

CONSTRUCTION OF A SHIRT



Name _____

Period _____

Standards and Objectives covered:

STANDARD 3 Students will review and demonstrate pre-construction techniques at the intermediate level.

Objective 1: Identify necessary pattern information and alterations.

- Determine pattern size based on body measurements and finished garment measurements (wearing ease).
- Use pattern envelope to determine correct type and amount of fabric.
- Make pattern alterations (demonstrate length and width adjustments).
- Select appropriate fabric, yardage, and notions for the project.
- Demonstrate correct pattern layout techniques including one-way directional, napped, straight of grain, or plaid fabrics as stated on guidesheet.

Objective 2: Apply appropriate fabric and pattern preparation techniques.

- Pre-shrink fabric as appropriate.
- Review pattern symbols (pleat, dart).
- Review pattern placement and layout.
- Discuss one-way directional/nap layout.
- Review fabric terms.

Objective 3: Practice correct cutting techniques.

Objective 4: Demonstrate correct marking techniques.

STANDARD 4 Students will use correct construction techniques at the intermediate level.

Objective 1: Practice intermediate stitching techniques.

- Select appropriate thread and needle for project.
- Identify and demonstrate stitching techniques (dart, **ease stitching**, gathering, pleat, tuck, **understitching**, **stitch in the ditch**, **stay stitching**) and their applications).

Objective 2: Use appropriate techniques for enclosed seams (**clipping**, **notching**, **layering/grading**, **trimming**).

Objective 3: Practice correct application techniques for applying interfacing and attaching facings or collars.

- Select and apply appropriate interfacing (fusible, non-fusible).
- Demonstrate techniques associated with attaching facings or collars.

Objective 5: Identify each of the following sleeves and construct one or more: kimono, raglan, set in (closed seam, open/flat).

Objective 9: Identify types and complete correct application of hems.

- Identify steps of hem preparation (appropriate length and width, reduce bulk, ease, pressing)
- Complete one or more of the following hemming techniques: hand stitched hems, double fold hem, machine blind hem, rolled hem.
- Apply correct edge finishes: clean finished, zigzag, serged, stitched and pinked

Objective 10: Construct buttonhole and attach button.

- Determine correct size of buttonhole (length of button hole = depth of button + button diameter) Note: This is a correct mathematical equation.
- Mark placement and construct a buttonhole.
- Mark placement and attach a button using a thread shank.

Objective 11: Demonstrate the ability to follow directions/guidesheet throughout the project construction.

Performance Objectives covered:

- #3 Pressing techniques
- #4 Select appropriate fabric, yardage, and notions for the project
- #6 Pattern layout techniques
- #7 Select & apply appropriate interfacing
- #8 Apply facings or collars
- #10 Sleeve application
- #14 Hemming techniques
- #15 Construct button & buttonhole closures
- #16 Use commercially prepared directions/guide sheets.

Name _____

Period _____

Body Measurements & Pattern Review

1. With a **PARTNER** and using page 443 of the textbook as a guide take your **BODY MEASUREMENTS**
2. On your own now, find which pattern size would be best for you if making a shirt or dress and put the **PATTERN MEASUREMENTS** for **that** size down. If you would need a different size for pants or a skirt do the second half of the chart

		Shirt/Dress PATTERN Measurements	Pants/Skirt PATTERN Measurements
Name	BODY Measurements	Pattern Size _____	Pattern size _____
Chest/Bust			XXXXXX
Waist			
Hips			
Back waist (female)			XXXXXX
Neck (male)			XXXXXX
Sleeve		XXXXXX	XXXXXX
Outseam pants		XXXXXX	

3. What is the difference between Body Measurements and Garment Measurements?

PATTERN ENVELOPE REVIEW

Using the pattern envelope guide for pattern M3432, find out what the sample students need to complete their sewing project and then determine your own.

Shopping Information	Students					
	Julie (sample)		Anne (sample)		Yourself	
Body measurements	Bust	35"	Bust	32 ½"	Bust	_____
	Hips	41½"	Hips	36 ½"	Hips	_____
View to be made	A	Pants	D	Shorts	Shirt view _____	Pants view _____
Pattern Size						
What will the finished garment measurement?						
Width of fabric	60"		45"		45"	45"
How much fabric must the student buy?						
How much interfacing will the student need?						
What notions will the student need? (Thread, Buttons, Elastic?)						

