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Plague doctor mask pattern fabric

Jump to content This is a free pattern for my fabric half mask version of a pest doctor mask. This is meant to be a decorative overmask, so I used fancy fabric when I made mine. It's big enough for me to hide the bacterial-catching mask I'm wearing underneath it well. This is the first pattern I've ever created for someone else to try to use. I am a beginner at sewing, but this turned out well and enough people expressed interest in making their own that I did what I could to create a pattern to share. The two sides with the pattern elements on them are slightly longer than the US Letter Size. Legal Size (8.5x14) would work better to print these. The payment process requires an address, in part to ensure that you are human, I guess, but nothing will be sent to you. Instead, you will get a digital download of the pattern in your email, and also available at check-out, once the checkout is processed. No tax or shipping will be charged as this pattern is a free item. I think that the visuals of several of us walking around look like medieval healers and/or animal hybrids is a healthy, fun thing. Anything to raise our spirits right now can only be good, in my humble opinion. I hope this gives you satisfaction, or at least a giggle. The actual mask I made is not for sale. The pattern is not for resale. It is free for you to download and use, and that is to remain free even after you download it. Share the link to this pattern! Share the pattern! Create and wear ridiculous and amazing things! This is a download of the pattern so you can create your own version. For more information on how this happened, check out my blog post. The mask is now part of a book, *Self-Portraits of the Apocalypse*. If you select a selection, a full-page update is displayed. Press SPACEBAR and ARROW KEYS to make a selection. Bias Binding can be sewn on by the machine, but it is easier to manipulate the fabric into place while sewing it down by hand, and can often create a prettier finished edge on the inside and outside. Cut 2x strips of free fabric for eye holes and outer edge of the mask. I chose to cut the stripes an inch wide. The wide fabric, the wider bias edge. Each eyehole bias tape measures ten inches long, and the outer inch measures 26. To create bias tape fold and iron each edge of the strip into the middle. Iron and fold the folding strip in half again. To hand sew bias tape method is the same for eye holes and the outer edge. Fold bias tape over the raw edges of the mask- the raw edges will be pushed into the middle press by bias tape, and each neat edge of bias tape will be sewn down on either side of the mask. Sew the outside length of bias tape with the help of small stitches. Sew around the entire perimeter of the eye hole or the outer edge, and continue for an extra quarter inch above the initial point. Cut the rest of the bias tape, but leave an extra half inch of excess- don't sew this down. Drive the needle to the inside of the mask and a knot. Sew down the inside of the bias, and continue around the entire perimeter until you reach the starting point. Fold excess half an inch of bias over itself to envelop the raw end and sew it down, from the inside to the outside. When finished, take the needle back through from the outside to the inside and fasten the knot thread. DISCLAIMER: This post may contain associated links. Surely you've joined our super awesome Facebook group, right? If not click here to follow! We found this pattern for a lovely Pest Doctor Mask, and I learned three things from it today. Courtesy of suntree a-ok on Tumblr FIRST - The pattern is made by mctreeleth's side on Tumblr, suntree a-ok, which is AWESOME! She offers this pattern FOR FREE, and there is a pattern for which she can charge a lot. Courtesy of suntree a-ok on Tumblr SECOND - This is a copy of an actual mask work by doctors during the plague, in the 17th century. They would put spices and oils into their beaks, and the idea was that this would keep the doctors from contracting the plague as they worked on the victims. Spoiler Alert - It didn't actually work, but it looks hell-a-cool! Courtesy of suntree a-ok on Tumblr THIRD - I'm not patient enough to follow a pattern and sew. I can shake my hand all day long, but I was bored overwhelmed just reading this pattern. This requires a level of precision, perfection and patience that is simply not in my nature. Courtesy of suntree a-ok on Tumblr Quilting on this naughty boy is GORGEOUS and I'm a little jealous that someone has the talent to finish the project! Courtesy of suntree a-ok on Tumblr Sara, from suntree a-ok, let's you know in advance, that this is not a pattern for a beginner to complete. You have to be skilled in, and have a good understanding of sewing and following a pattern. Courtesy of suntree a-ok on Tumblr She goes through the step-by-step process of completing the mask - but it makes me dizzy just to look at the photos. Courtesy of suntree a-ok on Tumblr I would happily pay for something like this, but