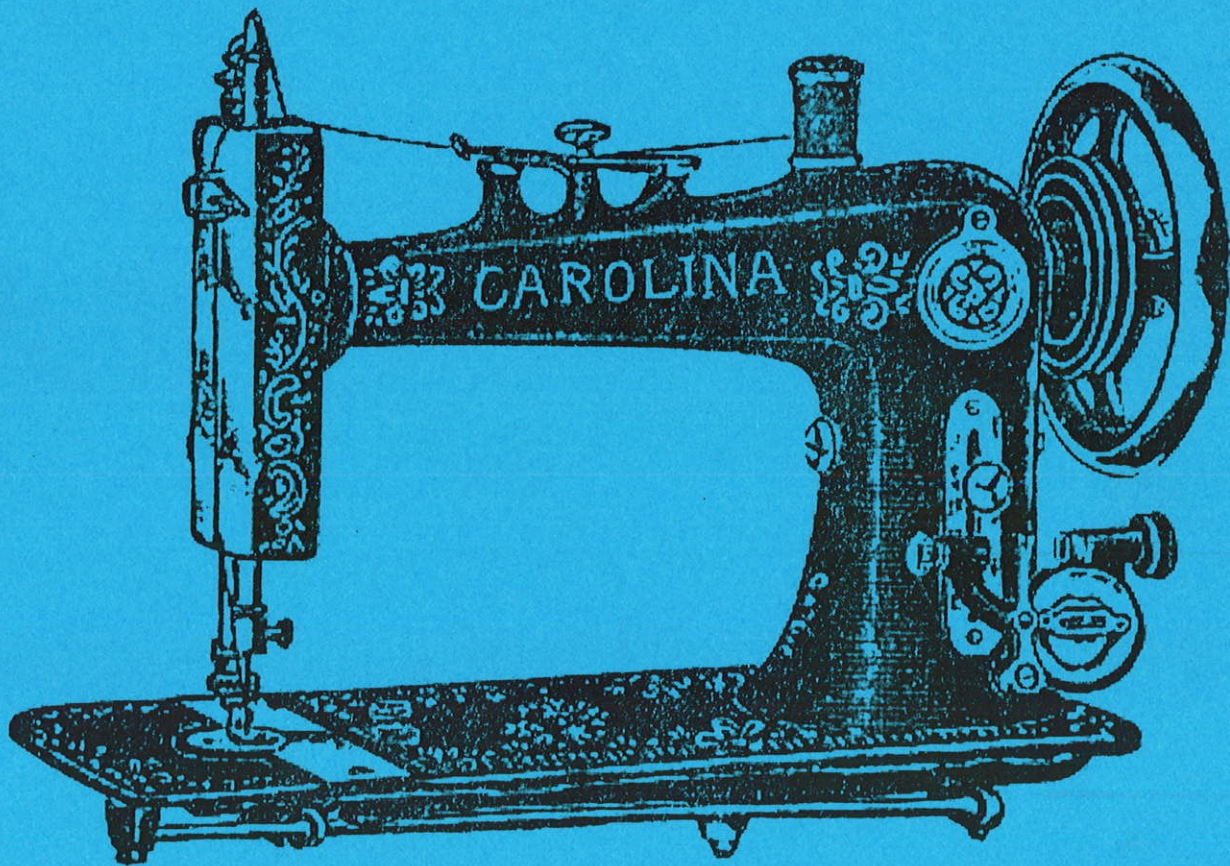


2016-16

SPORTS SEWING/ CLOTHING 1

MRS. KING



Name: Key Period: _____

MY CLEAN-UP ASSIGNMENT

1st Quarter: _____

2nd Quarter: _____

3rd Quarter: _____

4th Quarter: _____

Clothing 1 - Sports Sewing

Mrs. Jen King

Jennifer.King@JordanDistrict.org

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

Tutoring Available: Mon-Thurs 7:00-7:30 AM. & 2:25-3:00 PM.

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVES:

This is an introductory class in fabric selection and sewing techniques. Students will learn sewing vocabulary and the use of patterns, sewing machines, sergers and basic sewing equipment. Five beginning level sewing 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
A = Unexcused Absence C = Check In/Out w/ Guardian Knowledge G = Absence w/ Guardian Knowledge I = Check In w/ Guardian Knowledge O = Check Out w/ Guardian Knowledge U = Unexcused Check In W = Way Late (4 th Combined Absence is 1 hour of Attendance School)
Tardies
T = Tardy (3 rd tardy in a class is ½ hour of Attendance School)
Sluff
Z = 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%)

Preparedness (10%)

Participation (25%)

Assessments and Final Exam (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 & turned in & 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 1

SUPPLY LIST & DUE DATES

NOTE: Woven, cotton fabrics are easiest for beginners to work with. 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. Pillowcase

Supplies Due: _____

- 3/4 yard Main Fabric (or 1 1/4 yd if Directional Main Fabric)
- 1/4 yard Mini Accent
- 3/8 yard Hem

2. Track bag or Tote Bag

Supplies Due: _____

- 1 yard Main Fabric
- 1/2 yard Accent Fabric
- Thread to match

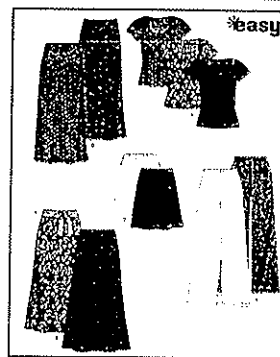
*****PICK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING PATTERN COMBOS** to complete a BOTTOM (3rd project) & a TOP (Final Project)***

This pattern will be provided as part of the class fee. If you would like to do a bottom from one and a top from the other pattern you may purchase the 2nd pattern for \$3 in the office (give receipt to Mrs. King).

PJ Pants/Shorts &
Sweatshirt/Raglan Sleeve Shirt

or

Elastic Waist Skirt &
Raglan Fitted Shirt



Purchase Fabric, Elastic & Thread to Match!!!

ALTERNATIVE FINAL PROJECTS

Hoodie

or

Reversible Apron

Hoodie Kit can be purchased through school for \$22.00 - Includes Pattern, Fabric and Thread

1 yard of fabric
1 yard of coordinating fabric
Thread to Match
(Classroom set of patterns)

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 1/Sports Sewing

CTE Skill Certificate Test Performance Documentation

#	Skill	✓
1	Complete FCCLA Step One.	
2	Identify the parts of the sewing machine.	
3	Operate and care for the sewing machine.	
4	Determine pattern size based on body measurements.	
5	Demonstrate the correct basic pattern layout, cutting, and pattern marking techniques.	
6	Construct correct seam allowances with appropriate edge and seam finishes.	
7	Apply correct pressing techniques during project construction.	
8	Construct an appropriate casing for the project. (1/4 wider than the elastic or draw cord.)	
9	Construct a patch pocket with mitered corners and reinforced top corners.	
10	Construct a buttonhole.	
11	Attach a button by using a hand needle and thread.	
12	Construct a machine-stitched hem.	
13	Demonstrate the ability to follow guidesheets/instruction throughout the project construction.	
14	Complete on or more of the following hand stitches: blind stitch, hemstitch, slipstitch, whipstitch, or ladder stitch (blanket stitch)	

The Basics

THE SEWING MACHINE
SEWING EQUIPMENT

Sewing Equipment Notes

Equipment	Purpose (Use, Function, Description, Characteristics)
THREADING	
All-Purpose Thread	GENERAL USE SEWING
Serger Thread	WEAK
Embroidery Thread	SHINY & WEAK
Specialty Thread	NAME & EMBROIDERY, JEAN, CLEAR, UV RESISTANT, QUILTING
Bobbin	HOLDS SECOND SET OF THREAD
Bobbin Case	HOLDS BOBBIN
MARKING	
Chalk	TRACING PATTERNS - NOT PRECISE
Tailor's Chalk	STRAIGHT LINES
Marking Pen/Pencil	WASHING OUT OR FADES
Tracing Wheel	CREATES A DOTTED LINE
Tracing Paper	WAXY/CHALKY SIDE - USE WITH WHEEL
CUTTING	
Scissors	PAPER & THREAD
Shears	FABRIC ONLY
Pinking Shears	ZIG-ZAG - PREVENTS FRAYING
Rotary Cutter	FABRIC ONLY

MEASURING	
Rotary Ruler	GRIDLINES CLEAR
Rotary Mat	GRIDLINES
Measuring Tape	BODY MEASUREMENTS - CIRCUMFERENCES
Seam Gauge	UNDER 6" GREAT FOR HEMMING
PRESSING EQUIPMENT	
Tailors Ham	BIG CURVES - NECKS / SHOULDERS
Sleeve Roll	SLEEVES
Sleeve Board	SLEEVES
Press Cloth	PROTECT FABRIC - PREVENT SHINY COTTON OR LINEN
OTHER SHARP STUFF	
Pin Cushion	
Dressmaker Pins	
Safety Pins	
Hand Needles	
Machine Needle (Universal)	GENERAL USE NEEDLE
Seam Ripper	UNRACKING STITCHES
Thimble	

What are Notions? EXTRA THINGS USED TO FINISH PROJECT

List some notions that are used as CLOSURES. _____

BUTTONS, ZIPPER, VELCRO, SNAPS, HOOK & EYES

List some other notions. RIBBON INTERFACING BIAS TAPE CORING

What is Interfacing used for?

ADD BODY STABILITY & STIFFNESS

Sewing Tools Word Search

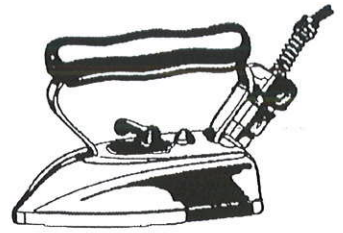
Directions: Circle the following sewing tools in the word search. Then decide which of the groups each sewing tool belongs to and label it with the appropriate letter.

1. A Tape measure
2. F Straight pins
3. C Water soluble pen
4. B Scissors
5. B Seam ripper
6. A Seam gauge
7. D Iron
8. B Shears
9. F Pin cushion
10. D Presscloth
11. E Needle
12. C Tailors chalk
13. D Seam roll
14. B Rotary cutter
15. E Serger
16. D Pressing ham
17. E Sewing machine
18. D Point turner
19. A & B Rotary cutting mat
20. E Thread

- A. Measuring tools
- B. Cutting tools
- C. Marking tools
- D. Pressing tools
- E. Stitching tools
- F. Pinning tools

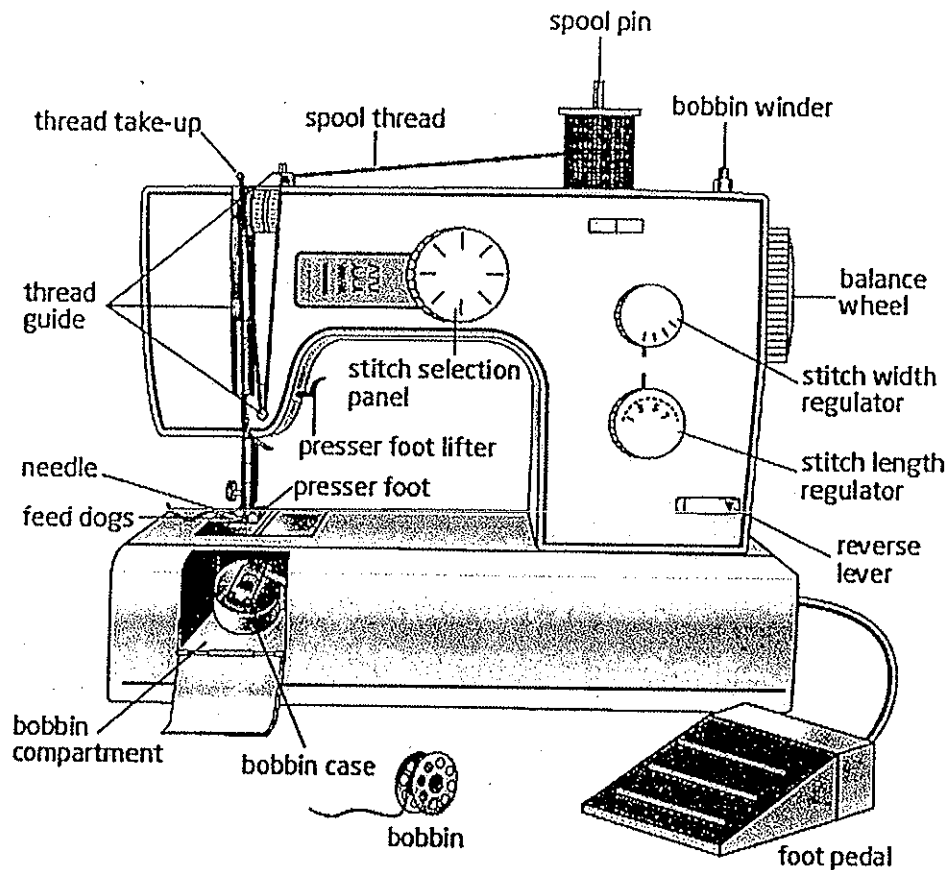
K L A G U X L T T W Q Q M F T F S L S Z I D R Q R Y I T P P F L S D E U O S F I N X L J
 Q L R E S N P F K J N H H L S E W A L O A I Q R G Y O L H G M B U Z Z C S L E
 P O Y I I P F C X J N F T F S L S Z I D R Q R Y I T P P F L S D E U O S F I N X L J
 S W V E V C C N M V P M F C Y I R B C S S T H J E E Z T U R J
 E R A R S P G S S H U Z U Z J I S L P P S E K S R C N O X L J
 P T O S I H S S L W T K J C V N M E S V W E P A T N Q I M F F T A T
 O M E S A N S S C W T L L O R U S A E S M E P A T N Q I M F F T A T
 B R M M S H U V L L O R U S A E S M E P A T N Q I M F F T A T
 P U J H E I O H G A I E R U S A E S M E P A T N Q I M F F T A T
 A Z M A Z N C P P V X P I J J S E W I N G M A C H I N E E O Y
 T H R E A R Q G E M V H L O U O C M N O X H U E O I K T N X D P
 M S U H K P H L P V L A O A G M N O X H U E O I K T N X D P
 X W C B C G U Z P K V L A O A G M N O X H U E O I K T N X D P
 I F A V G U Z P K V L A O A G M N O X H U E O I K T N X D P

PRESSING INFORMATION



1. What is the purpose of a press cloth?
PREVENT SHINY MARKS / FABRIC MELTING
2. What is a press cloth normally made of?
COTTON or LINEN
3. What is a sleeve board used for?
SLEEVES
4. Where would you use a tailor's ham?
BIG CURVES, SHOULDERS, COLLARS, DARTS
5. What is the purpose of using an ironing board?
HEAT RESISTANT SURFACES
6. What is the difference between pressing and ironing?
Pressing: UP & DOWN MOTION
Ironing: SLIDE BACK & FORTH
7. What is the motto to remember when ironing/pressing?
"PRESS AS YOU GO!"
8. Why is it important to press between each sewing step?
CREATE A CRISP PROFESSIONAL LOOKING PRODUCT
9. What types of fabric require moisture in order to remove wrinkles?
COTTON & LINEN
10. The LOWEST temperature on an iron is for what fabric fibers?
NYLON / SILK
11. The HIGHEST temperature on an iron is for what fabric fibers?
COTTON & LINEN
12. How should you press on interfacing?
PRESS WITH BUMBY CURVE SIDE OF THE INTERFACING
ONTO THE WRONG SIDE OF THE FABRIC.
13. What kind of project would you use a heavy interfacing
HOME DECOR, ACCESSORIES & CRAFTS
14. What should you always do when you've finished with iron?
UNPLUG & CAREFULLY WRAP CORD

Parts of the Sewing Machine



SEWING MACHINE PARTS:

Feed dogs: feeds the fabric through the machine

Presser foot: raises and lowers with the. Puts pressure on the fabric, hold fabric in place and acts as a guide.

Bobbin case: holds the bobbin in place. The bobbin is threaded through the bobbin case and placed in the
Bobbin Compartment

Spool pin: holds thread in place

Presser foot lifter: raises and lowers the presser foot

Thread take-up lever: moves the thread through the upper thread tension discs

Foot pedal: controls the speed at which the fabric moves through the machine

Balance (hand) wheel: It allows you to manually move the needle up and down.

Stitch Width: controls the width of the stitch (Zig-Zag)

Stitch Length: controls the length of the stitch (Dashed Line)

Thread guides: align and hold thread in its proper place

Bobbin winder: used to fill bobbins with thread, holds bobbin in place

*Important things to know about your machine

- Always turn the hand wheel TOWARD you, never away.
- When replacing a needle, always face the flat side of the needle toward the back of the machine.
- The bobbin thread should pull clockwise when put into the bobbin case
- The pointy part of the bobbin case should be upwards when placed in the bobbin compartment. Listen for the *click* to be sure it is locked into place.

THE SEWING MACHINE AND TROUBLESHOOTING

1. The sewing machine's seam allowance width guidelines are located on the Stitch Plate
2. When you begin to sew:
Check that the thread take-up lever is up
Put the presser foot down.
Hold the thread in the back during the first 3 stitches
Remember to Backstitch
3. Always turn the hand wheel toward you.
4. You should always Backstitch at the beginning and end of stitching.
5. If the stitches on the machine are looking uneven or looping you should check the tension
6. If your machine is not swing correctly rethread
7. If you hear the motor running but nothing is happening when you push the foot pedal, flip the Bobbin Winder

SEAMS, ALLOWANCES AND FINISHES

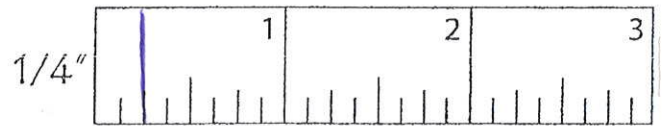
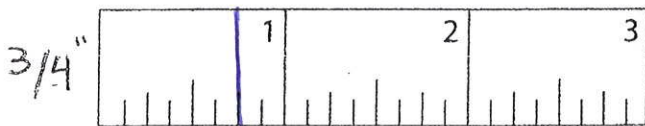
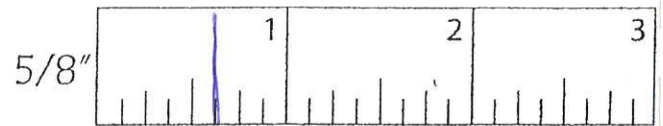
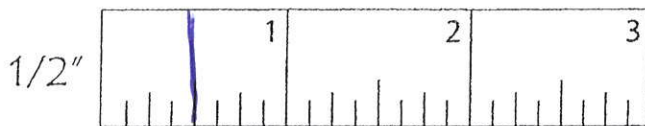
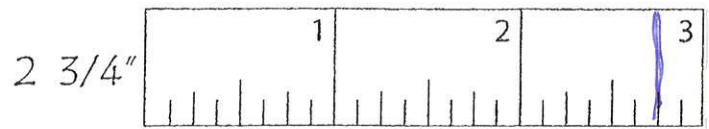
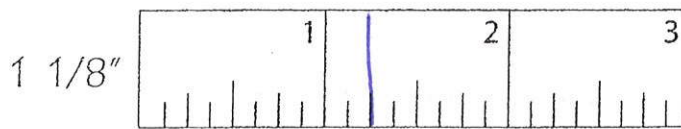
1. The distance between the stitching line and the edge of fabric is called the Seam Allowance
2. The STANDARD seam allowances for most patterns is 5/8" of an inch.
3. Another common seam allowance used in commercial sewing and quilting is 1/4" of an inch.
4. A REGULAR stitch length is 2.5. A BASTING stitch length is 5
5. To make a ZIG-ZAG stitch increase the stitch width
6. The purpose of finishing seams is to prevent fraying
7. There are 3 ways to Seam Finish:
Pinking (LEAST durable)
Zig-zag (When you don't have a serger)
Serging (Fastest, Easiest, and Most Professional)

SERGER BASICS

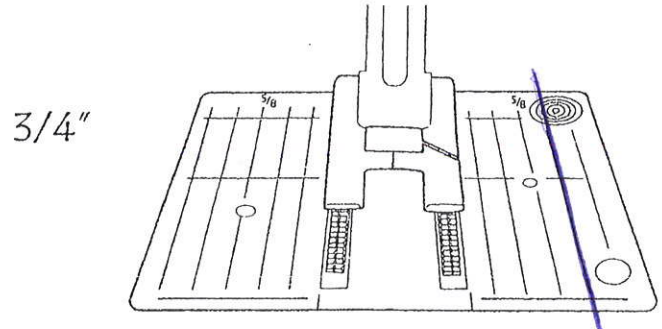
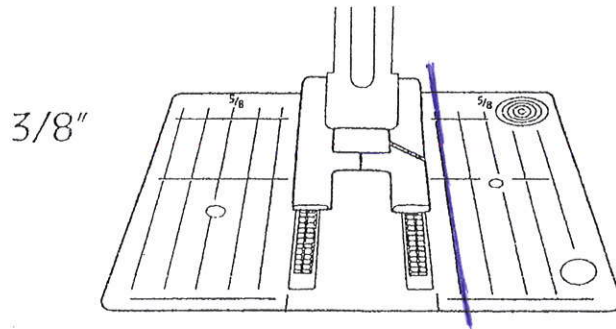
1. Serging is the fastest and easiest way to seam finish.
2. There are 2 needles and 2 loopers on the serger.
3. The knife on the serger is for cutting the fraying threads of a seam.
4. You should only pick up the whole presser foot when rethreading the machine. When you begin sewing only lift the toe of the serger presser foot.
5. Avoid using pins when serging because they will get stuck or break under the knife.
6. When you finish serging, continue to press the foot pedal and bring the fabric to the front to let the knives cut the thread, leaving a tail.

Using Measuring Tools

Shade in the Corrected Measurements
(Listed to the Left of the Tape Measure)



Draw a line on the guideline indicating where you would place your fabric when sewing at the given measurement.



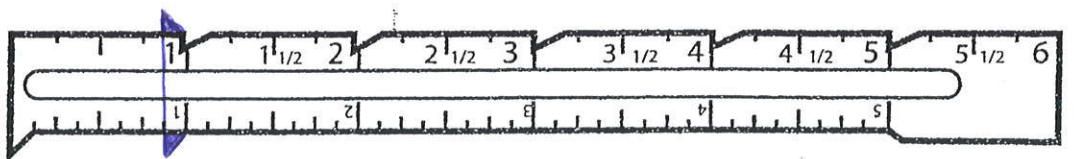
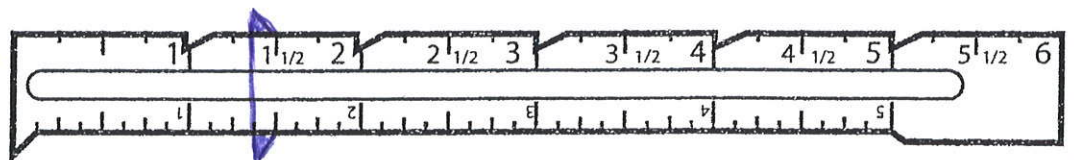
Add the fractions together. Then with the total measurement draw the slider on the seam gauge at the correct measurement location.

$$3 \frac{1}{4}" + 5 \frac{5}{8}" = 8 \frac{3}{8}"$$

$$6 \frac{6}{8}" + 5 \frac{5}{8}" = 12 \frac{11}{8}"$$

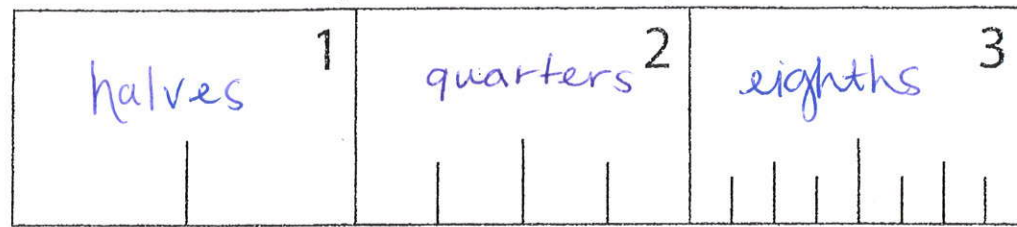
$$3 \frac{3}{8}" + 1 \frac{1}{2}" = 4 \frac{7}{8}"$$

$$3 \frac{3}{8}" + 4 \frac{4}{8}" = 7 \frac{7}{8}"$$

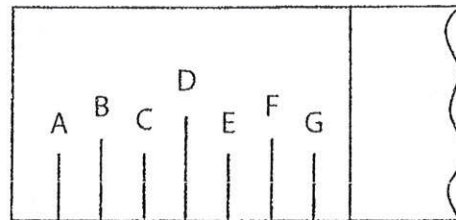


Measurement

Identify the divisions on the tape below

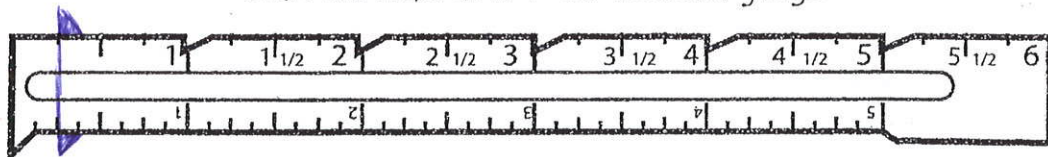


Identify the following divisions according to their letters

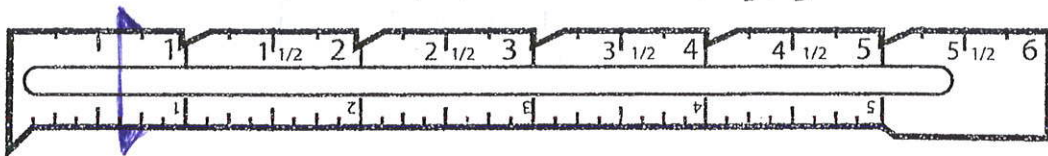


- A $\frac{1}{8}$
- B $\frac{1}{4}$ ($\frac{2}{8}$)
- C $\frac{3}{8}$
- D $\frac{1}{2}$ ($\frac{4}{8}$)
- E $\frac{5}{8}$
- F $\frac{3}{4}$ ($\frac{6}{8}$)
- G $\frac{7}{8}$

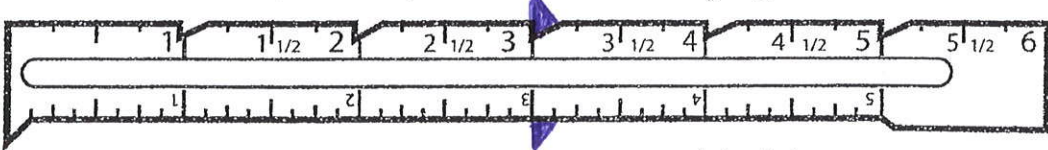
Draw the slider at $\frac{1}{4}$ " on the seam gauge



Draw the slider at $\frac{5}{8}$ " on the seam gauge



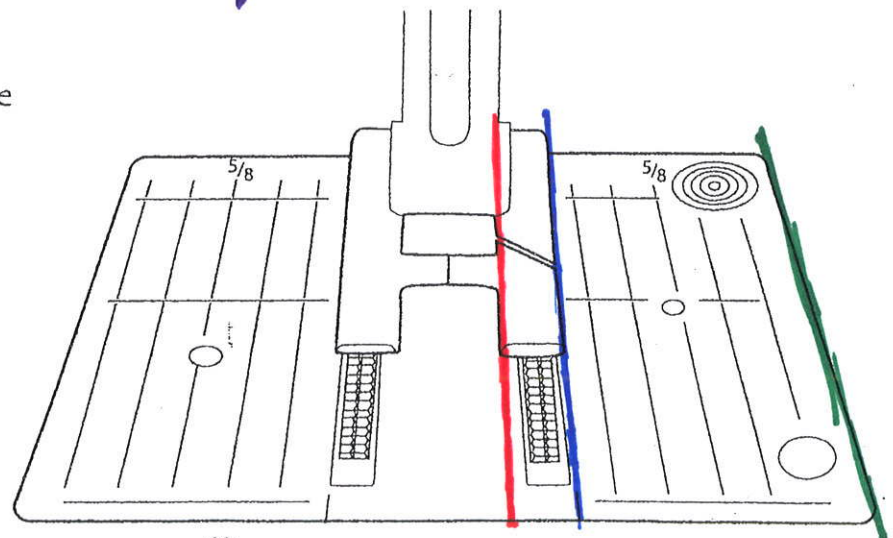
Draw the slider at 3" on the seam gauge



Circle the $\frac{5}{8}$ " marking on the needle stitch plate

Draw a colored line along the guideline on the needle stitch plate for the following measurements:

- $\frac{1}{8}$ " - Red
- $\frac{1}{4}$ " - Blue
- 1" - Green

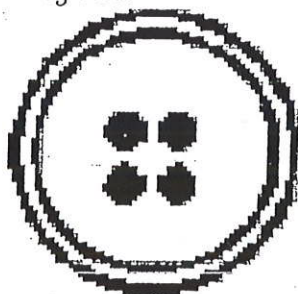


Name _____

Period _____

Measuring Activity

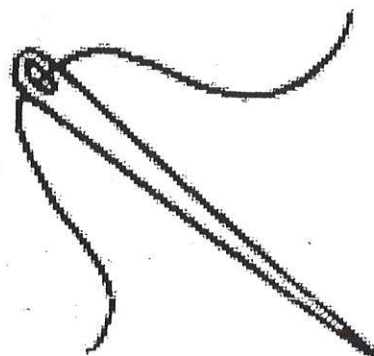
1. Measure the objects below and write down the measurements in the space next to the object.



1 1/2"

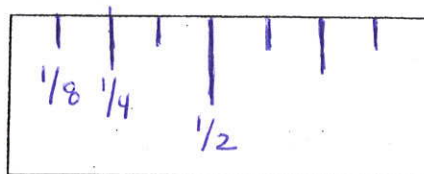


3 1/4"



2 3/8"

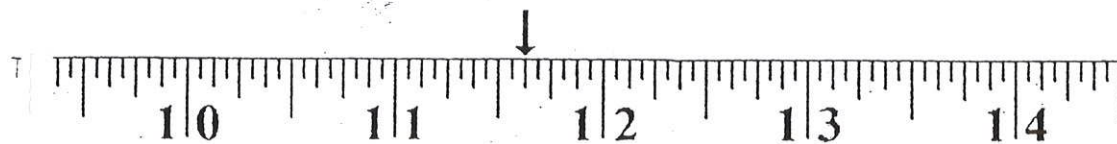
2. Mark this one inch ruler like your ruler. You should mark and label 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8.



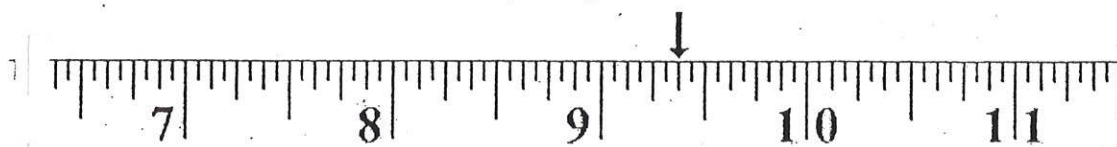
3. Sharing rulers and tape measures with class mates measure the following items. Write down your answers on the lines provided.

- A pen or pencil _____
- Your friend's wrist _____
- Your shoe _____

4. Why is it so important for you to know how to measure correctly?



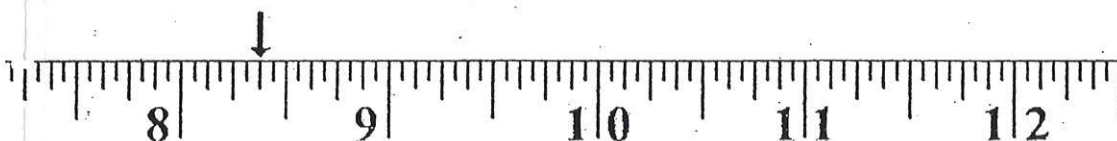
11 $\frac{5}{8}$ "



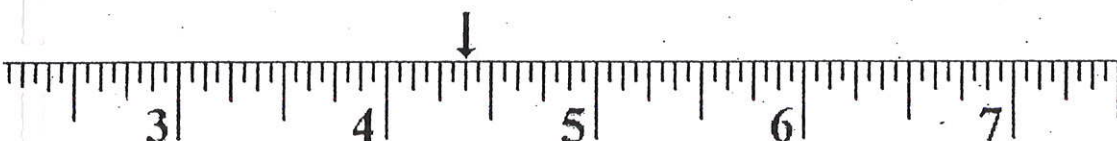
9 $\frac{3}{8}$ "



5 $\frac{7}{8}$ "



8 $\frac{3}{8}$ "



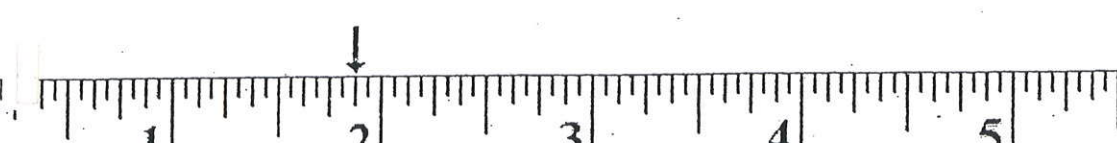
4 $\frac{3}{8}$ "



6 $\frac{7}{8}$ "



3 $\frac{1}{8}$ "



1 $\frac{7}{8}$ "

Button, Button, Who's Got the Button?

To correctly measure for a buttonhole, use the following formula:

$$\text{Button Width} + \text{Button Height} = \text{Buttonhole Length}$$

Guided Practice



Using the button and seam gauge provided by your teacher, record the measurements below and calculate the length of the buttonhole.

Button Width : $\frac{5}{8}$ " + Button Height : $\frac{1}{8}$ " = Buttonhole Length: $\frac{6}{8}$ " or $\frac{3}{4}$ "



(Left to Right) (Thickness)

Use the examples below to practice measuring the correct length of each buttonhole:



(Remember, if the button has a shank, add that into the height measurement.)

1.  +  = $\frac{3}{4}$ "



Width $\frac{1}{2}$ " Height $\frac{1}{4}$ " Buttonhole Length

5.  +  = $\frac{5}{8}$ "

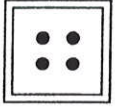

Width $\frac{3}{8}$ " Height $\frac{1}{4}$ " Buttonhole Length

2.  +  = $\frac{3}{8}$ "



Width $\frac{1}{4}$ " Height $\frac{1}{8}$ " Buttonhole Length

6.  +  = $\frac{7}{8}$ "



Width $\frac{3}{8}$ " Height $\frac{1}{2}$ " Buttonhole Length

3.  +  = $\frac{6}{8}$ " or $\frac{3}{4}$ "



Width $\frac{5}{8}$ " Height $\frac{1}{8}$ " Buttonhole Length

7.  +  = $\frac{4}{4}$ " or 1"

Width $\frac{3}{4}$ " Height $\frac{1}{4}$ " Buttonhole Length

4.  +  = $\frac{7}{8}$ "

Width $\frac{5}{8}$ " Height $\frac{1}{4}$ " Buttonhole Length

8.  +  = $\frac{9}{8}$ " or $1\frac{1}{8}$ "

Width $\frac{3}{4}$ " Height $\frac{3}{8}$ " Buttonhole Length

More Practice:

9. $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{11}{12}$

11. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{7}{6}$ or $1\frac{1}{6}$

10. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{9}{10}$

12. $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{13}{24}$

Name: _____

BUTTONHOLES

1 Set to "Buttonhole" Stitch (Press "0")

2 Line up Needle at Point #1

3 Sew #1 to #2

4 Press Backstitch Button

5 Sew #2 to #1

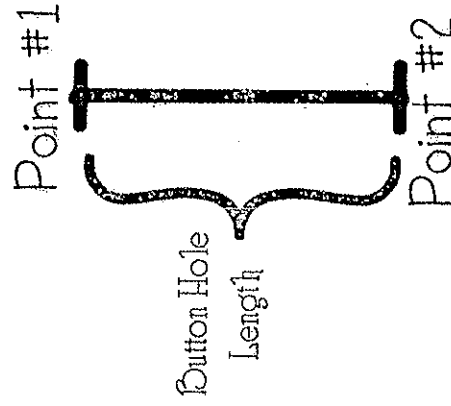
6 Press Backstitch Button

7 Sew #1 to #2

8 Press Backstitch Button

9 Sew bar tack

YOU'RE DONE!

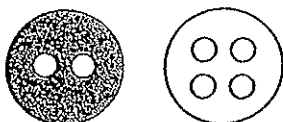


How to Sew on a Button

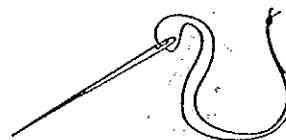
Throughout your life, your garments will lose buttons. Knowing how to sew the button back on is a better option than throwing the garment away, and will only take about 5 minutes of your time.



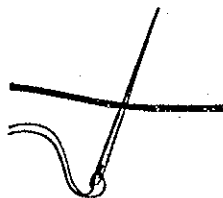
Buttons with shanks have a part which extends below the button this allows room for the buttonhole to fit with out puckering.



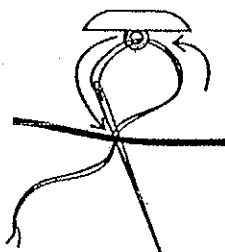
Flat, see-through buttons with holes and without shanks are more common. There are usually 2 or 4 holes in this button. You will need to make your own thread shank when sewing flat buttons.



For both types, start with a double strand of thread in your needle, about 20 inches long. Tie a knot in the end of the thread.



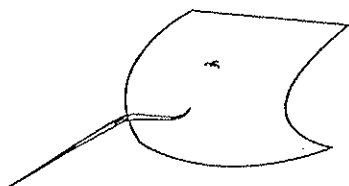
From the wrong side of the fabric, bring up the needle and thread exactly where you want the center of the button.



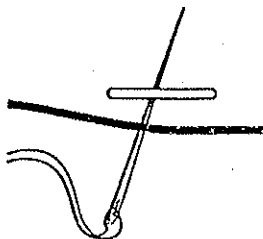
For shank buttons: bring the thread through the hole in the shank, then down through the fabric very close to where the first thread entered.



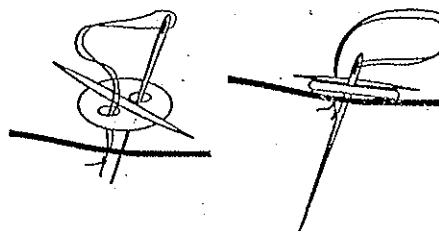
Repeat this procedure, up from the bottom, through the shank, down the fabric, five or six times.



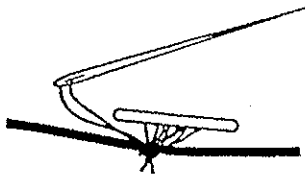
Secure the threads underneath the button by taking a few small stitches in one place, then running the needle between the layers of fabric and back through about 1/2 inch away. Clip the thread.



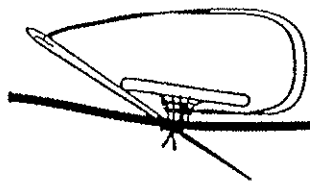
For a flat button: bring the needle and thread up through the fabric where you want the center of the button to be placed, and then through one hole in the button.



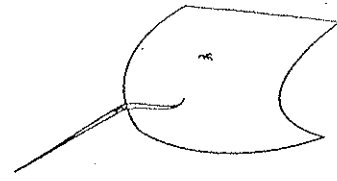
Place a toothpick on top of the button, between the holes. Sew over the toothpick as you take the thread down through the other hole(s) and on through the fabric. Repeat this process five times.



Bring up the thread through the fabric, but not the button. Remove the toothpick. Lift the button to the top of the stitches, and you will notice there is a thread space between the button and fabric.



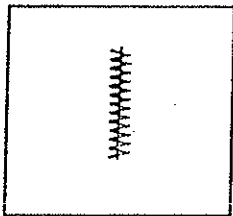
Wind the thread tightly around that thread space, three times to form the shank. Take your needle back down to the back side of your fabric.



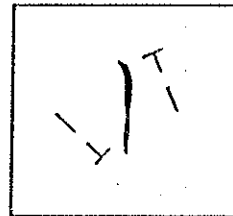
Secure the threads underneath by taking several small stitches in one spot, then running the needle between the layers of fabric and back up about 1/2 inch away. Clip your thread.

Mending Rips and Holes

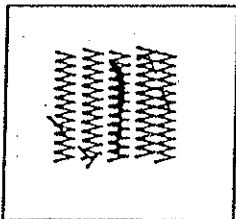
Mending with the sewing machine is the best way to get a good repair on a used garment. Sometimes, on small holes, a dab of "Fray Check" (available at fabric stores) on the spot is all it will take to keep the spot from fraying or getting larger. Other times you will need a patch. Taking time to mend will increase the life of your garment, saving you money in the long run. Important: never wash the garment prior to repair work, as this will fray the area and make mending much more complicated.



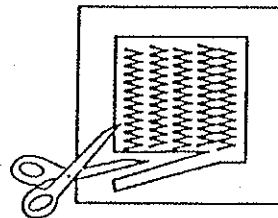
A small rip can be zig-zag stitched on the sewing machine. Be sure to use a matching thread color. Set your stitch width as wide as it will go, and your length at about .5. A single row of stitching should be sufficient if the rip was small. If not, go onto the next step.



To mend a larger tear, find a fabric similar to the garment fabric to use as a patch. Lay the pre-washed patch fabric underneath the tear and pin in place. (Make sure the patch fabric is pre-washed so that it will not shrink later and pull away from the repair).



From the right side, zig-zag on one side of the tear, with the stitch width as wide as it will go, and your length at about .5. Repeat for the other side of the tear. Stitch in between as many times as you need to secure the tear area. Be sure to use matching thread and patch fabric.



Trim away the excess patch fabric from the back side to reduce the bulk in the repair area.

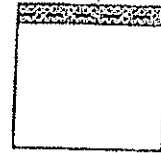
Patch Pocket

A Patch Pocket is a flat pocket attached to the outside of a garment. This can be a functional pocket, or an imitation pocket for decoration. All edges are folded under, so you will see no raw edges.

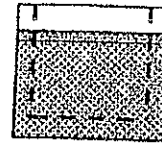
Cut 2 5"x6" pieces of fabric



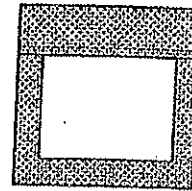
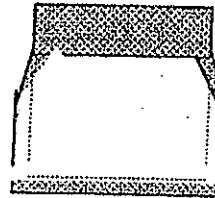
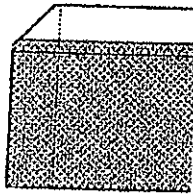
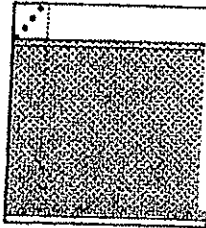
1. **Clean Finish** top edge. Do so by folding the top $\frac{1}{4}$ " to the back. Stitch close to the bottom edge



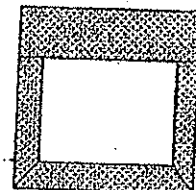
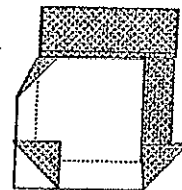
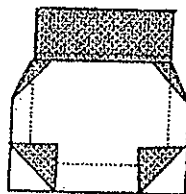
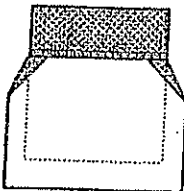
2. Fold top 1" to the front and sew at $\frac{5}{8}$ " on the 3 sides that are not clean finished. Pivot at the corners.