M3432

15 PIECES

JUNIOR'S PAJAMA TOP, NIGHTGOWN, CAMISOLE AND PULL-ON PANTS OR SHORTS: Top A or B has front pocket, front button closure, collar and long or short sleeves; top A has ribbon trim; nightgown C or camisole D has facing, straps and optional applique; pants or shorts have elasticized waist and faux tie at front.

SUGGESTED FABRICS: Cotton • Cotton Blends • Cotton Flannel • Cotton Jersey Knits • Cotton or Cotton Blend Interlock Knits.

BODY MEASUREMENTS

SIZES	3/4	5/6	7/8	9/10	11/12	13/14	15/16	17/18	
Bust	28	29	30½	32	33½	35	36½	38½	Ins.
Waist	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29½	"
Hip	31	32	33½	35	36½	38	39½	41½	"
Back waist length	13½	14	14½	15	15¾	15¾	16½	16¾	"

Combinations: JA(3/4 - 5/6 - 7/8 - 9/10), JD(11/12 - 13/14 - 15/16 - 17/18)

VIEW A, B, C, D - Interfacing - 21" thru 25", 1 yd.

VIEW A - Top

45" ***	2¼	2¾	2¾	2½	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾	Yds.
60" ***	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	2	2	"

VIEW B - Top

45" ***	1¾	2	2	2½	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾	Yds.
60" ***	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	2	"

VIEW C - Nightgown

45" ***	1¾	1¾	2	2	2¾	2½	2½	2¾	Yds.
60" ***	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	"

VIEW D - Camisole

45" ***	¾	¾	¾	¾	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¾	Yds.
60" ***	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	Yd.

Heart Applique - Remnant, 3½" x 4"

Fusible Webbing - Remnant, 3½" x 4"

Pants

45" ***	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾	Yds.
60" ***	1¾	1¾	1½	1½	2½	2¼	2¼	2¾	"

Shorts

45" ***	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	Yds.
60" *	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	1¾	"
60" **	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	Yd.

***With Nap **Without Nap ***With or Without Nap - Use With Nap Yardages and layouts for pile or one-way design fabrics. Additional Fabric may be needed to match stripes or plaids.**

NOTIONS: Thread, **Top A** - Five ½" Buttons, 1½ Yds. of ¾" Wide Ribbon (Opt.); **Top B** - Five ½" Buttons; **Nightgown C or Camisole D** - One Applique (Opt.); **Pants or Shorts** - 1 Yd. of ½" Wide Elastic.

FINISHED GARMENT MEASUREMENTS

Measurement at bustline

Top A or B	37½	38½	40	41½	43	44½	46½	48½	Ins.
Nightgown C or Camisole D	32½	33½	35	36½	38	39½	41½	43½	"

Measurement at hipline

Top A or B	39½	40½	42	43½	45	46½	48½	50½	"
Nightgown C	38	39	40½	42	43½	45	47	49	"
Pants or Shorts	34½	35½	37	38½	40	41½	43½	45½	"

Back length from normal neckline

Top A or B	25	25¾	26½	27¼	27¾	28½	29½	29¾	"
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Back length from natural waistline

