	Symbol		Explanation
1	Cutting lines for different pattern sizes		Most commercial patterns are multi-sized. This means that different sizes are printed on each pattern piece with different line styles. You choose the correct size and cut around the corresponding line for all pattern pieces.
2	Grainline	<b>←</b>	This line indicates in which direction the straight grain of your fabric should lay. It should always be placed parallel to the selvedge (the finished edge) of the fabric.
3	Cut on fold		The side that these arrows are pointing to must be placed on the fold of the fabric. Some patterns do not use this sign, only the words ,place on fold' printed along the edge of the pattern piece to be placed on the fold – be very careful!
4	Dart	Θ====	Darts are indicated with a dotted triangle which has an end point marking, usually a circle (as shown in the top diagram). The two top points of the triangle (on the fabric's cut edge) are placed on top of each other and the fabric is folded to the circle. The dotted line indicates the sewing line.
5	Pleats		Pleats are folded and then sewn – the arrows indicate the direction of the folds, solid lines are the placement lines and dotted lines are the fold lines. Dots indicate the point to where it should be sewn.
	Tucks	<u>_</u>	Tucks are folded, but not sewn – they are kept in place by crosswise sewing, when a waistband or trim is attached, for instance.
6	Gather lines	9///////p	This marking indicates gathers – two lines of long stitches to be sewn and gathered up to fit on the designated area.

7	Bust point	$\otimes \bigcirc$	This mark is often not used, especially if it is a loose-fitting garment. The mark indicates were the point of the bust should sit.
8	Notches		These marks are there to help you match up your pattern pieces when sewing. There are single triangles, used mostly for front pattern pieces and double triangles for back pieces. When matching notches, you always match single notches to singles and doubles notches to doubles. Some patterns may use lines inside the seam allowance instead of triangles.
9	Centre front or back	CF	These are the centre marks which need to line up for placement of facings or collars.
10	Waist		The waist position is mostly only indicated in full body garments, like dresses, coats, jackets and body suits.
11	Length adjustment lines		Patterns are designed with a certain length in mind – it could be the distance from the back of the neck to the waist, or the length of the skirt for example. These lines are where the designer recommends you make a length adjustment.
12	Buttonholes and button placement	${}$	Positions for buttons and buttonholes are indicated with these signs – bear in mind that the size of your buttonholes should be determined by your button choice – these marks are indicative only.
13	The number and name of the pattern piece	6106 FRONT – A, B, C DEVANT FRENTE VOORKANT VORDERTEIL	This information helps you identify the pattern pieces you will need for your chosen variation.

14	Cutting instruction – for example cut one / cut two / Cut one on fold etc	CUT 1 ON FOLD COUPEZ 1 SUR LA PLIURE CORTE 1 EN EL DOBLEZ 1 OP DE STOVOUM KNIPPEN 1 IM STOFFBRUCH ZUSCHNEIDEN	Some pattern pieces which are the same on both sides of the body and do not have a seam, are placed on the fold when cutting. This marking or words indicates this placement. The arrows point to the fold, and the edge of the pattern piece needs to be exactly on the fold.
15	Other useful info – like ease allowance	FINISHED GARMENT MEASUREMENTS BUST POITRINE BUSTO BUSTE BUSTE 10 42° 107CM 12 431/2° 111CM 12 431/2° 116CM 16 47° 120CM 18 49° 125CM 20 51° 130CM 22 54° 130CM	This information will vary according to the style of the garment and give you an idea of the finished size of the garment, including the ease amount.