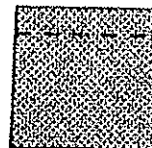
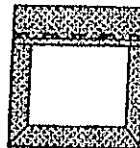
3. Trim top corners, turn to the back, press seam allowance to the back



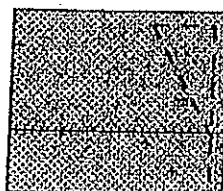
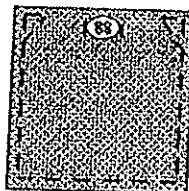
4. **Miter Bottom Corners.** Do this by opening up the bottom seam allowance corners. Fold up onto a triangle, press. Fold in the side seam allowance and press




5. **Top Stitch** close to the clean finish stitching



6. **Edge Stitch** pocket to backing $\frac{1}{8}$ " away from edge, pivot at corner. Reinforce top corners with triangles



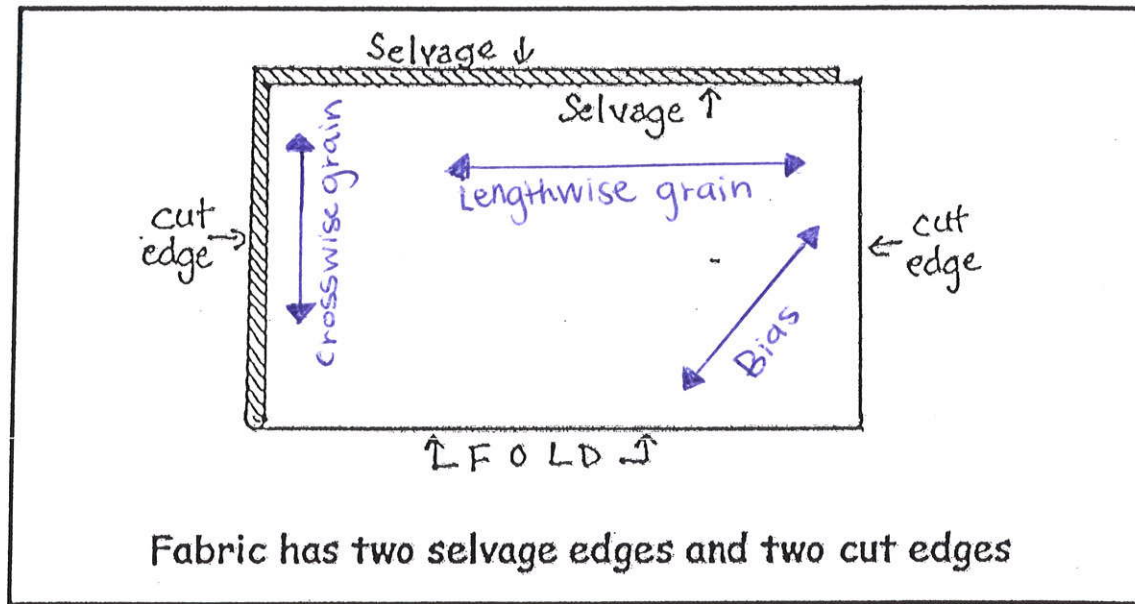
- Zoomed in view



Fabrics & Fibers

Name: _____ Period: _____

Fabric and Rotary Cutting



Define the following:

Selvage: Finished edge of fabric

Lengthwise Grain: grainline PARALLEL to selvage

Crosswise Grain: selvage to selvage - PERPENDICULAR to Selvage

Bias: 45° angle - known for stretch

List 3 Safety Tips when using the Rotary Cutter:

1. Cut away from you
2. Keep your guard up
3. a sharper blade is a safer blade

What are the first few steps to cutting fabric?

1. With selvages together, press flat
2. Line up folded edge with line of Rotary Mat
3. Straighten off one edge
4. Measure down & cut off desired length
5. Turn & line up squared corner
6. Cut off at 2nd desired length

Clothing Fibers DVD

Fiber is the basic building block of fabric. Each of us use over 60 pounds of textile fibers per year. There are two types of fibers:

N Natural

S Synthetic

Start as: P Plants

Manufactured from: C chemical

& Animal Proteins

& Compounds

Most Used: C Cotton

Most Common: N nylon

W Wool

P polyester

L Linen

A acrylic

S Silk

Most natural fibers are called staple fibers. They are short enough to be measured in inches and centimeters. Manufactured fibers are called filaments which are long continuous strands measured in yards or meters. Silk is the only natural fiber that may be called a filament. Natural fibers do not have a uniform size but manufactured fibers can be made to be uniform. Hydrophilic means fabrics absorb water and become heavier. Synthetic fibers don't absorb moisture. Hydrophobic means fabrics repel water. They act as a wick and carry water to the next layer of clothing to evaporate.

Cotton is a seed fiber meaning it grows from seeds. It is the most important of all fibers. It is grown in over 80 countries. A cotton gin separates the fibers called lint from the seeds. Cotton is comfortable and easy to wash but wrinkles easily unless pre-treated.

Linen is a bast fiber meaning it is obtained from the stem of a plant- the flax plant. Linen fibers are 6 to 20 inches long which makes linen fabric strong and smooth. Linen is more expensive than cotton.

Wool is possibly the oldest fiber known to humans. It was one of the first fibers to be spun into yarn and woven into fabric. Wool mostly comes from sheep but also alpacas, camels and goats. The surface of wool is overlapping scales pointing toward the tip. In fabric these will lock with one another. This gives wool strength. Wool's

surface repels water. Since moisture does not remain on the surface, woolen fabrics tend to feel dry and comfortable, even in damp weather. The **inner core** does absorb moisture. Wool can absorb almost double its own weight in water and still feel reasonably dry. This absorbency gives wool natural resistance to wrinkles and holds down static electricity. It is also naturally flame resistant.

Silk production may have begun around 5,000 BC. Silkworms, which are basically caterpillars, are fed mulberry leaves. After 35 days of eating, the silkworm spins a cocoon of silk which creates nearly a mile of filament. For all its delicacy, silk is as strong as wire of equal thickness; however, it deteriorates over time. It becomes dry and brittle and falls apart. Silk fabric is expensive.

Rayon is the first artificial silk. It is made of cellulose, which is a fibrous chemical found in all plants. In the manufacturing of Rayon, the liquid chemical solution is forced through a Spinneret which resembles a shower head and into a bath which turns it into a solid – rayon filaments. It can be made to resemble cotton, linen and wool. Because rayon is made of vegetable matter it can absorb water which will make it weak and then it will break.

Nylon is Strong, durable and resists abrasion. It does not absorb water. Nylon fabric and movement combine to create static electricity. It was the first synthetic fiber produced in the United States and replaced silk in most hosiery.

Polyester is the most commonly used synthetic fiber. It is most admired for its ability to resist wrinkling and for its easy wash-ability. Its toughness makes it a frequent choice for children's wear. Polyester is often blended with other fibers, like cotton, to get the best of both worlds.

Acrylic can be thought of as artificial wool. In some ways acrylic imitates wool with its warmth and softness but does not absorb water. Instead, acrylic wicks moisture to the surface where it evaporates. Acrylic is used in knitted apparel such as fleece, socks, sportswear and sweaters. It is also used to create fake fur.

You can't identify fibers by visual inspection alone so the law requires Fiber content labels on all clothing garments.

Natural and Synthetic Fibers

Natural Fibers		Synthetic Fibers
Plant Fibers	Animal Fibers	
	1. <u>Wool</u>	1. <u>Acrylic</u> <u>FAKE "WOOL"</u> pills
	2. <u>Silk</u> -cocoons -expensive -falls apart / sunlight	2. <u>Acetate</u> <u>FAKE "SILK"</u>
1. <u>Cotton</u> - Most Common - Shrinks - Wrinkles		3. <u>Rayon</u> - wood pulp + chemicals - like cotton & silk
2. <u>Linen</u> - flax plant - Most wrinkles - Strong & Smooth		4. <u>Nylon</u> - Strongest - Lowest heat
		5. <u>Polyester</u> - doesn't wrinkle - easy to wash - retains oils
		6. <u>Spandex</u> stretches!

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.

silk

cotton

wool

linen

acetate

poly

acrylic

rayon

nylon

spandex

Match the brand name to the generic fiber.

_____ acetate

_____ acrylic

_____ nylon

_____ polyester

_____ rayon

_____ 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

Understanding Fabrics

Name _____ Class _____

Fabric is cloth made by weaving or knitting, or felting fibers.

The simplest kind of fabric is felt which means non-woven cloth. The combination of moisture, heat, and pressure shrinks the fibers and bonds them together to form a dense mat.

Most fabrics are woven. Carding is the process of taking rough, raw fibers and detangling and straightening them. Short fibers are combined into long yarns in a process called spinning. Weaving means passing yarns over and under other yarns to create fabric.

The lengthwise yarns are called the warp. Crosswise yarns are the weft or filling. A woven fabric's bias is the diagonal line that is created by the intersection of the warp and weft yarns. A woven fabric is most elastic in the bias direction. The selvage is the uncut finished edge of the fabric. The weft yarns double back on themselves so they won't fray.

The Plain weave is simplest and least expensive. A yarn goes over one yarn and under the next. Thread count measures the number of warp and weft yarns in a given area of unfinished fabric. Standard measurement is per square inch. Why is thread count important? More yarns provide more strength, more durability, and a higher cost.

In a Twill weave the weft yarns go under and over 2 or more warp yarns at regular intervals creating a diagonal pattern. Denim is a twill weave and became popular in California during the Gold Rush.

In Satin fabric each yarn crosses over 4 or more other yarns before going under another. The distance a yarn covers is called a float. The satin weave is flat, smooth, and lustrous. Long floats make sheets susceptible to snagging and pulling.

Knitting is the interlocking of yarns to form a fabric. Knitting is based on looping yarns together. The two basic stitches in a simple knitted fabric are a knit & a purl. The knit stitch is on the face of the fabric & form a smooth surface. The purl stitch is on the back side & is bumpy. The loops in a knit give the fabric elasticity, which is a quick way to tell a knit from a weave.

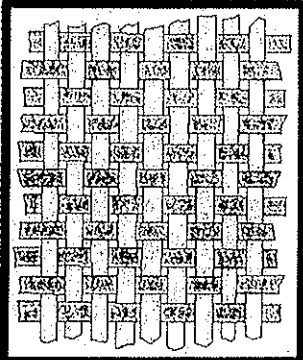
Unfinished knitted or woven fabrics are called grey goods. All gray goods must first be cleaned. Then many fabrics are singed by passing the fabric through two gas flame bars or hot plates to remove fiber ends that may be sticking up from the surface. This ensures even color and prevents pilling.

Natural fibers, particularly cotton, are then bleached to remove color impurities. Some cottons, linens, or rayons may be mercerized. This process treats the fabric with alkali to increase luster & softness, strengthen the fabric, & improve its ability to accept dye.

The most common finish is to add color by dyeing. To dye a fabric by the bolt or roll is called piece dyeing. Another way to add color is to print a design on the front of the fabric.

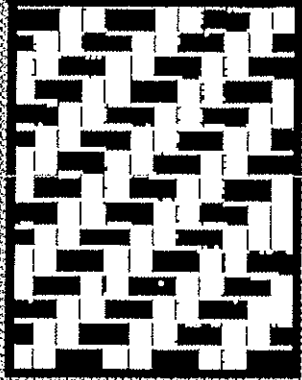
Finishes may be applied to prevent wrinkling or to make the fabric stain resistant. A fabric's hand is how it feels. Lastly, all fabric is dried, inspected & wound on bolt ready for market.

This is a **PLAIN WEAVE**



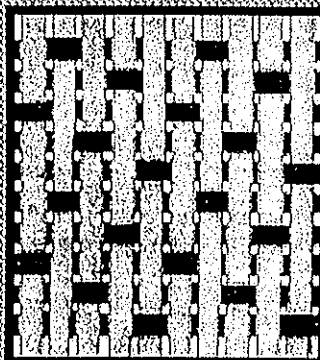
Over 1, under 1,
etc

This is a **TOLL WEAVE**



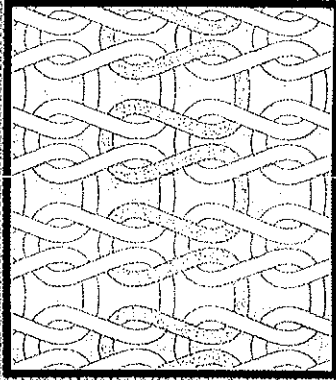
Over 2, under 2,
etc
Diagonal Line

This is a **SATIN WEAVE**



Over 4, under
1, etc
Thread FLOATS
easy to snag

This is a **KNIT**



Created by
interlocking
loops

TEXTILES REVIEW

1. What are the four natural fibers?

Cotton, Wool, Linen, Silk

2. What are the six synthetic fibers?

Polyester, Acrylic, Acetate
Rayon, Nylon, Spandex

3. What is the most popular natural fiber? Cotton

4. What is one bad thing about using 100% cotton? Shrinks & Wrinkles

5. Rayon is made from wood pulp from a cotton plant.

6. Silk is made from a filament formed by a silk worm.

7. Wool is made from the fleece of sheep/goats

8. Why is wool dry clean only? It will felt & get matted
& often shrinks

9. Acrylic is a manmade fabric that was made to have the same characteristics as what natural fiber? wool

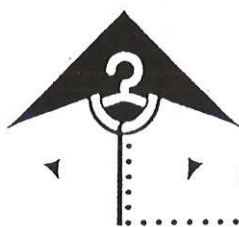
10. What was the first synthetic fiber to be produced? _____

11. What is the most popular synthetic fiber? polyester

12. What is the purpose of a tailor's ham? press big curves -
shoulders, collars

13. Why is it best to use a press cloth when ironing? protect fabric
from melting/shiny marks

Laundry



101

Clothing Care
for Looking Good

NAME _____

HOUR _____

Video Worksheet

1. What are the five easy steps of clothing care?

Read the permanent care labels

Sort the clothes

Treat the stains

Wash the clothes

Dry the clothes

2. It's required by law that all clothing have a permanent care label sewn on them. Below list two reasons why it's important for you to read the permanent care label?

Permanent care label gives you the following info: washing instructions, including temp & cycle speed; bleaching; drying; ironing instructions

3. When sorting clothes, what are three things you should consider?

Color

texture

Degree of soiling

4. What can cause stains to become permanent?

Heat & age

5. When washing a load of clothes, what should you consider when adding detergent?

Size of load

Whether you are using liquid or powdered detergent

Hardness of water

Degree of soiling & top or front loading machine

6. Name three important things to consider when drying clothes.

Type of fabric, heat setting

Amount of time needing to dry

Remembering to take the clothes out immediately after drying

Remembering to fold, hang up & put away



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Get the Stain out!!!

If these situations happened to you - HOW WOULD YOU GET THEM OUT?

1. Your pen comes apart and ink spots end up on your shirt.
2. The girl next to you starts laughing and her gum ends up in your hair.
3. While playing Frisbee, you slide on the grass and get a major grass stain on your pants.
4. You accidentally sew over your finger and blood drops on your pants.
5. After a quick McDonald's lunch of burger & fries, you notice a huge ketchup stain on your shirt.
6. Someone walking backwards in the hall hits into & spills your Maverick drink all over your sleeve.
7. You grab your favorite jacket for school and to your disappointment there is a weird (unknown) stain on the cuff.
8. You are eating a snickers bar and a chunk of chocolate falls on your shirt. When you try to remove it, it makes a big spot on your shirt.

Stain Removal Methods

BLOOD Soak in cold water as soon as possible for 30 minutes or longer. Pretreat any remaining stain. Launder. For dried stains apply an enzyme presoak or rub detergent on stain. Wash, using bleach if safe for fabric.

CANDLE WAX Harden by placing in freezer or rubbing with ice cube. Scrape off with dull knife or fingernail. Place between several layers of paper towels and press with warm iron. Sponge remaining stain with prewash stain remover or cleaning fluid. Launder.

CATSUP; TOMATO PRODUCTS Scrape off excess with a dull knife. Soak in cold water. Pretreat remaining stain. Wash, using bleach if safe for fabric.

CHOCOLATE Scrape off, then soak in cold water. Pretreat any remaining stain. Wash, using bleach if safe for fabric.

COFFEE; TEA Use an enzyme presoak. Wash in hottest water safe for fabric.

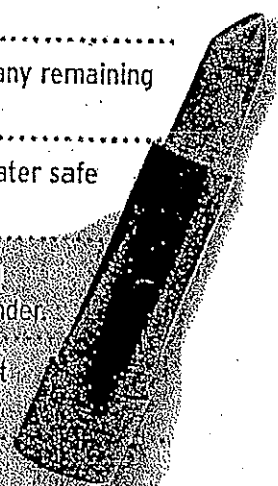
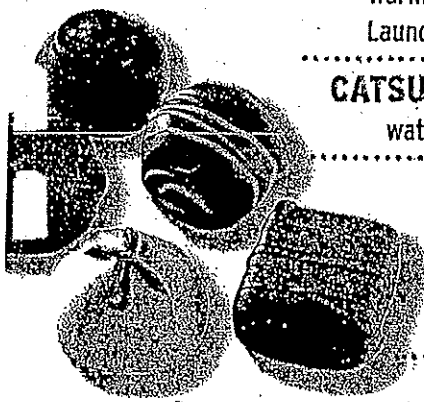
COSMETICS Rub detergent into area or use a prewash stain remover. If stain is stubborn, sponge with cleaning fluid. Launder.

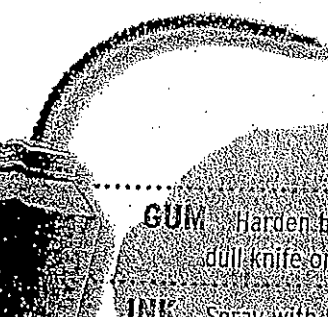
DEODORANT; ANTIPERSPIRANT Pretreat stain and wash in hottest water safe for fabric. Also see directions for perspiration stains.

FRUIT; FRUIT JUICE Soak in cold water. Pretreat remaining stain. Wash, using bleach if safe for fabric.

GRASS Rub detergent into area or use an enzyme presoak. Then wash, using bleach and hottest water that is safe for fabric.

GRAVY; MEAT JUICE Scrape off excess with a dull knife. Soak in cold water. Pretreat remaining stain. Wash, using bleach if safe for fabric.





GREASE; OIL Scrape off or blot with paper towels. Use a prewash stain remover or rub detergent into area. Launder. If stain remains, sponge with cleaning fluid and rinse.

GUM Harden by placing in freezer or rubbing with ice cube. Scrape off with dull knife or fingernail. Pretreat remaining stain, and wash.

INK Spray with nail spray or sponge with rubbing alcohol. After a few minutes, blot with paper towels. Repeat if necessary. Rub detergent into stain, and wash. Alternative: use a prewash stain remover, then launder. (Some ballpoint, felt tip, and liquid inks may be impossible to remove.)

MAYONNAISE; MUSTARD; SALAD DRESSING Pretreat stain and wash in hottest water safe for fabric. Use chlorine bleach if safe for fabric. If grease stain remains, soak in warm water with a pretreat product, rinse thoroughly, and relaunder.

MILDEW Pretreat stain, and launder, using chlorine bleach if safe for fabric. Alternative: soak in an oxygen- or all-fabric bleach and hot water; then launder. (Heavily mildewed fabrics may be permanently damaged.)

MILK; ICE CREAM; BABY FORMULA Soak in warm water. Launder in hottest water safe for fabric; use appropriate bleach. If stain remains, soak in warm water with a pretreat product, rinse thoroughly, and relaunder.

NAIL POLISH Place stain face down on paper towels. Sponge with nail polish remover (do not use acetone on acetate fabrics). Rinse thoroughly and launder in hottest water safe for fabric. (Nail polish may be impossible to remove.)

PAINT Do not let paint dry. For latex paint, rinse in cool water and launder. For oil-based paint, sponge with turpentine or mineral spirits and rinse with water. Launder. (Once paint is dry, it cannot be removed.)

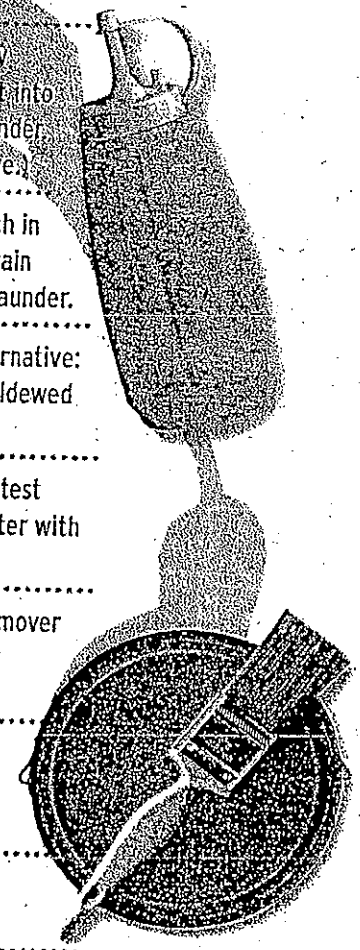
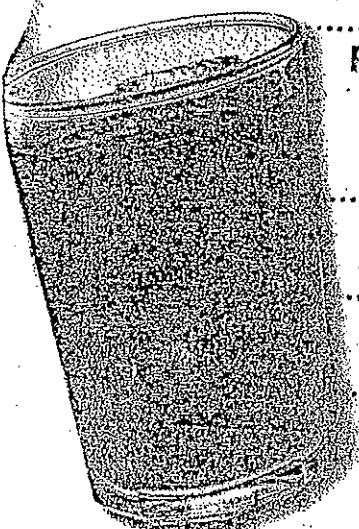
PERFUME Soak in cold water. Pretreat remaining stain. Wash, using bleach if safe for fabric.

PERSPIRATION Use a prewash stain remover or enzyme presoak, or sponge fresh stain with ammonia. For old stain, sponge with white vinegar and rinse. Rub detergent into stain and wash in hottest water safe for fabric.

RUST Wash with a rust remover, following manufacturer's directions. Do not use chlorine bleach, as it will intensify the stain.

SOFT DRINKS Sponge or soak in cold water. Pretreat any remaining stain. Launder.

UNKNOWN STAINS Pretreat stain and soak in cold water. Wash in cold water with detergent. If stain remains, rewash in warm water. If stain still is not removed, wash again in hot water.





a TOUR of a Fabric Store



NAME _____

HOUR _____

Video Worksheet

1. How are books and patterns usually organized in a fabric store?
2. Do patterns have to be used just for what is pictured?
3. Fabric comes wrapped around cardboard and is called a _____ of material?
4. What important information can you learn from the label on the end of a bolt?
5. List three items you might find in the notions area of the fabric store.
6. ~~Most sewing projects require about how much thread?~~
7. List three items you might find in the crafts department of a fabric store.
8. Sewing classes help you learn basics such as:
9. What is a serger?

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 _____

Measuring Tips:

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

Back Waist Length _____

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)

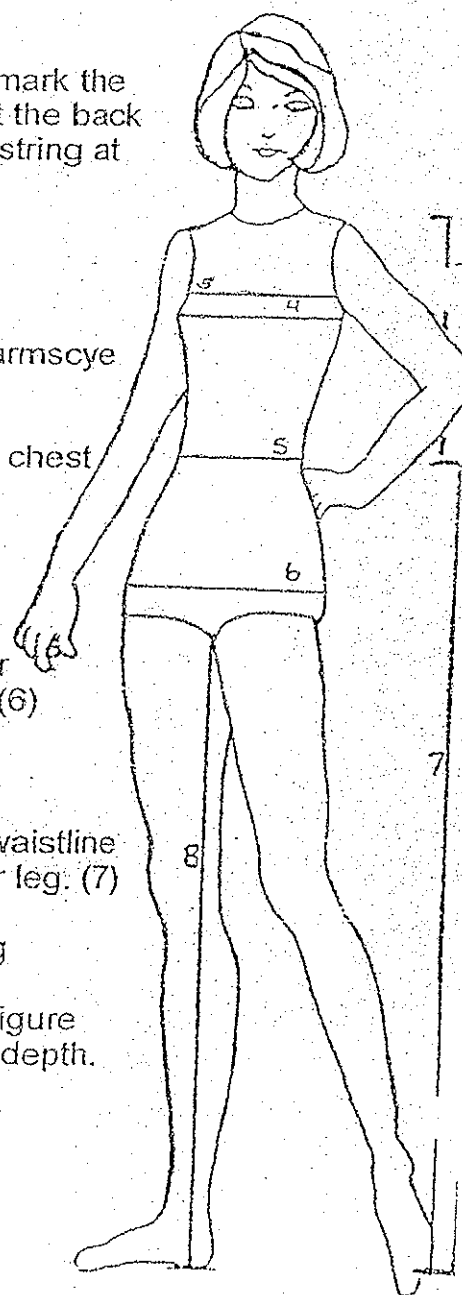
Crotch Depth _____

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: _____



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.

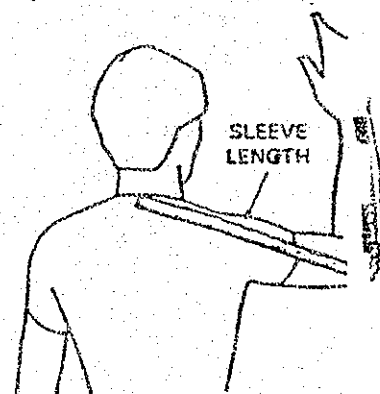
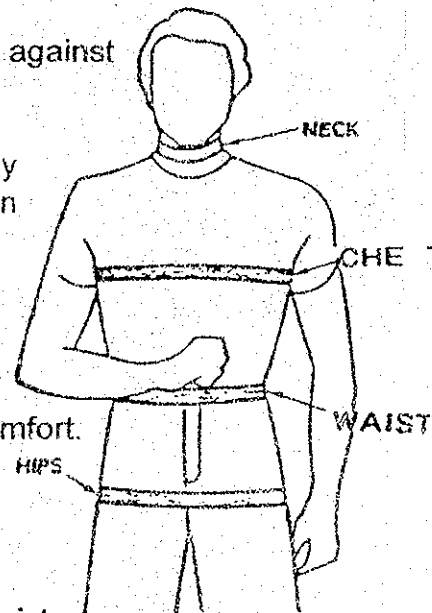
Measure around the base of the neck and add one-half inch for comfort.

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: _____

Patterns and Pattern layout

Patterns are found by the pattern company and pattern number.

3 parts to a pattern

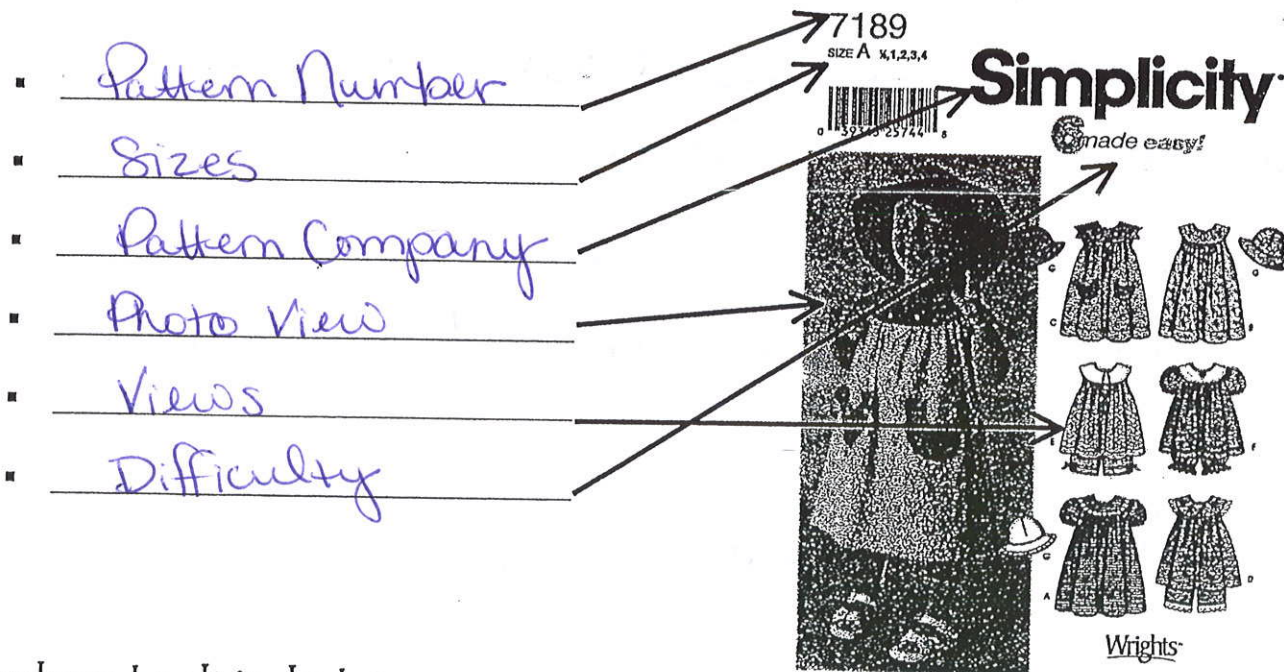
- envelope
- guidesheet
- tissue pieces

The pattern envelope includes: Body Measurements, pattern size, fabric type, notions, & measurements

The guidesheet shows: Pattern pieces, layout, general instructions, construction steps, sewing terminology

The pattern tissue includes the: Grainline, foldline, arrows, notches cutting line, pattern size & measurements

Label the front of the envelope:



Envelope back includes:

- description
- fabric suggestions

- measurement chart
- pattern size available
- notions
- finished garment measurements
- fabric yardage

Fabric suggestions:

- Tells what fabrics would be best for the pattern
- Allow extra fabric to match plaids or stripes.
- Pick - a - knit rule: Stretch a piece of knit between the arrows on the pattern envelope -

On the envelope back, you will need the body measurements and size to help determine how much fabric you will need.

What are notions? extra items beside fabric & pattern needed to make the pattern

Examples:

- Thread Elastic zippers buttons etc

What is ease? Amount of fullness needed for movement, comfort & design

- The difference between the body measurements and the finished garment measurements

Guidesheet:

- Views
- Directions
- Names of Pattern Pieces

General Directions include:

- Pattern symbols terms
- Definitions
- Special Cutting Layouts
- Sewing Directions (seam Allowance)

Pattern Symbols:



Grainline - parallel to selvage



Place on fold



Cutting line



Button/Buttonhole



Notches - for lining pieces up



Markings - special instructions in the guide sheet



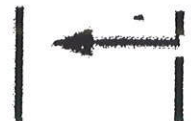
Adjustment line - lengthen / shorten



Dart

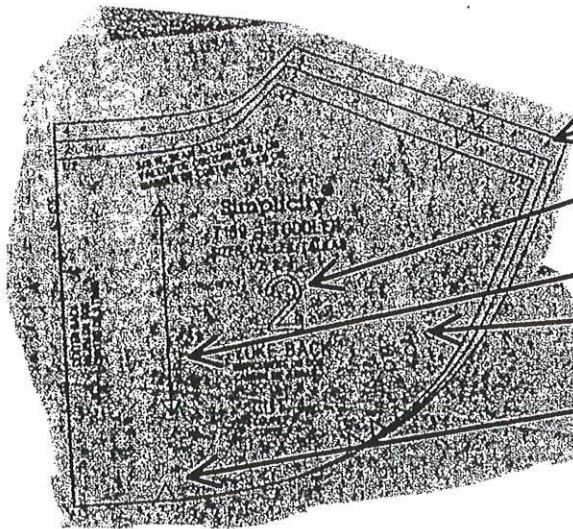


Double end Dart



Pleat

Pattern Tissue:



- Cutting line
- Pattern Piece #
- Grain line
- Marking
- Notch

5 Parts to Fabric:

Draw the Diagram:

- Lengthwise Grain
 - Parallel to the Selvage
- Crosswise Grain
 - Perpendicular to the selvage
- Bias
 - 45 degree angle
- Selvage Edge
 - Tightly woven edge on a piece of fabric.
- Fold
 - Parallel to Selvage, doubled

It is a good idea to pre-shrink/press your fabric before use.

Patterns are cut with the _____ running _____ because it provides more _____ and _____.

Fabric can be straightened by pulling the fabric on the bias.

To correctly pin a pattern to the fabric, pins should be perpendicular to the cutting line.

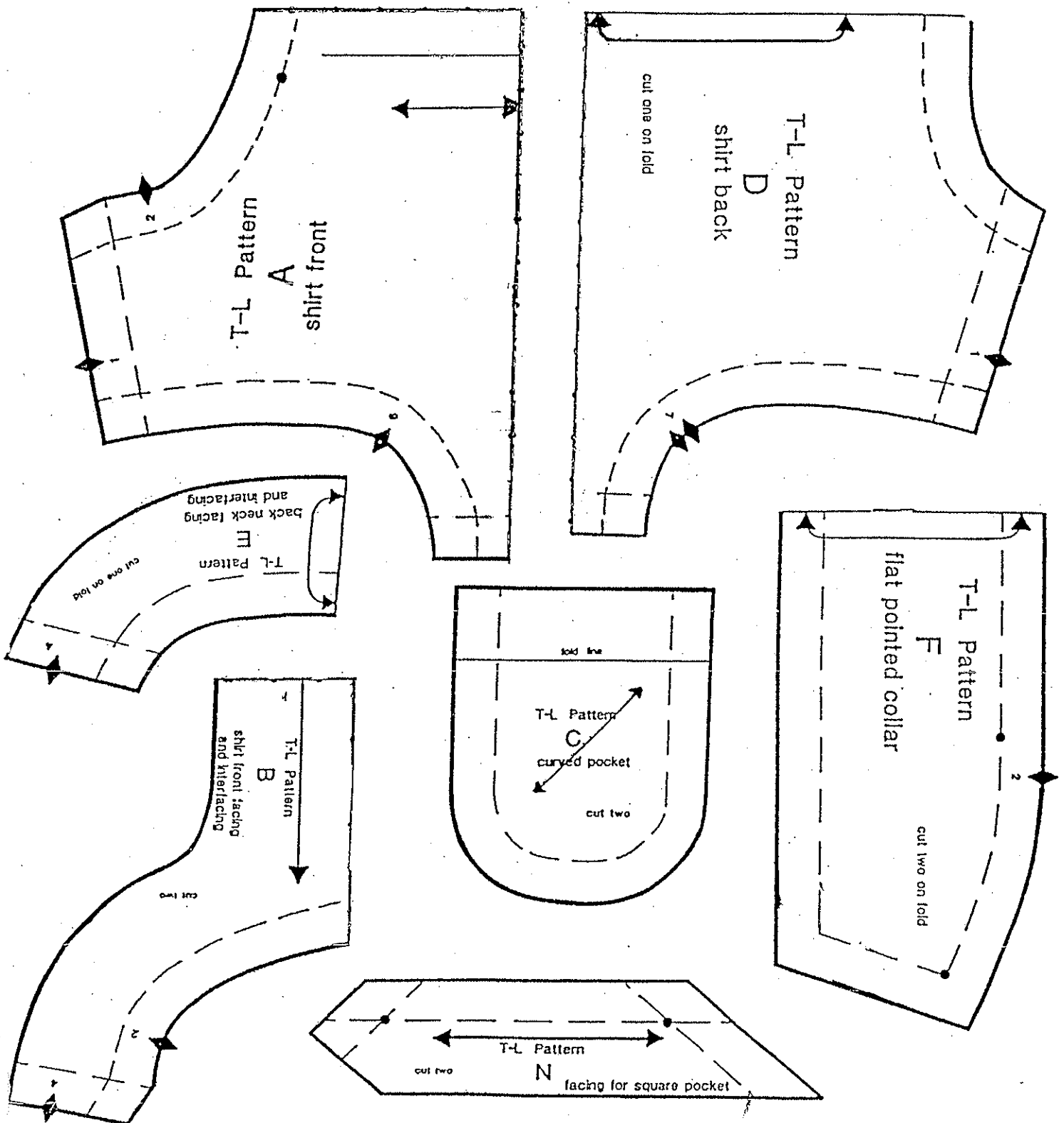
Notches are used to line up fabric pieces when sewing.

Mark pattern pieces after cutting then out.

When using a one-way design fabric, buy more fabric.

Pattern pieces MUST all face the same direction.

LAYOUT LOGISTICS PATTERN PIECES



- How many yards of 45-inch-wide fabric would you need to make View B shirt in size M? 2⁹/₈
- How many yards of 45-inch-wide fabric would you need to make the pants in size M? 2⁹/₈
- How many yards of 60-inch-wide fabric would you need to make the pants in size M? 2¹/₄
- Does it require any extra fabric to make the shorts out of a napped fabric such as corduroy? NO. If so, how much? N/A
- Should fabric with a diagonal design or print be used to make this pattern? NO
- What are five fabrics you could use successfully to make any item in the pattern? _____
- What notions would you need to make a View A shirt? 5-1/2" Buttons, interfacing, braid trim
- What additional item(s) would you need to purchase if you choose to make the shorts? 1/2" Elastic
- Do you need interfacing for anything? yes What? View A If so, how much? 1 yd
- What type(s) of trim would you have to purchase if you wanted to make View A and the ball cap? Braid trim - 2⁹/₈ yd
Grosgrain Ribbon - 3/4 yd

6 PIECES/PIEZAS
Métrages et instructions
de couture en Français à
l'intérieur de l'enveloppe.

UNISEX FIVE SIZES IN ONE

Sizes	XS	S	M	L	XL	In
Bust / Chest	30-32	34-36	38-40	42-44	46-48	"
Hip	31-32½	35-37	39-41	43-45	47-49	"

A						
45***	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	Yd
60***	1½	2½	2½	2½	2½	"

B						
45***	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	Yd
60***	1½	1½	1½	1½	2½	"

C						
45***	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	Yd
60***	1½	1½	1½	1½	2½	"

D						
45***	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	Yd
60***	1	1	1	1½	1½	"

GARMENT MEASUREMENTS

All Views Hip	37	41	45	49	53	In
A Side Length	40½	41	41½	42	42½	"
B Side Length	34	34½	35	35½	36	"
A Leg Width	18½	20½	22	23½	25½	"
B Leg Width	15½	17½	19	20½	22½	"

SUGGESTED FABRICS

Cotton and Cotton Blends, Flannel, Gingham, Laundered Cottons, Broadcloth, Chambray, Seersucker, Silks and Silk Types, Jerseys, Lightweight Double Knits, Sweatshirt Fleece, Linen and Linen Blends. Allow extra fabric for matching plaids or stripes.

NOTIONS:

All Views: Thread, 1 ¼ yd. of ½" wide elastic. A: 2 1/8 yd. of ½" wide twill tape or ribbon. A, B: 2 1/8" yd. of ½" wide twill tape or ribbon for drawstring. C, D: one pkg. of ½" wide double fold bias tape, 2 3/8 yd of ½" wide ribbon for drawstring.

*without nap **with nap ***with or without nap

UNISEXE: PATRON CINQ TAILLES UNISEXO: PATRON CINCO TALLAS

Tailles / Tallas	TP / XP	P	M	G	TG / XG	cm
Poitrine / Pecho	76-81	87-92	97-102	107-112	117-122	"
Hanches / Caderas	79-83	89-94	99-104	109-114	119-124	"

A						
115cm**	2.40	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.60	m
150cm**	1.60	1.90	2.10	2.20	2.50	"

B						
115cm**	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.10	2.10	m
150cm**	1.40	1.70	1.70	1.80	2.10	"

C						
115cm**	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.10	m
150cm**	1.40	1.60	1.60	1.70	2.00	"

D						
115cm**	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.40	m
150cm**	0.90	0.90	0.90	1.00	1.10	"

TISSUS SUGGERES

Coton et cotonnades, Flanelle, Vichy, Cotons pré-lavés, Popeline, Chambray, Seersucker, Soies et mélanges de soie, Jersey fin, Jersey Double léger, Molleton pour Sweatshirt, Lin et mélanges de Lin. Prévoyez davantage de tissu pour raccorder les écosseis ou rayures.

MERCERIE

Toutes Vues: 1.20m d'élastique de 1.3cm de large. A: 2.00m de talonnette de coton ou de ruban de 1.3cm de large (facult.). A,B: 1.90m de talonnette de coton ou de ruban de 1.3cm de large pour la cordelière. B: 1.40m de dentelle de 3.8cm de large et de ruban de 1.3cm de large (facult.). C,D: Un paquet de ruban de biais double de 1.3cm de large, 2.20m de ruban de 1.3cm de large pour cordelière.

TELAS SUGERIDAS

Algodón y mezclas de algodones, Franela, Guingán, Algodones lavados, Popelina, Chambray, Seersucker, Sedas y mezclas de seda, Mallas finas, Mallas doble ligeras Muletón para sudaderas, Lino y mezclas de Lino. Se necesita tela adicional para casar cuadros o rayas.

MERCERIA

Todos los modelos: 1.20m de elástico de 1.3cm de ancho. A: 2.00m de galón asargado o de cinta de 1.3cm de ancho (opcional). A,B: 1.90m de galón asargado o de cinta de 1.3cm de ancho para cordón. B: 1.40m de encaje de 3.8cm de ancho y de cinta de 1.3cm de ancho (opcional). C,D: Un paquete de cinta de bias de 1.3cm de ancho, 2.20m de cinta de 1.3cm de ancho para el cordón.

*sans sens **avec sens ***avec ou sans sens

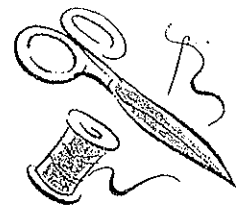
*sin pelusa **con pelusa ***con o sin pelusa

The back of your pattern envelope contains important information you should know before you buy fabric and other items needed for your project. Refer to the pattern envelope copy above to answer the following questions.

- Circle the pattern number; how many pattern pieces are in this pattern? 16
- Look at the measurements you took of yourself. What is your pattern size? 16
- How much 45" wide fabric would you need to make view B pajama pants in size M? 2 1/4 yd
- How much 60" wide fabric would you need to make view B pajama pants in size M? 1 7/8 yd
- How much 45" wide fabric would you need to make view D shorts in size XL? 1 1/2 yd
- How much 60" wide fabric would you need to make view D shorts in size XS? 1 yd
- What symbol is used for without nap? *
- What symbol is used for with nap? ** What are 3 asterisks used for? with or without nap
- AND what is NAP anyway????????? Directional Fabric
- Are all the views for this pattern without nap or with nap and why? with nap
- So do you need to buy more fabric for nap? no
- The suggested fabric sections list the fabrics that can be used to make any view in this pattern envelope. What are 6 fabrics you could successfully use to make any item in this pattern? Cotton, Cotton Blends, Flannel, Gingham, Laundered Cottons, Broadcloth, Chambray, Seersucker, Silks and Silk Types, Jerseys, Lightweight Double Knits, Sweatshirt Fleece, Linen and Linen Blends.
- What notions do you need to buy for all views? Thread, elastic
- What notions do you need to make views C and D: pkg. 1/2" wide double fold bias tape, 2 3/8 yd 1/2" wide ribbon drawstring
- What is interfacing used for? body & stability
- Do you need to buy interfacing for any view in this pattern? no
- Look at the notion list, do you need to buy lace for view B and how much? no

Bottom Project

Reading a Pattern Package

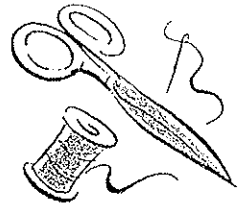


1. What is the # of this pattern?
2. How many different articles of clothing or views are included in this pattern?
3. What sizes does the pattern include? (Front)
4. What are the suggested fabrics?
5. Your Sizes: _____ Your waist measurement
_____ Your hip measurement
6. Using the Body Measurement section 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?

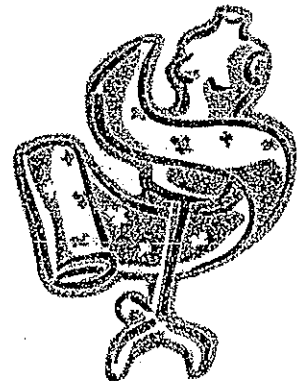


Top Project

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?