Nightgown C	19	19½	20	20¾	21½	22¼	23	23¾	"
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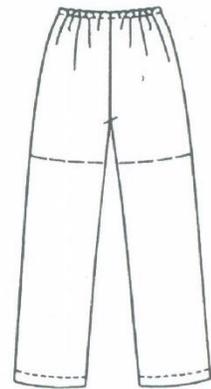
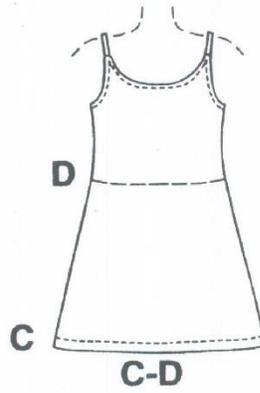
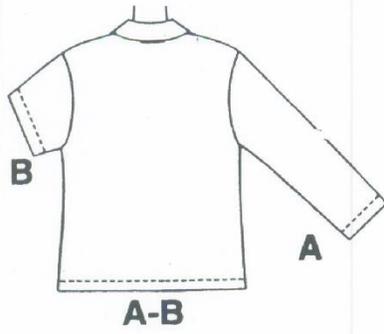
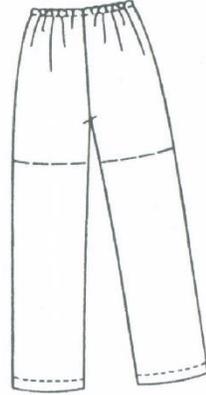
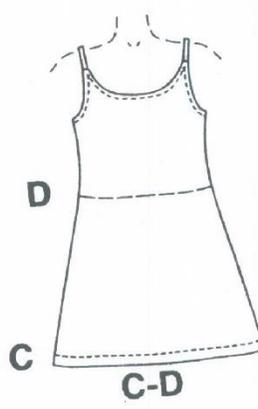
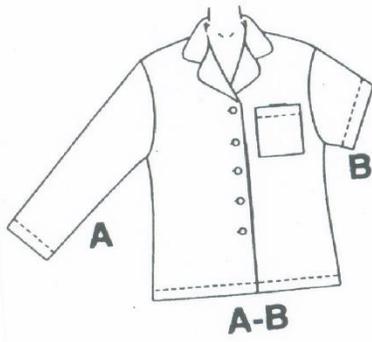
Side length from natural waistline

Pants	37½	38¼	39	40	41	42	43	44	"
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Width, each leg

Pants	16½	17	17½	18	18½	19	19½	20	"
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M3432



Name _____

Period _____

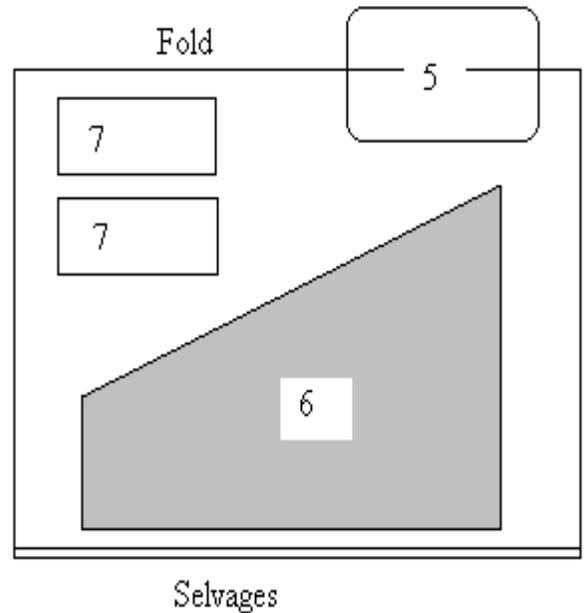
FABRIC/PATTERN LAYOUT

Pages 492 - 494

1. What does it mean to do when the layout shows a pattern piece halfway off the fabric?

2. What does it mean to do when the layout shows pattern pieces that are shaded or have diagonal lines?

3. When the layout shows two pattern pieces of the same number what does it mean to do?



ONE-WAY/DIRECTIONAL FABRICS

4. Name three kinds of directional fabrics: _____

5. They are also described on the pattern envelope as _____ fabrics.

6. Name two kinds of plaids

a. _____ which is _____

b. _____ which is _____

CUTTING AND MARKING FABRIC

Pages 495-497

7. Some pattern symbols can be marked by the way you cut the fabric, others need to be marked with a marking pen, pencil, chalk etc. When does this type of marking need to be done?

8. A quick professional way of marking notches and many other pattern symbols is

9. Should notches ever be cut to the inside of the cutting line? _____

10. Indicate which pattern symbols can be marked with the scissors when cutting (C) out the fabric and which symbols need to be marked with a marking tool (M) before removing the pattern?

