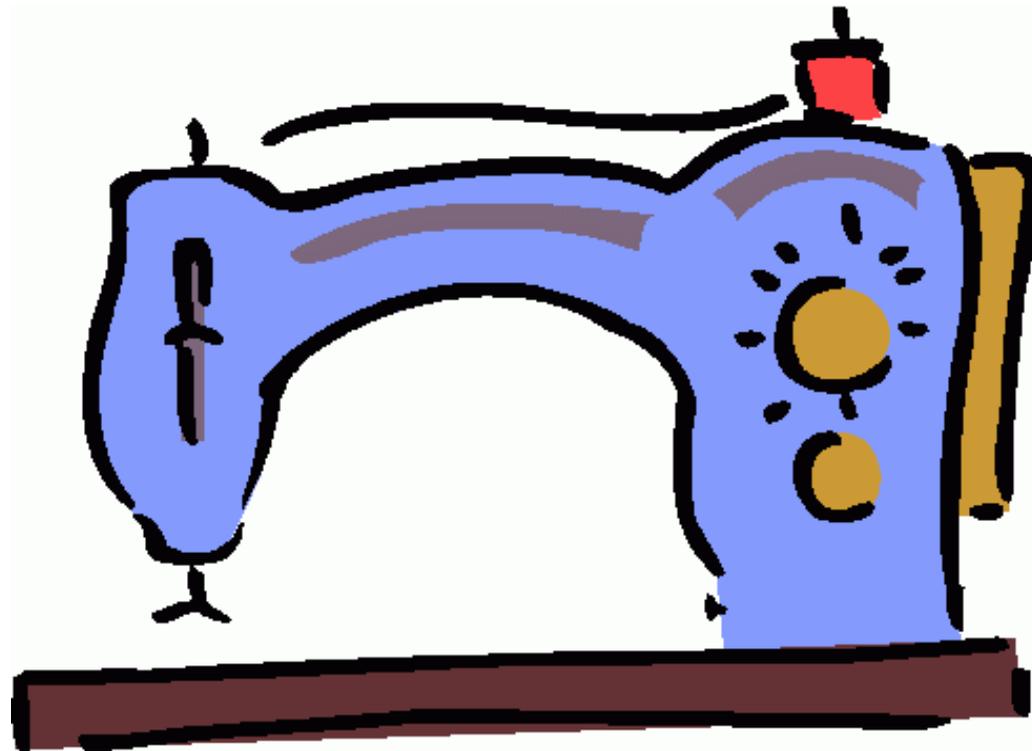


Sewing Terms



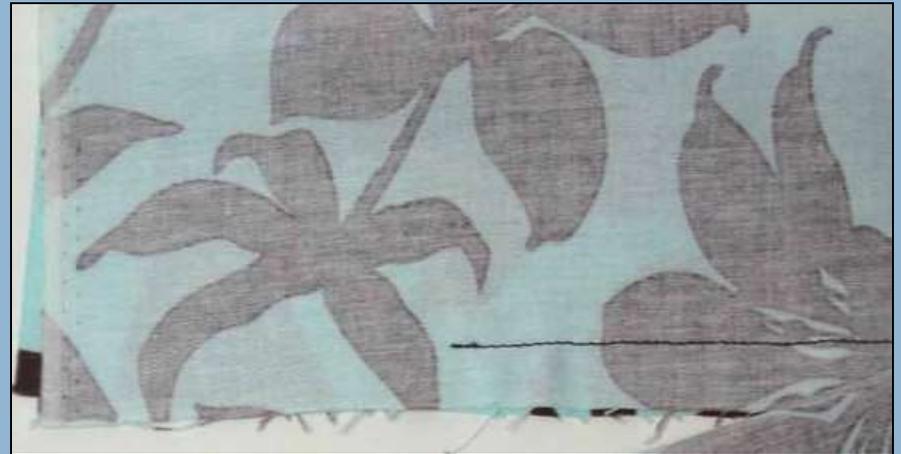
1. “Right” Side

The patterned side of fabric that will be showing when you are done sewing your project. Sometimes called the “Pretty” side.

“Right” Side



“Wrong” Side



2. “Wrong” Side

The back side of fabric that will be on the inside of the project you are sewing. Sometimes called the “Ugly” side.

“Right” Side

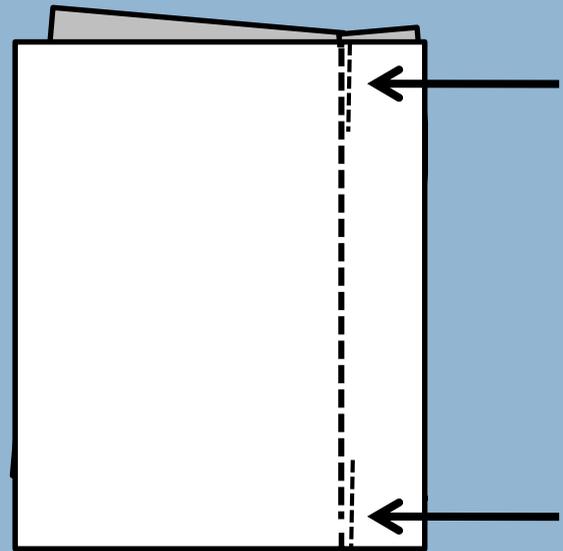


“Wrong” Side



3. Backstitch

To machine stitch two or three stitches *BACKWARDS* on the same line at the beginning and end of a seam to secure the stitches.



