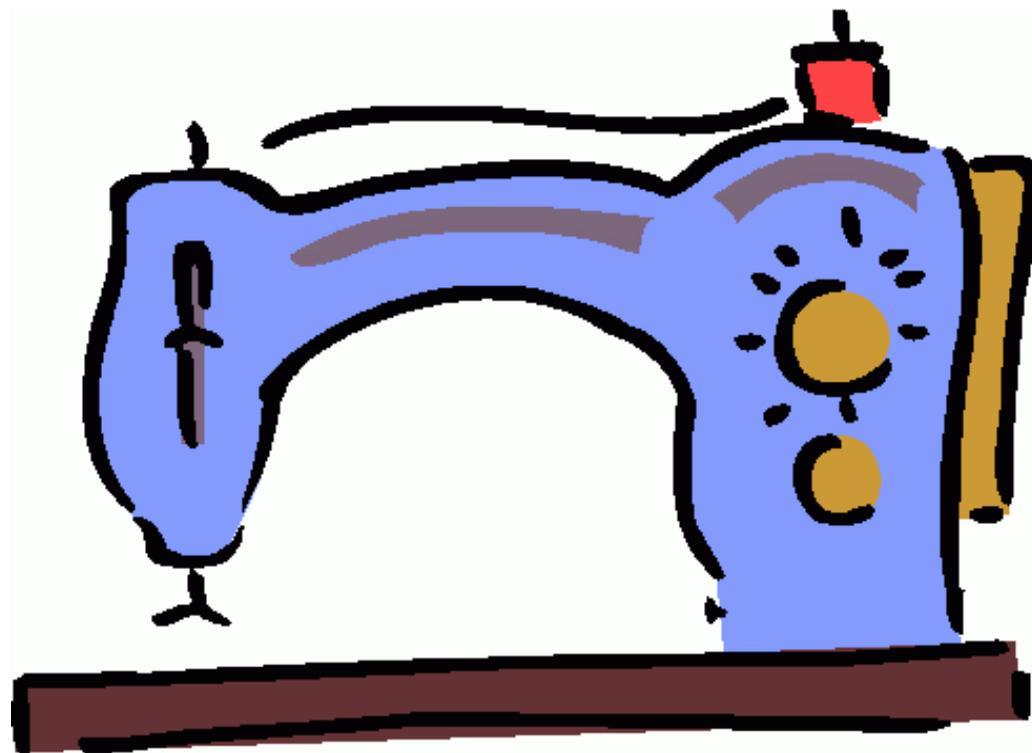


# Pattern Symbols



**Pattern symbols are an important part of sewing. Learning how to read and use pattern symbols will help you to create a professional looking project, save you time and also make sewing it together much easier.**

**Pattern symbols should be transferred from the paper pattern piece to the fabric AFTER the fabric has been cut out, but BEFORE the paper pattern is removed.**

# 1. Grainline/Straight of Grain

Arrowed line indicating how to place the pattern piece on the material. This usually runs PARALLEL to the selvage.



