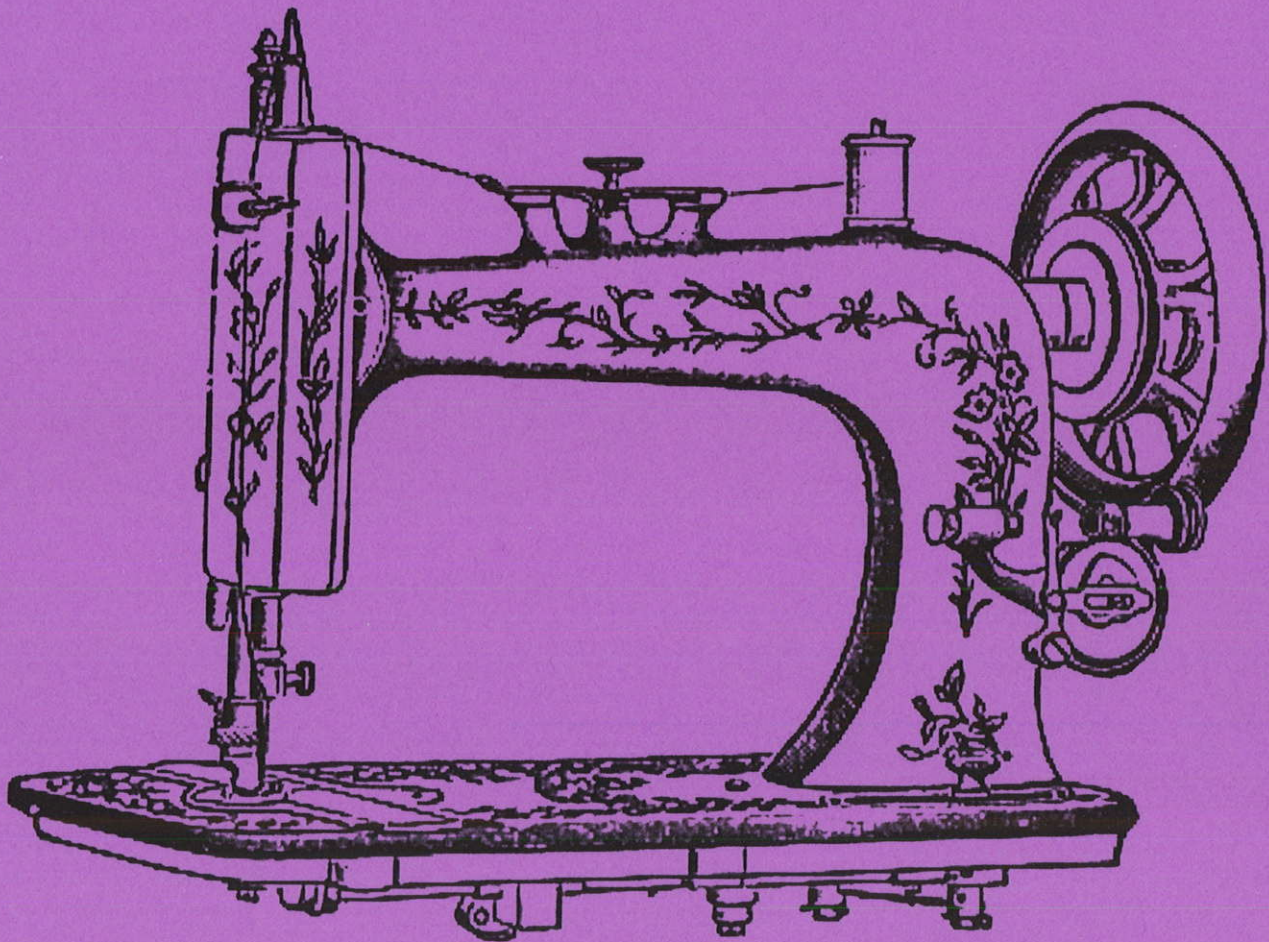


2015-16

# CLOTHING 2

MRS. KING



Name: Key

Period: \_\_\_\_\_



# **MY CLEAN-UP ASSIGNMENT**

1<sup>st</sup> Quarter: \_\_\_\_\_

2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter: \_\_\_\_\_

3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter: \_\_\_\_\_

4<sup>th</sup> Quarter: \_\_\_\_\_

# Clothing 2

Mrs. Jen King

Jennifer.King@JordanDistrict.org

<https://sites.google.com/a/jordandistrict.org/kinghshsfacs/>

Tutoring Available: Mon-Thurs 2:25-3:00 P.M.

## COURSE DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVES:

This course introduces students to intermediate techniques associated with sewing, serging, and pressing equipment, and reviews the types of fabric construction. Some specific skills to be learned include darts, pleats, gathers, zippers, sleeves, collars, etc. At least 4 intermediate projects will be completed.

## LAB FEE: \$10.00 Due: \_\_\_\_\_

-This fee helps to cover the expense of equipment/supplies and lab products.

## EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES: (see also attached sheet of project supplies and due dates)

You are responsible to supply necessary fabrics, patterns, and notions required for each project.

All students are responsible to bring the following items by:\_\_\_\_\_

- Pen/Pencil
- YELLOW-head Sewing Pins
- White/Cream Spool of All-Purpose Thread

**\*\*\*MARK ALL EQUIPMENT WITH YOUR NAME!\*\*\***

## CLASS RULES:

1. Be ON TIME for class and when turning in assignments.
2. Be prepared with materials and sewing supplies.
3. Be respectful of the teacher, other students, themselves, and one another's work.
4. Use equipment safely and properly, as well as keep work areas clean.
5. All school and district rules and procedures will be followed and enforced.

Complying with school and class rules will result in good grades, quality projects, and an excellent classroom atmosphere & experience. Failure to abide by class rules may result in lost points and/or class privileges. All other school and district policies, including dress code, cell phone and attendance violations, will be handled as predetermined in the student handbook.

HHS Attendance Policy
Absences
<b>A</b> = Unexcused Absence <b>C</b> = Check In/Out w/ Guardian Knowledge <b>G</b> = Absence w/ Guardian Knowledge <b>I</b> = Check In w/ Guardian Knowledge <b>O</b> = Check Out w/ Guardian Knowledge <b>U</b> = Unexcused Check In <b>W</b> = Way Late (4 <sup>th</sup> Combined Absence is 1 hour of Attendance School)
Tardies
<b>T</b> = Tardy (3 <sup>rd</sup> tardy in a class is ½ hour of Attendance School)
Sluff
<b>Z</b> = Verified Truancy (Automatic 1 hour of Attendance School)

## PROJECT EXPECTATIONS:

1. Students should put their best effort into their projects.
2. All projects must be completed and turned in on time as part of the requirements for class credit.
3. All sewing work must be done at school.
4. Students need to supply all necessary project materials for their sewing projects.
5. Students receive participation points for being in class and sewing/working on their projects.

\*\*\*\* All special considerations must be discussed with Mrs. King in a timely manner\*\*\*\*

## GRADES:

**Academic grades** will be determined by total points earned in the following activities:

Projects and Samples (35%)	Assignments (20%)
Participation (25%)	Assessments and Final Exam (10%)
Preparedness (10%)	

**Participation** points will not only be given for being in class & on time, but also for behavior while in class. Being absent will result in a loss of these points unless medically-excused, school excused or vacation released. Half points will be lost if guardian excused. Being tardy, off-task, disrespectful, swearing or vulgar, caught cheating, using cell phones or mp3 players, etc. will result in a loss of participation points up to the discretion of Mrs. King based on severity. These points cannot be made up.

**Hall Passes:** 2 free hall passes will be given each term & may not exceed 5 minutes. Each consecutive hall pass will cost half of the participation points for that day.

**Absent work** is due within a week of the absence to be considered on time.

**Late work** will be accepted for 50% credit

**Extra Credit** may be earned only if everything else has been completed and turned in. Points will be added at the end of the term.

- Join FCCLA and participate in club activities- 20 points
- Extra service project up to 20 points each (2 may be completed for extra credit, but the more completed the more people will be blessed by your service.😊)
- Complete other projects after completing regular class projects

(Students should keep in mind that being tardy will also mean they may miss bell quizzes which cannot be made up.)

### Grading Scale:

100%-93% = A	82%-80% = B-	69%-67% = D+
93%-90% = A-	79%-77% = C+	66%-63% = D
89%-87% = B+	76%-73% = C	62%-60% = D-
86%-83% = B	72%-70% = C-	Below 60% = F

\*\*\*Always keep every scored assignment until you have completed the class and received your final grade\*\*\*



## CLOTHING 2

# SUPPLY LIST AND DUE DATES

**NOTE:** Sewing can be less expensive: Check out [Joann.com](http://Joann.com) and [Hobby Lobby.com](http://HobbyLobby.com) - Both have online coupons, ads, email coupons, and apps. Wal-Mart is also a very reasonably priced option.

LAB FEE DUE: \_\_\_\_\_ (\$10.00)

SEWING EQUIPMENT DUE: \_\_\_\_\_

- Pen/Pencil
- White/Cream Spool of All-Purpose Thread
- YELLOW-head Sewing Pins

### PROJECT SUPPLIES:

#### 1. Make-Up/Toiletry Bag

(Focus on Zipper Instillation)

½ yard Exterior Fabric

½ yard Lining Fabric

Supplies Due: \_\_\_\_\_

Matching Thread

14" Zipper

3/4" D-Ring or Lobster Clasp

#### 2. Custom A-Line Skirt/Harem Pant

(Focus on Pattern Drafting and Alteration)

2-3 yards skirt Fabric

¼" Elastic (package)

Thread to Match

or

#### Tailored Pant

Choose a tailored style pant pattern & buy the appropriate fabric & notions for completion

Supplies Due: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 3. Choice Project - Commercial Pattern

Remember to buy all appropriate Fabrics & Notions for pattern completion!

Supplies Due: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4. Choice Project

Consider using Pinterest, Blogs etc to find a project you'd like to complete.

Be sure to buy all appropriate Fabrics & Notions for pattern completion!

Supplies Due: \_\_\_\_\_

# SEWING LAB RULES

- Students need to come to class READY TO WORK. Be prepared to sew everyday. If you are between projects, bring other projects, homework, do extra credit sewing projects, be ready to assist the teacher, etc.
- To use a HALLPASS: ask Ms. King for permission and then sign out.
- NO FOOD or DRINK inside the classroom. This is not a lunchroom so please don't leave to get food during class.
- CLEAN UP!!!! Clean up after yourself and complete your clean up job everyday!
- All supplies and equipment borrowed during class **MUST** be returned at the end of the day.
- Make sure to WRITE YOUR NAME on all of your equipment and KEEP TRACK of your supplies, fabric, and projects. Equipment and supplies left out will be put with the classroom supplies. Fabric left out will be put in the scrap bins.




# Clothing 2

## CTE Skill Certificate Test Performance Documentation

#	Skill	✓
1	Complete FCCLA Step One.	
2	Perform basic sewing machine maintenance.	
3	Operate and care for the serger.	
4	Utilize correct pressing techniques throughout the project construction.	
5	Select appropriate fabric, yardage, and notions for the project.	
6	Make fitting adjustments - demonstrate length & width adjustments	
7	Demonstrate correct pattern layout techniques, including one-way directional, napped, or plaid fabrics.	
8	Select and apply appropriate interfacing.	
9	Apply facings or collars using stay-stitching, trimming, grading, clipping or notching, and under-stitching.	
10	Mark & construct 1+ of the following: darts, tucks, pleats or gathers.	
11	Demonstrate at least one correct zipper application	
12	Attach at least one closure: hook & eye, snaps, pants/skirt hook	
13	Demonstrate at least one decorative technique: trim, ruffles, lace piping, decorative stitching, gripper snaps, embroidery, or applique	
14	Complete 2 hemming techniques: hand stitched hem, double fold hem, machine blind hem, rolled hem, etc.	
15	Construct button and buttonhole closure	
16	Use commercially prepared directions/guidesheets	







Some stuff  
you know,  
Some stuff  
you don't

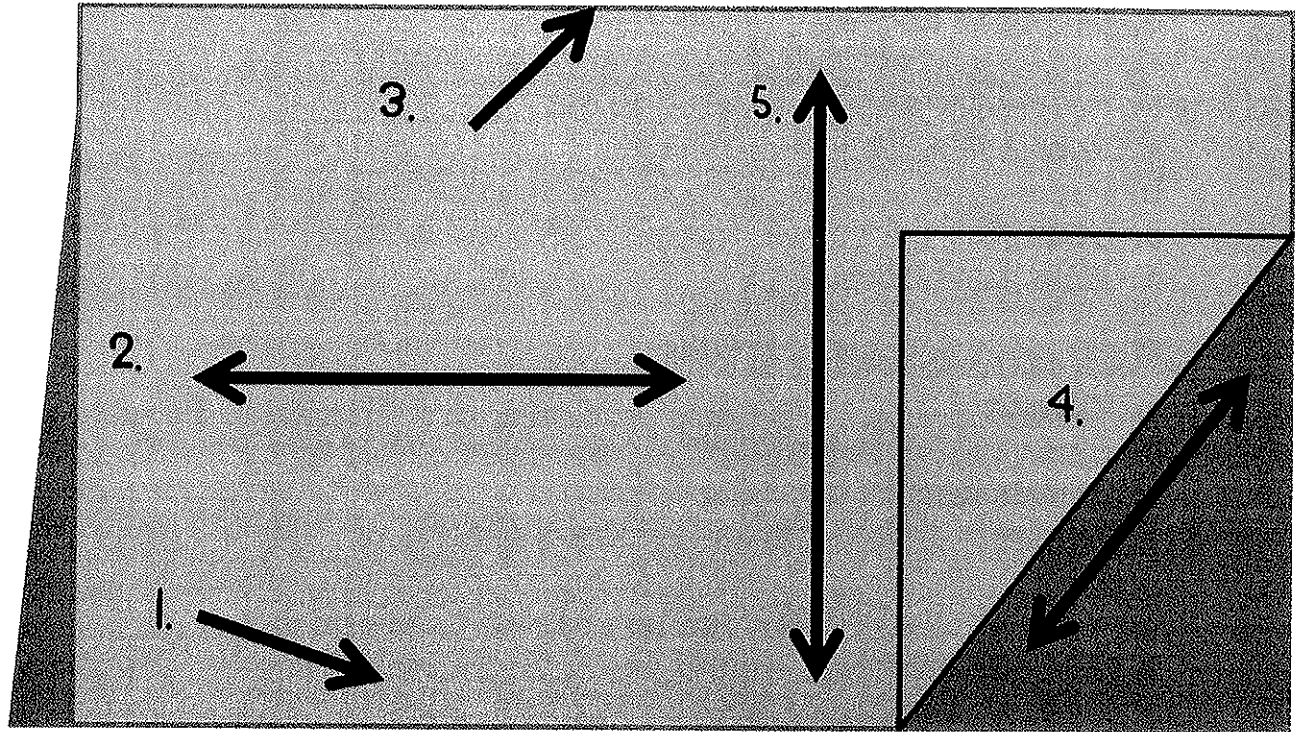






# CLOTHING 2 REVIEW

Label:



- 4 A. Bias
- 5 B. Crosswise Grain
- 2 C. Lengthwise Grain
- 1 D. Selvage
- 3 E. Fold

Identify the fibers below into two categories:

- A. Natural Fibers
- B. Synthetic Fibers

- 6. Wool A
- 7. Acetate B
- 8. Silk A
- 9. Spandex B
- 10. Polyester B
- 11. Rayon B (A)
- 12. Nylon B

- 13. Mohair A (Angora Goat)
- 14. Ramie A
- 15. Flax A
- 16. Jute A
- 17. Rubber B
- 18. Acrylic B
- 19. Cashmere A  
(Kashmir Goat)

Choose the best answer for the following questions.

20. A seam gauge is used to measure \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Hems  
b. Cuffs  
c. Space between buttons and other short distances  
☒ d. All of the above
21. Sewing shears should be used to cut \_\_\_\_\_  
☒ a. Fabric  
b. Paper  
c. String  
d. All of the above
22. Which of the following is NOT a notion?  
a. Thread  
☒ b. Pins  
c. Interfacing  
d. Zipper
23. Curved seams and darts can be pressed easily on a \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Sleeve board  
b. Ironing board  
☒ c. Tailor's ham  
d. Press cloth
24. Which of the following should be marked?  
a. Dots, Squares and Triangles  
b. Darts  
c. Pockets  
☒ d. All of the above
25. Which fabric is a chemical treatment used on cotton to improve luster and strength?  
a. Calendaring  
☒ b. Mercerization  
c. Weighting  
d. Brushing
26. Felt is made by applying which of the following to short fibers?  
a. Heat  
b. Moisture  
c. Pressure  
☒ d. All of the above



27. A serger is used to \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Do topstitching
  - ☒ b. Form a seam, trim away extra fabric and overcast edges
  - c. Make buttonholes
  - d. Do decorative embroidery stitches
28. The symbols on pattern pieces can help you \_\_\_\_\_ correctly.
- a. Cut
  - b. Mark
  - c. Sew
  - ☒ d. All of the above
29. The bold line around each pattern piece is the \_\_\_\_\_
- ☒ a. Cutting line
  - b. Stitching line
  - c. Grain line
  - d. Adjustment line
30. Which of the following is a good pattern for beginning sewers?
- a. No pleats or buttonholes
  - b. One that fits loosely
  - c. One that has few pattern pieces
  - ☒ d. All of the above

True or False (Mark A for True and B for False)

- F 31. Nylon is a weak fiber.
- F 32. Polyester is highly absorbent.
- T 33. Knowing how to sew enables you to select ready-to-wear garments more intelligently.
- T 34. If your fabric needs pressing, you should do it before you place your pattern pieces on it.
- F 35. Shears & Scissors are the same thing.
- T 36. Buttons & trims are examples of notions.
- F 37. A ballpoint pen is a good marking tool.
- F 38. Pinking shears should be used to cut garment pieces from fabric.
- T 39. If you cannot match the color of your thread to the color of your fabric, select thread that is slightly darker.
- T 40. Notches and dots are aids for matching seams and other construction.
- F 41. The distance from the tips of both arrows to the edge of the fabric should be different when measuring the grainline on a pattern piece.
- F 42. The crosswise grain runs in the same direction as the selvages.

## Matching

43. The basic unit of all textiles is E A. Flax  
44. D are woven together to make fabric. B. Wool  
45. A fiber is used to make linen. C. Silk  
46. B is the warmest fiber. D. Yarns  
47. C is the only natural fiber that is E. Fiber  
a filament (a very long fiber)

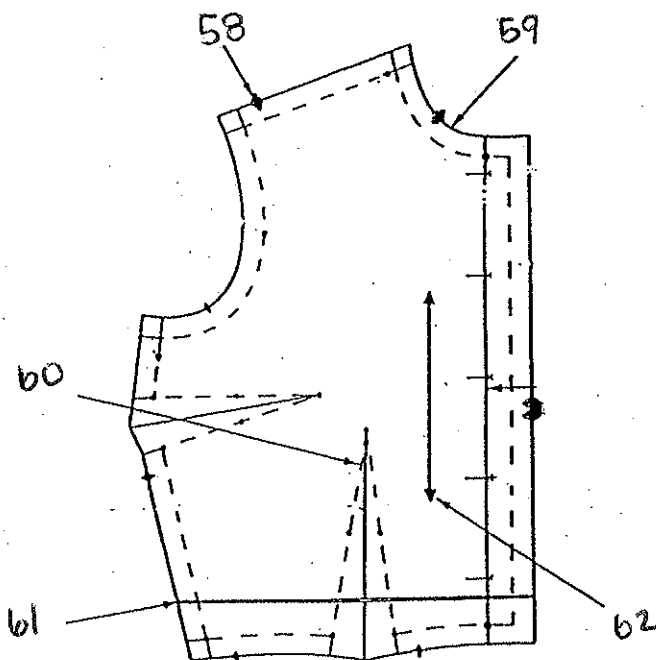
## More Matching

48. Denim is an example of a B weave. A. Shank  
49. In C fabrics, the yarns are looped together. B. Twill  
50. Machines for weaving are called D. C. Knitted  
51. E shears have a zig zag cutting edge. D. Looms  
52. A buttons have a loop underneath the button. E. Pinking

## Some More Matching

53. A good way to knots when sewing is E. A. Press as you go  
54. A good phrase to keep in mind while B. Pre-shrink  
constructing a project is A  
55. 5/8" is the standard seam D. C. Clip  
56. You should always C curved seams. D. Allowance  
57. B fabrics so they will not shrink. E. Backstitch

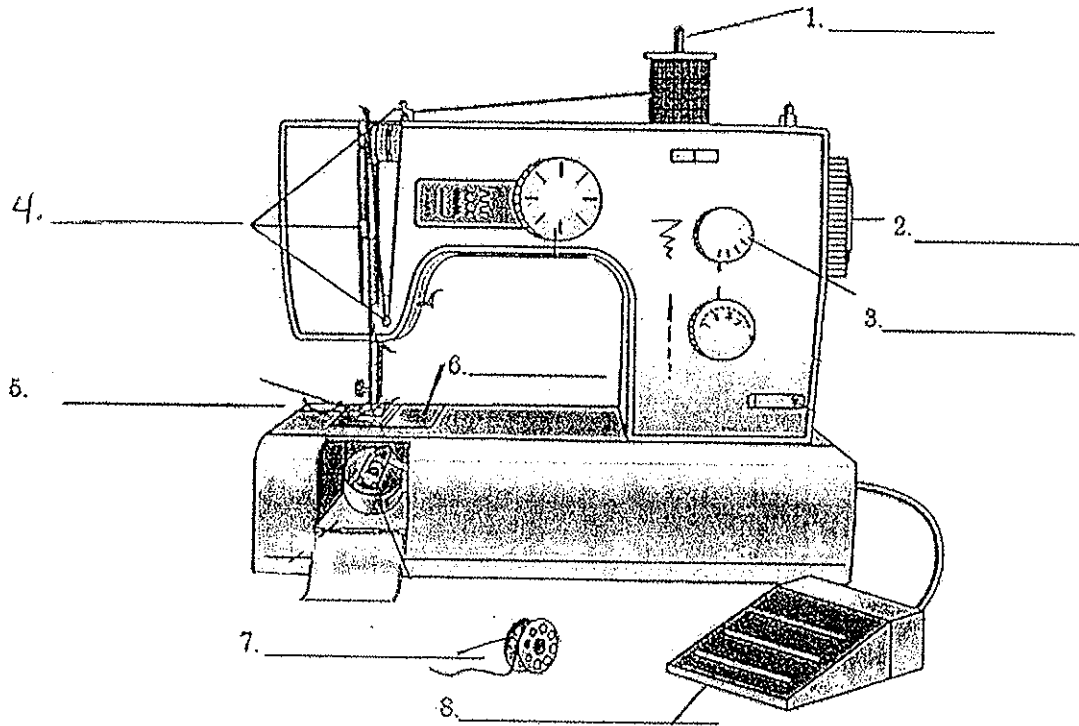
## More Labeling



- 61 A. Lengthen/Shorten Line  
62 B. Grainline Arrow  
60 C. Dart  
58 D. Notch  
59 E. Cutting Line

# The Sewing Machine Review

Please answer carefully and legibly.



## Labeling

1. Spool Pin
2. Hand Wheel
3. Stitch Width
4. Thread Guides
5. Presser Foot
6. Stitch Plate
7. Bobbin
8. Foot Pedal

## Word Bank

(for #1-8, not all words will be used)

Foot Pedal  
Presser Foot  
Stitch Width  
Spool Pin  
Thread Guides  
Stitch Length  
Stitch Plate  
Bobbin  
Bobbin Case  
Hand Wheel

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## SEWING TERMS CROSSWORD PUZZLE CLUES

## ACROSS

- 4 A piece of fabric used to finish edges such as necklines.
- 5 The line designated for stitching the seam. Generally 5/8 inch from the edge.
- 6 To cut away excess fabric on a seam allowance after the seam is stitched.
- 8 A double line on a pattern to indicate where alterations may be made.
- 10 Lifting and placing the iron in an up and down motion.
- 11 The marking in the center of a dart where the material is folded.
- 12 A person who enjoys sewing.
- 18 A fabric with the print going all the same direction.
- 23 Trimming each layer of a seam allowance in varying amounts to reduce bulk.
- 25 Threads that run up and down the fabric, parallel to the selvage.
- 26 The cut edge of the fabric pieces.
- 27 V-shaped or diamond-shaped markings on a pattern.
- 28 An extra thickness of fabric used to provide shape.
- 29 Any method of finishing raw edges of seam allowances.

