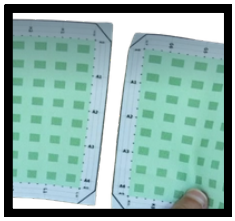
1

Cut pieces out on the outermost line



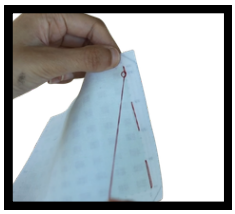
2

Find both edges with labels A0, A1, A2, etc.



3

Hand stitch matching labelled dots together



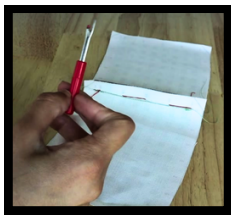
4

Sew over the hand stitches with machine



5

Remove the hand stitches with your seam ripper.



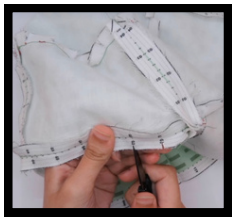
6

Iron seam allowances open, front and back.



7

Clip the seam allowance if the edge is curved.



8

Repeat steps 2-7 for seams B, C, D, E...up until Z



9

After seam Z, continue to seams AA, AB, AC...etc.



10

Before seam AJ, turn hat inside out and clip



11

Ladder stitch AJ from the outside to close it



12

Add topstitching all around the brim edge



threading a needle

watch video: how to thread a needle



1 unspool
start unwinding thread



2 measure
measure out length of arm

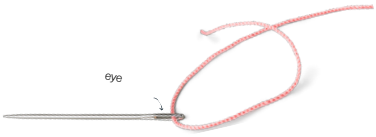
tips & tricks

to go faster:
use a needle threader!





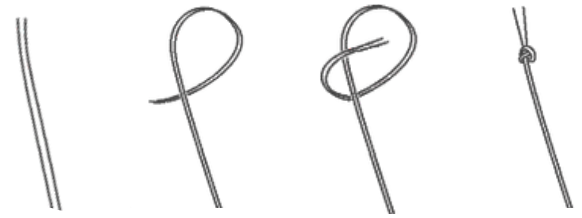
3 cut
cut off arm-length thread



4 insert
put thread through needle eye

tying starter knots





5 hold tails together **6** cross both tails under **7** put tails into loop **8** pull tails into knot

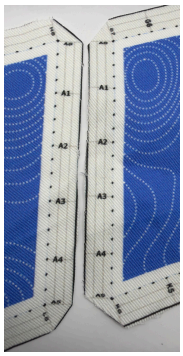


basting

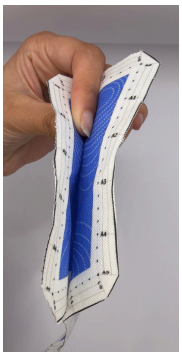
connect the matching dots with thread to create a temporary stitch.

watch video

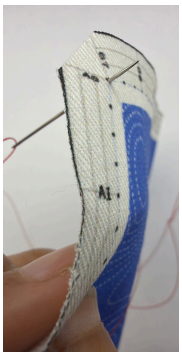
1 locate seam
Look for two dots labeled A0. Line up all of the dots on Seam A.



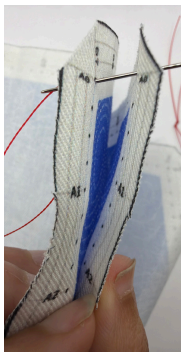
2 printed sides together
Make sure that the unprinted sides of the fabric are facing outwards



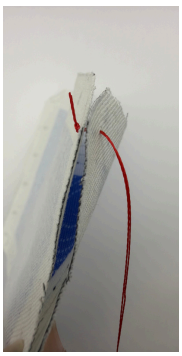
3 pierce one of the A0s
Starting from the unprinted side of the top layer, pierce the the center of the first black dot labelled A0.



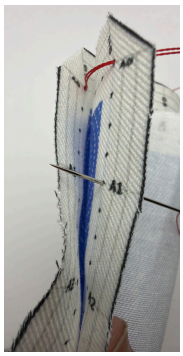
4 pierce the second A0
Starting from the printed side of the other layer, pierce the the center of the second black dot labelled A0.



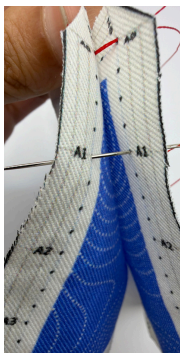
5 pull needle all the way
The knot should sit firmly against the fabric. This draws the A0s together.



6 pierce one of the A1s
Starting from the unprinted side of the bottom layer, pierce the black center of the A1 dot.