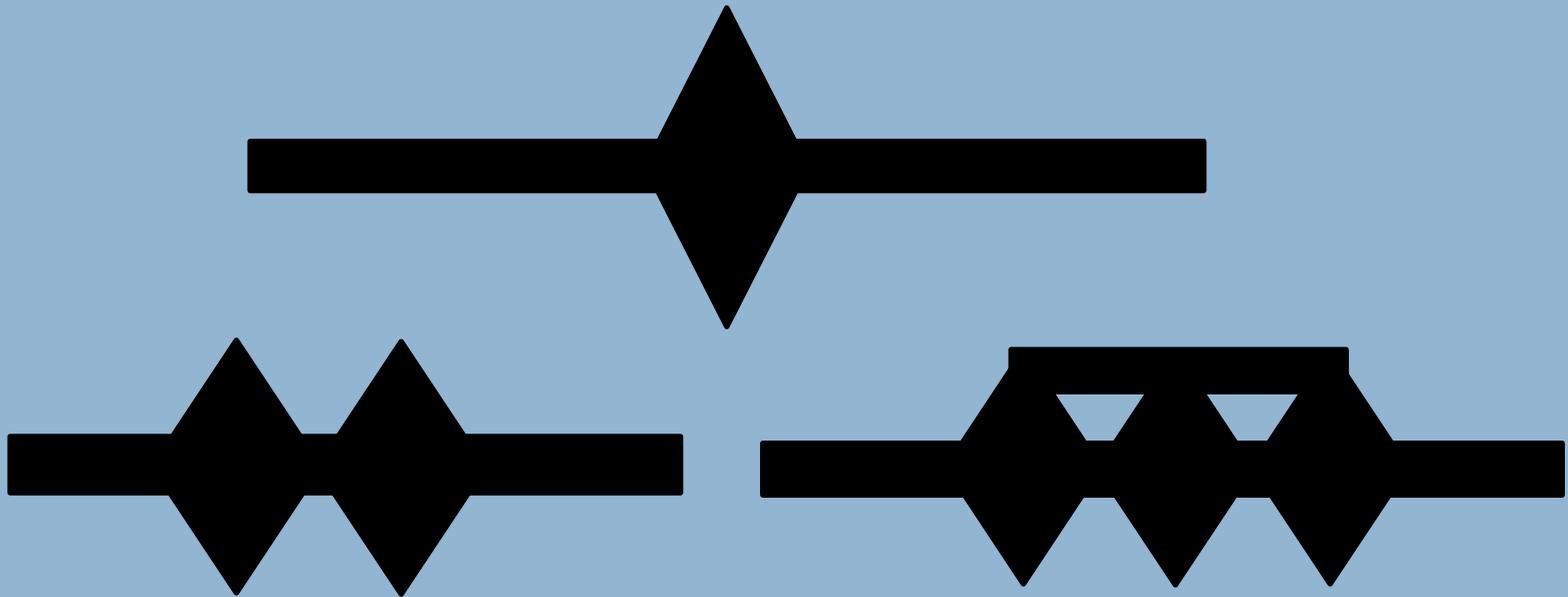
# 2. Place-On-Fold Line

An arrow with bent corners to indicate pattern must be placed and cut on a folded edge of fabric.



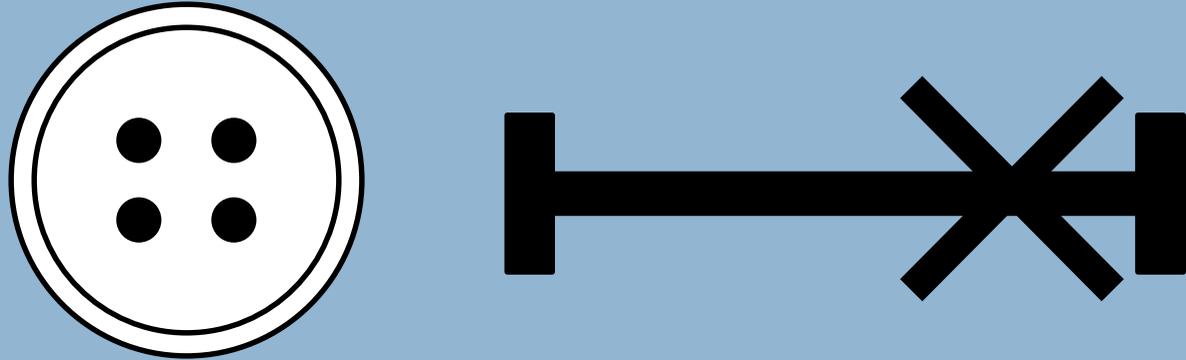
### 3. Notches

Diamond shaped symbols that extend beyond the cutting line on the pattern. They are used to match up pattern pieces.



## 4. Button

A small fastener usually made of plastic. It is most commonly used in clothing.