I could never, in my life, finish something as beautiful as this plague doctor's mask. Courtesy of suntree a-ok on Tumblr If you're actually paying attention and creating this mask, I need to see photos. I admire you for being able to do something so creatively beautiful. Courtesy of suntree a-ok on Tumblr Now, Sara makes the point that she's not sure about the effects of this mask - meaning she doesn't know if you should use it during this crazy time to keep bacteria away. We have many face mask patterns to follow, if you need a simple mask to wear on a daily basis. Whether you're 6 or 60, we all need some fun games from time to time. There are always simple time killers like video games around, but sometimes you want something a little more tactile and engaging, and that's where this selection of fun puzzles, games and DIY sets comes in. Right now, all the fun... READ THE REST Just like a up, this pattern is not really recommended for beginners. There's not a whole lot of explanation for the basic techniques, and it requires a great deal of precision, two types of fusible interface, and an assumption that you can keep a consistent seam allowance and do some hand stitching and know when to sew things right side together and stuff. I promise nothing, different methods will give different results, I have never made a pattern just as it was written, nor should you. If you want something the same as the next person, go to the shops. This is quarantine, stay home. There are two ways to do piecing for this project. The first is a quilting technique called English Paper Piecing, there are plenty of tutorials online, but it is done by hand and I do not have patience for it. Nevertheless, if you have time but not the machinery, it is probably the best option for a very good finish. Cut the pattern mesh out of the card, glue the pieces on your fabric, sew them up, pull them out and add interface afterwards. I sewed three hexies together once and got bored and gave up. The method I actually used involves my favorite cheat to sew: you can use an inkjet printer to print on non-woven fusible interface! There are ridiculously overpriced pre-cut packages available, but also you can just cut up some middleweight to the right size. I only have a boring old Epson printer and I can get away with just putting some scotch tape along the edge that flows in for some stability. Alternatively, depending on the brand, you can fuse it on some non-stick baking paper, cut it to size, and then peel it off without losing too much glue. (My photos look a little different because the original A4 version fits on the page in a different way than the shared version) Printing on interface means I know that my dimensions are perfect and I have the markings on the tiles So I know what goes together into what. If you only have a laser printer, or your inkjet printer hates you and will not let you print on interface, I still recommend using fusible interfaces for structure and precision construction. You just need to keep a much better overview of what is what, because the pieces are all slightly different and they just go along one way. The very pattern of this project is a geometric mesh. I recommend making one in paper or cardstock first, because we all have different size heads. As with most quilting projects, it will generally be a little less left when everything is stitched together, so remember that. This is a link to the PDF file on Google Drive. It is a 4-page document, for printing on American letter size. There is enough space around the pieces that it can also print on A4 paper: an empty square should measure 2.5 cm. Similarly, the extra space means it can scale up a little before someone is cut off, if you have a particularly large face. (Edited to add: if you were to do this in a substance instead of Together patchwork pieces, I have uploaded a simplified version of the pattern, which has more curved seams that are easier to match. The technique is otherwise the same, but note that these patterns do not have seam allowance - you need to add them when cutting the fabric so that the pieces match.) The body of the mask consists of

two mirrored (four in total) put together pieces, plus some circles to go around the lenses. There are two mirrored top pieces, and two mirrored bottom pieces. The top pieces are numbered 1-14, and are divided over two sides and must be merged. The bottom pieces are letters A-H. On one side of the pattern, the numbers and letters are circled so you know which side you're working on. There are also small hyphens in the corners of the pieces; Single dashes connect to single dashes, double dashes connect to double dashes. On the parts that become the edges of the eye holes, there are small dots at the end of the hyphens. Even if you print on interface, you also need to do a paper print, as it will be used later as a pattern to cut batting and lining. The paper print can also be used to train your fabric location, if you go for a specific look (again, this one was printed as an all in one A4 sheet, but it works the same). Cutting