

UNIT 2

Equipment, Terms & Pattern Symbols



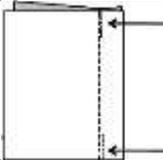
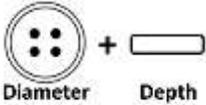
Sewing Equipment

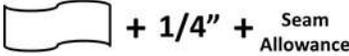
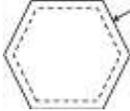
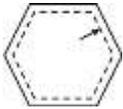
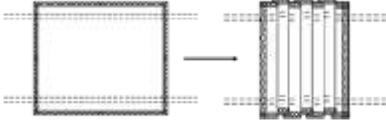
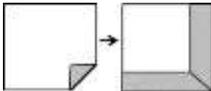
1.	Beeswax	Coats and strengthens thread for hand sewing or embroidering. It also helps prevent knots.	
2.		A small spool, made of plastic or metal, around which the <u>lower thread</u> of the sewing machine is wound.	
3.		The part of the sewing machine that holds the bobbin.	
4.	Bodkin	A small tool used to draw elastic or other material through a casing.	
5.	Lint Roller	Used to remove thread and fabric fibers from clothing.	
6.		Fabric safe pens or pencils used for transferring pattern markings. Most are water-soluble or have disappearing ink.	
7.		Flexible piece of equipment used to measure body measurements, grainlines and long distances.	
8.	Needle	A small, slender piece of metal with a sharp point at one end and a hole, or "eye" at the other. Used for hand sewing.	
9.	Needle Threader	A small piece of equipment used to put thread through the eye of a hand needle.	

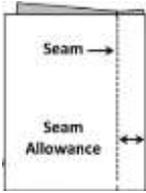
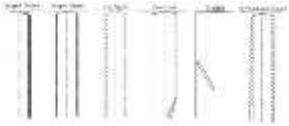
10.		Small cushion used to hold and sharpen straight pins.	
11.		Holds layers of fabric together for cutting and sewing.	
12.		Shears used to cut a ziz-zag, ravel-resistant edge on fabric, usually seam allowances.	
13.		<u>Rotary Cutter, Cutting Mat and Ruler.</u> Equipment used to cut very straight, clean lines in fabric. Never use the rotary blade without the transparent ruler or the cutting mat.	
14.	Safety Pin	Pins used to fasten fabric together that have a protective clasp on the end.	
15.	Scissors	Sharp cutting tool used for cutting patterns and other <u>non-fabric</u> items, like paper patterns.	
16.		Metal 6" ruler with a sliding marker. Used for measuring distances of 6-inches or less, especially seam allowances.	
17.		Useful sharp tool that helps to unpick small stitches.	
18.		Sharp cutting tool to be used only for cutting <u>fabric</u> or other fabric items.	
19.		Used to make an even curve on seams and darts while pressing.	

20.	Thimble	Small metal cone used to protect fingers during sewing.	
21.	Thread	A very long, thin strand of cotton, nylon or other fibers used for sewing. Standard thread is "all purpose" and high quality thread prevents stitching problem	
22.	Specialty Thread	Includes thread such as quilting, heavy duty, embroidery and metallic. These are used for specific purposes or for decoration.	
23.		Metal wheel and powdered paper used to transfer pattern markings to fabric.	

Sewing Terms

1.		The patterned side of fabric that will be showing when you are done sewing your project. Sometimes called the "Pretty 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".	
3.		To machine stitch 2 or 3 stitches backwards on the same line at the beginning and end of a seam to secure the stitches.	
4.		Long, temporary stitches used to hold pieces of fabric together.	<p style="text-align: center;">Regular Stitch Length</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Basting Stitch Length</p>
5.	Buttonhole	A sewn slash in a garment used with a button as a fastener.	
6.	Buttonhole Formula	Formula for measuring the correct length of a buttonhole: <i>Button Diameter + Button Depth</i>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Diameter + Depth</p>

