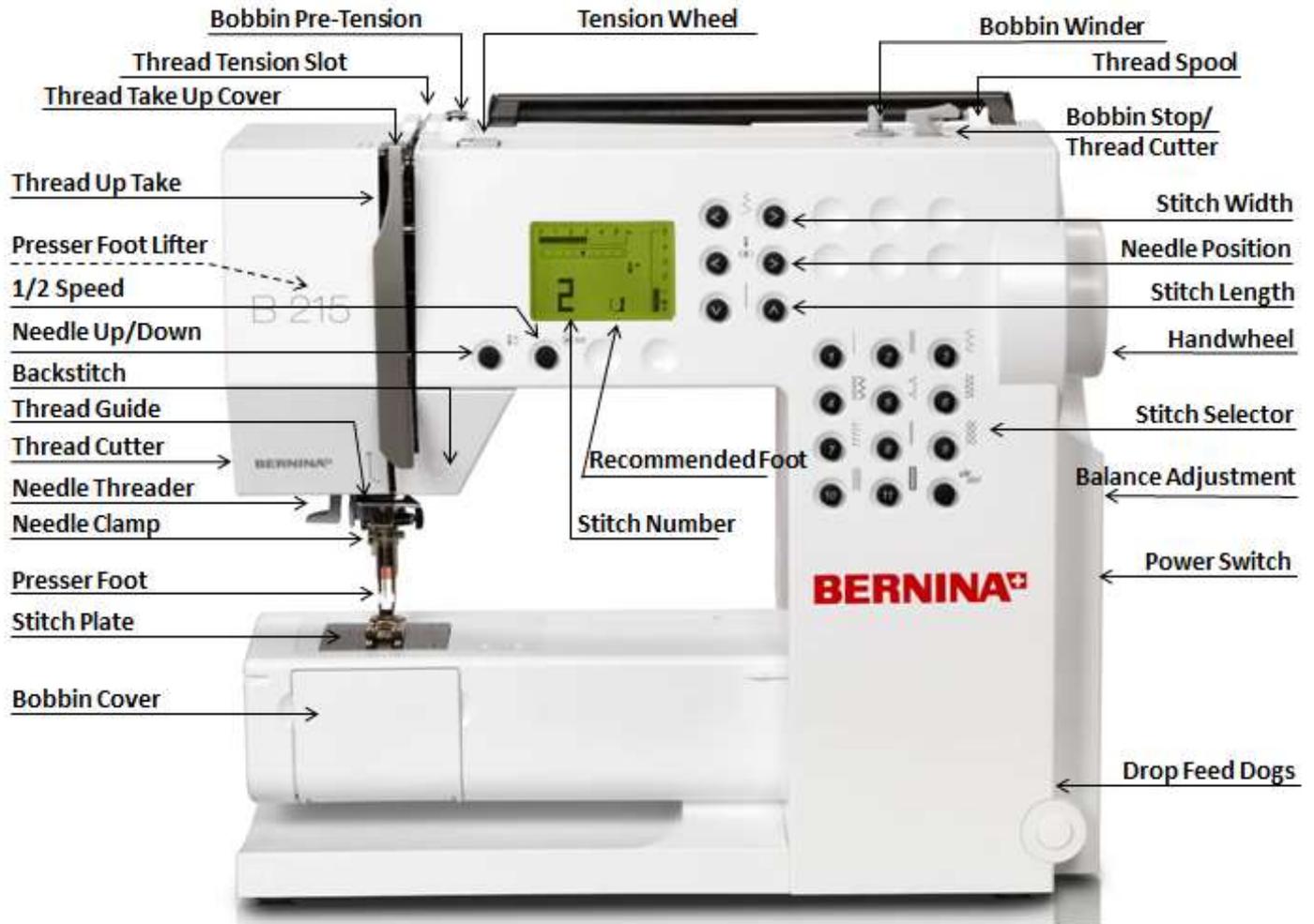


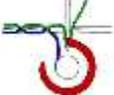
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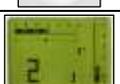
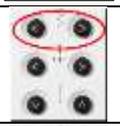
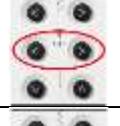
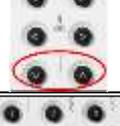
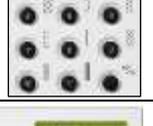
Intro to the Sewing Machine



Intro to the Sewing Machine



1.	Bobbin Cover	Opens to allow you to put the bobbin and bobbin case in the machine.	
2.	Stitch Plate	Where the seam allowance guidelines are found. (Each line is 1/8" apart.)	
3.	Feed Dogs	Toothed metal piece below the stitch plate that moves up and down to push the fabric along beneath the needle.	
4.	Presser Foot	Holds the fabric down against the feed dogs to move the fabric evenly through the machine. Must be DOWN before sewing.	
5.	Machine Needle	The upper thread is threaded through the machine needle.	
6.	How a Stitch is Formed	The upper and lower threads INTERLOCK as the needle passes through the fabric.	