4. Basting Stitch

Long, temporary stitches used to hold pieces of fabric together.

Regular Stitch Length



Basting Stitch Length



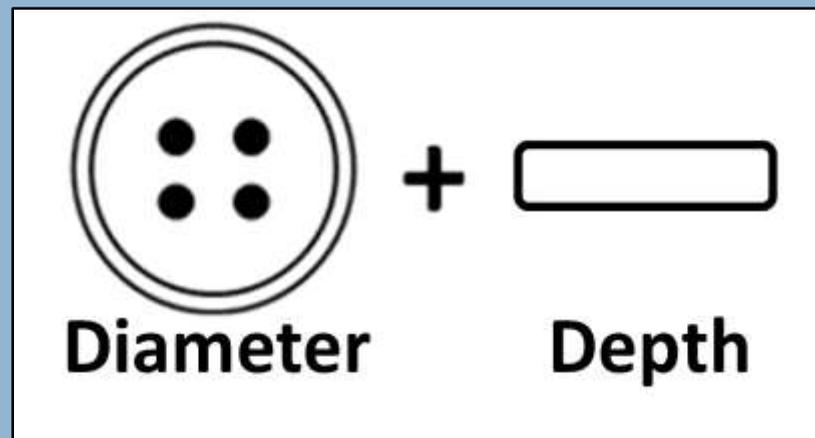
5. Buttonhole

A sewn slash in a garment used with a button as a fastener. Represented by these symbols:



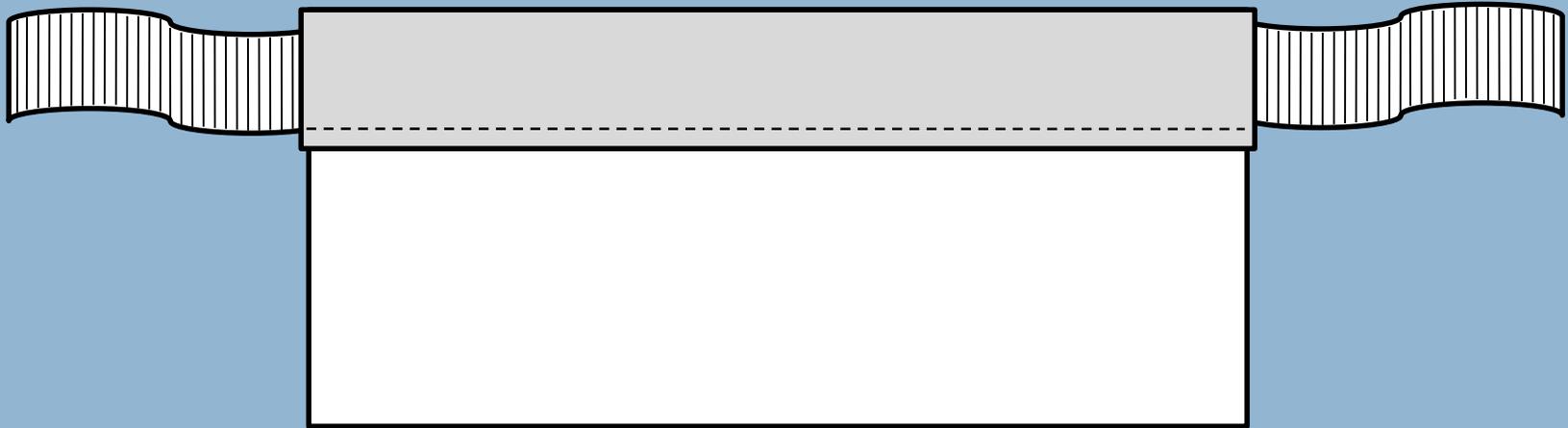
6. Buttonhole Formula

Formula for measuring the correct length of a buttonhole: ***Button Diameter + Button Depth***



7. Casing

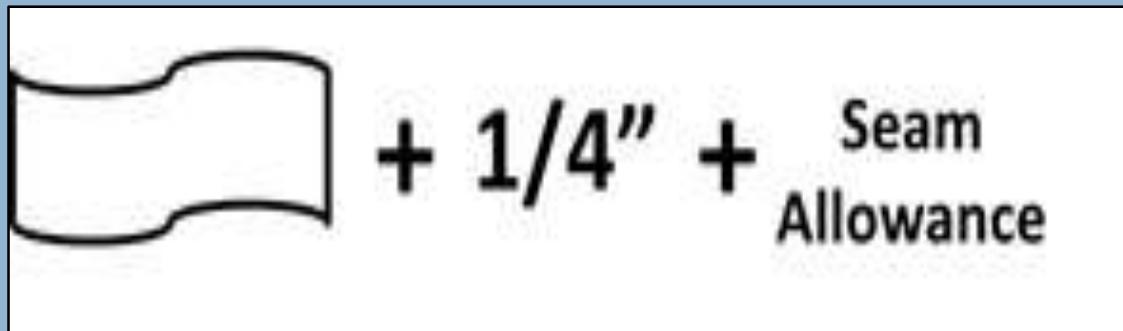
A tunnel through which elastic or cording is threaded.