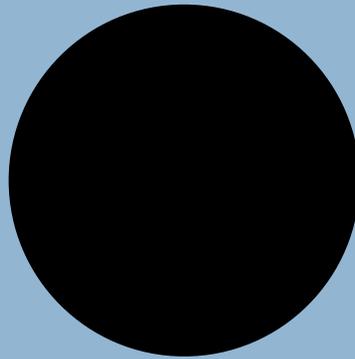
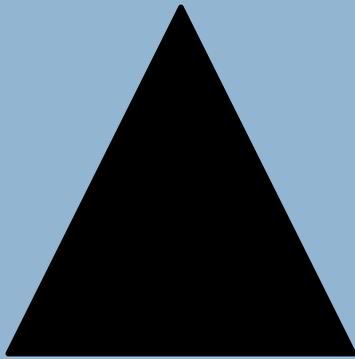
## 5. Buttonhole

A sewn slash in a garment used with a button as a fastener.



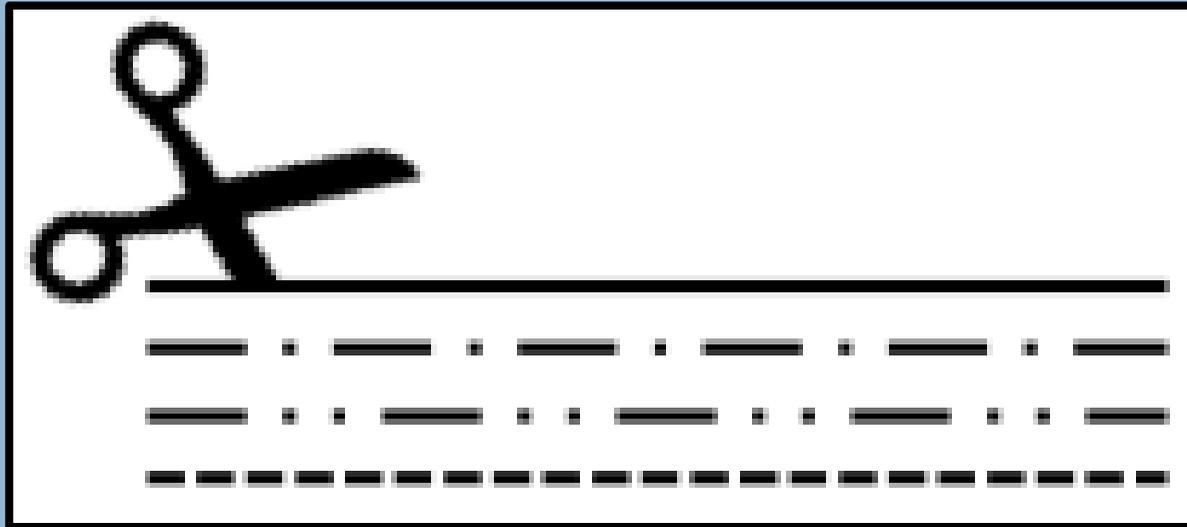
## 6. Triangles / Circles / Squares (Pattern Markings)

Symbols most commonly used for placing sleeves, pockets or decorations.



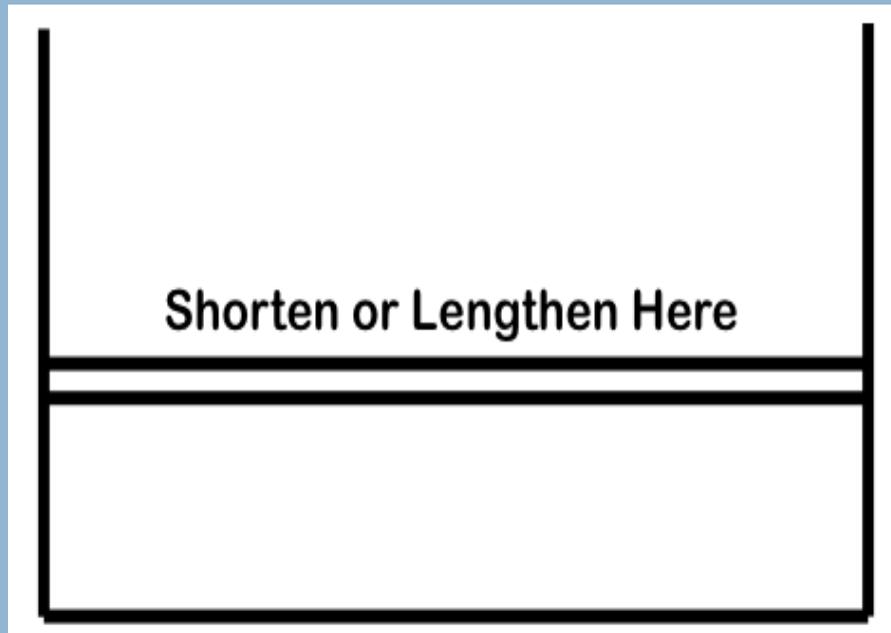
## 7. Sizing Lines

Indicates where you cut both the pattern and fabric. The line style is different for each size included in multi-size patterns.