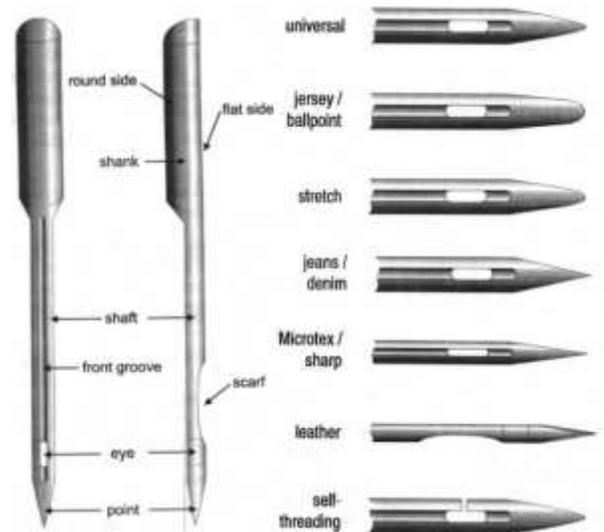
7.	Thread Cutter	Cutting Tool on the left side of the sewing machine that allows for easy thread trimming.	
8.	Backstitch Button	When pushed in, it allows you to sew backwards until it is released.	
9.	Presser Foot Lever	Raises and lowers the presser foot. It is found on the back of the machine.	
10.	Thread Take-Up Lever	Pulls the thread from the spool pin. It must be at its HIGHEST point before you can sew.	
11.	Bobbin Tension Knob	Helps provide the correct amount of tension when winding thread around the bobbin. The thread should be tight and smooth when finished.	
12.	Thread Tension Dial	Controls the tightness or looseness of the thread. The red line should be lined up with the dot.	
13.	Bobbin Winder and Bobbin Stop	Winds the thread around the bobbin.	
14.	Spool Pin	Keeps the spool of thread in place as the thread feeds through the machine.	
15.	Handwheel	Will also raise and lower the needle. Turn it TOWARD YOU when sewing.	
16.	Display screen	Shows the selected settings for stitch width, stitch length and needle position.	
17.	Stitch Width Selectors	Allows you to alter the width of the stitching.	
18.	Needle Position Selectors	Allows you to change the position of the needle.	
19.	Stitch Length Selectors	Allows you to alter the length of the stitching.	
20.	Stitch Selectors	Allows you to select several different stitches, including the buttonhole stitch.	
21.	Needle Up/Down Selector	Will determine if the needle stays up or down when you stop sewing. Helps with pivoting.	
22.	Foot Pedal	Applying pressure to the foot pedal will run the machine. The more pressure that is applied, the faster the needle will go up and down.	

Safe Sewing Procedures

1. Keep fingers a safe distance from the needle.
2. Don't lean too close to the machine, especially if you have long hair. Keep it pulled back away from the machine.
3. Maintain correct foot pedal placement. (Tall side at the toes)
4. Make sure the machine cords are not tangled or caught in the table lift.
5. Pay attention and keep your eyes on the needle.
6. Do not sew over pins. Remove them before they get to the machine needle.
7. Don't sew too fast. It's not a race and you could break a needle.
8. Inform the teacher right away if a machine needle does break.
9. If the machine is making funny noises, do not keep sewing. Check the threading (top and bottom). If that doesn't solve the issue, ask the teacher for help.
10. Always cover rotary blades. Never leave them out uncovered.
11. Rest the iron on its heel. Don't leave the iron face down on the ironing board. Don't reach in front of or across a hot iron.
12. Don't play around with the shears. Use them as intended. Keep the blades closed and don't cut over pins.
13. Pass shears or other sharp objects with the handle toward the other person.
14. Never put pins in your mouth or purposely "poke" other people with them. Throw away any bent or damaged pins.
15. Be sure to turn the sewing machine off before putting it away.

Parts of the Machine Needle

1. The most commonly used needles are:
 - a. _____
(Used on knit AND woven fabrics)
 - b. _____
(Used on delicate fabrics, like silk, or microfiber fabrics)
 - c. _____
(Used on knits and elastic fabrics)
2. The **FLAT SIDE** of the shank faces the **BACK** of the machine when you are replacing the needle.
3. The **SMALLER** size/number needles are used for fine or lightweight fabrics.
4. The **LARGER** size/number needles are used for dense or heavy fabrics.



Serging Tips

1. Some advantages of using a serger include:
 - a. _____ off excess fabric as it sews.
 - b. _____ way of finishing a seam.
2. The three rules of serging are:
 - a. Keep your fingers away from the _____.
 - b. _____ up the presser foot.
 - c. Leave a _____ behind when finished.
3. Do not lift up the presser foot unless you are serging around a round edge. Make sure the presser foot is _____ before beginning to serge.
4. Do not server over _____, _____ or excessive _____.
5. The FIRST thing to check when a serger is not operating properly is the threading.
6. On a serger, the metal prong around which stitches are formed is called the _____.
7. The part of the serger that trims the seam allowances as the stitches are formed is the _____.
8. The _____ control the lower thread.
9. _____ in both the sewing machine and serger should be removed regularly to prevent build-up. The machines should also be oiled regularly to keep the machine running smoothly.
10. Serger thread is finer in size and must be good quality to prevent thread breakage and lint accumulation.



Resolving Sewing Machine & Serger Malfunctions

If the sewing machine does not sew properly, it is usually due to incorrect use.

BEFORE you ask for help, check the following:

FIRST thing to check:

*The upper and lower threads are correctly threaded.

If the upper thread breaks:

*The needle is blunt (not sharp).

*The upper thread tension is too tight.

If the lower thread breaks:

*The lower thread tension is too tight.

*The bobbin is jammed.

*The needle is blunt or bent.

If you have skipped stitches or the fabric snags:

*The needle is blunt, bent or incorrectly inserted.

*The needle being used is not appropriate for the fabric.

If the stitches are uneven or looping on either side of the fabric:

*Adjust the thread tension.

If your needle breaks:

*The needle clamp screw is not tight enough.

*The thread being used is of poor quality.

*The fabric is being pulled while needle is still inserted.

If your machine fails to run properly, perhaps:

*The plug is not inserted correctly.

*The power is not on.

*The bobbin winder is engaged.

*The hand wheel is loose.

*Lint might need to be removed.

*The machine needs to be oiled.