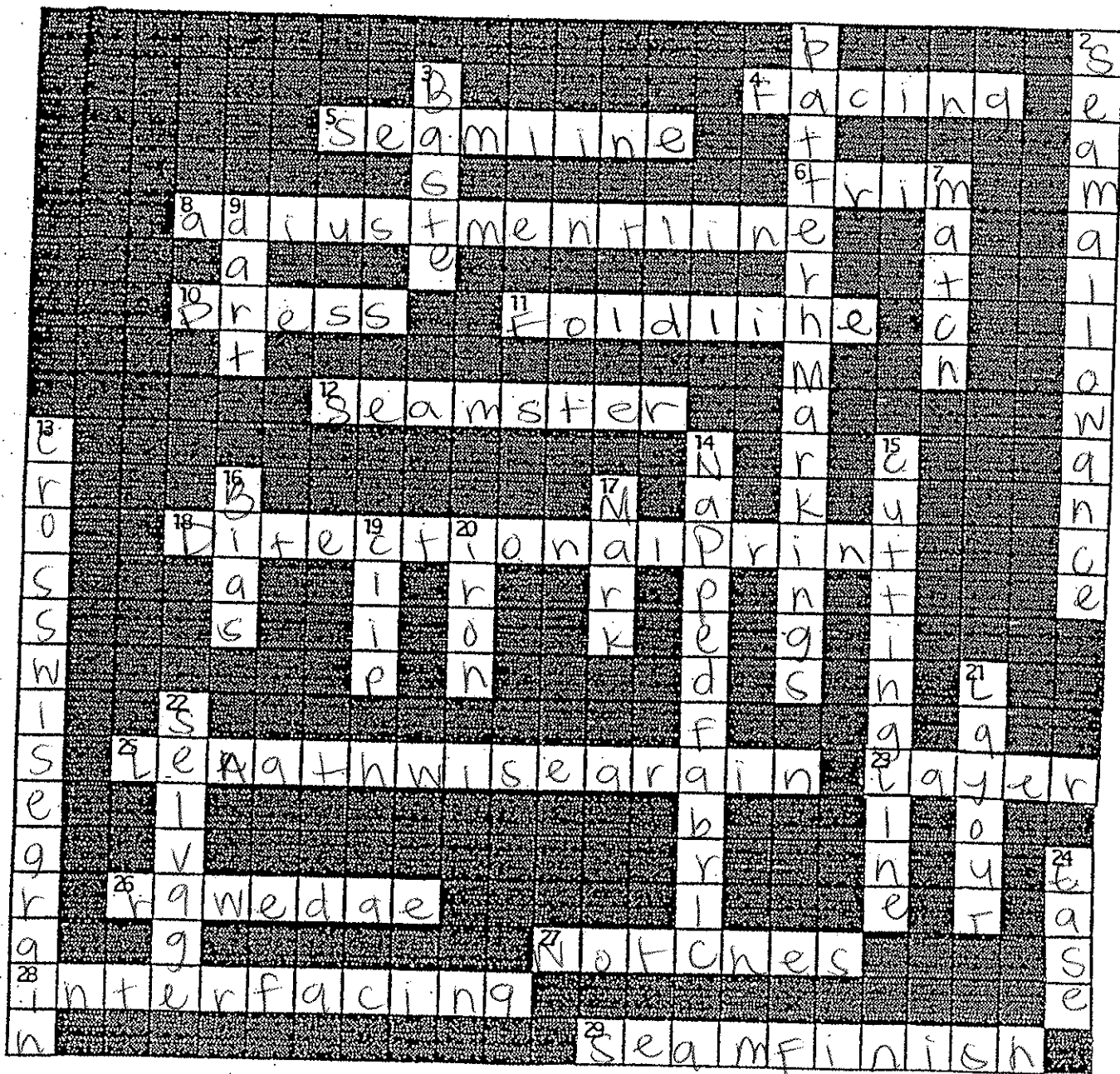
## DOWN

- 1 The symbols for construction printed on the pattern.
- 2 The distance from the cut edge to the stitch line.
- 3 Long stitches used to hold fabric pieces together temporarily.
- 7 To bring notches or other construction markings on two pieces together.
- 9 A fold of material stitched together to give shape to a garment.
- 13 Threads that run across the fabric and are perpendicular to the selvages.
- 14 Fabric with a raised surface.
- 15 A heavy, unbroken line to indicate where the pattern must be cut.
- 16 A line diagonally across the grain of the fabric at a 45-degree angle.
- 17 To transfer pattern instructions to the fabric.
- 19 A small cut into the seam allowance almost to the stitch line.
- 20 Sliding a heated iron in a gliding motion to smooth or stabilize fabric.
- 21 Placing the pattern pieces on the fabric for cutting.
- 22 The narrow, firmly woven finish along both lengthwise edges of the fabric.
- 24 Evenly distributing some fullness when joining two pieces of different sizes.



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## SEWING TERMS CROSSWORD PUZZLE



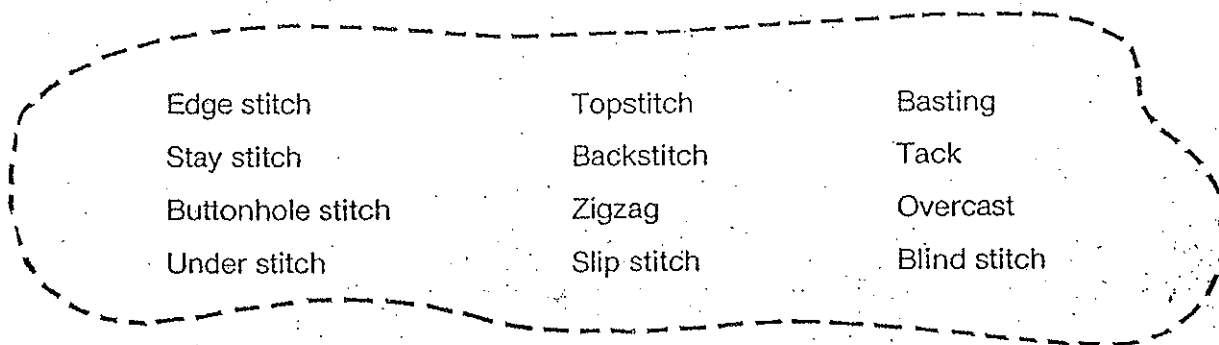
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## TERMINOLOGY TREADLES

- |                      |           |   |
|----------------------|-----------|---|
| 1. Adjustment line   | <u>9</u>  | Evenly distributing some fullness when joining two pieces of different sizes. |
| 2. Baste             | <u>15</u> | Placing the pattern pieces on the fabric for cutting.                         |
| 3. Bias              | <u>13</u> | Sliding a heated iron in a gliding motion to smooth or stabilize fabric.      |
| 4. Clip              | <u>14</u> | Trimming each layer of a seam allowance in varying amounts to reduce bulk.    |
| 5. Crosswise grain   | <u>16</u> | Threads that run up and down the fabric, parallel to the selvage.             |
| 6. Cutting line      | <u>1</u>  | A double line on a pattern to indicate where alterations may be made.         |
| 7. Dart              | <u>5</u>  | Threads that run across the fabric and are perpendicular to the selvages.     |
| 8. Directional print | <u>4</u>  | A small cut into the seam allowance almost to the stitch line.                |
| 9. Ease              | <u>6</u>  | A heavy, unbroken line to indicate where the pattern must be cut.             |
| 10. Facing           | <u>3</u>  | A line diagonally across the grain of the fabric at a 45-degree angle.        |
| 11. Fold line        | <u>2</u>  | Long stitches used to hold fabric pieces together temporarily.                |
| 12. Interfacing      | <u>28</u> | The narrow, firmly woven finish along both lengthwise edges of the fabric.    |
| 13. Iron             | <u>10</u> | A piece of fabric used to finish edges such as necklines.                     |
| 14. Layer            | <u>8</u>  | A fabric with the print going all the same direction.                         |
| 15. Layout           | <u>11</u> | The marking in the center of a dart where the material is folded.             |
| 16. Lengthwise grain | <u>7</u>  | A fold of material stitched together to give shape to a garment.              |
| 17. Mark             | <u>23</u> | The cut edge of the fabric pieces.  |
| 18. Match            | <u>24</u> | The line designated for stitching the seam. Generally 5/8 inch from the edge. |
| 19. Napped fabric    | <u>20</u> | The symbols for construction printed on the pattern.                          |
| 20. Notches          | <u>12</u> | An extra thickness of fabric used to provide shape.                           |
| 21. Pattern markings | <u>26</u> | The distance from the cut edge to the stitch line.                            |
| 22. Press            | <u>22</u> | Lifting and placing the iron in an up and down motion.                        |
| 23. Raw edge         | <u>29</u> | To cut away excess fabric on seam allowance after the seam is stitched.       |
| 24. Seamline         | <u>27</u> | Any method of finishing raw edges of seam allowances.                         |
| 25. Seamster         | <u>19</u> | Fabric with a raised surface.   |
| 26. Seam allowance   | <u>18</u> | To bring notches or other construction markings on two pieces together.       |
| 27. Seam finish      | <u>20</u> | V-shaped or diamond-shaped markings on a pattern.                             |
| 28. Selvage          | <u>17</u> | To transfer pattern instructions to the fabric.                               |
| 29. Trim             | <u>25</u> | A person who enjoys sewing.   |

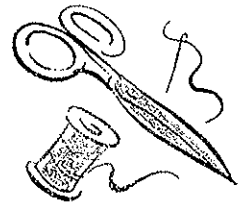
## Which Stitch?

Pattern instructions call for many different types of stitches. Match each of the following stitches with its description below. Write the name of the correct stitch in the blank beside its description.



1. Blind Stitch Invisible stitch used over the edge of a hem
2. Backstitch Stitching to secure threads at the beginning and end of a stitching line
3. Basting Long, loose stitches done by hand or machine, used to temporarily hold two or more pieces of fabric
4. Edge Stitching Stitching sewn close to any folded edge or seam line
5. Overcast Sewn with hand stitching on raw edges to prevent raveling
6. Slip Stitch Tiny hand stitch made by slipping the needle into the fold of the fabric
7. Stay Stitch A stitch in a line of stitching done on curved edges of single pieces of fabric to keep the edges from stretching and to hold the grain
8. Top Stitch Decorative stitch of a longer length than normal
9. Tack A small hand stitch used to hold facing to the inside seam to prevent it from turning to the outside
10. Understitch Topstitch done on the inside of a garment to keep facing in place and to prevent it from turning to the outside
11. Zig-zag Machine stitch made by the needle moving from side to side
12. Buttonhole Hand stitch used for hand-worked buttonholes


# Reading a Pattern Package



1. What is the # of this pattern?
2. How many different articles of clothing or views are included in this pattern?
3. What sizes does the pattern include? (Front)
4. What are the suggested fabrics?
5. Your Sizes: \_\_\_\_\_ Your waist measurement  
\_\_\_\_\_ Your hip measurement
6. Using the Body Measurement section of the Pattern envelope what would be your size?
7. Out of the views on the pattern envelope (A, B, C, D, E, etc.), which view are you making?
8. According to your size, what is the finished garment measurement? \_\_\_\_\_  
Put your finger on this measurement of the tape measure. Put this around your hips (the fullest part of your bum). Sit down.  
Does this measurement fit you?
9. Using the view you are making and your size...how much fabric do you need if the fabric is:  
a. 45" wide \_\_\_\_\_  
b. 60" wide \_\_\_\_\_
10. Will the amount of fabric above be enough if the fabric has a nap?
11. Which notions are required for your view?





The image shows the front cover of a book. The cover is a solid, deep purple color. A white dashed line forms a rectangular border around the perimeter of the cover. The title "Fabrics & Fibers" is printed in a large, black, serif font, centered on the cover. The text is arranged in two lines: "Fabrics &" on the top line and "Fibers" on the bottom line.

# Fabrics & Fibers





Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Clothing Fibers

List characteristics and care information of the following fibers:

Cotton

(Natural or Synthetic)

Linen

(Natural or Synthetic)

Wool

(Natural or Synthetic)

Silk

(Natural or Synthetic)

Rayon

(Natural or Synthetic)

Nylon

(Natural or Synthetic)

Polyester

(Natural or Synthetic)

Acrylic

(Natural or Synthetic)

Spandex

(Natural or Synthetic)



# FIBER TRAITS

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Per. \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Match each fiber to its characteristics.

5 acetate

7 acrylic

2 cotton

4 linen

9 nylon

6 polyester

8 rayon

10 spandex

1 silk

3 wool

1. Natural, lustrous, lightweight fiber from unwinding a cocoon made by worms that is strong and smooth.
2. Natural, absorbent, washable fiber that wrinkles, but absorbs moisture well.
3. Natural, warm fiber that returns to its original shape and resists burning.
4. Natural fiber from the flax plant that absorbs moisture well, mildews if stored in a damp place.
5. Synthetic fiber made to look like silk, is damaged by acetone, is inexpensive.
6. Synthetic fiber that blends easily with other fibers, resists wrinkling but retains oily stains.
7. Synthetic fiber that is soft, warm, lightweight, and made to look like wool: pills easily.
8. Synthetic fiber made from wood or rag pulp that absorbs moisture, is weak and does not spring back into shape.
9. Synthetic fiber that is very strong, washes easily, yellows with age, and builds up static electricity.
10. Synthetic fiber that stretches, is lightweight, strong and durable.

Match the brand name to the generic fiber.

CI acetate

DEN acrylic

AL nylon

HGJ polyester

KF rayon

B spandex

A. Antron

B. Lycra

C. Chromspun

D. Creslan

E. Orlon

F. Coloray

G. Dacron

H. Fortrel

I. Celacloud

J. Kodel

K. Avril

L. Quiana

M. Acrilan

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Fabrication Methods

### Grain

Grain is:

Most often the grain of clothing will run \_\_\_\_\_ or up and down on the body

### Wovens

Warp (Lengthwise grain)–

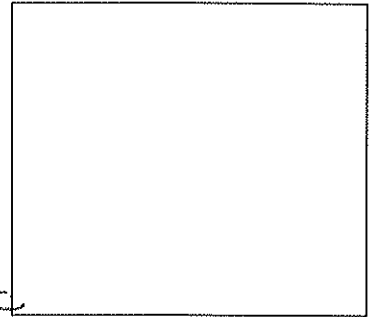
Weft (Crosswise grain)– filling yarns  
(some stretch)

Selvage – Finished Edge – Parallel to  
lengthwise grain

Bias – Any Diagonal Direction on fabric  
– has give or stretch

True Bias –  $45^\circ$  angle or intersection of lengthwise  
& crosswise grain

Draw Grains



### Knits

Lengthwise grain is called Ribs or Wales

Crosswise grain is called Courses

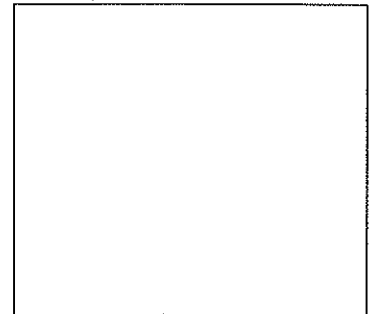
Which direction stretches the most in both knits and wovens? Crosswise

Draw Grains

### Non Wovens

No \_\_\_\_\_ are used

Like paper, has no grain



Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Fibers to Fabrics

Fibers are twisted together to make yarn, which are combined to make fabric.

Natural Fibers - Comes from plants or animals  
- usually more expensive

<u>Natural Fiber</u>	<u>Made From</u>	<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>Care</u>
Cotton	Cotton Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>absorbs moisture</li> <li>comfortable</li> <li>*wrinkles easily</li> <li>shrinks</li> <li>accepts dye</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Press - high temp w/ moisture</li> <li>- low temp in dryer</li> <li>- washable</li> </ul>
Linen	Flax Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*wrinkles very easily</li> <li>- similar to cotton</li> <li>strong &amp; smooth</li> <li>expensive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Washable → dry clean only</li> <li>See care label</li> <li>Press at highest temp w/ moisture</li> </ul>
Wool	Sheep, goats, llama, alpaca etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>warm</li> <li>shrinks</li> <li>*wrinkle/flame resistant</li> <li>*absorbs moisture - still dry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Washable → dry clean</li> <li>Flat to dry</li> <li>See care label</li> </ul>
Silk	Cocoon of a silk worm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*soft</li> <li>*smooth</li> <li>*wrinkles</li> <li>Damaged in sun</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Washable → dry clean</li> <li>See care label</li> <li>Iron w/ out moisture</li> <li>*water spots*</li> </ul>

Synthetic Fibers - from chemical compounds - less absorbent, heat sensitive  
Dress at low temps, tend to pill

<u>Synthetic Fiber</u>	<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>Care</u>
Nylon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Strong</li> <li>- light weight</li> <li>- can tear - look for rip - stop</li> </ul>	lowest temp
Acrylic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- soft warm</li> <li>- light weight</li> <li>* FAKE WOOL</li> </ul>	Machine wash pills
Acetate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- not very strong</li> <li>- linings</li> <li>* FAKE SILK</li> </ul>	usually dry clean dissolves in acetone
Polyester	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fine → light weight</li> <li>- may pill</li> <li>* resists wrinkling</li> <li>retains oily stains</li> </ul>	washes easily resists shrinking
Rayon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* wood pulp + chemicals</li> <li>- resemble cotton &amp; silk</li> </ul>	washable - dry clean see care label
Spandex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Elasticity</li> <li>- Active &amp; swimwear</li> </ul>	avoid chlorine, dryer & hot irons



Blended Yarns - Different fibers blended into 1 yarn before fabrication process

Benefits -

<u>Fabric Construction</u>	<u>Draw</u>	<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>Uses</u>

The best way to care for the fabric is to : Read care labels & treat stains immediately



# Patterns

Pattern Markings  
Pattern envelope  
Pattern Guide Sheet







Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## PRECISION FIT—FEMALE

**Directions:** Take the following measurements to determine your correct pattern size. Use the information under "Measuring Tips" to help you get an accurate measurement. Record each measurement in inches on the line under "To Find Body Type." Compare your measurements to the standard measurements for each body type and size. Write the best pattern size for you in the space provided.

**To Find Body Type:**

Height \_\_\_\_\_

Back Waist Length \_\_\_\_\_

**Measuring Tips:**

Stand straight against a wall. Measure from the top of your head to the floor. (1)

Tie a string around your waistline to mark the smallest part. Find your neckbone at the back of your neck. Measure from it to the string at your waist. (2)

**To Find Pattern Size:**

High Bust \_\_\_\_\_

Measure around the body under the armhole with the tape parallel to the floor. (3)

Bust \_\_\_\_\_

Measure around the fullest part of the chest with the tape parallel to the floor. (4)

Waist \_\_\_\_\_

Measure around your waist where the string is tied. (5)

Hip \_\_\_\_\_

Measure around the fullest part of your hips with the tape parallel to the floor. (6)

**Additional Measurements:**

Pant Length \_\_\_\_\_

Measure from your outseam from the waistline to the desired length at the side of your leg. (7)

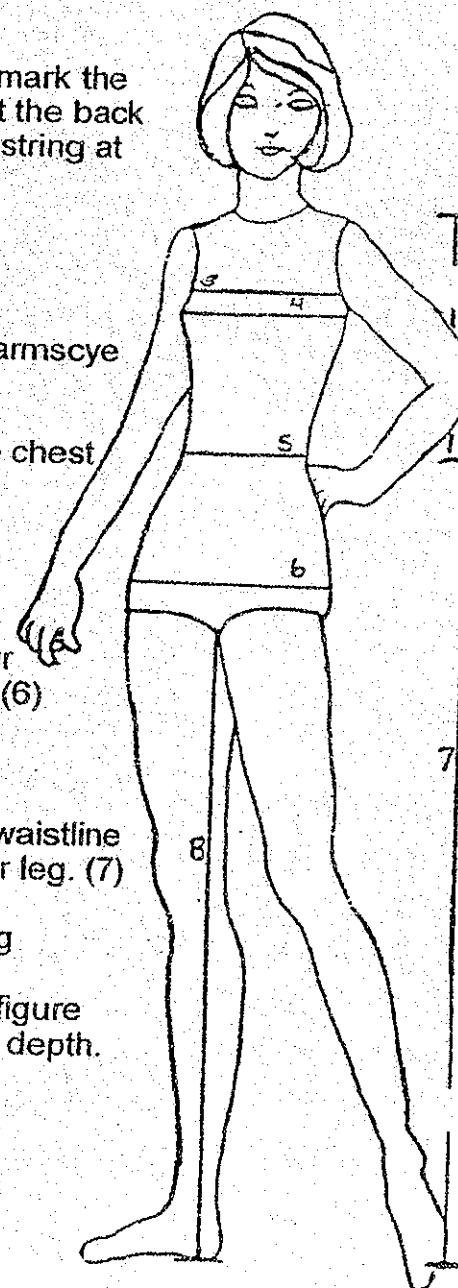
Crotch Depth \_\_\_\_\_

Measure the inseam from inside the leg at the crotch to the desired length. (8)  
(Record here \_\_\_\_\_.) Subtract this figure from the pant length to find your crotch depth.

My Body Type Is: \_\_\_\_\_

My Dress, Blouse, Top, Jacket Pattern Size Is: \_\_\_\_\_

My Skirt, Pants, Shorts Pattern Size Is: \_\_\_\_\_



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## PRECISION FIT—MALE

**Directions:** Take the following measurements to determine your correct pattern size. Use the information under "Measuring Tips" to help you get an accurate measurement. Record each measurement in inches on the line under "To Find Body Type." Compare your measurements to the standard measurements for each body type and size. Write the best pattern size for you in the space provided.

## To Find Your Body Type:

Height \_\_\_\_\_

Body Build \_\_\_\_\_

## To Find Pattern Size:

Neck \_\_\_\_\_

Chest \_\_\_\_\_

Waist \_\_\_\_\_

Hips \_\_\_\_\_

Sleeve Length \_\_\_\_\_

## Measuring Tips:

Measure without shoes, standing against a wall, head to floor.

Look in mirror, compare your body proportions to charts in the pattern books or on the wall.

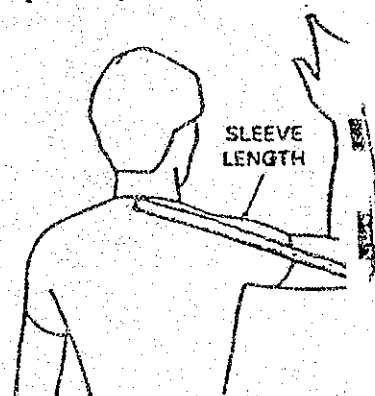
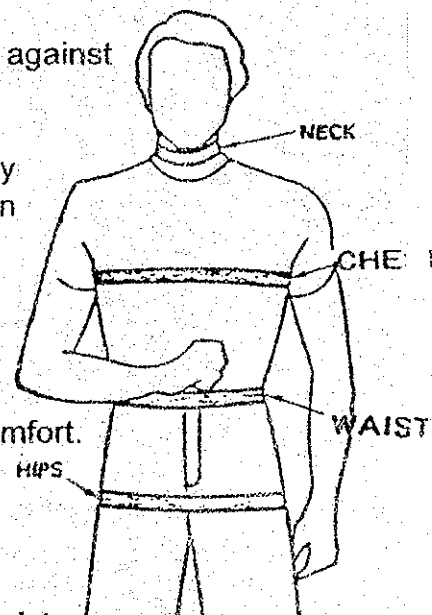
Measure around the base of the neck and add one-half inch for comfort.

Measure around the broadest part of chest.

Tie a piece of yarn around your waist and bend over, allowing the string to place itself naturally. Measure the string at your natural waistline.

Measure around the fullest part of the hips, parallel to the floor.

Measure from your neckbone, around bent elbow to your large wrist bone.



My Figure Type Is: \_\_\_\_\_

My Shirt/Jacket Pattern Size Is: \_\_\_\_\_

My Pant Pattern Size Is: \_\_\_\_\_

## Reading the Pattern Envelope

The pattern envelope provides information that will aid you in completing your project. Knowing what information is given and how to use it will make your sewing easier and save you time.

The front of the pattern envelope provides this information:

1. Illustrations or photographs of each variation that can be made with this pattern. By examining the pictures, you may get ideas for colors or fabric. Each variation is numbered and is called a view.
2. Name of the pattern company that made the pattern.
3. Identification information that helps you locate the pattern you wish to buy. Each pattern will have a number and will give you the size and figure type.
4. Special labels are sometimes used to tell you if the pattern is easy or if you should use knits only.
5. The price of the pattern, located on the front or on the flap opening of the envelope. Price is given for the United States as well as other countries.

The back of the pattern envelope provides this information.

1. Body measurement charts to help you choose the correct size.
2. Back views of each item in the pattern envelope.
3. Number of pattern pieces enclosed. Generally, the fewer the pieces, the easier it is to make. Sometimes illustrations for the pattern pieces are shown.
4. Suggested fabrics to use with this pattern.
5. Advice on fabrics with nap, pile, one-way designs, and plaids.
6. Yardage requirement charts are given in standard and metric measurements.
7. A written description of the garments enclosed in the pattern.
8. Sewing notions that are recommended for each project.
9. Finished measurements of the garment, such as length of overalls or skirt.