7.	Casing	A tunnel through which elastic or cording is threaded.	
8.	Casing Formula	Formula for measuring the correct width of a casing: <i>Elastic/Cording Width + 1/4" + Seam Allowance</i>	
9.	Clipping	Short <u>STRAIGHT</u> cuts made in the seam allowance, but not through the stitching. Allows for "bendability" on inward curves.	
10.	Notching	Cutting <u>V-SHAPED</u> wedges out of the seam allowance to reduce bulk on outward curves.	
11.	Cutting Line	The <u>SOLID</u> line on pattern pieces that you around.	
12.	Stitching Line	The <u>DASHED</u> line on pattern pieces that shows where the stitching should be.	
13.	Gathering	Two or three parallel rows of basting stitches that are pulled together to create fullness in a garment.	
14.		Trimming layers of the seam allowance to decrease bulk.	
15.	Grainline	Arrowed line indicating how to place the pattern piece on the material. This will run <u>PARALLEL</u> 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 adhesive on one side.)	
18.	Mitered Corner	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, that are needed to complete a sewing project. (Buttons, zippers, trim, 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	Instructions on what you will be making, including size chart, garment views, notions needed, suggested fabrics and material quantities.	
22.		Added to commercial patterns for style, fit and wearing comfort.	
23.		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.		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.		The stitched line that is created by sewing.	
26.		The distance between the raw edge of the fabric and the stitched line.	
27.		Methods of finishing seam allowances so that they won't fray or unravel. (The FASTEST method is serging.)	
28.	Selvage	The tightly woven edges on the fabric that run parallel to each other down the length of the fabric.	
29.	Slipstitch (Blind Stitch)	A hand stitch that is almost invisible on both the right and the wrong side of the project.	
30.		Products made with textiles and fabrics. Examples include: apparel, bags, linens and home furnishings.	
31.		A row of stitches about 1/4" away from the seam on the top or right side of the project.	

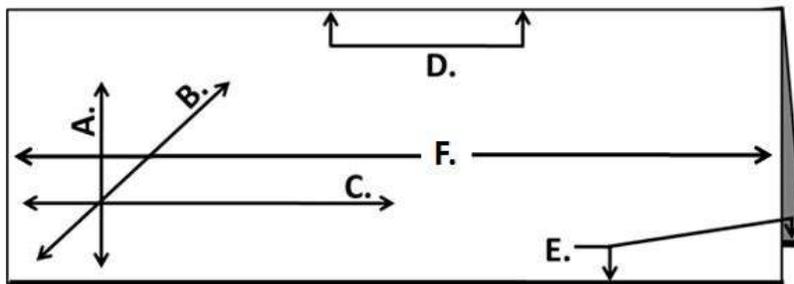
Pattern Symbols

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 from the fabric.

1.		Arrowed line indicating how to place the pattern piece on the material. This will run PARALLEL to the selvage.	
2.		An arrow with bent corners to indicate pattern must be placed and cut on a folded edge of fabric. The fold itself is never cut.	
3.		Diamond shaped symbols that extend beyond the cutting line on a pattern. They are used to match up pattern pieces.	
4.		A small fastener usually made of plastic. It is most commonly used in clothing.	
5.		A sewn slash in a garment used with a button as a fastener.	
6.		Symbols most commonly used for placing sleeves, pockets or decorations.	
7.		Indicates where you cut both the pattern and fabric. The line style is different for each size included in multi-size patterns.	
8.		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. _____ (Weft)
- B. _____ (Has the MOST Stretch)
- C. _____ (Has the LEAST Stretch)
- D. _____
- E. _____
- F. _____

Equipment:



Ironing and Pressing

Ironing:
1.
2.

Pressing:
1.
2.

#1 Rule:

Temperature Settings:

High:

Medium:

Low:



(Heat Sensitive)

Other Important Info:

Three empty rounded rectangular boxes for additional information.