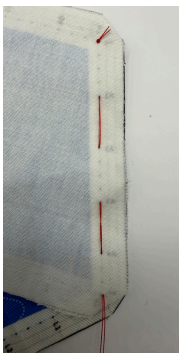
7 pierce the second A1
Starting from the printed side of the top layer, pierce the the center of the second black dot labelled A1.



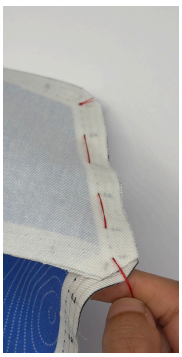
8 pull the stitch taut
But not so much that it puckers like a shower curtain. Pull any slack out.



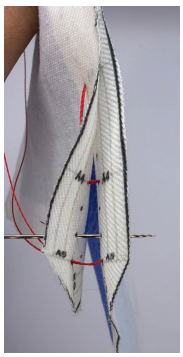
9 repeat 'til last number
Keep doing a running stitch until you've reached the corner. Your last stitch might be shorter than 4 dots.



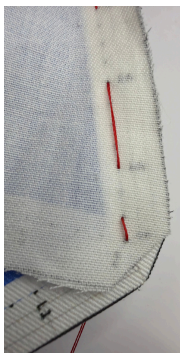
10 tug all stitches in run
Make sure there is no remaining slack by tugging each stitch, ESPECIALLY for curved seams!



11 backstitch one dot
From the final corner dot, go back and pierce the second-to-last dot on each layer. Pull needle taut.



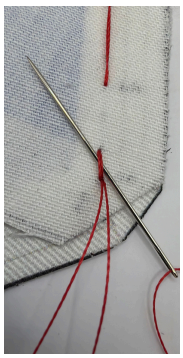
12 tug backstitch
You should now see a small stitch at the end of your seam



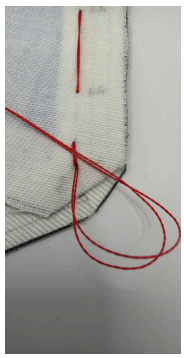
13 forward stitch again
From the other side, pierce the final corner dot on each layer (again).



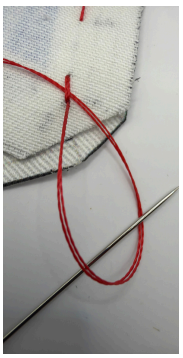
14 go under backstitch
On the original side, you should now see a small backstitch. Slide your needle underneath the stitch.



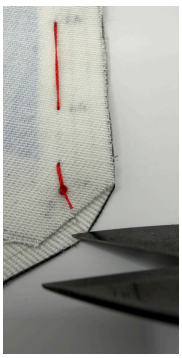
15 pull until a loop forms
If you accidentally pull so tight that the loop disappears, just go back to step 14 and try again.



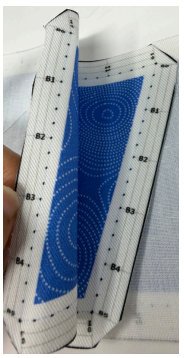
16 go through loop
Put your needle through the loop. Then, pull your needle away from pieces. The knot will land at the end.



17 cut thread
Using clippers, cut thread from the needle. If there is enough thread left, re-knot it and begin Seam B!



18 Repeat for Seam B!
Unless Seam B is your last seam. If so, move to a ladder stitch.



MATCH THE LETTER + NUMBER EXACTLY.
e.g: A and AA are different seams. Do not connect them.

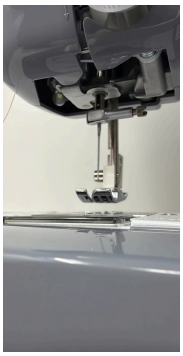
NEXT: machine stitching

machine stitching

watch video

1 presser foot check

Make sure that your machine has a regular, universal presser foot in.



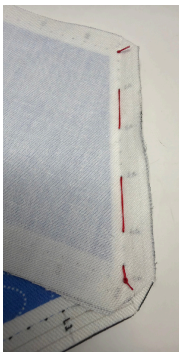
2 needle installation

Replace the machine needle with the one in your kit. Using the wrong needle causes issues later.



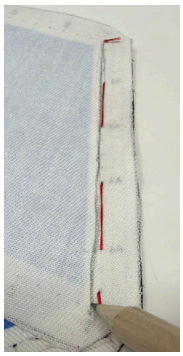
3 allowances on right

Turn basted pieces so that the seam allowances are on the right.



4 trace the stitching path

On the top layer of your basted edges, pencil in a path directly to the left of your basting stitches, connecting them.