patched outerif you've managed to print on fusible interface, all you have to do is cut the pieces. Otherwise, do what you need to track the pieces on interface, make notes of where they go and which pages are adjusted to what. Once you have your interface pieces cut and organized, securing them to the fabrics with at least enough space between and around them for the seam allowance on each side. I use a 1cm seam allowance, but feel free to use a quarter or a half inch if that's what you're used to. Trim all the pieces to have a consistent seam allowance. Lay the trimmed pieces on the paper printouts. This will let you know if there are missing any pieces, or parts where fabric duplicates can share a seam. Put patchworked OuterFirst, assemble the yarns of the bottom pieces. Put a straight stick right through the corners of the interfacings of two nearby pieces, so that they are perfectly aligned. Then angle the pin on the right side so that it re-comes up along where the seam will go, and angle it to the left so that it goes over. Sew along the edge of the interfacing, aiming at just next to it, not at it. Finger press the seams open, then repeat until all the pieces are together. The technique of the top pieces is the same, but at any join that ends on an eye hole (marked on the pattern with a black dot at the ends of the dashboard), backstitch at the end of the interfacing, so that it will not pull apart on the edge. The seam allowance on this part will be cut off, so it must be secured before that point to prevent it from pulling apart. Batting and QuiltingProperly print all the pieces, with Open. Use the paper pattern to cut out two mirrored top and bottom pieces from fusible batting. Sprinkle these inside the pieced parts so that their edges align with the interfaces. In my experience, the best way to iron on fusible batting from the right side is, so I attach them in place and flip them over, stroking a little so that they barely stick, pull out the pins and melt properly. Do some quilting. I only walked 5mm to the side of each seam, because the next many seams must be topstitched in the same way and I like the consistency. Assembling the patched OuterJoin together the gap in the top pieces. Batting was adjusted to interfacing, so the technique is the same. Press the seams apart and topstitch the seams to each side. Trim off the excess seam allowance around the eye holes to the edge of the wadding and interface. This was why we had to backstitch earlier. The next step will be with the top and bottom pieces together. The bottom piece attaches to the more curved edge of the top piece - the last seam that was joined after adding the batting will meet these side seams, angled towards the tip of the beak. Sewing the sides is the hardest bit to do on the machine, so while I would normally say basting is for cowards, if you want the points to match perfectly, this is a time when pinning won't really cut it. I just hand sew through each point where the seams participate, go back through a couple of threads above, and tie it off. Then I put sticks through the longer seams. When sewing it with the machine, try to keep the lines as straight as possible, making turns only at the seams where you put a basting stitch. When both sides are sewn, press the seams open and topstitch to each side. Repeat this step for the top center seam. You can only pin baste this if you'd rather, because the angles match, but it's literally right there in the middle where everyone can see it, so if you're not confident in matching points, baste it. Press the seams open and topstitch. The technique is the same for the bottom middle seam, but topstitching all the way to the tip of the beak is not possible, so you need to do the last bit of top seam by hand. It doesn't matter so much if it's a bit messy, because it's not in a place where it can really be seen, but spitting the seam will help it keep its shape more neat. That's the beautiful piece of out. Make and attach liningTo make lining, use the paper pattern to cut two mirrored pieces of the top and bottom pieces, with whatever seam you prefer. The gap on the top piece will have a maximum possible seam allowance of about a quarter inch, but this is enough for a secure internal seam. The eye holes do not need the seam allowance. Sew the holes in the top pieces together, then sew the top seam of the top pieces and the middle seam of the bottom pieces together. Open up both parts and sew the sides together. You should have a lining piece that is a floppy, dull of the exterior piece. I have not taken a step for how to make a strap, because everyone has their own preferred methods and there are many alternative options. If you don't want to worry about making strapping, you can use ribbons or elastic, or put a small loop there to thread something through afterwards. Whatever the choice, pin to the center of the back edges of pattern pieces #10, facing the eye holes. Place the lining piece, facing the right side in, over the pieced outer and strap pieces and pin around the edges, line up the four seams of