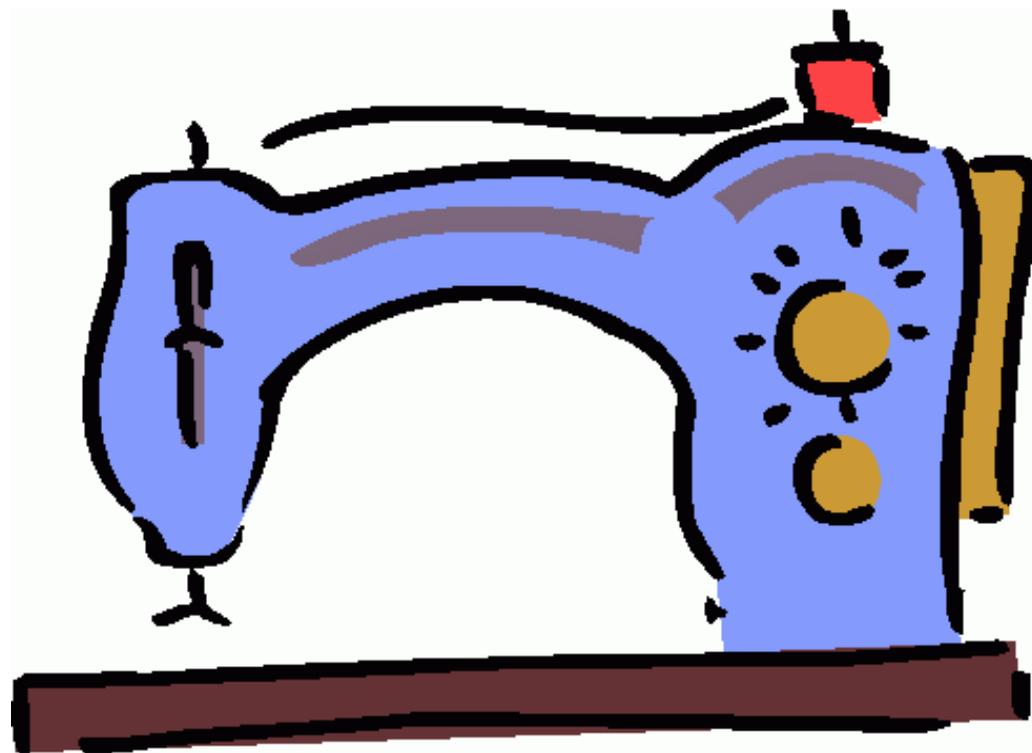


## 8. Adjustment Lines

A double solid line running across a pattern piece. This is the recommended area in which to lengthen or shorten the pattern piece.



