
Simplicity Sewing: Amazing Fit Pants with Deborah Kreiling

Chapter 1 - Amazing Fit Pants

Overview

- Hi, I'm Deb Kreiling from Simplicity Pattern Company. I've worked with Simplicity for over 35 years. In my day to day life, I oversee all of the pattern development, the testing garments, the photo samples, the written instructions, the illustrations, and then quality control. I've had my hands on every single part of the production process. The benefit is that I know how to troubleshoot, but I also know how to get you the best pattern out in the market. I still love to sew and I make a lot of my own clothes. My advantage is I get to have them months before you do and I hope that you look forward to them as much as I do. We are going to make the Simplicity pattern 8056 from our Amazing Fit collection. I'm going to walk you through all the steps which include choosing the right pant pieces for your figure type, slim, average, or curvy, making a fly front with an underlap, stitching a yoke in a pocket, and a contoured waist band. Gonna take you step-by-step, take all the fear out of it, and you're going to end up with a perfectly fitted pair of pants.

Materials

- Let's review the materials we need for this class. First you need the pattern, it's simplicity pattern, 8056. It's available in two different size groups, AA for the misses size and that gets you 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and then the BB unit will get you from 20W to 28W. This is an amazing fit pattern, you have a lot of opportunity to modify your sizes. You're going to need your fabric. You can make this pant out of a lightweight denim, a lightweight wool, a linen blend, anything you want to make pants out of it. Make sure it's got a little bit of body, you don't want them, this isn't like a loose pull on pant. You need some lining fabric or a contrasting cotton weight for the inside of your pockets. And then you're gonna need some interfacing for the waistband and the fly. You need your fabric scissors. Your tape measure for taking your measurements. Ruler for making any kind of adjustments on your pattern. I've got a seam stick here, good for pressing inside your leg seams. You can use your ironing board, if you have a sleeve board. I always have hand sewing needles, pins. These pants need a seven inch zipper or longer. We're going to adjust the length as we sew anyway. Buttons for the inside of your fly. Hook closure, all your tools that you would normally have. Thread to match, a seam ripper, your marking tools. Pattern weights if you choose to use them when you're cutting out. Your washi tape for marking your seam allowance on your foot of your sewing machine. I have some quarter inch double-fold bias tape. I like to encase certain edges. And then all of your different scissors. I have trimmers, I have snips for cutting my threads, and I have my paper scissors. You also need to have your sewing machine, your iron, and your ironing board.

Review the pattern

- Let's review the back of the pattern envelope. This is a misses pant or women's pant and it can be made in two different lengths or you could make it as a short. We're making the longest version which is view A, and we need to talk about your body measurements, your hip measurement, a little bit about what the difference is between the slim, average, and curvy. So first, when you're making pants, you need to work with your hip measurement and your waist measurement. So I would find my waist measurement, my hip measure is 38 inches and that puts me at a size 14. What I want to do is look down at the bottom and see what the hip measurements are of the finished pants. So the

slim pant is 40 inches which gives you two inches over the body measurement. The average pant is 40 and a half which gives you two and a half inches of ease, and the curvy is 41. That gives you more room in your behind, in the rear section of the pattern without changing anything else about the garment. Once you determine your size, you need to determine the yardage that you need to buy and check for all your notions. So for the size 14, view A, you're going to need lining for the pants pocket, which is three eighths of a yard. You're going to need five eighths of a yard of interfacing and then your fabric depending on the width either two and five eighths of a yard or two in a quarter yards of 60 inch fabric, and that's really as far as you need to go on the back of the pattern envelope. The next thing we're going to look at is how to choose your slim, average, or curvy pattern piece. On the first page you have a guide sheet. There's a lot of information about how these pants should fit. These are pants and we are making them out of a light weight denim, but it does not make them jeans. Jeans have a very specific fit, usually much closer through the hip area and the waistline area, legs can be a different width. Jeans are also sewn in a little different order, so we want to talk about these pants and they sit about an inch below your natural waistline, they have a contoured waist. You want them to fit snugly through the waistline and hip area, but not too tight. Pants should never have less than two inches of ease unless you're using a very stretchy fabric or you really like your pants to fit tight. Your center seam, which goes from the center front to the center back, should be straight. It should not be pulling or creeping or sagging. You don't want the pants too low, and you don't want them too high. They should not sag in the front or back and they should not pull either toward the front or the back at their side seam. You want your side seam to be perfectly straight from your lower waistline to the bottom of the pant. The front pockets should not pull open when you're wearing the pants. I know we all try on pants and we go, oh, they fit me but the pockets I won't pull the seams out, they'll be straight. They should lay flat if they're made to fit you properly. The pant slim, average, and curvy pattern pieces are determined by your back crotch length. I know it's really a crazy measurement to get, but it's very easy with a tape measurer. Take a tape measurer, and find about 18 inches on it and put a rubber band around that. Then you're going to pull that up between your legs, anchor it between your waist in the front and your waist in the back, put the rubber band at the center. Then you're going to hold the tape measurer at your waist in the back, and remove it and then you have to do a little bit math. So if you had it at 18 inches and you end up with 31 inches from the center to the waistline in the back, that means your back crotch is 13 inches. You're going to use that measurement and use the chart to help you determine to use the slim, average, or curvy pattern piece. In this case, I guessed at 13 inches. Really, the slim measurement for the body measurement is 13 and three quarters. That means you would use the slim pattern piece to start with and then you would fine tune your fit as you sew. The beauty of the amazing fit pant is it has a one inch seam allowance on your side seams and we construct it in a way where you can fine tune it as you're sewing. There's no need to tissue fit or even make a pre-fitting muslin. This pant is pretty straight forward, and you should get good results just following along with this class. I have all my pattern pieces cut out. I have separated the back pieces so we can review what makes them different but first I wanna go over all of the pieces. You need every pattern piece from the pattern. You've got a pant front, you have a fly, you have an under lap, you have a pocket facing, you have three pieces for the waistband, a right front waistband, a left front waistband, and a back waistband. You have a pocket and a yoken pocket. I'm gonna walk you through sewing all of those together, but those are all the same pieces for the slim, average, and curvy. As you can see, the length of the back crotch and the curve is shorter for the slim because you don't need as much fabric. You also have less fabric in the

back underneath around your hip line because you don't have as much body there, but by the time you get to the curvy pattern piece, you've got a much deeper curve and you will have two darts at the waistline area because the waist measurement will be the same for the slim, average, and curvy. It's only the proportion of your back crotch curve and around the fullest part of your body. Go ahead and cut all your pattern pieces out. Make sure you cut the ones that are a fabric and interfacing and then your pocket sections and the yoken pocket of your lining and we'll be ready to start putting your markings on your pattern and making your pants. We've already talked about how to choose the slim, average, and curvy pattern piece. The last thing we need to do is throw a quick eye and check the hip measurements for the size you're making. Make sure you know what size line you're going to use and then we need to talk about the length. The pattern envelope tells you the finished length of the pant for each size from the waist down. It's a little bit difficult to do that, to measure the pattern because your waistbands not on it. I like to measure my inner leg seam, which goes from the small dot on the inner leg down to the bottom. Remember, the pant has a one and a quarter inch hem allowance. So you're going to measure from the dot on the inner leg seam to an inch and a quarter above the lower edge and then your best way to tell if these pants are the right length is to compare it to a pants that are similar in style. The next thing you'll wanna do if you have to shorten them, you've got double line in the middle of the pant leg. It's approximately at the knee, and you want to see how much you need to spread the piece or fold it up to make it shorter. Make sure you're doing exactly the same amount on the front and on the back, and then you're going to be ready to cut your pants out.