8. Casing Formula

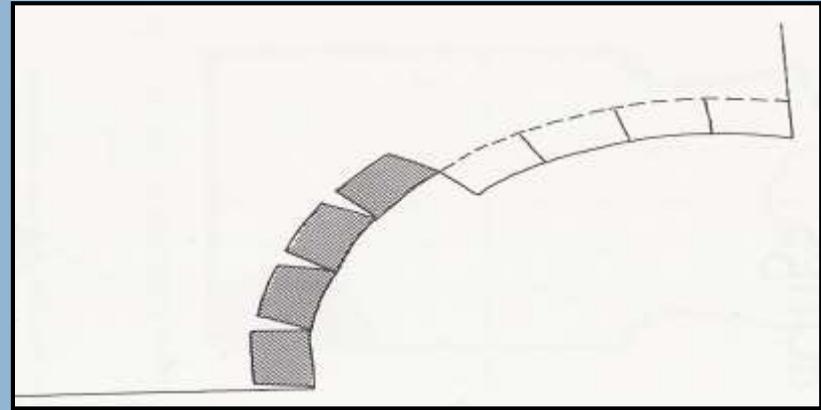
formula for measuring the correct width of a casing:

Elastic/Cording Width + 1/4" + Seam Allowance



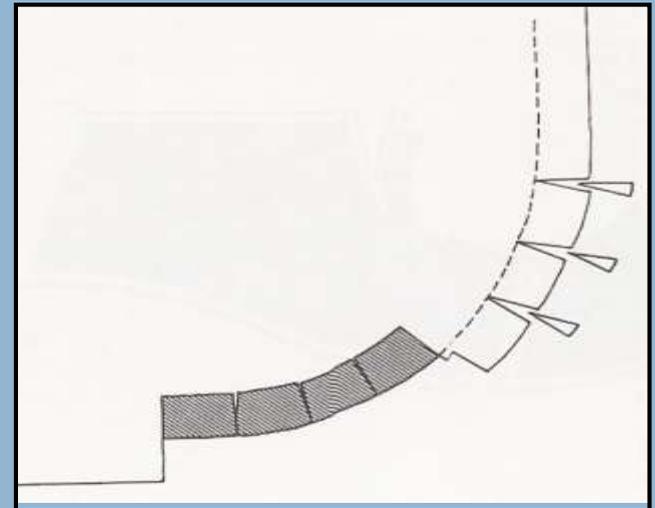
9. Clipping

Short **STRAIGHT** cuts made in the seam allowance- but not through the stitching- to allow for “bendability” on inward curves.



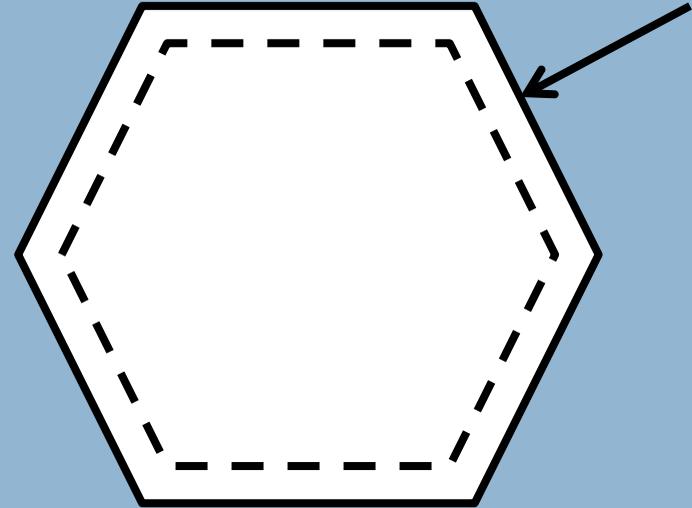
10. Notching

Cutting **V-SHAPED** wedges out of the seam allowance to reduce bulk on outward curves.



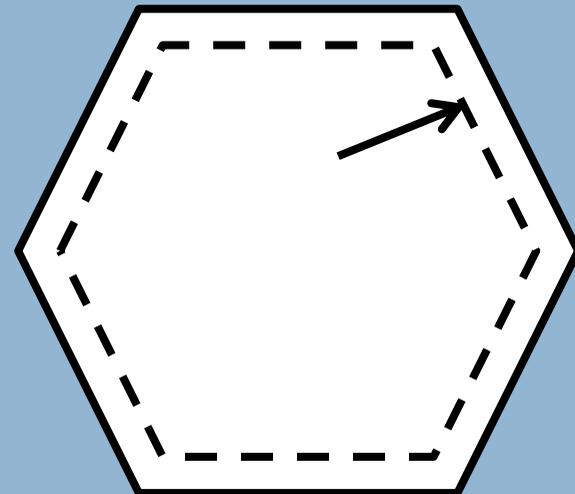
11. Cutting Line

The solid line on pattern pieces that you cut around.