(continued)

## Reading the Pattern Envelope (continued)

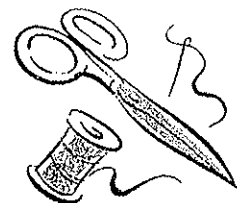
<b>9247</b>		<b>MISSES' AND MEN'S PULLOVER TOP:</b> front neck opening and full-length sleeves. View A—collar, front neck opening has drawstring laced through eyelets. View B—collar, front patch pocket, elastic in wrists and lower casing. View C—hooded with front zipper and elastic at wrists and lower casings.			
SIZE BUST/CHEST	X-SMALL	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE	<b>SUGGESTED FABRICS:</b> cotton, denim, flannel, corduroy, polar-fleece, velour, sweatshirt fabrics 11 pieces  <b>NOTIONS:</b> thread, Top A—2 yds cord- ing, 10 eyelets; Top B—2 snaps, 2 yds of ½" elastic; Top C—3 yds cording, ½ yd. ½" wide elastic, 7" zipper.
View A-TOP 44/45" w/wo nap 58/60" w/nap	2 1½	3 1¾	3½ 1¾	3½ yds 1¾ yds	
View B-TOP 44/45" w/wo nap 58/60" w/nap	2 1½	3 1¾	3½ 2	3½ yds 2 yds	
View C-TOP 44/45" w/wo nap 58/60" w/nap	2½ 2	3 2	3¾ 2	3¾ yds 2½ yds	
Interfacing—TOP A & B 25" woven, nonwoven, fusible      ¾ yd					
Interfacing—TOP C 25" woven, nonwoven, fusible      ½ yd					
Finished back length All views	24½	25	25¾	26 inches	

Using the following information and the sample pattern envelope, find out what the students need to complete their sewing project.

Shopping Information	Students			
	Julie	Beth	Danny	Adrian
Chosen View to Make	A	C	C	B
Size	X-small	medium	large	medium
Type of fabric	corduroy	velour	polar fleece	sweatshirt knit
Width of fabric	45"	45"	60"	60"
How much fabric must he/she buy?				
How much interfacing will he/she need?				
What notions will he/she need?				



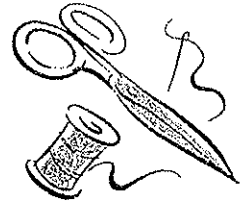
# Reading a Pattern Package



1. What is the # of this pattern?
2. How many different articles of clothing or views are included in this pattern?
3. What sizes does the pattern include? (Front)
4. What are the suggested fabrics?
5. Your Sizes:  
\_\_\_\_\_ Your waist measurement  
\_\_\_\_\_ Your hip measurement
6. Using the Body Measurement section of the Pattern envelope what would be your size?
7. Out of the views on the pattern envelope (A, B, C, D, E, etc.), which view are you making?
8. According to your size, what is the finished garment measurement? \_\_\_\_\_  
Put your finger on this measurement of the tape measure. Put this around your hips (the fullest part of your bum). Sit down.  
Does this measurement fit you?
9. Using the view you are making and your size...how much fabric do you need if the fabric is:  
a. 45" wide \_\_\_\_\_  
b. 60" wide \_\_\_\_\_
10. Will the amount of fabric above be enough if the fabric has a nap?
11. Which notions are required for your view?



# Reading a Pattern Package



1. What is the # of this pattern?
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The image shows the front cover of a book. The cover is a solid purple color. A decorative border is printed on the cover, consisting of a series of short, thick black dashes forming a rectangular frame. The text "Samples & Projects" is centered on the cover in a large, black, serif font. The text is arranged in two lines: "Samples &" on the top line and "Projects" on the bottom line.

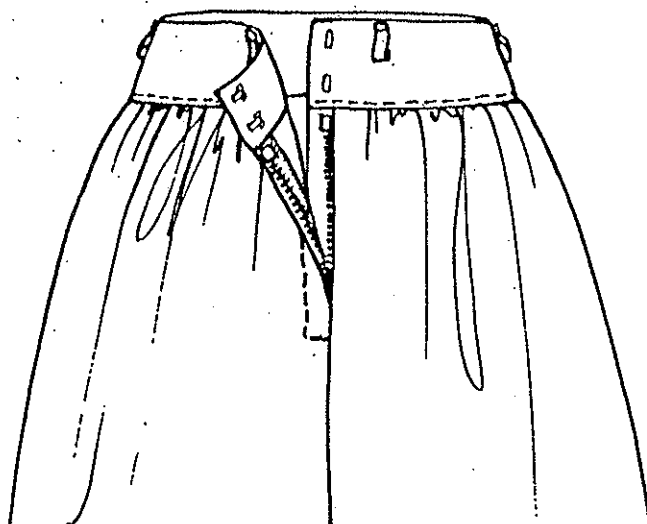
# Samples & Projects







# Lapped Zipper Application



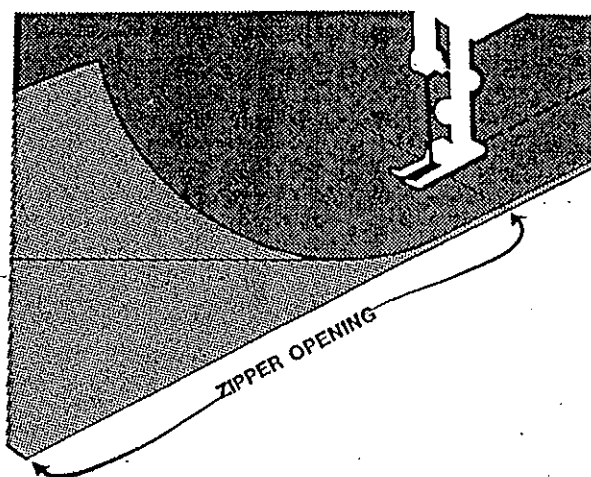
THE LAPPED ZIPPER APPLICATION conceals the zipper with a fold of fabric. Only one row of stitching is visible on the correct side of the garment. The lapped zipper application method is especially suitable for neckline zippers on a dress, or back openings on skirts and pants.

**REMINDER:** *Attach the zipper foot to the sewing machine. Position the foot so the needle is to the side of the zipper being sewn—usually the right side. On industrial machines, use the half foot to insert zippers.*

1

Machine-stitch the seam up to the zipper opening.

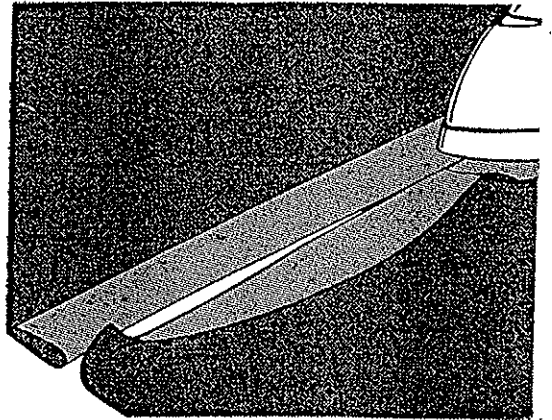
7"



## LAPPED ZIPPER APPLICATION

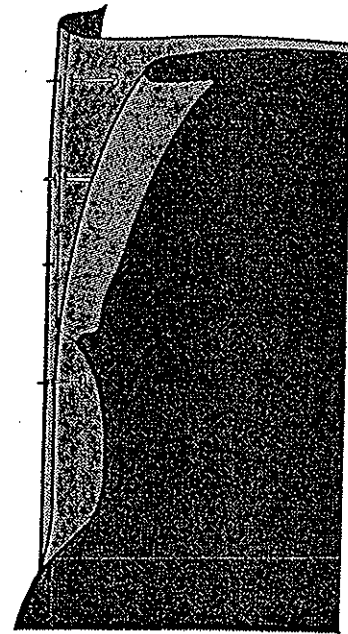
- 2 Press open the seam allowance needed for the zipper.

**NOTE:** Home sewing patterns usually allow  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch seam allowance for zippers. Industry patterns allow  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch to 1 inch seam allowance.



- 3 Working on the left seam allowance, slide out and pin this seam allowance  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch beyond the pressed seamline.

**IMPORTANT:** This additional  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch must extend 1 inch below the stitched seam, utilizing the beginning of the stitched seam allowance.



1 side -  $\frac{5}{8}$ "

1 side -  $\frac{7}{2}$ "

Trace line  $\frac{1}{2}$ " on Right Side  
down to 7" then straight across

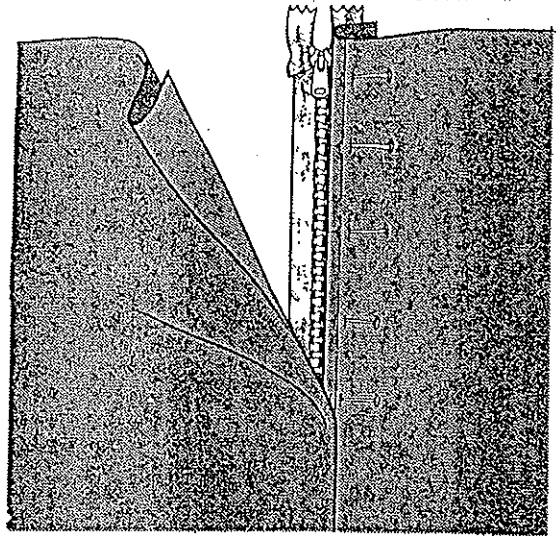


## LAPPED ZIPPER APPLICATION

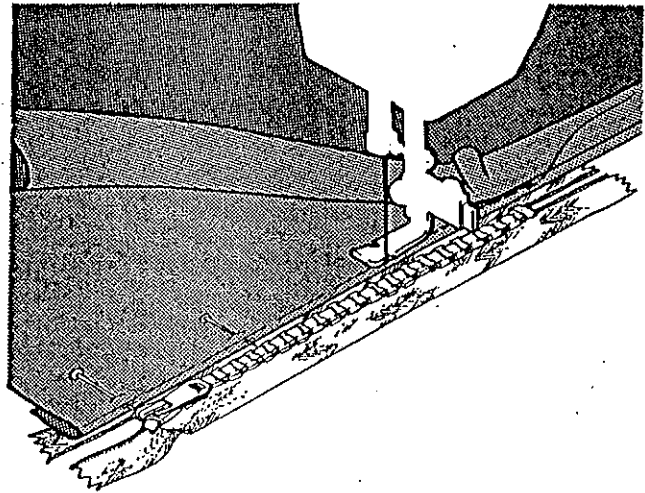
- 4 With the zipper closed and the correct side of the zipper and fabric area facing up, position one edge of the zipper teeth next to the folded extended seam allowance. Pin in place.

**IMPORTANT:** *The zipper tape extends  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch beyond the stitched seam.*

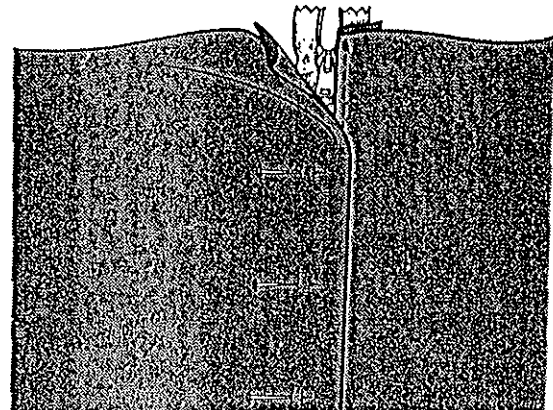
45°  
angle pins



- 5 Using a zipper foot and starting from the bottom of the zipper, stitch close to the folded edge of the seam allowance the entire length of the zipper.



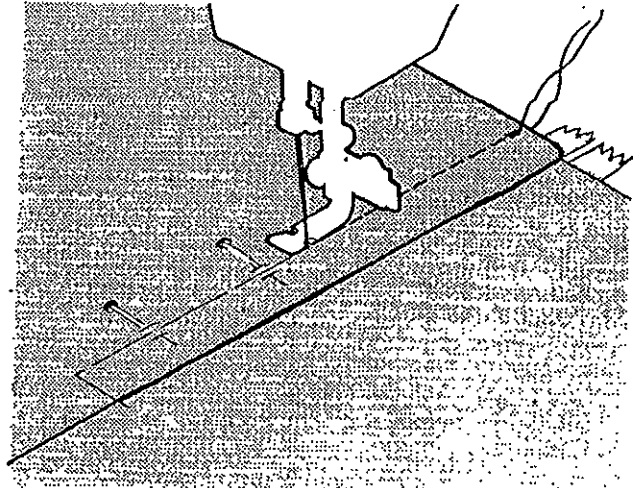
- 6 With the correct side of the garment facing up, pin the other seam allowance over the closed zipper so that it conceals the zipper and the other stitching.



## LAPPED ZIPPER APPLICATION

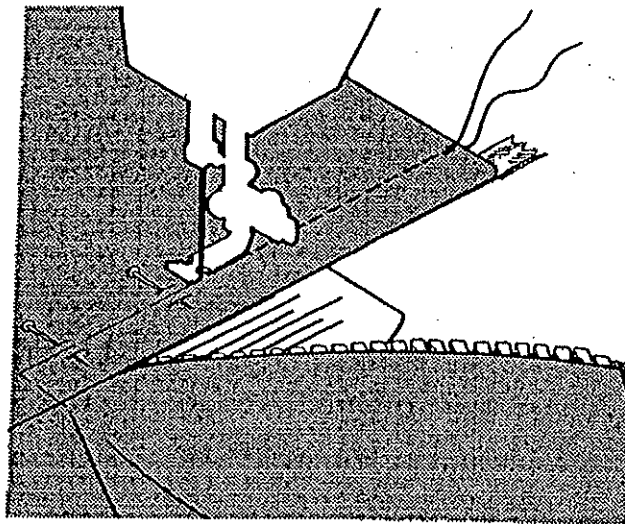
7

Machine-stitch  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch parallel to the seam fold through all layers of fabric, zipper tape, and across the bottom of the zipper.



### Variation for Final Stitch

Open the zipper and, using a marking on the throat plate as a guide, machine-stitch from the top of the zipper to within 1 inch of the bottom. With needle down, lift presser foot and close the zipper. Lower the presser foot and stitch to the end of the zipper and across the bottom.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Bodice Sample Prep & Notes

## Skills to be learned:

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| -Stay-Stitching | Facings         |
| -Darts          | -Clipping       |
| Sleeves         | -Notching       |
| -Easing         | -Grading        |
|                 | -Understitching |

## PREPARATION INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Cut out paper pattern pieces on the SIZE 6 line (Front, Back, Sleeve, Front Facing, Back Facing)
2. Cut out Fabric and Interfacing as follows (DON'T FORGET THE NOTCHES!):

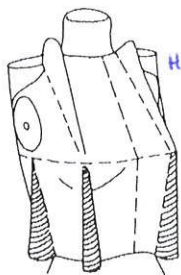
	FABRIC	INTERFACING
Front	Cut 1 on FOLD	
Front Facing	Cut 1 on FOLD	Cut 1 on FOLD
Back	Cut 2	
Back Facing	Cut 2	Cut 2
Sleeve	Cut 2	

\*\*\*Be sure to mark all the markings like DOTS and DARTS!\*\*\*

## NOTES:

### Definitions, Purposes, Tricks & Tips

Stay-stitching used to stabilize & prevent stretching during construction - 1/2" from edge



Darts Tailoring technique to fit around body curves  
HOW  
1-Mark with dressmaker pen  
2-Fold along center dart line  
3-Sew from edge to dart point, back stitch in S.A.

Facings Finishes raw edges that can't just be hemmed  
Often found in necklines collars, front openings, armholes etc

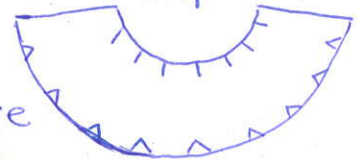




Clipping

Release tension on a concave curve  
HOW: Straight cuts into S.A. at  $\frac{1}{2}$ " intervals  
(NOT THROUGH STITCHING)

concave-clip



Notching

Reduce Bulk from a convex curve  
HOW: V-shape cuts into S.A. at  $\frac{1}{2}$ " intervals  
(NOT THROUGH STITCHING)

convex-notch

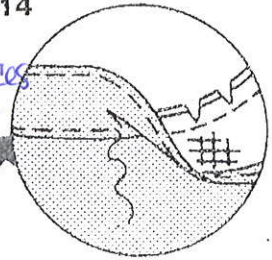
Grading

Reduce Bulk in Seam Allowances  
HOW: Trim FACING S.A. to  $\frac{1}{8}$ " -  $\frac{1}{4}$ "

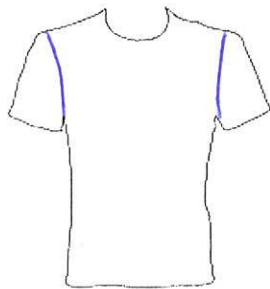
Under-stitching

Row of stitching that holds allowances to the facing & prevents facing from rolling to front  
HOW: Press SA toward the facing & stitch  $\frac{1}{8}$ " from seamline

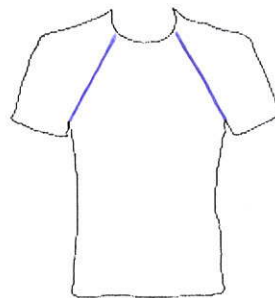
14



Sleeves



Set-In



Raglan

Open Set-In

Sew in the Sleeve THEN sew side seam  
EASIER METHOD!

Closed Set-In

Sew side seam & under arm THEN attach the Sleeve  
HARDER METHOD! Used in lined sleeves, looks more tailored

Easing

Make a larger piece of fabric fit with a smaller piece  
HOW: 2 rows of gathering stitches @  $\frac{1}{4}$ " &  $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Lightly gather & pin. Should lay flat w/out any puckers

# SHIRT A, B, C

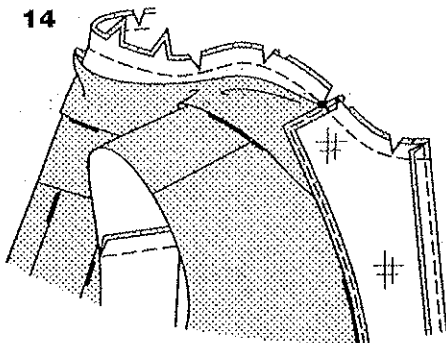
**NOTE:** Pocket is optional, and will not be shown once applied.

- 1. STAY-STITCH** neck edge of front, and yoke front and back.

**FOR VIEWS B AND C** - To make darts in front, with **RIGHT** sides together, bring broken lines together, matching small dots. Stitch along broken line from wide end to point. Press dart downward.



14



- 14.** Turn front facing to **OUTSIDE**; baste to neck edge.

Clip neck edge through all thicknesses at small dot.

Stitch entire neck edge as basted, being careful not to catch in free edge of collar.

**LAYER** seam.

Spanish

## SLEEVE A, B

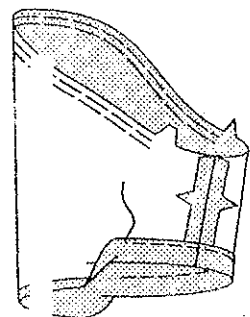
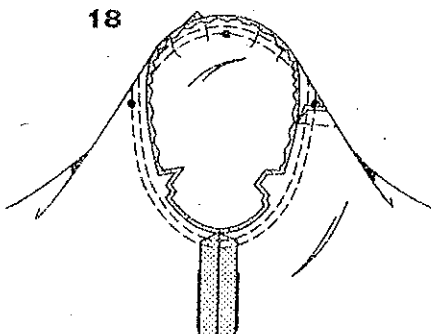
- 17. EASE-STITCH** top of sleeve between notches. Stitch underarm seam. Press hem up. Press under 1/4" (6mm) on raw edge. Stitch hem in place.

- 18.** Turn sleeve **RIGHT** side out.

Hold shirt **WRONG** side out with the armhole toward you. With **RIGHT** sides together, pin sleeve to armhole edge, matching underarm seams and small dots. Pull up ease-stitches to fit.

To distribute fullness evenly, slide fabric along bobbin threads until there are no puckers or tucks on the seam line. Baste. Stitch. Stitch again 1/8" (3mm) from first stitching. Trim seam below notches close to stitching. Press only the seam allowance, shrinking out fullness.

18





## A-LINE SKIRT

The A-D measurements below will be used to draft the skirt pattern.

*Example*

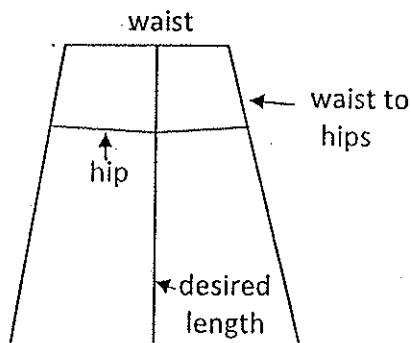
Waist 27 + 2" seam allowance + 1"-2" ease = 30 ÷ 4 = A 7.5 inches  
 Hips 40 + 2" seam allowance + 2"-4" ease = 44 ÷ 4 = B 11 inches  
 Waist to hips 10 + ½" seam allowance at waist = C 10.5 inches  
 Desired length 41 + 1" hem + ½" seam allowance at waist = D 42.5 inches

Note:

1/2" seam allowance for each seam

Ease provides a little extra breathing room

Divide by 4 because you cut the front  
 And back separately (each is half the skirt)  
 From a folded fabric (which divides it in →  
 half again).



Draw on a large sheet of paper to make a pattern.

Along the fold:

1. Near to top, mark a spot for the waistline.
2. Mark ½" to 1" above the first mark (to plot the waistline curve)
3. Mark the distance from waist to hip (measurement C)
4. Mark the desired length

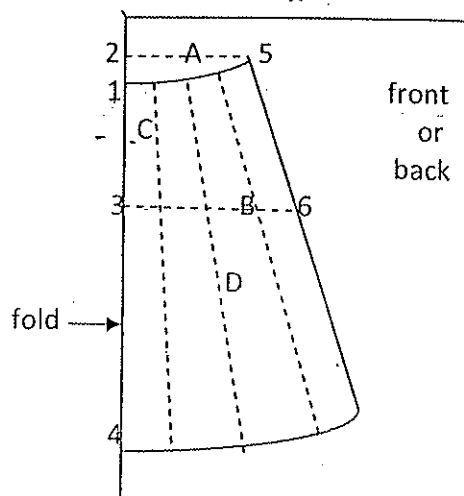
*curve off*

For the side seam:

5. From mark 2, place a ruler perpendicular to the fold and mark the waist width (measurement A)
6. From mark 3, place a ruler perpendicular to the fold and mark the hip width (measurement B).

Connect the dots:

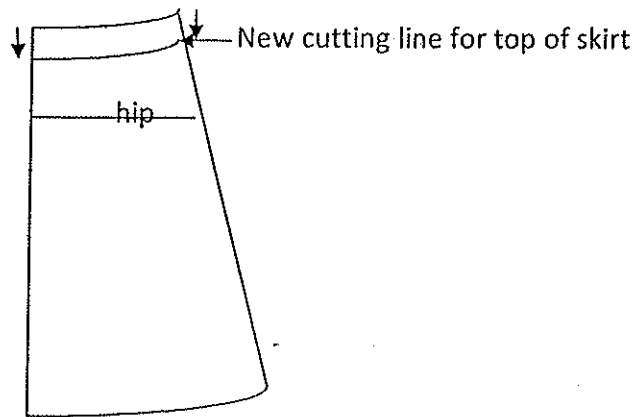
1. Waist: draw a curved line from 1 to 5.
2. Side seam: Draw a straight line from 5 through 6, Continue line the desired length, measurement (D)
3. Hemline: With a yardstick, mark your D measurement from the waistline curve at several points. Connect the points to draw a curve for the hemline.



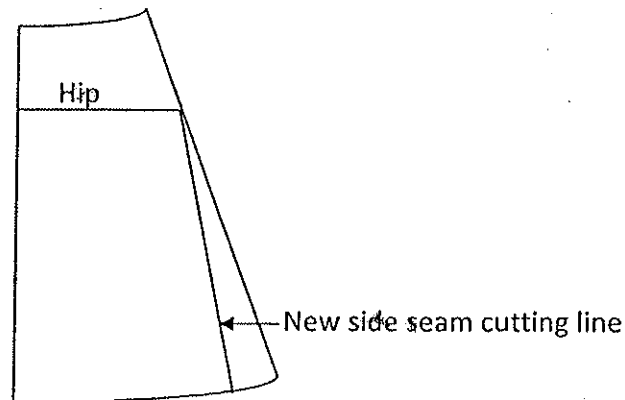
*curve at waist  
 to hip*

### ADJUSTMENTS:

If the skirt is not to be worn at the waist, measure from waist to position you want the top of the skirt to be. Redraw the waist curve at that lower position.