SELECTING A PATTERN

(Pages 439-444)

1. What 3 things do you need to know to find a pattern in the store?

A. Brand B. Pattern C. Size

2. Are pattern sizes the same as ready-to-wear clothing? NO!

3. Why do most patterns show more than one view? show all the projects that can be made with the pattern

4. What tool do you use to take body measurements? measuring tape

5. Why are multi-sized patterns useful? people aren't always one-size, custom fit

6. What are 2 items you can find on the FRONT of the pattern envelope?

A. _____ B. _____

7. What are 2 items you can find on the BACK of a pattern envelope?

A. _____ B. _____

8. What is wearing ease? amount of fullness added for comfort & movement

SELECTING FABRIC

(Pages 445-446)

1. What is a bolt? what fabric is wrapped around to be sold

2. Where can you find information about the types of fabrics that would work well with a pattern?

Back of the pattern envelope - suggested fabrics section

3. List 2 fabrics beginning sewers should avoid?

A. knits, velvet, slippery/shiny B. thick/loose weave

4. How do you decide how much fabric to buy? Use your measurements &

the yardage chart on pattern envelope back

5. What are 2 critical items to look for on the end of a bolt?

A. fabric width
fiber content B. price
laundering

SELECTING NOTIONS

(pages 447-451)

1. What type of thread should you buy for most projects? All purpose / Cotton-poly
2. What are the 2 types of buttons?
A. See through B. Shank
3. What is one way to use ribbing? bands, cuffs neck
4. How do you know the notions you will need to complete the project? notion section on back of pattern envelope
5. Give 1 reason why you should buy notions at the same time you purchase your fabric? same color, convenience
6. When selecting a zipper, what are 3 things to consider?
A. color length metal or polyester
7. What is the best zipper to use in a coat or a jacket? Separating

CUTTING AND MARKING FABRIC

(Pages 495-497)

1. Why do you need to mark symbols from the pattern pieces on to the fabric before removing the pattern piece from the fabric? Important for correct construction - hard to realign later
2. Why should you always cut out the notches? used to match up pattern pieces
3. Why should you save the fabric scraps? in case you mess up or need to test on scraps
4. List 2 construction lines that DO need to be marked & 2 that DO NOT.
DO Mark: A. Pattern Markings B. Darts
DO NOT Mark: A. Grainline B. Stitching line

Projects

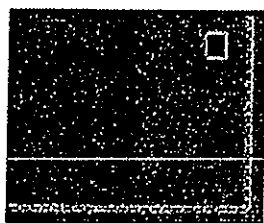
DRAWSTRING BAG
PILLOWCASE
TRACK BAG
TOTE BAG
REVERSIBLE APRON

Drawstring Bag

1. Cut a 13" x 17" piece (or smaller)
2. Serge around all 4 sides of the rectangle



3. To mark the buttonhole placement. In one corner draw a $\frac{1}{2}$ " line $1\frac{1}{2}$ " from the edges.
4. Pin a scrap of the same fabric underneath the line (for a double layer in the buttonhole)
5. Make a $\frac{1}{2}$ " long buttonhole on the line, trim the scrap fabric around the buttonhole. Carefully open the buttonhole with a seam ripper.
6. Fold fabric in half, hamburger style, with the right sides together. Sew along the side and bottom of the bag at $\frac{5}{8}$ "



7. Turn the bag right side out
8. Fold and press the top edge $1\frac{1}{4}$ " into the inside. Pin and top stitch at 1".
9. Thread the drawstring through the buttonhole with a safety pin.
10. Singe the ends of the drawstring and tie together to secure.

NAME: _____ PERIOD: _____ DATE: _____

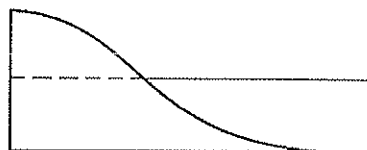
3-Piece Pillowcase

FABRIC REQUIRED

ALL-OVER MAIN PRINT - $\frac{3}{4}$ YARD OR 1-WAY DIRECTIONAL MAIN PRINT - $1\frac{1}{4}$ YARD
MINI ACCENT FABRIC - $\frac{1}{8}$ YARD
HEM FABRIC - $\frac{3}{8}$ YARD

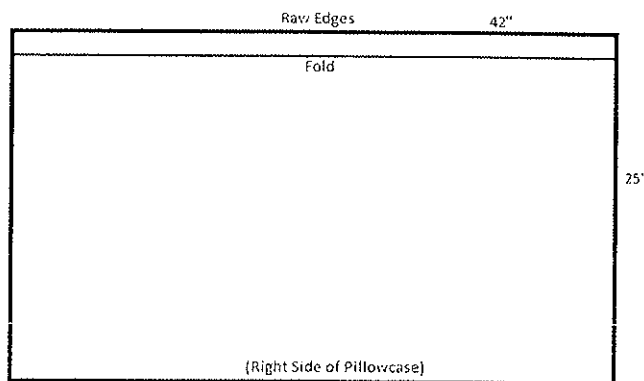
1. CUT MAIN PRINT OF PILLOWCASE 25" X 42"
CUT MINI ACCENT 3" X 42"
CUT HEM 13" X 42"

2. FOLD "MINI ACCENT" STRIP IN HALF LENGTHWISE (*HOT DOG STYLE*) WITH THE WRONG SIDES TOGETHER AND PRESS. REPEAT WITH THE "HEM" STRIP.



3. PLACE THE "MINI ACCENT" STRIP ON TOP OF THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE PILLOWCASE WITH THE RAW EDGE ALONG THE 42" SIDE. PIN AND BASTE $\frac{1}{8}$ " FROM EDGE.

4. PLACE THE "HEM" STRIP ALONG THE SAME EDGE ON TOP OF THE "MINI ACCENT" AND PIN. STITCH (*at regular stitch length*) THROUGH ALL LAYERS AT $\frac{1}{4}$ ". SERGE OR ZIG ZAG THE RAW EDGES.

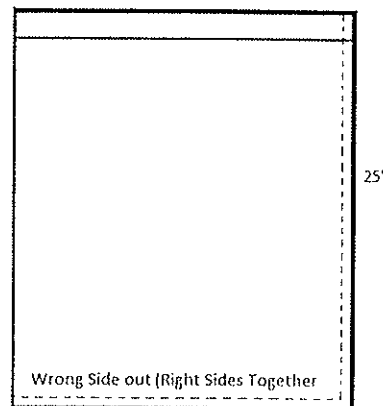


5. IRON THE SEAM TOWARD THE PILLOW CASE.

(Some of the layers may end up longer than others. Wait to cut them off until after the side and bottom seams have been sewn. Use the serger to trim the excess fabric.)

6. FOLD THE PILLOWCASE RIGHT SIDES TOGETHER & PIN MATCHING THE SEAM LINE AND SIDE & BOTTOM EDGES. SEW WITH A $\frac{1}{4}$ " SEAM ALLOWANCE AND SERGE.

7. TURN RIGHT SIDE OUT, WORK OUT CORNERS, AND PRESS.



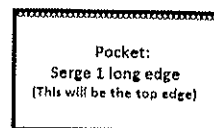
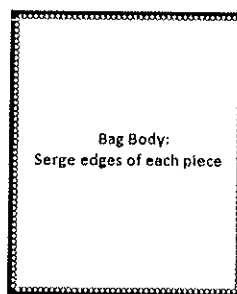
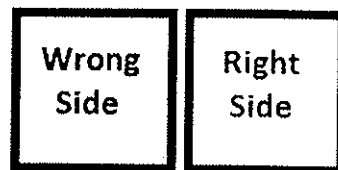
Name _____ Period _____ Date _____

TOTE BAG

Instructions

Prepare

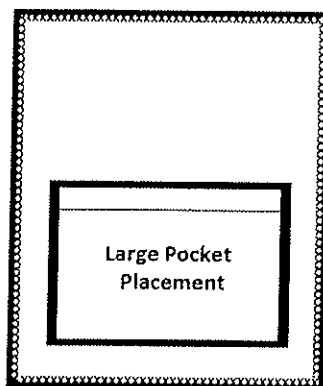
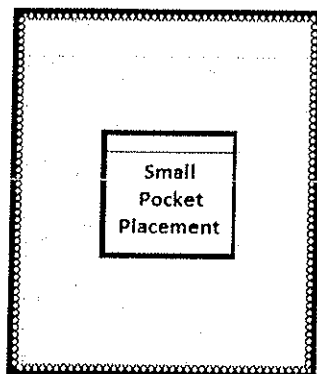
1. Cut 2 rectangles 17" x 19" for the main bag
2. Pick at least one of the following patch pockets:
Large outside pocket: cut 8" x 14"
Small inside pocket: cut 8" x 10"
3. Cut 2 Handles 4" x 22"
4. Serge all 4 edges of each main bag piece.
5. Serge the top edge of the patch pocket



5/8" Seam Allowance

Remember to Back Stitch!

Pocket



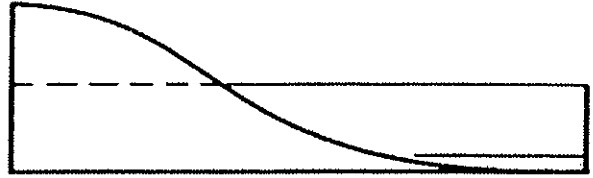
6. Prepare the patch pocket (see "Patch Pocket Instructions")
7. Place and pin the pocket — **USE A ROTARY RULER SO IT IS STRAIGHT!** (gridlines are a great guide)
 - a. Large Outer pocket: place at the desired height on the **RIGHT SIDE** of one of the main bag pieces. Center across the fabric and pin securely in place.
 - b. Small Inside pocket: place the top edge of the pocket 6" from the top a main bag piece (on the **WRONG SIDE**) Center across the bag and pin securely in place.

OPTION: A button and buttonhole may be added. Remember to stitch a buttonhole on the center on the top of the pocket **BEFORE** attaching to the bag

8. Sew around the pocket 1/8" from edges (Move "needle position")

Handles & Bag

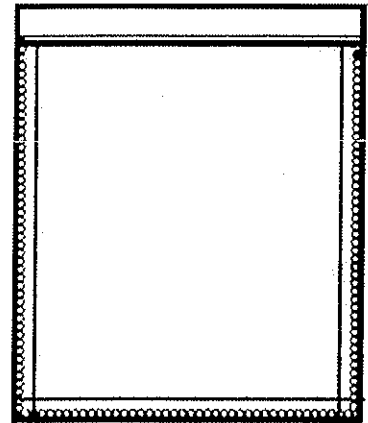
6. Prepare the Handles by folding the 4" x 22" piece in **half lengthwise** RIGHT SIDES TOGETHER & stitch 5/8" from edge, backstitching at each end.



7. Use a safety pin to flip inside out. Press so the seam is exactly straight on one side (no funny looking handles with fabric still hiding inside the seam-one of Ms. King's biggest pet peeves!!!!)

Repeat for the other handle.

8. Place main bag pieces right sides together and pin. Sew along the side & bottom edges, pivoting at the corners.
9. Hem the top of the bag by pressing the top edge of the bag down 1/4" and then again at 1". Top stitch around casing at 7/8".

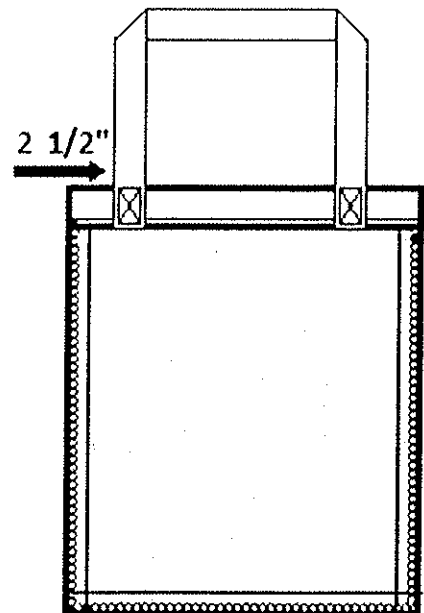


10. **EXTRA-CREDIT OPTION!** Create a mitered box corner at the bottom to give your bag a more 3D look!

11. From the side seam measure 2 1/2" in and place the handles on the inside of the hem, lining up the edge of the handle with the edge of the hem.

12. Sew a "box and an X" as shown to secure handles on bag.

13. Clip threads, turn right side out, adjust corners all the way out & square and do a final press before turning in

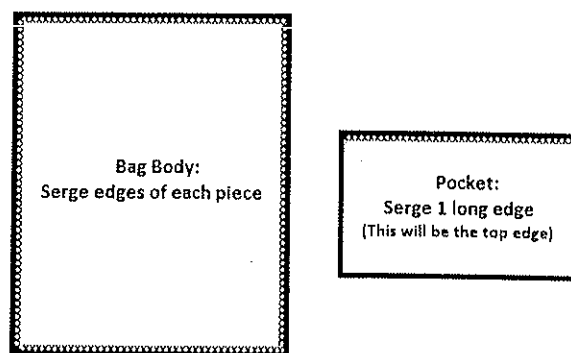
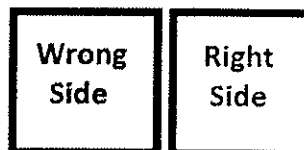


Name _____ Period _____ Date _____

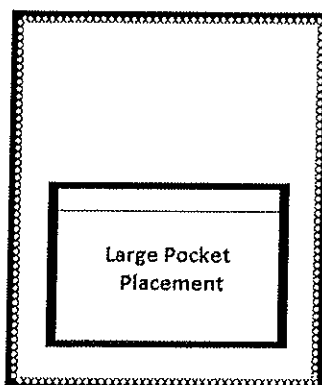
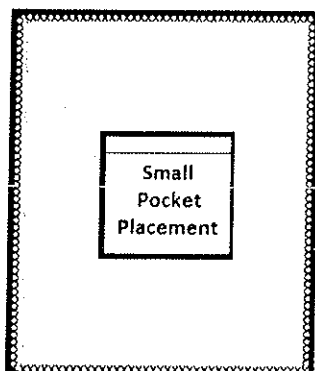
Track Bag

Prepare

1. Cut 2 rectangles 17" x 19" for the main bag
2. Pick at least one of the following patch pockets:
Large outside pocket: cut 8" x 14"
Small inside pocket: cut 8" x 10"
3. Drawstrings cut 2 pieces of cording each 2 yards long. Melt ends of cording with a lighter to prevent fraying (ask Ms. King).
4. **Serge** all 4 edges of each main bag piece.
5. **Serge** the top edge of the patch pocket.



Pocket



6. Prepare the patch pocket (see "Patch Pocket Instructions")
7. Place and pin the pocket — **USE A ROTARY RULER SO IT IS STRAIGHT!** (gridlines are a great guide)
 - a. Large Outer pocket: place at the desired height on the **RIGHT SIDE** of one of the main bag pieces. Center across the fabric and pin securely in place.
 - b. Small Inside pocket: place the top edge of the pocket 6" from the top a main bag piece (on the **WRONG SIDE**) Center across the bag and pin securely in place.

OPTION: A button and buttonhole may be added. Remember to stitch a buttonhole on the center on the top of the pocket **BEFORE** attaching to the bag

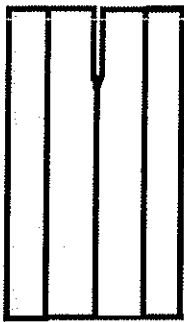
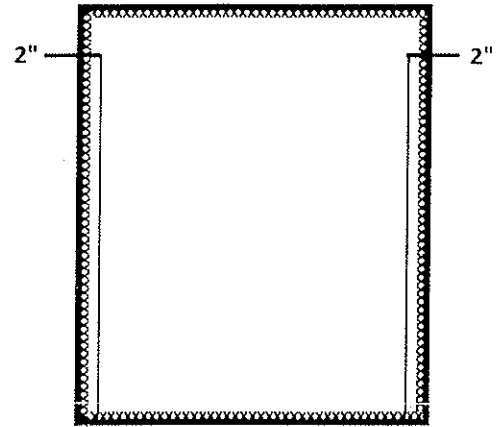
8. Sew around the pocket 1/8" from edges (Move "needle position")

Bag

5/8" Seam Allowance

Remember to Back Stitch!

9. Place main bag pieces right sides together and pin. Make a mark 2" below the top edge of the bag fabric on the right & left side. Begin sewing at the bottom edge of the bag and **stop** at the 2" mark. Do NOT sew the bottom seam yet!!!



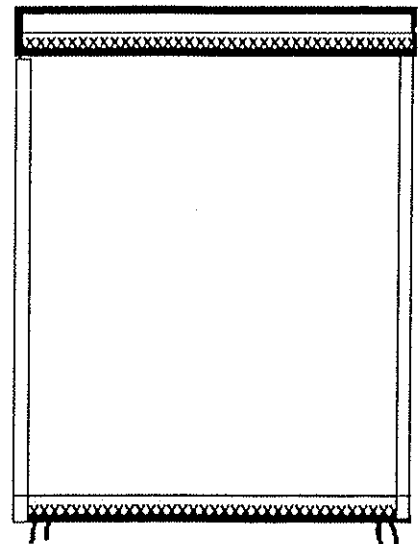
10. Press the seam allowance OPEN-even above the 2" mark.

11. To form drawstring casing: Press the top edge of the bag down 1/4" and then again at 1". Top stitch around casing at 7/8". (Clean Finish)

12. Thread drawstring through casing with a safety pin.

13. Pin the drawstrings in **between RIGHT SIDES** of the main bag at the bottom edge near the side seams. Sew across the bottom of the bag. TIP: Strengthen drawstrings by stitching back and forth over drawstrings a few times.

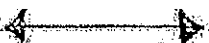
14. Clip threads, turn right side out and **press before turning in.**

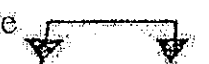


Reversible APRON Guide Sheet

1. Mark 2 pattern pieces
cutting line _____ (already there)

stitching line - - - - - for one size pattern

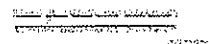
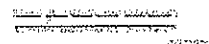
straight of grain arrow 

place on fold line 



dots for marking 

marks for opening - - - | - - -

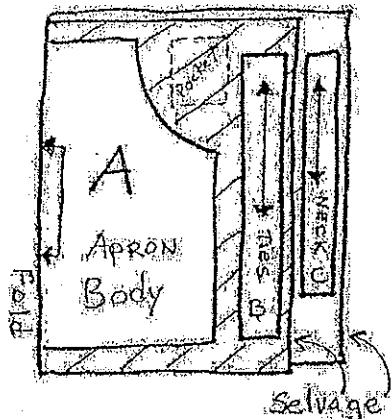
lengthening/shortening lines 

OR  OR 

main color: right side  wrong side 

secondary color: right side  wrong side 

2. Check for straight of grain.
Lay out pattern on your main
color fabric. Use a partial fold layout.



Remember to cut 2 28" straps &
1 24" neck strap

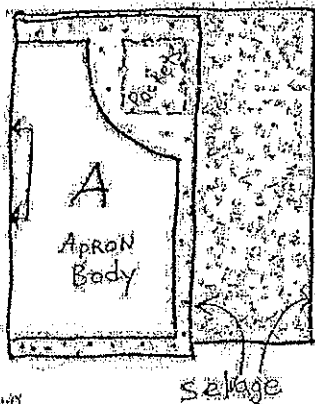
3. Check lay out twice and

Let

check
the

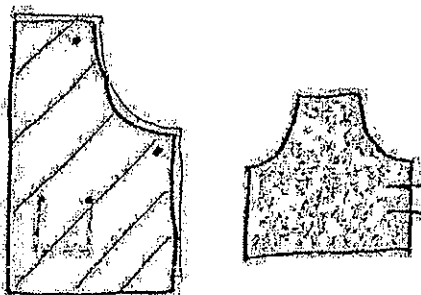
layout before you
cut!!

5. Lay out secondary color
fabric. Only cut out pattern "A"
apron body. Cut 2 8" x 9" Pockets



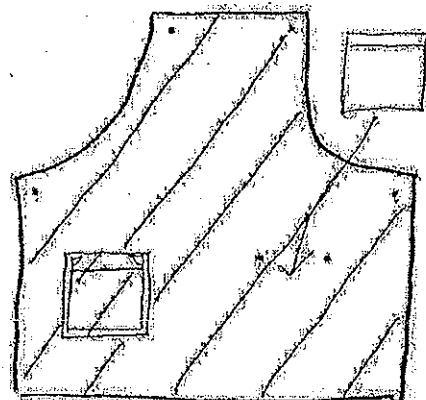
(Partial fold layout)

6. Mark the circles on the
right side of the main fabric
where ties & neck strap go.
Optional pocket markings. Use tracing paper,
marking pencils or chalk.

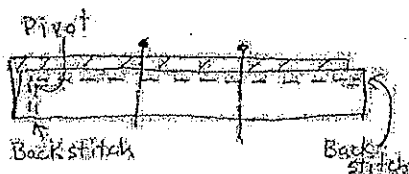


mark lines on wrong side of secondary fabric

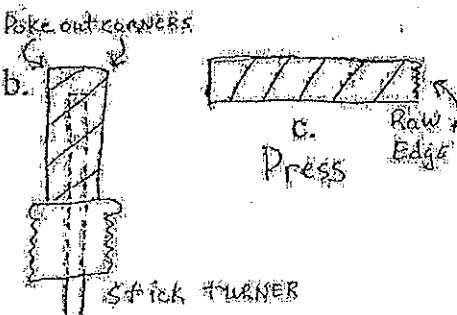
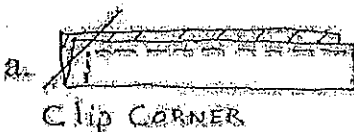
7. For a patch pocket. Align
pocket with pocket placement marks. Sew.
Reinforcing top corners. Do the same for
other pocket.



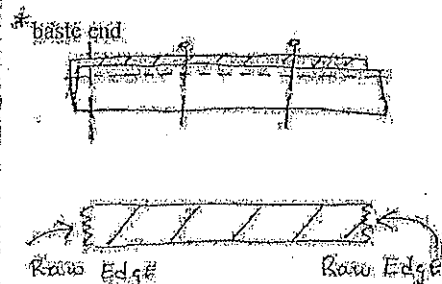
8. Fold 1 28" tie in half
lengthwise, RIGHT sides
together. Stitch 1/2" seam,
continue with a pivot turn at one
end of tie, backstitch both ends.



9. a. Clip corner. b. Then
turn right sides out. c. Press
seam to one side.



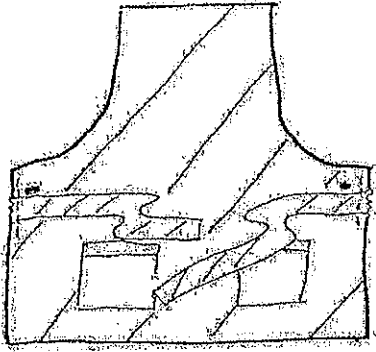
11. For neck strap, fold the
24" strap in half lengthwise, RIGHT
sides together. Stitch 1/2" seam down
the length of the strap. * Baste
across one end. Don't clip. Turn



Pull out basting stitches after you
turn strap & press seam to one side.

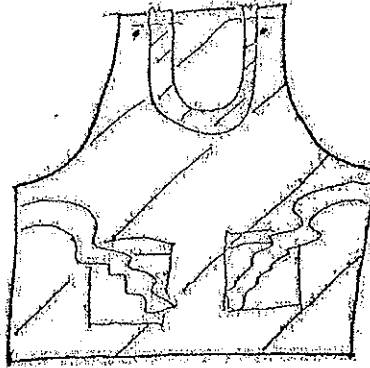
10. Repeat # 8 & 9 for other 28" tie.

12. Attach each raw edge end of side tie to raw edge of main color by placing it just below the circle mark on the side. Attach both side ties.



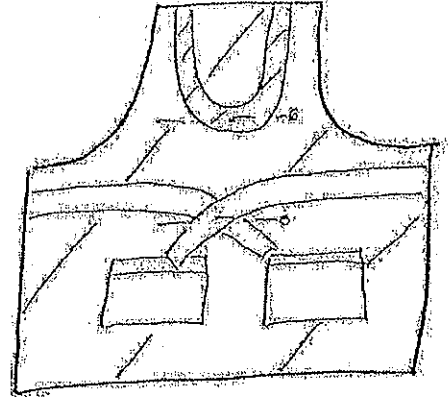
Secure ties by stitching $\frac{1}{3}$ " seam extending $\frac{1}{2}$ " on each side of tie.

13. Attach raw edges of neck strap to raw edge of main color by placing just inside the circle marks at the neck. Check so not twisted.

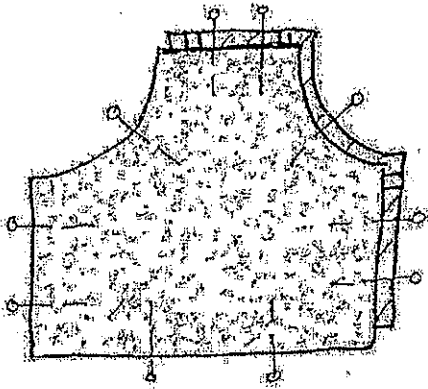


Secure neck strap by stitching $\frac{1}{3}$ " seam extending $\frac{1}{2}$ " on each side of neck straps.

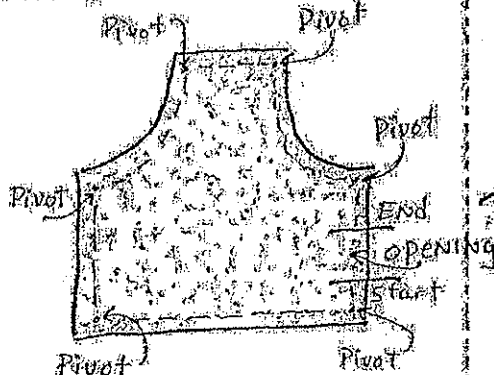
14. Pin the neck strap and side ties to the middle so they will not get caught in the seam when sewing the two colors together.



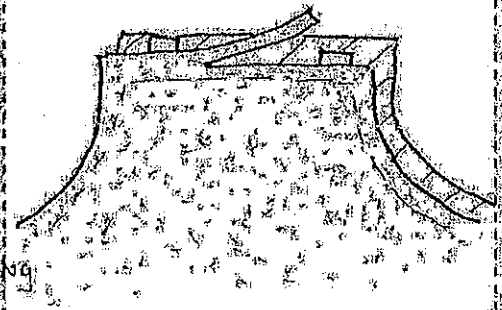
15. Place secondary color, rights sides together, to main color. Smooth out all tucks & wrinkles from center. Pin all the way around, about every 5". Edges may be slightly uneven.



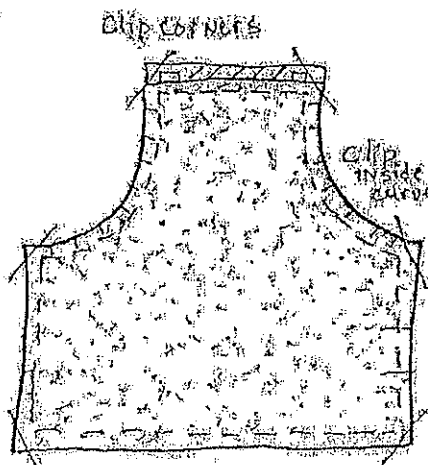
16. Starting at one side of the marked opening, backstitch then stitch a $\frac{1}{2}$ " seam all around until you reach the other side of the opening, making sure not to catch the straps in the curved area.



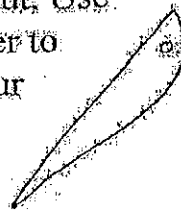
17. Grade your top seam, trimming the secondary color to $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Trim the raw ends of the ties & straps between $\frac{1}{2}$ " & $\frac{1}{4}$ ".



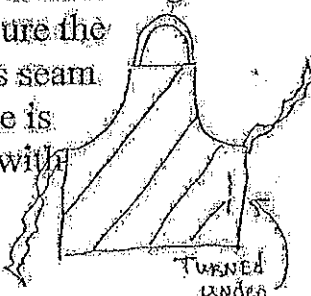
18. Clip your corners & inside curves. Trim any threads. Don't clip any seam threads!



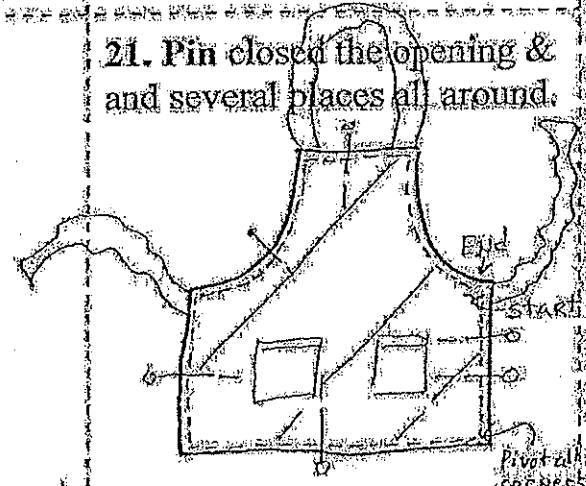
19. Turn your apron right sides out. Use a point turner to push out your corners.



20. Press around edges - making sure the opening's seam allowance is lined up with the sewn seams.



21. Pin closed the opening & and several places all around.



22. Top stitch $\frac{1}{4}$ " from edge all the way around the apron.

23. Clip threads, self evaluate, turn in grading sheet pinned to apron!



Square Pin Cushion

Supplies:

2 5"x5" squares scrap fabric

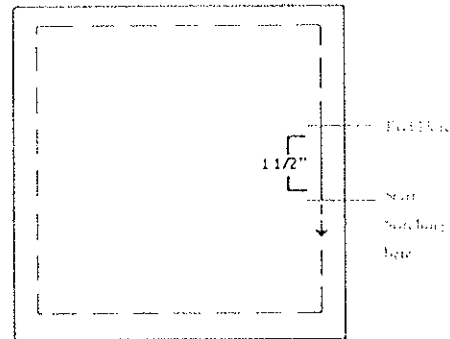
Matching Thread

Button (Optional)

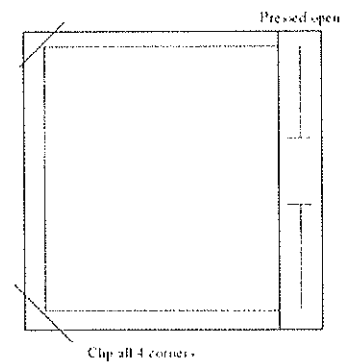
Ribbon (Optional)

Directions:

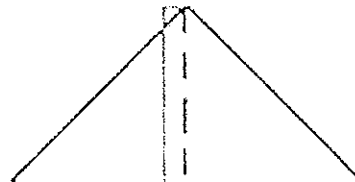
1. Place the 2 squares with right sides together.
2. Mark a 1 1/2" section in the middle of one side of the square with a dressmaker pencil/tailors chalk using a seam gauge. This section will not be sewn yet.
3. Starting at one end of the 1 1/2" section (backstitching well to secure opening, sew around the fabric to the other end of the section, pivoting at the corners. Seam allowance 1/4".



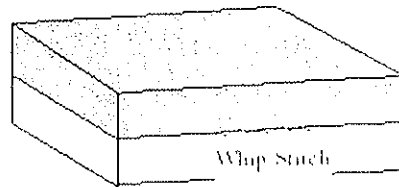
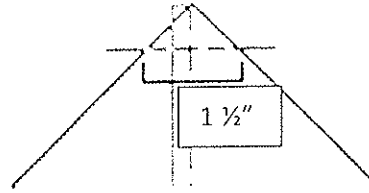
4. Finger press seam open on the side with the 1 1/2" opening.
5. Clip the seam allowance at the corners to eliminate bulk.



6. Create a **Mitered Corner** by adjusting the seams at each corner to match-up against each other to create a new corner (seam allowances should be going opposite directions). Finger press flat.



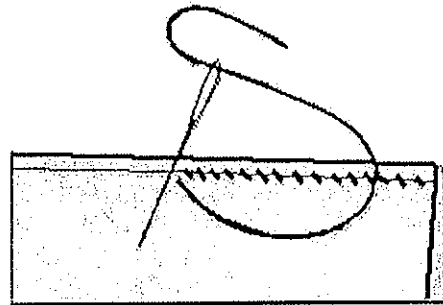
7. Using a see-through rotary ruler line up the seam with the $\frac{1}{4}$ " line. Slide the ruler along the seam line until there is a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " diagonal line across the new corner.
8. Mark this line with a dressmaker pencil/tailors chalk and pin to keep in place.
9. After completing steps 5-7 on each corner, sew along the trace line and trim seam allowance $\frac{1}{4}$ from stitching.
10. Flip the pin cushion through the $1\frac{1}{2}$ " opening. Finger press the corners out.
11. Stuff with batting or pellets and whip stitch (see below) opening closed.



Whip Stitching

The **whipstitch** is used to hold two folded edges together in a tight narrow seam.

1. Thread your needle and tie a knot at the end of 1 thread.
2. Start your needle on the inside of your fabric and pull thread through all the way to the knot.
3. Place the two edges together. Take the stitches from back to front, close to the fold and close together.
4. To finish tie a knot close to fabric and clip the excess thread.

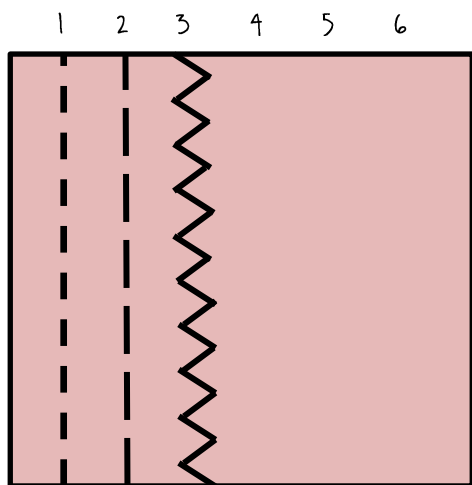


Name _____ Period _____

Sample #1

Use a 5X5 square of fabric to sew:

- 1 - One line of Regular stitching (length 2.5)
- 2 - One line of Basting stitching (length 5)
- 3 - One line of Zigzag stitching (length-2.5, width-5)
- 4, 5, 6 - 3 lines of your choice

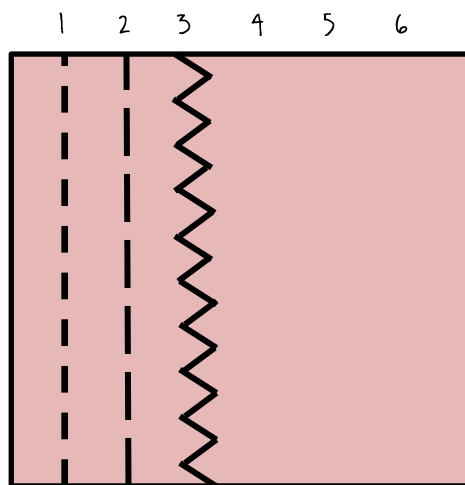


Name _____ Period _____

Sample #1

Use a 5X5 square of fabric to sew:

- 1 - One line of Regular stitching (length 2.5)
- 2 - One line of Basting stitching (length 5)
- 3 - One line of Zigzag stitching (length-2.5, width-5)
- 4, 5, 6 - 3 lines of your choice

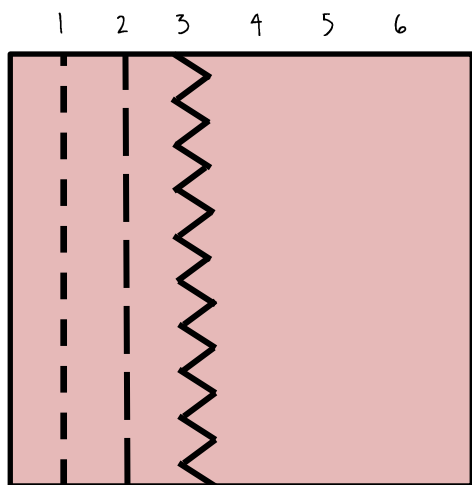


Name _____ Period _____

Sample #1

Use a 5X5 square of fabric to sew:

- 1 - One line of Regular stitching (length 2.5)
- 2 - One line of Basting stitching (length 5)
- 3 - One line of Zigzag stitching (length-2.5, width-5)
- 4, 5, 6 - 3 lines of your choice

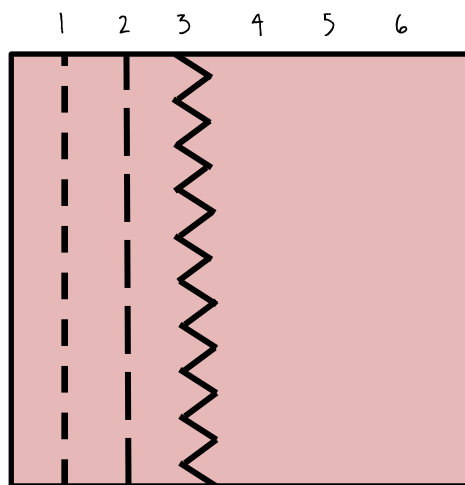


Name _____ Period _____

Sample #1

Use a 5X5 square of fabric to sew:

- 1 - One line of Regular stitching (length 2.5)
- 2 - One line of Basting stitching (length 5)
- 3 - One line of Zigzag stitching (length-2.5, width-5)
- 4, 5, 6 - 3 lines of your choice



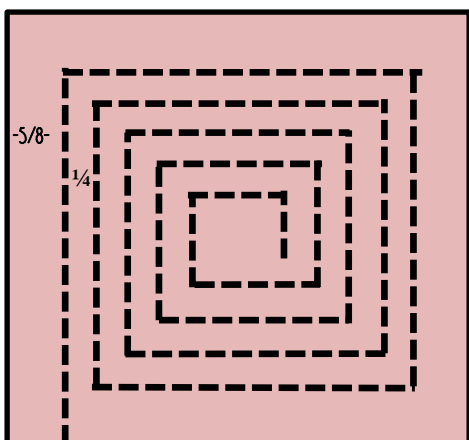
Name _____ Period _____

Sample #2

Use a 5X5 square of fabric to sew:

A $5/8$ " seam around the square, pivoting at the corners
A $1/4$ " seam next to the last stitching line - pivoting around the corners

Continue to sew around the square until you come to the center of your fabric



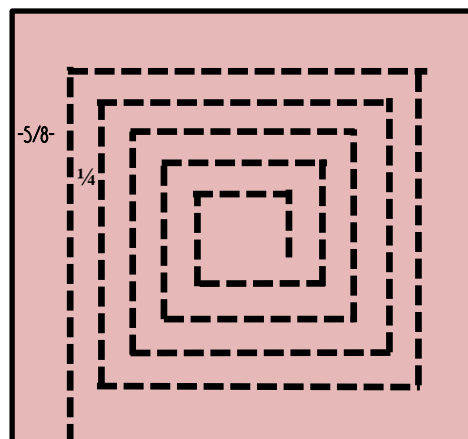
Name _____ Period _____

Sample #2

Use a 5X5 square of fabric to sew:

A $5/8$ " seam around the square, pivoting at the corners
A $1/4$ " seam next to the last stitching line - pivoting around the corners

Continue to sew around the square until you come to the center of your fabric



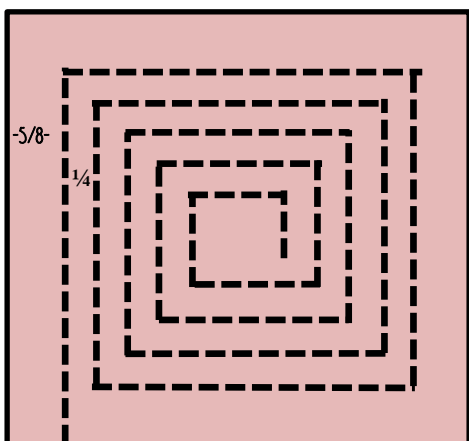
Name _____ Period _____

Sample #2

Use a 5X5 square of fabric to sew:

A $5/8$ " seam around the square, pivoting at the corners
A $1/4$ " seam next to the last stitching line - pivoting around the corners

Continue to sew around the square until you come to the center of your fabric



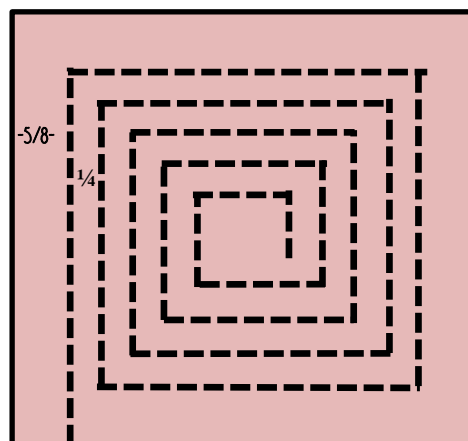
Name _____ Period _____

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Use a 5X5 square of fabric to sew:

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A $1/4$ " seam next to the last stitching line - pivoting around the corners

Continue to sew around the square until you come to the center of your fabric

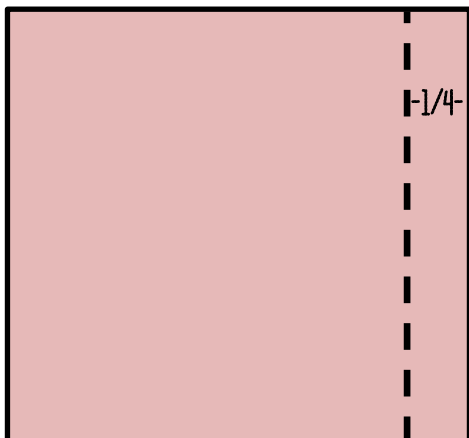


Name _____ Period _____

Sample #3

Using 2 4x4 squares of fabric placed RIGHT SIDES TOGETHER, sew a seam at 1/4" remembering to BACKSTITCH.

Open Up & press seam to one side.

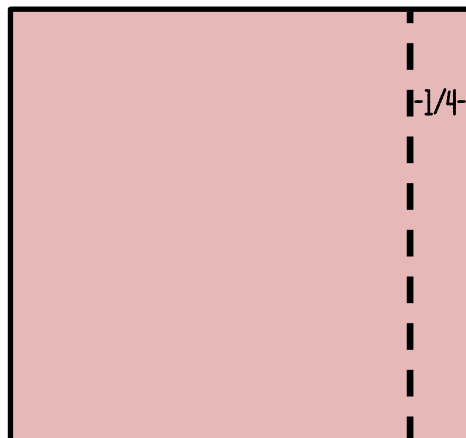


Name _____ Period _____

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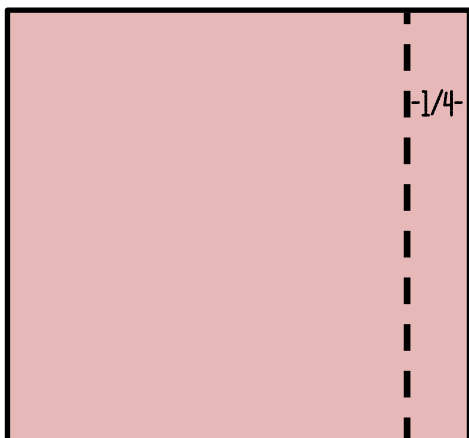


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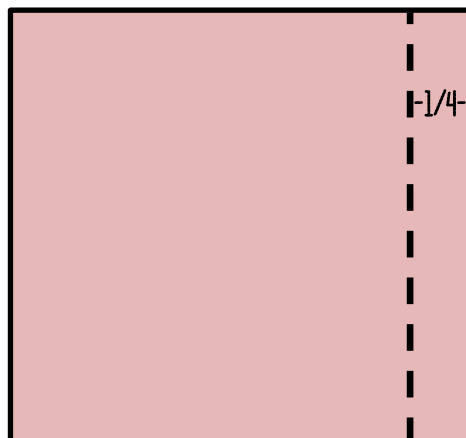


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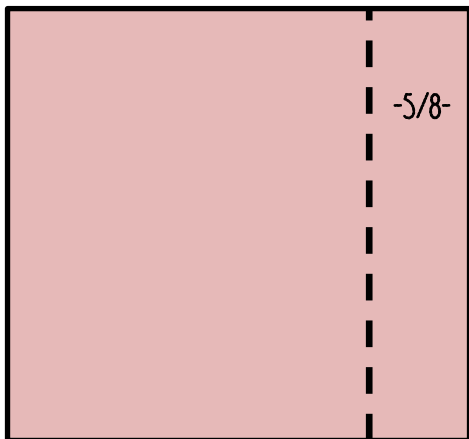


Name _____ Period _____

Sample #4

Using 2 4x4 squares of fabric placed RIGHT SIDES TOGETHER, sew a seam at 5/8" remembering to BACKSTITCH.