_____ Dots, triangles, and squares

_____ Notches

_____ Pockets

_____ Center front & back

_____ Buttonholes

_____ Fold lines

11. Cross out any of the following that would be NOT be ok for marking fabric.

- a. Chalk
- b. Fabric pencil
- c. Ball point pen
- d. Pins
- e. Pencil

Name _____

Period _____

FACING and INTERFACING

Pages 553-534 and 524-525

1. What is interfacing and why is it used?

2. Name 4 types of Interfacing and describe each.

-
-
-
-

3. Some of the common places that interfacing is used are: _____

_____ and

_____.

4. Fusible interfacing uses a combination of _____,

_____, & _____ to apply it.

5. Should interfacing be applied to the right or wrong side of the fabric?

6. What is a facing?

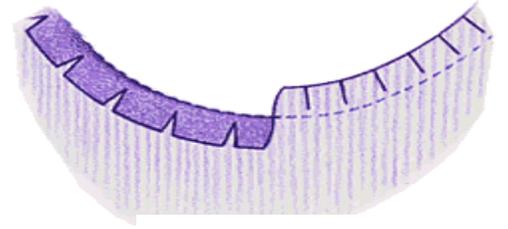
7. Name 2 ways the outside edge of a facing could be finished.

_____ or _____

Fill in the blanks below using the following terms:

- Grading/layering
- Understitching
- Notching
- Clipping

8. _____ is done on an inside curved seam to make the seam lay flat.



9. _____ is done on an outside curved seam to reduce bulk.



10. _____ is done to the layers of the seam to reduce bulk on an inside (or enclosed) seam.

11. _____ is done to prevent the facing from rolling to the front (or right side) of the garment.

Name _____

Period _____

SLEEVES

pages 559 – 561

1. **Three** sleeve types are: _____, _____, _____.
2. **Set-in** sleeves has two methods of sewing
 - The **O** _____ or flat sleeve method is the easiest way of inserting a sleeve.
 - A. The **sleeve** is first stitched to the _____.
 - B. Then the _____ and _____ **seams** are sewn in one continuous motion.
 - The **C** _____ sleeve method is for sleeves with fullness through the cap of the sleeve.
 - A. Do a row of easesitching between the notches 5/8" and 1/4" from the cut edge.
 - B. Sew the _____ **seam** of the shirt and the _____ **seam** of the sleeve seperately.
 - C. Sew the sleeve into the _____ of the shirt.
3. **Raglan** sleeves use the following steps.
 - A. Stitch the shoulder seam or dart if there is one.
 - B. Sew the _____ to the _____ and _____ of the shirt.
 - C. Sew the _____ seam of the sleeve and the _____ seam in one continuous seam.
4. **Kimono** sleeves _____
5. Name the type of sleeve in each of the pictures below



Name _____

Period _____

BUTTONS AND BUTTONHOLES

1. How do you determine, how long to make the buttonholes? _____

2. How should a test buttonhole be made? _____
3. When should the position of buttons be marked? _____

HEMS

Page 537-540

4. Name 4 ways to make an edge finish for a hem _____

5. How many threads are usually used in stitching a hand blind hem? _____
6. How many threads are usually used in stitching a hook & eye? _____
7. True False Double needle machine hems are frequently used on knit fabrics.
8. True False A machine blind hem is a combination of a straight stitch and a zigzag stitch with only the zigzag stitch catching the top layer of fabric.
9. True False Eased hems are recommended when the width at the bottom is wider than the finished length
10. True False Heavy or stiff fabrics should use a hemming method where the edge is turned under first.
11. What hem is generally found on the edge of scarves, napkins, or a tablecloths?

12. For a Curved or Flared hem you need to do what? _____

Name _____

Period _____

SEWING CONSTRUCTION TERMS

Define the following terms:

1. Ease stitching

2. Understitching

3. Clipping

4. Notching

5. Grading/layering

6. Facing

7. Interfacing

8. Staystitching

9. Trimming

CONSTRUCTION OF A SHIRT



Name _____

Period _____

Standards and Objectives covered:

STANDARD 3 Students will review and demonstrate pre-construction techniques at the intermediate level.

Objective 1: Identify necessary pattern information and alterations.