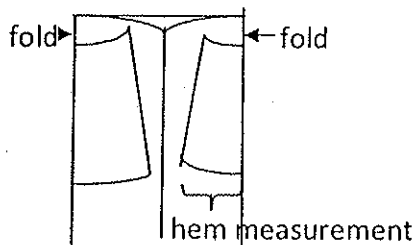


If you prefer a smaller a-line, lessen the hem measurement width by adjusting the side seam from the hip measurement to desired width.

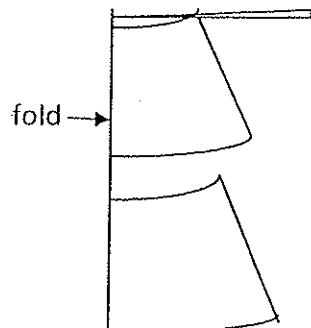


### FABRIC NEEDED AND CUTTING GUIDE:

For patterns with 10 ½" or less hem measurement, buy fabric 1" + measurement D (desired length). Cut according to guide below.

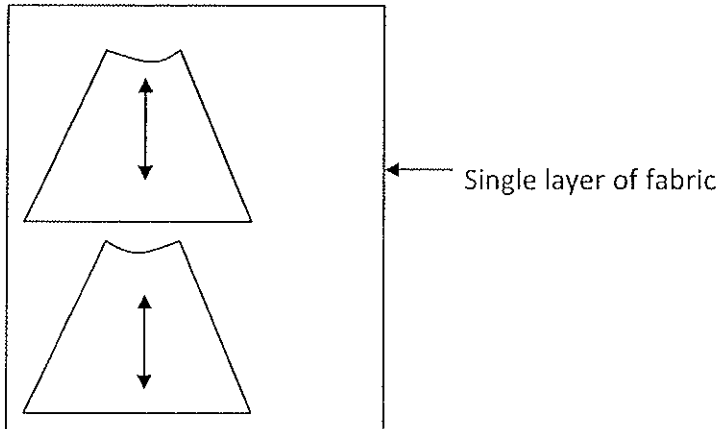


For patterns with a hem measurement 11"-21", buy fabric 2" + double measurement D (desired length). Cut according to guide below.





For patterns with larger than 21" hem measurement, buy fabric 2" + measurement D (desired length) . Trace the pattern again to make a mirror image with the fold line becoming the center front or back. Unfold the fabric, place pattern on straight grain and cut 1 front and 1 back.



#### TO MAKE SKIRT:

Pin front and back pieces, right sides together, sew side seams.

Waist: make a casing for  $\frac{1}{4}$ " elastic. To measure elastic, wrap elastic around your waist snugly and mark measurement, then cut 2" shorter than mark.

Hem: Finish with a  $\frac{1}{2}$ " double-fold hem. (Fold bottom edge of skirt  $\frac{1}{2}$ " to the inside and press. Fold the hem over another  $\frac{1}{2}$ " and press again. Stitch as close to the top fold as you can.)

Label

Name

Project

What Piece

Cut #

↕ or ↔

a notch —◆—



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Where should it fit?

### Custom Harem Pants

Example

Waist 35 + 2" Seam Allowance + 1-2" Ease  $\div$  4 = 10 inches (#1)

Waist 35  $\div$  4 + 8" Ease and SA = 14<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Inches

Measurement from waist to 3" above ankle

= 31<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inches (#2)

Measurement from waist to desired crotch depth

= 15 inches (#3)

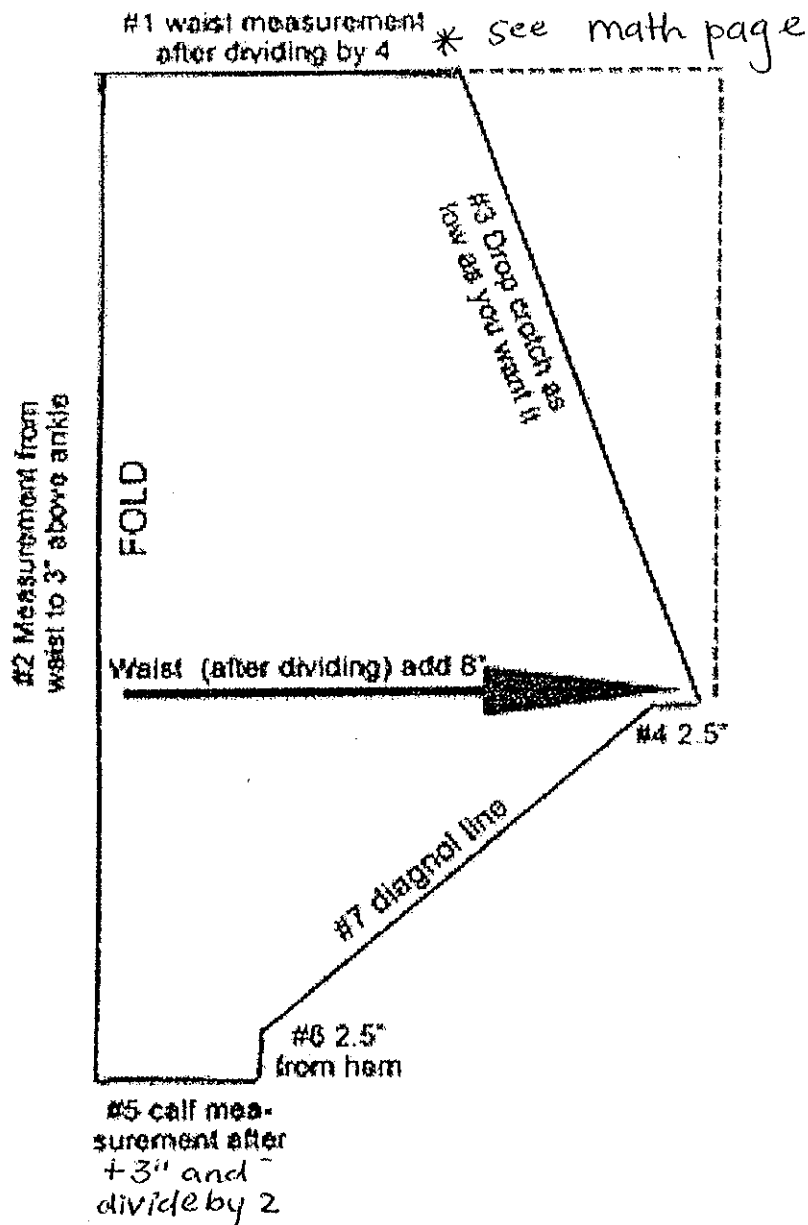
Calf 13 + 3" Ease and SA  $\div$  2

= 8 inches (#5)

See adjustments to lower waistline

## How to draft the pattern

You will only be cutting the solid lines

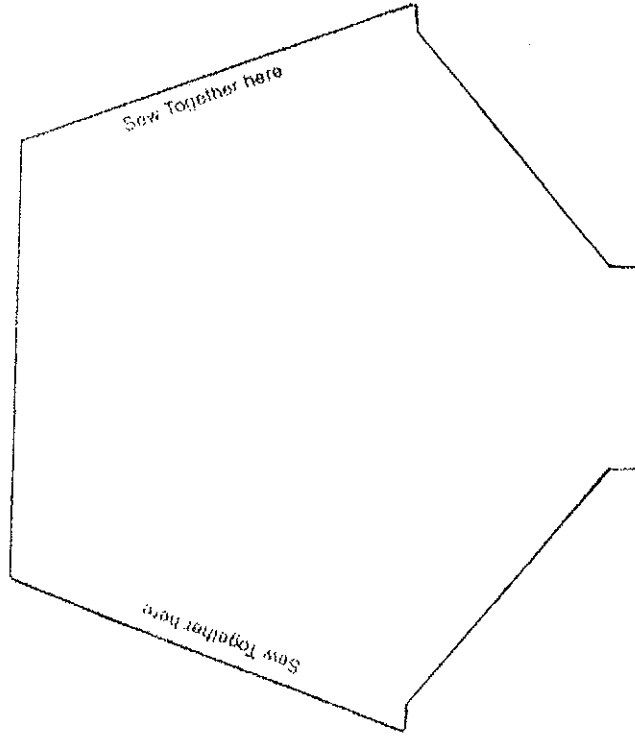


1. Measure your waist and divide by 4 \* see math page
2. Measure the length from waist to 3" above ankle
3. Measure down from CF to as low as you want your crotch
4. Measure 2.5" across from the bottom of crotch to the inside
5. Measure around your calf, add 3" and divide by 2
6. Mark 2.5" up from the hem
7. Join #4 and #6 to create the diagonal line you see



## Diagram #2

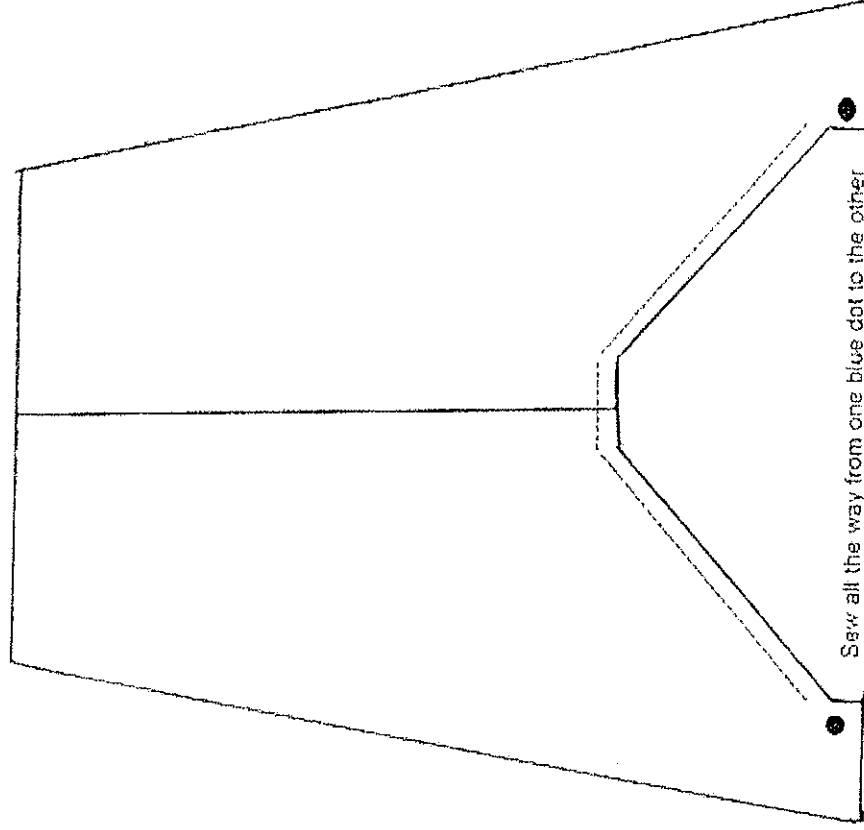
After you have cut 2 pieces on the fold from the pattern you just drafted from Diagram #1



1. Unfold the 2 pieces you cut and lay them on top of each other RST (right sides together)

2. Sew the crotch seams AKA (CF) center front seams

## Diagram #3



After you sew the two crotch seams and lay them against each other your pants should look like this

1. Sew the remaining seam (the blue dots)

2. Fold over a 1.5" hem, sew around and leave a small opening to insert your elastic (wrap elastic around your calf to measure and cut)

3. Fold over 1.5" at the waist and do the same thing to insert elastic (wrap elastic around waist to measure and cut)





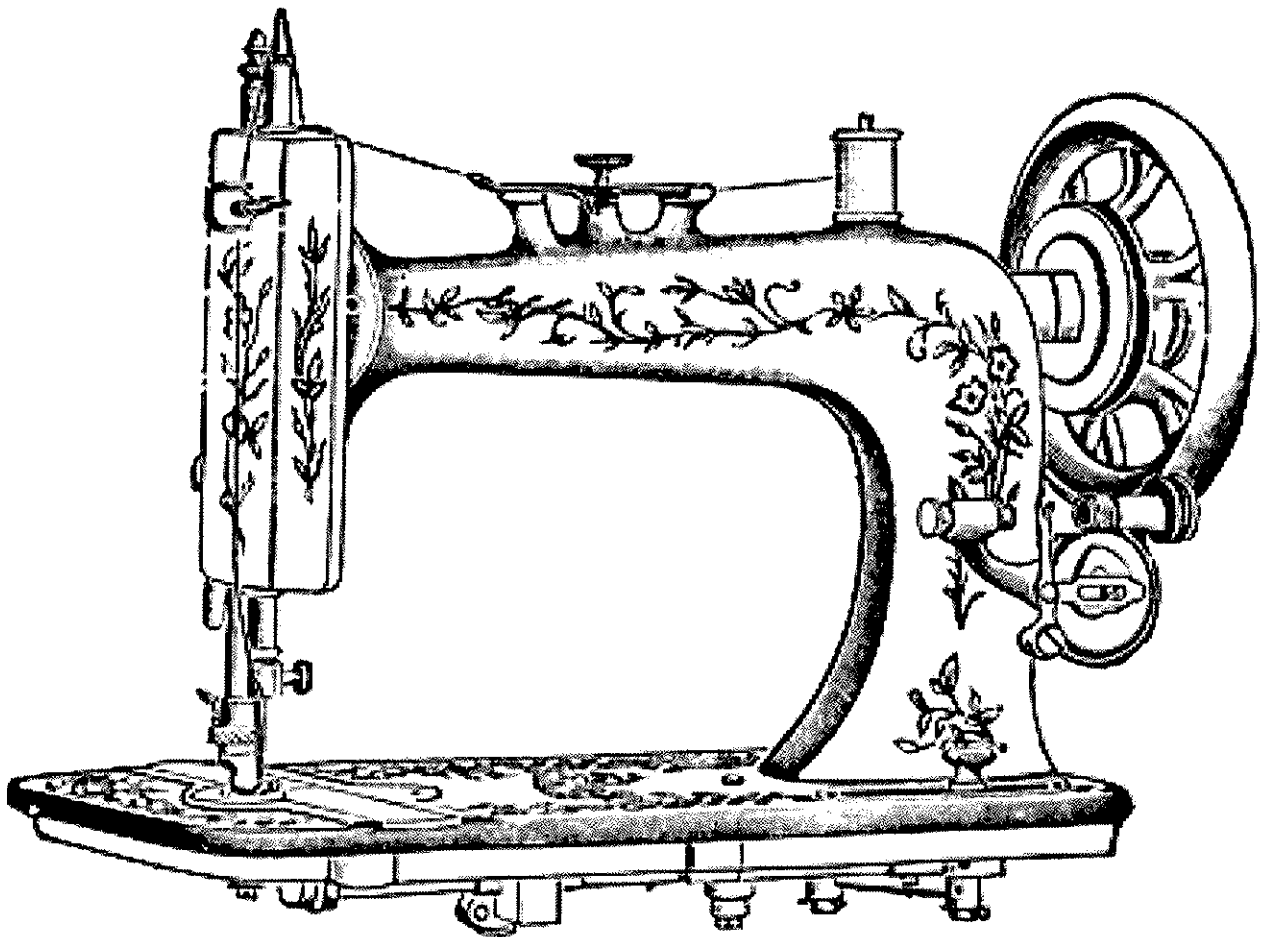






# CLOTHING 2

MRS. KING



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

# **MY CLEAN-UP ASSIGNMENT**

1<sup>st</sup> Quarter: \_\_\_\_\_

2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter: \_\_\_\_\_

3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter: \_\_\_\_\_

4<sup>th</sup> Quarter: \_\_\_\_\_

# Clothing 2

Mrs. Jen King

Jennifer.King@JordanDistrict.org

<https://sites.google.com/a/jordandistrict.org/kinghshs/facs/>

Tutoring Available: Mon-Thurs 2:25-3:00 P.M.

## COURSE DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVES:

This course introduces students to intermediate techniques associated with sewing, serging, and pressing equipment, and reviews the types of fabric construction. Some specific skills to be learned include darts, pleats, gathers, zippers, sleeves, collars, etc. At least 4 intermediate projects will be completed.

## LAB FEE: \$10.00 Due: \_\_\_\_\_

-This fee helps to cover the expense of equipment/supplies and lab products.

## EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES: (see also attached sheet of project supplies and due dates)

You are responsible to supply necessary fabrics, patterns, and notions required for each project.

All students are responsible to bring the following items by:\_\_\_\_\_.

- Pen/Pencil
- YELLOW-head Sewing Pins
- White/Cream Spool of All-Purpose Thread

**\*\*\*MARK ALL EQUIPMENT WITH YOUR NAME!\*\*\***

## CLASS RULES:

1. Be ON TIME for class and when turning in assignments.
2. Be prepared with materials and sewing supplies.
3. Be respectful of the teacher, other students, themselves, and one another's work.
4. Use equipment safely and properly, as well as keep work areas clean.
5. All school and district rules and procedures will be followed and enforced.

Complying with school and class rules will result in good grades, quality projects, and an excellent classroom atmosphere & experience. Failure to abide by class rules may result in lost points and/or class privileges. All other school and district policies, including dress code, cell phone and attendance violations, will be handled as predetermined in the student handbook.

HHS Attendance Policy
Absences
<b>A</b> = Unexcused Absence <b>C</b> = Check In/Out w/ Guardian Knowledge <b>G</b> = Absence w/ Guardian Knowledge <b>I</b> = Check In w/ Guardian Knowledge <b>O</b> = Check Out w/ Guardian Knowledge <b>U</b> = Unexcused Check In <b>W</b> = Way Late (4 <sup>th</sup> Combined Absence is 1 hour of Attendance School)
Tardies
<b>T</b> = Tardy (3 <sup>rd</sup> tardy in a class is ½ hour of Attendance School)
Sluff
<b>Z</b> = Verified Truancy (Automatic 1 hour of Attendance School)

## PROJECT EXPECTATIONS:

1. Students should put their best effort into their projects.
2. All projects must be completed and turned in on time as part of the requirements for class credit.
3. All sewing work must be done at school.
4. Students need to supply all necessary project materials for their sewing projects.
5. Students receive participation points for being in class and sewing/working on their projects.

**\*\*\*\* All special considerations must be discussed with Mrs. King in a timely manner\*\*\*\***

## GRADES:

**Academic grades** will be determined by total points earned in the following activities:

Projects and Samples (35%)	Assignments (20%)
Participation (25%)	Assessments and Final Exam (10%)
Preparedness (10%)	

**Participation** points will not only be given for being in class & on time, but also for behavior while in class. Being absent will result in a loss of these points unless medically-excused, school excused or vacation released. Half points will be lost if guardian excused. Being tardy, off-task, disrespectful, swearing or vulgar, caught cheating, using cell phones or mp3 players, etc. will result in a loss of participation points up to the discretion of Mrs. King based on severity. These points cannot be made up.

**Hall Passes:** 2 free hall passes will be given each term & may not exceed 5 minutes. Each consecutive hall pass will cost half of the participation points for that day.

**Absent work** is due within a week of the absence to be considered on time.

**Late work** will be accepted for 50% credit

**Extra Credit** may be earned only if everything else has been completed and turned in. Points will be added at the end of the term.

- Join FCCLA and participate in club activities- 20 points
- Extra service project up to 20 points each (2 may be completed for extra credit, but the more completed the more people will be blessed by your service.☺)
- Complete other projects after completing regular class projects

(Students should keep in mind that being tardy will also mean they may miss bell quizzes which cannot be made up.)

### Grading Scale:

100%-93% = A	82%-80% = B-	69%-67% = D+
93%-90% = A-	79%-77% = C+	66%-63% = D
89%-87% = B+	76%-73% = C	62%-60% = D-
86%-83% = B	72%-70% = C-	Below 60% = F

\*\*\*Always keep every scored assignment until you have completed the class and received your final grade\*\*\*



## CLOTHING 2

# SUPPLY LIST AND DUE DATES

**NOTE:** Sewing can be less expensive: Check out **Joann.com** and **Hobby Lobby.com** - Both have online coupons, ads, email coupons, and apps. **Wal-Mart** is also a very reasonably priced option.

LAB FEE DUE: \_\_\_\_\_ (\$10.00)

SEWING EQUIPMENT DUE: \_\_\_\_\_

- Pen/Pencil
- White/Cream Spool of All-Purpose Thread
- YELLOW-head Sewing Pins

### PROJECT SUPPLIES:

#### 1. Make-Up/Toiletry Bag

(Focus on Zipper Installation)

½ yard Exterior Fabric

½ yard Lining Fabric

Supplies Due: \_\_\_\_\_

Matching Thread

14" Zipper

3/4" D-Ring or Lobster Clasp

#### 2. Custom A-Line Skirt/Harem Pant

(Focus on Pattern Drafting and Alteration)

2-3 yards skirt Fabric

¼" Elastic (package)

Thread to Match

or

#### Tailored Pant

Choose a tailored style pant pattern & buy the appropriate fabric & notions for completion

Supplies Due: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 3. Choice Project - Commercial Pattern

Remember to buy all appropriate Fabrics & Notions for pattern completion!

Supplies Due: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4. Choice Project

Consider using Pinterest, Blogs etc to find a project you'd like to complete.

Be sure to buy all appropriate Fabrics & Notions for pattern completion!

Supplies Due: \_\_\_\_\_

# SEWING LAB RULES

- Students need to come to class READY TO WORK. Be prepared to sew everyday. If you are between projects, bring other projects, homework, do extra credit sewing projects, be ready to assist the teacher, etc.
- To use a HALLPASS: ask Ms. King for permission and then sign out.
- NO FOOD or DRINK inside the classroom. This is not a lunchroom so please don't leave to get food during class.
- CLEAN UP!!!! Clean up after yourself and complete your clean up job everyday!
- All supplies and equipment borrowed during class **MUST** be returned at the end of the day.
- Make sure to WRITE YOUR NAME on all of your equipment and KEEP TRACK of your supplies, fabric, and projects. Equipment and supplies left out will be put with the classroom supplies. Fabric left out will be put in the scrap bins.