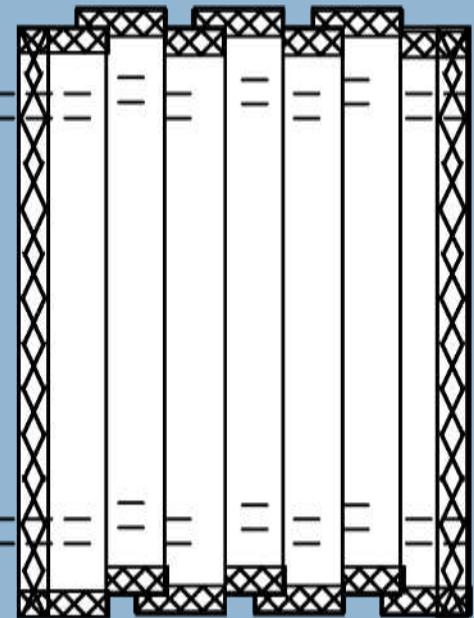
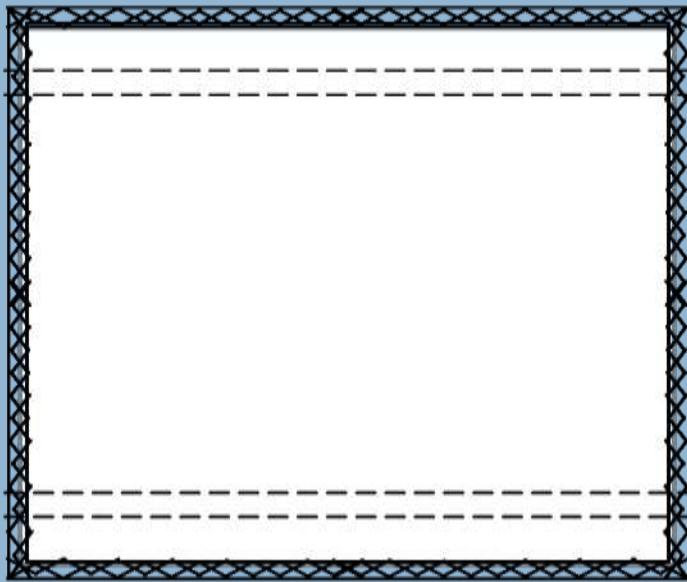
12. Stitching Line

The dashed line on a pattern that shows where the stitching should be.



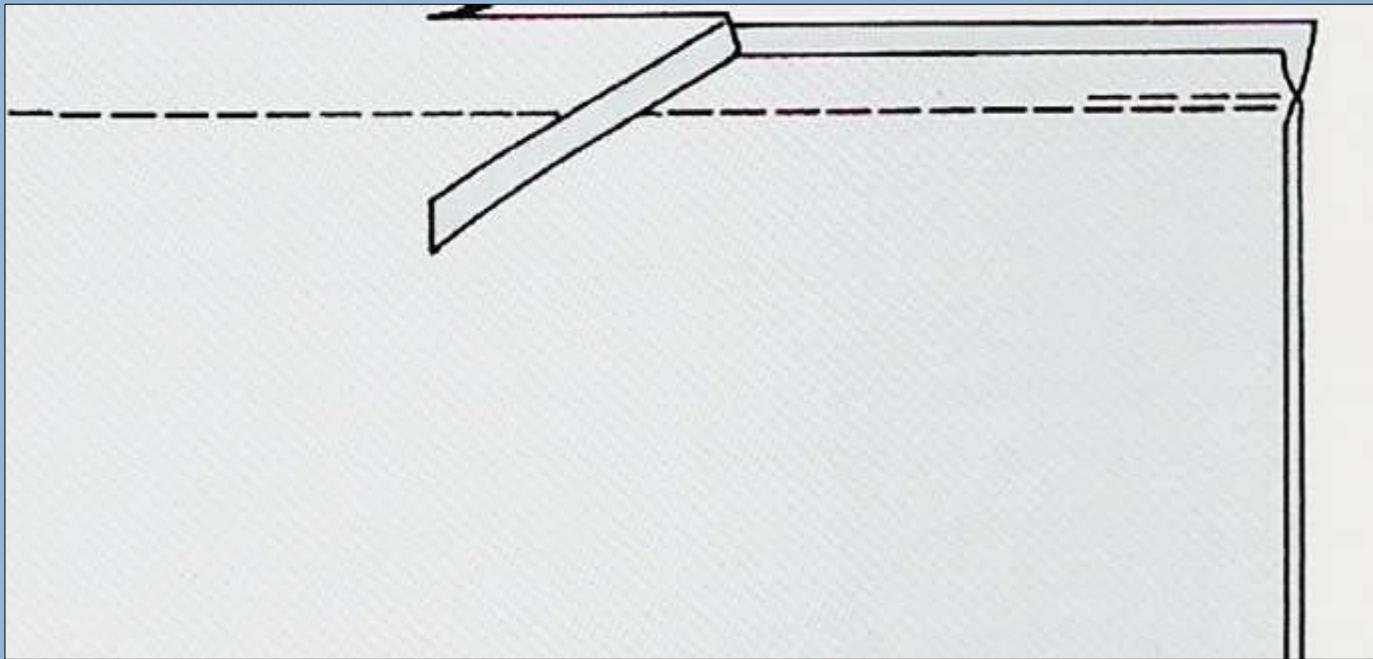
13. Gathering

Two to three parallel rows of basting stitches to create fullness in a garment.