- a. Determine pattern size based on body measurements and finished garment measurements (wearing ease).
- b. Use pattern envelope to determine correct type and amount of fabric.
- c. Make pattern alterations (demonstrate length and width adjustments).
- d. Select appropriate fabric, yardage, and notions for the project.
- e. Demonstrate correct pattern layout techniques including one-way directional, napped, straight of grain, or plaid fabrics as stated on guidesheet.

Objective 2: Apply appropriate fabric and pattern preparation techniques.

- a. Pre-shrink fabric as appropriate.
- b. Review pattern symbols (pleat, dart).
- c. Review pattern placement and layout.
- d. Discuss one-way directional/nap layout.
- e. Review fabric terms.

Objective 3: Practice correct cutting techniques.

Objective 4: Demonstrate correct marking techniques.

STANDARD 4 Students will use correct construction techniques at the intermediate level.

Objective 1: Practice intermediate stitching techniques.

- a. Select appropriate thread and needle for project.
- b. Identify and demonstrate stitching techniques (dart, **ease stitching**, gathering, pleat, tuck, **understitching**, **stitch in the ditch**, **stay stitching**) and their applications).

Objective 2: Use appropriate techniques for enclosed seams (**clipping**, **notching**, **layering/grading**, **trimming**).

Objective 3: Practice correct application techniques for applying interfacing and attaching facings or collars.

- a. Select and apply appropriate interfacing (fusible, non-fusible).
- b. Demonstrate techniques associated with attaching facings or collars.

Objective 5: Identify each of the following sleeves and construct one or more: kimono, raglan, set in (closed seam, open/flat).

Objective 9: Identify types and complete correct application of hems.

- a. Identify steps of hem preparation (appropriate length and width, reduce bulk, ease, pressing)
- b. Complete one or more of the following hemming techniques: hand stitched hems, double fold hem, machine blind hem, rolled hem.
- c. Apply correct edge finishes: clean finished, zigzag, serged, stitched and pinked

Objective 10: Construct buttonhole and attach button.

- a. Determine correct size of buttonhole (length of button hole = depth of button + button diameter) Note: This is a correct mathematical equation.
- b. Mark placement and construct a buttonhole.
- c. Mark placement and attach a button using a thread shank.

Objective 11: Demonstrate the ability to follow directions/guidesheet throughout the project construction.

Performance Objectives covered:

- #3 Pressing techniques
- #4 Select appropriate fabric, yardage, and notions for the project
- #6 Pattern layout techniques
- #7 Select & apply appropriate interfacing
- #8 Apply facings or collars
- #10 Sleeve application
- #14 Hemming techniques
- #15 Construct button & buttonhole closures
- #16 Use commercially prepared directions/guide sheets.

Name _____

Period _____

Body Measurements & Pattern Review

1. With a **PARTNER** and using page 443 of the textbook as a guide take your **BODY MEASUREMENTS**
2. On your own now, find which pattern size would be best for you if making a shirt or dress and put the **PATTERN MEASUREMENTS** for **that** size down. If you would need a different size for pants or a skirt do the second half of the chart

Name	BODY Measurements	Shirt/Dress	Pants/Skirt
		PATTERN Measurements	PATTERN Measurements
		Pattern Size	Pattern size
Chest/Bust		_____	XXXXXX
Waist			
Hips			
Back waist (female)			XXXXXX
Neck (male)			XXXXXX
Sleeve		XXXXXX	XXXXXX
Outseam pants		XXXXXX	

3. What is the difference between Body Measurements and Garment Measurements?

PATTERN ENVELOPE REVIEW

Using the yellow pattern envelope guide for pattern #3432, find out what the sample students need to complete their sewing project and then determine your own.

Shopping Information	Students					
	Julie (sample)		Anne (sample)		Yourself	
Body measurements	Bust	35"	Bust	32 ½"	Bust	_____
	Hips	41½"	Hips	36 ½"	Hips	_____
View to be made	A	Pants	D	Shorts	Shirt view _____	Pants view _____
Pattern Size						
What will the finished garment measurement?						
Width of fabric	60"		45"		45"	45"
How much fabric must the student buy?						
How much interfacing will the student need?						
What notions will the student need? (Thread, Buttons, Elastic?)						