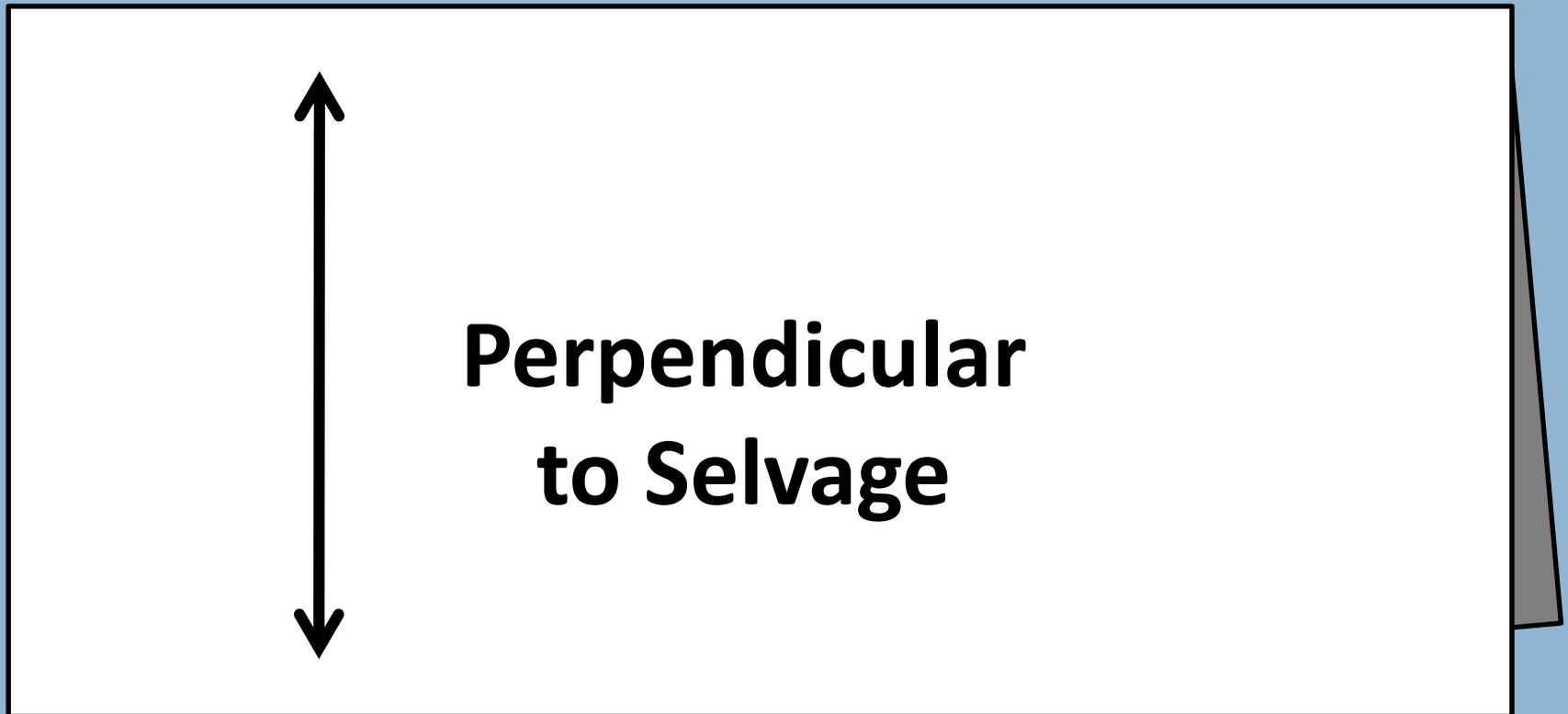
# Grainlines



**Grainlines in woven fabric are important to understand because they can affect the final outcome of your project. Grainlines can affect the stretch and fit of clothing and the lining up of printed designs. The direction of the grainline arrow will show you how to place your pattern pieces.**