Constructing the pants

Cut the pattern and add markings

- You need to put all your markings on the pattern pieces. There are a variety of ways you can do that and it will depend on your choice, what you've purchased, and your fabric type. Darker colors need a brighter mark. I like to use a combination of a chalk liner or a disappearing pen and tailor's tacks. Tailor's tacks are very accurate because they don't disappear or rub off while you're sewing. We need to mark the large dot at the center front of the pant. We need to mark the stitching line for the fly. Your notches can all be made with small snips into your fabric, just don't clip too far, and again, when you're marking on your side seam allowances you do have a one-inch seam allowance but you still don't wanna clip too far, because you may need that fabric later. And we got the notch by the pocket, and we've got the inner leg notch on the back leg as well. And your side seam notch on the pants back. For all the other internal markings, I'm going to use a tailor's tack to make sure they don't disappear while we're sewing the pants. To make a tailor's tack, thread a needle with a long thread, you don't need to double it, you don't need to do a knot, and I'm just gonna come down here to the pant front and make some loopy stitches through that large dot. Make sure they don't get too tangled and don't pull them tight, about three or four crosses. And then when you cut, you cut your thread and you cut all the loops when you pull your pattern tissue away, you leave the threads on the underside, so those are good methods. We're going to mark that small dot that way, and the small dots for the pocket. I'm going to use a chalk pencil for the dart. It's going to give me nice, accurate lines so that when I make my dart I have something to stitch along. You're going to choose which size you're making, the 10, the 12 and 14 is grouped together and then the 16 or 18. I'm working here with the size 10, I'm going to slide this through and then I'm going to put a pin into

each line through both thicknesses of my fabric, find your line. And then I'm going to also make a little snip at the top of those stitching lines there and there, and make sure I've marked this notch. Now I'm going to just pull my pattern, I'm gonna slide that really tight through, sorta force it through the tissue, gonna hold on and just pull it through my tissue. And then on this side, I have my chalk marker, I'm going to find my little snip and I'm gonna draw a line right through where the pin is up there, and repeat that, going up to your snip mark and down to the other dot. Now without removing those pins, I'm just going to flip this over and repeat the process. So be careful, you're working with the pointed end of the pin but you can still do that, you're gonna find your little notch and you're just going to draw a straight line and then draw a straight line, connect it, and the same thing on the other side, from there to your little clip, and go straight up. And now your dart is marked and you can remove the pins and you'll have that for later. You wanna make sure you mark all of your pieces. Remember, you can use tailor's tacks, chinks, clip method, depending on the weight of your fabric and the color of your fabric. Make sure you've marked your stitching line for your fly, you've got this small dot at the center back which gives you your one inch-seam allowance up the back and do note that on all your side seams you have one inch seam allowance and that's going to be on your pocket, your pocket facing, the yoke and pocket, your side seams of your waistband and the center back seam of the waistband will all have a one-inch seam allowance. So make sure you've marked everything. Again, keep your pattern tissue close to you while you're sewing, it's always a good visual reference, even to keep them pinned to the piece until you get to them.

Sew front yoke and pockets

- I've got everything marked and I'm going to start to work on the front of the pants, which means I'm gonna have to do my stay-stitching. I have to transfer the stitching line for the fly to the outside of the left front. And then, we're gonna build the pocket. I've got this marked with different things. I've got my tailor's tack, and I want to make sure that I've cut them apart at all the joining places, and then, this mark, which is your stitching line for your fly, and it's on your left front, I've gone ahead and done a hand-basting stitch along that marked line, so that I can see it later. This is done at the very last step of the fly, but it's a really important mark to have from the very beginning. First thing I'm going to do is stay-stitch the upper edge of the pants front and the pants back sections. That's a row of machine stitching that's a half inch from your cut edge and it helps stabilize edges from stretching and it's also a good guide to use when you're stitching later on. Stay-stitching is done a half inch from your cut edge so I've got my Washi tape marking my half-inch line, (rattling of machine) and just a row of machine stitching, toward the center, from the side. And we're gonna do this to both fronts. (beeping and clicking) as well as to both back sections. So, remember, you want to go toward the front, (clicking) toward the center, (machine rattling) and you're just going to run a row of machine stitching. (beeping and clicking) And we're ready to start sewing the pocket. I've got my pocket lining, which is cut of my nice contrasting fabric. And this is my pocket facing. So, this is the edge that I'm going to place this over. You're going to press under a quarter of an inch, on that longer edge of your pocket facing, and lay it over the wrong side of the facing, to the right side of the pocket lining. We're gonna place a few pins, then we're going to stitch this edge in place and baste this edge in place. So, you want to hold it in place (rustling) and now I've got my yokend pocket along with the front yoke, so, the front yoke conceals the lining fabric, you don't need all that fabric inside, and this adds stability and also creates the look of one fabric on the outside. You have a couple of options to finish this edge. I've got a piece of quarter-inch-wide double-fold bias

