

I M P O R T A N T !

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C E C I L E

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PATTERN DESCRIPTION

Cecile is a semi-fitted skirt with an asymmetrical cut. The skirt features a straight silhouette on the left side and a flared insert on the right. The insert is taking place of the right side seam and has identical style lines on the front and back. Cecile fastens with an invisible zip in the left side seam as well as a sewn-on hook and eye on the waistband. The skirt is fully lined and is below the knee length, with a longer curved hem in the insert area.



TOTAL WEARING EASE

Waistline ease, cm	Hipline ease, cm
3-3,2	7,5-8,7

GARMENT LENGTH

Note: Garment length is measured at the back and includes the waistband width

Height, cm	Garment length, cm
1 (154-160)	76
2 (162-168)	79
3 (170-176)	82
4 (178-184)	85

SUGGESTED FABRIC

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

- Medium weight, flexible, breathable, soft, non-stretch or with very little stretch, opaque;
- The fiber content can include natural fibers (wool, silk, cotton, linen), artificial (viscose), blends (wool + silk, wool + polyester, cotton + viscose, etc.), and synthetic (polyester, polyester + elastane);
- The following fabrics are recommended: dress-weight wool, gabardine, viscose crepe, silk velvet, silk, modal.

Attention! We do not recommend stretchy knit materials and lightweight sheer materials (chiffon, organza, stretch lace).

For the lining, we recommend artificial fibers (viscose), blends (viscose + elastane, viscose + polyester), or synthetic (polyester, polyester + elastane).

The skirt on the photo is made with dress-weight wool fabric. This fabric is medium weight, flexible, soft and has very little stretch. The fiber content is a blend of wool and elastane. The lining is 100% viscose.

FABRIC AND NOTIONS REQUIREMENTS

1. Main fabric, 140cm wide, for a directional print/nap, in meters:

	Size							
Height, cm	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48-52
1 (154-160)	1,2	1,25	1,3	1,35	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,6
2 (162-168)	1,25	1,3	1,35	1,4	1,45	1,5	1,55	1,65
3 (170-176)	1,3	1,35	1,4	1,45	1,5	1,55	1,6	1,7
4 (178-184)	1,35	1,4	1,45	1,55	1,6	1,65	1,65	1,75

2. Lining fabric, 140cm wide, for all sizes:

	Yardage, m			
	Size 34-46	Size 48	Size 50	Size 52
Height, cm	With a 35cm partial fold	With a 38cm partial fold		
1 (154-160)	0,6	0,85	0,9	1
2 (162-168)	0,65	0,85	0,9	1,05
3 (170-176)	0,7	0,9	0,95	1,05
4 (178-184)	0,7	0,95	1,05	1,15

IMPORTANT!

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

3. Lightweight woven or knit interfacing, 140cm wide:

Sizes	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52
Yardage, m	0,69	0,73	0,77	0,81	0,85	0,89	0,93	0,97	1,01	1,05

4. One 20cm invisible zipper for all sizes and heights.

5. One skirt hook and eye.

6. 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);
- Invisible zipper foot for your sewing machine.

Prior to interfacing the main pieces, we recommend testing the interfacing and/or seam tape interfacing on a scrap piece of the main fabric. 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.



Fully interface the following pieces:

- Waistband – 1 piece

Partially interface the following pieces:

- Left side seam allowances on the front and back pieces, with 1.5cm wide strips of interfacing, the length should be equal to the length of the zip plus 1.5cm (measure from pattern pieces). The grainline is along the long side.

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 length.

How? After applying fusible interfacing, we recommend basting the darts and the main construction seams (side seams, princess seams). Baste the waistband. 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 won't need to do fittings, simply try on the assembled muslin to evaluate the length of garment and sleeves. We recommend testing on a scrap piece of fabric first to see whether your material is prone to be marked by needles.