Open up & press seam to one side.

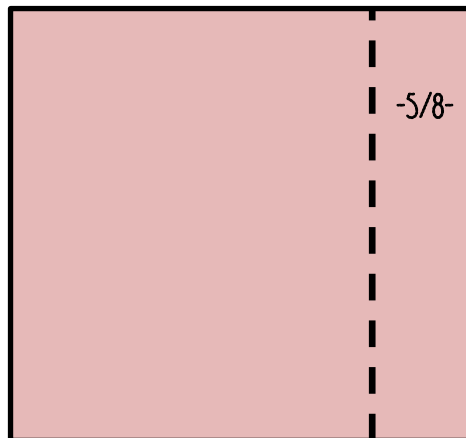


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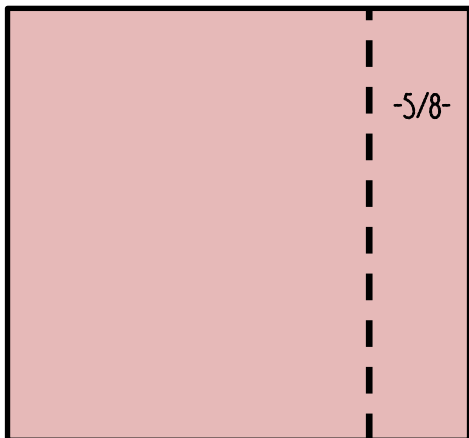


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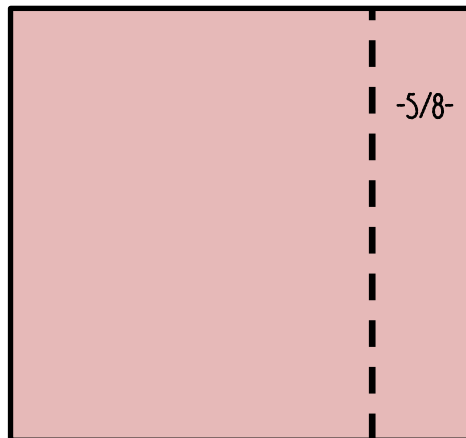


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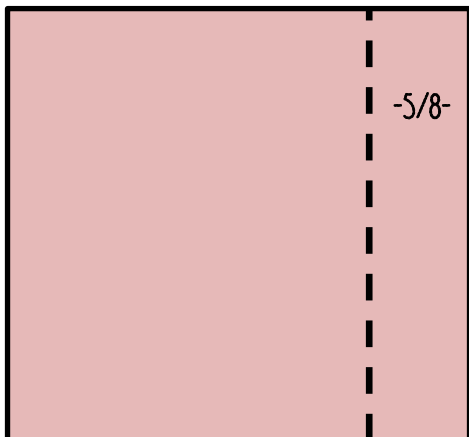


Name _____ Period _____

Sample #5

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Open up & press seam to one side.

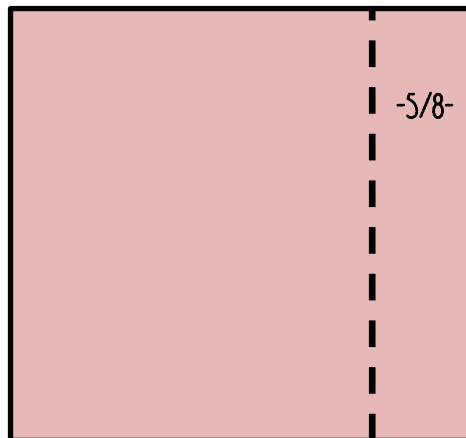


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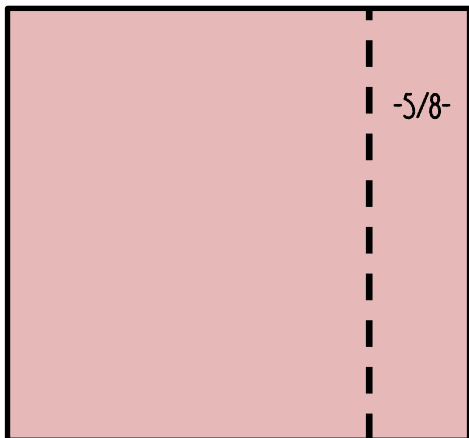


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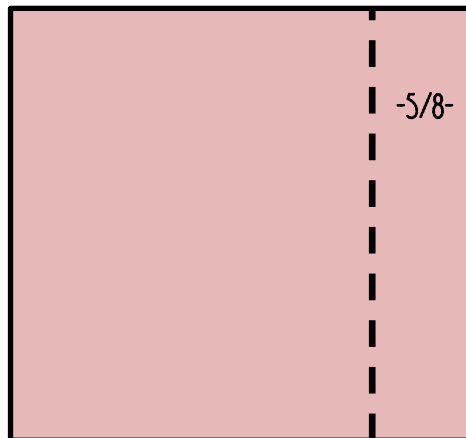


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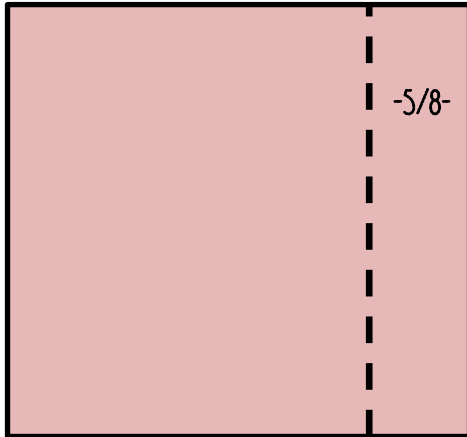


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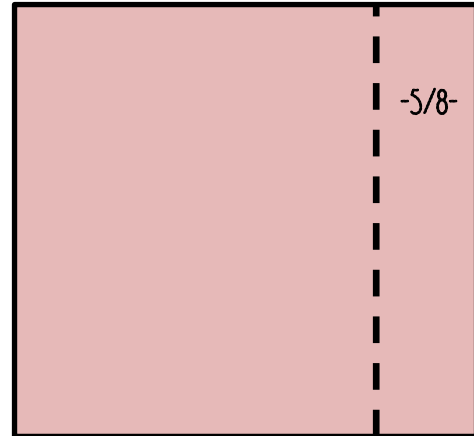


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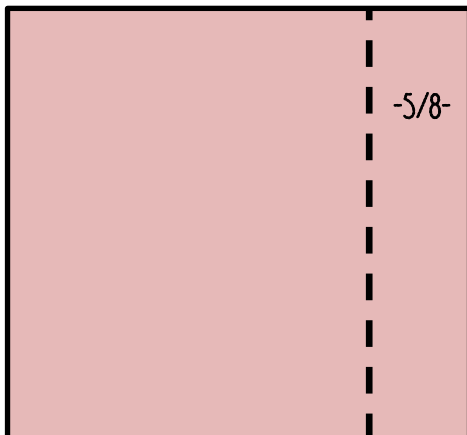


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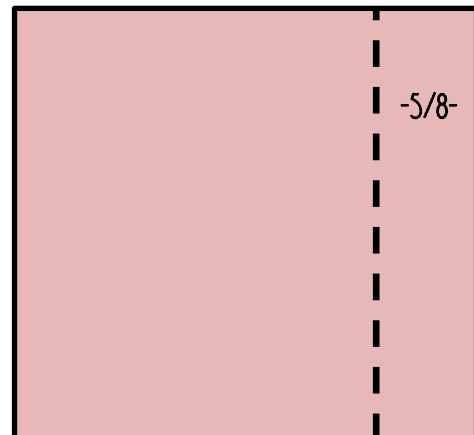


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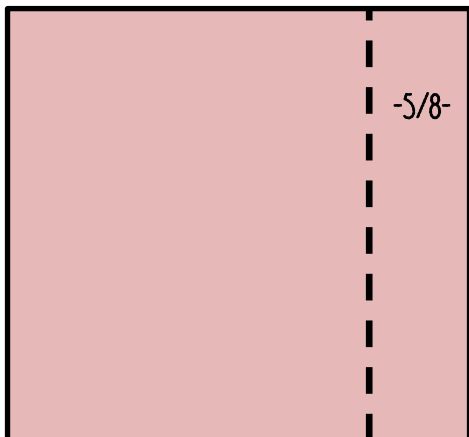


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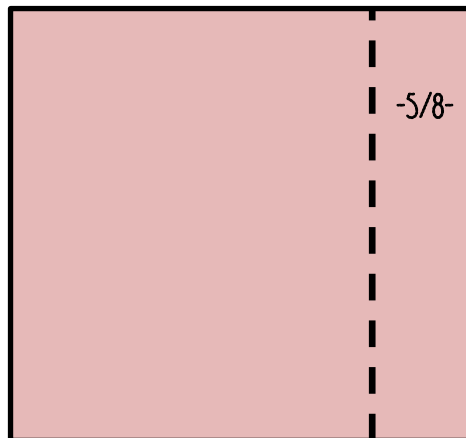


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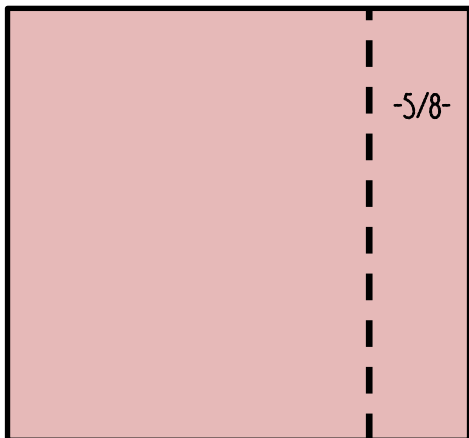


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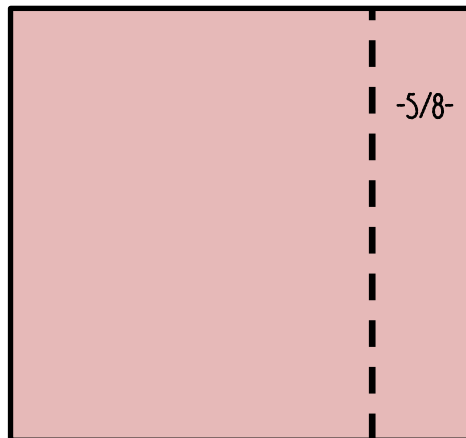


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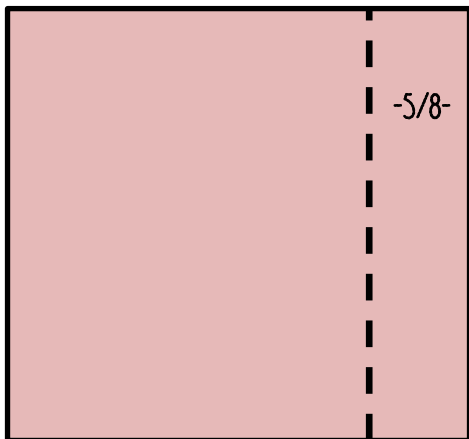


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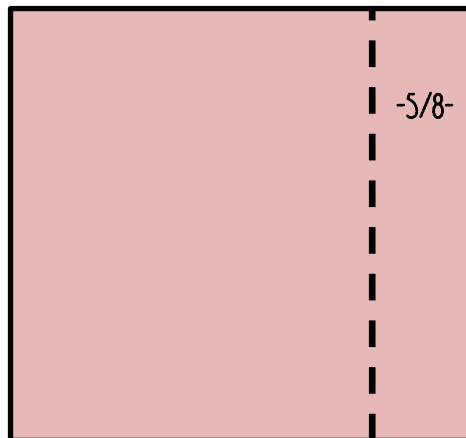


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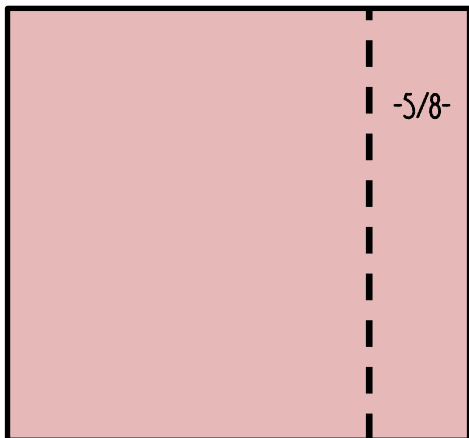


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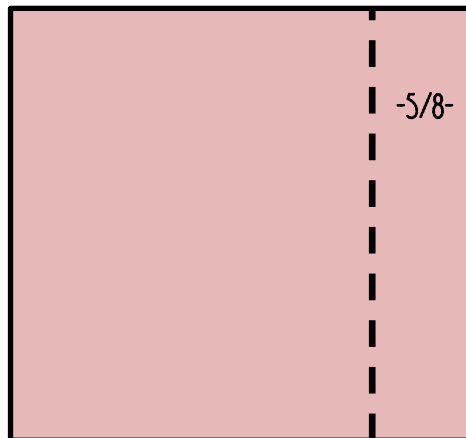


Name _____ Period _____

Sample #4

Using 2 4x4 squares of fabric placed RIGHT SIDES TOGETHER, sew a seam at 5/8" remembering to BACKSTITCH.

Open up & press seam to one side.



When are the Disclosure
\$10 Fee & Supplies due?

february 3rd (B)
february 4th (a)

Text Reminders

Get out your phone
(this is that rare moment I let
you) and:

TEXT: @sewing1
TO: (424) 543-8153

Daily Objectives

- Pretest
- Intro to Sewing Machine
- Crazy Stitching Cards Practice

What direction should you
ALWAYS turn the **Hand
Wheel** on your machine.

Toward you!!!!

Daily Objectives

- Notes on Sewing Equipment
- Practice & turn in Crazy Stitching Cards
- Sewing Equipment worksheet

Disclosure, Fee & Supplies Due
next time!

Pillowcase Fabric due Feb 11th

What is the Seam Ripper
for?

Unpicking Stitches

Daily Objectives

1. Supplies due TODAY!!!
2. Threading Sewing Machine
3. Crazy Stitching cards are due!
4. Extra Time: Sewing Equipment Word Search

Next Time: Equipment Quiz

Pillowcase Fabric due Feb 11/12

Sewing Machine Test & Threading
Competition: Feb 11/12

What do the feed dogs do?
Where are they located?

Move fabric forward
Under Pressure foot

Daily Objectives

1. Equipment Quiz
2. Review Threading Sewing Machine
3. Machine & Seam Notes
4. Samples #1 & #2
5. Samples #3 & #4 (Seams)
6. Extra Time: Sewing Equipment Word Search

Sewing Machine Test,
Threading Competition &
Pillowcase Fabric Due: Feb 11/12

Where do you line up your fabric to sew at $\frac{1}{4}$ "?

edge of your presser
foot

Daily Objectives

1. Review Sewing Machine
2. Serger Notes
3. Seam Finishes: #5, #6 & #7
4. Catch up on samples
5. Make up Equipment Quiz

Sewing Machine Test,
Threading Competition &
Pillowcase Fabric Due: Feb 11/12
NEXT TIME

What 4 things do you need to do/check as you begin to sew?

1. Take-up lever UP
2. PRESSER FOOT down
3. HOLD the THREAD in the back
4. BACKSTITCH

Daily Objectives

1. Pillowcase Fabric Due!
2. Clean up jobs
3. Review Sewing Machine
4. Machine Test
5. Threading Competition
6. Pressing Demo
7. Clean Finish Sample #8?

Press Pillowcase Fabric
Cut next time!

What are **seam finishes** for?
List 3 ways to seam finish

Preventing fraying
Pinking, Zigzagging, Serging

Daily Objectives

1. Finish through Sample #8
2. Press Fabric
3. Fabric Anatomy/Cutting Notes
4. Cutting Demonstration
5. Cut your fabric!

What is the most commonly
used machine needle?

Universal

Daily Objectives

1. Review Rotary Cutting Demo
2. Start Pillowcase
 - Press & Cut
 - Demo
 - Get Sewing!

Rotary Cutting

(Review)

1. With selvages together, press flat
2. Line up folded edge with line of rotary mat
3. Straighten off one edge
4. Measure down & cut off at desired length
5. Turn and line up squared corner
6. Cut off at 2nd desired length

What are 3 safety tips for using the **Rotary Cutter**?

1. Cut away from you
2. Keep your guard up
3. Sharper blade is a Safer blade

Daily Objectives

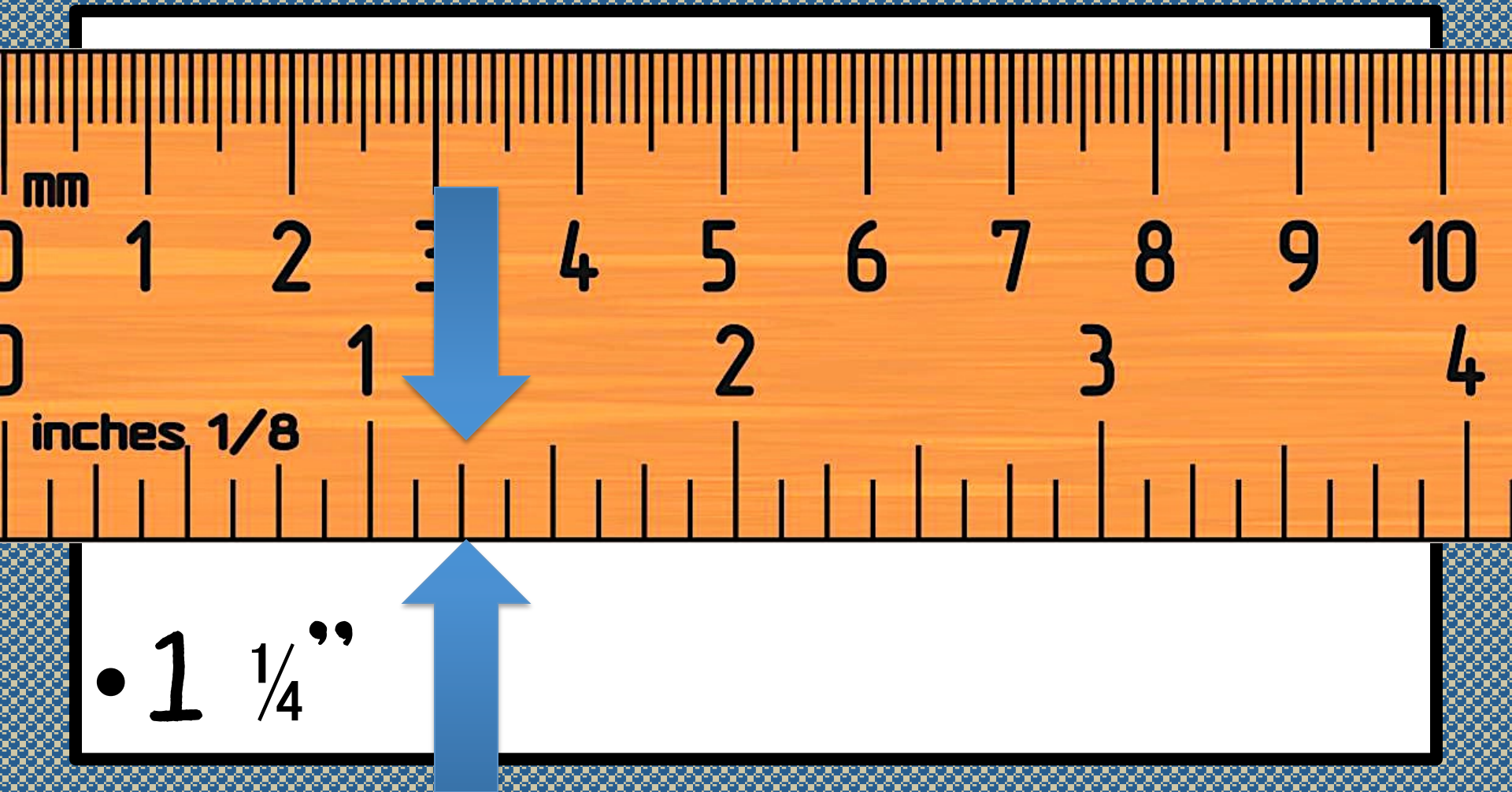
1. Work Time on Pillowcase

- Press & Cut
- Get Sewing!
- Demos as you go!

Track/Tote Fabric

Due March 5th(A)/6th(B)

What is this measurement?



Daily Objectives

1. Work Time on Pillowcase

- Press & Cut
- Get Sewing!
- Demos as you go!

2. If you finish:

- Work on Measuring/Fraction pages

Track/Tote Fabric
Due March 5th(A)/6th(B)

What are **Selvages**? Which **Grainline** runs parallel to them?

finished edges of fabric
Lengthwise grain

Daily Objectives

1. Work Time
2. Measuring Worksheet
3. Buttonhole & Button Sample
4. Button, Button Worksheet

Track/Tote Fabric

Due March 5th(A)/6th(B)

What is the Buttonhole Length Formula

Button Diameter + Button Depth
= Buttonhole length

Daily Objectives

1. Complete Button & Buttonhole Sample
2. Patch Pocket Sample

Bag Fabric Due TODAY!

What sewing tool do you
use to measure things
under 6" ?

Seam Gauge

Daily Objectives

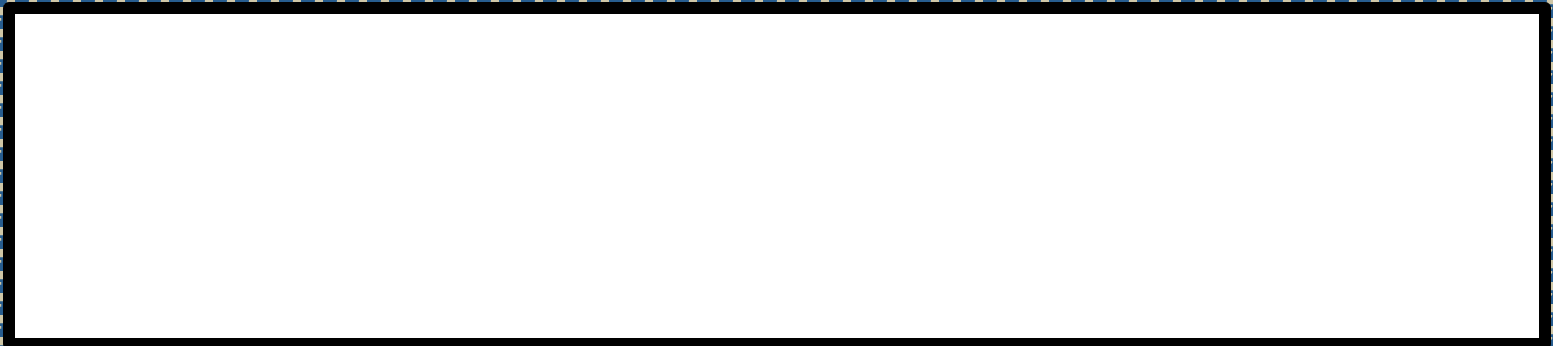
1. Complete Button & Buttonhole Sample
2. Patch Pocket Sample
3. Track Bag - Instructions for next time

Bag Fabric Due TODAY!

Review Buttonholes

- Steps?
- Find Buttonhole length
- Mark "I" on fabric
- Sew Buttonhole, Switch steps with backstitch button
- Open with Seam ripper

What is your
clean-up job?

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for a user to write their answer to the question above.

Daily Objectives

1. Finish Patch Pocket Sample
2. Track Bag

Fabric here?

**Everything due (not Bag)
March 20**

Workbook due March 19/20th

What is the difference
between Pressing and Ironing?

Pressing=up & down
ironing=Sliding back & forth

Daily Objectives

1. Finish Patch Pocket Sample
2. Track Bag

Fabric here?

**Everything due (not Bag)
March 20**

Workbook due March 19/20th

What is a Casing?

a hollow channel into which
a drawString, elastic or
Strap is inserted

What **Grainline** runs
parallel to the selvages?

Lengthwise Grain

Daily Objectives

1. Finish Patch Pocket Sample
2. Complete workbook
3. Track Bag

Everything due (not Bag)
March 20

Workbook due March 19/20th

What Grainline runs
from selvage to selvage?
(Perpendicular)

Crosswise Grain

Daily Objectives

1. Track Bag (Last full work day on this project)
2. Help someone else finish & make something fun for extra credit!

What is a Measuring Tape used for?

Measuring around circumferences
Body measurements

Daily Objectives

1. Patterns Intro
2. Pattern Envelopes
3. Bag Project!

BOTTOM FABRIC DUE:

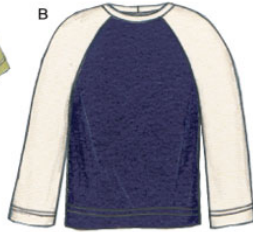
Tuesday, April 7th (B)

Wednesday, April 8th (A)

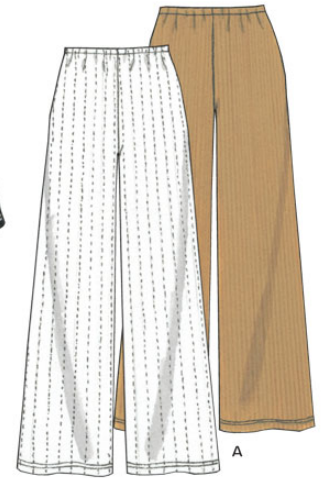
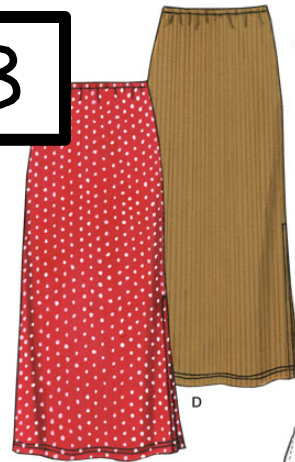
Bottom & Top Projects

ENGLISH • FRANÇAIS • ESPAÑOL

A



B



easy

Combo = \$3

Hoodie Or Apron



Kit:
\$22.00

Daily Objectives

1. Body Measurements
2. Pattern Envelopes
3. How much

Bottoms Fabric

Due April 7th (B)/8th (A)

What are **Notions**?
Give 3 examples of
notions

extra things needed to complete a project

Buttons, elastic, zipper, velcro, Snaps, cording, etc

Daily Objectives

1. Clothing Fibers
2. Bag work time

Bottoms Fabric

Due April 7th (B)/8th (A)

Name 4

Natural Fibers

Linen
Cotton

Silk
Wool

Daily Objectives

1. Review Fibers
2. Fabric DVD
3. Weaves
4. Bag Project!

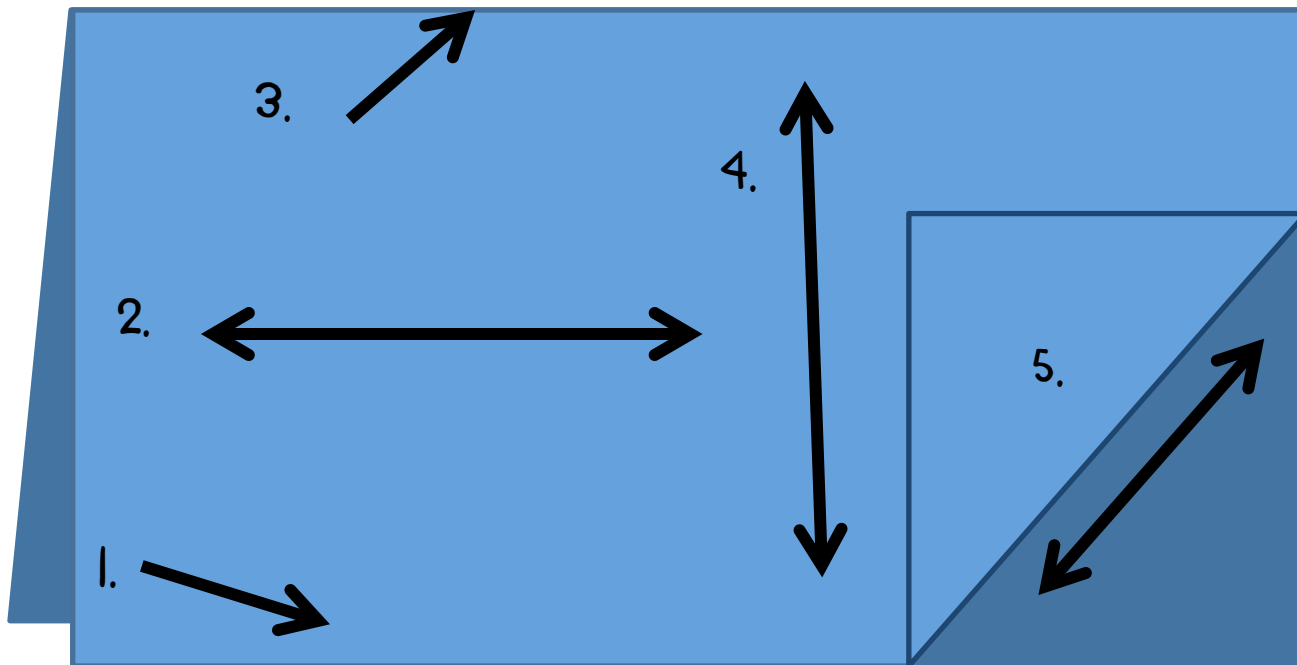
Bottoms Fabric

Due April 7th (B)/8th (A)

Draw & Label the following:

- 1. Selvages
- 2. Lengthwise grain
- 3. fold

- 4. Crosswise Grain
- 5. Bias



Daily Objectives

1. Guide Sheet & Pattern Markings
2. Bag Project!

Bottom Fabric Due:
Tuesday Nov 11th (A)
Wednesday Nov 12th (B)

Name 4

Synthetic Fibers

Polyester

Nylon

Spandex

Rayon

acrylic

acetate

What pattern symbol is this? How should it be placed?

Straight of Grain Line

Parallel to the Selvages



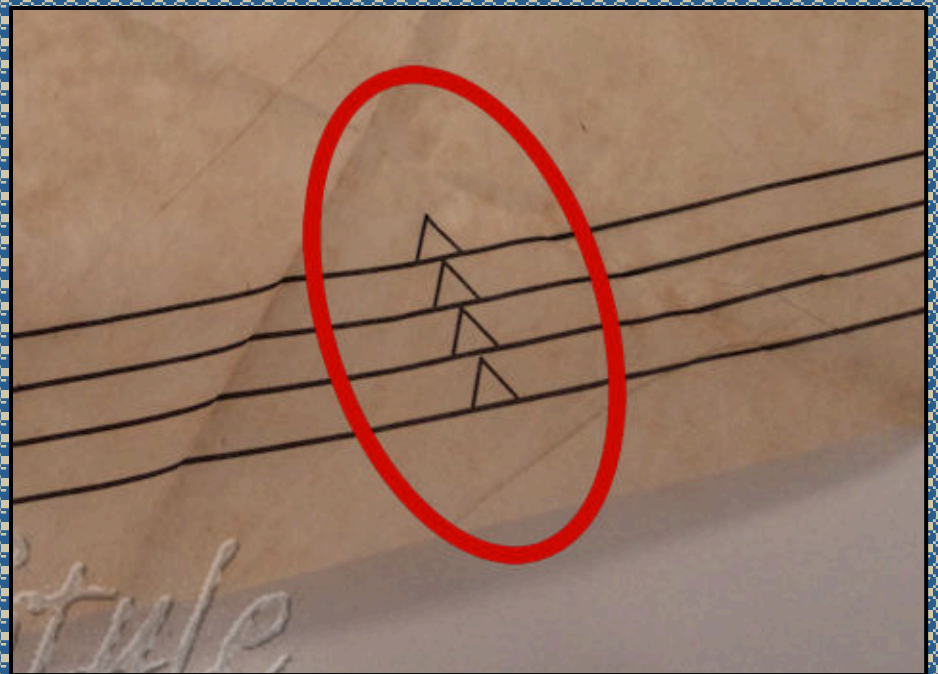
Daily Objectives

1. Pattern Piece Placement Demo & Assignment
2. Start Bottoms!!

What pattern symbol is this? What is its purpose?

Notch

Lining pieces up



Daily Objectives

1. Cut out paper pattern pieces
2. Press, pin and cut out fabric

What Seam allowance
should you be using on
your shorts/pants/
skirt?

$\frac{5}{8}$ inch

Daily Objectives

1. Hoodie Sign Up

- Choose a **Main** color & a **Lining** Color
- Sign Up by **&** Money Due **Fri, April 24th**

2. Bottom Projects

3. Construction Demo

Top Fabric Due

April 30th/(A) May 1st (B)

Name 3 ways to
Seam Finish?

Serge
Pinking
Zigzag

Daily Objectives

1. Hoodie Sign Up

- Choose a **Main** color & a **Lining** Color
- Sign Up by **&** Money Due **Fri, April 24th**

2. Bottom Projects

3. Construction Demos

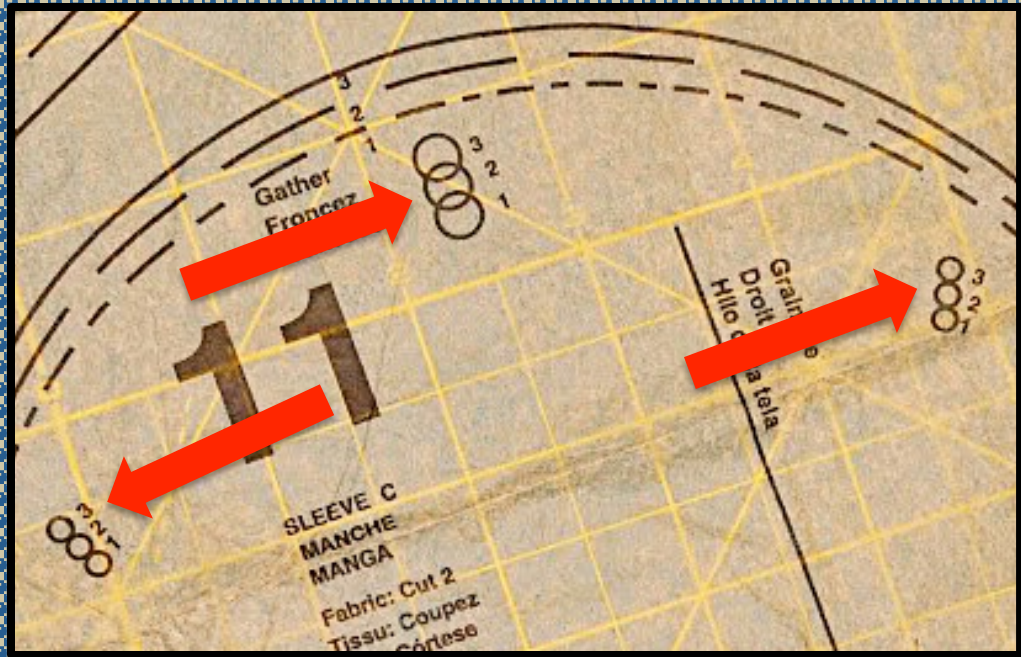
Top Fabric Due

April 30th/(A) May 1st (B)

What pattern symbol are these? When do you mark them?

Markings

after you cut out,
before removing
the pattern piece



Daily Objectives

1. Hoodie Sign Up

- Choose a **Main** color & a **Lining** Color
- Sign Up by **&** Money Due **Fri, April 24th**

2. Bottom Projects

3. Construction Demos

Top Fabric Due

April 30th/(A) May 1st (B)

Fabric is usually sewn with
_____ together



Right Sides

Daily Objectives

1. Bottoms Project
2. Demos as needed

Top Fabric Due Dec 2nd (3rd – B)

Check your pattern envelope using CHEST measurement for yardage

Hoodie \$\$\$ Receipt Due Dec 2nd (3rd)

What should you use
to protect fabric
when pressing?



Press Cloth
(Scrap of Cotton)

Daily Objectives

1. Bottoms Project
2. Demos as needed

SENIOR FAIL LIST

Top Fabric Due

April 30th/(A) May 1st (B)

Check your pattern envelope using CHEST
measurement for yardage

Why are some fibers blended together in fabric?

50% COTTON
50% POLYESTER
MACHINE WASH
WARM WATER
TUMBLE DRY LOW
REMOVE PROMPTLY
NO BLEACH
MADE IN U.S.A.

Enhance the positive characteristics of each
(Best of both worlds)

Daily Objectives

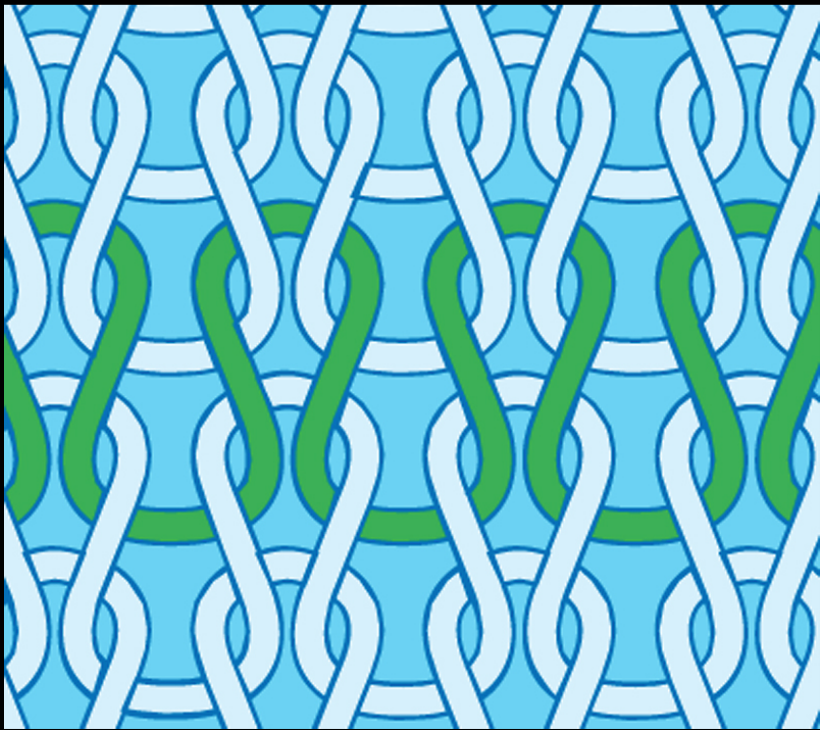
1. Bottoms Project
2. Demos as needed

Top Fabric Due

April 30th/(A) May 1st (B)

Check your pattern envelope using CHEST
measurement for yardage

Is this a **Weave** or a
Knit?



KNIT

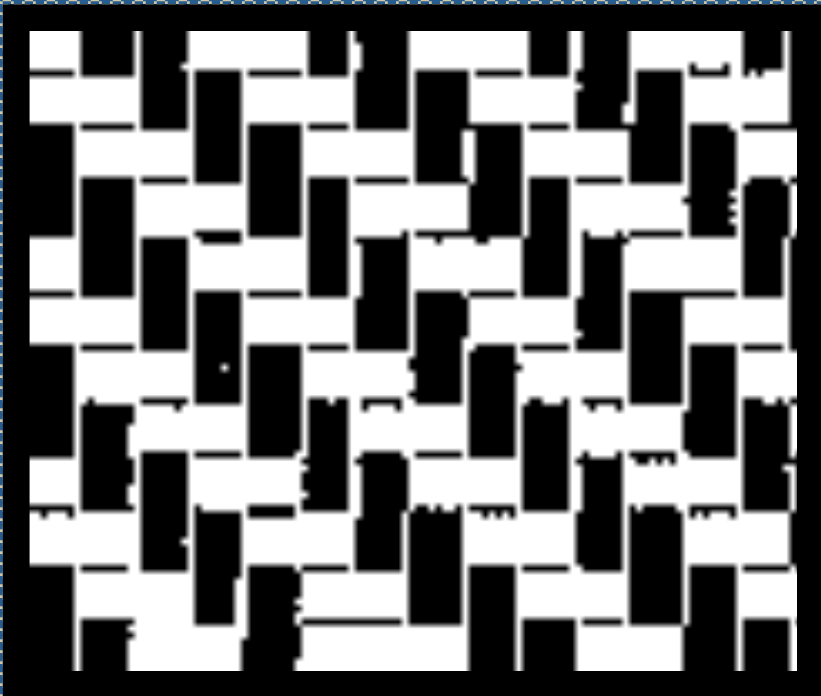
Created by
interlocking
loops

Daily Objectives

1. Top Fabric Due
2. Work Time – Start Top Project

7 Sewing Days
Left!!!

What kind of Weave is this?



TWill

Over 2, under 2,
etc.

Daily Objectives

1. Work Time - Start Top Project

6 Sewing Days Left!!!

Get Pants/Skirt
Done ASAP!!!

NATURAL fibers come from...

Plants & Animals



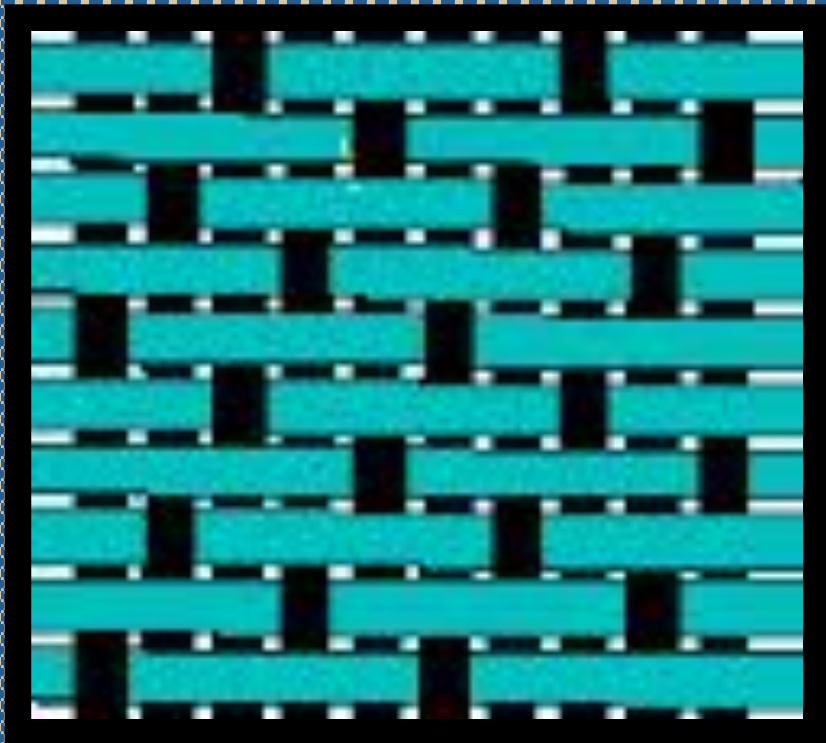
Daily Objectives

1. Review Fibers
2. Work on Projects

**5 More
Sewing Days!**

Get Pants/Skirt Done ASAP!!!

What kind of Weave is this?



SATIN

Over 4+, under 1,
etc

Daily Objectives

1. Work on Projects

**4 More
Sewing Days!**

Get Pants/Skirt Done ASAP!!!

What is the 1st thing you should check if your machine is not working correctly?



The Threading!

