If you accidentally forget to lower the presser foot and begin to sew, you will soon have a big tangled mess of thread stitched into your fabric.

Begin sewing by gently stepping on the foot pedal to start the machine. Practice this to see how different pressure on the pedal will increase or decrease the speed of the sewing machine. Go slow in the beginning until you get used to the feel of the machine.

You do not need to push the fabric through the machine. It automatically moves along by the feed dogs under the fabric. You can, however, gently guide the fabric as it stitches, so that the right side edge stays lined up with your seam allowance marking on the metal plate. This will insure nice even seam allowances.

When you are first learning how to use a sewing machine, it is best to keep it moving on the slower side till you get more used to it. You will also notice that when sewing a curved section it is easier to control the fabric at a slower speed.

When you come to the end of your line of stitching, raise the needle to the “up” (highest) position. Cut the thread (top thread and bobbin thread) with either scissors or the thread cutter, if available, on the side of the machine.

Two Ways to Lock in Stitches

Sometimes it will be necessary to “lock in” your stitches at the beginning or end of a seam. This will insure that the first or last few stitches do not loosen up through wear and tear.

If you have an electronic machine, chances are you have a lock stitch button. Press this button before you start your line of stitching, and the machine will automatically stitch in the same spot for several stitches before moving on to the rest of the seam. If you want to lock the stitch at the end of a seam, press the lock stitch button before you raise the presser

foot, and press the foot pedal. The sewing machine will repeat a few stitches in the same spot to lock them in.

If you have a mechanical machine (or your electronic machine does not have a lock stitch button) you can reinforce the seam at the beginning and end using your back stitch button or lever.

Your sewing machine will move the fabric in reverse when you hold down your back stitch button or lever. This can be handy to stitch over the same area to reinforce or lock in the stitches. Practice on some scrap fabric until you get used to this feature.

Video Tutorial-

dressclothingonline.com/how-to-use-a-sewing-machine

5. PLEATED SKIRTS AND DRESSES



DIY Pleated Skirts and Dresses

To sew a pleat, begin by marking your fabric. Precise marking will help you get crisp, even pleats. For each pleat, you'll have three marks: two fold lines and a placement line. When sewing a box pleat, I find it's easiest to make my marks on the wrong side of the fabric.

Working on the wrong side of your fabric, fold one of the fold lines in toward the placement line and pin in place. Repeat with the other fold line. Machine baste across the top of the pleat to secure. Press. Depending on the construction of your garment, you can either leave the pleat as is, or topstitch the pleat.

Video Tutorial-

dressclothingonline.com/pleated-skirts-and-dresses

6. HALTER DRESSES



DIY Halter Dress

How to make a Halter Dress in 7 steps

Step 1

You're going to want to take some measurements. This is easier to do if you enlist a friend to help, but you can do it yourself if you have too. You'll need the measurement of your bust. Make sure you're wearing a bra so everything is positioned where it needs to be. Measure around the middle of your ta-tas. Then measure just under your bust. The bottom of your bra is a good guide. Just follow it around your body and write it down. Then your waist. If you bend to one side you'll see where your body bends naturally, measure there. Lastly, you need your hip measurement, use the top elastic of your panties as a good guide. Not pictured above, you'll also

need the measurement from the underbust to the hips, so measure from the base of your bra to the top of your panties. Look at the picture if you're confused.

Step 2

We'll start off with the main body piece, because it's the easiest one to do. Using the WIDEST measurement out of your underbust, waist, and hips, cut a rectangle of fabric that is the widest measurement, and the length from the base of your bra to the top of your panties. You'll need an inch seam allowance on the two short ends, and a half inch on the top and bottom. It's a good idea to use a piece of masking tape to mark the top and bottom so you don't get them mixed up. You're going to want to fold it in quarters. Find the halfway point and mark it with a pin. Take either end, fold it in a half an inch, and iron it flat. Then, lay it face down on the floor and fold both sides inwards until it reaches the middle point. Iron these creases in place because you're going to need them later on. I used two layers for stability, so I cut two pieces of fabric the same size.

Step 3

Now, for some more measuring. Measure across each cup of your bra, from the center "bridge" piece to the seam at the side. Make sure you're writing all of your measurements down. Now, measure from the bottom of each ta-ta, up the middle of each, around the neck, and back down again. If you don't want a halter top, measure from the base of each tata, up over the

shoulder, and down to the bottom of the back strap of your bra. We'll talk more about that in a minute.