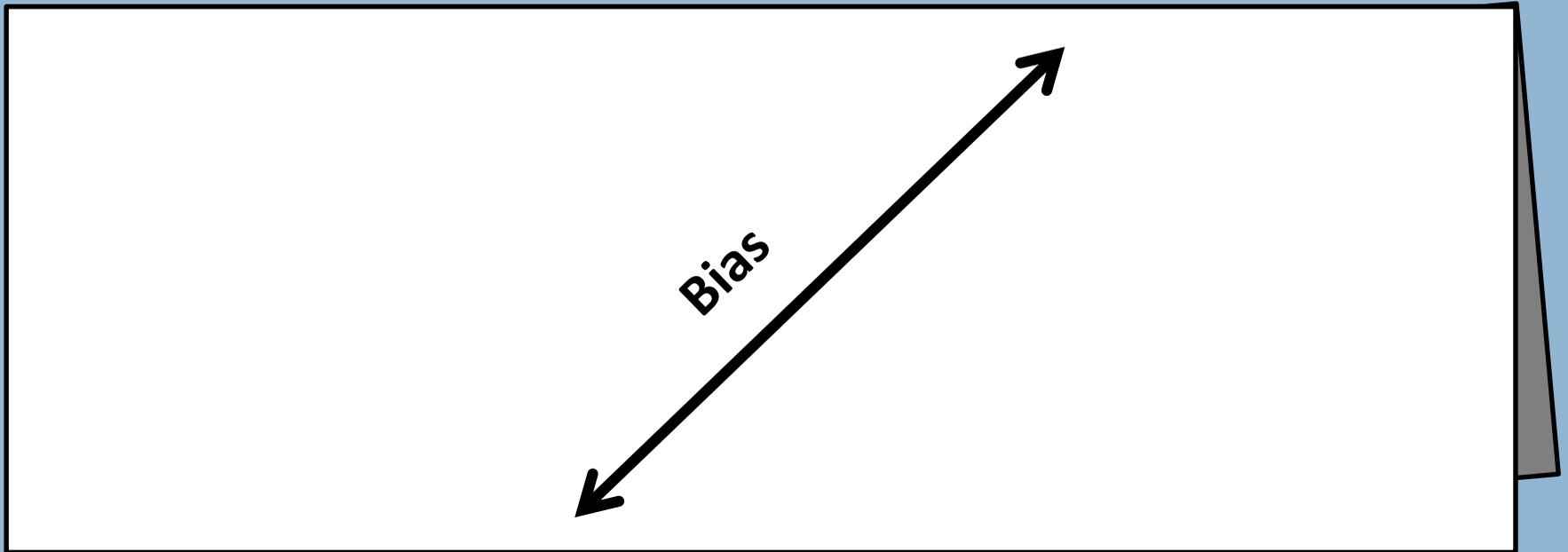
## A. Crosswise Grain (Weft)

Perpendicular to the selvage edge of fabric-has a little bit of stretch.