14. Grading / Trimming

Trimming layers of the seam allowance to decrease bulk.



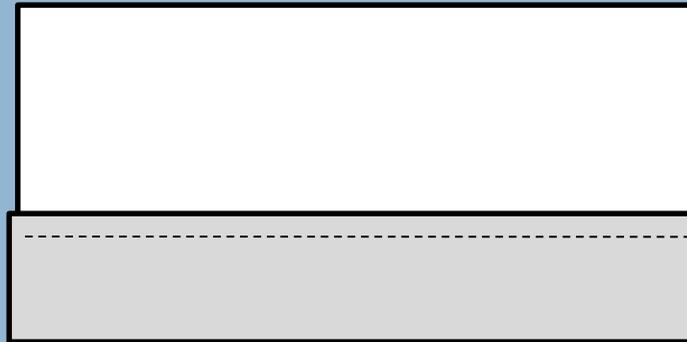
15. Grainline

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



16. Hem

The raw edge of any fabric, usually an article of clothing, turned back to the wrong side and stitched down.



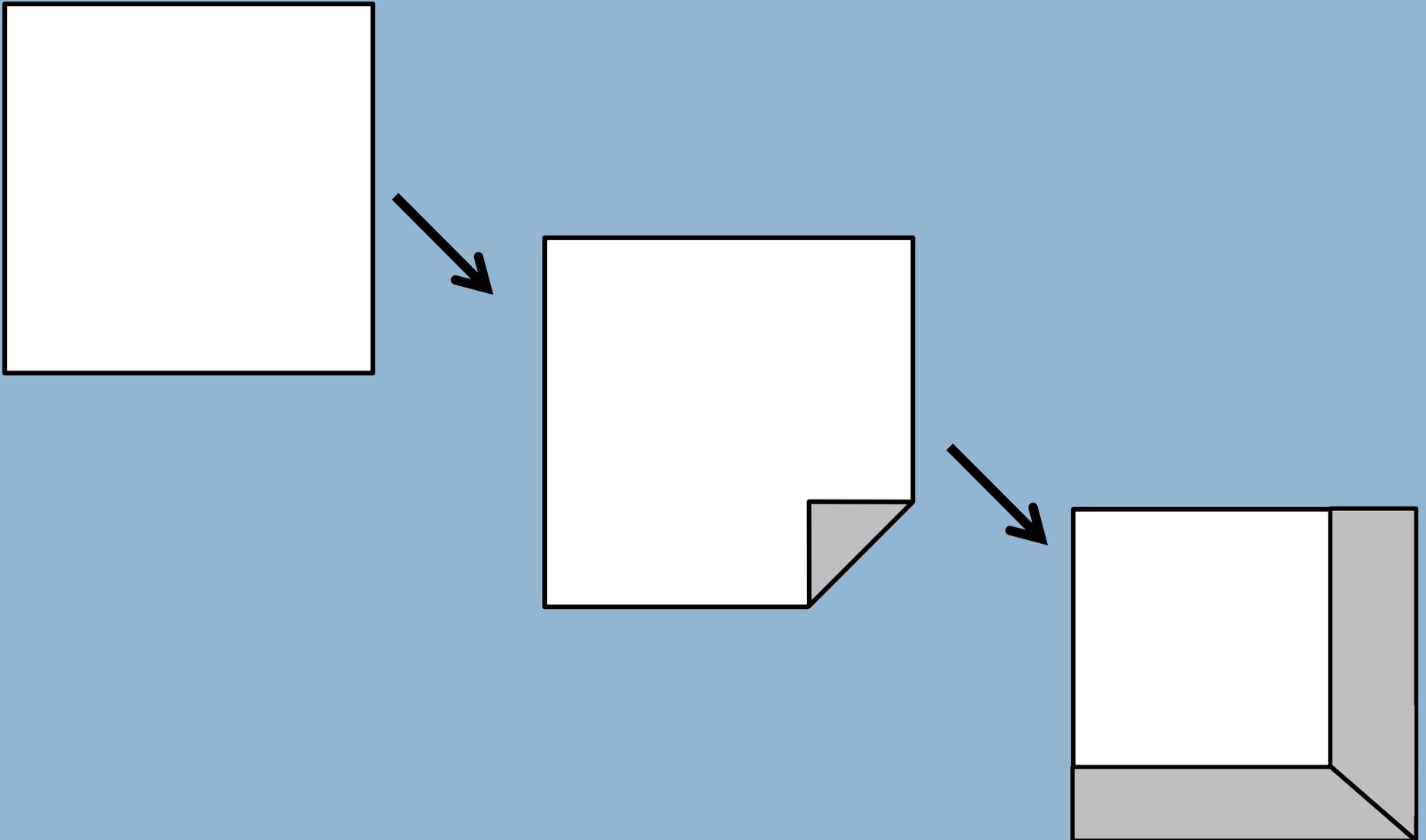
17. Interfacing

A non-woven fabric used to strengthen and stabilize other fabrics. (It usually has a fusible, heat-activated side.)