M3432

15 PIECES

JUNIOR'S PAJAMA TOP, NIGHTGOWN, CAMISOLE AND PULL-ON PANTS OR SHORTS: Top A or B has front pocket, front button closure, collar and long or short sleeves; top A has ribbon trim; nightgown C or camisole D has facing, straps and optional applique; pants or shorts have elasticized waist and faux tie at front.

SUGGESTED FABRICS: Cotton • Cotton Blends • Cotton Flannel • Cotton Jersey Knits • Cotton or Cotton Blend Interlock Knits.

BODY MEASUREMENTS

SIZES	3/4	5/6	7/8	9/10	11/12	13/14	15/16	17/18	
Bust	28	29	30½	32	33½	35	36½	38½	Ins.
Waist	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29½	"
Hip	31	32	33½	35	36½	38	39½	41½	"
Back waist length	13½	14	14½	15	15¾	15¾	16½	16¾	"

Combinations: JA(3/4 - 5/6 - 7/8 - 9/10), JD(11/12 - 13/14 - 15/16 - 17/18)

VIEW A, B, C, D - Interfacing - 21" thru 25", 1 yd.

VIEW A - Top

45" ***	2¼	2¾	2¾	2½	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾	Yds.
60" ***	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	2	2	"

VIEW B - Top

45" ***	1¾	2	2	2½	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾	Yds.
60" ***	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	2	"

VIEW C - Nightgown

45" ***	1¾	1¾	2	2	2¾	2½	2½	2¾	Yds.
60" ***	1¾	1¾	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¾	1¾	"

VIEW D - Camisole

45" ***	¾	¾	¾	¾	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¾	Yds.
60" ***	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	Yd.

Heart Applique - Remnant, 3½" x 4"

Fusible Webbing - Remnant, 3½" x 4"

Pants

45" ***	2¼	2¼	2½	2½	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾	Yds.
60" ***	1¼	1¼	1½	1½	2½	2¼	2¼	2¾	"

Shorts

45" ***	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	Yds.
60" *	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	1¾	"
60" **	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	Yd.

***With Nap **Without Nap ***With or Without Nap - Use With Nap Yardages and layouts for pile or one-way design fabrics. Additional Fabric may be needed to match stripes or plaids.**

NOTIONS: Thread, **Top A** - Five ¾" Buttons, 1½ Yds. of ¾" Wide Ribbon (Opt.); **Top B** - Five ¾" Buttons; **Nightgown C or Camisole D** - One Applique (Opt.); **Pants or Shorts** - 1 Yd. of ½" Wide Elastic.

FINISHED GARMENT MEASUREMENTS

Measurement at bustline

Top A or B	37½	38½	40	41½	43	44½	46½	48½	Ins.
Nightgown C or Camisole D	32½	33½	35	36½	38	39½	41½	43½	"