tape and I'm going to encase the edge of the pocket in between the two folds of the tape. You're going to use the narrower part of the tape on the top so that when you stitch, here, you will be able to catch in the wider edge of the bias tape. I like this finish. It adds a little touch to my own personal sewing and it's a little smoother and flatter than maybe pressing under this edge, because that would have been the other option. So, I'm gonna go to the machine and stitch this in place and stitch the pocket facing in place. And then, I'm going to put them onto the pants. I've got that edge slipped between the two folds of the bias tape and I'm going to use my seam ripper to help me keep it under there until I get started. I'm just going to put the needle down (clunk) at the edge of the tape and holding it, it should stay in place. You could do a couple of pins. (slow rattling) I'm using the tail, at the back end, that I left, to help pull it through to get started, and I'm just stitching very close to the edge of the tape. This is a nice finish. As you get more experience sewing, this is a great finish for your seam allowances, for the inner edges of your hems, for the inside edges of all your facings. It's really fun and bias tape comes in a zillion colors. My edge slipped out a little bit and we're just gonna put it back in and hold it up to that point. (machine rattling) The seam ripper actually works as good fingers, sometimes. And if you stitch over it, you're not getting your needle in your finger. And we're coming down to the end, just holding it in place, (slow rattling of machine) (clunking and beeping) and cut it off. So, I'm just going to cut off that tail. (clink, clatter) And then, with my yoke and pocket sitting right here, I can lay this over the top, and cut this off the bottom. (clink, clatter) This is the edge I want to stitch to the yoke and pocket. And then, I'm going to baste the outer edges just to hold it in place until we get further along. (rustling) Go back over, and I'm going to stitch over that very first row of stitching. (machine rattling) Here, I'm going to backstitch (beeping) a little bit. And we'll take out my pins as I get to them. (machine rattling) (beeping, clattering) So, remember, this edge has a one-inch seam allowance. So, I can baste anywhere in between there, but my upper edge is a 5/8" seam allowance. (beeping) I'm going to change the size of my stitch, I'm gonna come back here, and my tape has been moved to my 5/8, so I'm going to baste 5/8 (machine rattling) across the top. (beeping and clattering) I'm going to cut my thread, and then, I'm also going to baste 5/8, here. It's just an easier mark and (machine rattling) it won't really matter later. All of the way down. Good. (beeping and clattering) I've got my pocket lining and my pocket facing, and I need to stitch that inner edge in place. (beeping) I'm gonna go back to my 2.5 stitch length and put my needle down. (clattering) and backstitch a little bit (beeping and clattering) and just follow the curves, stitching close to that edge, (machine rattling) (beeping and clattering) And I'm going to (beeping) baste there, too, just change the size of my stitch, (machine rattling) baste up the side, (beeping and clattering) and baste 5/8" from the curved edge, over here. (machine rattling) Okay, so these two pieces, my pocket lining, with the pocket facing, my yoke and pocket, with my yoke all ready, and now I'm going to start working on my pant left front. First thing I need to do is pin the right side of the pocket lining, with the facing, to the right side of my pants front. I've got my two small dots marked on the pants front, and my notch. My notch is here, on my pocket. I'm just going to line that, and I'm going to have all my edges even and we're going to pin. (rustling) And this is the edge we're going to stitch in a 5/8 of an inch seam. Make sure you set your machine back to a regular stitch length, come in, drop your needle, (beeping and clattering) take out your pins, (machine rattling) and you want to backstitch at the beginning and the end of this seam, staying close to your Washi tape, you got a 5/8" seam allowance. And you're going to come all the way to the end. (machine rattling slowly) (beeping and clattering) As with all your seams, you need to press them flat first. That sets your stitches in and closes up any holes your needle made. (clattering) Just gonna throw a little burst of steam, then we want to press this out. (crinkling and

hissing) Get a nice edge, there, okay. Press along the curve. You want that nice and smooth. And I want to come to the inside and trim away most of that seam allowance. So, I'm just going to take very sharp scissors, you want a smaller length scissor for all your trimmings. Your cutting scissor for your fabric should be about an eighth-inch dressmaker's shear (snap) and your trimmers could be smaller. And you have a little bit of a curve, here. I'm gonna place a few clips, (snipping) which will help spread out, that fabric, so that it takes the right shape. I'm going to understitch this seam, which is going to help hold the seam allowance in place. Understitching is done as close to the seam edge as possible and (beeping and clattering) you could backstitch or not, it just gets caught in the seam allowance (machine rattling) later on, but you want to make sure that that seam, you feel that seam ridge on the side where you're doing the understitching. (machine rattling) (beeping and clattering) I've got to press this seam, again, in the direction, just to set those stitches. And now, we're going to turn the pocket lining and the facing to the inside. You can see that it's going to match to all your cut edges. It even comes as far as the center front for the fly, so you don't end up with any loose pocket pieces floating around on the inside of your pants. (crinkling) And we're going to press that seam and then, we're going ahead and top-stitch a quarter of an inch from the finished edge of the pocket. And you can do top-stitching in matching or contrasting thread. I place my pocket edge right underneath the presser foot. I'm going to use the edge of my presser foot as a guide for the topstitching. (machine rattling) I'm going to come forward (beeping) and backstitch a little bit (machine rattling) and there we go. You want to keep your topstitching very even. You might want to put your machine on a little bit of a slower speed so that you make sure your topstitching is all the same width, especially if you're doing it in contrasting thread. (machine rattling) (beeping and clattering) Topstitching is decorative and it also holds everything in place very nicely. My next step is, I need to take my prepared yoke and pocket section, and lay my pants over it, and you're going to see, now, as this starts to build, this becomes the rest of the pants front. So, I have marking, here, my edge of my pocket will go there. And all of these edges will match. I'm not going to pin them to the pants, yet, because I need, now, to stitch just the curved edges of the yoke and pocket to the pocket lining. So, that would be this lower edge. I have double notches down there that I'm going to match and I want to keep it free. I don't want to stitch it to the body of the pants, I just want to stitch that nice, curved edge (rustling) together in 5/8" seam. And we're gonna go to the machine and stitch, here, going under my presser foot, lowering my foot (beeping and clattering) and my needle, (machine rattling) I'm going to backstitch a little bit, and again, this is a 5/8 of an inch seam. Take your pins out as you go along and if you just follow the curve, you don't have to force it, your machine will go around the curve and you will be stitching that in a 5/8" seam, (machine rattling) and as you come, just guide it with your left hand and it will follow the curve. Remember, you're only stitching these two sections together, you're not stitching through the pant front. (beeping and clattering) I've pressed my stitching flat on that seam, and now I'm gonna get ready to finish attaching it to the front. So, I need to make sure that, on the outside, I've matched those markings, I've got one there, and I've got one over here, and the pocket won't sit exactly flat because you've got to be able to put your hand in the pocket. So, it's got a little bit of play in it. And we will pin over here, and you've matched your notches at your side seam, your small dots at the upper edge of your pocket, and on this edge, the whole upper edge then matches. So, you're going to get all those edges together, you've got your notches up there, and you're going to re-pin that first pin you put in. This edge is already one piece, but you need to get this to marry to that and then, again, at your center front. So, we're going to baste this edge, we're going to baste this edge, all the way just past the pocket, and then, we're going to baste at the side seam, from the

pocket edge to the lower edge of the pocket on the inside. Changed my stitch (machine rattling) to basting stitch and I'm just gonna come straight across, (beeping and clattering) and down my side. I'm using my 5/8, but remember, I do have 1" seam allowances (machine rattling) on my side seams. (beeping and clattering) And at the center front. All of this basting will not be shown (machine rattling) in your finished garment. (beeping and clattering) So, your yoke and pocket are all completed. This is your left front, so remember, you've got that basting for your stitching. Go ahead and make the right front exactly the same way. You don't have to mark the basting line for the zipper stitching for later on, but assemble the pocket the same way, make sure your topstitching is nice and even and the same width from the pocket edge as this one was. And now, we're going to start working on the fly.