Daily Objectives

1. Review Fabrication
2. Work on Projects

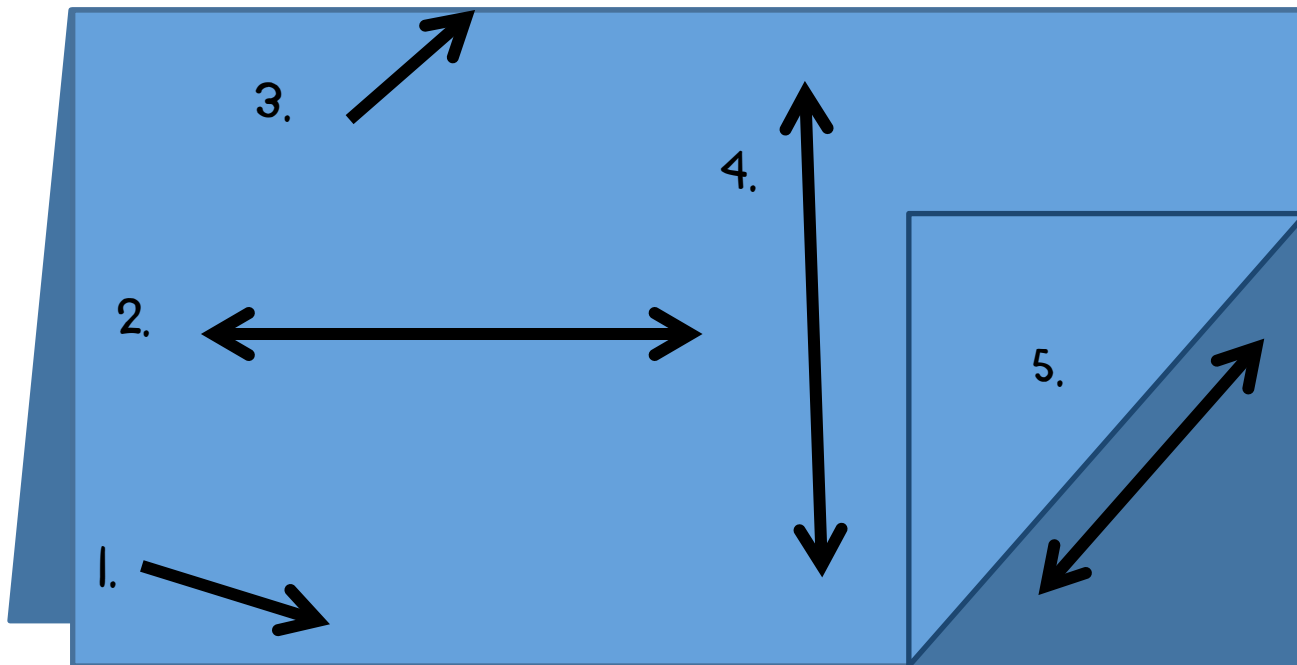
**3 More
Sewing Days!**

Get Pants/Skirt Done ASAP!!!

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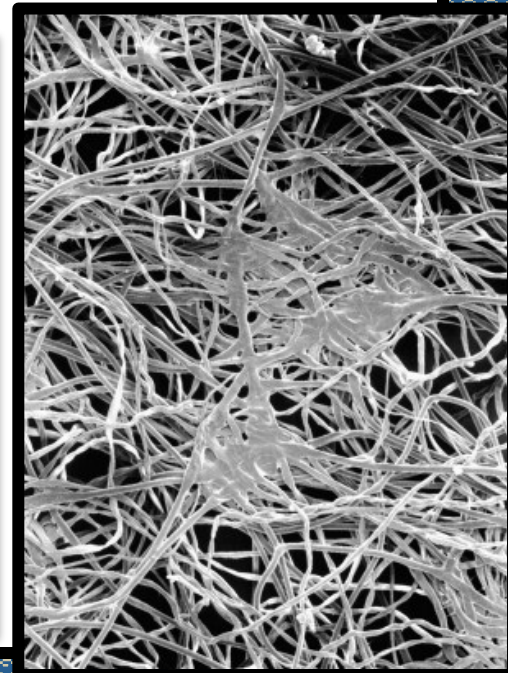
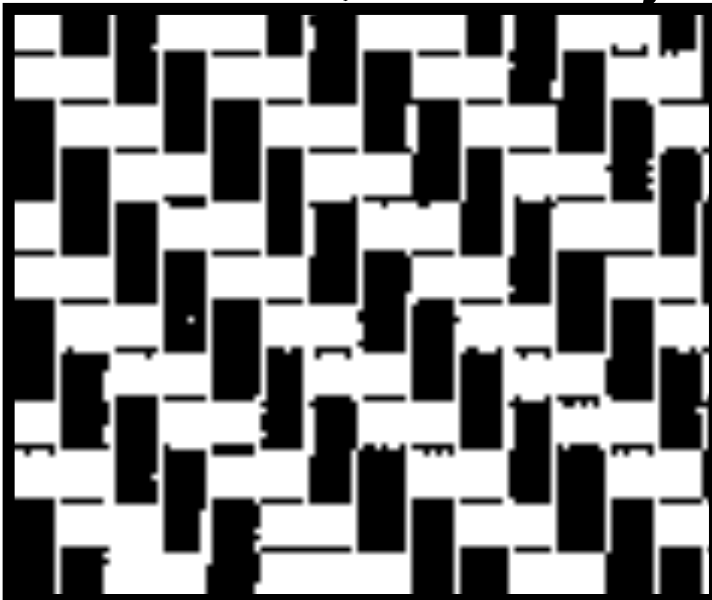
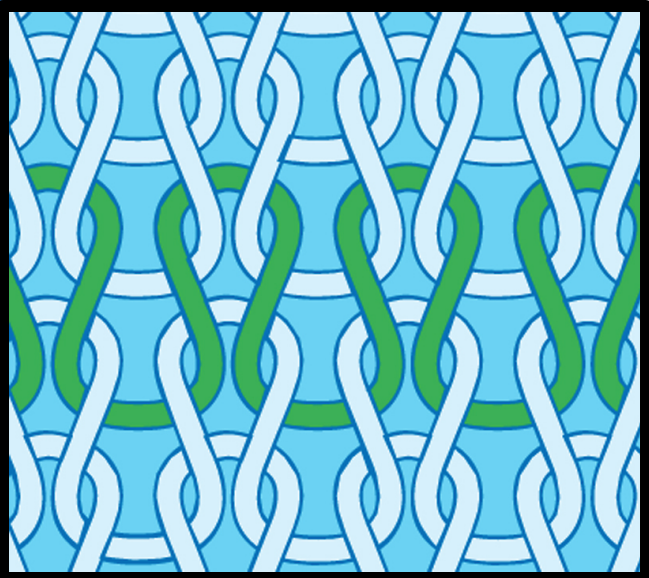
- 1. Selvages
- 2. Lengthwise grain
- 3. fold

- 4. Crosswise Grain
- 5. Bias

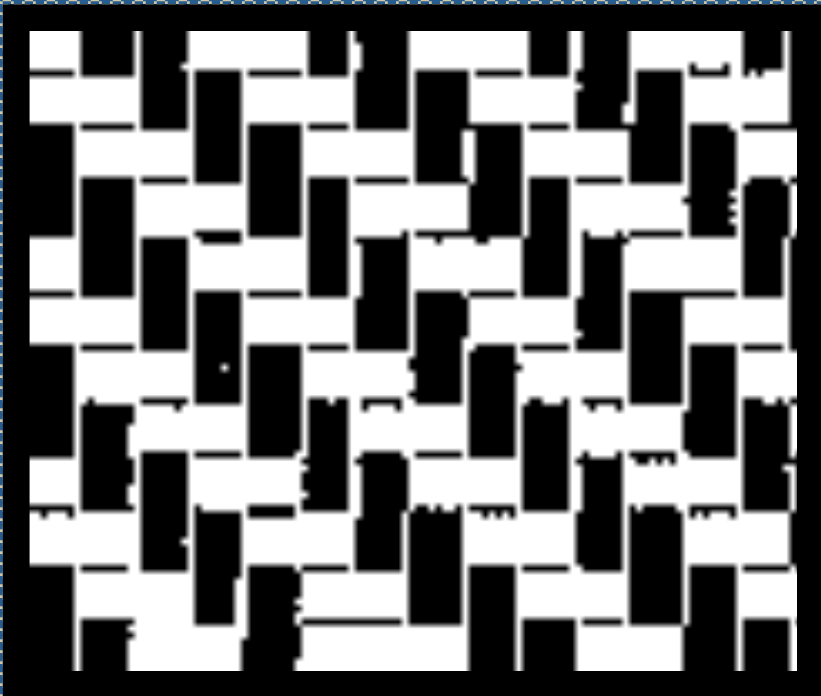


What are the 3 types fabrication?

1. Knitting
2. Weaving
3. Felting (Non-Woven)



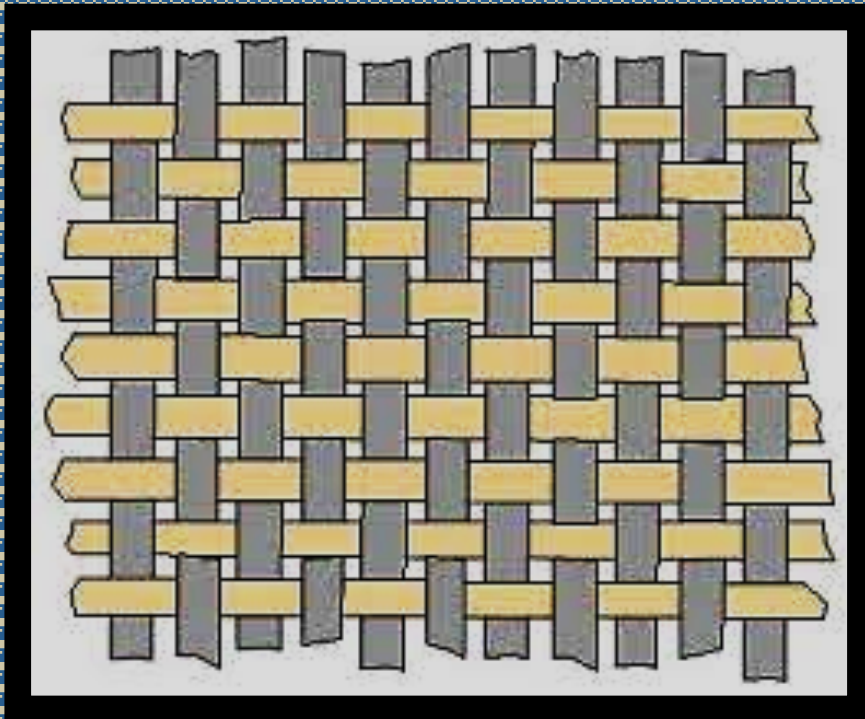
What kind of Weave is this?



TWILL

Over 2, under 2,
etc.

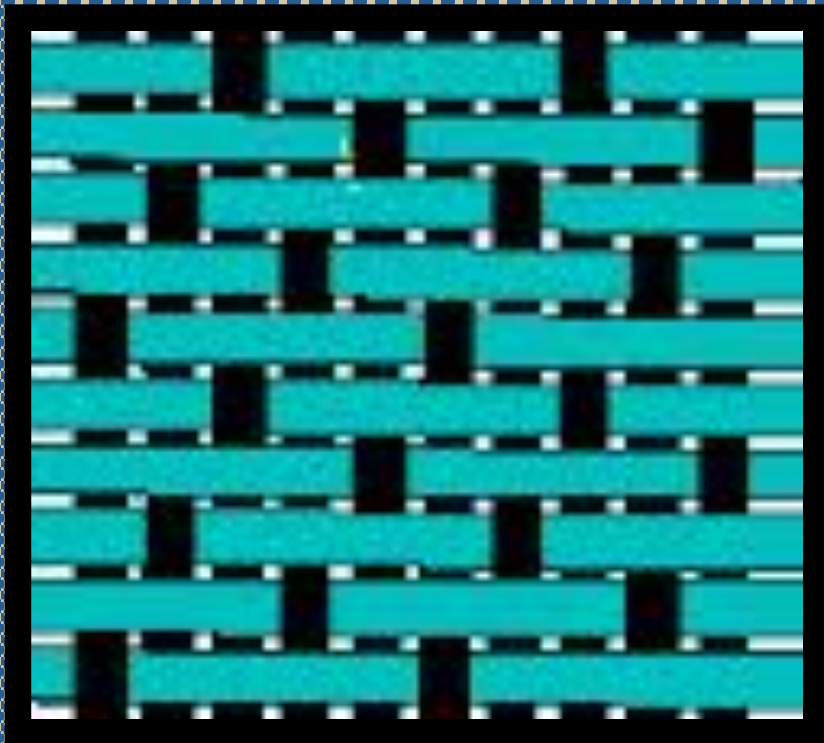
What kind of Weave is this?



PLAIN

Over 1, under 1, etc

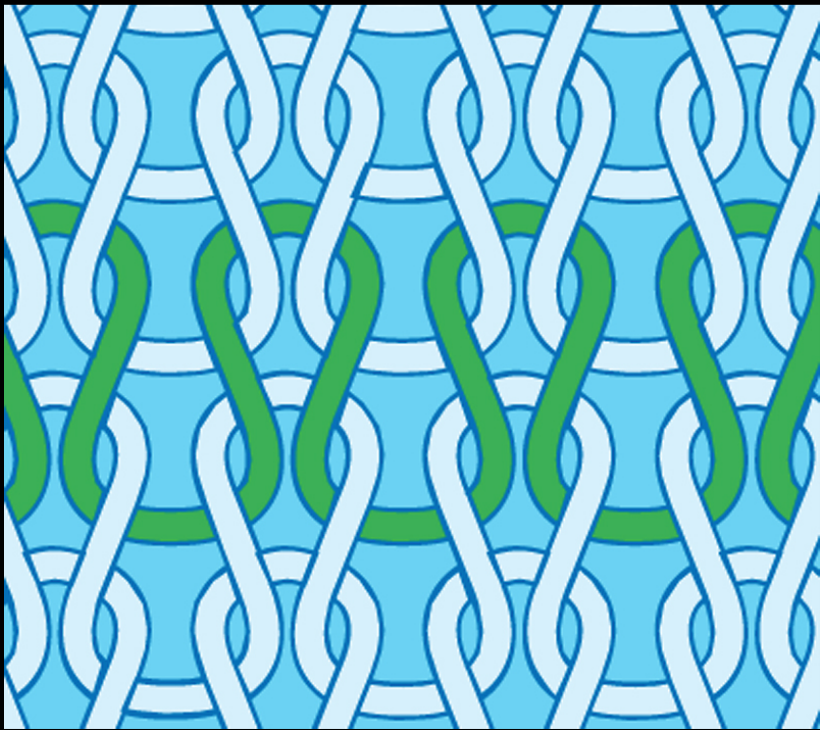
What kind of Weave is this?



SATIN

Over 4+, under 1,
etc

Is this a **Weave** or a
Knit?



KNIT

Created by
interlocking
loops

Why are some fibers blended together in fabric?

50% COTTON
50% POLYESTER
MACHINE WASH
WARM WATER
TUMBLE DRY LOW
REMOVE PROMPTLY
NO BLEACH
MADE IN U.S.A.

Enhance the positive characteristics of each
(Best of both worlds)

What is this symbol?
What does it mean?



Grainline

Place Parallel to the Selvages

Daily Objectives

1. Stain Removal
2. Work on Projects

**4 More
Sewing Days!**

Get Pants/Skirt Done ASAP!!!

What is the Buttonhole Length Formula?

Button Diameter + Button Depth =
Buttonhole Length

Daily Objectives

1. Stain Removal (6th Period)
2. Work on Projects

3 More Sewing Days!

State Test Jan 16th (B) & 20th (A)

Everything Due Jan 16th
(Including Projects!!!)

What is the purpose of a
Basting Stitch?

How do you set your machine
to a **Basting Stitch**?

Temporary hold together
Stitch Length - 5

Daily Objectives

1. Fabric Anatomy Quiz
2. Work on Projects

2 More Sewing Days!

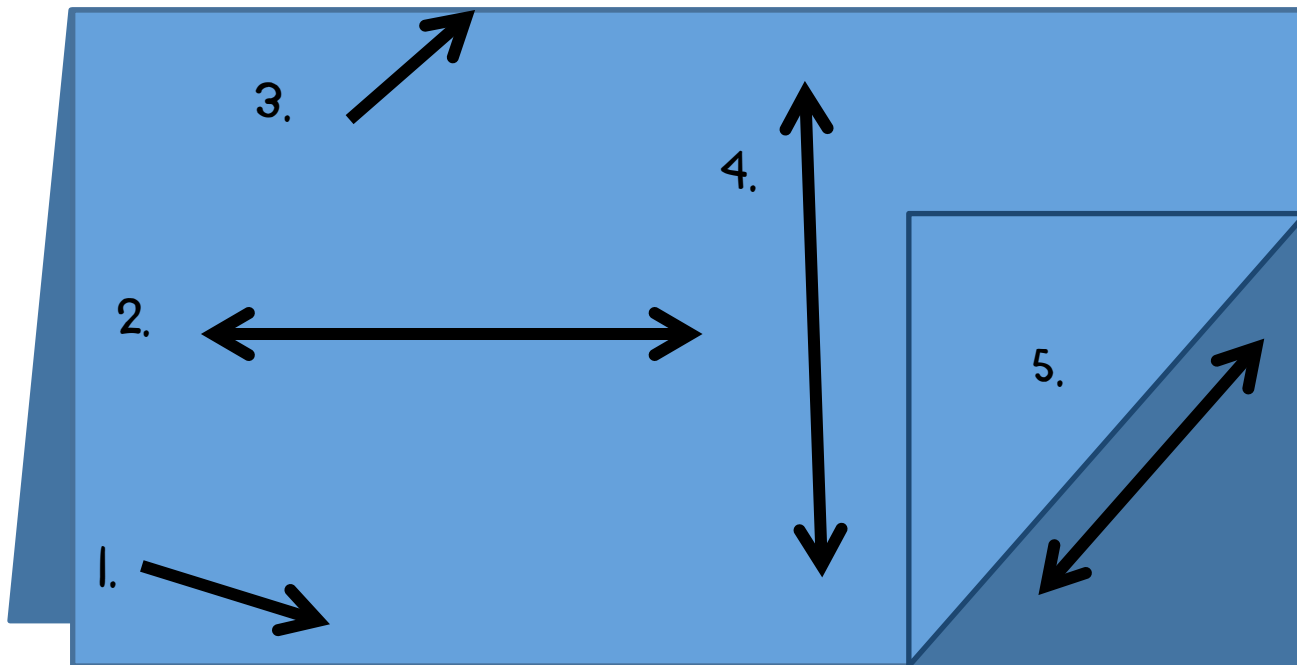
State Test Jan 16th (B) & 20th (A)

Everything Due Jan 16th
(Including Projects!!!)

Draw & Label the following:

- 1. Selvages
- 2. Lengthwise grain
- 3. fold

- 4. Crosswise Grain
- 5. Bias



The Grainline should
run _____ to
the _____

Parallel

Selvage

Daily Objectives

1. Work on Projects

1 More Sewing Day!

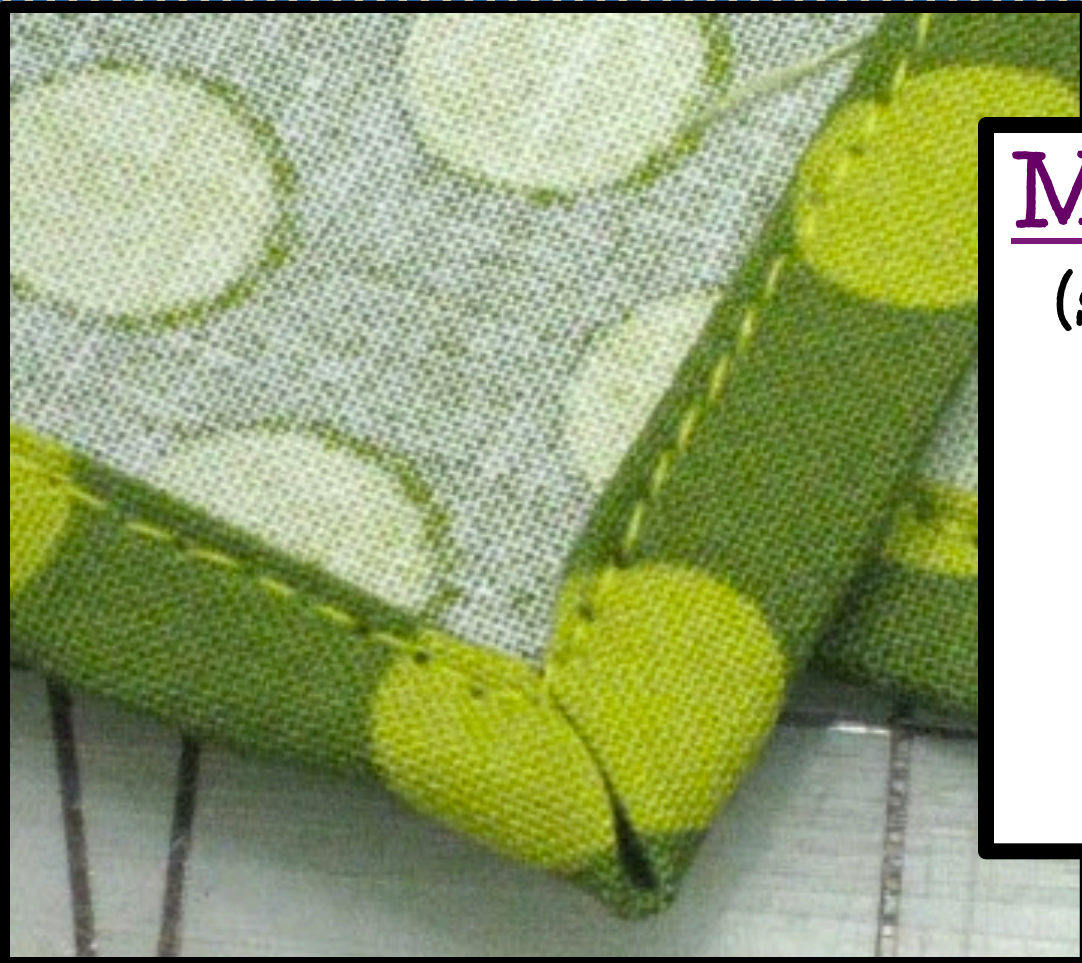
State Test Jan 16th (B) & 20th (A)

Workbook Jan 15th (A) & 16th (B)

Everything Due Jan 16th

(Including Projects & Workbook!!!)

What kind of corner is this?



Mitered Corner

(seen on the bottom corners of patch pockets)

Daily Objectives

1. Review for the test!
2. Work on Projects if time

State Test Jan 16th (B) & 20th (A)

80% = 80/80 on your grade! (that's 100%)

> 80% = Extra Credit

Everything Due Jan 16th
(Including Projects!!!)

How do you Clean Finish?



Fold down
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " then
again to
desired
length

Daily Objectives

1. Review for the test!
2. Work on Projects if time

State Test TODAY

80% = 80/80 on your grade! (that's 100%)

> 80% = Extra Credit

TEST
DAY!

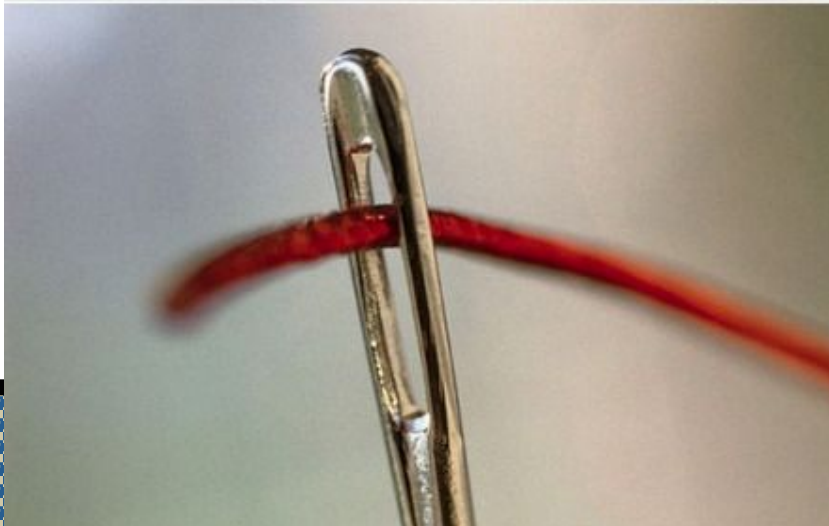
Daily Objectives

1. Review
2. STATE TEST!
3. Clean Up

>
State Test Jan 16th (B) & 20th (A)

80% = 80/80 on your grade! (that's 100%)

80% = Extra Credit



Hey girl.

**Don't
worry.**

**I know which
scissors you use
for fabric . . .**

**. . . and which
scissors you
use for paper.**



Hey girl.

**No, it's okay.
You yell at
that sewing
machine.**



What happens when
you iron
Synthetic Fibers on
too high of a heat

Melts

What is this?
What is it's purpose?



Tailors Ham

Pressing Large
curves, Shoulders
& collars

What are **Notions**?
Give 3 examples of
notions

extra things needed to complete a project

Buttons, elastic, zipper, velcro, Snaps, cording, etc

What sewing tool do you
use to measure things
under 6" ?

Seam Gauge

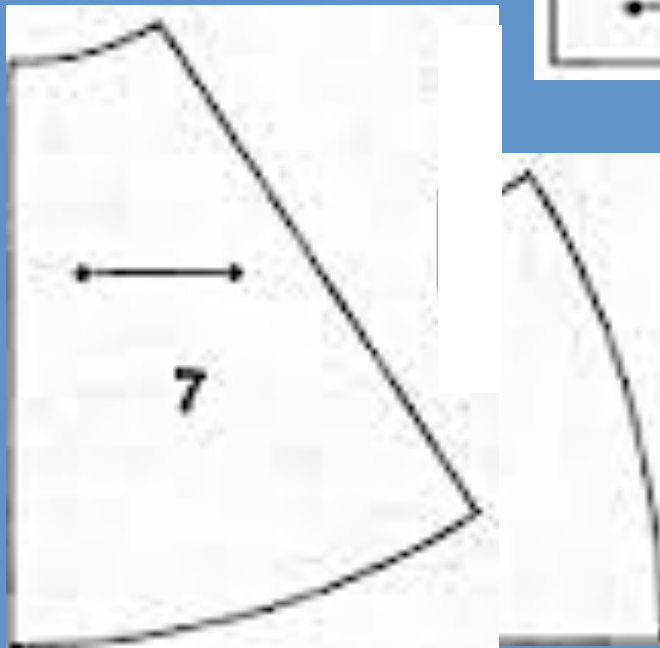
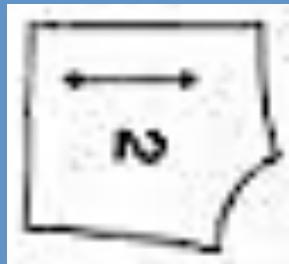
What is a **NAPPED** fabric?

One Way/Directional
fabric

ex-Prints, Corduroy,
velvet, carpet...

Which one of these is placed incorrectly?

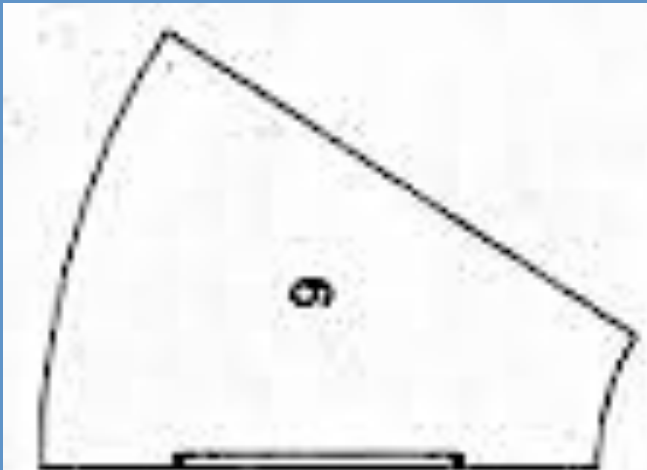
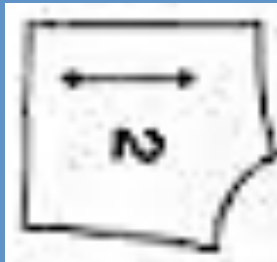
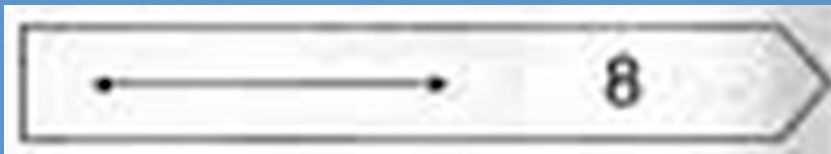
Selvage



Fold

Which one of these is placed incorrectly?

Selvage



Fold

What Pattern Symbol is This?

- Cutting Line
 - May be just a solid line without scissors
 - May be a variation of dashed lines if a multi size pattern



What Pattern Symbol is This?

- Grain Line
 - Place PARALLEL to the Selvages



What Pattern Symbol is This?

- Place on Fold Line



What Pattern Symbol are these?

- Notches -
 - Line pieces up



Name 4 NATURAL Fibers (come from plants/animals)

- Cotton
- Linen (from Flax)
- Wool
- Silk



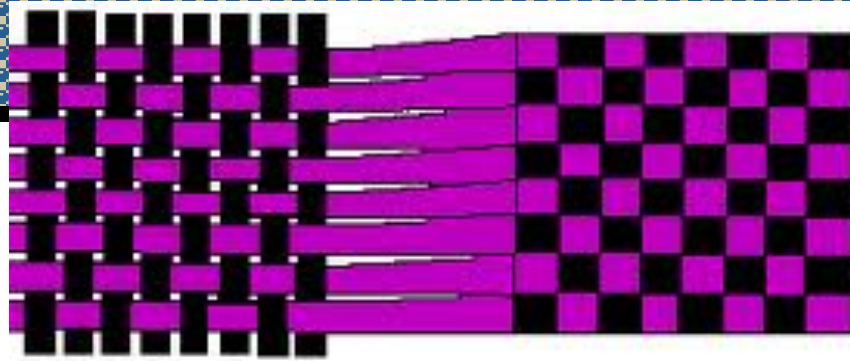
Name 3 SYNTHETIC Fibers

- Polyester
- Nylon
- Acrylic
- Spandex
- Rayon
- Acetate

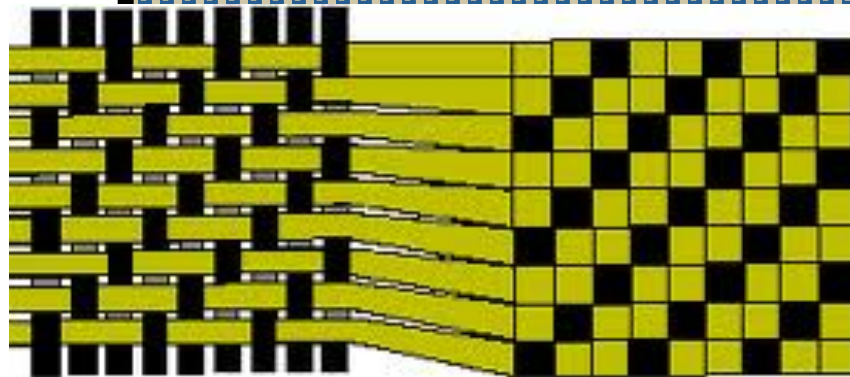


Name that Weave!!

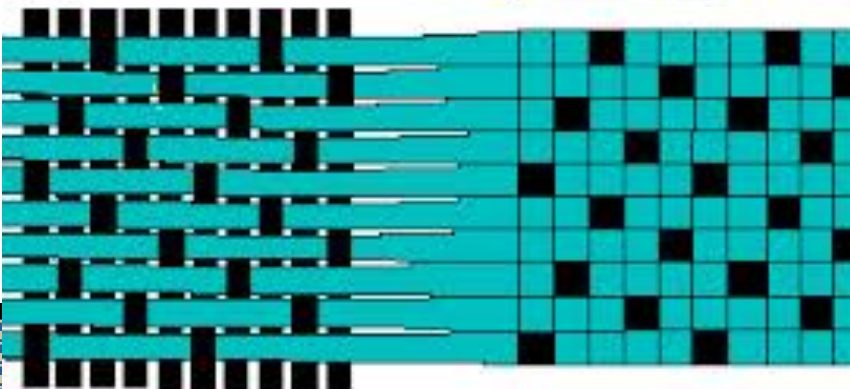
- PLAIN



- TWILL



- SATIN



If you were to sew a buttonhole, how would you decide how long it needs to be?

Button Diameter + Depth =
Buttonhole Length



What's This?

- Sleeve Board



What's This?

- Tailors Ham



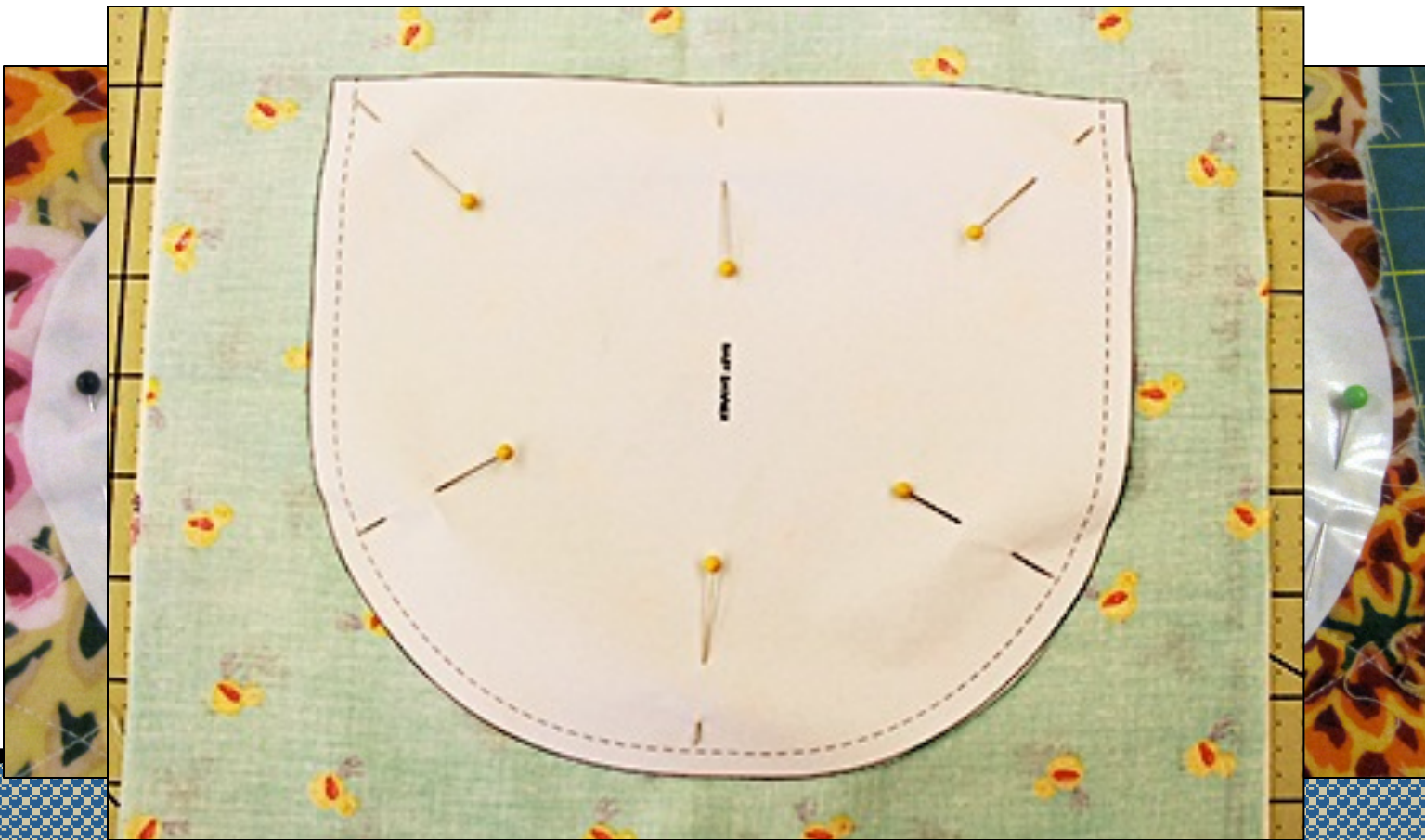
What's This?

Seam Ripper



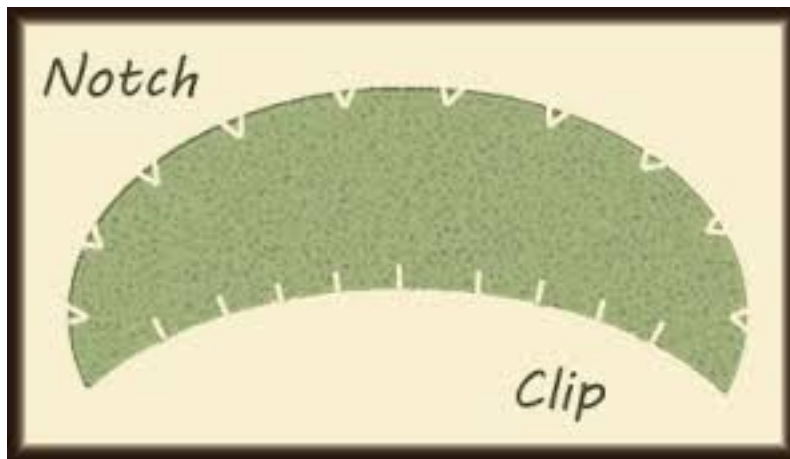
Stupid Pinning Question

- "Pin Perpendicular to edge"



Clipping

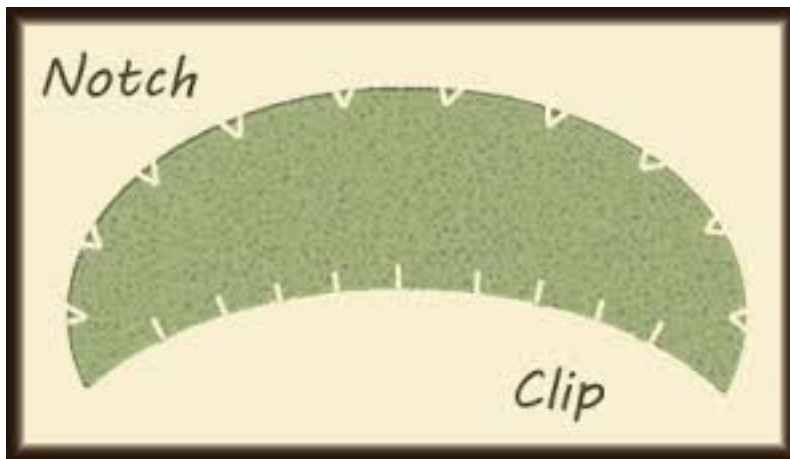
- Purpose: Release tension on a concave curve
- How: Straight cuts into S.A. at ~1/2" intervals
 - (NOT THROUGH STITCHING LINE)



The image cannot be displayed. Your computer may not have enough memory to open the image, or the image may have been corrupted. Restart your computer, and then open the file again. If the red x still appears, you may have to delete the image and then insert it again.

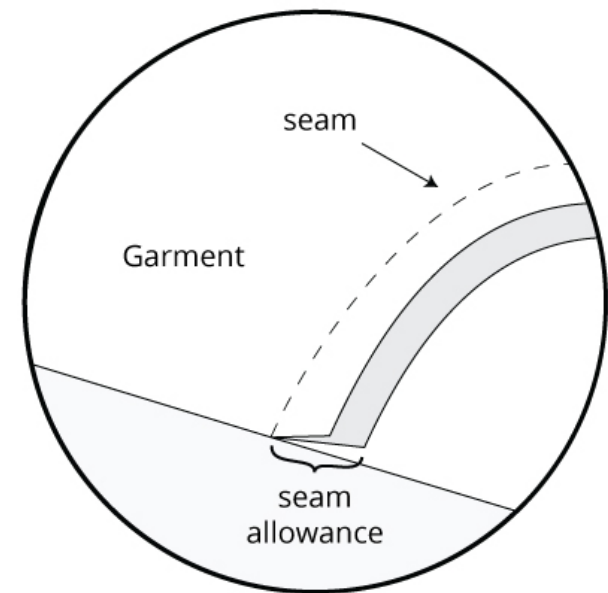
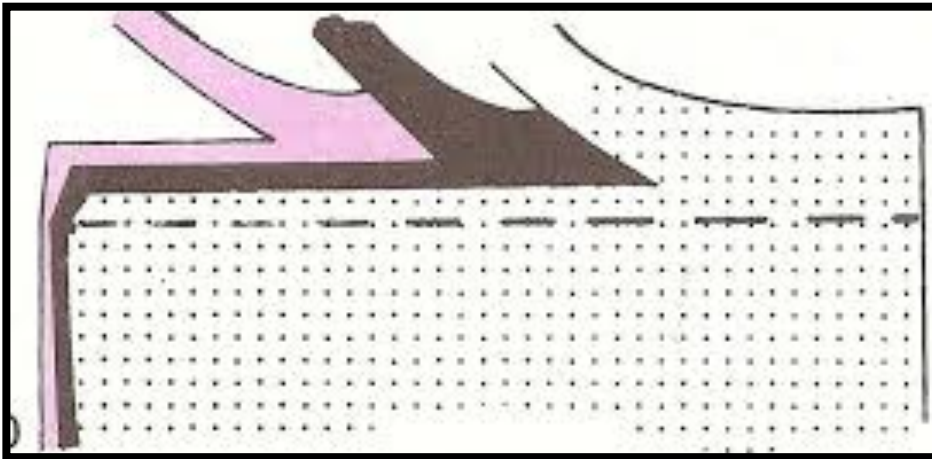
Notching

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



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.

Bias Tape

- Notion
- Stretches around CURVES

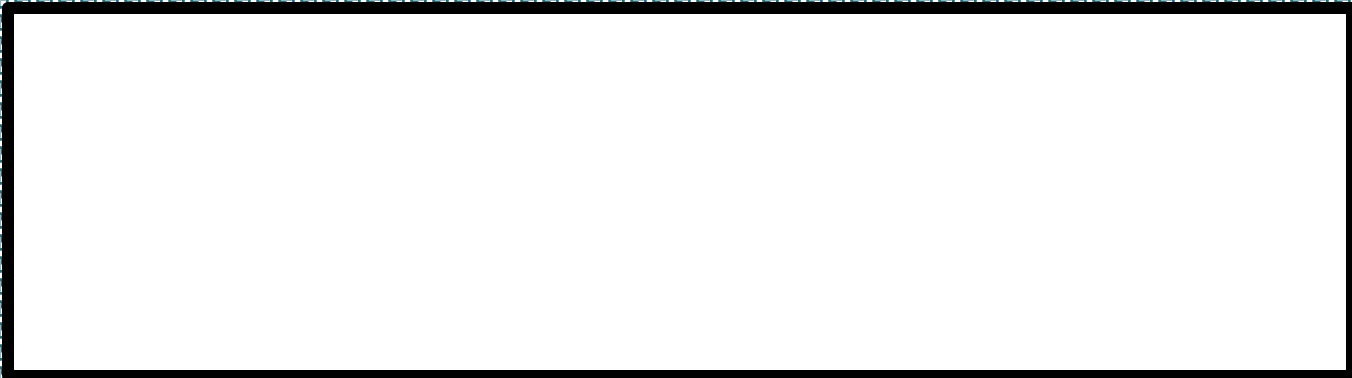


CLEANING CHECKLIST

1. Clean out tote
 - a. RETURN bobbins, scissors, shears, seam rippers, etc
 - b. Donate what you don't want or won't use
 - a. Scraps in bins, thread spools on holders, pins in drawer, etc
 - c. Put your stuff in a bag
 - d. Take off name-tape
2. Clean out work space (I will be checking you off before you can leave)
 - a. Wipe out tote, cupboard and counter
 - b. Clean ALL THE WAY under desk area (garbage, pins, etc)
3. Clean up the classroom
 - a. Throw away garbage, organize irons, fill water, empty irons...