Measurement at hipline

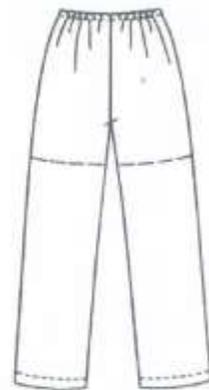
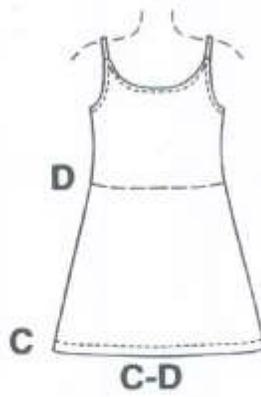
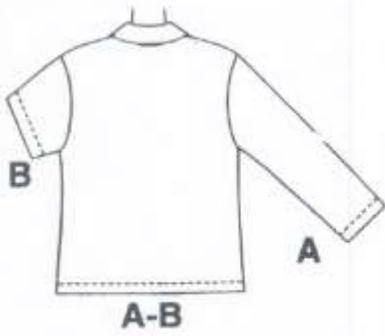
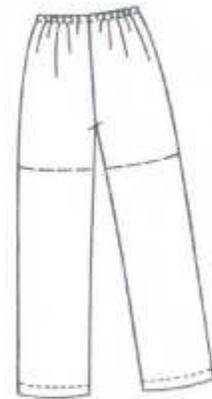
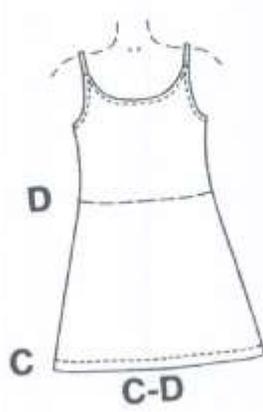
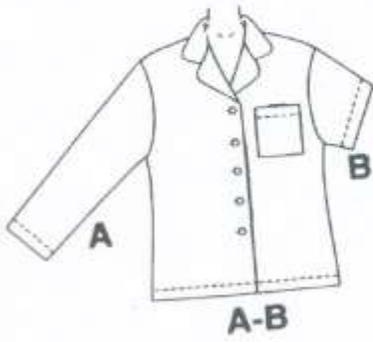
Top A or B	39½	40½	42	43½	45	46½	48½	50½	"
Nightgown C	38	39	40½	42	43½	45	47	49	"
Pants or Shorts	34½	35½	37	38½	40	41½	43½	45½	"

Back length from normal neckline

Top A or B	25	25¾	26½	27¼	27¾	28½	29¼	29¾	"
Nightgown C	19	19½	20	20¾	21½	22¼	23	23¾	"

Side length from natural waistline

Pants	37½	38¼	39	40	41	42	43	44	"
Width, each leg	16½	17	17½	18	18½	19	19½	20	"



Name _____

Period _____

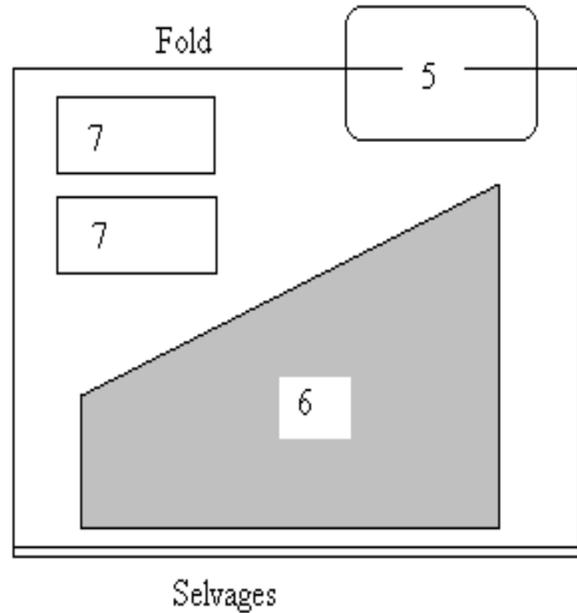
FABRIC/PATTERN LAYOUT

Pages 492 - 494

1. What does it mean to do when the layout shows a pattern piece halfway off the fabric?

2. What does it mean to do when the layout shows pattern pieces that are shaded or have diagonal lines?

3. When the layout shows two pattern pieces of the same number what does it mean to do?



ONE-WAY/DIRECTIONAL FABRICS

4. Name three kinds of directional fabrics: _____

5. They are also described on the pattern envelope as _____ fabrics.

6. Name two kinds of plaids

a. _____ which is _____

b. _____ which is _____

CUTTING AND MARKING FABRIC

Pages 495-497

7. Some pattern symbols can be marked by the way you cut the fabric, others need to be marked with a marking pen, pencil, chalk etc. When does this type of marking need to be done?

8. A quick professional way of marking notches and many other pattern symbols is

9. Should notches ever be cut to the inside of the cutting line? _____

10. Indicate which pattern symbols can be marked with the scissors when cutting (C) out the fabric and which symbols need to be marked with a marking tool (M) before removing the pattern?