Sew fly and zipper

- I've got both of my pant front sections ready now. The first thing I need to do before I start working on my fly pieces is reinforce this area at the center front on the left front an inch above and the inch below that large dot. That's a stress point, and so you need an extra row stitching because we're going to have to make a clip there after we stitch the seam. You could've done that when we started. I choose to do it here because we're working on the left front specifically right now. Using a regular machine stitch length, and I'm going about an inch below the large dot, I'm at my five-eighth inch seam line, and I don't need to back stitch, I'm just going to stitch to about an inch above that dot, and then cut my thread and bring it out. I have to pin my right front to my left front now. You're going to match the large dot where you have your tailor's tack, and that single notch that's about an inch and a half below. That's just the small part of the seam that we're going to stitch now because you need to have this open above, because that's where the fly goes, and for the rest of the construction, you need to be able to get to here to stitch your inner leg seams. I'm going to place a pin at my notch. I'm going to make sure my large dots are matching. I've got my tailor's tacks, and I'm going to stitch exactly between there. I'm going to back stitch at both the beginning, at the end. Remember this is a stress point, not only when you're garment when is finished, but throughout the next steps of sewing, this edge is going to be moved back and forth, we're going to be stitching the fly to one edge, the zipper, the under lap, and the other half of the zipper, and from below there, you're going to need to be able to get to your inner leg seams before you join your entire crotch seam. So remember, backstitch at the beginning and the end of that seam. I've got my pin marking exactly where I want to start. I'm at the notch. I'm gonna pull it out, lowered my needle, and presser foot. Since this is very critical to make sure you don't go beyond the notch or beyond the dot, I'm going to count, one, two, three stitches, and then I'm going to go back and make sure I only go back three stitches. It's a good way to keep track of how far you've gone. And the same thing when I get to my dot, I'm gonna pull out my pin, but I can see it. And right there. And go back. I don't wanna go past it, so my machine just went past it. And we're gonna go back. There we go. (buzzing) I've got that small seam stitched. I don't need to press it. I'm going to trim my threads. I'm going to leave my tailor's tacks there. They're a good visual for as I start to build the fly. And I need to clip my left front only. Remember, that's the one that the fly stitching is marked. Straight across the seam allowance to the large dot. This is going to make room for the fly, and the zipper. They need to be able to operate separately. I've got three fly sections cut out. You only need one. You've cut one fly section of fabric, and one fly section of interfacing. You could just fuse the interfacing to the wrong side of the fly and then stitch under a quarter inch on the curved edge. You could take the non-fusible side of your interfacing and stitch it to the curved edge of your fly section, and then turn

it to the inside and fuse it in place. Or you could fuse your interfacing on, and encase that curved edge of the fly section the same way we encase the curved edge of the pocket yoke before we applied it to the yoked pocket. I'm going to show you how this works. I've stitched that piece of fusible interfacing, remember the non-fusible side, to the outside of my fly. I'm gonna turn it in. I'm going to kind of finger press around the curve because once I press, my interfacing's going to fuse. And just put your iron, and you can fuse it. And then on the outside. So the beauty of this is now you have a smooth, clean-finished edge, and you've got your fly interfaced. So this is the fly, and it's stitches to the left front. I'm going to flip this back, and I'm going to expose that seam that we clip to. My large dot on my fly needs to match to the large dot on the center front. I need to stitch exactly there. The key is to make sure that your stitching from there comes to exactly the same place that you joined the seam, or else you're going to have a hole at the bottom of your fly, and you don't want that. So, it really is critical to make sure you've got your markings, which is why I use the tailor's tacks. And then you've got your double notch on your center front edge. So you're going to pin that. And place another one there. You can stitch from the top down, or you can stitch from the bottom up, depending on the position that you like best on your machine. I'm going to stitch from the bottom up so I know I'm starting exactly at the large dot. This is where I want to stitch, from that dot to the upper edge. But I want to flip this back and show you this is the two meeting points. You can see a large dot markings with my tailor's tack. So that is the upper edge where the fly is and here's where the underlap's gonna be for the rest of the zipper. But this is the opening, so this is where that seam was joined, and there's your clip from earlier. So you're going to come, you're going to bring that back down. I drew a red line because sometimes it's easier to see the whole space under your presser foot. And again, I'm gonna drop my needle, and because I want to make sure I don't go past anything, I am going to manually crank the machine forward. And then backward. (beeping) And make sure I don't do any extra stitches. (sewing machine humming) (beeping) (buzzing) And I want to make sure that I have not stitched past that same seam. So I'm going to take out my pin, and I'm going to pull some of these threads away 'cause now they're sort of getting in my way. And I seem to have done it correctly. I finished stitching the seam and I need to trim it. I'm gonna trim it to within a quarter of an inch of the stitching. Now be careful, because you're going to trim the front only to as far as that clipped edge. So I'm gonna separate that. I'm gonna trim the front off. But I'm gonna trim off the whole part of the front fly that extends beyond. Then I need to press this toward the fly. I need to understand this seam above the dot. I need to keep all of this free until later on in the construction. So go to your machine, and understitch it, so you're going to hold that seam going toward the fly. (sewing machine humming) (beeping) (buzzing) Now that the fly piece is stitched to the pants, we're going to start with the zipper. Your zipper is going to be longer than your zipper opening. You purchased a seven inch zipper according to the pattern directions. Mine is even a little bit longer. It helps me to show you what I want you to do. Take the zipper face down. I've made a mark from my cut edge, seven-eighths of an inch below. That means my top stop is going to be a quarter of an inch below my seam line. I don't like shortening a zipper at the top because I like having the top stop on my pants. I'm closing the zipper, I'm placing the zipper face down with the top stop right at my marked line, and the inner edge of my zipper tape a quarter of an inch over my stitched seam. Going to be stitching the left side of the zipper in place first. But I want to put a anchoring pin so that everything stays in place while I'm working on that side. I'm just going to bring it down. I want to make sure it's aligned properly, a quarter of an inch inside that stitching. And we're going to place another pin on this side to hold it in place. I want to make sure that the upper edge is as straight as possible. I like to hand base my