CLEAN UP
DAY!

Sewing Basics



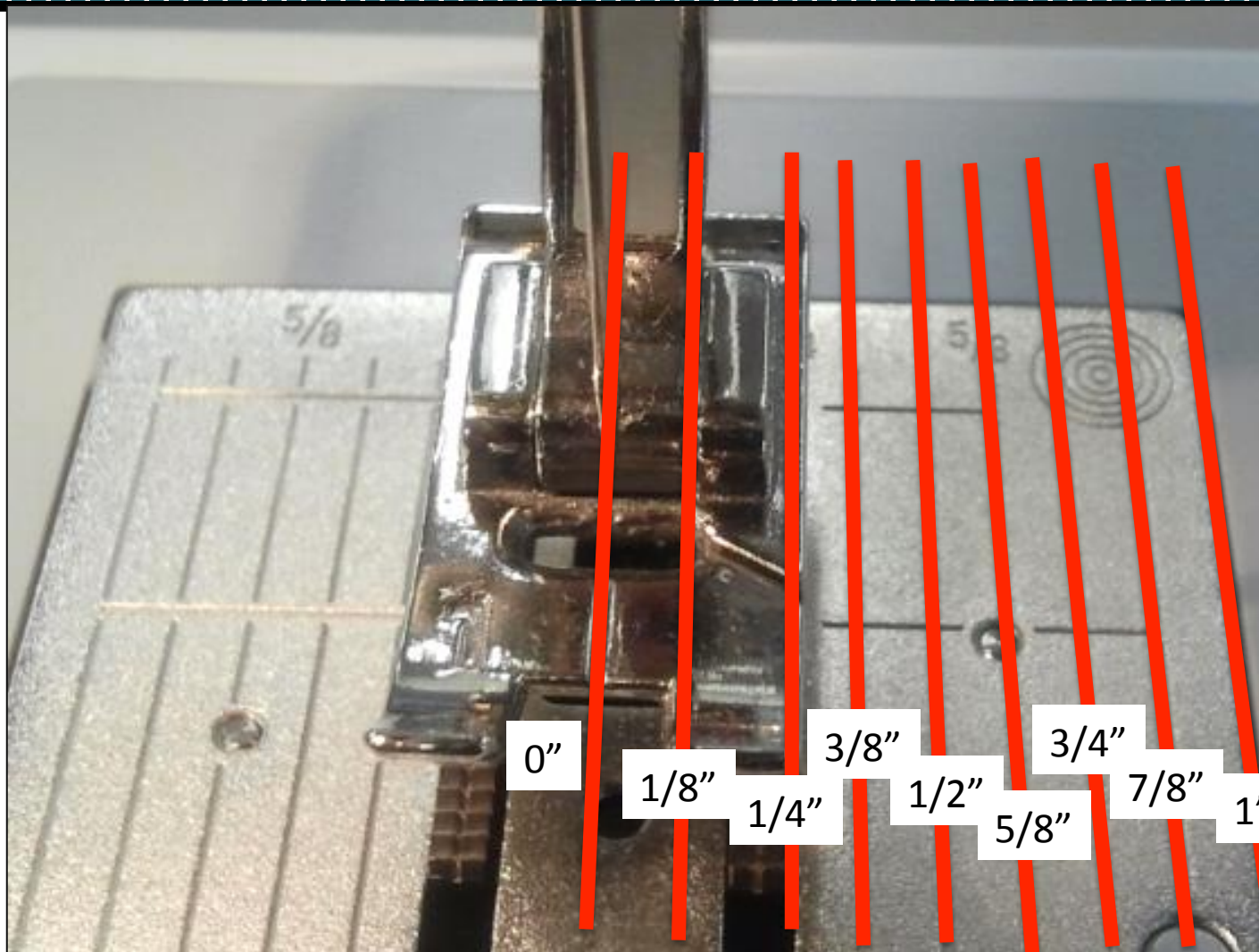
Sewing & Troubleshooting

1. The sewing machine's seam allowance width guidelines are located on the **STITCH PLATE**
2. When you begin to sew
 - Check that the thread take-up lever is **UP**
 - Put the **PRESSER FOOT** down
 - **HOLD** the **THREAD** in the back during the first 3 stitches
 - Remember to **BACKSTITCH**
3. Always turn the hand wheel **TOWARD** you

Sewing & Troubleshooting

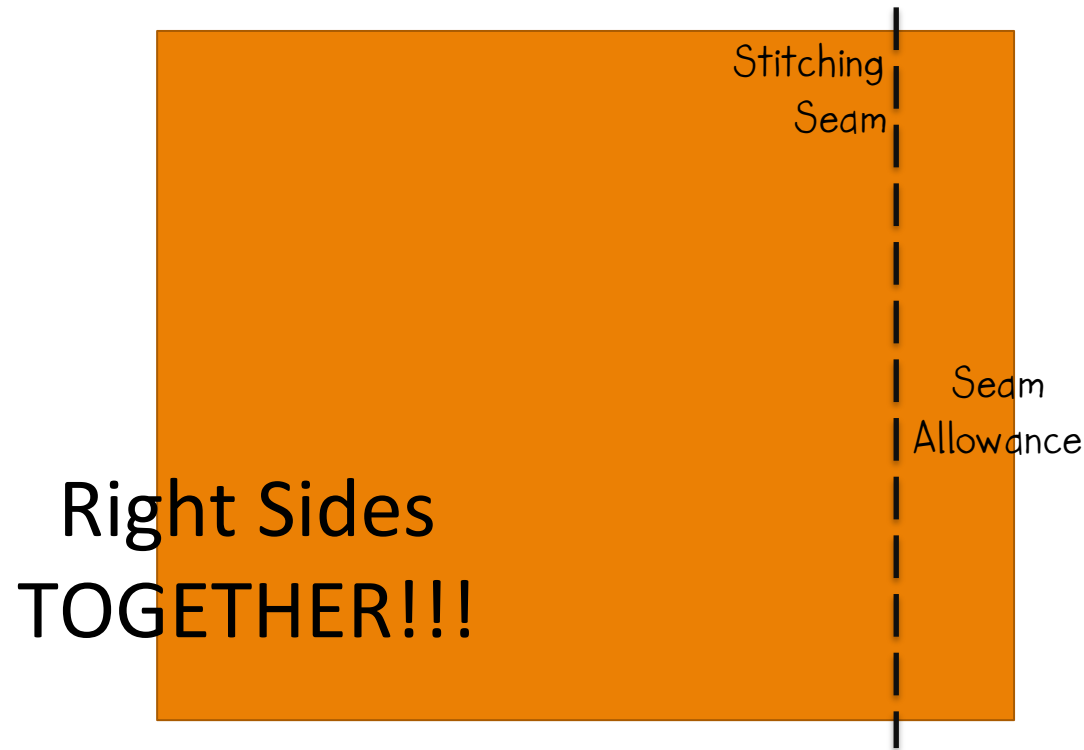
4. You should always **BACKSTITCH** at the beginning and end of stitching
5. If the stitches on the machine are looking uneven or looping you should check the **TENSION**
6. If your machine is not sewing correctly **CHECK THREADING/RETHREAD**
7. If you hear the motor running but nothing is happening when you push the foot pedal, flip the **BOBBIN WINDER**

Review the Stitch Plate



Seams & Allowances

1. The distances between the stitching line and the edge of fabric is called the **SEAM ALLOWANCE**



Seams & Allowances

2. The STANDARD seam allowance for most patterns is $5/8$ ".
3. Another common seam allowance used in commercial sewing and quilting is $1/4$ ".
4. A REGULAR stitch length is 2.5. A BASTING stitch length is 5.
5. To make a ZIG-ZAG stitch increase the stitch WIDTH.

Seam Finishes

6. The purpose of finishing seams is to
PREVENT FRAYING

7. There are 3 ways to Seam Finish:

- **PINKING** (Least Durable)
- **ZIG-ZAG** (When you don't have a serger)
- **SERGE** (Fastest, Easiest and Most Professional)

Sample #3 & #4

- Sew a seam at $\frac{1}{4}$ " (RIGHT SIDES TOGETHER!)
- Sew a seam at $\frac{5}{8}$ " (RIGHT SIDES TOGETHER!)

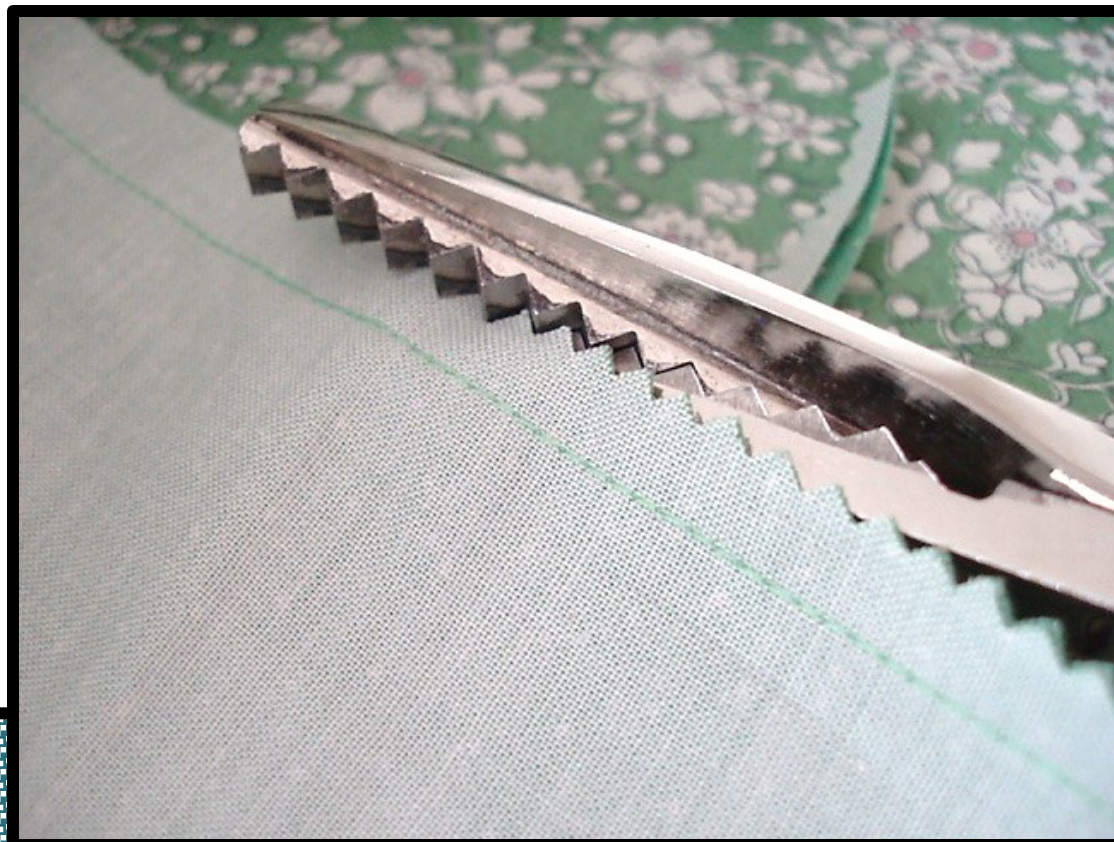
Wait for Pressing Demo to turn in

- Prep for Samples #5, #6, & #7 by sewing a seam at $\frac{5}{8}$ " (RIGHT SIDES TOGETHER!)

Get 10 4x4s!

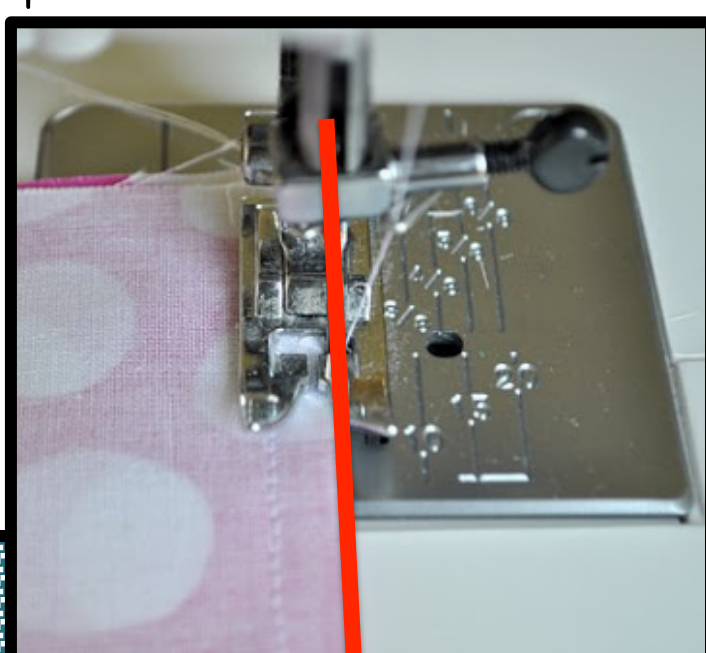
Pinking

Stay right on the edge of the seam allowance.
DO NOT CUT FAR IN!!!



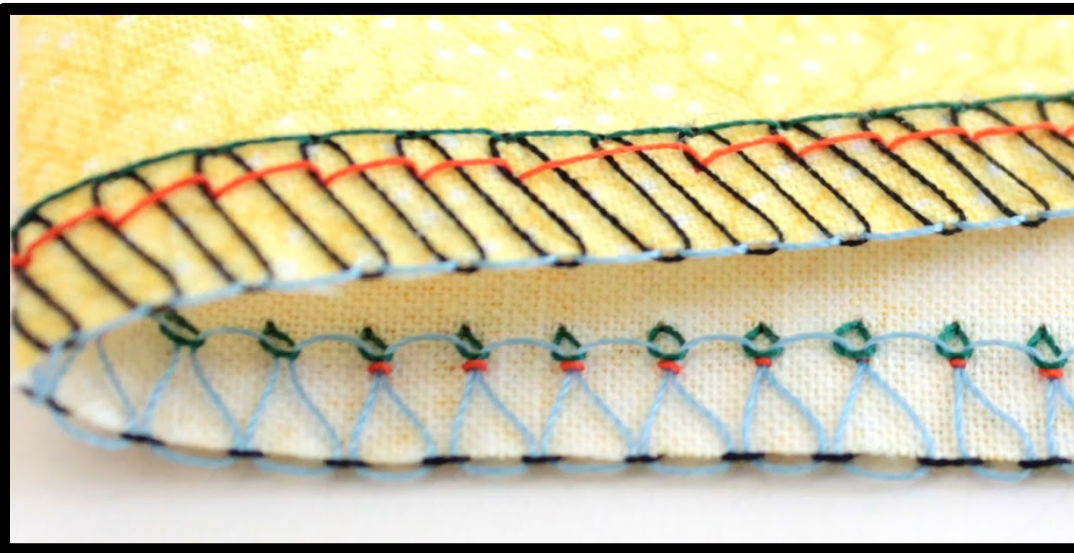
Zig-Zagging

- Set machine to #2 stitch
- Stay close to the edge and sew straight
 - Line up edge of fabric with the inside edge of the presser foot toe



Serger Basics

1. Serging is the **FASTEST** and **EASIEST** way to seam finish
2. There are 2 **NEEDLE** threads and 2 **LOOPER** threads on the serger
3. The knife on the serger is for cutting the **FRAYING EDGE** of a seam



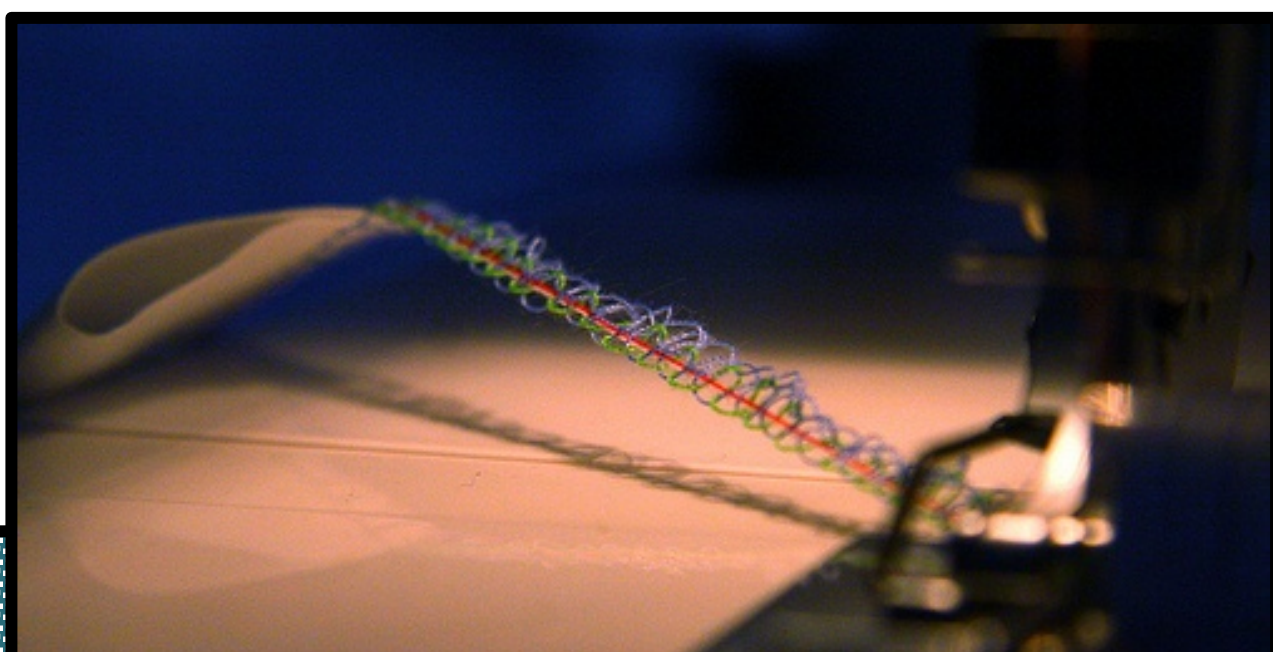
Serging Basics

4. You should only pick up the whole presser foot when **THREADING** the machine. When you begin sewing only **PICK UP THE "TOE"** of the serger
presser foot.



Serger Basics

5. Avoid using **PINS** when serging because they will get stuck or break under the knife
6. When you finish serging, continue to press the foot pedal and bring the fabric to the front to let the **KNIFE** cut the thread leaving a **TAIL**



Pressing

1. What is the purpose of a PRESS CLOTH

Prevent shiny marks/fabric melting

1. What is a pressing cloth normally made of?

Cotton or Linen

3. What is a sleeve board used for?

Sleeves

4. When would you use a tailor's ham?

Big curves, shoulders, collars, darts

5. What is the purpose of using an ironing board?

Heat resistant surface

Pressing

1. What is the difference between pressing & ironing?
Press: up & down motion
Ironing: Slide back & forth
2. What is the motto to remember when ironing/pressing?
"Press as you go!"
3. Why is it important to press seams between sewing each step?
Create a crisp professional looking product
4. What types of fabric require moisture in order to remove wrinkles?
Cotton & Linen

Pressing

1. The lowest temperature on an iron is for what types of fabrics?

Nylon/Silk

2. What types of fabrics can be ironed on the highest setting?

Cotton & Linen

3. How Should you press on interfacing?

Press with the bumpy glue side of the interfacing onto the wrong side of the fabric

4. On what type of project would you use a heavy interfacing?

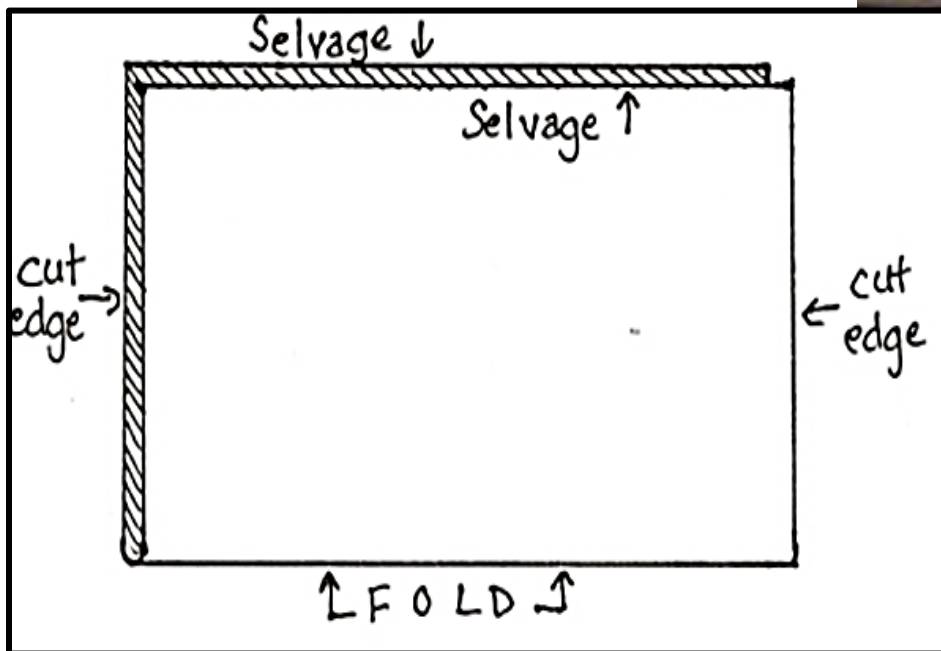
Home décor, accessories & crafts

5. Always do this to the iron when you are finished using it?

Unplug & carefully wrap cord

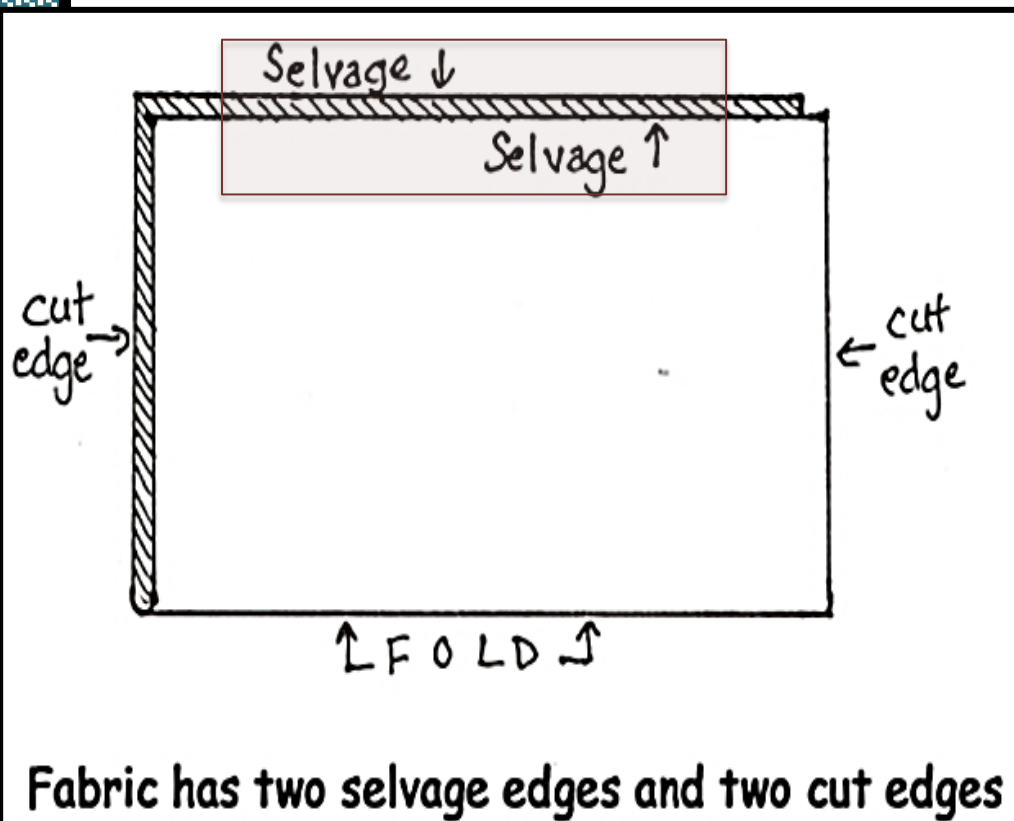
Fabric Anatomy

Fabric comes on BOLTS



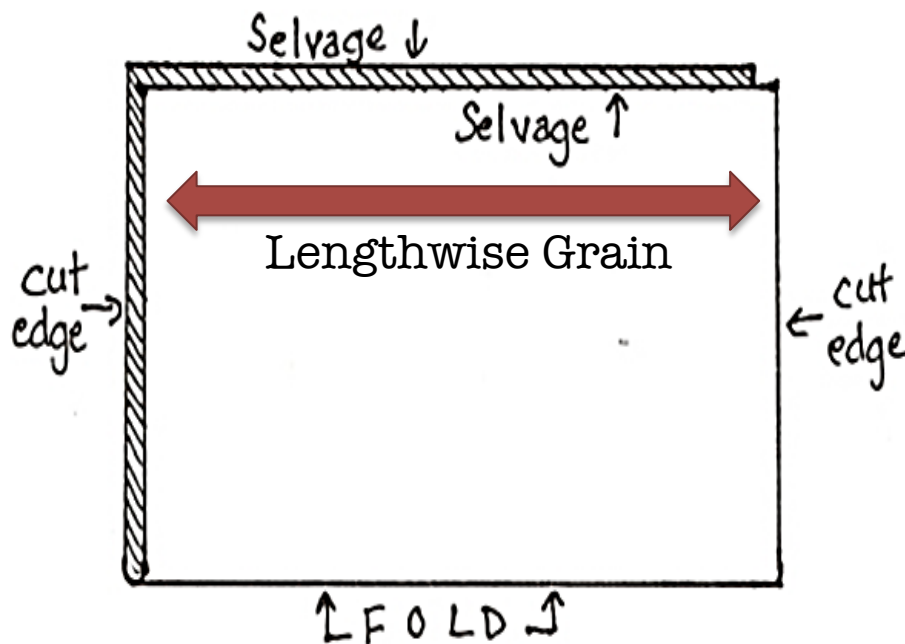
Fabric Anatomy

- SELVAGE – Finished edge of fabric



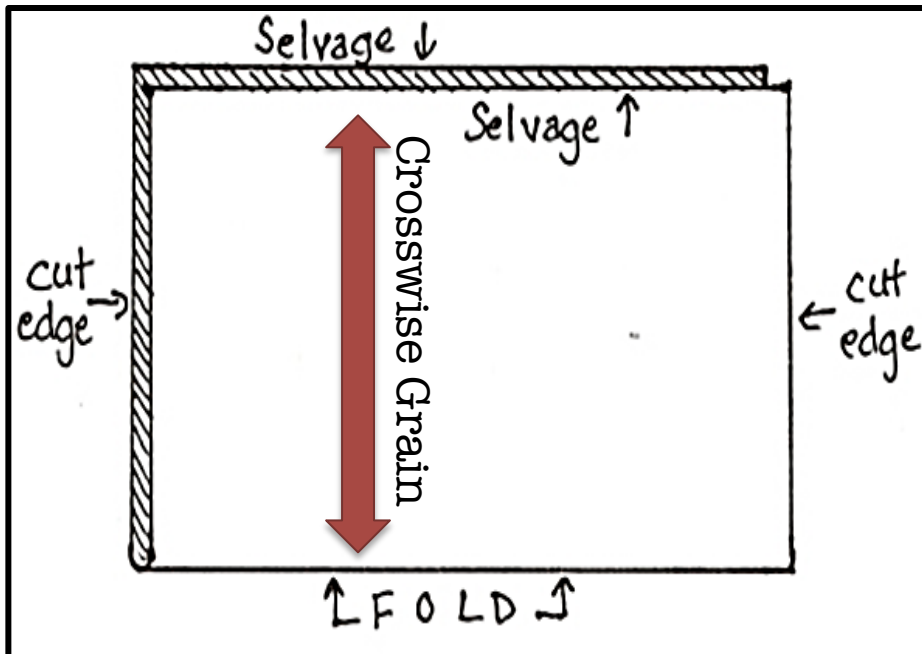
Fabric Anatomy

- LENGTHWISE GRAIN – grainline that runs PARALLEL to the Selvage edges



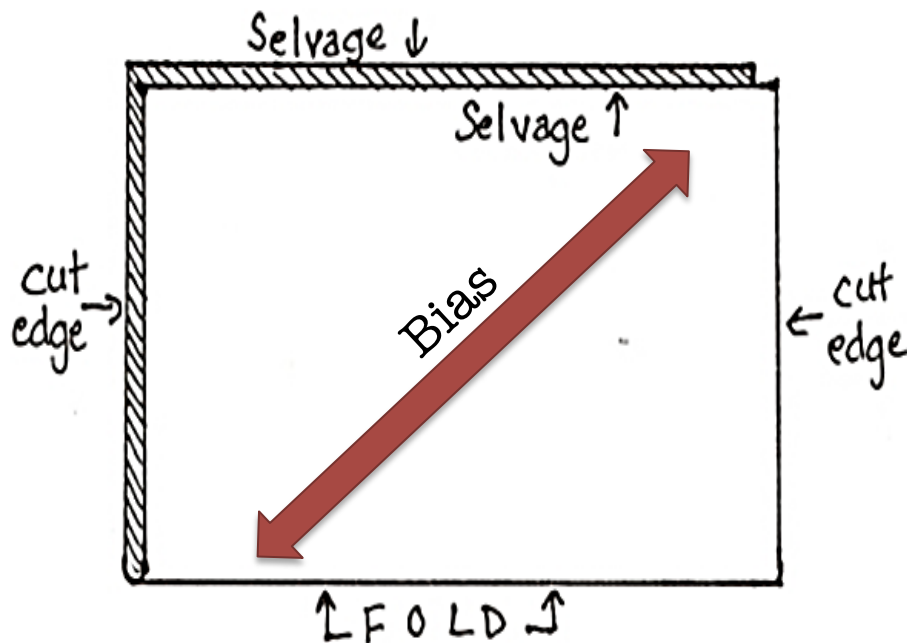
Fabric Anatomy

- CROSSWISE GRAIN – grainline that runs from selvage to selvage or the width of fabric (PERPENDICULAR to selvage edges)



Fabric Anatomy

- BIAS – the 45-degree angle on fabric.
Known for its STRETCH.



Rotary Cutter Safety

1. Cut away from you
2. Keep your guard up
3. Sharper blade is safer

Rotary Cutting

(Steps to Success)

1. With selvages together, press flat
2. Line up folded edge with line of rotary mat
3. Straighten off one edge
4. Measure down & cut off at desired length
5. Turn and line up squared corner
6. Cut off at 2nd desired length

Rotary Cutting

(Steps to Success)

TIPS:

- Hold the ruler in your left hand, cutter in your right hand
- Use the gridlines on the ruler and mat to line up straight
- Count squares for accurate measurements
- Keep your pointer finger on the grip

FIBERS

FIBERS are twisted together to make
YARNS, which are combined to make
FABRIC

NATURAL FIBERS

- Come from plants or animals
- Usually more expensive

Cotton - Plant

- Most common
- SHRINKS
- WRINKLES
- Comfortable
- Easy to Wash
- Absorbs moisture



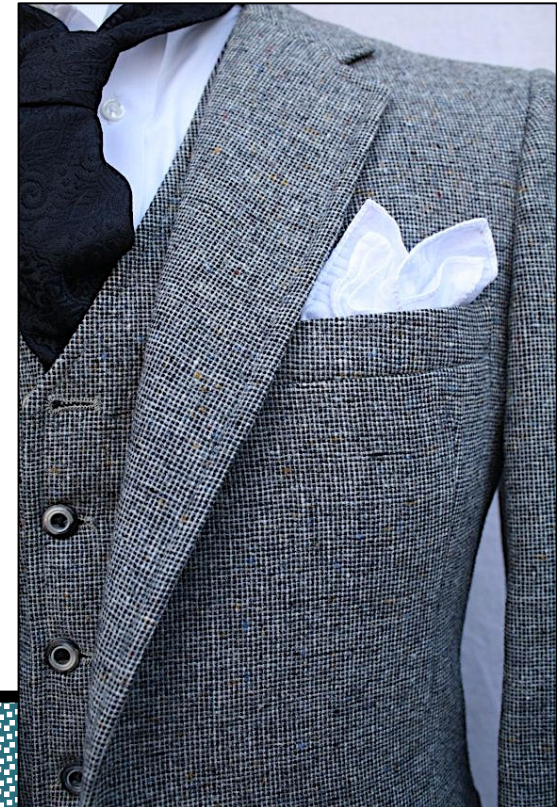
Linen – Flax Plant

- WRINKLES MOST EASILY
- Strong & Smooth
- Similar to cotton
- Expensive



Wool – Sheep, Goats, Alpaca

- WARM
- Absorbs moisture-still feels dry
- Itchy
- Resists wrinkles & burning
- Shrinks (Dry Clean)



Silk – Silkworm cocoon

- EXPENSIVE
- Damaged in sunlight
- Soft & smooth



Synthetic Fibers

From chemical compounds – less
absorbent, heat sensitive (melts),
press at low temps

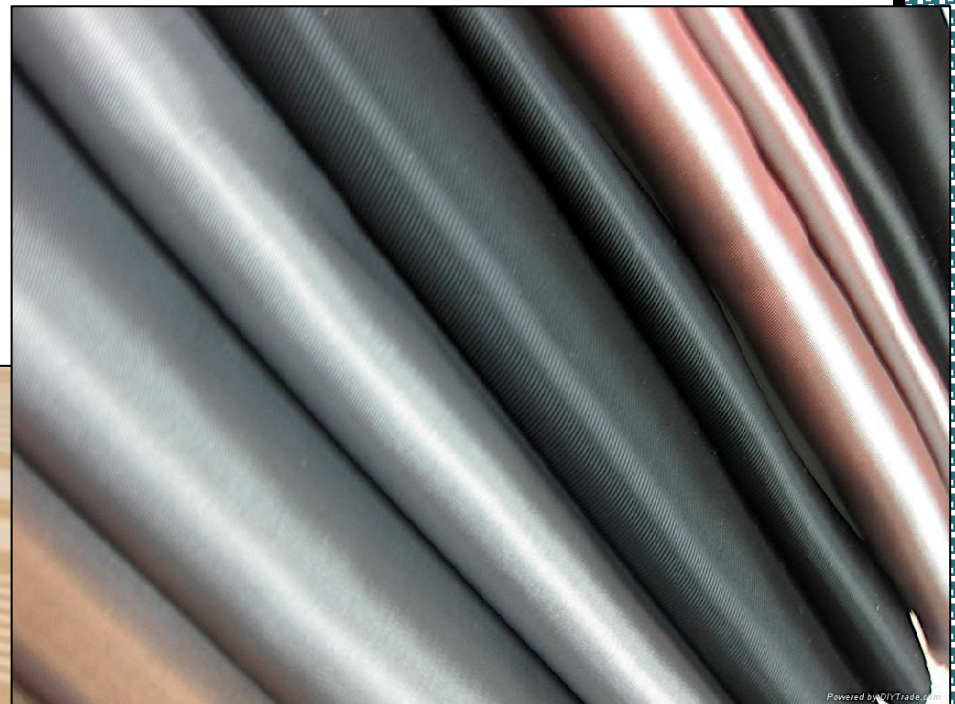
Acrylic

- FAKE "WOOL"
- Soft, warm & light weight
- Pills



Acetate

- FAKE "SILK"
- Inexpensive
- Formal wear & lining



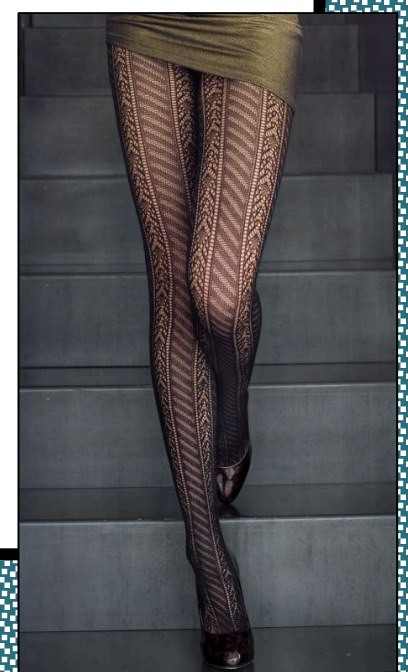
Rayon

- Made from wood pulp + chemicals
 - Weak
 - Resemble cotton & silk
- Rayon Rainbow



Nylon

- STRONGEST
- Static Electricity
- Light weight
- LOW TEMP IRON



Polyester

- RESISTS WRINKLING
- Often Blended (cotton)
- Holds oily stains
- Moisture wicking
- Washes easy
- Resists shrinking

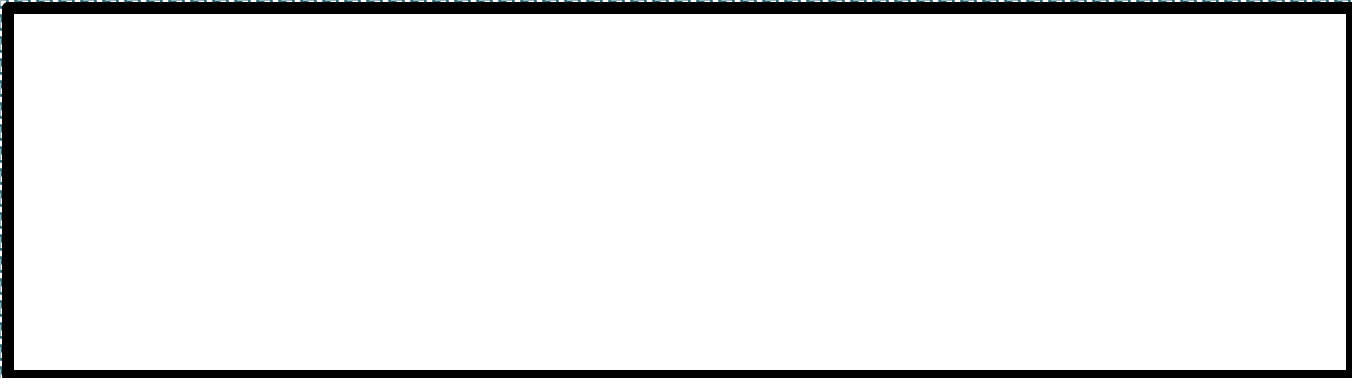


Spandex

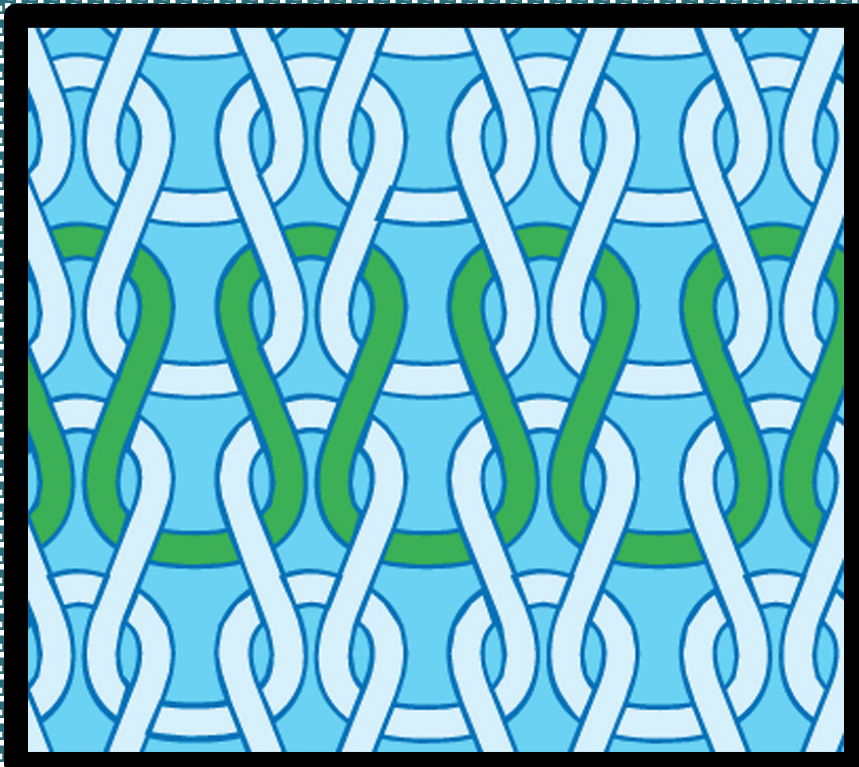
- ELASTICITY
- Lightweight
- Durable
- Avoid chlorine, dryer & hot irons



Fabrication



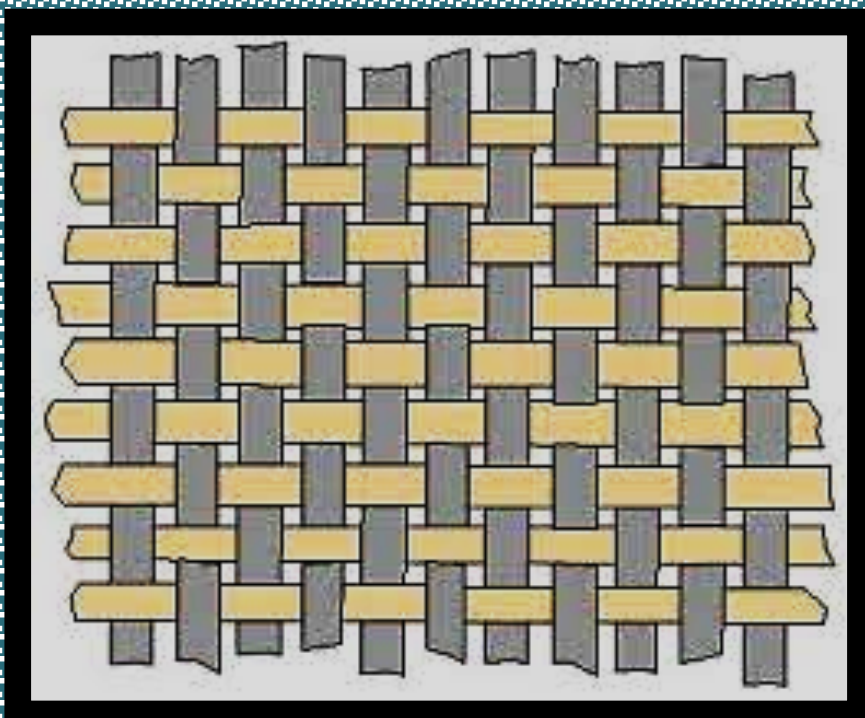
Is this a **Weave** or a
Knit?