5 match thread colors

Find a spool of thread that blends with the top edge border color and one spool for the bottom edge.



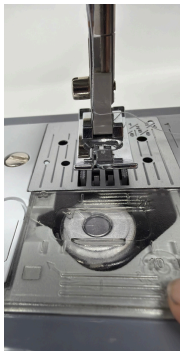
6 configure upper thread

Thread the upper thread path on your machine with the thread that matches the top edge.



7 configure lower thread

Thread the lower thread path on your machine with the thread that matches the bottom edge.



8 raise presser foot

Flip the presser foot lever up to raise it, creating clearance underneath the foot to slide in your pieces.



9 hand crank needle up

Turn the hand wheel backwards until the machine needle is raised to its topmost position.



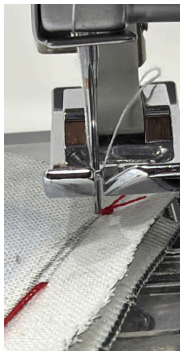
10 slide pieces under

With your traced path face up, slide the seam under the presser foot, with the start of the path under the needle.



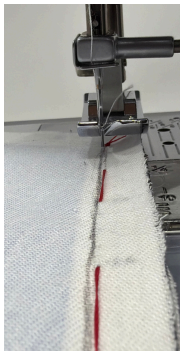
11 lower the needle

Crank the handwheel forward to lower your needle into the path start. This may take some trial and error.



12 pivot pieces forward

With the needle pinned into your start point, pivot the pieces so that the starting curve of the path faces you.



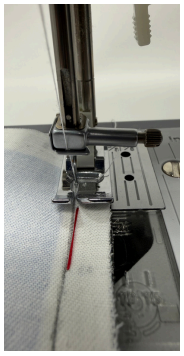
13 clamp presser foot

Flip your presser lever down to lower your presser foot, clamping the pieces into place.



14 stitch forward a lil

Hold down your foot pedal to stitch along your pencil path for just 2-3 stitches, and then stop.



15 starting backtack

Hold the reverse button/lever on your sewing machine to stitch back to the beginning of your pencilled path.



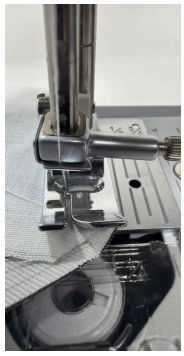
16 stitch forward for real

Stitch forward again, following your pencil line all the way to the end. Go slow, and listen for weird sounds.



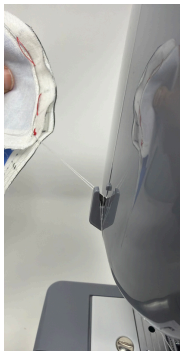
17 ending backtack

Once more, stitch 2-3 stitches in reverse. This prevents the ends of the seam from unraveling.



18 detach your pieces

Raise presser foot and crank handwheel backwards to release pieces. Cut threads on side blade.



MISTAKES ARE NORMAL! AND VERY REVERSIBLE..

Consult the guide on how to undo stitches with your seam ripper once you get there.

NEXT: pressing

ladder stitch

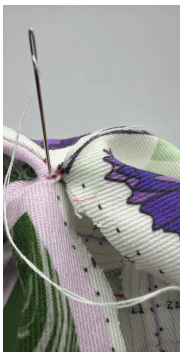
1 pre-trim allowances
Cut each edge's seam allowance to the first line now, before closing access to the seamy underbelly.



2 pierce right start dot
From the unprinted inside of the right edge, pierce the first black dot. Your needle will be on the "outside".



3 pierce left start dot
Bring needle over to pierce the left start dot from the "outside", printed side to the "inside", unprinted side.



4 pull taut
Since this first ladder rung was created in the corner, it likely didn't do much. But lets keep going.



5 pierce 2nd dot on left
With your needle now on the "inside", pierce it up and through the second black dot on the left edge.



6 pierce 2nd dot on right
Jump over the chasm between the edges to pierce the second dot on the right edge from the printed "outside".



7 pull taut, again
Now, you should see how this last "rung" drew the second dots on each edge together to create a seam.



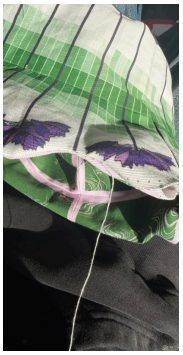
8 pierce 3rd dot on right
Whenever you go down under on a side, you should always come back up on the next dot on the same side.



9 merge steps 2 - 4
Try piercing down through the 3rd left dot and up through the 4th left dot in a combined "slip" motion. Then, tug.



