

Rolled Edge Kimono

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This simple, classic, dropped shoulder kimono with sleeve variations will acquaint you with the rolled edge feature of your serger. Most construction and all finishing will be done on the serger with just a bit of top stitching on the sewing machine to finish. This beautiful Kimono jacket can be designed and stitched in just two hours.

Materials

2 – 3 yds. Silky* type fabric (depends on your size and fabric width, better safe than sorry)

2 or 3 Spools cone thread or Sulky thread depending on Serger rolled edge capabilities

Sewing machine thread

Tape Measure

Scissors

Rotary cutter, mat, gridded ruler (optional)

Water soluble marking pen

* Fabric that tears in both lengthwise and crosswise directions are far and away the easiest to use. A nice drapey fabric is more slenderizing than a crisp fabric, but a crisp fabric is lovely in a shorter (about 26") length.



Preparation

The sample (website pic) length is 36 inches from shoulder seam to hem. Your desired length _____.

Measure from shoulder point to shoulder point. Add 8" for small, 12" for medium, 16" large.

This is the back width measurement for the kimono, make sure it reaches across your bottom from side seam to side seam with a bit of ease. Your back width _____.

Measure from the side of the neck across the back of the neck to the other side. This is the neck width measurement, usually 7"- 8". Your neck width _____.

To find the front with, subtract the neck width from the back width for _____ Divide by 2 for _____. Round up to a full number if the result was a fraction. Your front width _____.

To determine sleeve length, measure from your shoulder point to your desired sleeve length. From that amount subtract 4" for small, 6" for medium and 8" for large (this is the amount of shoulder drop designed into the garment-kimonos must have dropped shoulders. On average you should come up with 11" to 14", but you are the designer. Be aware that $\frac{3}{4}$ length sleeves or shorter work best on this Kimono jacket due to the width of the sleeve. Long sleeves catch on everything!

Your sleeve length _____.

Cutting Measurements-Write your measurements on the lower left diagram before cutting. Use for reference.

Back: Add one inch to back width for _____ inches. Cut\tear one, your width X Length.

Front: Add one inch to front width for _____ inches. Cut\tear two, your width X Length.

Sleeve: Add one inch to sleeve length for _____ inches. Cut\tear two, your length X 30"to 32" width

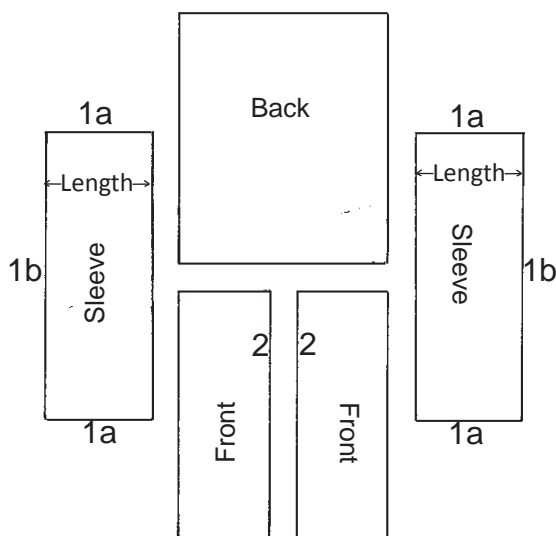
Construction

Set up for a 2 or 3 thread rolled hem using a wide (6–7 mm) stitch width so that there is a good amount of fabric in the roll. When serging, trim about ¼" from the fabric edge.

- Serge: 1a) Each short edge of each sleeve. See illustration below.
 1b) **One** long hem edge of each sleeve. See illustration below.
- 2) The long inside edge of each center front. See illustration below.
- 3) With right sides together align the outside edges of fronts to outside edge of back, serge across entire shoulder seam catching both fronts in seam, attaching fronts and finishing neck edge in one step. See illustration below, step #3.
- 4) With right sides together, center sleeve on shoulder—Illustration #4. Serge from garment hem onto sleeve and back onto garment to the hem, finishing edges and attaching sleeves in one step.
- 5) With right sides together, stitch side seams on conventional machine. Use a ¼" or narrower seam allowance—the edges are finished with the rolled edge so no worries about raveling. A piping, cording or zipper foot makes this easier. *Variation: Leave each sleeve seam open for six inches at the hem end. Tie ends together.*
- 6) Serge hem. Use a fray sealant on each thread “tail”. Allow to dry completely. Trim “tails”.

Write your sizes on the kimono sections illustrated below and use as a reference when cutting/tearing pieces.

Kimono Sections Diagram



Construction Diagrams