KNIT

Created by
interlocking
loops

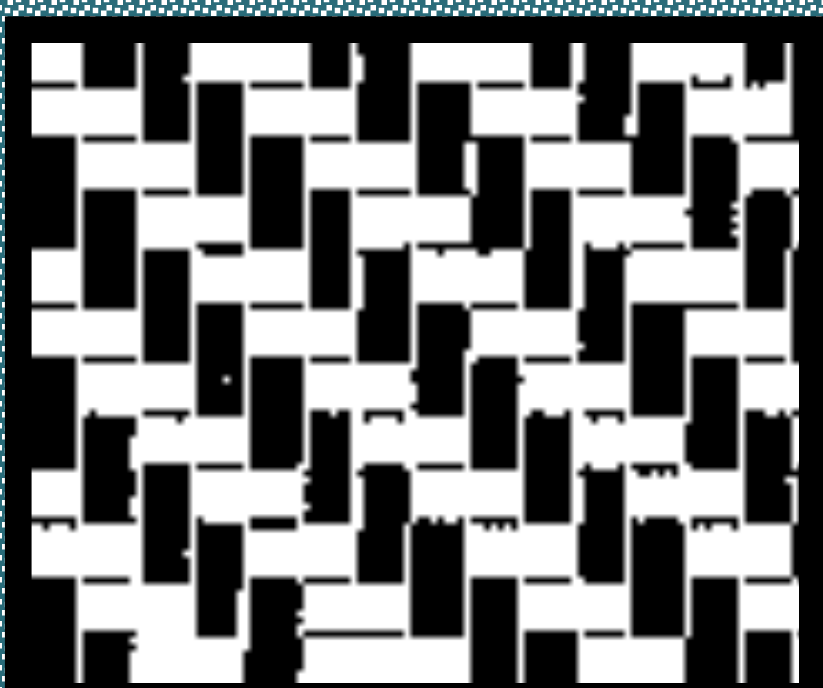
What kind of Weave is this?



PLAIN

Over 1, under 1, etc

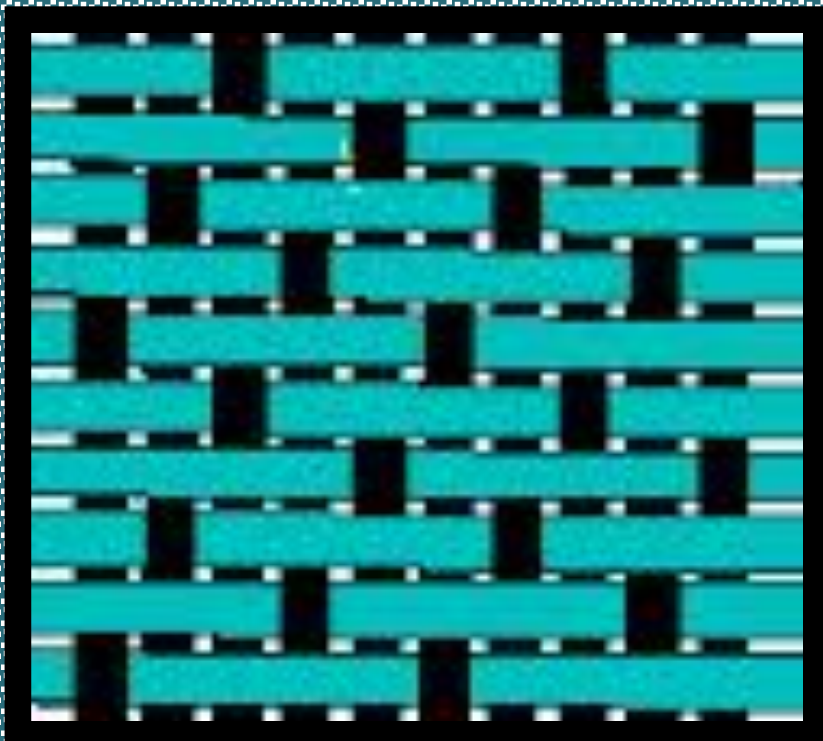
What kind of Weave is
this?



TWILL

Over 2, under 2
Diagonal Line

What kind of Weave is this?



SATIN

Over 4+, under 1,
etc

Patterns & Pattern Layout

Using Commercial Patterns

Patterns & Pattern Layout

- Patterns are found by the **pattern company & pattern number**
- 3 parts to a pattern
 - Envelope
 - Guidesheet
 - Tissue Pattern Pieces



Patterns & Pattern Layout

- The PATTERN ENVELOPE includes:

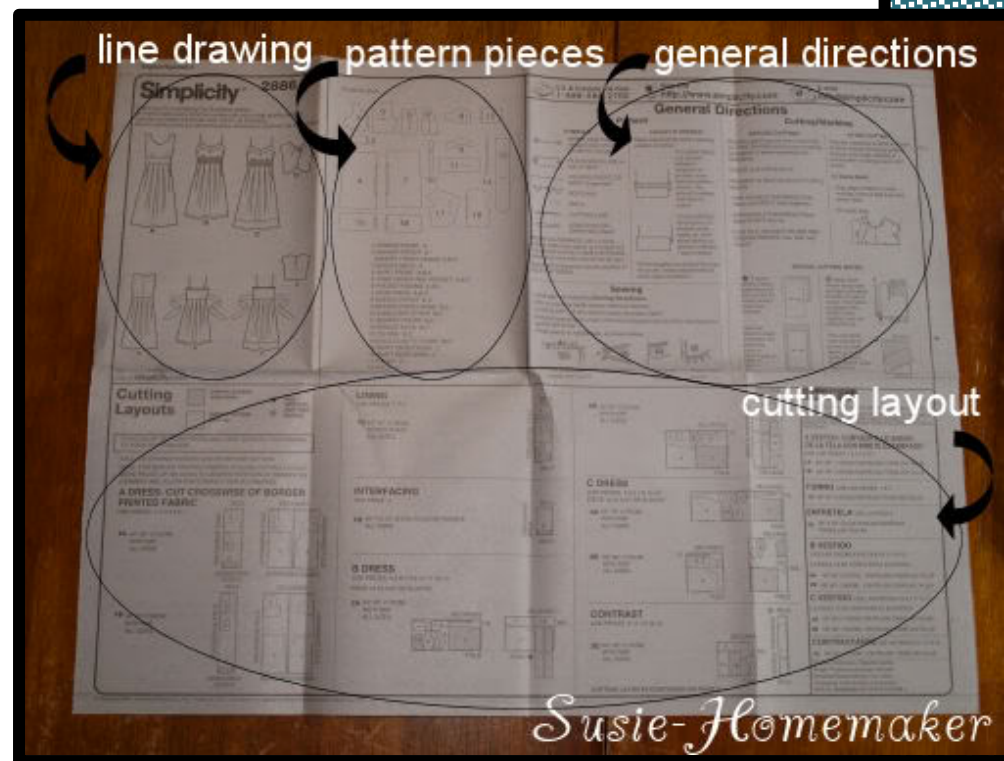
- Views
- Body measurements
- Pattern Size
- Fabric Type
- Yardage
- Notions
- Measurements



Patterns & Pattern Layout

- The GUIDESHEET shows:

- Pattern Pieces
- Layout
- General Instructions
- Construction Steps
- Sewing Terminology



Patterns & Pattern Layout

- The PATTERN TISSUE includes the:
 - Grainline
 - Fold Line
 - Arrows
 - Notches
 - Cutting Line
 - Pattern Size
 - Measurements



Envelope Front

- Label the FRONT of the envelope:
 - Number
 - Sizes
 - Company
 - Photo Views
 - Views
 - Difficulty



Envelope Back

- Envelope BACK includes:
 - Description
 - Fabric Suggestions
 - Measurement chart
 - Pattern Sizes Available
 - Notions
 - Finished Garments Measurements
 - Fabric Yardage

MISSES' DRESSES AND SKIRT

Fabrics: Satin, Silk/Linen, Charmeuse, Chiffon, Crepe Back Satin, Crepe De Chine, Soft Lightweight Linen and Linen Blends. C,D,E also in Lightweight Denim. E also in Flare, Pencil, Brocade, Satin, Taffeta.
Notions: Thread. A,B: 12" invisible zipper. C,D: 7" invisible zipper, hook closure. E: One 12" zipper.

BODY MEASUREMENTS

Bust	29%	30%	31%	32%	34	36	38	40	42	in
Waist	22	23	24	25	26½	28	30	32	34	"
Hip-9" below waist										
Back-neck to waist	31%	32%	33%	34%	36	38	40	42	44	"
	15%	15%	15%	16	16½	16½	16½	17	17½	"
Pattern Size	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	
Sizes-European	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	

A Dress

45***	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	Yd
60***	1½	1½	1½	1½	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½	"

Interfacing ¼ yd. of 20" to 25" lightweight fusible

B Dress

45***	2½	2½	2½	2½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	Yd
60***	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	"

Interfacing 1½ yd. of 20" to 25" lightweight fusible

A,B Sleeve Band Interfacing 1 yd. of 20" to 25" lightweight fusible Interfacing or ¼ yd. of 45" Flannel (opt.)

C Skirt

45***	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	Yd
60***	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	"

Interfacing 1½ yd. of 20" to 25" lightweight fusible

D Skirt

45***	1½	1½	1½	1½	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½	Yd
60***	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	"

Interfacing 2½ yd. of 20" to 25" lightweight fusible. Grommet Trim 4½ yd. of ¾" wide

FINISHED GARMENT MEASUREMENTS (Includes Design and Wearing EASE)

A,B Bust	35½	36½	37½	38½	40	42	44	46	48	in
C,D Hip	37	38	39	40	41½	43½	45½	47½	49½	"
Finished back length from base of neck:										
A Length	37½	37½	37½	38	38½	38½	38½	39	39½	in
B Length	33½	33½	33½	34	34½	34½	34½	35	35½	"
C Length	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	"
D Length	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	"
A,C Width	37	38	39	40	41½	43½	45½	47½	49½	"

*without nap **with nap ***with or without nap

Fabric Suggestions

- Tells what **fabrics** would be best for the pattern
- Allow extra fabric to match **plaids** or **stripes**
- Pick-a-knit Rule: **Stretch a piece of knit between the two arrows on the pattern envelope. If it fits, the fabric is suitable**

Fabric Suggestions

- On the envelope back, you will need the **body measurements** and **size** to help determine how much fabric you will need
- What are notions? **Extra items besides fabric & pattern needed to finish a project**
- Examples: **Thread, elastic, zippers, buttons, cording, etc**

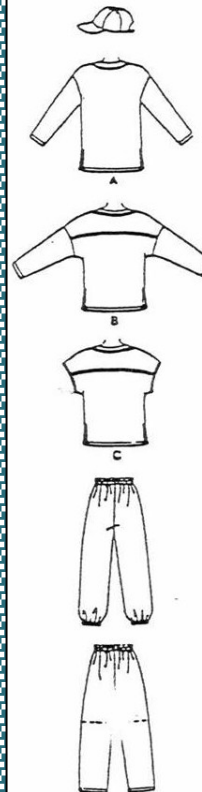
Fabric Suggestions

- What is ease? Amount of fullness needed for movement, comfort & design
 - The difference between the body measurements & the garment measurements

Reading the Back of a Pattern

DON'T GET
OVERWHELMED, JUST
THINK LOGICAL AND
LOOK FOR HEADINGS!

8749
20 PIECES



MISSES', MENS' OR TEEN-BOYS' SHIRTS, PULL-ON PANTS OR SHORTS AND CAP: Pull-on pants or shorts with side seam pockets have double elastic waistline casing. Pants have elasticized leg edges. Loose-fitting baseball shirt, **View A** has side slits, long sleeves, top-stitching and optional braid trim. Pullover "hospital" shirt **View B** and **C** has back yoke, outside and inside patch pockets, side slits and V-neckline with self band. **View B** has long sleeves. Faced cap has back elastic.

Fabrics—Cotton and cotton blends, baby cord, broadcloth, chambray, lightweight denim, flannel, twill, sheeting, madras, oxford cloth, poplin, seersucker, laundered cottons. Pants also in cotton interlock, jerseys. Not suitable for stripes, plaids or obvious diagonals. Extra fabric needed to match one-way design fabrics. For pile, shaded or one-way design fabrics, use with nap yardages/layouts.

Notions: Thread. **View A:** Five ½" buttons. **Cap:** One button to cover. Look for Simplicity notions.

BODY MEASUREMENTS						
Chest/Bust	30—32	34—36	38—40	42—44	46—48	Ins.
Hip	31—32½	35—37	39—41	43—45	47—49	"
Sizes U.S.A. ONLY	XS	S	M	L	XL	
Sizes	(XS)	(S)	(M)	(L)	(XL)	
View A Shirt						
45***	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	Yds.
Interfacing—1 yd. of 22" to 25" fusible lightweight						
Braid trim (opt.)—2¾ yds. of ¼" wide						
View B Shirt						
45***	2½	2½	2½	2¾	2¾	Yds.
View C Shirt						
45***	2	2	2½	2¾	2¾	Yds.
Pants						
45***	2½	2½	2½	2¾	2¾	Yds.
60***	1¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	"
Elastic—2¾ yds. of ½" wide						
Shorts						
45***	1½	1½	1½	1¾	1¾	Yds.
60***	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½	1½	"
Elastic—1¾ yds. of ½" wide						

Cap—½ yd. of 45***; **Interfacing (opt.)**—½ yd. of 22" to 25" fusible lightweight;
Band—¾ yd. of 1" wide grosgrain ribbon; **Peak Interfacing**—¼ yd. of 22" to 25" heavyweight non-woven non-fusible

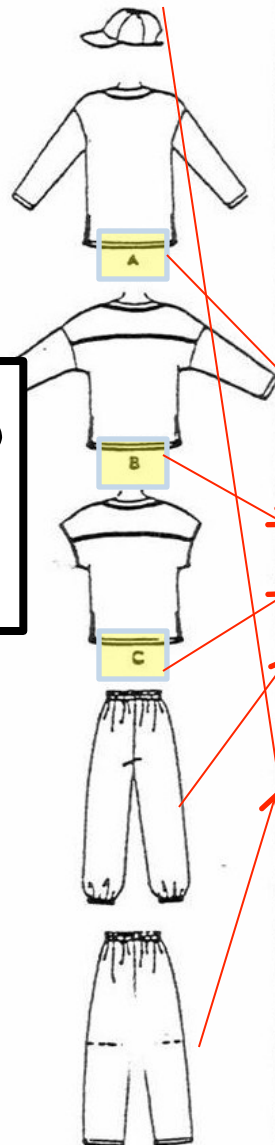
GARMENT MEASUREMENTS (Bust/Chest & Hip Printed on Pattern Tissue)						
Shirt length	View A	30½	31	31½	32	32½
	View B, C	27	27½	28	28½	29
Chest/Bust View A		40	44	48	52	56
Chest/Bust View B, C		44½	48½	52½	56½	60½
Hip	View A	40	44	48	52	56
	View B, C	42	46	50	54	58
Pants side length		41	41	41	42	42
Shorts side length		20	20	20	21	21
Pants or shorts hip		37¼	41¼	45¼	49¼	53¼

*without nap **with nap ***with or without nap

8749

20 PIECES

Find Your View



MISSES', MENS' OR TEEN-BOYS' SHIRTS, PULL-ON PANTS OR SHORTS AND CAP: Pull-on pants or shorts with side seam pockets have double elastic waistline casing. Pants have elasticized leg edges. Loose-fitting baseball shirt, **View A** has side slits, long sleeves, top-stitching and optional braid trim. Pullover "hospital" shirt **View B** and **C** has back yoke, outside and inside patch pockets, side slits and V-neckline with self band. **View B** has long sleeves. Faced **cap** has back elastic.

Fabrics—Cotton and cotton blends, baby cord, broadcloth, chambray, lightweight denim, flannel, twill, sheeting, madras, oxford cloth, poplin, seersucker, laundered cottons. Pants also in cotton interlock, jerseys. Not suitable for stripes, plaids or obvious diagonals. Extra fabric needed to match one-way design fabrics. For pile, shaded or one-way design fabrics, use with nap yardages/layouts.

Notions: Thread. **View A** Five ½" buttons. **Cap:** One button to cover. Look for Simplicity notions.

BODY MEASUREMENTS

Chest/Bust	30—32	34—36	38—40	42—44	46—48	Ins.
Hip	31—32½	35—37	39—41	43—45	47—49	"
Sizes U.S.A. ONLY	(XS	S	M)	(L	XL)	
Size	(XS	S	M)	(L	XL)	
View A Shirt						
45***	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	Yds.
Interfacing—1 yd. of 22" to 25" fusible lightweight						
Braid trim (opt.)—2¾ yds. of ¼" wide						
View B Shirt						
45***	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	Yds.
View C Shirt						
45***	2	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Yds.
Pants						
45***	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	Yds.
60***	1¾	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾	"
Elastic—2¾ yds. of ½" wide						
Shorts						
45***	1½	1½	1½	1¾	1¾	Yds.
60***	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½	1½	"
Elastic—1½ yds. of ½" wide						
Cap —½ yd. of 45***; Interfacing (opt.)—½ yd. of 22" to 25" fusible lightweight;						
Band—¾ yd. of 1" wide grosgrain ribbon; Peak Interfacing—¼ yd. of 22" to 25" heavyweight non-woven non-fusible						

GARMENT MEASUREMENTS (Bust/Chest & Hip Printed on Pattern Tissue)

Shirt length	View A	30½	31	31½	32	32½	Ins.
	View B, C	27	27½	28	28½	29	"
Chest/Bust View A		40	44	48	52	56	"
Chest/Bust View B, C		44½	48½	52½	56½	60½	"
Hip	View A	40	44	48	52	56	"
	View B, C	42	46	50	54	58	"
Pants side length		41	41	41	42	42	"
Shorts side length		20	20	20	21	21	"
Pants or shorts hip		37¼	41¼	45¼	49¼	53¼	"

*without nap **with nap ***with or without nap

8749

20 PIECES

Description of Pattern



A



B



C



MISSES', MENS' OR TEEN-BOYS' SHIRTS, PULL-ON PANTS OR SHORTS AND CAP: Pull-on pants or shorts with side seam pockets have double elastic waistline casing. Pants have elasticized leg edges. Loose-fitting baseball shirt, View A has side slits, long sleeves, top-stitching and optional braid trim. Pullover "hospital" shirt View B and C has back yoke, outside and inside patch pockets, side slits and V-neckline with self band. View B has long sleeves. Faced cap has back elastic.

Fabrics—Cotton and cotton blends, baby cord, broadcloth, chambray, lightweight denim, flannel, twill, sheeting, madras, oxford cloth, poplin, seersucker, laundered cottons. Pants also in cotton interlock, jerseys. Not suitable for stripes, plaids or obvious diagonals. Extra fabric needed to match one-way design fabrics. For pile, shaded or one-way design fabrics, use with nap yardages/layouts.

Notions: Thread. View A: Five ½" buttons. Cap: One button to cover. Look for Simplicity notions.

BODY MEASUREMENTS

Chest/Bust	30—32	34—36	38—40	42—44	46—48	Ins.
Hip	31—32½	35—37	39—41	43—45	47—49	"

Sizes U.S.A. ONLY	(XS)	(S)	(M)	(L)	(XL)	
Sizes	(XS)	(S)	(M)	(L)	(XL)	

View A Shirt

45***	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	Yds.
-------	----	----	----	----	----	------

Interfacing—1 yd. of 22" to 25" fusible lightweight

Braid trim (opt.)—2¾ yds. of ¼" wide

View B Shirt

45***	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	Yds.
-------	----	----	----	----	----	------

View C Shirt

45***	2	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Yds.
-------	---	---	----	----	----	------

Pants

45***	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	Yds.
-------	----	----	----	----	----	------

60***	1¾	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾	"
-------	----	----	----	----	----	---

Elastic—2¾ yds. of ½" wide

Shorts

45***	1½	1½	1½	1¾	1¾	Yds.
-------	----	----	----	----	----	------

60***	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½	1½	"
-------	----	----	----	----	----	---

Elastic—1¾ yds. of ½" wide

Cap—½ yd. of 45***; Interfacing (opt.)—½ yd. of 22" to 25" fusible lightweight;

Band—¾ yd. of 1" wide grosgrain ribbon; Peak Interfacing—¼ yd. of 22" to 25" heavyweight non-woven non-fusible

GARMENT MEASUREMENTS (Bust/Chest & Hip Printed on Pattern Tissue)

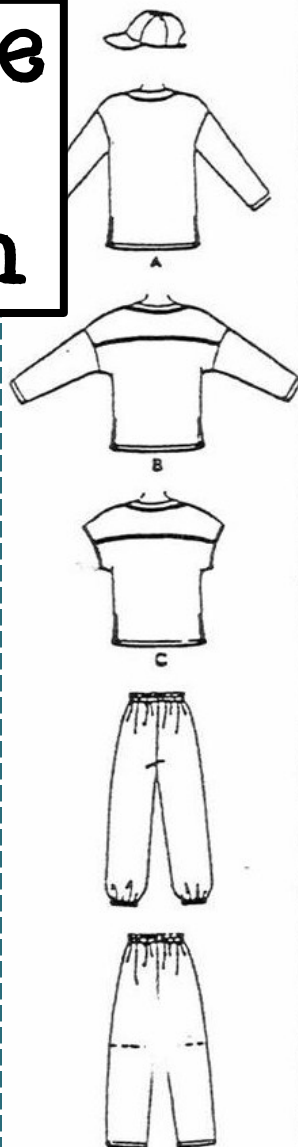
Shirt length	View A	30½	31	31½	32	32½	Ins.
	View B, C	27	27½	28	28½	29	"
Chest/Bust View A		40	44	48	52	56	"
Chest/Bust View B, C		44½	48½	52½	56½	60½	"
Hip	View A	40	44	48	52	56	"
	View B, C	42	46	50	54	58	"
Pants side length		41	41	41	42	42	"
Shorts side length		20	20	20	21	21	"
Pants or shorts hip		37¼	41¼	45¼	49¼	53¼	"

*without nap **with nap ***with or without nap

8749
20 PIECES

Appropriate Fabrics for the Pattern

- Fiber content
- Knit
- Weave
- Fabrics to avoid



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Fabrics—Cotton and cotton blends, baby cord, broadcloth, chambray, lightweight denim, flannel, twill, sheeting, madras, oxford cloth, poplin, seersucker, laundered cottons. Pants also in cotton interlock, jerseys. Not suitable for stripes, plaids or obvious diagonals. Extra fabric needed to match one-way design fabrics. For pile, shaded or one-way design fabrics, use with nap yardages/layouts.

Notions: Thread. View A: Five ½" buttons. Cap: One button to cover. Look for Simplicity notions.

BODY MEASUREMENTS

Chest/Bust	30—32	34—36	38—40	42—44	46—48	Ins.
Hip	31—32½	35—37	39—41	43—45	47—49	"
Sizes U.S.A. ONLY	(XS)	(S)	(M)	(L)	(XL)	
Sizes	(XS)	(S)	(M)	(L)	(XL)	
View A Shirt						
45***	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	Yds.
Interfacing—1 yd. of 22" to 25" fusible lightweight						
Braid trim (opt.)—2¾ yds. of ¼" wide						
View B Shirt						
45***	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	Yds.
View C Shirt						
45***	2	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Yds.
Pants						
45***	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	Yds.
60***	1¾	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾	"
Elastic—2¾ yds. of ½" wide						
Shorts						
45***	1½	1½	1½	1¾	1¾	Yds.
60***	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½	1½	"
Elastic—1¾ yds. of ½" wide						
Cap—½ yd. of 45***; Interfacing (opt.)—½ yd. of 22" to 25" fusible lightweight;						
Band—¾ yd. of 1" wide grosgrain ribbon; Peak Interfacing—¼ yd. of 22" to 25" heavyweight non-woven non-fusible						

GARMENT MEASUREMENTS (Bust/Chest & Hip Printed on Pattern Tissue)

Shirt length	View A	30½	31	31½	32	32½	Ins.
	View B, C	27	27½	28	28½	29	"
Chest/Bust View A		40	44	48	52	56	"
Chest/Bust View B, C		44½	48½	52½	56½	60½	"
Hip	View A	40	44	48	52	56	"
	View B, C	42	46	50	54	58	"
Pants side length		41	41	41	42	42	"
Shorts side length		20	20	20	21	21	"
Pants or shorts hip		37¼	41¼	45¼	49¼	53¼	"

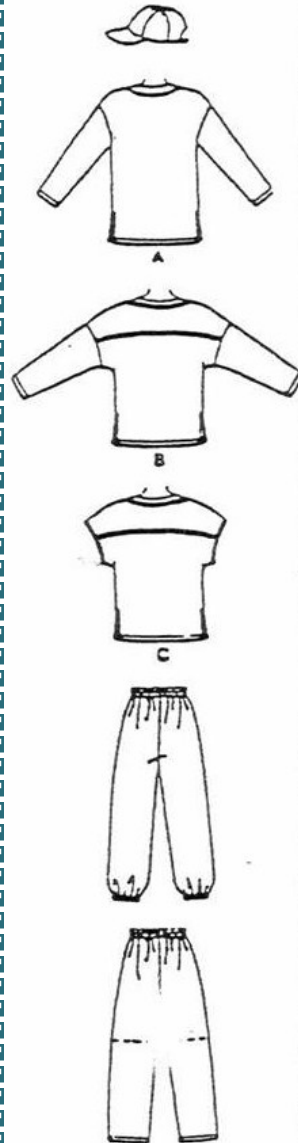
*without nap **with nap ***with or without nap

8749
20 PIECES

Notions

Extras things used to complete projects

- Buttons
- Snaps
- Zippers
- Hooks and eyes
- Grommets
- Velcro



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Fabrics—Cotton and cotton blends, baby cord, broadcloth, chambray, lightweight denim, flannel, twill, sheeting, madras, oxford cloth, poplin, seersucker, laundered cottons. **Parts** also in cotton interlock, jerseys. Not suitable for stripes, plaids or obvious diagonals. Extra fabric needed to match one-way design fabrics. For pile, shaded or one-way design fabrics, use with nap yardages/layouts.

Notions: Thread. **View A:** Five ½" buttons. **Cap:** One button to cover. Look for Simplicity notions.

BODY MEASUREMENTS

Chest/Bust	30—32	34—36	38—40	42—44	46—48	Ins.
Hip	31—32½	35—37	39—41	43—45	47—49	"
Sizes U.S.A. ONLY	(XS)	(S)	(M)	(L)	(XL)	
Sizes	(XS)	(S)	(M)	(L)	(XL)	
View A Shirt						
45***	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	Yds.
Interfacing—1 yd. of 22" to 25" fusible lightweight						
Braid trim (opt.)—2¾ yds. of ¼" wide						
View B Shirt						
45***	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	Yds.
View C Shirt						
45***	2	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Yds.
Pants						
45***	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	Yds.
60***	1¾	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾	"
Elastic—2¾ yds. of ½" wide						
Shorts						
45***	1½	1½	1½	1¾	1¾	Yds.
60***	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½	1½	"
Elastic—1¾ yds. of ½" wide						
Cap—½ yd. of 45***; Interfacing (opt.)—½ yd. of 22" to 25" fusible lightweight;						
Band—¾ yd. of 1" wide grosgrain ribbon; Peak Interfacing—¼ yd. of 22" to 25" heavyweight non-woven non-fusible						

GARMENT MEASUREMENTS (Bust/Chest & Hip Printed on Pattern Tissue)

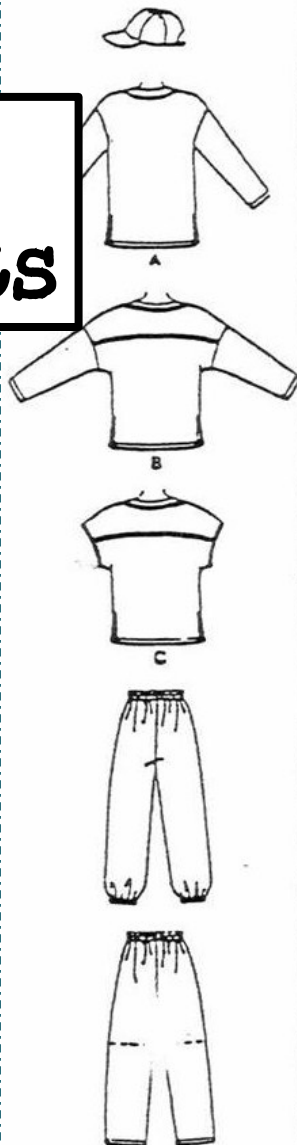
Shirt length	View A	30½	31	31½	32	32½	Ins.
	View B, C	27	27½	28	28½	29	"
Chest/Bust View A		40	44	48	52	56	"
Chest/Bust View B, C		44½	48½	52½	56½	60½	"
Hip	View A	40	44	48	52	56	"
	View B, C	42	46	50	54	58	"
Pants side length		41	41	41	42	42	"
Shorts side length		20	20	20	21	21	"
Pants or shorts hip		37¼	41¼	45¼	49¼	53¼	"

*without nap **with nap ***with or without nap

8749
20 PIECES

Body Measurements

Find what your size based on your measurements.



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Fabrics—Cotton and cotton blends, baby cord, broadcloth, chambray, lightweight denim, flannel, twill, sheeting, madras, oxford cloth, poplin, seersucker, laundered cottons. Pants also in corduroy, interlock, jerseys. Not suitable for stripes, plaids or obvious diagonals. Extra fabric needed for matching one-way design fabrics. For pile, shaded or one-way design fabrics, use with yardages/layouts.

Notions: Thread. **View A:** Five ½" buttons. **Cap:** One button to cover. Look for Simplicity notation.

BODY MEASUREMENTS

Chest/Bust	30—32	34—36	38—40	42—44	46—48
Hip	31—32½	35—37	39—41	43—45	47—49

Sizes U.S.A. ONLY	(XS)	(S)	(M)	(L)	(XL)
Sizes	(XS)	(S)	(M)	(L)	(XL)

View A Shirt					
45***	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾

Interfacing—1 yd. of 22" to 25" fusible lightweight
Braid trim (opt.)—2½ yds. of ¼" wide

View B Shirt					
45***	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

View C Shirt					
45***	2	2	2¼	2¼	2¼

Pants					
45***	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
60***	1¾	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾

Elastic—2¾ yds. of ½" wide

Shorts					
45***	1½	1½	1½	1¾	1¾
60***	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½	1½

Elastic—1¾ yds. of ½" wide

Cap—½ yd. of 45***; Interfacing (opt.)—½ yd. of 22" to 25" fusible lightweight;
Band—¾ yd. of 1" wide grosgrain ribbon; Peak Interfacing—¼ yd. of 22" to 25" heavywoven non-woven non-fusible

GARMENT MEASUREMENTS (Bust/Chest & Hip Printed on Pattern Tissue)

Shirt length	{ View A	30½	31	31½	32	32½
	{ View B, C	27	27½	28	28½	29
Chest/Bust View A		40	44	48	52	56
Chest/Bust View B, C		44½	48½	52½	56½	60½
Hip	{ View A	40	44	48	52	56
	{ View B, C	42	46	50	54	58
Pants side length		41	41	41	42	42
Shorts side length		20	20	20	21	21
Pants or shorts hip		37¼	41¼	45¼	49¼	53¼

*without nap **with nap ***with or without nap

8749

20 PIECES

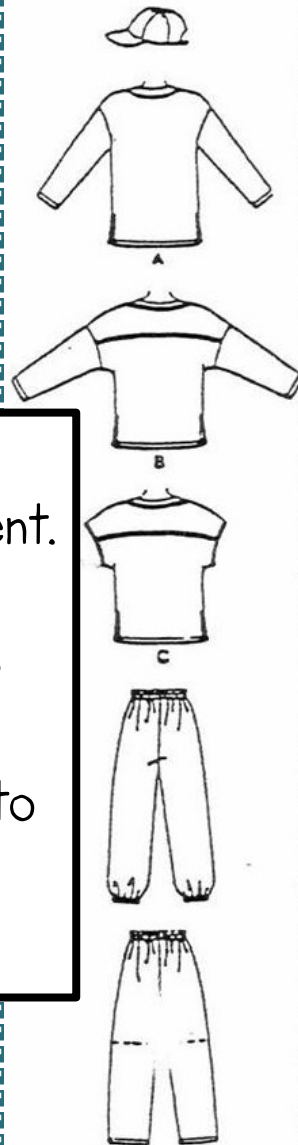
Find Your Size

Identify the column that includes your measurement.

- Chest measurement 39"
- Fits in the range of 38-40"

Follow the column down to the corresponding size

- 38-40" -- M



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Fabrics—Cotton and cotton blends, baby cord, broadcloth, chambray, lightweight denim, flannel, twill, sheeting, madras, oxford cloth, poplin, seersucker, laundered cottons. **Parts** also in cotton interlock, jerseys. Not suitable for stripes, plaids or obvious diagonals. Extra fabric needed to match one-way design fabrics. For pile, shaded or one-way design fabrics, use with nap yardages/layouts.

Notions: Thread. **View A:** Five ½" buttons. **Cap:** One button to cover. Look for Simplicity notions.

BODY MEASUREMENTS

Chest/Bust	30—32	34—36	38—40	42—44	46—48	Ins.
Hip	31—32½	35—37	39—41	43—45	47—49	"
Sizes U.S.A. ONLY	(XS	S	M)	(L	XL)	
Sizes	(XS	S	M)	(L	XL)	

View A Shirt

45*** 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ Yds.

Interfacing—1 yd. of 22" to 25" fusible lightweight

Braid trim (opt.)—2½ yds. of ¼" wide

View B Shirt

45*** 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½ Yds.

View C Shirt

45*** 2 2 2½ 2½ 2½ Yds.

Pants

45*** 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½ Yds.

60***

1¾ 2¾ 2¾ 2¾ 2¾ Yds.

Elastic—2¾ yds. of ½" wide

Shorts

45*** 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ Yds.

60***

1¾ 1¾ 1¾ 1½ 1½ Yds.

Elastic—1¾ yds. of ½" wide

Cap—½ yd. of 45***; **Interfacing** (opt.)—½ yd. of 22" to 25" fusible lightweight;

Band—¾ yd. of 1" wide grosgrain ribbon; **Peak Interfacing**—¼ yd. of 22" to 25" heavyweight non-woven non-fusible

GARMENT MEASUREMENTS (Bust/Chest & Hip Printed on Pattern Tissue)

Shirt length	View A	30½	31	31½	32	32½	Ins.
	View B, C	27	27½	28	28½	29	"
Chest/Bust View A		40	44	48	52	56	"
Chest/Bust View B, C		44½	48½	52½	56½	60½	"
Hip	View A	40	44	48	52	56	"
	View B, C	42	46	50	54	58	"
Pants side length		41	41	41	42	42	"
Shorts side length		20	20	20	21	21	"
Pants or shorts hip		37¼	41¼	45¼	49¼	53¼	"

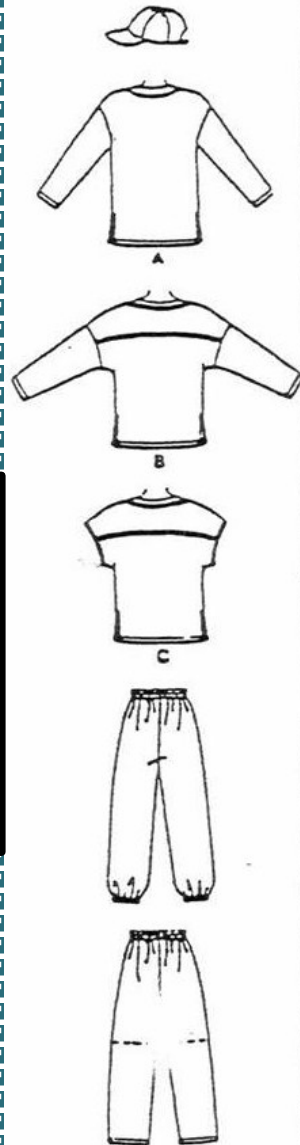
*without nap **with nap ***with or without nap

8749

20 PIECES

How Much Fabric Do You Need?

Follow the column down to find the yardage of fabric need for each pattern view



MISSES', MEN'S OR TEEN-BOYS' SHIRTS, PULL-ON PANTS OR SHORTS AND CAP: Pull-on pants or shorts with side seam pockets have double elastic waistline casing. Pants have elasticized leg edges. Loose-fitting baseball shirt, **View A** has side slits, long sleeves, top-stitching and optional braid trim. Pullover "hospital" shirt **View B** and **C** has back yoke, outside and inside patch pockets, side slits and V-neckline with self band. **View B** has long sleeves. Faced **cap** has back elastic.

Fabrics—Cotton and cotton blends, baby cord, broadcloth, chambray, lightweight denim, flannel, twill, sheeting, madras, oxford cloth, poplin, seersucker, laundered cottons. **Parts** also in cotton interlock, jerseys. Not suitable for stripes, plaids or obvious diagonals. Extra fabric needed to match one-way design fabrics. For pile, shaded or one-way design fabrics, use with nap yardages/layouts.

Notions: Thread. **View A:** Five ½" buttons. **Cap:** One button to cover. Look for Simplicity notions.

BODY MEASUREMENTS

Chest/Bust	30—32	34—36	38—40	42—44	46—48	Ins.
Hip	31—32½	35—37	39—41	43—45	47—49	"
Sizes U.S.A. ONLY	(XS	S	M)	(L	XL)	
Sizes	(XS	S	M)	(L	XL)	
View A Shirt						
45***	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	Yds.
Interfacing—1 yd. of 22" to 25" fusible lightweight						
Braid trim (opt.)—2½ yds. of ¼" wide						
View B Shirt						
45***	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	Yds.
View C Shirt						
45***	2	2	2½	2½	2½	Yds.
Pants						
45***	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	Yds.
60***	1¾	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½	"
Elastic—2¾ yds. of ½" wide						
Shorts						
45***	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	Yds.
60***	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	"
Elastic—1¾ yds. of ½" wide						

Cap—½ yd. of 45***; **Interfacing (opt.)**—½ yd. of 22" to 25" fusible lightweight; **Band**—¾ yd. of 1" wide grosgrain ribbon; **Peak Interfacing**—¼ yd. of 22" to 25" heavyweight non-woven non-fusible

GARMENT MEASUREMENTS (Bust/Chest & Hip Printed on Pattern Tissue)

Shirt length	View A	30½	31	31½	32	32½	Ins.
	View B, C	27	27½	28	28½	29	"
Chest/Bust View A		40	44	48	52	56	"
Chest/Bust View B, C		44½	48½	52½	56½	60½	"
Hip	View A	40	44	48	52	56	"
	View B, C	42	46	50	54	58	"
Pants side length		41	41	41	42	42	"
Shorts side length		20	20	20	21	21	"
Pants or shorts hip		37¼	41¼	45¼	49¼	53¼	"

*without nap **with nap ***with or without nap

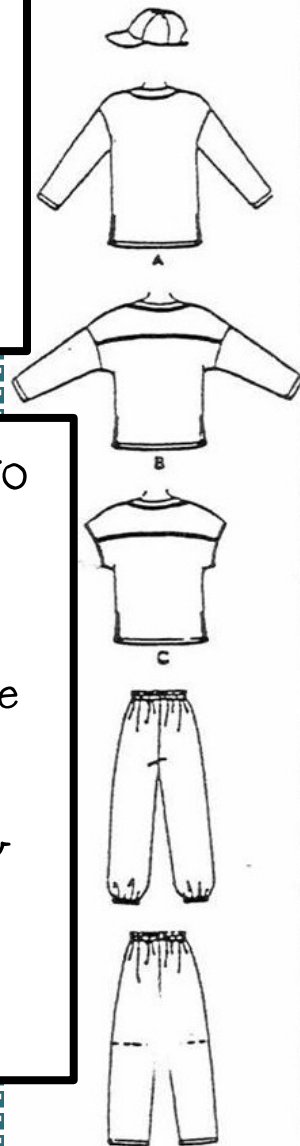
How much Fabric Do You Need?

Find the view you want to make.

- When you get to the fabric store notice the width of the fabric

Line up the **row** (View) & **column** (Size) to find the how much fabric to buy.

8749
20 PIECES



MISSES', MENS' OR TEEN-BOYS' SHIRTS, PULL-ON PANTS OR SHORTS AND CAP: Pull-on pants or shorts with side seam pockets have double elastic waistline casing. Pants have elasticized leg edges. Loose-fitting baseball shirt, **View A** has side slits, long sleeves, top-stitching and optional braid trim. Pullover "hospital" shirt **View B** and **C** has back yoke, outside and inside patch pockets, side slits and V-neckline with self band. **View B** has long sleeves. Faced **cap** has back elastic.

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BODY MEASUREMENTS

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Hip	31—32½	35—37	39—41	43—45	47—49	"
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View A Shirt						
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View B Shirt						
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45***	2	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Yds.
Pants						
45***	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	Yds.
60***	1¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Elastic—2¾ yds. of ½" wide						
Shorts						
45***	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	Yds.
60***	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½	1½	"
Elastic—1¾ yds. of ½" wide						

Cap—½ yd. of 45***; **Interfacing** (opt.)—½ yd. of 22" to 25" fusible lightweight;
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Hip	View A	40	44	48	52	56	"
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Pants side length		41	41	41	42	42	"
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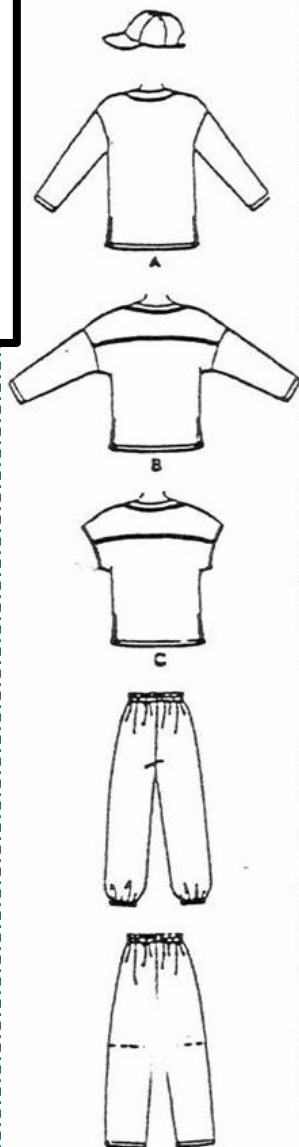
*without nap **with nap ***with or without nap

Any Additional Notions

Check out any other information listed under the view you'll be making.

- Interfacing
- Elastic
- Etc.

8749
20 PIECES



MISSES', MENS' OR TEEN-BOYS' SHIRTS, PULL-ON PANTS OR SHORTS AND CAP: Pull-on pants or shorts with side seam pockets have double elastic waistline casing. CAP: Pull-on cap with elasticized leg edges. Loose-fitting baseball shirt, View A has side slits, long sleeves, top-stitching and optional braid trim. Pullover "hospital" shirt View B and C has back yoke, outside and inside patch pockets, side slits and V-neckline with self band. View B has long sleeves. Faced cap has back elastic.

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Notions: Thread. View A: Five ½" buttons. Cap: One button to cover. Look for Simplicity notions.

BODY MEASUREMENTS

Chest/Bust	30—32	34—36	38—40	42—44	46—48	Ins.
Hip	31—32½	35—37	39—41	43—45	47—49	"
Sizes U.S.A. ONLY	(XS	S	M)	(L	XL)	
Sizes	(XS	S	M)	(L	XL)	

View A Shirt

45"***	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	Yds.
--------	----	----	----	----	----	------

Interfacing—1 yd. of 22" to 25" fusible lightweight

Braid trim (opt.)—2½ yds. of ¼" wide

View B Shirt

45"***	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	Yds.
--------	----	----	----	----	----	------

View C Shirt

45"***	2	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Yds.
--------	---	---	----	----	----	------

Pants

45"***	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	Yds.
--------	----	----	----	----	----	------

60"***

Elastic—2¾ yds. of ½" wide

Shorts

45"***	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	Yds.
--------	----	----	----	----	----	------

60"***

Elastic—1¾ yds. of ½" wide

Cap—½ yd. of 45"***; Interfacing (opt.)—½ yd. of 22" to 25" fusible lightweight;

Band—¾ yd. of 1" wide grosgrain ribbon; Peak Interfacing—¼ yd. of 22" to 25" heavyweight non-woven non-fusible

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*without nap **with nap ***with or without nap

8749

20 PIECES

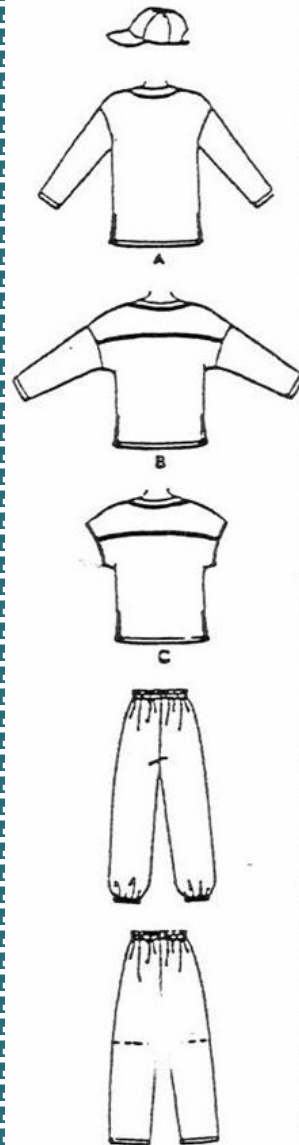
Nap???