_____ Dots, triangles, and squares

_____ Center front & back

_____ Notches

_____ Buttonholes

_____ Pockets

_____ Fold lines

11. Cross out any of the following that would be NOT be ok for marking fabric.

- a. Chalk
- b. Fabric pencil
- c. Ball point pen
- d. Pins
- e. Pencil

Name _____

Period _____

FACING and INTERFACING

Pages 553-534 and 524-525

1. What is interfacing and why is it used?

2. Name 4 types of Interfacing and describe each.

-
-
-
-

3. Some of the common places that interfacing is used are:

_____ -
_____ and _____.

4. Fusible interfacing uses a combination of _____,

_____, & _____ to apply it.

5. Should interfacing be applied to the right or wrong side of the fabric?

6. What is a facing?

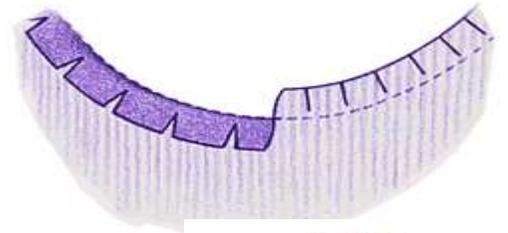
7. Name 2 ways the outside edge of a facing could be finished.

_____ or _____

Fill in the blanks below using the following terms:

- Grading/layering
- Understitching
- Notching
- Clipping

8. _____ is done on an
inside curved seam to make the seam lay flat.



9. _____ is done on an outside
curved seam to reduce bulk.



10. _____ is done to the layers of the seam to
reduce bulk on an inside (or enclosed) seam.

11. _____ is done to prevent the facing from rolling
to the front (or right side) of the garment.

Name _____

Period _____

SLEEVES

pages 559 – 561

1. **Three** sleeve types are: _____, _____, _____.

2. **Set-in** sleeves has two methods of sewing

- The **O** _____ or flat sleeve method is the easiest way of inserting a sleeve.
 - A. The **sleeve** is first stitched to the _____.
 - B. Then the _____ and _____ **seams** are sewn in one continuous motion.
- The **C** _____ sleeve method is for sleeves with fullness through the cap of the sleeve.
 - A. Do a row of easestitching between the notches 5/8" and 1/4" from the cut edge.
 - B. Sew the _____ **seam** of the shirt and the _____ **seam** of the sleeve separately.
 - C. Sew the sleeve into the _____ of the shirt.

3. **Raglan** sleeves use the following steps.

- A. Stitch the shoulder seam or dart if there is one.
- B. Sew the _____ to the _____ and _____ of the shirt.
- C. Sew the _____ seam of the sleeve and the _____ seam in one continuous seam.

4. **Kimono** sleeves _____

5. Name the type of sleeve in each of the pictures below



Name _____

Period _____

SLEEVES

pages 559 – 561

1. **Three** sleeve types are: _____, _____, _____.

2. **Set-in** sleeves has two methods of sewing

- The **O** _____ or flat sleeve method is the easiest way of inserting a sleeve.
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- A. Stitch the shoulder seam or dart if there is one.
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4. **Kimono** sleeves _____

5. Name the type of sleeve in each of the pictures below



Name _____

Period _____

BUTTONS AND BUTTONHOLES

1. How do you determine, how long to make the buttonholes? _____

2. How should a test buttonhole be made? _____
3. When should the position of buttons be marked? _____

HEMS

Page 537-540

4. Name 4 ways to make an edge finish for a hem _____

5. How many threads are usually used in stitching a hand blind hem? _____
6. How many threads are usually used in stitching a hook & eye? _____
7. True False Double needle machine hems are frequently used on knit fabrics.
8. True False A machine blind hem is a combination of a straight stitch and a zigzag stitch with only the zigzag stitch catching the top layer of fabric.
9. True False Eased hems are recommended when the width at the bottom is wider than the finished length
10. True False Heavy or stiff fabrics should use a hemming method where the edge is turned under first.
11. What hem is generally found on the edge of scarves, napkins, or a tablecloths?

12. For a Curved or Flared hem you need to do what? _____

Name_____

Period_____

SEWING CONSTRUCTION TERMS

Define the following terms:

1. Ease stitching

2. Understitching

3. Clipping

4. Notching

5. Grading/layering

6. Facing

7. Interfacing

8. Staystitching

9. Trimming