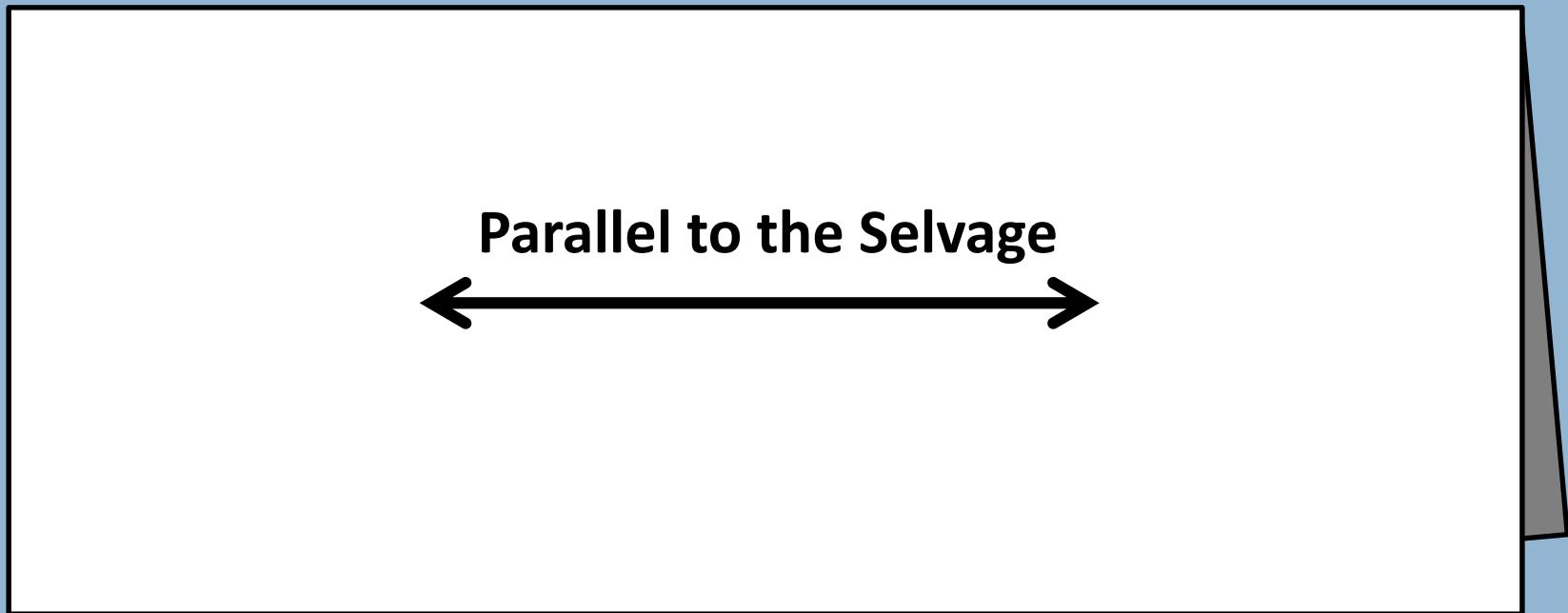
## B. Bias

Diagonal angle on fabric-provides the **MOST** amount of stretch in the fabric.



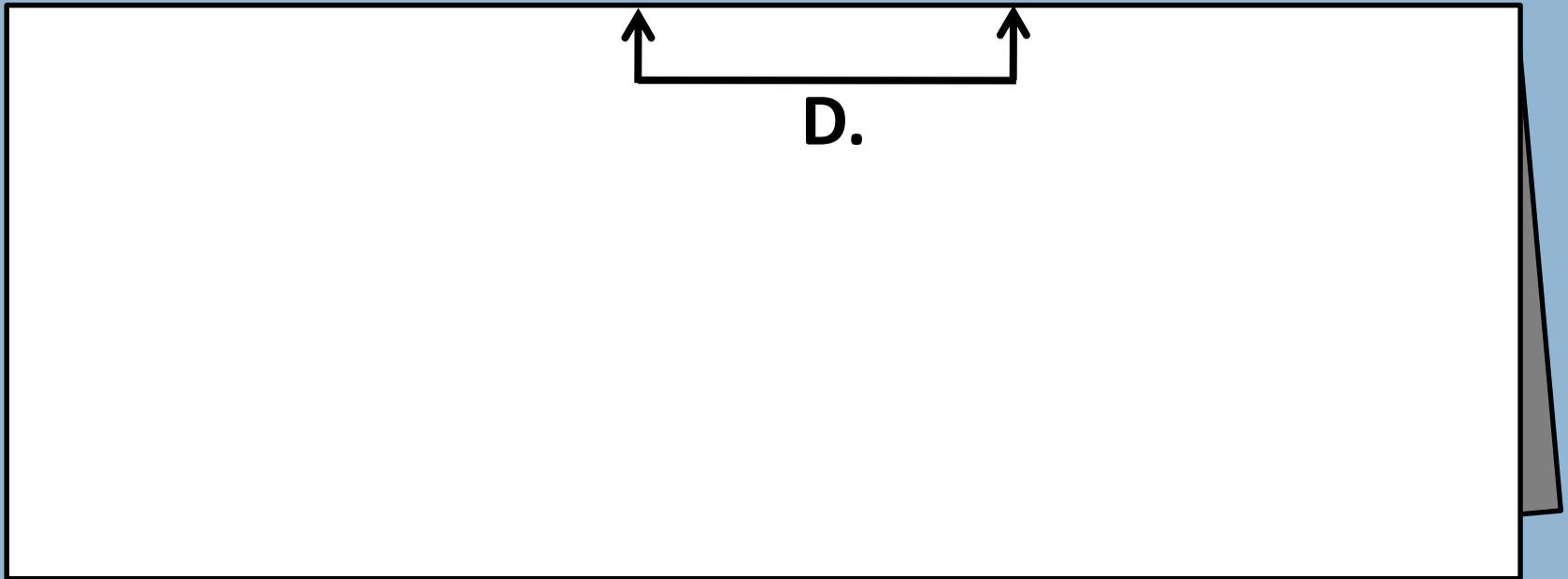
## C. Lengthwise Grain (Warp) / Straight of Grain

*Parallel* to the selvage edge of fabric-has the **LEAST** amount of stretch.



## **D. Place-On-Fold**

An arrow with bent corners to indicate pattern must be placed and cut on a folded edge of fabric.



## E. Selvage Edges

The tightly woven edges on fabric that runs lengthwise down the fabric.



## F. Raw/Cut Edges

The cut edges that will ravel and fray .