18. Miter

Pressing a corner of a square or rectangular edge, then refolding the point diagonally to create sharp right angles.



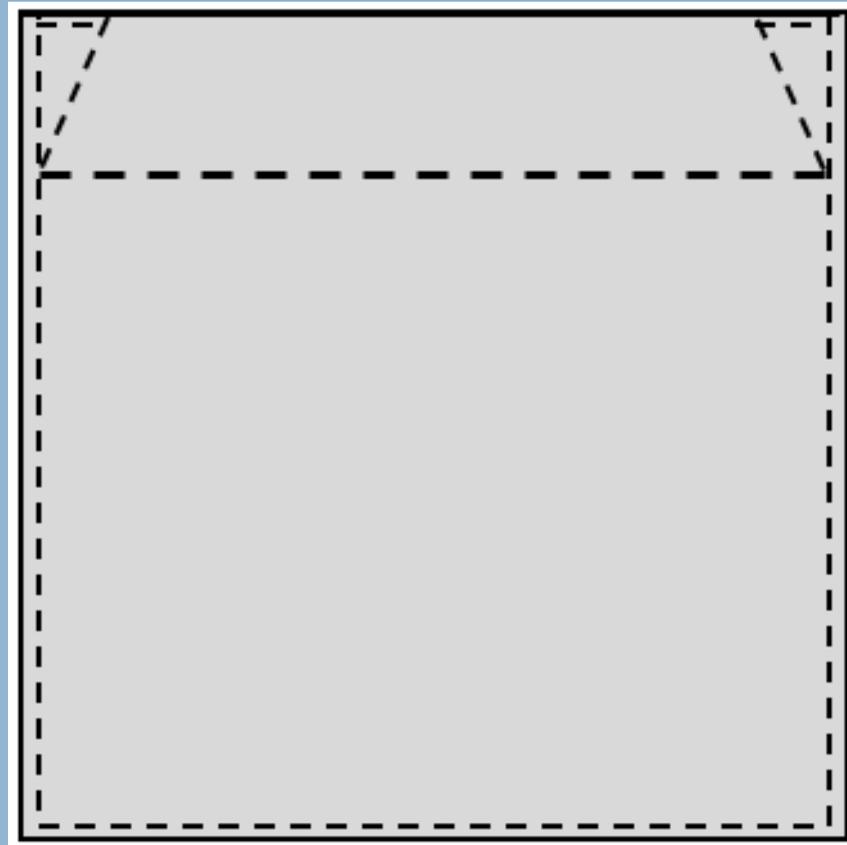
19. Notion

All items, other than fabric and patterns, needed to complete a sewing project. (Ex: buttons, zippers, trims, etc.)



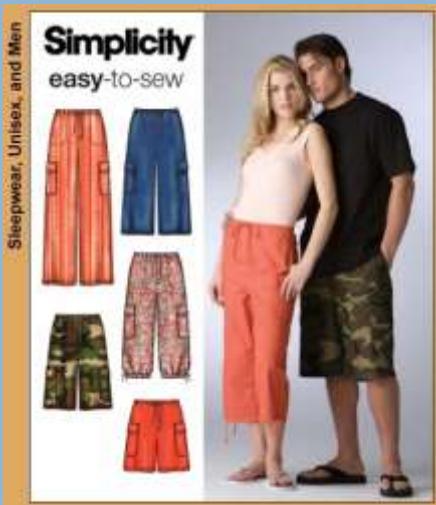
20. Patch Pocket

A pocket made of a separate piece of cloth sewn onto the outside of a garment. The top edge should be reinforced and a square patch pocket should have mitered corners.



21. Pattern

Indicates what you will be making-includes size chart, garment views, notions needed, suggested fabrics and material quantities.

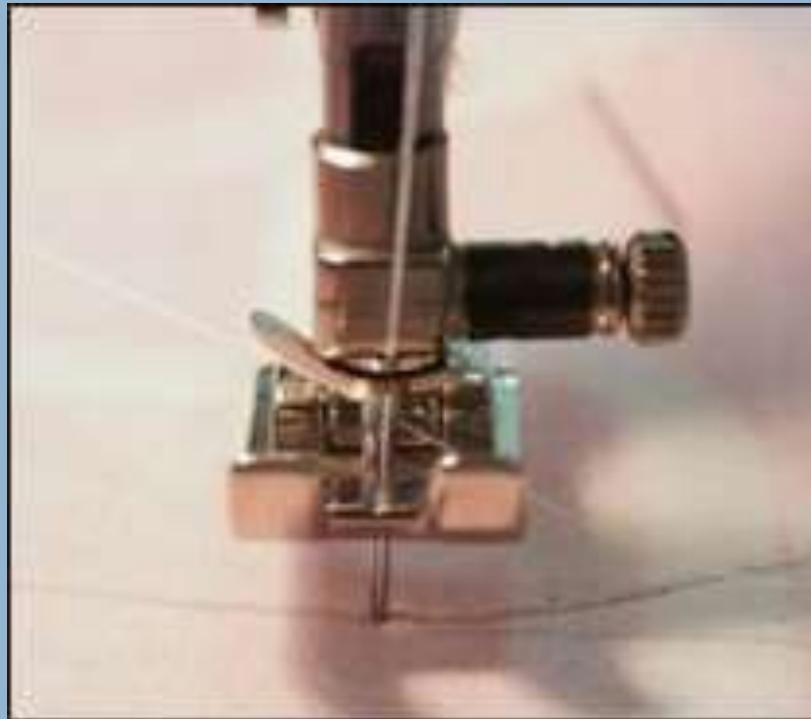


22. Ease

Added to commercial patterns for style, fit and wearing comfort.