# Clothing 2

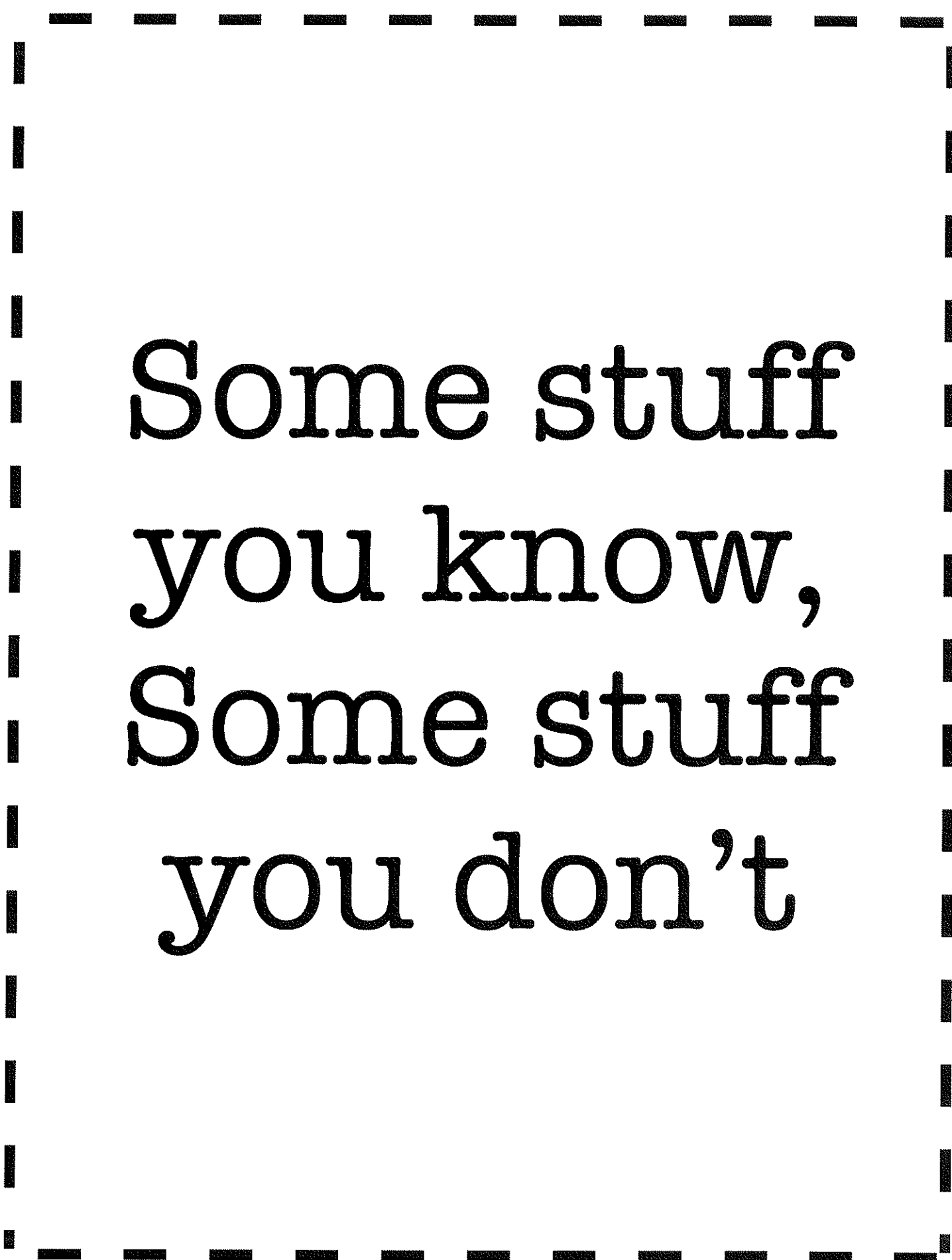
## CTE Skill Certificate Test Performance Documentation

#	Skill	✓
1	Complete FCCLA Step One.	
2	Perform basic sewing machine maintenance.	
3	Operate and care for the serger.	
4	Utilize correct pressing techniques throughout the project construction.	
5	Select appropriate fabric, yardage, and notions for the project.	
6	Make fitting adjustments - demonstrate length & width adjustments	
7	Demonstrate correct pattern layout techniques, including one-way directional, napped, or plaid fabrics.	
8	Select and apply appropriate interfacing.	
9	Apply facings or collars using stay-stitching, trimming, grading, clipping or notching, and under-stitching.	
10	Mark & construct 1+ of the following: darts, tucks, pleats or gathers.	
11	Demonstrate at least one correct zipper application	
12	Attach at least one closure: hook & eye, snaps, pants/skirt hook	
13	Demonstrate at least one decorative technique: trim, ruffles, lace piping, decorative stitching, gripper snaps, embroidery, or applique	
14	Complete 2 hemming techniques: hand stitched hem, double fold hem, machine blind hem, rolled hem, etc.	
15	Construct button and buttonhole closure	
16	Use commercially prepared directions/guidesheets	





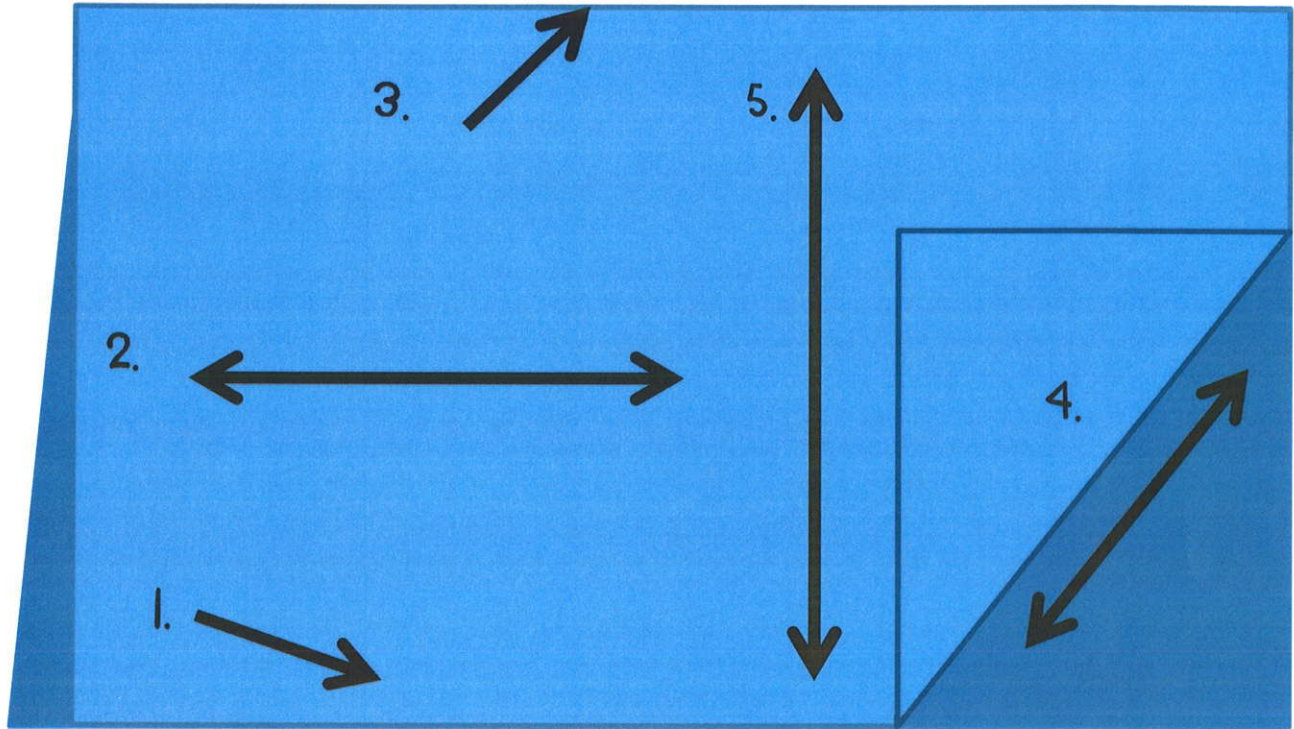




Some stuff  
you know,  
Some stuff  
you don't

# Clothing 2 Review

Label:



- A. Bias
- B. Crosswise Grain
- C. Lengthwise Grain
- D. Selvage
- E. Fold

Identify the fibers below into two categories:

- A. Natural Fibers
- B. Synthetic Fibers

- 6. Wool
- 7. Acetate
- 8. Silk
- 9. Spandex
- 10. Polyester
- 11. Rayon
- 12. Nylon

- 13. Mohair
- 14. Ramie
- 15. Flax
- 16. Jute
- 17. Rubber
- 18. Acrylic
- 19. Cashmere

Choose the best answer for the following questions.

20. A seam gauge is used to measure \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Hems  
b. Cuffs  
c. Space between buttons and other short distances  
d. All of the above
21. Sewing shears should be used to cut \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Fabric  
b. Paper  
c. String  
d. All of the above
22. Which of the following is NOT a notion?  
a. Thread  
b. Pins  
c. Interfacing  
d. Zipper
23. Curved seams and darts can be pressed easily on a \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Sleeve board  
b. Ironing board  
c. Tailor's ham  
d. Press cloth
24. Which of the following should be marked?  
a. Dots, Squares and Triangles  
b. Darts  
c. Pockets  
d. All of the above
25. Which fabric is a chemical treatment used on cotton to improve luster and strength?  
a. Calendaring  
b. Mercerization  
c. Weighting  
d. Brushing
26. Felt is made by applying which of the following to short fibers?  
a. Heat  
b. Moisture  
c. Pressure  
d. All of the above

27. A serger is used to \_\_\_\_\_
- Do topstitching
  - Form a seam, trim away extra fabric and overcast edges
  - Make buttonholes
  - Do decorative embroidery stitches
28. The symbols on pattern pieces can help you \_\_\_\_\_ correctly.
- Cut
  - Mark
  - Sew
  - All of the above
29. The bold line around each pattern piece is the \_\_\_\_\_
- Cutting line
  - Stitching line
  - Grain line
  - Adjustment line
30. Which of the following is a good pattern for beginning sewers?
- No pleats or buttonholes
  - One that fits loosely
  - One that has few pattern pieces
  - All of the above

True or False (Mark A for True and B for False)

31. Nylon is a weak fiber.
32. Polyester is highly absorbent.
33. Knowing how to sew enables you to select ready-to-wear garments more intelligently.
34. If your fabric needs pressing, you should do it before you place your pattern pieces on it.
35. Shears & Scissors are the same thing.
36. Buttons & trims are examples of notions.
37. A ballpoint pen is a good marking tool.
38. Pinking shears should be used to cut garment pieces from fabric.
39. If you cannot match the color of your thread to the color of your fabric, select thread that is slightly darker.
40. Notches and dots are aids for matching seams and other construction.
41. The distance from the tips of both arrows to the edge of the fabric should be different when measuring the grainline on a pattern piece.
42. The crosswise grain runs in the same direction as the selvages.

## Matching

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 43. The basic unit of all textiles is _____                                   | A. Flax  |
| 44. _____ are woven together to make fabric.                                  | B. Wool  |
| 45. _____ fiber is used to make linen.  | C. Silk  |
| 46. _____ is the warmest fiber.   | D. Yarns |
| 47. _____ is the only natural fiber that is<br>a filament (a very long fiber) | E. Fiber |

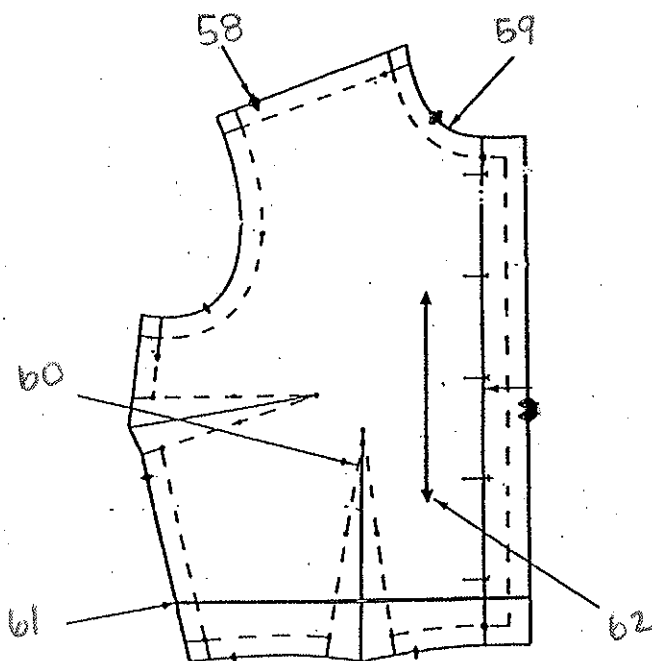
## More Matching

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| 48. Denim is an example of a _____ weave.            | A. Shank   |
| 49. In _____ fabrics, the yarns are looped together. | B. Twill   |
| 50. Machines for weaving are called _____.           | C. Knitted |
| 51. _____ shears have a zig zag cutting edge.        | D. Looms   |
| 52. _____ buttons have a loop underneath the button. | E. Pinking |

## Some More Matching

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| 53. A good way to knots when sewing is _____.                              | A. Press as you go |
| 54. A good phrase to keep in mind while<br>constructing a project is _____ | B. Pre-shrink      |
| 55. 5/8" is the standard seam _____.                                       | C. Clip            |
| 56. You should always _____ curved seams.                                  | D. Allowance       |
| 57. _____ fabrics so they will not shrink.                                 | E. Backstitch      |

## More Labeling

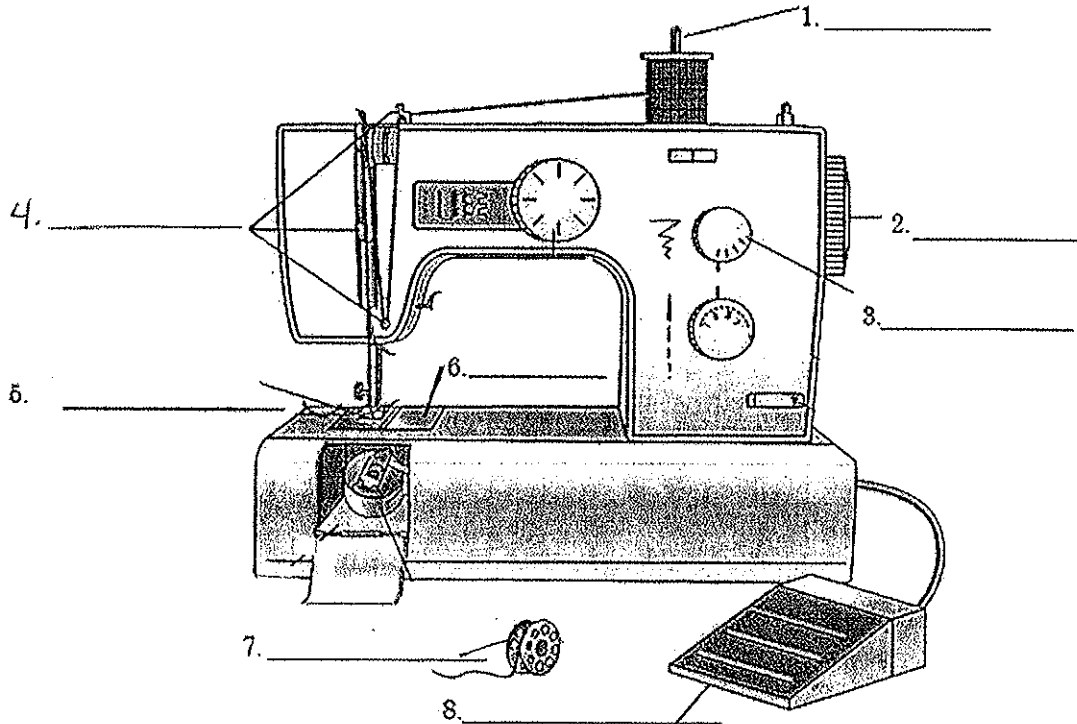


- |                          |
|--------------------------|
| A. Lengthen/Shorten Line |
| B. Grainline Arrow       |
| C. Dart                  |
| D. Notch                 |
| E. Cutting Line          |



# The Sewing Machine Review

Please answer carefully and legibly.



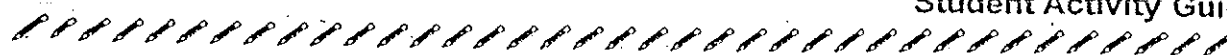
## Labeling

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

## Word Bank

(for #1-8, not all words will be used)

Foot Pedal  
Presser Foot  
Stitch Width  
Spool Pin  
Thread Guides  
Stitch Length  
Stitch Plate  
Bobbin  
Bobbin Case  
Hand Wheel



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## SEWING TERMS CROSSWORD PUZZLE CLUES

## ACROSS

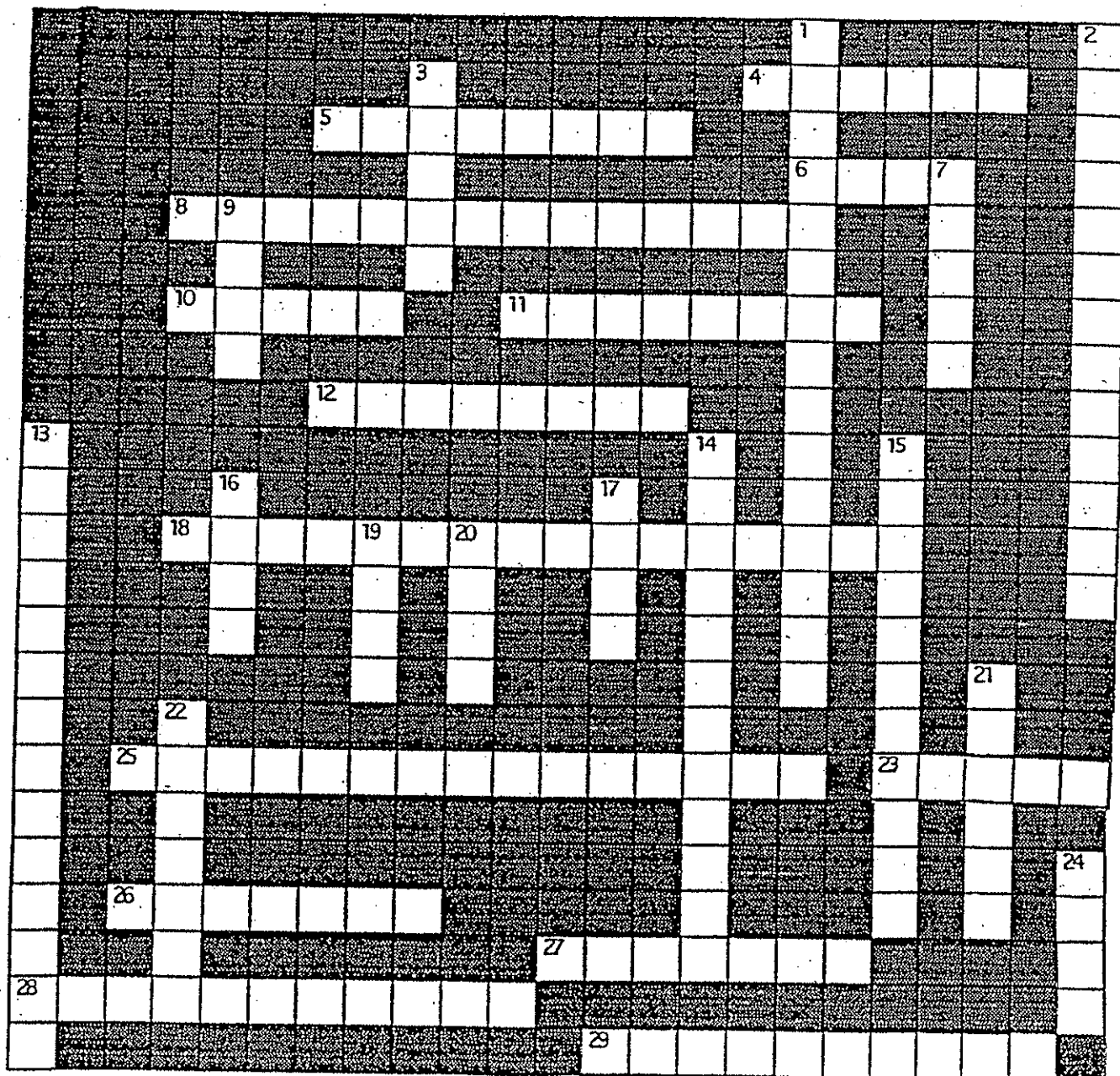
- 4 A piece of fabric used to finish edges such as necklines.
- 5 The line designated for stitching the seam. Generally 5/8 inch from the edge.
- 6 To cut away excess fabric on a seam allowance after the seam is stitched.
- 8 A double line on a pattern to indicate where alterations may be made.
- 10 Lifting and placing the iron in an up and down motion.
- 11 The marking in the center of a dart where the material is folded.
- 12 A person who enjoys sewing.
- 18 A fabric with the print going all the same direction.
- 23 Trimming each layer of a seam allowance in varying amounts to reduce bulk.
- 25 Threads that run up and down the fabric, parallel to the selvage.
- 26 The cut edge of the fabric pieces.
- 27 V-shaped or diamond-shaped markings on a pattern.
- 28 An extra thickness of fabric used to provide shape.
- 29 Any method of finishing raw edges of seam allowances.

## DOWN

- 1 The symbols for construction printed on the pattern.
- 2 The distance from the cut edge to the stitch line.
- 3 Long stitches used to hold fabric pieces together temporarily.
- 7 To bring notches or other construction markings on two pieces together.
- 9 A fold of material stitched together to give shape to a garment.
- 13 Threads that run across the fabric and are perpendicular to the selvages.
- 14 Fabric with a raised surface.
- 15 A heavy, unbroken line to indicate where the pattern must be cut.
- 16 A line diagonally across the grain of the fabric at a 45-degree angle.
- 17 To transfer pattern instructions to the fabric.
- 19 A small cut into the seam allowance almost to the stitch line.
- 20 Sliding a heated iron in a gliding motion to smooth or stabilize fabric.
- 21 Placing the pattern pieces on the fabric for cutting.
- 22 The narrow, firmly woven finish along both lengthwise edges of the fabric.
- 24 Evenly distributing some fullness when joining two pieces of different sizes.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## SEWING TERMS CROSSWORD PUZZLE





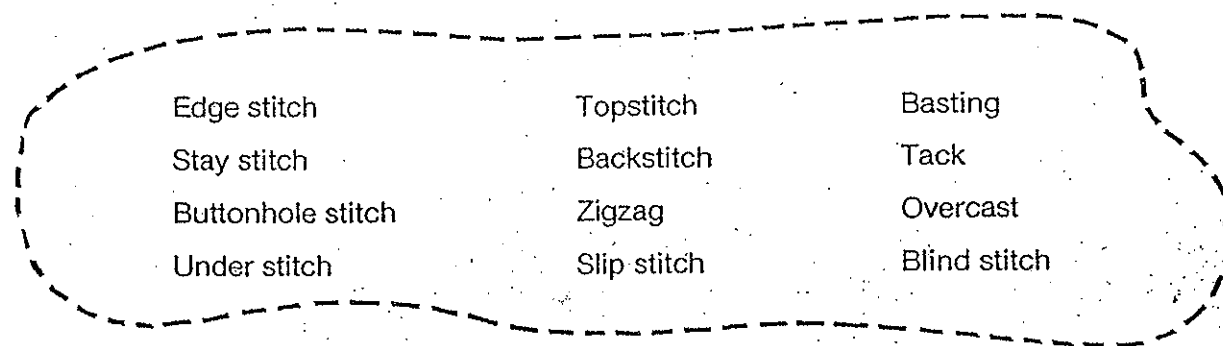
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**TERMINOLOGY TREADLES**

- |                      |       |   |
|----------------------|-------|---|
| 1. Adjustment line   | _____ | Evenly distributing some fullness when joining two pieces of different sizes. |
| 2. Baste             | _____ | Placing the pattern pieces on the fabric for cutting.                         |
| 3. Bias              | _____ | Sliding a heated iron in a gliding motion to smooth or stabilize fabric.      |
| 4. Clip              | _____ | Trimming each layer of a seam allowance in varying amounts to reduce bulk.    |
| 5. Crosswise grain   | _____ | Threads that run up and down the fabric, parallel to the selvage.             |
| 6. Cutting line      | _____ | A double line on a pattern to indicate where alterations may be made.         |
| 7. Dart              | _____ | Threads that run across the fabric and are perpendicular to the selvages.     |
| 8. Directional print | _____ | A small cut into the seam allowance almost to the stitch line.                |
| 9. Ease              | _____ | A heavy, unbroken line to indicate where the pattern must be cut.             |
| 10. Facing           | _____ | A line diagonally across the grain of the fabric at a 45-degree angle.        |
| 11. Fold line        | _____ | Long stitches used to hold fabric pieces together temporarily.                |
| 12. Interfacing      | _____ | The narrow, firmly woven finish along both lengthwise edges of the fabric.    |
| 13. Iron             | _____ | A piece of fabric used to finish edges such as necklines.                     |
| 14. Layer            | _____ | A fabric with the print going all the same direction.                         |
| 15. Layout           | _____ | The marking in the center of a dart where the material is folded.             |
| 16. Lengthwise grain | _____ | A fold of material stitched together to give shape to a garment.              |
| 17. Mark             | _____ | The cut edge of the fabric pieces.  |
| 18. Match            | _____ | The line designated for stitching the seam. Generally 5/8 inch from the edge. |
| 19. Napped fabric    | _____ | The symbols for construction printed on the pattern.                          |
| 20. Notches          | _____ | An extra thickness of fabric used to provide shape.                           |
| 21. Pattern markings | _____ | The distance from the cut edge to the stitch line.                            |
| 22. Press            | _____ | Lifting and placing the iron in an up and down motion.                        |
| 23. Raw edge         | _____ | To cut away excess fabric on seam allowance after the seam is stitched.       |
| 24. Seamline         | _____ | Any method of finishing raw edges of seam allowances.                         |
| 25. Seamster         | _____ | Fabric with a raised surface.   |
| 26. Seam allowance   | _____ | To bring notches or other construction markings on two pieces together.       |
| 27. Seam finish      | _____ | V-shaped or diamond-shaped markings on a pattern.                             |
| 28. Selvage          | _____ | To transfer pattern instructions to the fabric.                               |
| 29. Trim             | _____ | A person who enjoys sewing.   |

## Which Stitch?

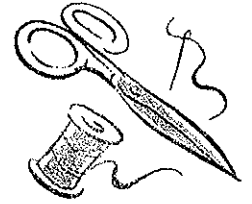
Pattern instructions call for many different types of stitches. Match each of the following stitches with its description below. Write the name of the correct stitch in the blank beside its description.