zippers in place every step of the way, it just adds a little bit of insurance. I'm not going to bump into a pin. I'm not going to get a funny little stitch moving. So go ahead and take a thread through your needle and base the outer edge together with a long stitch and in a contrasting thread so that your stitches pull out easily later and you can see your thread. I need to get the fly out of my way to do my next process. I'm just going to fold it over and put a pin in. And now we're going to work on the right edge. This edge is going to be pressed under only three-eighths. So remember you had your five-eighth basting? You can sort of use that as a guide, and you're going to press this edge under three-eighths of an inch, all the way down as far as the dot. And then we're going to close your zipper, turn your pants so you can see what's happening on the outside, and first off, you want to lay the right front edge that you just pressed over the zipper as close to the teeth as possible. You also need to make sure that you're still aligning your upper edge that you haven't pulled the right front up. So you want to make sure that everything is laying smoothly. And we're going to base this in place, and then we're going to, still with the zipper foot, stitch as close to that edge as possible, as far down as you can possibly go. You can open the zipper to do that, but first you need to make sure that when you pin it in place, your upper edge is all aligned, that your top stop is sitting at the same place on both sides. Using a contrasting thread, I'm going to baste along my pins and take them out as I get to them. This really helps to make sure that your zipper stays in place while you're stitching it. This is the little hard part at the lower edge of the fly, always, to make sure that your zipper is aligned and not crooked, and that it's going to stay in place and that when it's finished, the fly portion does cover the whole zipper. That's why we only press under three-eighths. You have a five-eighth inch seam allowance, but that three eighths gives you a quarter of an inch extension for the zipper to sit underneath the fly. Before you do the final stitching on the right half, we need to apply the underlap. The underlap is that piece that we're going to fold in half. We're going to finish the outer raw edges, and it sits behind the zipper, so the zipper's not against your skin. Gives you more coverage and it's really the professional way to make a fly front in a pair of pants. I want to finish the raw edges of my underlap with a zigzag stitch. You don't want to stitch under, you don't want to add the bias tape because you really don't want to add any extra bulk. I'm just going to set my machine on a zigzag stitch. And we're just going to stitch along the raw edge, and that finishes. Make sure you've taken your zipper foot off, and you've put on your zigzag foot or your regular foot, depending on your machine. I'm just gonna come straight off the end. And I'm going to cut. And then I'm going to do the lower curved edge. (sewing machine humming) (beeping and buzzing) I've got my underlap ready to go. I need to place it underneath the right front. I want to align the raw edge just beyond the raw edge that I pressed under. You've got double notches that are going to align to the double notches on the center front, and the edge will extend about a quarter of an inch beyond that pressed under seam. Just place some pins across it. And you want to, now you've got your long zipper. You've got a little space here. Open that zipper all the way to the bottom. That will give you more freedom while you're stitching everything in place. And bring the underlap down as far as you can go, to the bottom of your zipper. And try to get it aligned smoothly. And just place some pins. You can place them right across. And now, you can see you're in a position that when your zipper is going to be closed, you've got the underlap behind it. I moved my pins to the outside so I can see them when I'm stitching and I really want to remove them as I go along. I've got a lot of layers between my pins and my zipper and my pressed under seam allowance, and the two layers of the under lap. So I want to go slowly. I've put my zipper foot back on the machine, made sure I changed my zigzag to a straight stitch, and now we're going to stitch close to that edge. You're going to anchor now through all those thicknesses, all the way down to

the bottom. You've got your zipper open way below. That's why I like to use a long zipper, so I'm not bumping into anything that's going to make my stitching crooked or break or I have to start again. So, we're going to lay it right under the machine, way at the top, put my needle down, and my presser foot. I'm going to go a little bit. And lift it up. It's a little too thick. And let's put it down. (beeping) Let me just see. Okay, now we're gonna go back. There we go. And remove my pins as I come to them. (sewing machine humming) Make sure you stitch as close as possible to that edge. And you want to flip all of this out of the way at the bottom, so that you can get as far down as possible to the lower point on the zipper. I'll take out that last pin, but I'm going to sort of put pressure on the bottom, so it stays. And we're gonna go all the way to the bottom. And we can backstitch. And cut my threads, and pull it out. Both sides of the zipper are now sewn in place. We just have two more steps. First reach behind and pull the zipper up through that little opening that we left. Make sure you get the slider up and then you can close the zipper. Take out that pin that we held the fly in place for, and just let your pants out flat, fold the zipper fly along there and now you've got everything stitched in place. You have no weird bubbles, and you're covering your zipper. And your fly is acting exactly like it's supposed to. The last thing we need to do is do this stitching on that marked line, but you don't want to stitch through the underlap. We're going to pin the underlap out of the way. We're also going to base this, again, using a long thread in contrasting color so you can see it, to make sure that you get it stitched beautifully and nice and flat. I want to keep my underlap out of the way. I'm just going to anchor it to the right front as far down as possible. So the slider of the zipper now has to be above the end of the opening, or else we're going to be able to close it later on. So I've zipped a little bit, and I'm also in here now at this juncture, and I want to make sure that this lays nice and flat. I'm going to put a pin. I know I'm going to work from the outside, but that's going to help me make sure I've got everything in place here. And then, we're going to press this back inside. And we're going to stitch along that marked line. If you're nervous that your machine stitches are going to hold that basting in place, because we wanted it there for the whole time we were working on the pants, 'cause it was a good way to measure where you were, I sometimes now go over it with a chalk liner and I take out the basting, because now it's going to be used. It was waiting to be used. So the basting was really helpful. But now I can mark it with a chalk liner, remove the basting and then I'll be able to stitch it in place. I've got that fly pinned in place. I want to remark right over that stitching that we did earlier, and then I'm going to pull it out, 'cause I really don't want to have it anchored with my machine stitches, which sometimes happens when you're machine stitching over hand stitching. So I'm using my nice chalk marker that's yellow, that will disappear later. And now I'm just going to cut that thread and hopefully just pull those stitches out in one fell swoop, we hope. I'm gonna use a pin to sort of loosen them a little bit. Okay, we can cut the knot off. And now you've got your line to stitch on and no basting stitches. So I really want to now hand base this back in place, but I'm going to go outside, and I'm going to use a bigger stitch. It's just to make sure I'm not stitching over pins, and when I get to the bottom, I'm not bumping into anything that I really don't want to bump into. I want you to see what this looks like on the inside. Everything is clear. We're not going to bump into the underlap, you're not going to hit this bottom stop on the zipper. We're going to stitch the fly in place from the outside. just inside that marked line. Then later on, we're going to trim the edge of the tape off, do a bar tack and your zipper will be finished. I switched my zipper foot to the other side. I want the outside of away from the zipper. I'm starting at the top, right on that marked line from earlier. Lower my needle. And we're going to forward a little bit, back stitch, and then you want to go a little bit slowly and guide it. And as you get down to the curve, I always like to check and make sure that nothing

funny is happening on the inside, that everything is still staying out of the way. I'm not catching in anything that doesn't belong there. And we're coming around. Now remember, you're stitching over this zipper teeth. You're using a nylon zipper, and it's fine, but I want you to go slowly, and that's going to create a new bottom stop for the zipper. And we're just coming back. All the way to the end, one more stitch. And you're gonna backstitch a couple of stitches, and come forward again. And cut your threads. (buzzing) Pull it out. Now you've got your fly stitched in place. We're going to unpick in the underlap, so you can see what happens, you can open your zipper, goes all the way down to the bottom. You've got a beautiful underlap, you've got all this nice finishing in here. We can remove all this basting. And then the last part is we need to attach the underlap to the corner of the fly, cut off the excess zipper tape and come outside and do a bar tack, which is very close to zigzag stitching, right across the bottom of the fly. It reinforces it, 'cause it's a stress point when you're wearing your pants. So my zipper is extended. I can cut it off. I've created a new bottom stop. I want to go to the machine and stitch this together with a little zigzag stitch, or with a straight stitch, and remember take off your zipper foot. You're done with that. And you just want to anchor the underlap to the lower edge of the fly. Make sure underneath here, you have no part of your pants front. Drop your needle, a couple of stitches, go back. Cut your thread. (buzzing) And then you're gonna cut your thread. And you see you've got this little piece of the fly in there. It's caught in the stitching. That's fine. If you feel it's too bulky, you could trim off a corner or not. Just make sure you're not getting too close to anything that's important. Remove all your basting stitches from the fly stitching, and then also from the underlap stitching, from the second part of the zipper. For the bar tack, you need to set your machine on a small zigzag. I'm going to zigzag and now my stitch length has to be smaller. (beeping) And my stitch width has to be smaller. It's almost a satin stitch. You only want to stitch for about a half inch, three-quarters of an inch across the lower edge of the fly. Wanna put your needle right down, again, you're going through a lot of thicknesses, so you don't want to go too fast, and you're still going over that zipper. So you just want to go back and forth. Good. And then you're going to go back over that same stitching. And you can go once more. And then you're just going to cut your thread, pull it out, and you've got a beautiful bar tack that is anchoring the lower edge of your fly. Wear and tear, it's gonna keep everything in place. Well, the fly is done. That's really the most complex part of the pants, so now it's gonna be clear sailing to do the rest of it. But look, you want to see that you've got your underlap, you've got your fly stitched in place, it's not gonna bubble. And you're fly is doing what it's supposed to do. Cover the zipper. When you're wearing your pants, your waist band is going to end there, and there's your top stop of your zipper.