Step 4

The bust cover is drafted from those measurements you just took. Draw a triangle that's as wide as the measurement from the middle of your bust to the side seam and about 6 inches tall. Cut out two. Place them facing each other so that the ends are as far apart as the length from the base of your bra, around your neck, to the base of the other bra. Round either side of the triangle, and connect them with two big swooping lines. You need to add additional seam allowance on either side because you're going to pleat it. I did .75 inch pleats, but you can do any size you like. Pleat the sides and you'll end up with two bust cups. If you're doing straps instead of a halter, do all of the above steps, but instead of connecting the triangles together, just make each one as long as the strap you want. Again, I used two layers. Just stitch your layers together, leaving a small gap, turn it right side out, don't worry about topstitching, we'll do that later.

Step 5

Using the creases you pre-pressed earlier, attach your bust cup to the front of your bodice piece. They should overlap slightly in the middle, and make sure your collar lays flat. Serge or sew it in place. For straps it's better to put the top on and have a friend pin the straps to the proper place in the back, take it off, sew them in place.

Step 6

Draft a circle skirt. I'm not going to detail this, because it's the simplest thing on earth. The center of the circle needs to be as big around as your hips, and it can be as long or short as you want it. I wanted five layers, so I cut one circle pattern out, and traced it onto a couple other fabrics as well. Once you have your circle skirt cut, cut in a straight line from the inner circle to the outer one. Sew it back together except for 6 inches closest to the center. That'll be where the zipper goes.

Step 7

Here you see you attach the skirt. I did two layers of Chiffon and two layers of tulle and one layer of the fabric from the rest of the dress. I did all the regular hemming around the base of each skirt, and topstitched around the bodice. I also overlocked all of my seams. What you can't see is that you have to put in the zipper. I'm not going to try and explain it, because I barely managed to do it myself. It goes through the top few inches of skirt and all the way up the bodice.

Video Tutorial-

dressclothingonline.com/how-to-make-a-halter-dress

7. MAKE YOUR OWN ELSA DRESS



DIY Elsa Dress

Step 1. Begin by cutting two pieces for the bodice – one front and one back. The width of each piece should equal $\frac{1}{2}$ chest measurement – $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. My working measurement was 22" so I cut each piece 10.5" wide. The length of each piece should be from about the underarm to the high waist – mine was 5".

Step 2. Mark the center of the front piece at the top. Stitch from the top center about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the way down using a long gathering stitch. Pull the bobbin threads from the top and bottom to create the ruching effect for the front bodice. You'll want to pull them enough to create a defined gathering, but not so much that the length of the bodice changes dramatically.

Step 3. Sew directly over the top of your gathered portion using a regular stitch. Backstitch well at the beginning and end of the section (also

consider stitching over the entire section twice for reinforcement.) Please note: You are going to attach clear elastic around the top of the bodice and then turn it under and hem – do not gather the very top 1/2" for easier hemming.

Step 4. Place the front and back bodice pieces right sides together and sew together the side seams – you can use a serger if you have one; otherwise, use a stretch stitch or a narrow zig zag stitch.

Step 5. Use a zig zag stitch to attach clear elastic all the way around the top of the bodice. Stitch the elastic onto the wrong side and align it with the top edge of the bodice.

Step 6. Turn the raw edge and elastic toward the wrong side of the bodice top and stitch in place. It is important to use a stretch stitch or a narrow zig zag stitch here to ensure stretchability in the finished garment for dressing.

Step 7. Use a zig zag stitch to attach clear elastic around the entire bottom of the bodice (sew onto the wrong side of the fabric).

Step 8. The key to creating a flowing Elsa dress is to use a circle skirt for the bottom half of the dress. Cut out your circle skirt based on the length from the high waist to the floor (or desired bottom of dress – I didn't hem mine). The waist hole for the skirt should be the same perimeter as the bottom of the bodice. So...my perimeter was 21" and I can use math to

figure out that the radius for cutting my waist is [21"] divided by 6.28=
[3.34]. Or the radius equals the perimeter divided by 2, then divided by pi
(3.14). Cut out your circle skirt

Step 9. The above picture shows how the finished bodice piece will attach to the waist opening in the circle skirt. Join the raw edge of the bottom of the bodice piece to the raw edge of the waist opening, right sides together. Serge or sew using a stretch stitch.

Step 10. If you'd like to attach a "cape", you will need to cut a piece of netting equal to the length you desire – measure from the underarm to the floor and cut from selvage edge to selvage edge. You can curve the two bottom corners of the netting. Attach ric rac along all edges except for the top edge. I simply stitched the ric rac on the top side of the netting. If you think that your fabric might fray, you will need to serge or hem the edge of the fabric before attaching the ric rac.