the lining with the seams on the outer. Sew around the edge. Turn the piece to the right out through one of the eye holes of the lining. You just kind of pull pieces outer (which is currently in) back a little, until the tip of the beak can get through an eye hole, and then try to pull it through as gently as possible so that the raw edge of the eye hole does not become too stretched and frayed. Then slide the lining back into the tiled outer body of the mask. Pin around the edge, so that the lining is all tucked neatly inside. Top seam over the edge. Eyehole time! Pin the outer and feed together in the eye holes, and top about 4mm (1/6th of an inch) from the edges. Trim some frayed pieces. Hand stitch 1 inch wide bias binding to the inner edge of the eye hole, just above the top mask. Flip the bias binding through the eye hole to the outer, fold the raw edge of the bias binding under itself, and hand-stitch it down to the outside. Repeat for the other eye. This next step is the worst, and if you have another method, go for it. Theoretically, you can use something thicker that wouldn't fringe, like a felt or leather, so you don't have to worry about lining the eye holes, but it depends on the look you go for. Cut out four circles from fabric, two of the largest sizes, two of medium size. Draw the smallest circle in the center of the back of the medium circle, and stack it on top of the center of the large right side together. From the fusible batting, cut two doughnut shapes of medium size with the smallest circle cut out of the center. Use very small stitches, sew around the small circle drawn on medium circles. Securing the doughnut of blows to the back of the large circle, with the inside of the doughnut matching the sewn line. Cut an even smaller hole out of the middle, so the seam allowance that remains is a slightly smaller width than batting. Cut this into at least 12 pieces. Press the smaller circle towards the center so that it can be turned through the hole. This will take a lot of careful ironing and fastening. Let it sit a little so that it learns to be there. So loosen it, but hopefully the little clip pieces will stay there. Fold the larger circle down over them - you need many small folds - making the outer edge as round as possible. Then press the smaller circle down again over the folds so that it is level with folded outer edge. If it stays above anywhere, trim it back, but just. Pin this doughnut shape over the eye piece. The inner edge of the doughnut should be smooth with the inside of the bias binding, the raw edge up against the outer fabric. Hand sew around the outer edge of the doughnut to pieces of fabric. Make sure that the raw edge from the smaller circle is under the doughnut, but do not let it flip out through the middle. On the machine, toping about a quarter inch from the outer edge. This should catch the raw edge inside, leaving a ridge between the outer eye mole and bias tied eye holes. From the inside, it should be possible to pop in a round lens from a pair of sunglasses, or an improvised lens like a circle of clear plastic cut from the lid of an old takeaway container, or some transparent holographic vinyl, such as this one on Amazon. Repeat for the second eyehole. Hurray! You're done! I'm not really sure of the effect of this as an actual viable mask. On the one hand, there are many seams where bacteria can pass, but on the other hand, the fact that the lining is slightly loose and baggy inside the beak can interrupt it out. Depending on your materials, it should be machine washable, although it will almost certainly look much less sharp. I had a lot of problems with my lenses that fogged up after a couple of minutes of me wearing it, but who knows, maybe I'm just a very wet breath. I'm not going to charge anything for this pattern, nor am I going to put limits on what you do with the items you make. I don't control your right to profit from your work. All art is derivative, and you create your own version transforms this pattern. Don't let claims of intellectual property be another way you're alienated from your work. If you decide to sell your work, claim fair remuneration for your time and skills. Someone who offers to pay for the materials is not enough. If you have decided to take an activity you love and make it work, make it worthwhile. On the flip side, please do not try to sell this bit of writing or PDF of the pattern web or these photographs. They are free for you and for everyone else. Resist society's message that you should try to profit from each action, and especially resist the notion that true success is achieved by profiting from the work of others. If you want to discuss this further, I'd like it! I research the commodification of creative knowledge for my PhD, focusing on quilt patterns and design. Send me @mctreeleth tumblr and instagram or @sarasewsstuff twitter for my uni email. Edit: I've added in a link to a simplified version if you're going to do this with a single fabric instead of patchwork piecing. Piece.

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