Attach waistband and baste back to front

^- Going to start working on the pants back. ^It's a really simple step, we need to stay stitch ^across the top and make the dart. ^I'm going to go to the machine, ^do my stay stitching and make my dart. ^I'm under the machine and my stay stitching ^is a half inch from my cut edge ^and, remember, stay stitching is done on curved edges ^to prevent stretching and they also act ^as a good guide and as reinforcement ^if you have to make any clips while you're stitching. ^To make my dart, I've got my lines marked. ^I'm going to grab it at the point ^and place a pin right at the point. ^And fold it matching the two little clips ^how I marked the dart earlier at the top. ^And I'm gonna make sure I have my pins ^going the right direction so I can remove them ^when I'm sewing and make sure, ^by putting a pin through one line, ^that you're matching the stitching lines, ^that, to me, is the most accurate way ^and then you're just gonna slip that pin out ^and pin those two folds together. ^You

always start stitching your dart from the wide end to the point and I'm going to lower my needle right at the top of the dart. I'm going to backstitch at the top of the dart but I am not going to backstitch at the bottom of the dart. There's a lot of different methods you can use. I generally just run off and then I don't cut my thread. I'm going to tie those two threads ends into a double knot at the bottom of my dart. You don't wanna backstitch because it will create a bump. So, we're just going to tie that. I'm gonna trim that off but first, I'm going to press my dart flat. Remember, anchor your stitches and then I'm going to press my dart toward the center, one half done. Make the dart and do the stay stitching in the other back the same way. If you're using the curvy pants piece, you're going to have two darts in each back section. Do exactly the same thing for those four darts that you did for these two darts. Next, we're gonna start working on the waistband. I've got all my pieces cut and I've applied fusible interfacing to a right front waistband, a left front waistband, and two back waistband sections. The remaining pieces, two of the back waistbands, one left front, and one right front are going to be used at the facing. Make sure that you've got a right front with the interfacing on it. Hold it up to your body and make sure it's the right half. You don't wanna have flipped and used the facing portion for the outside. All these pieces have one inch seam allowance, just like on the pants, at the side seam and at the center back seam. Make sure you've transferred all your markings and we're going to stitch each one of these to the appropriate pants section. We're doing this ahead of time so that we can do any kind of fine tuning with the waistband on, it's really important if you're adjusting the fit of your pants that you've got the waistband on first so that you have it sitting in the right place and you can let out places or add places where you need to. We're up to step 25 on the guide sheet. You're going to apply all your waistband sections. I'm going to apply the left one because it does have the extension near the fly. Going to go with right sides together and I need to match my side edge, that is exactly a match. This is piece 10, it's the left front waistband. It's got the interfacing on it and I'm pinning it to the upper edge of my pants' left front. I'm matching my notches and I'm matching my center front line to the front edge of the fly. This waistband has an extension, which will be continued past the front edge of the pant. I'm going to stitch this in a 5/8 of an inch seam from my center front all the way to my side edge using my washi tape as a guide. I've put my needle down on a couple of stitches frontwards and I'm going to backstitch and I'm going to remove my pins as I come to them and I wanna make sure 5/8 of an inch seam all the way across. Got the waist band on, press my seam flat. Before moving on and I wanna press this seam now up toward the waistband and I wanna press this edge, it's gonna give me a line to stitch on later, make sure it's on your 5/8, it's a good guide. And I need to trim out, I don't wanna trim anything near here, it's gonna help me get a good finish later on. I do wanna trim some of it from underneath first. Because, remember, underneath here you've got a lot going on now. You had your pocket facing, your pocket lining, so, I'm going to wanna trim them out individually to make sure I'm not cutting away something incorrectly. And then I'm just going to sneak in behind this fly and trim away a little bit more fabric. Depending on the weight of your fabric, you may not have to or you may have to try to trim away a little bit more. But the better the trimming, you're going to have a smoother look on the outside of your pants. So, I just wanna show you what this looks like and then press it up again and then later on when it's done, the waistband will be 5/8 of an inch narrower and you'll have an extension to hook and button to the right front. Left waistband is ready to move on. You need to apply the right waistband and the two back waistband sections in the same manner. Make sure that when you're trimming the seam on the right front, you do not trim away the little extra piece of seam allowance, just like we did on here except there it's only

5/8 of an inch. ^Leave that there, only trim in the waistline seam area. ^This is the exciting part, ^we're starting to get a pair of pants. ^The next thing we need to do is baste most of your seams. ^You need to baste your inner leg seam ^matching your small dot and your notch ^and making sure you stretch the back leg ^to fit between between the small dot and the notch. ^That gives you room for your body in the back. ^Then you wanna stitch the entire crotch seam ^making sure to extend to the one inch seam allowance ^at the center back above the small dot ^that we marked, I've gone ahead and machine basted ^all of these seams, make sure we're basting ^because we wanna do some fitting ^and I'm going to baste the last one for you to see. ^I've got the right sides pinned together. ^Remember, you've got a one inch seam allowance, ^so we're going to baste on that one inch seam line. ^I moved my washi tape so I know I'm stitching ^along that one inch line. ^And I do want to backstitch even though I'm basting ^because I'm going to try these pants on ^to adjust the fit and I don't want it ^to start falling apart as I'm trying to fit them, ^so, I'm going to keep going. ^Make sure your seams have aligned for the waistband ^and then you're just going to go all the way down. ^You should remove your pins ^and there's that basting that we used for the pocket earlier ^that's going to get concealed ^and just along that one inch seam line all the way down. ^((beeping)) ^We've got a pair of pants. ^The next part is the amazing fit part of the process. ^All of those seams are basted. ^You need to press up the hem allowance at the lower edge ^and pin it in place, try on the pants ^with the shoes and the appropriate undergarments ^that you would normally wear ^and then you wanna see where you need ^to make any adjustments, that's why we basted ^most of those seams, first thing you wanna do ^is follow step A and you may need to adjust ^where the waistband is falling. ^It may be too big or it may be too small ^that's why we've got the one inch seam allowances. ^Remember, you've still got your 5/8 seam allowance ^at the top of the waistband. ^You may want to make a mark or pin it under ^to make sure that that is sitting on your body ^where you want it to sit. ^It could be a little bit higher or a little bit lower. ^This could be your personal preference ^but you wanna make sure that the rise is comfortable, ^you're not getting drag lines going down, ^and you're not getting drag lines going up. ^Going up means you're too tight. ^Going down means you're too loose. ^Steps A through D on the guide sheet ^will show you all the fine tuning that you can do. ^You can let out or you can take in. ^That's why we've got the one inch seam allowance. ^It may take a little while. ^You may want to re-baste, you may want to raise something ^or lower something, trial and error ^and every pair of pants is not going to fit the same way. ^You can use these as a model, you can measure them up ^against a pair of pants that you already own ^to see where you might want to make them ^a little bit smaller or a little bit looser. ^Trial and error, keep trying them on, re-basting, ^do not cut anything away until you've decided ^you like how the pants fit ^then we're going to be ready to restitch ^all those seams on your newly marked seam lines, ^finish your waistband, put your hems in, ^put the button and the hook closure, ^and then you've got a pair of pants.