Step 11. Sew a long gathering stitch all the way across the top of the netting piece and gather until it is the same width as the back bodice. Lay the dress out in front of you with the back bodice right side up. Pin the gathered netting right side down along the top edge of the back bodice (you are not matching edges here and it will feel a little awkward, but it makes this really easy). Use a stretch or zigzag stitch to securely attach the netting to the back bodice.

Step 12. When you have finished stitching and you flip the netting down, you will see your raw edge folded under and the dress is complete!

Video Tutorial-

dressclothingonline.com/how-to-make-an-elsa-dress

8. DIY MAKE YOUR OWN T-SHIRT



How to make a **T-Shirt** with **Steps** and **Tutorial Video**.

First off, you need a pattern. You can trace one from an existing shirt, but I'm not covering that step in this tutorial. I'm using the size 4 t-shirt pattern from my beloved vintage Sew for Toddler. All the patterns for this book are on a large pattern sheet and you have to trace off the size you want. I usually trace my patterns onto freezer paper. If you look closely you can see I traced the wrong size first; I don't remember what happened there but it was one of two tracings I have of this pattern. My pattern has 4 pieces: front, back, sleeve, and neckband.

I have a pretty big piece of this fabric, so to waste the least amount of fabric and also be able to manage the whole thing, I cut out one pattern

piece at a time. I'm starting with the front--the center front edge needs to be on placed on the fold of the fabric. I look closely at the fabric and make sure the tiny knit stitches are running straight (not at an angle) with my fold line. Also, the stretch of this fabric is going up and down in the photo, or across the body of the t-shirt front and back pattern pieces. You want to cut your knits out with the stretch going the right way.

Then I do the same with the back. First I cut off the small amount of scrap from cutting the front and then I refold the fabric wide enough to do the back. Here you can see my cute pattern weights. I don't pin my patterns--I use pattern weights and rotary cut around the edges of my patterns. You can use scissors if you don't have a rotary cutter. I need to sharpen my scissors and get a new rotary blade--cutting this out wasn't as easy and fun as it should have been.

The sleeve. Again I refold so I have enough width to lay out the sleeve pattern. See that long straight line? It's the pattern grain line and should line up with the grain of the fabric. In other words, line up with straight up and down lines of knitted stitches in the fabric. If you've ever had a t-shirt that twisted around your body when you were wearing it, it was cut off grain. It's not hard to make sure your fabric and patterns are on grain when you're cutting.

Neckline ribbing. This fabric is laid out with the stretch going left to right. The pattern piece is laid on the fold. I used a cotton/lycra ribknit for this piece. If your main shirt fabric is ribbed or fairly stretchy, you can use the

same fabric for the neckline. This shirt fabric is a jersey that's not really stretchy enough to go over my boy's head and not have stitches pop right away.

Sewing step 1: Place front and back pieces together with right sides facing. Match the pieces up at the shoulder and pin them if you want.

Sewing step 2: Pin the top center of the sleeve to the shoulder seam.

Sewing step 3: Fold the shirt so the front and back line up and the sleeve edges line up. Starting at the sleeve hem edge, and all at once, sew the sleeve edges together, then the front and back together at the sides. Do both sides.

Sewing step 4: Fold the sleeve edges and bottom edge up once and stitch in place. I have a "why you don't need a free arm to sew hems of small sleeves".

Video Tutorial-

dressclothingonline.com/how-to-make-a-t-shirt

9. DIY WOMENS PANTS MAKING STEPS AND VIDEO TUTORIAL



How to make Pants

Pants might seem like a great challenge, but they are actually pretty easy to make from scratch. The measurements are perfect when you use a pair of pants that fit you as a pattern.

Fold Pants to Make the Pattern

Fold your pants in half, pulling out the crotch seam so that they are completely flat. Make sure that you can see the seam all the way from the ankle to waist on both sides.

Jeans are harder to manipulate like this. Try to use a pair that don't have cargo pockets.

Trace Your Pattern

Fold your fabric in half, *wrong-side out*. Lay your pants on the fabric so that the outer seam is lined up with the fold. It is okay if the pants are curved and don't line up perfectly with the fold.

Use your chalk to trace around the edge of your pants. Leave 2" below the ankle and above the waist to allow for hemming. Stay 1/2" away from the edges the rest of the way around.

Repeat this step to make the other side of your pants.

Stitch Up the Legs

Remember, your fabric should be wrong-side out. Start at the crotch and straight stitch all the way to the ankle. Repeat on the other side.

Before you continue, it is important that you zigzag stitch the raw edges. This will keep your pants from unraveling in the washer. It might seem trivial now, but you do not want to skip this bit.