23. Pivot

At the end of a stitching line, leaving the needle down in the fabric, lifting the presser foot, turning or pivoting the fabric. After lowering the presser foot, the stitching will continue in a different direction. This technique is helpful when turning corners on a project.



24. Reinforced Stitch

An extra row of stitching about 1/8" inside the original seam to reinforce an area of high stress, such as a crotch seam or underarm seam. Shortening the stitch length can also reinforce a seam.

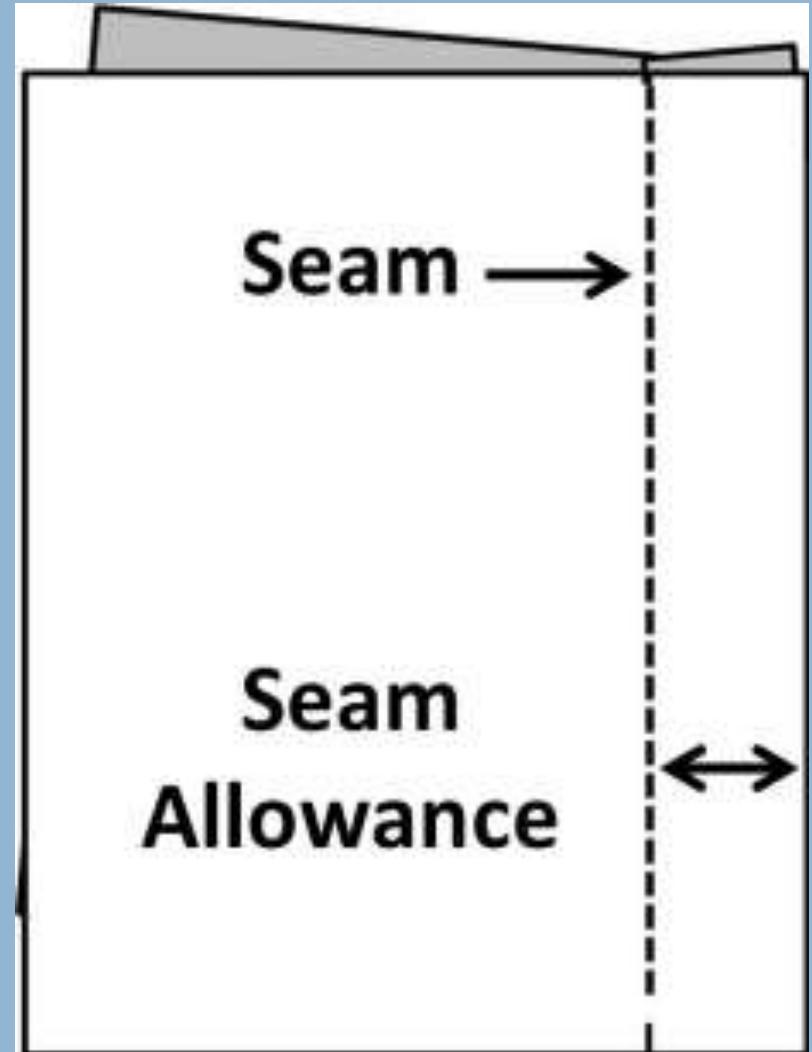


25. Seam

The stitched line that is created by sewing.