1. \_\_\_\_\_ Invisible stitch used over the edge of a hem
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Stitching to secure threads at the beginning and end of a stitching line
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Long, loose stitches done by hand or machine, used to temporarily hold two or more pieces of fabric
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Stitching sewn close to any folded edge or seam line
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Sewn with hand stitching on raw edges to prevent raveling
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Tiny hand stitch made by slipping the needle into the fold of the fabric
7. \_\_\_\_\_ A stitch in a line of stitching done on curved edges of single pieces of fabric to keep the edges from stretching and to hold the grain
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Decorative stitch of a longer length than normal
9. \_\_\_\_\_ A small hand stitch used to hold facing to the inside seam to prevent it from turning to the outside
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Topstitch done on the inside of a garment to keep facing in place and to prevent it from turning to the outside
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Machine stitch made by the needle moving from side to side
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Hand stitch used for hand-worked buttonholes



# Reading a Pattern Package



1. What is the # of this pattern?
2. How many different articles of clothing or views are included in this pattern?
3. What sizes does the pattern include? (Front)
4. What are the suggested fabrics?
5. Your Sizes: \_\_\_\_\_ Your waist measurement  
\_\_\_\_\_ Your hip measurement
6. Using the Body Measurement section of the Pattern envelope what would be your size?
7. Out of the views on the pattern envelope (A, B, C, D, E, etc.), which view are you making?
8. According to your size, what is the finished garment measurement? \_\_\_\_\_  
Put your finger on this measurement of the tape measure. Put this around your hips (the fullest part of your bum). Sit down.  
Does this measurement fit you?
9. Using the view you are making and your size...how much fabric do you need if the fabric is:  
a. 45" wide \_\_\_\_\_  
b. 60" wide \_\_\_\_\_
10. Will the amount of fabric above be enough if the fabric has a nap?
11. Which notions are required for your view?





# Fabrics & Fibers



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Clothing Fibers

List characteristics and care information of the following fibers:

Cotton (Natural or Synthetic)

Linen (Natural or Synthetic)

Wool (Natural or Synthetic)

Silk (Natural or Synthetic)

Rayon

(Natural or Synthetic)

Nylon

(Natural or Synthetic)

Polyester

(Natural or Synthetic)

Acrylic

(Natural or Synthetic)

Spandex

(Natural or Synthetic)



# FIBER TRAITS

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Per. \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Match each fiber to its characteristics.

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| _____ acetate   | 1. Natural, lustrous, lightweight fiber from unwinding a cocoon made by worms that is strong and smooth.          |
| _____ acrylic   | 2. Natural, absorbent, washable fiber that wrinkles, but absorbs moisture well.                                   |
| _____ cotton    | 3. Natural, warm fiber that returns to its original shape and resists burning.                                    |
| _____ linen     | 4. Natural fiber from the flax plant that absorbs moisture well, mildews if stored in a damp place.               |
| _____ nylon     | 5. Synthetic fiber made to look like silk, is damaged by acetone, is inexpensive.                                 |
| _____ polyester | 6. Synthetic fiber that blends easily with other fibers, resists wrinkling but retains oily stains.               |
| _____ rayon     | 7. Synthetic fiber that is soft, warm, lightweight, and made to look like wool: pills easily.                     |
| _____ spandex   | 8. Synthetic fiber made from wood or rag pulp that absorbs moisture, is weak and does not spring back into shape. |
| _____ silk      | 9. Synthetic fiber that is very strong, washes easily, yellows with age, and builds up static electricity.        |
| _____ wool      | 10. Synthetic fiber that stretches, is lightweight, strong and durable.   |

Match the brand name to the generic fiber.

- |                 |              |              |            |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| _____ acetate   | A. Antron    | G. Dacron    | M. Acrilan |
| _____ acrylic   | B. Lycra     | H. Fortrel   |            |
| _____ nylon     | C. Chromspun | I. Celacloud |            |
| _____ polyester | D. Creslan   | J. Kodel     |            |
| _____ rayon     | E. Orlon     | K. Avril     |            |
| _____ spandex   | F. Coloray   | L. Quiana    |            |

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Fabrication Methods

### Grain

Grain is:

Most often the grain of clothing will run \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ on the body

### Wovens

Warp (Lengthwise grain)–

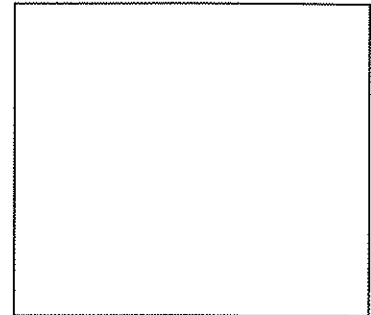
Weft (Crosswise grain)–

Selvage –

Bias –

True Bias –

Draw Grains



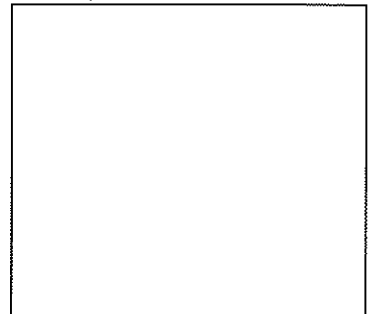
### Knits

Lengthwise grain is called \_\_\_\_\_

Crosswise grain is called \_\_\_\_\_

Which direction stretches the most in both knits and wovens?

Draw Grains



### Non Wovens

No \_\_\_\_\_ are used

Like paper, has no \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Fibers to Fabrics

\_\_\_\_\_ are twisted together to make \_\_\_\_\_, which are combined to make \_\_\_\_\_.

### Natural Fibers -

<u>Natural Fiber</u>	<u>Made From</u>	<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>Care</u>

## Synthetic Fibers -

[illegible]

Blended Yarns –

Benefits –

<u>Fabric Construction</u>	<u>Draw</u>	<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>Uses</u>

The best way to care for the fabric is to :





Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**PRECISION FIT—FEMALE**

**Directions:** Take the following measurements to determine your correct pattern size. Use the information under "Measuring Tips" to help you get an accurate measurement. Record each measurement in inches on the line under "To Find Body Type." Compare your measurements to the standard measurements for each body type and size. Write the best pattern size for you in the space provided.

**To Find Body Type:**

Height \_\_\_\_\_

Back Waist Length \_\_\_\_\_

**Measuring Tips:**

Stand straight against a wall. Measure from the top of your head to the floor. (1)

Tie a string around your waistline to mark the smallest part. Find your neckbone at the back of your neck. Measure from it to the string at your waist. (2)

**To Find Pattern Size:**

High Bust \_\_\_\_\_

Measure around the body under the armscye with the tape parallel to the floor. (3)

Bust \_\_\_\_\_

Measure around the fullest part of the chest with the tape parallel to the floor. (4)

Waist \_\_\_\_\_

Measure around your waist where the string is tied. (5)

Hip \_\_\_\_\_

Measure around the fullest part of your hips with the tape parallel to the floor. (6)

**Additional Measurements:**

Pant Length \_\_\_\_\_

Measure from your outseam from the waistline to the desired length at the side of your leg. (7)

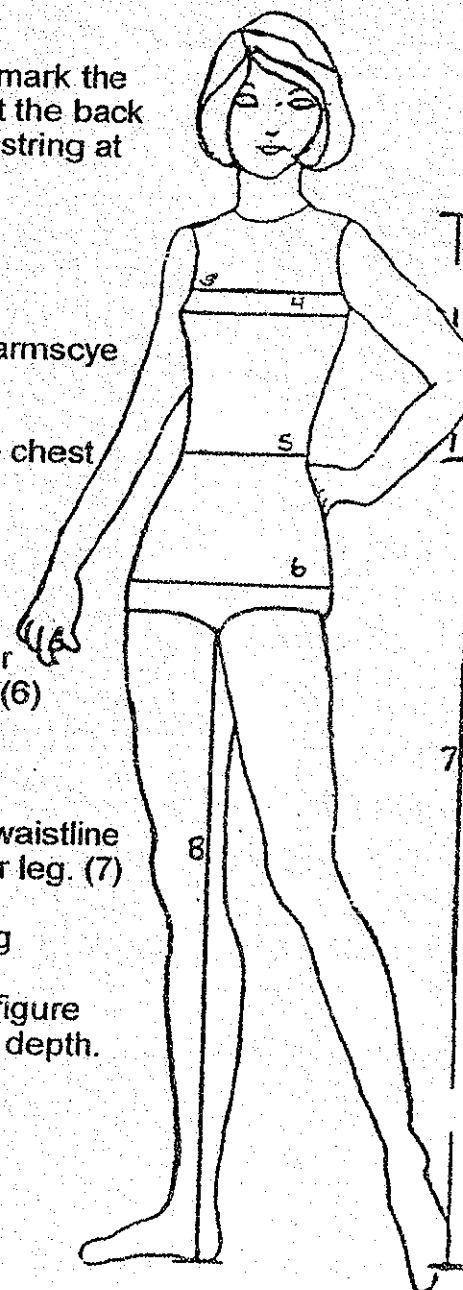
Crotch Depth \_\_\_\_\_

Measure the inseam from inside the leg at the crotch to the desired length. (8)  
(Record here \_\_\_\_\_.) Subtract this figure from the pant length to find your crotch depth.

My Body Type Is: \_\_\_\_\_

My Dress, Blouse, Top, Jacket Pattern Size Is: \_\_\_\_\_

My Skirt, Pants, Shorts Pattern Size Is: \_\_\_\_\_



# Patterns

Pattern Markings  
Pattern Envelope  
Pattern Guide Sheet





Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**PRECISION FIT—MALE**

**Directions:** Take the following measurements to determine your correct pattern size. Use the information under "Measuring Tips" to help you get an accurate measurement. Record each measurement in inches on the line under "To Find Body Type." Compare your measurements to the standard measurements for each body type and size. Write the best pattern size for you in the space provided.

**To Find Your Body Type:**

Height \_\_\_\_\_

Body Build \_\_\_\_\_

**Measuring Tips:**

Measure without shoes, standing against a wall, head to floor.

Look in mirror, compare your body proportions to charts in the pattern books or on the wall.

**To Find Pattern Size:**

Neck \_\_\_\_\_

Chest \_\_\_\_\_

Waist \_\_\_\_\_

Hips \_\_\_\_\_

Sleeve Length \_\_\_\_\_

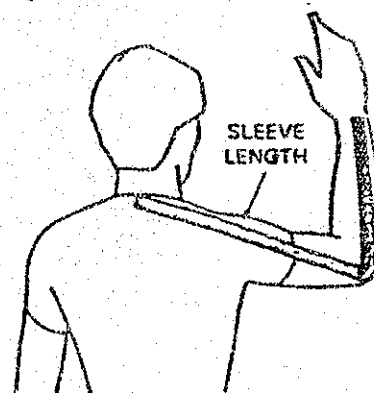
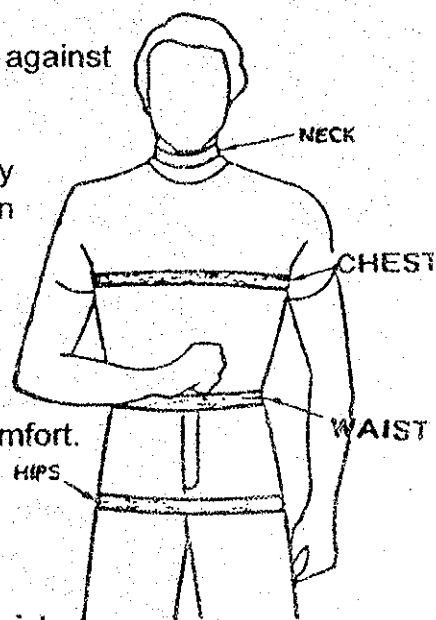
Measure around the base of the neck and add one-half inch for comfort.

Measure around the broadest part of chest.

Tie a piece of yarn around your waist and bend over, allowing the string to place itself naturally. Measure the string at your natural waistline.

Measure around the fullest part of the hips, parallel to the floor.

Measure from your neckbone, around bent elbow to your large wrist bone.



My Figure Type Is: \_\_\_\_\_

My Shirt/Jacket Pattern Size Is: \_\_\_\_\_

My Pant Pattern Size Is: \_\_\_\_\_



## Reading the Pattern Envelope

The pattern envelope provides information that will aid you in completing your project. Knowing what information is given and how to use it will make your sewing easier and save you time.

The front of the pattern envelope provides this information:

1. Illustrations or photographs of each variation that can be made with this pattern. By examining the pictures, you may get ideas for colors or fabric. Each variation is numbered and is called a view.
2. Name of the pattern company that made the pattern.
3. Identification information that helps you locate the pattern you wish to buy. Each pattern will have a number and will give you the size and figure type.
4. Special labels are sometimes used to tell you if the pattern is easy or if you should use knits only.
5. The price of the pattern, located on the front or on the flap opening of the envelope. Price is given for the United States as well as other countries.

The back of the pattern envelope provides this information.

1. Body measurement charts to help you choose the correct size.
2. Back views of each item in the pattern envelope.
3. Number of pattern pieces enclosed. Generally, the fewer the pieces, the easier it is to make. Sometimes illustrations for the pattern pieces are shown.
4. Suggested fabrics to use with this pattern.
5. Advice on fabrics with nap, pile, one-way designs, and plaids.
6. Yardage requirement charts are given in standard and metric measurements.
7. A written description of the garments enclosed in the pattern.
8. Sewing notions that are recommended for each project.
9. Finished measurements of the garment, such as length of overalls or skirt.

(continued)

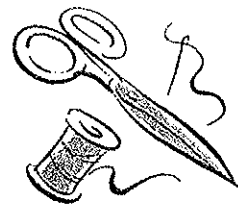
## Reading the Pattern Envelope (continued)

<b>9247</b>		<b>MISSES' AND MEN'S PULLOVER TOP:</b> front neck opening and full-length sleeves. View A—collar, front neck opening has drawstring laced through eyelets. View B—collar, front patch pocket, elastic in wrists and lower casing. View C—hooded with front zipper and elastic at wrists and lower casings.			
SIZE BUST/CHEST	X-SMALL	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE	<b>SUGGESTED FABRICS:</b> cotton, denim, flannel, corduroy, polar-fleece, velour, sweatshirt fabrics 11 pieces  <b>NOTIONS:</b> thread, Top A—2 yds cord- ing, 10 eyelets; Top B—2 snaps, 2 yds of ½" elastic; Top C—3 yds cording, ½ yd. ½" wide elastic, 7" zipper.
View A-TOP 44/45" w/wo nap 58/60" w/nap	2 1½	3 1¾	3½ 1¾	3½ yds 1¾ yds	
View B-TOP 44/45" w/wo nap 58/60" w/nap	2 1½	3 1¾	3½ 2	3½ yds 2 yds	
View C-TOP 44/45" w/wo nap 58/60" w/nap	2½ 2	3 2	3¾ 2	3¾ yds 2½ yds	
Interfacing—TOP A & B 25" woven, nonwoven, fusible      ¾ yd					
Interfacing—TOP C 25" woven, nonwoven, fusible      ½ yd					
Finished back length All views	24½	25	25½	26 inches	

Using the following information and the sample pattern envelope, find out what the students need to complete their sewing project.

Shopping Information	Students			
	Julie	Beth	Danny	Adrian
Chosen View to Make	A	C	C	B
Size	X-small	medium	large	medium
Type of fabric	corduroy	velour	polar fleece	sweatshirt knit
Width of fabric	45"	45"	60"	60"
How much fabric must he/she buy?				
How much interfacing will he/she need?				
What notions will he/she need?				

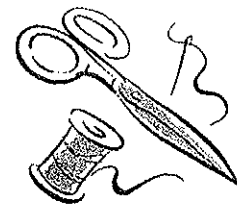
# Reading a Pattern Package



1. What is the # of this pattern?
2. How many different articles of clothing or views are included in this pattern?
3. What sizes does the pattern include? (Front)
4. What are the suggested fabrics?
5. Your Sizes:  
\_\_\_\_\_ Your waist measurement  
\_\_\_\_\_ Your hip measurement
6. Using the Body Measurement section of the Pattern envelope what would be your size?
7. Out of the views on the pattern envelope (A, B, C, D, E, etc.), which view are you making?
8. According to your size, what is the finished garment measurement? \_\_\_\_\_  
Put your finger on this measurement of the tape measure. Put this around your hips (the fullest part of your bum). Sit down.  
Does this measurement fit you?
9. Using the view you are making and your size...how much fabric do you need if the fabric is:  
a. 45" wide \_\_\_\_\_  
b. 60" wide \_\_\_\_\_
10. Will the amount of fabric above be enough if the fabric has a nap?
11. Which notions are required for your view?




# Reading a Pattern Package



1. What is the # of this pattern?
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  - b. 60" wide \_\_\_\_\_
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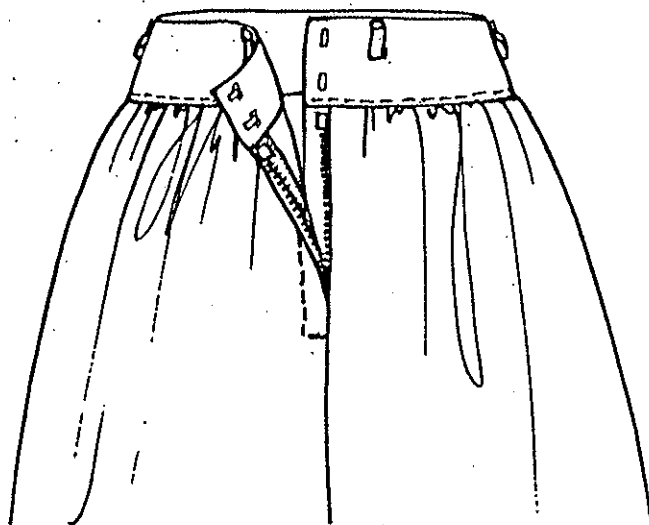


# Samples & Projects





# Lapped Zipper Application



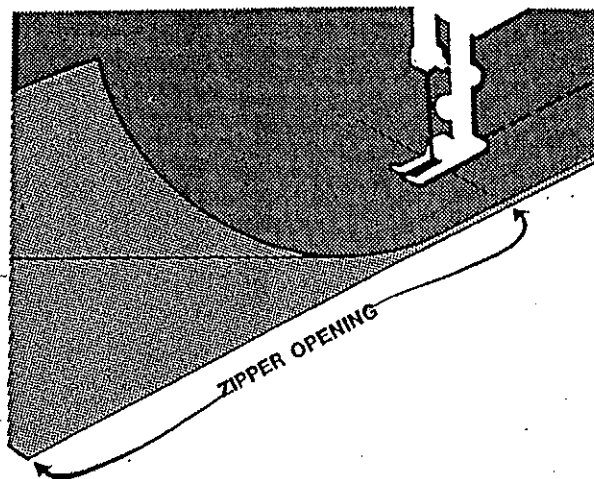
THE LAPPED ZIPPER APPLICATION conceals the zipper with a fold of fabric. Only one row of stitching is visible on the correct side of the garment. The lapped zipper application method is especially suitable for neckline zippers on a dress, or back openings on skirts and pants.

**REMINDER:** *Attach the zipper foot to the sewing machine. Position the foot so the needle is to the side of the zipper being sewn—usually the right side. On industrial machines, use the half foot to insert zippers.*

1

Machine-stitch the seam up to the zipper opening.

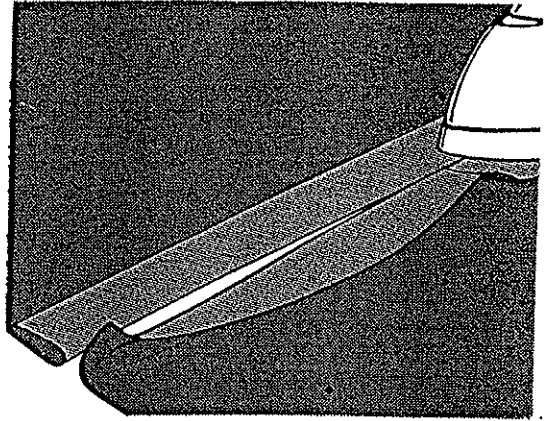
7"



## LAPPED ZIPPER APPLICATION

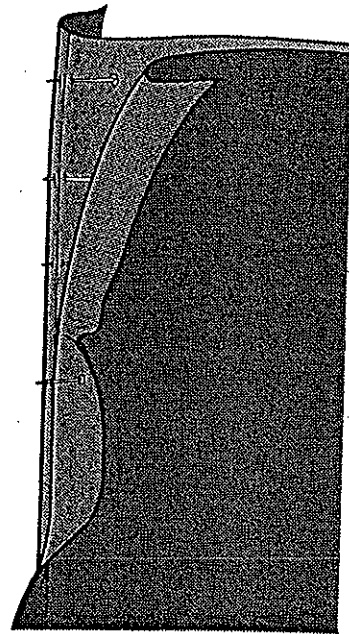
- 2 Press open the seam allowance needed for the zipper.

**NOTE:** Home sewing patterns usually allow  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch seam allowance for zippers. Industry patterns allow  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch to 1 inch seam allowance.



- 3 Working on the left seam allowance, slide out and pin this seam allowance  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch beyond the pressed seamline.

**IMPORTANT:** This additional  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch must extend 1 inch below the stitched seam, utilizing the beginning of the stitched seam allowance.



1 Side -  $\frac{5}{8}$ "

1 Side -  $1\frac{1}{2}$ "

Trace line  $\frac{1}{2}$ " on Right Side  
down to 7" then straight across



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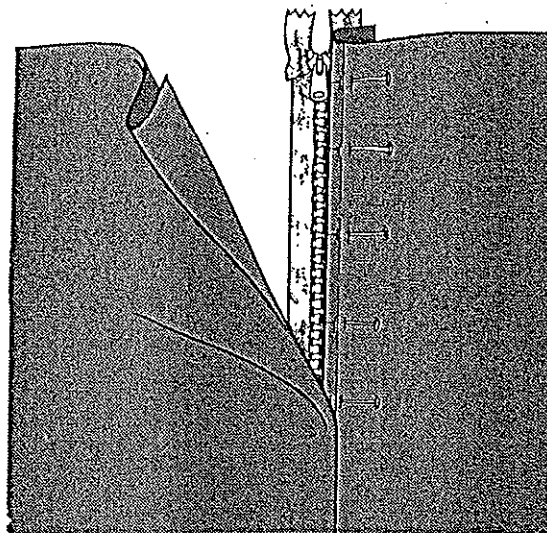
## LAPPED ZIPPER APPLICATION

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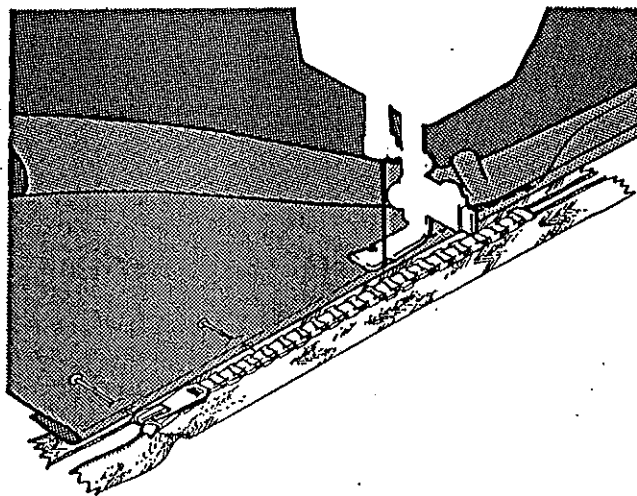
- 4** With the zipper closed and the correct side of the zipper and fabric area facing up, position one edge of the zipper teeth next to the folded extended seam allowance. Pin in place.

**IMPORTANT:** *The zipper tape extends  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch beyond the stitched seam.*

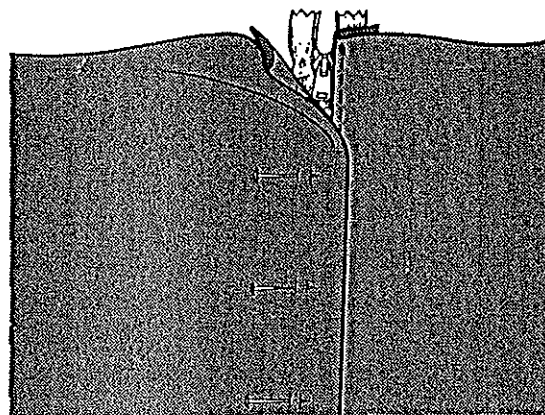
*45°  
angle pins*



- 5** Using a zipper foot and starting from the bottom of the zipper, stitch close to the folded edge of the seam allowance the entire length of the zipper.

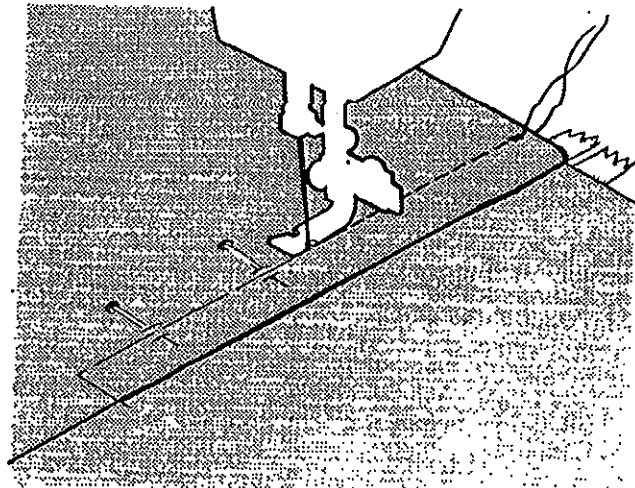


- 6** With the correct side of the garment facing up, pin the other seam allowance over the closed zipper so that it conceals the zipper and the other stitching.