Stitch the Crotch Seam

Start at the bottom front of the crotch where the legs meet. Straight stitch from the point up to the waistline. Repeat with the back of the pants, starting at the bottom and stitching to the waist.

Zigzag stitch the raw edges from front to back.

Add Buttonholes or Measure Elastic

Right now you have a couple of options to keep these pants around your waist.

Drawstring: On the front of your pants, measure two inches from the top of the waistline to the center seam. Mark this point. Measure a 1 1/2" out from this point to the right and left. Mark a 1" vertical line on each side, as shown. There should be 3" between each line, and they should be the same distance from the center seam.

Use a buttonhole stitch or the buttonhole setting on your sewing machine to stitch along the vertical chalk lines.

Elastic: For an elastic drawstring, measure around your waist with the measuring tape. Cut a strip of elastic at this length.

Fold and Stitch the Waist

Zigzag stitch all along the raw waistline. Fold down the waist 2" to hem. If you put on buttonholes, make sure that you are stitching below these. Straight stitch all the way across. Thread your drawstring easily by attaching a safety pin to the end.

If you are inserting an elastic waistband, straight stitch all the way around until you are 2" from your starting point, leaving an opening to insert the elastic.

Use a safety pin to thread your elastic through the opening and all around the waist. Stitch the elastic ends together. Finish stitching the waist closed.

Finally, all you need to do is hem the bottom.

Hem the Bottom and Finish

Turn your pants inside out and try them on. decide how long you want the pants to be. This is the point where you could chop the legs and make Capri's or shorts at the last minute.

Zigzag stitch the raw edges of the ankles. Fold in and pin the bottom hem where you want it. Take off the pants and turn them inside out again.

Straight stitch along the hem, a 1/2" away from where your raw edge is. You can also stitch along the bottom of the hem for a finished look.

Video Tutorial-

dressclothingonline.com/how-to-make-womens-pants

10. DIY HOW TO MAKE A KIMONO STEPS AND TUTORIAL VIDEO



Step 1

Fold your main fabric in half lengthways with the folded edge on the right. For the front opening and neck hole, mark the halfway point on the folded edge. Cut up the folded edge until just before the mark, then cut a smooth half- keyhole shape around the mark.

Step 2

Now fold the fabric in half again by bringing the top short edge down to meet the bottom short edge. Trim the bottom left corner into a curve, cutting through all four layers of fabric.

Step 3

On your sewing machine, stitch a rolled hem around the edge of your fabric shape.

Step 3

Lay your kimono on a flat surface, folded at the shoulders, wrong sides (WS) together. Line up the hems and side seams. Pin the side seams at the halfway point (this should be roughly where your dye line starts) and again at the bottom, just shy of the curve. Stitch between the pins using the side of your presser foot as a guide for seam allowance.

Step 4

Take your belt fabric strip and fold it in half lengthways, right sides (RS) together. Pin the raw edge and sew a straight stitch along the entire length. Pivot and continue along the short edge. Turn this fabric tube RS out, press, tuck a hem under at the open end, and hand-stitch closed.

Step 5

Try on the kimono, and place pins approximately 3cm (1") either side of each side seam, at waist height. These four pins mark where your belt holes will go. Make sure the pins are all aligned.

Step 6

Set your machine to satin stitch. Sew the belt holes by stitching a 3cm-long (1") satin stitch, pivot, then stitch a second row alongside the first, reinforcing at each end.

Step 7

Cut between the two rows of satin stitching, and thread your belt through the four belt holes. And you're done! Time to slip into your kimono and float about like the utter goddess you are.

Video Tutorial-

dressclothingonline.com/how-to-make-a-kimono

Sources-

11. DIY MAKE YOUR OWN JUMPSUIT TUTORIAL



Easy Jumpsuit in 7 steps

Step 1. Lay the pants and the blouse in the wide fabric to mark, trace and cut it out.

Step 2. Remove jeans and blouse from the fabric. Cut the upper size of jumpsuit. Sew both sides of the lower part to form a pants.

Step 3. Grab an elastic garter to place at the edges of the suit and the waist.

Step 4. For the tank part, what will you do is Fold over the edge of the arms side and stitch around. Cut the collar round.

Step 5. Cut round at the bottom of the tank then roll cut edges of the tank.

Step 6. To insert garter into the edges and the waist, fold and sew the edge of fabric then leave 2 inches hole to insert the garter with the pin. Sew to seal completely.

Step 7. Connect and stitch the tank and lower pants to finish your jumpsuit.

Video Tutorial-

dressclothingonline.com/how-to-make-a-jumpsuit

Sources-

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