Finishing

Finish waistband

- We've done all of your fitting adjustments. Make sure you don't overfit. These are pants, not jeans. Remember, I talked a little bit in the beginning about jeans are a little closer fit. You can make them fitted. They should fit smoothly around your body. Make sure they're not creeping. Make sure your side seams are hanging perpendicular. You're not gapping in the back of the waistband. You're not

sitting too low or pulling it up too high. Then you're going to take those pants off. You need to mark new seam lines as the guide sheet instructions you and restitch all of those same seams. Make sure on your center seam you stitch over the crotch seam twice, because you wanna reinforce that, and now we need to trim away all of that excess and talk a little bit about what you're going to do next time you make the pants and finishing your seams. What we wanna do is get rid of any of this excess bulk. You may have more; you may have less. But since we started with a one-inch seam allowance, that's what I still have on my pants. And I want to trim it down to approximately 5/8 of an inch. That's our standard, what we had in the beginning. And on both sides. You don't need all this extra fabric. If you have a serger, feel free to overlap those edges. You can use a zigzag stitch on your machine. You could also get really kind of fancy and use that same quarter-inch double-fold bias tape and encase those seams. It makes for a beautiful look on the inside. It's sort of your secret trick after you've made your garment. And you'll know it every time you put your pants on. You won't end up with threads pulling after they're washed, and it's a really nice finish. We are ready to attach the waistband facing to the waistband. I've gone ahead and stitched the center back seam and both side seams. Remember, now you wanna stitch them on the same adjusted seam line that you used on the finished part of the pant. I've trimmed away my excess seam allowance, and first, I have to just reinforce the front inner edge of the facing. That's going to be the place where it meets your outside of your waistband, and it's a bit of a stress point, and we have to clip to it. So I'm going to machine-stitch for an inch each side of my center front line on my 5/8-inch seam line. I've got my fabric under my machine, and I'm just going to stitch, cut my thread, and bring it out. The reason I've stitched there is because I'm going to clip there. The clip will allow me to stitch this edge to the extended edge and press this edge under. This will be stitched in the seam all the way around, but later on, this is the edge that goes to the inner seam line and will be stitched in place. I have to press under a half-inch on the inner edge of the waistband facing. Remember, that clip is going to keep that edge free. So, half-inch is just a little bit less than your seam allowance. You can measure it. And the reason we're going to press under a half instead of 5/8 is because we want this edge to extend just a little bit beyond the seam line of the original waistband stitching. And we're gonna continue all the way around to the front end. That other front end gets pressed completely under. I've got the waistband facing ready. I like to start first by pinning it to the waistband with my right sides together, and use all your seams as your first matching point. That'll help you make sure you've got all your ends properly placed, and everything's going to match when it's sewn. Now pin the rest of the band sections together, placing your pins between the two markings and making sure that everything is nice and even. And when you get to are front edge, this is where you've pressed under your corner, and you wanna make sure that you open up the seam allowance of the waistband and bring that clipped edge down, having your raw edges even. And you're going to put a pin as close to your center front as possible. That's going to make sure you're gonna keep everything aligned. And then remember before, I pressed that under just so I had a gauge as to how much I'm going to stitch there. Oh, we don't want to use a bent pin, that's for sure. And get that top edge ready. And on the remaining edge of the waistband, it's just that small corner that you wanna do the same thing. You've got 5/8 and 5/8, and you want to bring that down. Now, on this end, you're going to start stitching exactly at the 5/8 here. Then we're going to stitch the entire upper edge of the waistband in the 5/8-inch seam and come back down, across 5/8 of an inch to your center front marking. I've got the edge of the waistband along my tape from my 5/8-inch seam. I'm dropping my needle right at the end of that waistband stitching and putting my presser foot down and taking out that pin. Here again, I want to count my stitches going forward and then make sure I

only go back the same amount. I don't want to extend beyond. There, I've done my three forward and my three back, and now, coming up to my 5/8 inch, which is really the edge of your plate on most machines, pick up your needle, pivot, and then we're gonna go around. Take your pins out. And as you get to your seam allowances, make sure you're not catching any going in any direction. You want it to be as smooth as possible, so you're gonna pick it up and check and hold them in place. Continue across. Take your pins out, and again, make sure nothing's folded. Come across. Make sure your edges have remained even and you're still in the 5/8-inch seam. Okay, so now I'm on the extension end, and I wanna make sure that I come to my 5/8, again, leave the needle down, pick up the presser foot, pivot, and now that crease that we pressed in earlier is a really good visual guide where you want to stop stitching. And presser foot up, pivot. You've got a pin underneath there. Pull that out. And now it's going to be important to make sure that all of this is turned down and you're not catching the edge of the fly or the zipper or anything else into that stitching. I've got a pin under there. I'm gonna take it out. I'm gonna hold everything in place. I'm coming across my crease, and I'm going to go right to my center front line. I've got one more stitch, two more stitches gonna get me there, and I'm gonna backstitch one, two, three, come forward one, two, three, cut my thread. Pick it up and pull it out. I need to press that waistband seam, and then I need to under stitch it, trim it away, and turn it to the inside. So while I'm at the iron, I'm going to press all that stitching. Remember, it closes up all the holes and gives a nice finish, and we're gonna go all the way around and make sure I didn't catch any seam allowances going the wrong way. And coming to the end, I didn't cut my thread. I'm going to trim off the front edge first, and I'm gonna trim across my corner. That makes it nice and flat on the inside. I'm going to do the same thing on the left piece, 'cause I can grab it right here, and I want to cut diagonally across these ends that are going to get folded up inside just to get rid of the point. Points have a habit of poking out, and we don't need any of that. This one, I'm going to trim. I'm not going all the way. I like to have that little edge in there. It helps me get that seam allowance turned under nicely, and I'm gonna do the same thing over here. I'm gonna trim this corner, trim this corner, and then I'm going to trim the whole upper edge to within about a quarter of an inch of the stitching. I started turning my ends right-side out, and ultimately, this is going to go over my inside edge. I wanna have nice corners, especially because this is the outside. You can use a knitting needle, a pencil, a chopstick to poke them out. That's why we trim them away. And then you can do the last bit, thread a needle with a double thread, stick it right through that corner. Don't pull it through. Grab both threads and give it a little tug, and that will make your corner turn much more evenly. I'm pressing the waistband facing out and the seam allowance toward the facing, putting it in position to do the under stitching. And the under stitching makes the seam very flat and gives you a smooth finish on the inside and on the outside. You can only go as far as you can go, because now you've got the end of your waistband turned. But you can do this, and then we're going to under stitch from approximately here all the way around to the other side. I've got the seam pressed towards the waistband facing, and now I'm going to run a row of machine stitching close to the seam called under stitching. And that will anchor all those layers together and give you a smooth finish later on. I've got the waistband all under stitched and turned to the inside and pressed. I need to pin the pressed edge of the facing over the seam allowance. It's going to extend about an eighth of an inch, and I'm going to start pinning it in place. I wanna make sure that I'm going through to the outside, because later on, we are going to stitch in this ditch or the groove of that seam, making sure to catch in the pressed edge of the waistband facing. This eliminates slip stitching it in place, because your waistband on the inside rubs against your body. Your clothes are going in and out, and you really wanted a good,