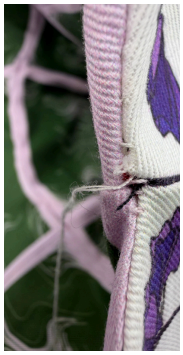
10 keep making a ladder
Extend the ladder by slipping under consecutive dots. Create rungs by jumping across to matching dots.



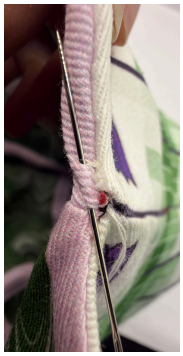
11 last minute press
Before your hole gets too small, do any last minute scoring, creasing, and pressing.



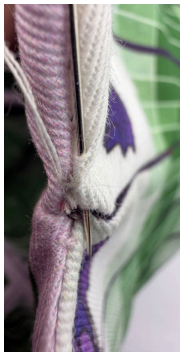
12 final rung
Create a rung between the last two dots on the edge (which similar to the two starting dots, won't do much).



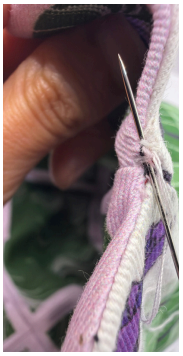
13 backstitch on left
Slip your needle down through the corner dot, and back up to the second to last dot on the left.



14 invisible rung
jump across to the second to last dot on the right side, slipping under and back up to the final dot on the right.



15 slip under corner stitch
Bring your needle down under the tiny stitch in the corner.



16 pull until a loop forms
Put your needle through the loop. Then, pull your needle away from pieces. The knot will land at the end.



17 put needle through loop
Put your needle through the loop. Then, pull your needle away from pieces. The knot will land at the end.



18 cut thread
Trim thread as close to the end knot as possible so that it doesnt show on the outside of your garment



MATCH THE LETTER + NUMBER EXACTLY.
e.g: A and AA are different seams. Do not connect them.

NEXT: machine stitching

pressing

Pressing elevates your garments from homemade to handcrafted. It creates smooth transitions between pieces, crisp hems, and sharp corners.



1 fill water tank
essential for steaming



2 heat to 400°F
or the iron's cotton setting



3 remove basting
or else it won't iron flat



4 prep surfaces
use a mat or board for flat seams.
use a ham or roll for curved seams.



5 iron wrong side
use steam; after, press seam allowances down with clapper



6 iron right side
again, use steam and clapper

straight flat seams

A-F, Q-V

Surface: mat or board (something flat)

Do steps 1-6. Skip steps 7 onwards for these straight seams. You can press every seam after sewing it to keep it simple. Or to minimize switching between sewing and ironing, press seams A - F after stitching all of them.

Whatever you do, don't move onto seam G before pressing A-F!

slightly curved seams

G-J, W-Z

Surface: tailor's roll
If you don't have one: you should get one! Or, roll up a towel or magazine and stuff it in 2-3 layers of socks. You can also use rolling pins, scraps, or sawdust as filler.

Start with the basic pressing steps 1 - 6 on the left. Then clip (step 7) and re-press (8).

Don't move onto seam K before pressing G - J!

very curved seams

K-N, AA-AD

Surface: tailor's ham.

Start with the basic pressing steps 1 - 6 on the left. Then clip (step 7) and re-press (8).

Don't move onto seam K before pressing G - J!

hem seams

AG-AJ

Surface: mat/board
Other tools: cheese spreader

Setup with prep steps 1-4 on the left. Then, trim your allowances (step 5 on the right). AG-AI will be trimmed after machine stitching. AJ will have to be clipped before your ladder stitch.

Crease AG-AI after turning the hat right side out. AJ should be creased after the ladder stitch is almost finished, but there is a hole the size of the cheese spreader remaining. This is step 6 on the right. Then, press each side (7).

straight ring seams

O, P, AE, AF

Surface: tailor's ham.

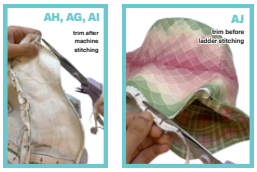
Perform basic pressing steps 1 - 6 on the left, but do it wrapped around a tailor's ham.



7 clip seam allowance
reduces bulk, relieves tension



8 re-iron both sides
will be even flatter post clipping



5 trim allowance
cut to first stripe on allowance



6 ladder stitch if AJ
create a ladder stitch until a 2 inch long hole remains



7 crease and score
use cheese spreader to crease hems from inside and outside



8 iron each side
both sides are "right sides" with no exposed allowances