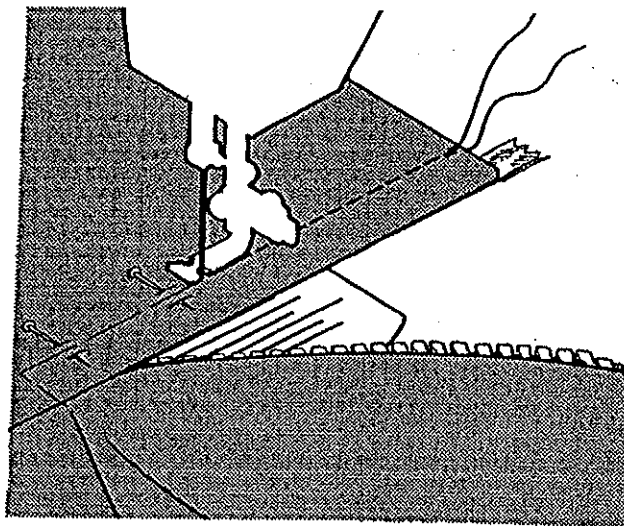
## LAPPED ZIPPER APPLICATION

- 7 Machine-stitch  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch parallel to the seam fold through all layers of fabric, zipper tape, and across the bottom of the zipper.



### Variation for Final Stitch

Open the zipper and, using a marking on the throat plate as a guide, machine-stitch from the top of the zipper to within 1 inch of the bottom. With needle down, lift presser foot and close the zipper. Lower the presser foot and stitch to the end of the zipper and across the bottom.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Bodice Sample Prep & Notes

## Skills to be learned:

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| -Stay-Stitching | Facings         |
| -Darts          | -Clipping       |
| Sleeves         | -Notching       |
| -Easing         | -Grading        |
|                 | -Understitching |

## PREPARATION INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Cut out paper pattern pieces on the SIZE 6 line (Front, Back, Sleeve, Front Facing, Back Facing)
2. Cut out Fabric and Interfacing as follows (DON'T FORGET THE NOTCHES!):

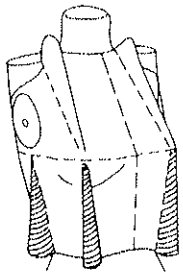
	FABRIC	INTERFACING
Front	Cut 1 on FOLD	
Front Facing	Cut 1 on FOLD	Cut 1 on FOLD
Back	Cut 2	
Back Facing	Cut 2	Cut 2
Sleeve	Cut 2	

\*\*\*Be sure to mark all the markings like DOTS and DARTS!\*\*\*

## NOTES:

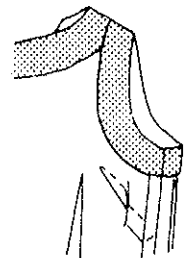
### Definitions, Purposes, Tricks & Tips

Stay-Stitching \_\_\_\_\_



Darts \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Facings \_\_\_\_\_



Clipping

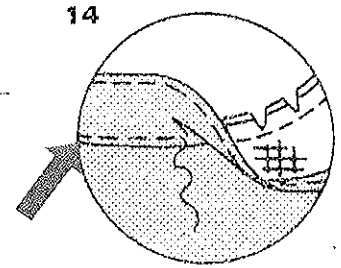


Notching

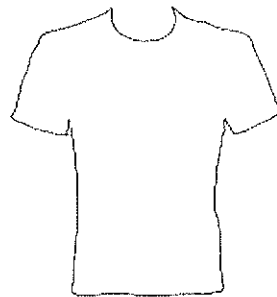
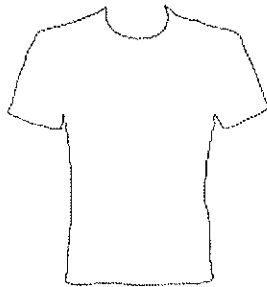


Grading

Under-stitching



Sleeves



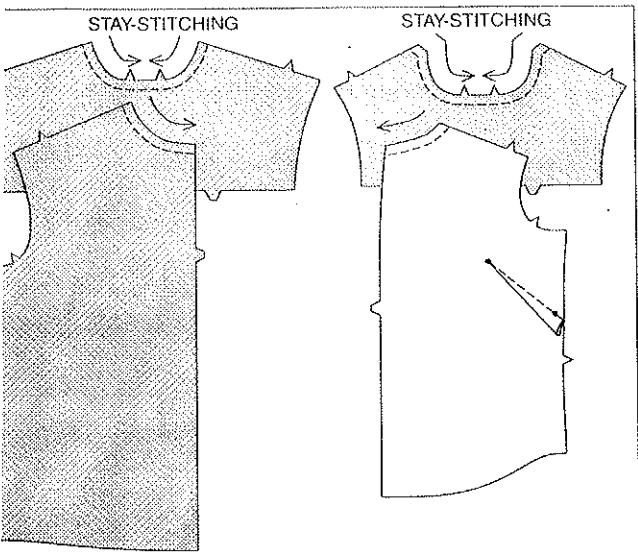
Open Set-In

Closed Set-In

Easing



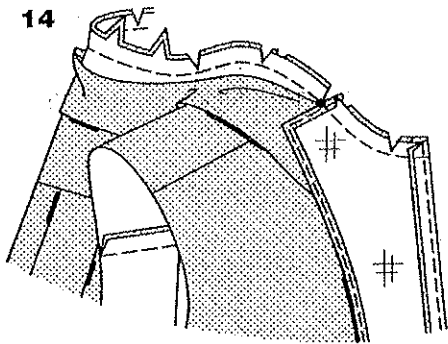
SHIRT A, B, C



**NOTE:** Pocket is optional, and will not be shown once applied.

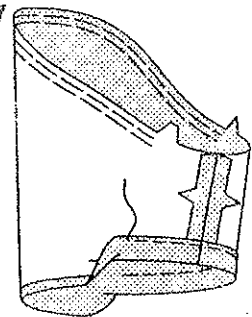
1. **STAY-STITCH** neck edge of front, and yoke front and back.  
**FOR VIEWS B AND C** - To make darts in front, with **RIGHT** sides together, bring broken lines together, matching small dots. Stitch along broken line from wide end to point. Press dart downward.

14

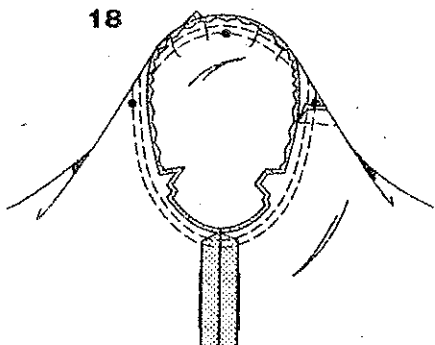


14. Turn front facing to **OUTSIDE**; baste to neck edge.  
Clip neck edge though all thicknesses at small dot.  
Stitch entire neck edge as basted, being careful not to catch in free edge of collar.  
**LAYER** seam.

SLEEVE A, B



18



17. **EASE-STITCH** top of sleeve between notches. Stitch underarm seam. Press hem up. Press under 1/4" (6mm) on raw edge. Stitch hem in place.
18. Turn sleeve **RIGHT** side out.  
Hold shirt **WRONG** side out with the armhole toward you. With **RIGHT** sides together, pin sleeve to armhole edge, matching underarm seams and small dots. Pull up ease-stitches to fit.  
To distribute fullness evenly, slide fabric along bobbin threads until there are no puckers or tucks on the seam line. Baste. Stitch. Stitch again 1/8" (3mm) from first stitching. Trim seam below notches close to stitching. Press only the seam allowance, shrinking out fullness.



## A-LINE SKIRT

The A-D measurements below will be used to draft the skirt pattern.

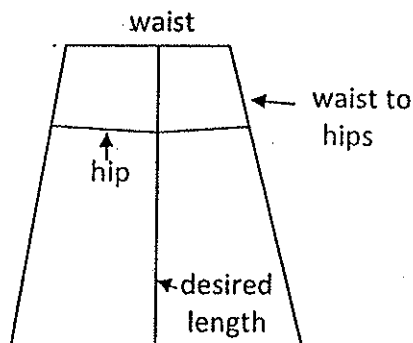
Waist \_\_\_\_\_ + 2" seam allowance + 1"-2" ease = \_\_\_\_\_  $\div$  4 = A \_\_\_\_\_ inches  
 Hips \_\_\_\_\_ + 2" seam allowance + 2"-4" ease = \_\_\_\_\_  $\div$  4 = B \_\_\_\_\_ inches  
 Waist to hips \_\_\_\_\_ +  $\frac{1}{2}$ " seam allowance at waist = C \_\_\_\_\_ inches  
 Desired length \_\_\_\_\_ + 1" hem +  $\frac{1}{2}$ " seam allowance at waist = D \_\_\_\_\_ inches

Note:

1/2" seam allowance for each seam

Ease provides a little extra breathing room

Divide by 4 because you cut the front  
 And back separately (each is half the skirt)  
 From a folded fabric (which divides it in  $\rightarrow$   
 half again).



Draw on a large sheet of paper to make a pattern.

Along the fold:

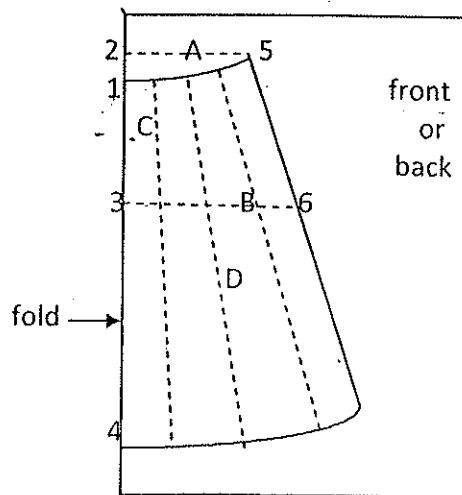
1. Near to top, mark a spot for the waistline.
2. Mark  $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1" above the first mark (to plot the waistline curve)
3. Mark the distance from waist to hip (measurement C)
4. Mark the desired length

For the side seam:

5. From mark 2, place a ruler perpendicular to the fold and mark the waist width (measurement A)
6. From mark 3, place a ruler perpendicular to the fold and mark the hip width (measurement B).

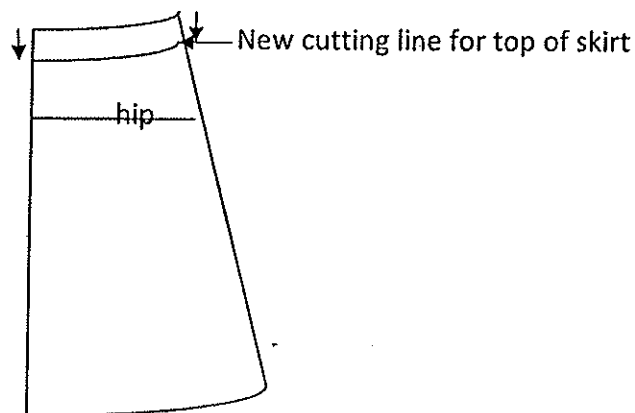
Connect the dots:

1. Waist: draw a curved line from 1 to 5.
2. Side seam: Draw a straight line from 5 through 6, Continue line the desired length, measurement (D)
3. Hemline: With a yardstick, mark your D measurement from the waistline curve at several points. Connect the points to draw a curve for the hemline.

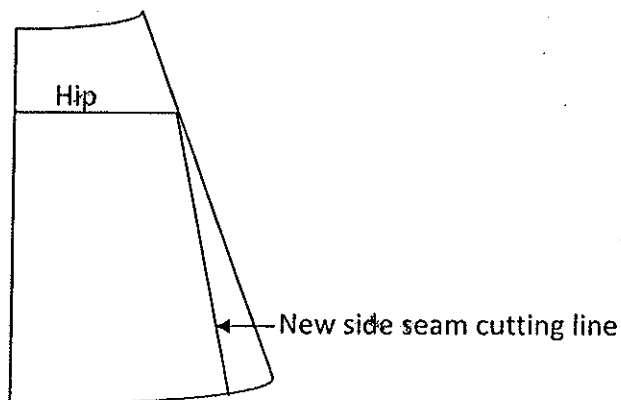


### ADJUSTMENTS:

If the skirt is not to be worn at the waist, measure from waist to position you want the top of the skirt to be. Redraw the waist curve at that lower position.

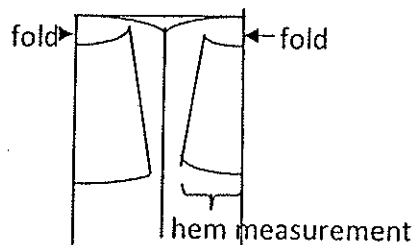


If you prefer a smaller a-line, lessen the hem measurement width by adjusting the side seam from the hip measurement to desired width.

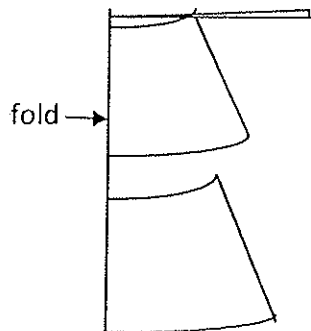


### FABRIC NEEDED AND CUTTING GUIDE:

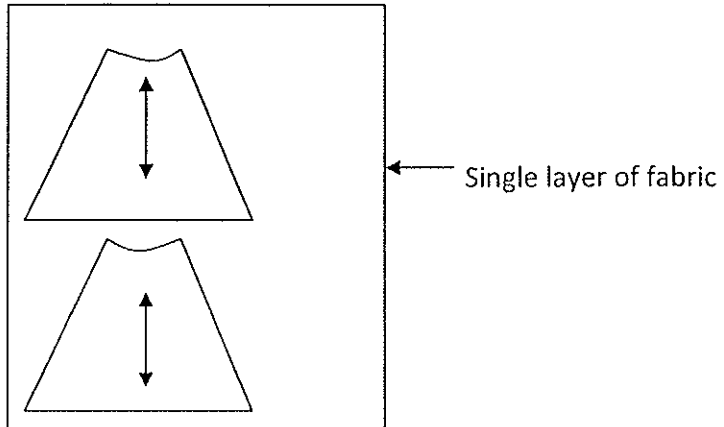
For patterns with 10 ½" or less hem measurement, buy fabric 1" + measurement D (desired length). Cut according to guide below.



For patterns with a hem measurement 11"-21", buy fabric 2" + double measurement D (desired length). Cut according to guide below.



For patterns with larger than 21" hem measurement, buy fabric 2" + measurement D (desired length) . Trace the pattern again to make a mirror image with the fold line becoming the center front or back. Unfold the fabric, place pattern on straight grain and cut 1 front and 1 back.



#### TO MAKE SKIRT:

Pin front and back pieces, right sides together, sew side seams.

Waist: make a casing for  $\frac{1}{4}$ " elastic. To measure elastic, wrap elastic around your waist snugly and mark measurement, then cut 2" shorter than mark.

Hem: Finish with a  $\frac{1}{2}$ " double-fold hem. (Fold bottom edge of skirt  $\frac{1}{2}$ " to the inside and press. Fold the hem over another  $\frac{1}{2}$ " and press again. Stitch as close to the top fold as you can.)







Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Custom Harem Pants

Waist \_\_\_\_\_ + 2" Seam Allowance + 1-2" Ease  $\div$  4 = \_\_\_\_\_ inches (#1)

Waist \_\_\_\_\_  $\div$  4 + 8" Ease and SA = \_\_\_\_\_ Inches

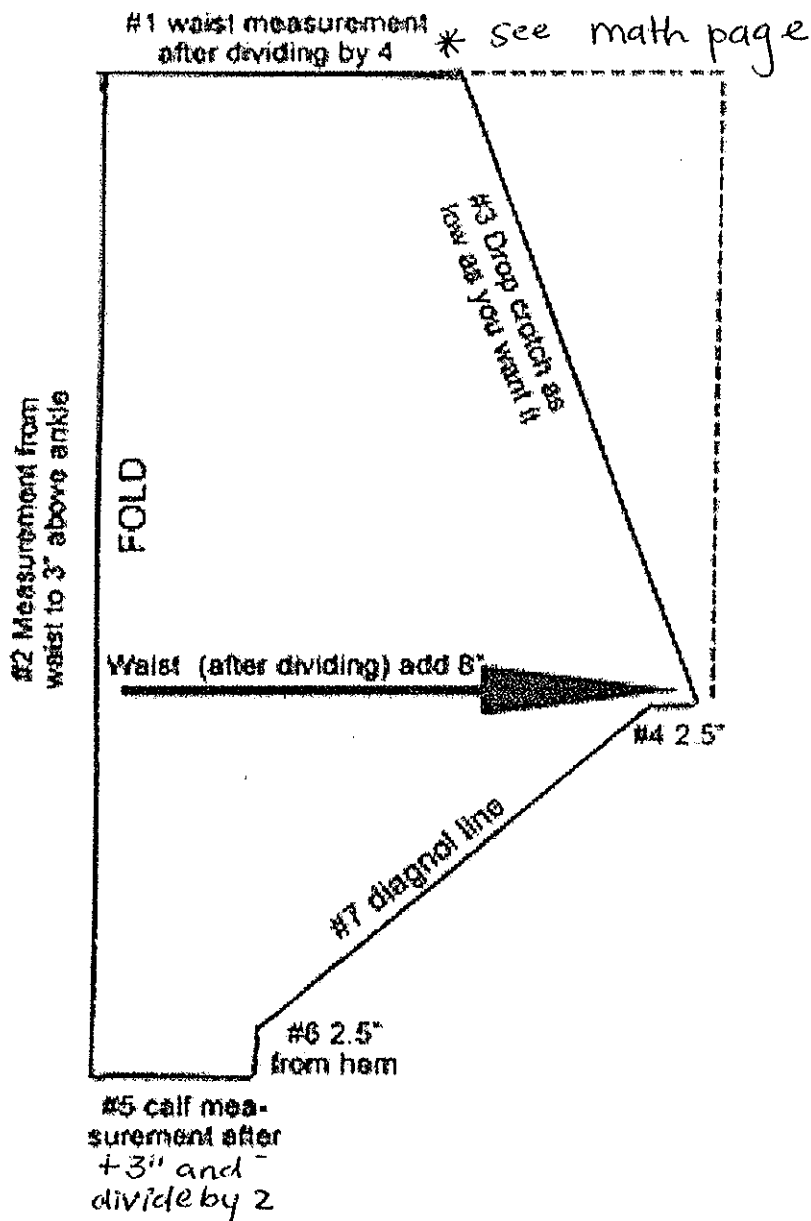
Measurement from waist to 3" above ankle = \_\_\_\_\_ inches (#2)

Measurement from waist to desired crotch depth = \_\_\_\_\_ inches (#3)

Calf \_\_\_\_\_ + 3" Ease and SA  $\div$  2 = \_\_\_\_\_ inches (#5)

## How to draft the pattern

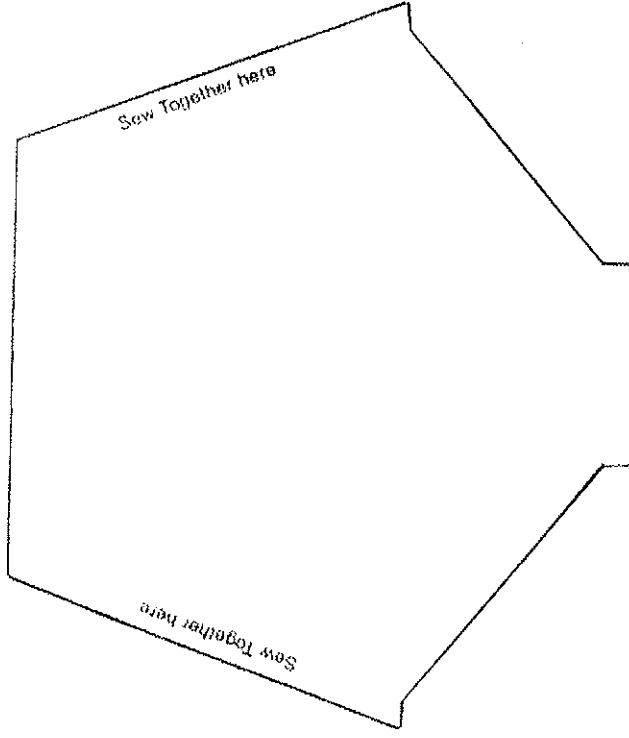
You will only be cutting the solid lines



1. Measure your waist and divide by 4\* see math page
2. Measure the length from waist to 3" above ankle
3. Measure down from CF to as low as you want your crotch
4. Measure 2.5" across from the bottom of crotch to the inside
5. Measure around your calf, add 3" and divide by 2
6. Mark 2.5" up from the hem
7. Join #4 and #6 to create the diagonal line you see

## Diagram #2

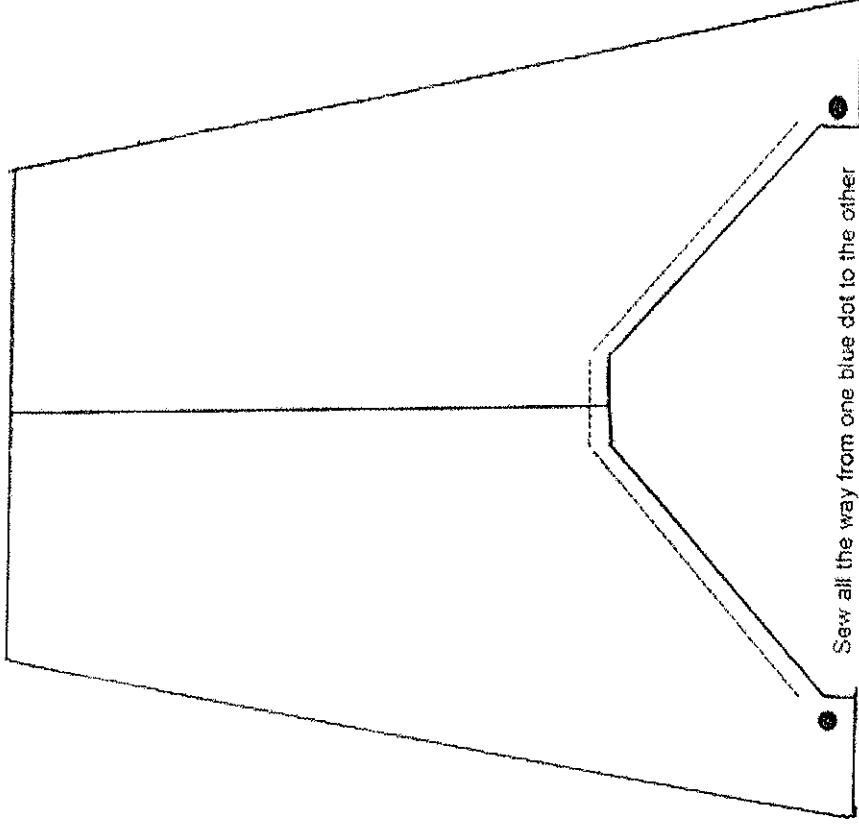
After you have cut 2 pieces on the fold from the pattern you just drafted from Diagram #1



1. Unfold the 2 pieces you cut and lay them on top of each other RST (right sides together)

2. Sew the crotch seams AKA: (CF) center front seams

## Diagram #3



Sew all the way from one blue dot to the other

After you sew the two crotch seams and lay them against each other your pants should look like this

1. Sew the remaining seam (the blue dots)

2. Fold over a 1.5" hem, sew around and leave a small opening to insert your elastic (wrap elastic around your calf to measure and cut)

3. Fold over 1.5" at the waist and do the same thing to insert elastic (wrap elastic around waist to measure and cut)

# Sewing Definitions & Notes

A.K.A. Mrs. King's  
Magic Tricks

# Interfacing

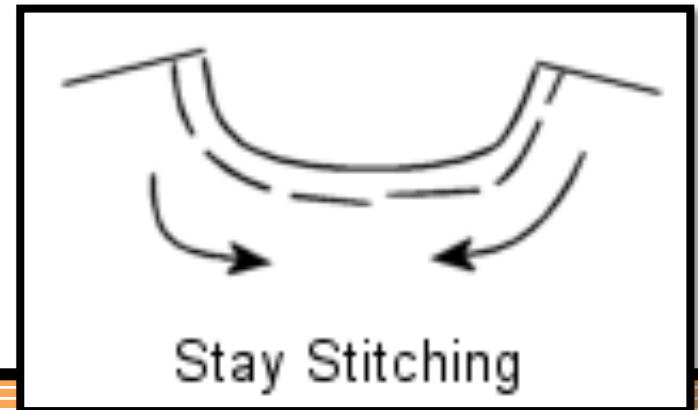
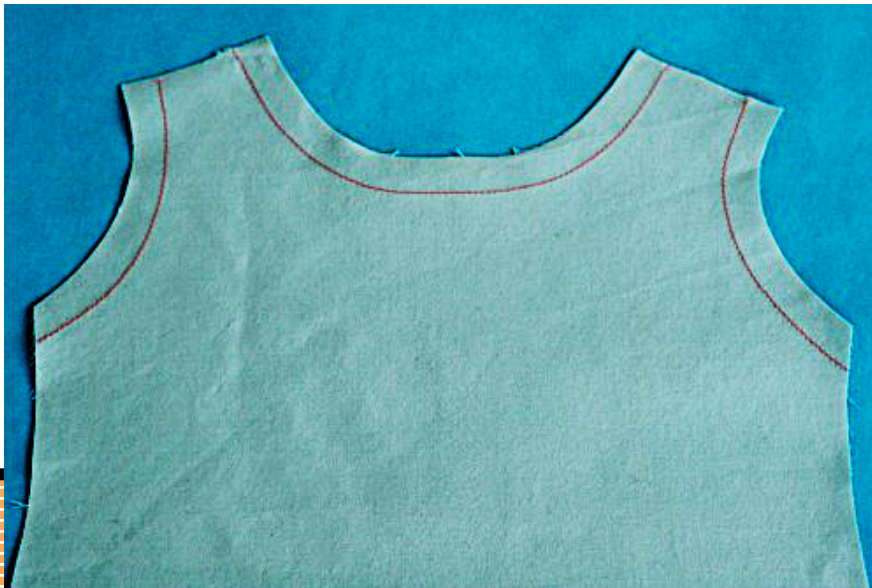
- Adds body, shape & stability to a project
  - Fusible vs. Sew-In
  - Lightweight, feather-weight, heavy,
  - Stretch interfacing
    - Collars, facings, handles, yokes...

