

I M P O R T A N T !

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M A R C I A

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PATTERN DESCRIPTION

Marcia is a loose fitting blouse with a straight silhouette. The front features a center front seam with a deep neckline opening. The front neckline has a soft partial gathering. The stand collar features a contrast channel with a neck tie and a ruffle on the top. Marcia has a dropped shoulder with a straight long sleeve. The bottom of the sleeve is finished with a bias bound slit and is softly gathered into a cuff. The cuffs fasten with buttonholes and covered buttons. Marcia is hip length.



TOTAL EASE ALLOWANCE

Bust ease, cm	Waistline ease, cm	Hipline ease, cm	Upper arm ease, cm
28,5-28,8	44,8-45	20	8-15,5

GARMENT LENGTH, SLEEVE LENGTH

Height, cm	Garment length at the back, cm	Sleeve length including cuff, cm
1 (154-160)	63	49,5
2 (162-168)	66	51,5
3 (170-176)	69	53,5
4 (178-184)	72	55,5

SUGGESTED FABRIC

To sew this blouse, choose woven fabrics with the following properties:

- Lightweight, thin, with good drape, non-stretch or with very little stretch
- The fiber content can include natural fibers (silk), artificial (viscose), blends (silk + polyester), and synthetic (polyester, polyester + elastane)
- The following fabrics are recommended: natural or artificial silk, cupro, chiffon, thin crepe, atlas

The blouse on the photo is made in 100% silk. This fabric is thin, soft, fluid, and non-stretch.

FABRIC AND NOTIONS REQUIREMENTS

1. Main fabric, 140cm wide, with a directional print, in meters

	Size									
Height, cm	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52
1 (154-160)	1,19	1,19	1,2	1,2	1,23	1,46	1,47	1,48	1,52	1,54
2 (162-168)	1,27	1,27	1,28	1,28	1,3	1,53	1,54	1,55	1,59	1,61
3 (170-176)	1,32	1,32	1,33	1,33	1,35	1,59	1,6	1,61	1,65	1,67
4 (178-184)	1,37	1,37	1,37	1,38	1,4	1,64	1,65	1,66	1,7	1,72

IMPORTANT!

When purchasing fabric, please account for shrinkage and buy 5% more than required.

2. Lightweight fusible woven interfacing, 140cm wide, in meters

	Size 34	Size 36-40	Size 42-44	Size 46-50	Size 52
Yardage	0,25	0,26	0,27	0,28	0,29

3. 4 covered buttons or regular buttons 8mm in diameter

4. Matching thread, 5 spools (1 spool for the sewing machine and 4 spools for the overlocker)

TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

- Sewing machine for construction
- Overlocker for finishing raw edges. This may be replaced with a stretch overlock stitch or a zigzag stitch on the sewing machine (overlock or zigzag stitch width 2-3mm, stitch length 2.5mm)
- Buttonhole foot for your sewing machine
- Stitch-in-the-ditch foot for your sewing machine (optional)
- Loop turner
- Bodkin (may be replaced with a safety pin)

PATTERN PIECES LIST

1. From main fabric:

- Front – cut 2
- Back - cut 1
- Sleeve - cut 2
- Collar - cut 2
- Collar ruffle - cut 1
- Collar channel - cut 1
- Cuff - cut 2
- Collar tie - cut 1

IMPORTANT!

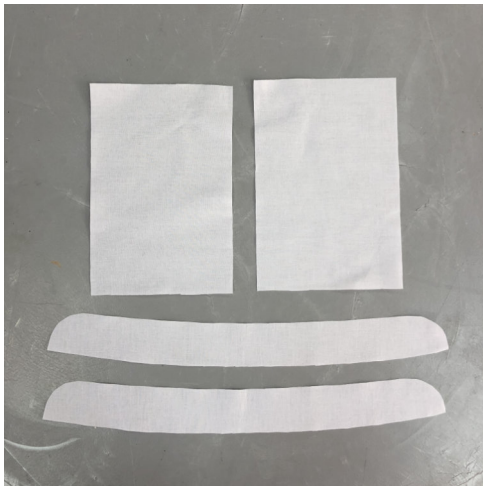
Don't forget to transfer all pattern markings and notches onto the fabric.

2. From interfacing:

- Collar - cut 2
- Cuff - cut 2

SEAM ALLOWANCES

All pattern pieces include 1cm seam allowances; the garment hem allowance is 2cm. Take this into account when laying out pattern pieces on the fabric.



Fully interface the following:

- collar - 2 pieces
- cuff - 2 pieces

Prior to interfacing the main garment pieces, we recommend to test and interface and/or apply seam tape interfacing to a scrap piece of the main material. Also check your iron settings: what temperature suits your fabric, can the interfacing be applied with steam, as well as the time needed to hold the iron over the interfacing for perfect adhesion.

To interface, put the gluey side of the interfacing (the side that feels rough to the touch) on top of the wrong side of the fabric piece (or a section thereof) and press with the iron. Do not iron the piece, but instead press it section by section, holding it down with the iron a few seconds until that section is adhered and then pressing down the next section. You may use a cotton pressing cloth to protect your iron sole. Once the interfacing process complete, leave the piece on a hard flat surface for 15 minutes for it to cool down.

First fitting

We recommend doing a first fitting for any garment.

For what purpose? The first fitting is done with the goal of checking the balance of the garment (this is how a garment hangs on the body; the vertical seams should be straight and perpendicular to the floor, and the horizontal seams should be straight and parallel to the floor), correction of volumes (only to reduce the volume and in case you didn't make a muslin and didn't make any pattern modifications prior to cutting fabric), correction of garment and sleeve lengths, checking of the neckline depth and shape.

How? After applying fusible interfacing, we recommend basting the main construction seams (shoulder, sides, center front seams), including temporarily setting in the sleeves. Baste in the collar. Baste the garment hem. Baste and insert the sleeves, baste the cuffs to the sleeves. To ensure a well-fitting garment, it's important to properly assemble it for the first fitting, so pay attention to the notches during construction. When you pin pieces together, pin first at the notches, then at the ends and between the notches, making sure the fabric is laying smoothly. To baste the garment, use either a long straight machine stitch (stitch length 4-5mm) or baste by hand (stitch length approximately 1cm). For hand basting, it's important to have the pieces lay on a straight flat surface (table) without any parts hanging off the surface.

Important! In situations where the needle leaves marks in the fabric (leather, suede, nylon, silk, etc.), in order to check the fit and evaluate possible issues, we recommend making a muslin first! In this case, you either won't need to do fittings, or simply try on the assembled garment in the fashion fabric to evaluate the lengths. We recommend testing on a scrap piece of fabric first to see whether your chosen material is prone to be marked by needles.

During basting, if it so happens that one piece is longer than the other, don't rush to true them by cutting the excess or stretching the shorter piece. First make sure that the notches are properly matched, lay the pieces on a flat surface and try to re-baste the pieces together. If the pieces still don't match in length, for example if one stretched or if there was a mistake during cutting, then the truing can be done after the first fitting, during construction of the garment.

After assembly, seams should be lightly pressed flat, then pressed to one side.

What to look for during fitting?

The left and right sides of the garment should look the same.

Verify the balance of the garment – the side seams and the center front seam must be vertical, the shoulder seam must lie on the natural slope of the shoulder.