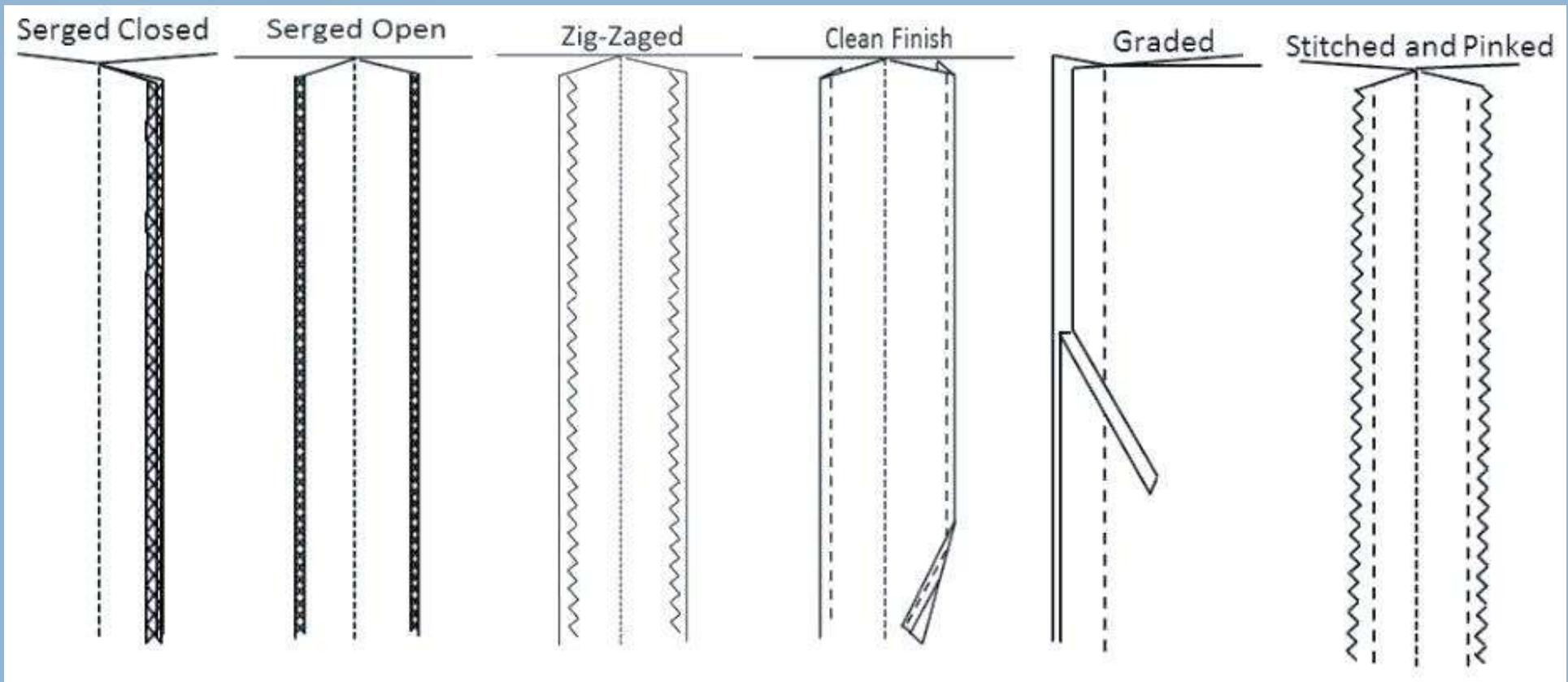
26. Seam Allowance

The distance between the edge of the fabric and the stitched line.



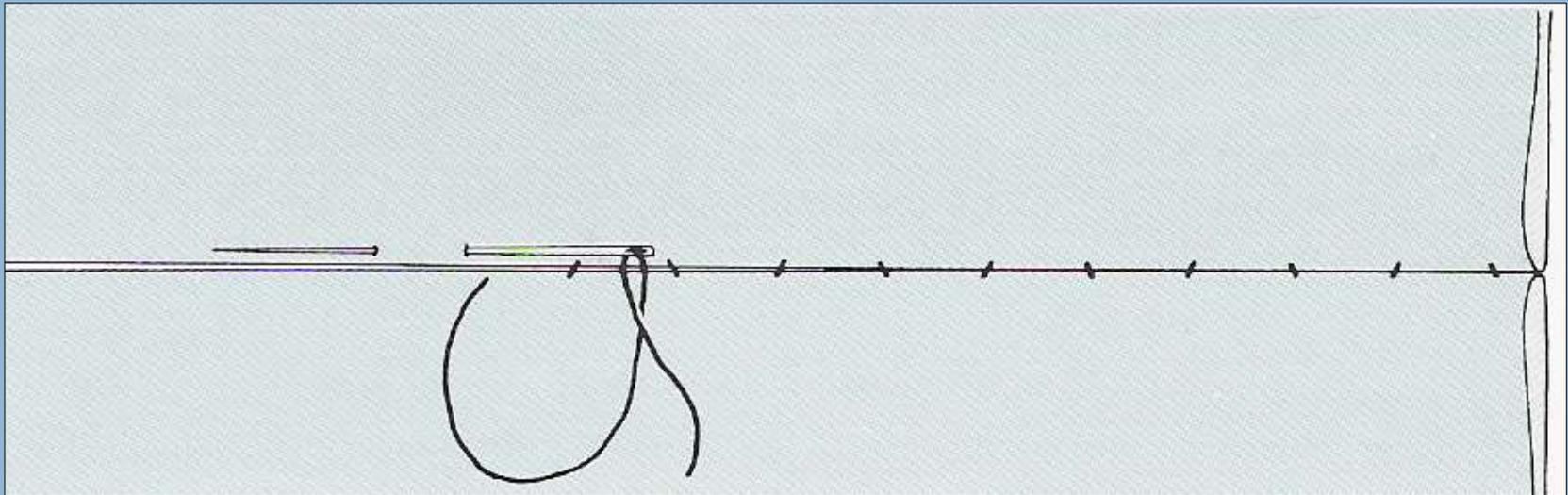
27. Seam Finish

Methods of finishing seam allowances so that they won't fray or unravel.



29. Slipstitch/Blind Stitch

A hand stitch that is almost invisible on both the right and the wrong side of the project.



31. Top-Stitch

A row of stitches about 1/4" away from the seam on the top or RIGHT side.