Does NOT have to be on grain!  
Just be space-conscious



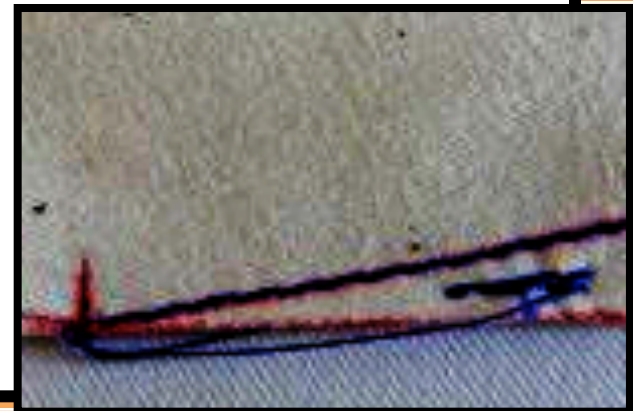
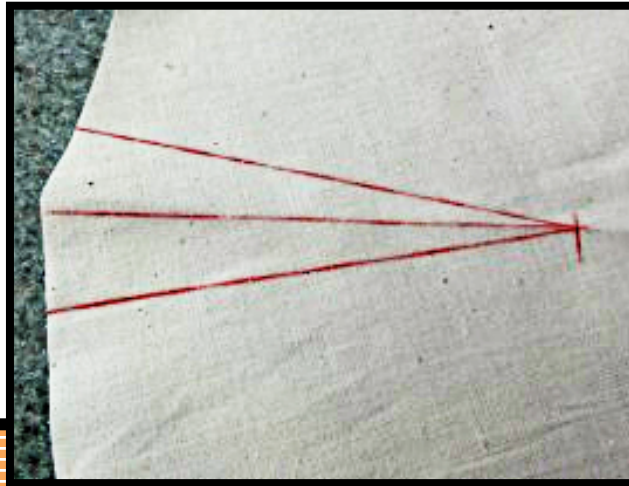
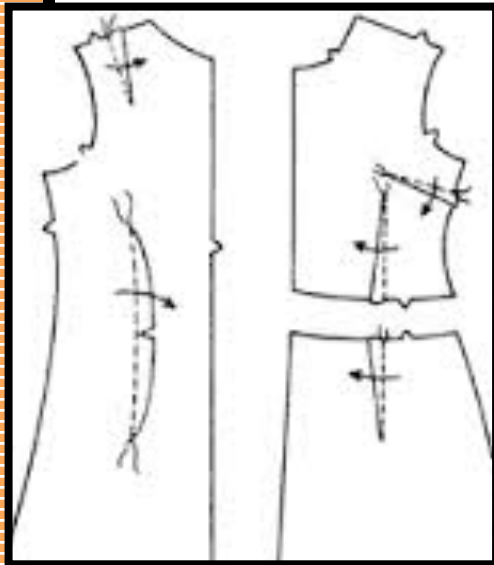
# Stay-Stitching

- Purpose: Stitching used to stabilize & prevent stretching during construction
  - Most often on necklines
- How: Stitch  $\frac{1}{2}$ " from edges
  - (note if any of this stitching ends up showing on the right side of garment after its sewn, unpick it)



# Darts

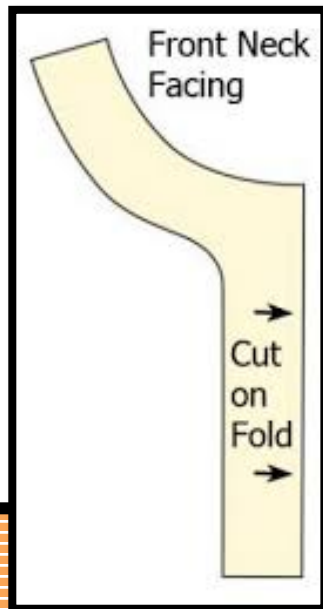
- Purpose: Tailoring technique to fit around body curves
- How:
  1. Mark dart with dressmaker pen
  2. Fold along center dart line
  3. Sew from edge to dart point



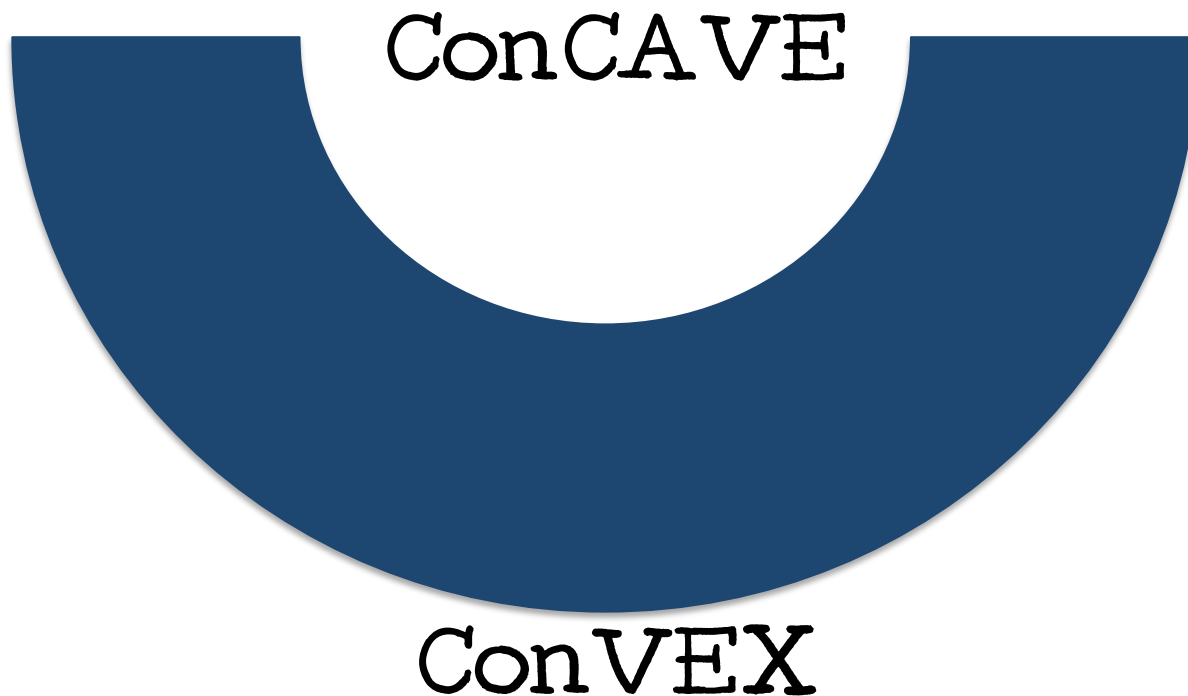


# Facings

- Purpose: To finish raw edges that can't just be hemmed (usually because of curves or corners)
- Often found in Necklines, Collars, Front Openings, Armholes and Waistlines

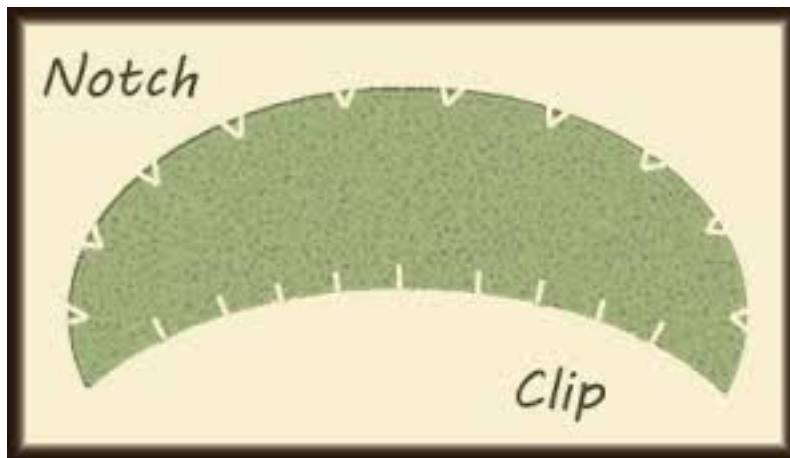


# Concave vs. Convex Curves



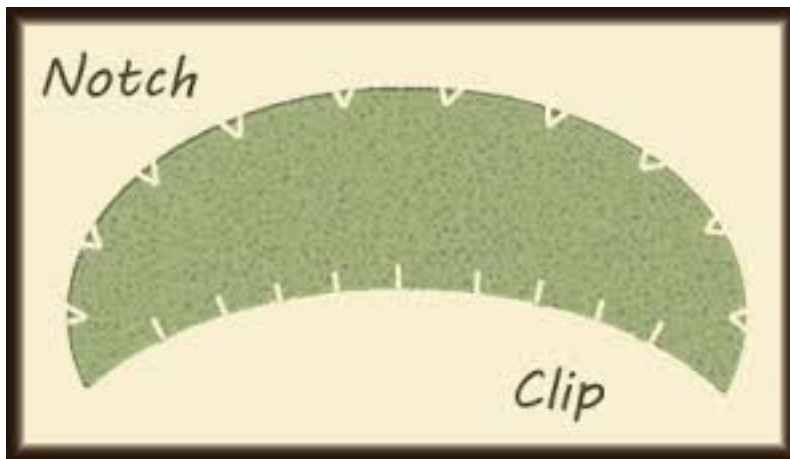
# Clipping

- Purpose: Release tension on a concave curve
- How: Straight cuts into S.A. at  $\sim 1/2''$  intervals
  - (NOT THROUGH STITCHING LINE)

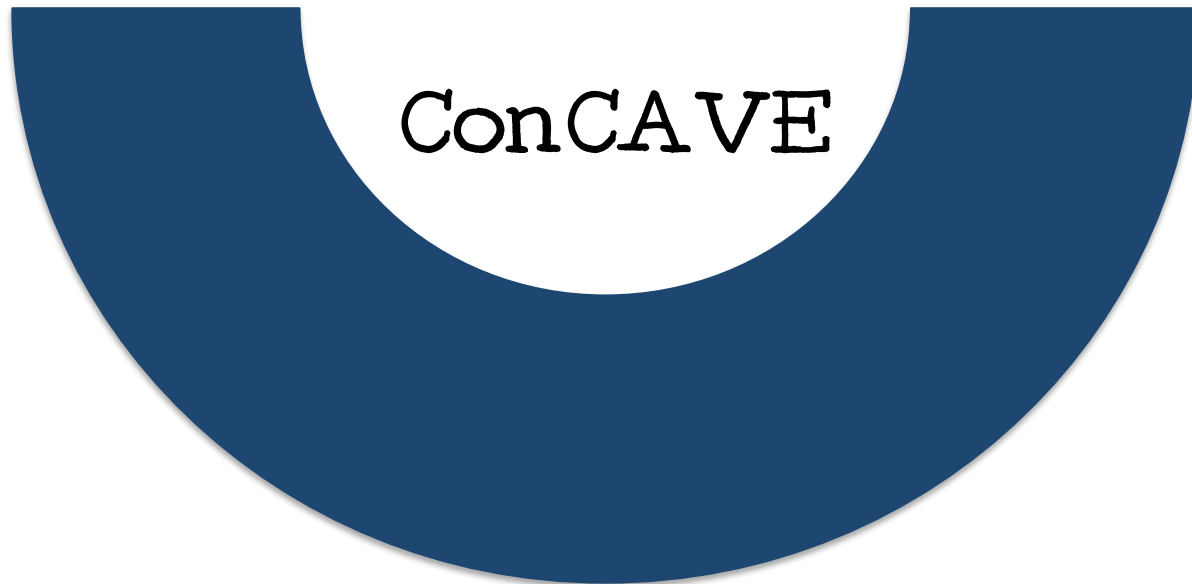


# Notching

- Purpose: Reduce Bulk from a convex curve
- How: V-shape cuts into S.A. at  $\sim 1/2''$  intervals
  - (NOT THROUGH STITCHES! TRY!)



Draw in where you would  
NOTCH and where you  
would clip on these curves

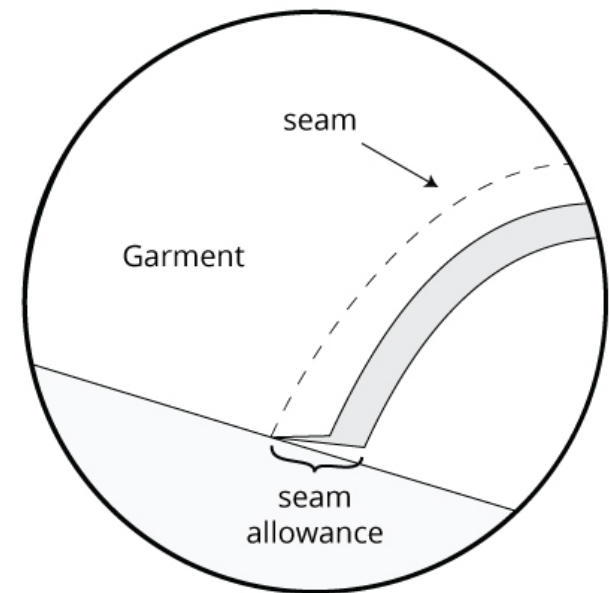
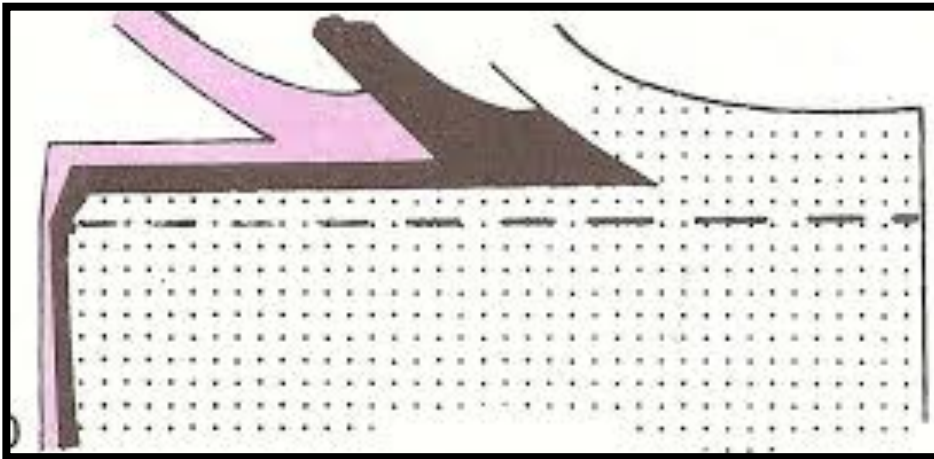


ConCAVE

ConVEX

# Grading

- Purpose: Reduce bulk in seam allowances
- How: trim **FACING** fabric's S.A. to 1/8"-1/4"



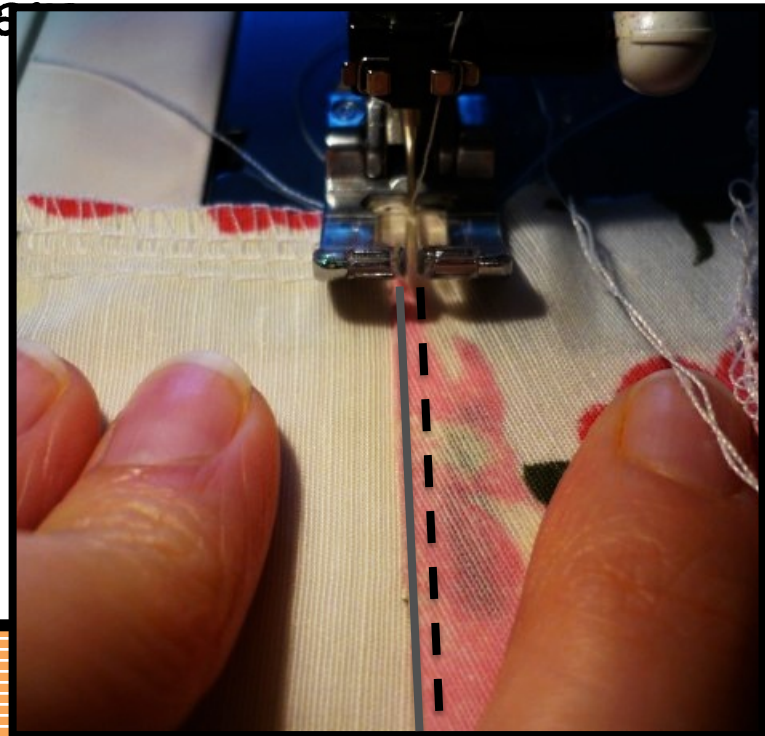
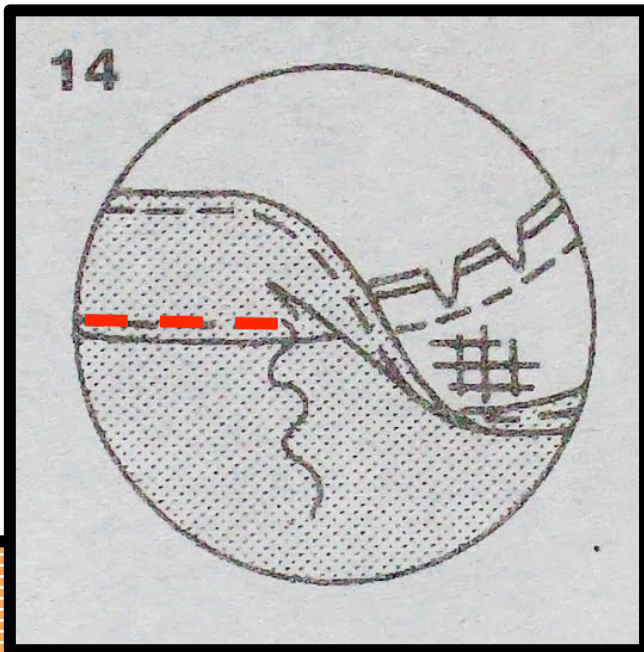
The seam allowances are pressed to one side.

The seam allowance that lies closest to the body is trimmed shorter.



# Understitching

- Purpose: Row of stitching that holds seam allowance to one side, prevents facing from rolling to the front side
- How: Press the S.A. toward the facing and stitch  $\frac{1}{8}$ " from the seam





# Understitching



# Sleeves

• Set In

vs.

Raglan



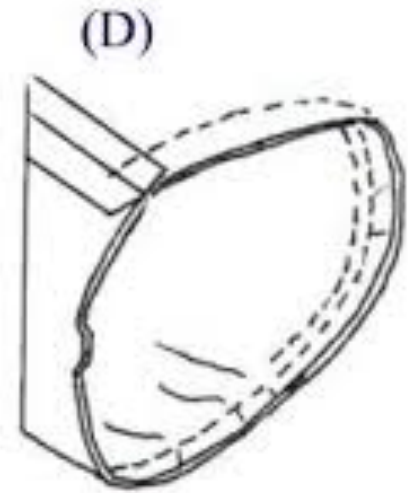
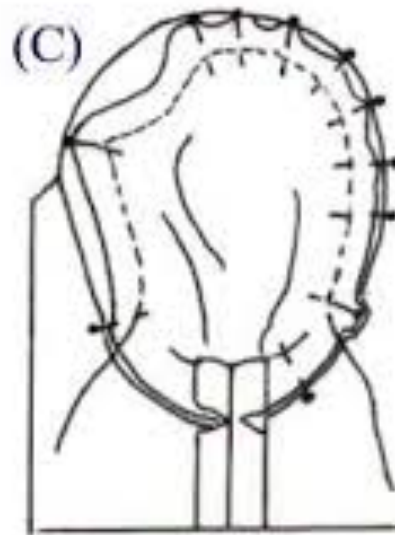
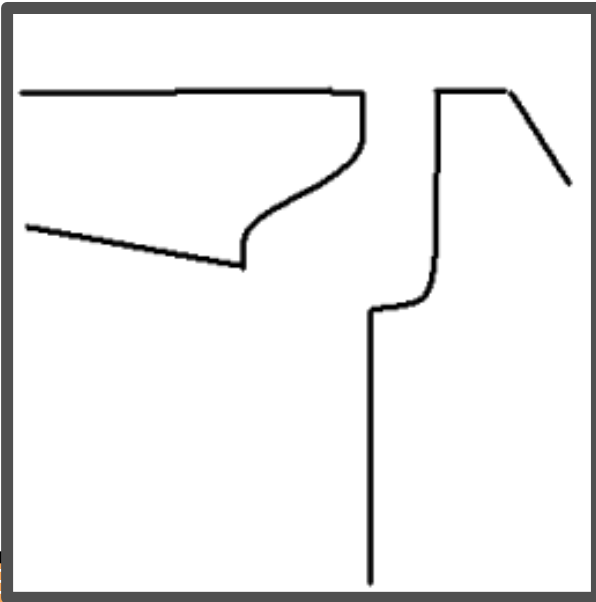
# Sleeves

- Open Set-In: Sew in sleeve THEN side seam
- Easier method when you can use it



# Sleeves

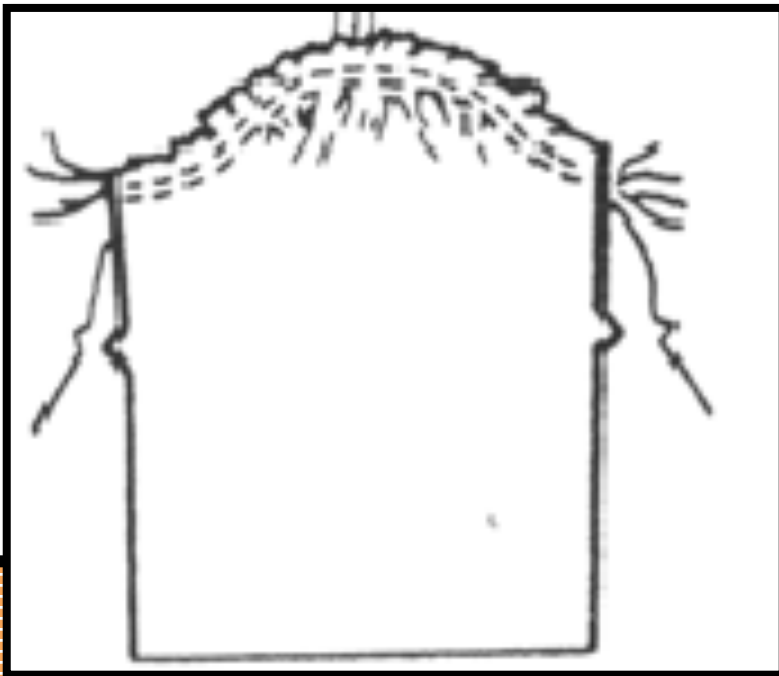
- Closed Set-In: Sew side seams in bodice & sleeve then sew together
- Harder method that is used when usually with a lined sleeve & looks more tailored





# Easing

- Purpose: Making a larger piece of fabric fit with a smaller piece of fabric as a seam is sewn
- How: Do 2 rows of gathering stitches  $\frac{1}{4}$ " and  $\frac{1}{2}$ " from sleeve edge, lightly gather and align notches. Should lay FLAT in the seam



Don't confuse with EASE: the amount of extra fabric in a garment for comfort & wearing)