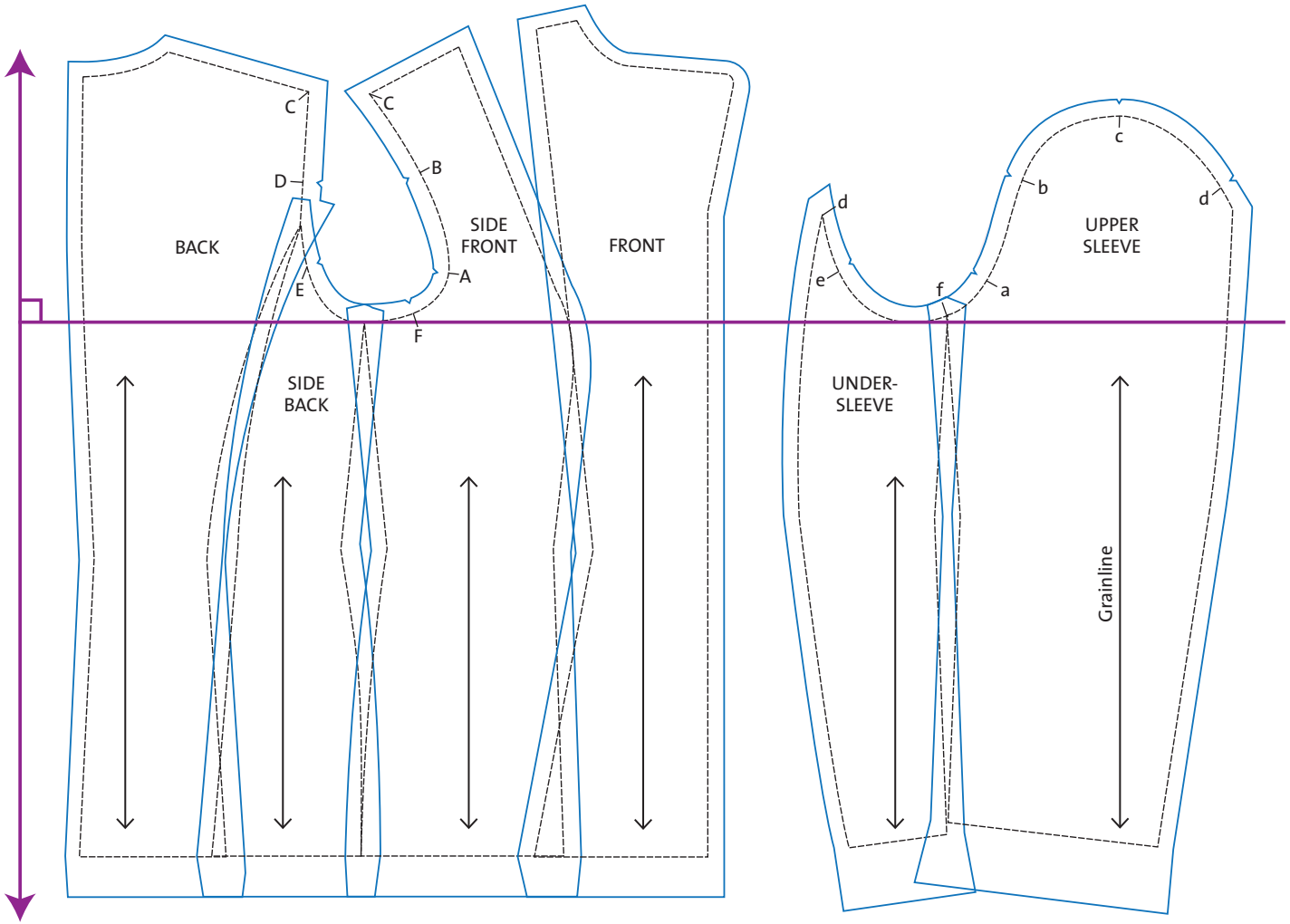
Armhole and Sleeve-Cap Seam Worksheet



If you determined during fitting that the armhole needs to be changed, or if you want to study the way the sleeve is created, the pattern must be put in the square. Putting a pattern in the square means matching corresponding construction points on the pattern pieces while keeping all grainlines parallel. This worksheet compares the sleeve-cap seam, the armscye circumference, and the ease amounts in corresponding seam sections. The illustrated pattern is for a princess-seamed jacket with two-piece sleeves.

1 **Copy the original pattern.** Measure and mark the seamlines, if seam allowances are included on the pattern. We are going to study the seamlines, not the pattern's cut edge.

2 **Align the back, side back, side front, front, undersleeve, and upper sleeve pieces.** Keep the grainlines parallel, then align the seam intersections and the hemline, where possible, on a horizontal axis.

3 **Measure and note the seamline segments' lengths in the chart below.** Do this between the armscye notches and sleeve-cap seam notches. Comparing the sleeve-cap segments with the armscye segments shows where and how much ease must be distributed along the armscye seam.

Armscye seam segment	Sleeve-cap seam segment	Ease amount in the sleeve-cap seam
A to B =	a to b =	⅛ inch
B to C =	b to c =	⅜ inch to ¾ inch
C to D =	c to d =	⅜ inch to ¾ inch
D to E =	d to e =	⅜ inch
E to F =	e to f =	¼ inch to ⅜ inch