stable stitch. So if you've pressed under the half-inch, it will extend beyond the seam, and you'll be able to catch it in the ditch. An alternative is to press under the 5/8, and then you want to stitch on the waistband to catch it in place. Come to the machine. I've placed my pins on the outside. They're holding the inner edge of that waistband facing in place. You can see my top stop is going to clear any stitching, and I want to lower the needle right into the groove. I wanna take out the first pin. I don't wanna stitch over any of these pins. I've got a lot of thicknesses, and I do not want to bend a pin or break a needle or make a whole in my fabric. I'm going to go slowly and stitch in the groove. Back stitch. This is the end of your waistband. And again. If your machine has an edge stitch foot, that will help you to see this edge and you won't be working kind of in the blind. I've got the Teflon foot on, and I can see through it, and if you go slowly enough, you'll be able to see where you're going. The stitches disappear into the groove of the seam, and you won't be able to see them when you're wearing your pants. Continue stitching all around slowly, making sure you're staying in the ditch all the way around to the other edge of the waistband. I'm all the way around now to my right front, and you'll see that the waistband now continues, and it goes beyond the underlap. And that gives you the overlap for the button and buttonhole and the hook closure that we're going to get ready to sew on next. Back stitch. (sewing machine beeps) Cut your thread. As you can see, the stitching is invisible. It's in the ditch, and it's holding the edge of the waistband in place on the inside. We have three more steps 'til we finish the pant, very easy. The inside of the waistband closes with a button and a buttonhole and a hook closure. I put the buttonhole foot on the machine. I've got the button that gauges the size. Make sure you've got your buttonhole stitch pressed on your machine, and test on a scrap of fabric first. Remember, the buttonhole goes backwards. So I'm going to place the needle. I've got the end of the buttonhole marked, and I'm just going to place the mark right under my needle, make sure I'm straight, lower the needle, press it down, and watch the magic, really. It's going up the second side, bar tacking the end. And bar tacking the second end. Lift your needle. Pull it out. Leave your threads. What I like to do, which will prevent the buttonhole from unraveling, is thread these long threads from the outer layer to the underside, tie them to their partners, and trim them really close. You can also take a dab of clear nail polish or clear craft glue and put it at the end of the buttonhole at both ends, and we want to cut the buttonhole open. You can use your seam ripper. Be very careful. You don't wanna slice through the end of the buttonhole. Start in the middle. Poke through and slice a little bit in both directions. That's going to get it started. And make sure you use your smallest scissors and they're very sharp, and just trim to the end and clip to the other end. And now, you've got a buttonhole. There was a small dot marked on the inside of your left front waistband, and I've threaded a needle with a double thread. I've taken one stitch, and now I'm going to put it through my button. Always sew your buttons with at least two strands of thread. You won't have to do as many stitches. And you're just going to get it started. I prefer using flat buttons for the inside of your waistband, because you don't need any extra bulk. I also like buttons with two holes because they sew on quicker. And make sure you're not going through to the outside. You're just using that inner layer. And you're going to take, I don't know, five, six, seven loops around. And then you're going to take your thread, wrap it around your button a few times, and stitch through, forming a loop, and then you want to make a knot. You're going to put your thread through the loop, and you're going to do it one or two more times. Pull it tight and trim away your thread very close to the stitching. And now your pants will close. There's your buttonhole. There's your button, and put it through. So that's against your body, and that closes the waistband. And the button is there through the buttonhole on the inside of your garment, which is why you wanna use a small button. It's only a half inch, and you want it as flat as possible,

'cause this goes against your skin. We need to fasten the extension end with a hook closure. We're going to sew the hook portion to the extension, and the bar to the waistband itself. Hook closure is sewn on. I made sure that I wasn't getting, pulling it too far. I sewed the hook on first, and then I matched it up to sew the bar underneath. Let me close it, and you've got a beautiful flat front on your pants.

Hem pants

- We are in the homestretch. Everything's done, the waistband is finished, your seams are all pressed open and finished, all you have to do is do your hem. Try the pants on again, wearing the same shoes, and make sure the mark that you marked during the fitting process is still the right hem allowance. It may have gotten a little bit longer, a little shorter, they may have come a little uneven with your adjustments, so make sure you've got your hem even, all the way around, and that the depth of the hem has now been trimmed evenly. You started with a one and a quarter inch hem allowance, you may have a little less right now, or you may have a little more. Don't leave more, you don't need all that extra bulk. You can finish the raw edge in a few different ways. You can press under and stitch, you can zigzag stitch, you can overlock, or if you've gone fancy, and finished all your seams with a quarter inch bias tape, you can finish the inner edge of your hem the same way. You can also slip stitch your hem, you can catch stitch your hem, or you could stitch it in place by machine. If this is a sporty pair of pants, you're going to wear them a lot, a machine stitch is a lot more stable, and will last longer than a slip stitched, or a catch stitched hem. I'm going to slip stitch, but you have many options. I've got my needle threaded and knotted, I'm coming in behind, and I'm going to come up and take a small stitch in my fabric and then a small stitch into the hem allowance. And that's going to bring my stitch over the edge. I'm gonna move over about a quarter of an inch, and do the same thing. So you don't want the stitch to show too much on the outside, you're only gonna pick up a thread or two, and then the inside, you're picking up the hem allowance. So we've started stitching, and we don't see anything on the outside. Continue slip stitching all the way around the inside of the first leg and hem the second leg in the same manner. Make sure they match, make sure they're both the same length, unless, of course, your leg is a little bit longer, then you wanna make sure you've accommodated for both sides of your body. Sometimes that happens. But your pants are done, so we learned a lot here. We learned from the beginning how to choose your figure type, your slim, average and curvy, we've learned about lengthening and shortening the pants before you cut your fabric on your, using your lengthening shorten lines. We've made a yolk and a pocket. We've made a fly with an underlap. We've made a faced contoured waistband, and we've learned a little bit about pant fitting adjustments. Make sure you mark all your changes on your pattern tissue so the next time you make these pants, you can just cut and sew them. Go out and wear your pants, and tell everybody you made them yourself.