

Approximately 57" x 72" (Adult) Approximately 57" x 56" (Child)

Note: The size of the Blipper depends on the width of the fleece fabric. It is usually 58" – 60" wide, depending on the manufacturer.

SUPPLY LIST Adult 2½ yards each of 2 contrasting colors of fleece.

Child 2 yards each of 2 contrasting colors of fleece.

The Blipper is made using the same instructions no matter which size is being made. If you're sewing for tall people, you might want to measure their height and add some length to your Blipper.

1 TRIM

Trim the selvages off of both sides of the fabric. Also, make sure the fabric is cut straight across the top and the bottom of the yardage.

2 LAYER AND SEW

Layer the two pieces of fabric together with right sides facing. Make sure the "nap"* of both pieces are oriented in the same direction. Pin the pieces together to keep them from stretching out of shape.

Sew all the way around the outer edge using a $\frac{3}{48}$ " - $\frac{1}{27}$ " seam allowance. Leave a large enough area unsewn to turn the piece right side out, about 5". Take a few back stitches at the beginning and end of the seam.



Turn the piece right side out. Stitch the open area closed by turning in the edges and top stitching. If you choose, top stitch around the whole piece about $\frac{1}{4}$ " - $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the outer edge.

Measure 16" - 18" from the bottom of the piece. Turn up the end and top stitch on both sides, thus making a pocket. Be sure to back stitch at the beginning and end of the seams. **2A**

And you're done! You're all ready to tuck your feet into that pocket and snuggle into the warmth!

*nap - brushed appearance that moves in one direction.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR WORKING WITH FLEECE

1. Clean your machine before you begin and after finishing your project.

2. Use a regular machine needle but make sure it's a new one. Just one caveat here, some people prefer a ballpoint needle that is size 12/80.

3. Use a good polyester thread and a straight stitch. You might want to adjust the length of your stitches so they are a bit longer than when you sew with wovens. A small zigzag works well too, especially where there is some stress on the seams.

4. Lower the pressure of your presser foot to make it easier to zip through your project.

5. Reduce bulk where possible. Trim the corners at an angle and grade your seams, i.e., trim one layer of fabric closer to the stitching line than the next.

6. Clean your rotary cutter and your scissors often.Wiping them down with a soft cloth dampened with alcohol will keep the fuzzies away.