Name is a directional fabric
— sometimes we need to
buy more fabric to make
sure everything can fit the
correct direction.

* Without Nap

**With Nap

***With or Without Nap



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BODY MEASUREMENTS

Chest/Bust	30—32	34—36	38—40	42—44	46—48	Ins.
Hip	31—32½	35—37	39—41	43—45	47—49	"
Sizes U.S.A. ONLY	(XS)	(S)	(M)	(L)	(XL)	
Sizes	(XS)	(S)	(M)	(L)	(XL)	

View A Shirt

45"*** 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ Yds.

Interfacing—1 yd. of 22" to 25" fusible lightweight

Braid trim (opt.)—2¾ yds. of ¼" wide

View B Shirt

45"*** 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½ Yds.

View C Shirt

45"*** 2 2 2½ 2½ 2½ Yds.

Pants

45"*** 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½ Yds.

60"***

1¾ 2¼ 2¼ 2¼ 2½

Elastic—2¾ yds. of ½" wide

Shorts

45"*** 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ Yds.

60"***

1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½

Elastic—1¾ yds. of ½" wide

Cap—½ yd. of 45"***; Interfacing (opt.)—½ yd. of 22" to 25" fusible lightweight;

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*without nap **with nap ***with or without nap

Assignment

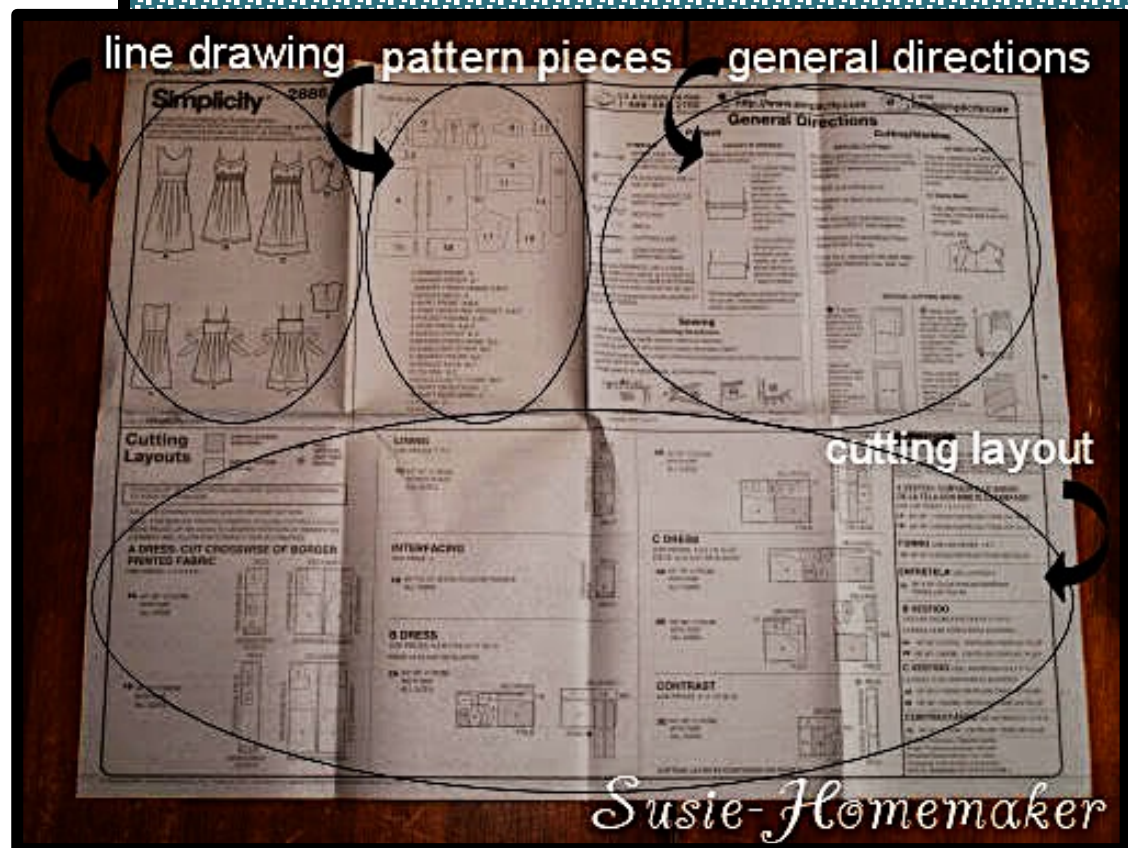
- Questions that go with this page
- Reading a Pattern Package
 - Answer with the pattern you'll be making
 - #9 & #11 are your shopping list! (this will be your ticket to leave!)

GUIDESHEET

Navigating the Instructions

Guidesheet

- Views
- Directions
- Names of Pattern Pieces



Guidesheet

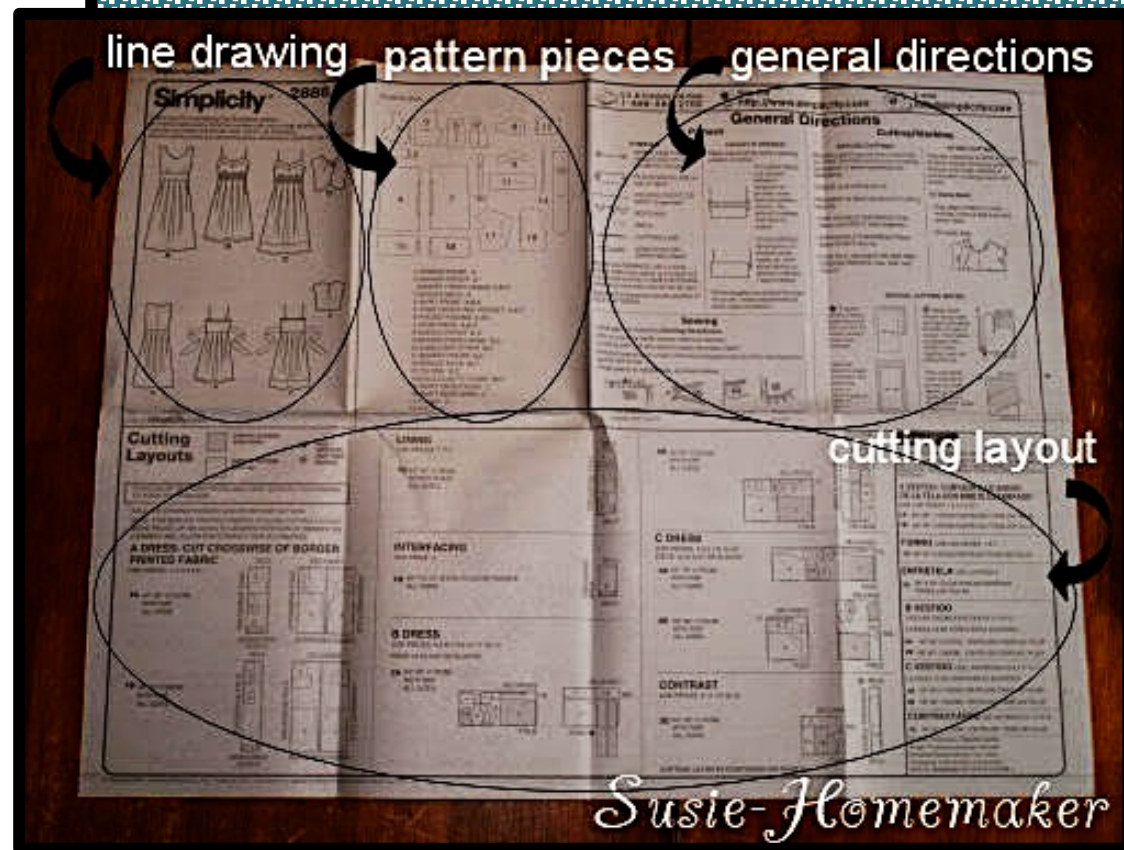
- General Directions Include:

- Pattern Symbols & Terms

- Definitions

- Special Cutting Layouts

- Sewing Directions (Seam Allowance)



Sewing Instructions

- Follow the sequence exactly
- Read the written directions.
- Review the pictorial directions.
- Refer to the special sewing information.

SEWING INFORMATION

5/8" (1.5cm) SEAM ALLOWANCES ARE INCLUDED,
(unless otherwise indicated)

ILLUSTRATION SHADING KEY

Right Side	Wrong Side	Interfacing	Lining	Underlining

Press as you sew. Press seams flat, then press open, unless otherwise instructed. Clip seam allowances, where necessary, so they lay flat.

Trim enclosed seams into layers	Trim corners	Notch outer curves	Clip inner curves

GLOSSARY

Sewing terms appearing in **BOLD TYPE** in Sewing Instructions are explained below.

EASESTITCH-Stitch along seamline, using long machine stitches. Pull thread ends when adjusting to fit.

NOTE: For sleeve caps, make a second row of long machine stitches 1/4" (6mm) away in seam allowance. for more control.

FINISH-Stitch 1/4" (6mm) from raw edge and finish with one of the following: (1) Pink OR (2) Overcast OR (3) Turn in along stitching and stitch close to fold OR (4) Overlock.

OPTIONAL FOR HEMS: Apply Seam Binding.

REINFORCE-Stitch along seamline where indicated in sewing instructions, using small machine stitches.

SLIPSTITCH-Slide needle through a folded edge, then pick up a thread of underneath fabric.

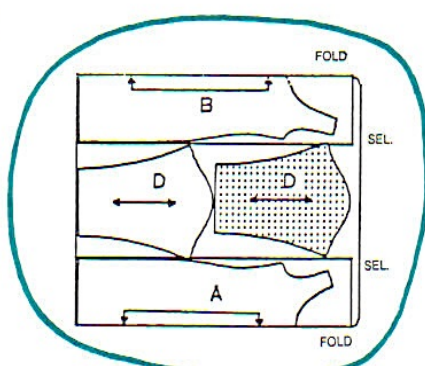
STAYSTITCH-Stitch 1/8" (3mm) from seamline in seam allowance (usually 1/2" (13mm) from raw edge).

Cutting Layout

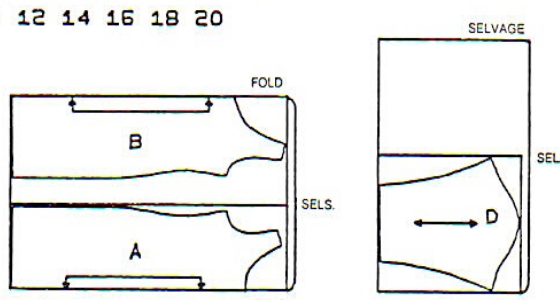
V1 DRESS

USE PIECES A B D

58" 60" (150CM)
WITH NAP
SIZES 6 8 10



58" 60" (150CM) WITH NAP
SIZES 12 14 16 18 20

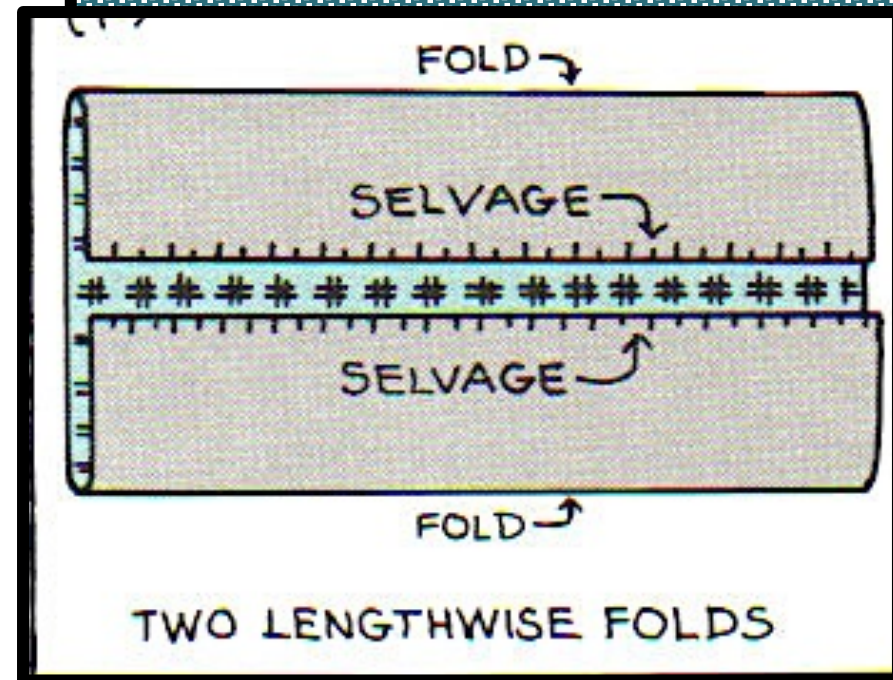


- Select your layout diagram based on the view your are making, your fabric width, fabric type, and size.
- Circle the layout for easy reference.

Cutting Layout

Center/Double Fold

- Fold fabric twice along the lengthwise grain, right sides together.
- Selvages should meet in the middle
- Provides TWO folds



Pattern Markings

Pattern

- Inside the pattern envelope you will find the pattern pieces.
- Handle them **carefully**, they are made of tissue paper.
- On each piece you will see terms and markings. These will help you construct your garment.

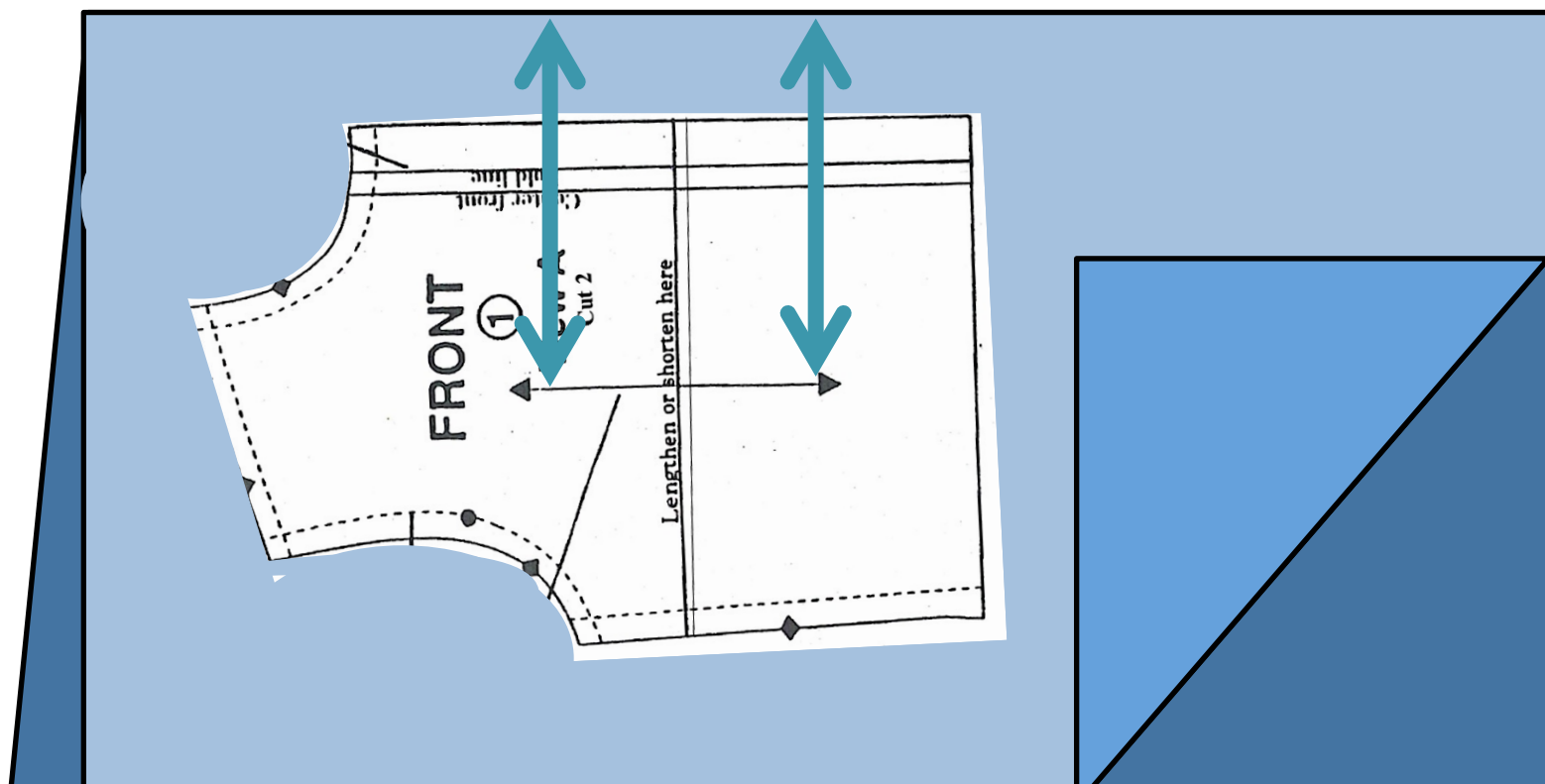
Grainline/Straight of Grain

- Indicates the placement of pattern piece on the fabric grain.
- Grain line must be placed exactly PARALLEL to the selvage. (use the rotary ruler to check)



Straight of Grain

Exactly PARALLEL to the selvage



Place on Fold

- Grain line symbol that required the solid line be placed on the fold of the fabric.
- Usually seen at center front or back.



Place on Fold

Placed on the fold of the fabric



Cutting Line

- Traditionally a SOLID LINE

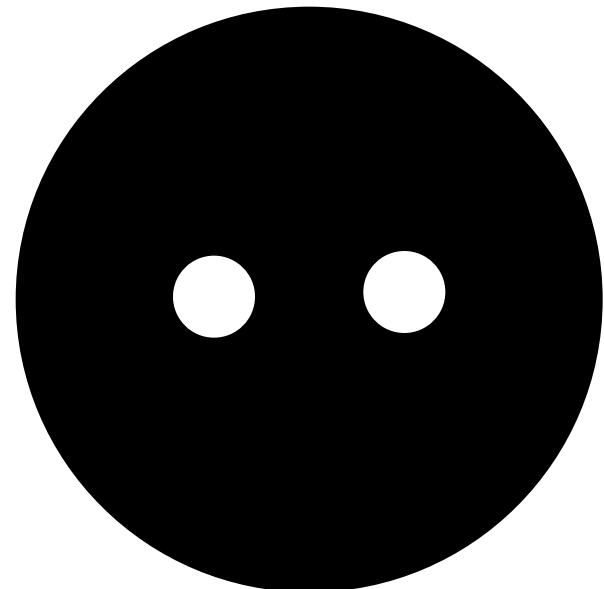


- Multi-size patterns often have a **unique line** for each size



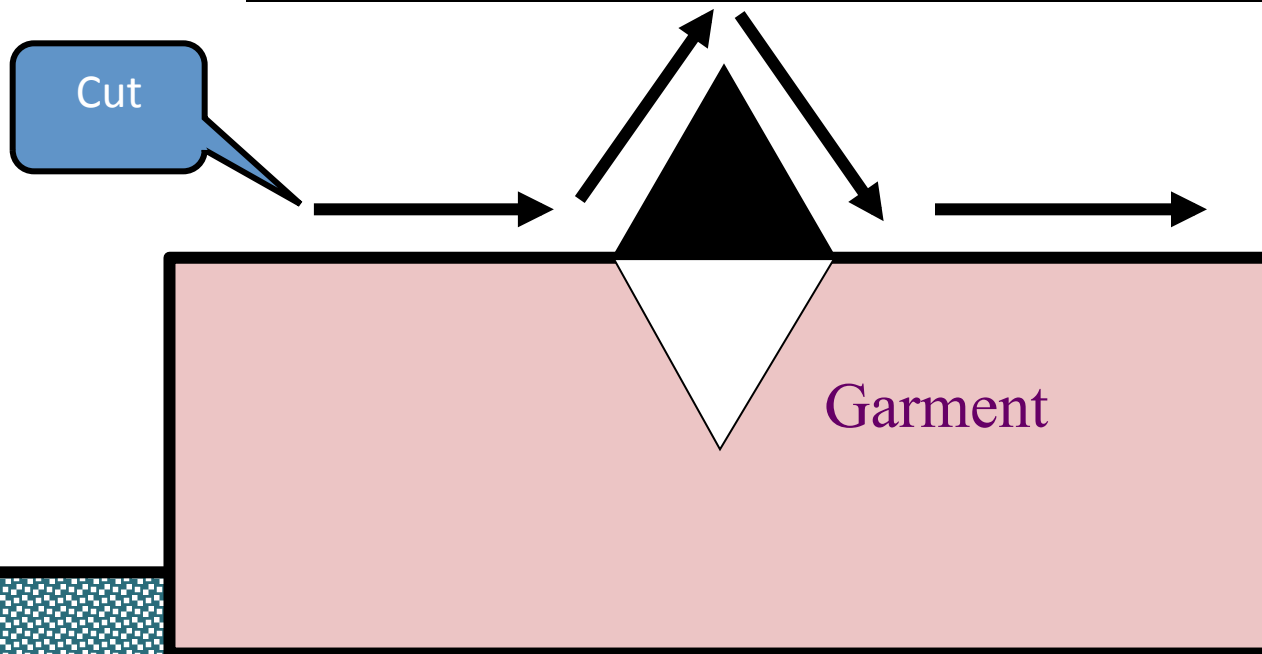
Buttonhole Placement

- Shows exact location and length of each buttonhole



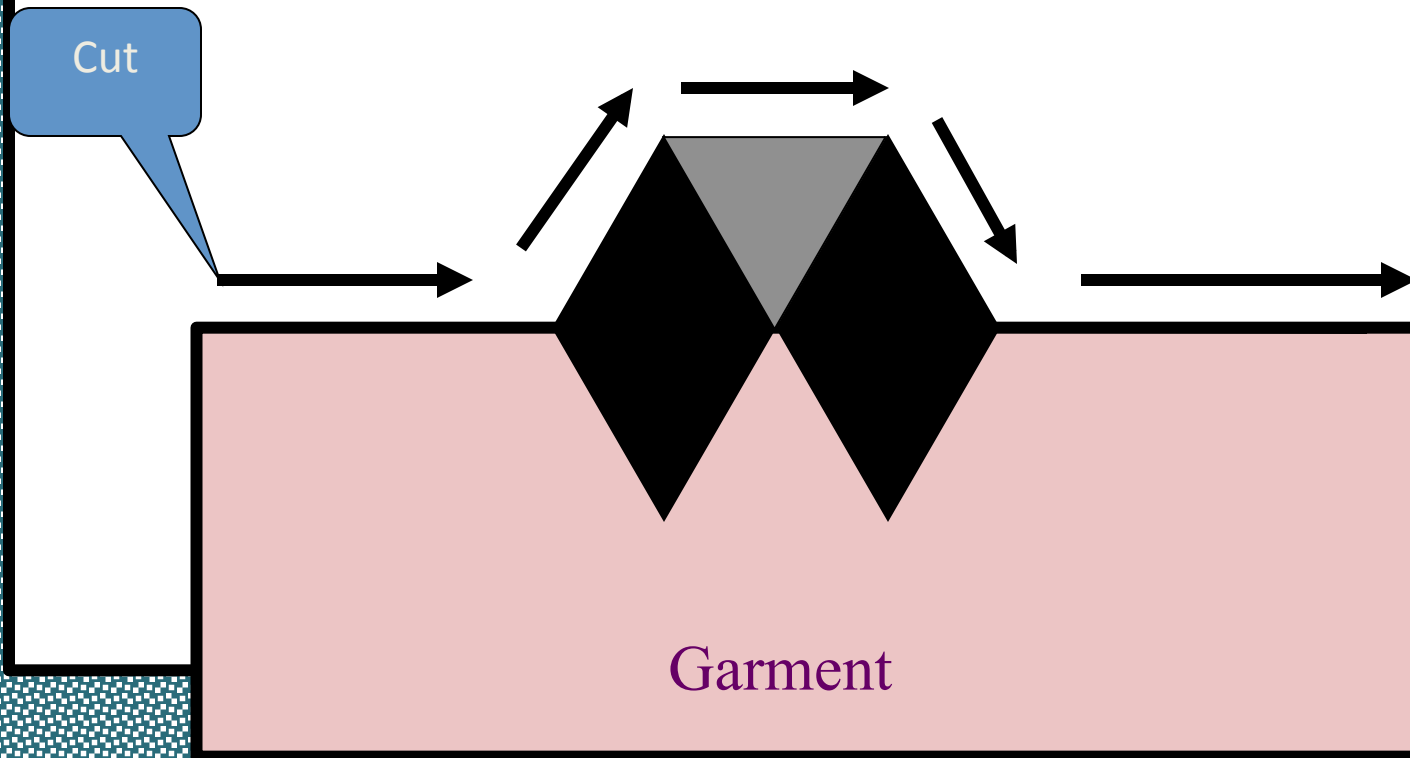
Notches

- Used for **matching seams and joining** garment pieces.
- Should extend beyond the cutting line.



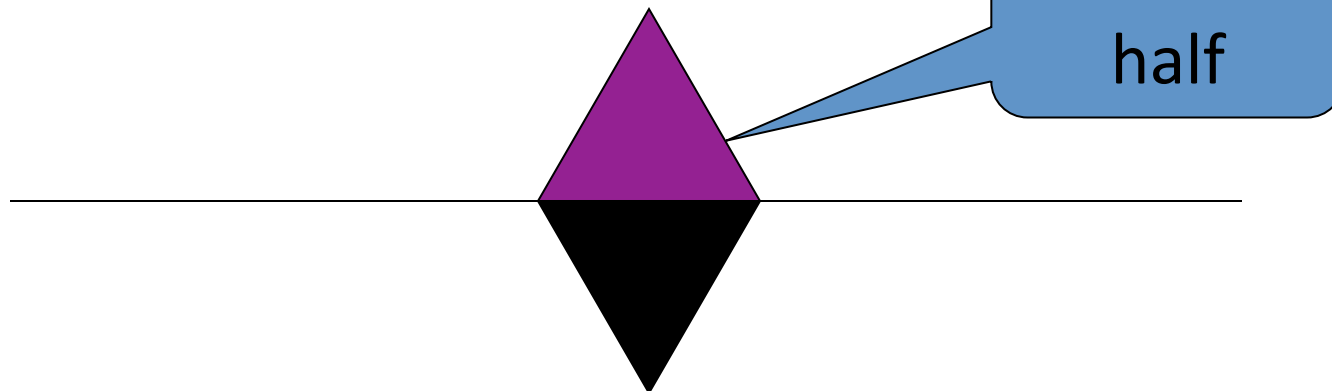
Double & Triple Notches

- Cut them as one long block



Multi-Size Pattern Notches

- On multi-sized patterns the notches often appear as triangles. You should DRAW THE OTHER HALF before you cut the fabric.

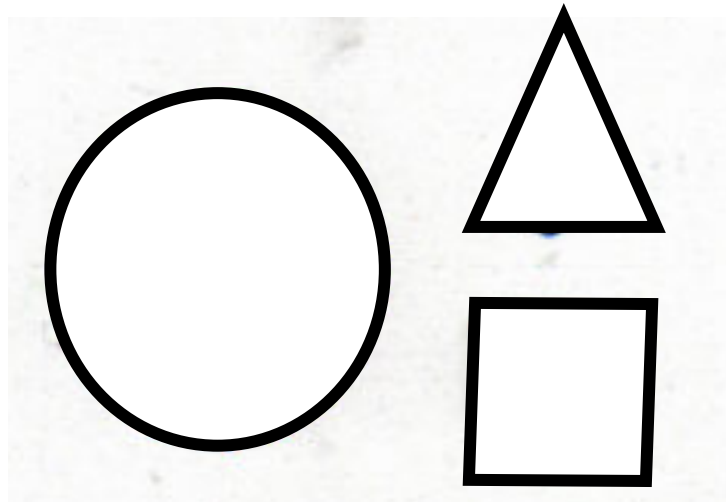


Garment

Markings

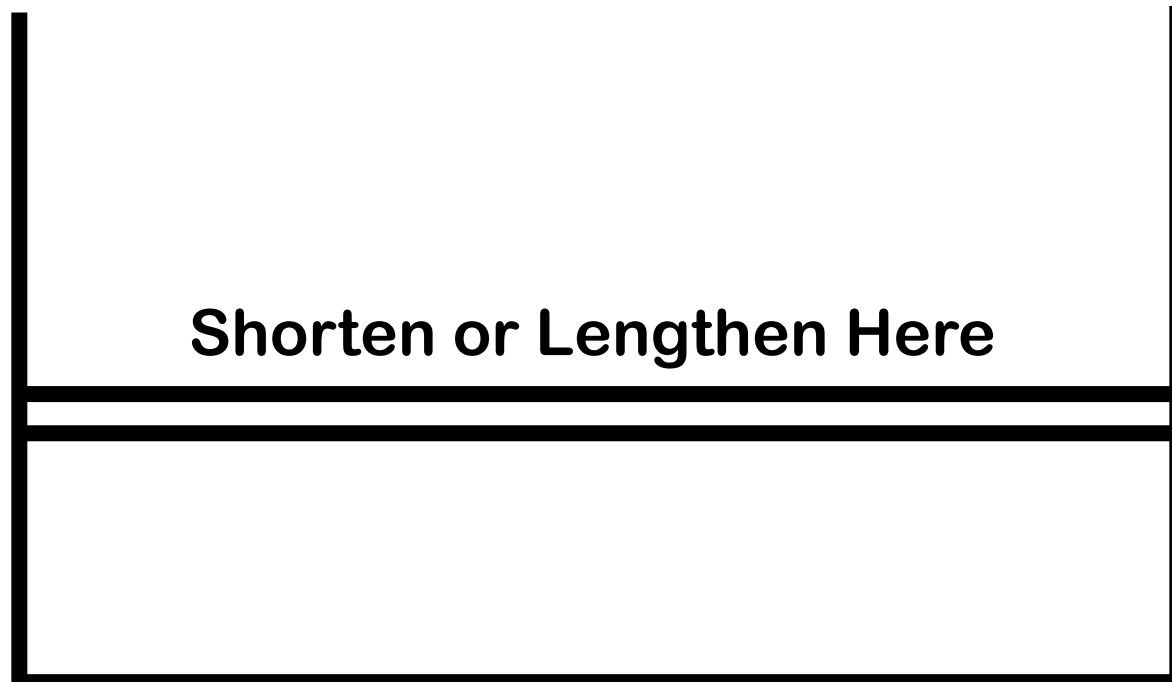
Dots, Squares, or Triangles

- Used to **MATCH** fabric pieces, especially in areas requiring easing like sleeves.
- May be with in garment piece to indicate **PLACEMENT** of details like pockets or zippers.



Adjustment Lines

- Indicates where pattern can be lengthened or shortened.



Stitching Line

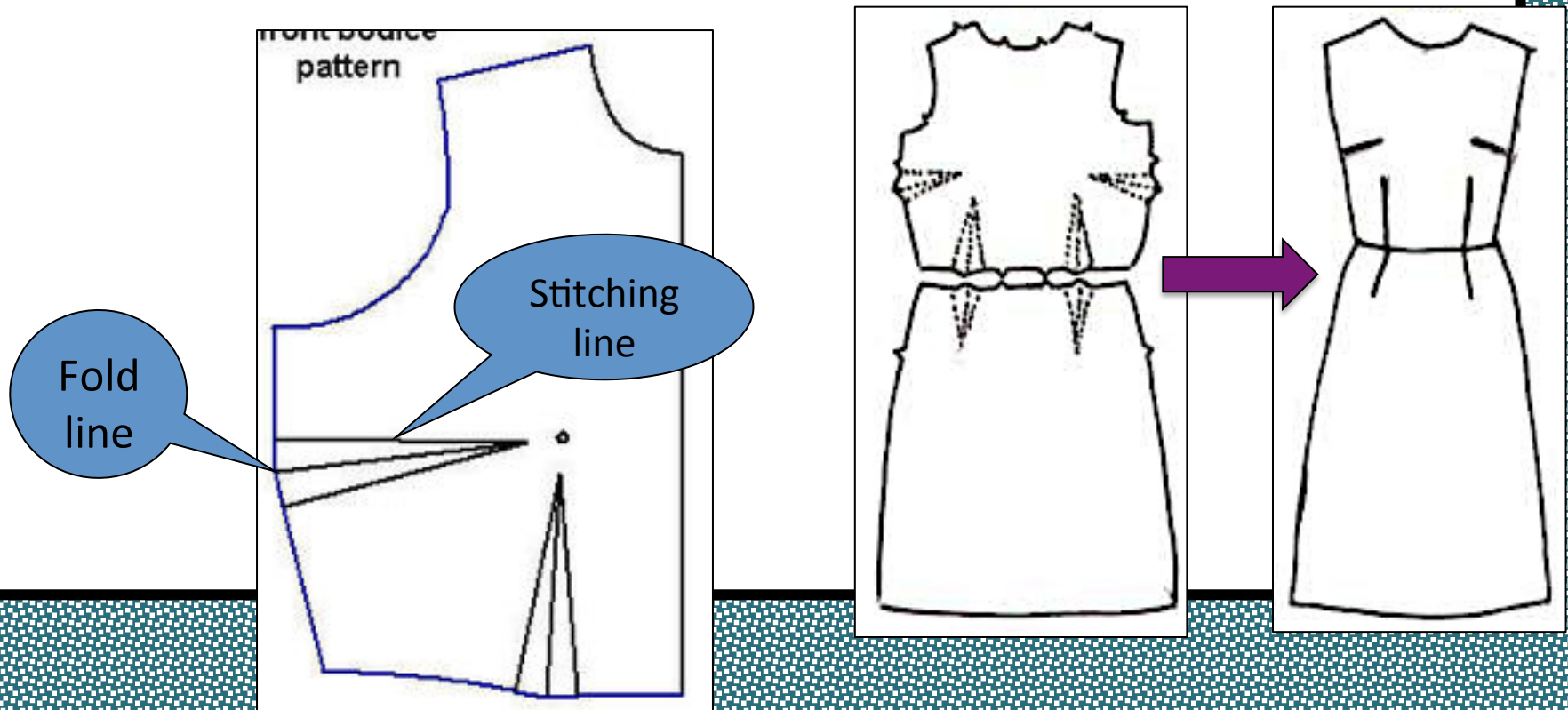
- Broken line usually $5/8$ " from cutting line.
- Indicates **where** to stitch fabric pieces together.



- Seam allowance – distance between stitching line and cutting line.

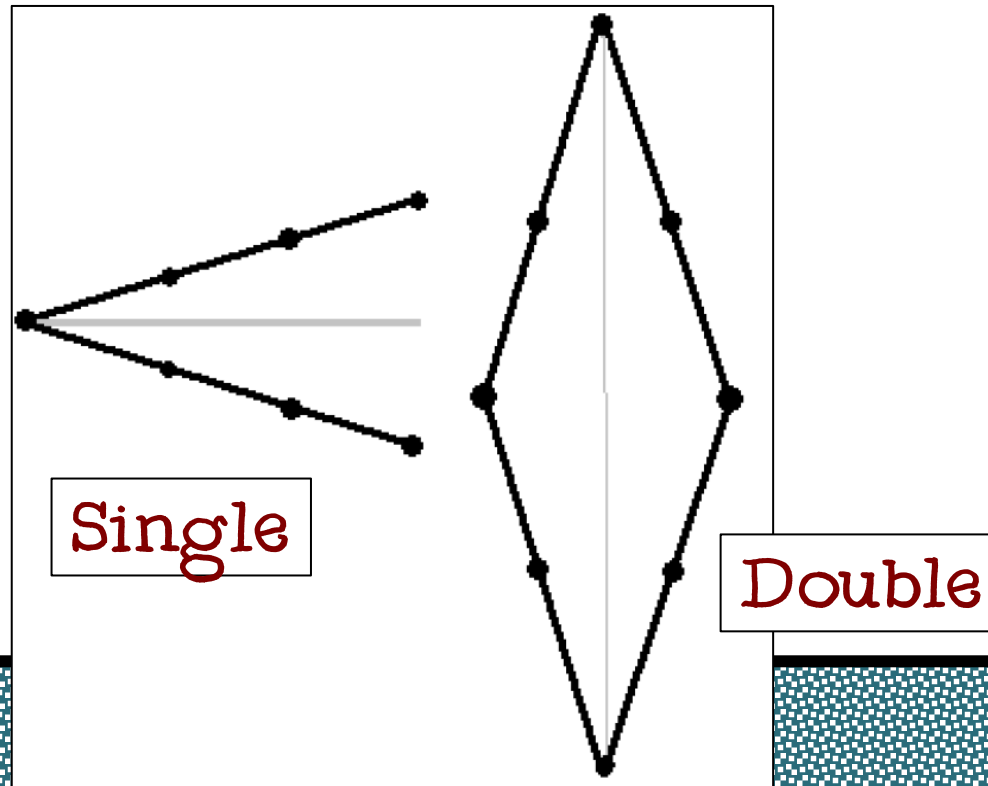
Darts

- Triangular folds of fabric used to control fullness.
- Fold on the solid line, stitch on the broken lines.



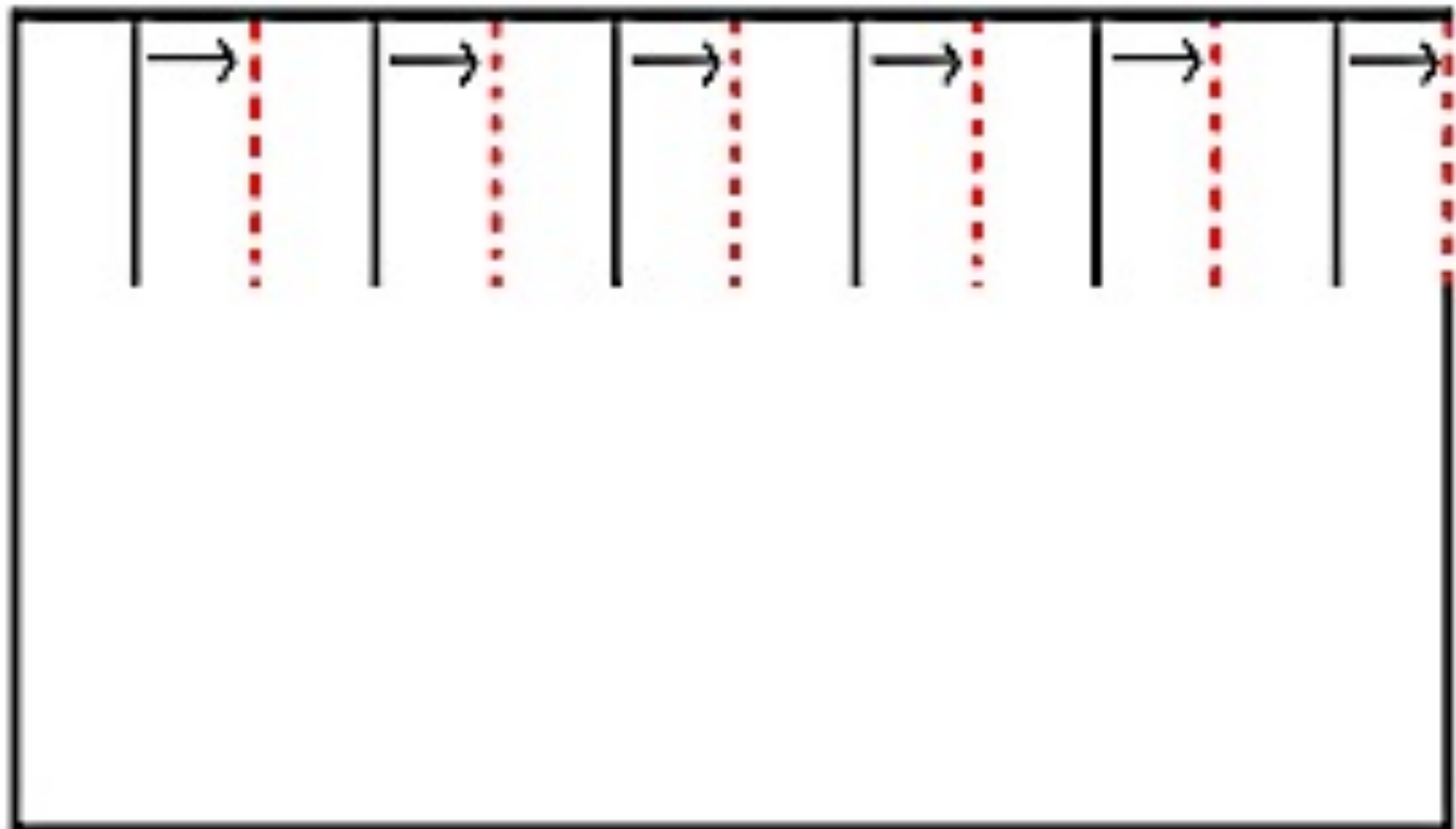
Double-End Darts

- Triangular folds of fabric used to control fullness.
- Fold on the solid line, stitch on the broken lines.



Pleats

- Shows where to fold over



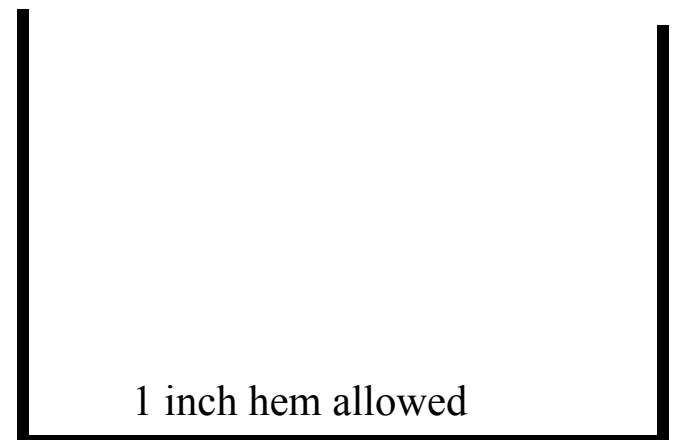
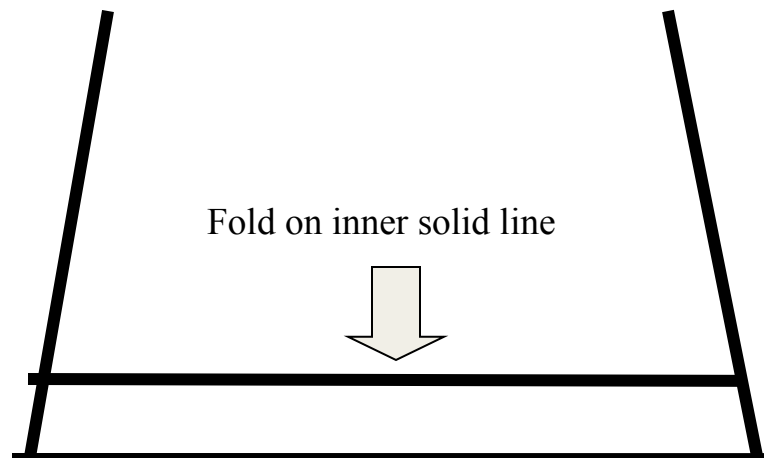
Additional Information

- Pattern piece name/number or letter
- Number of pieces to cut
- Size

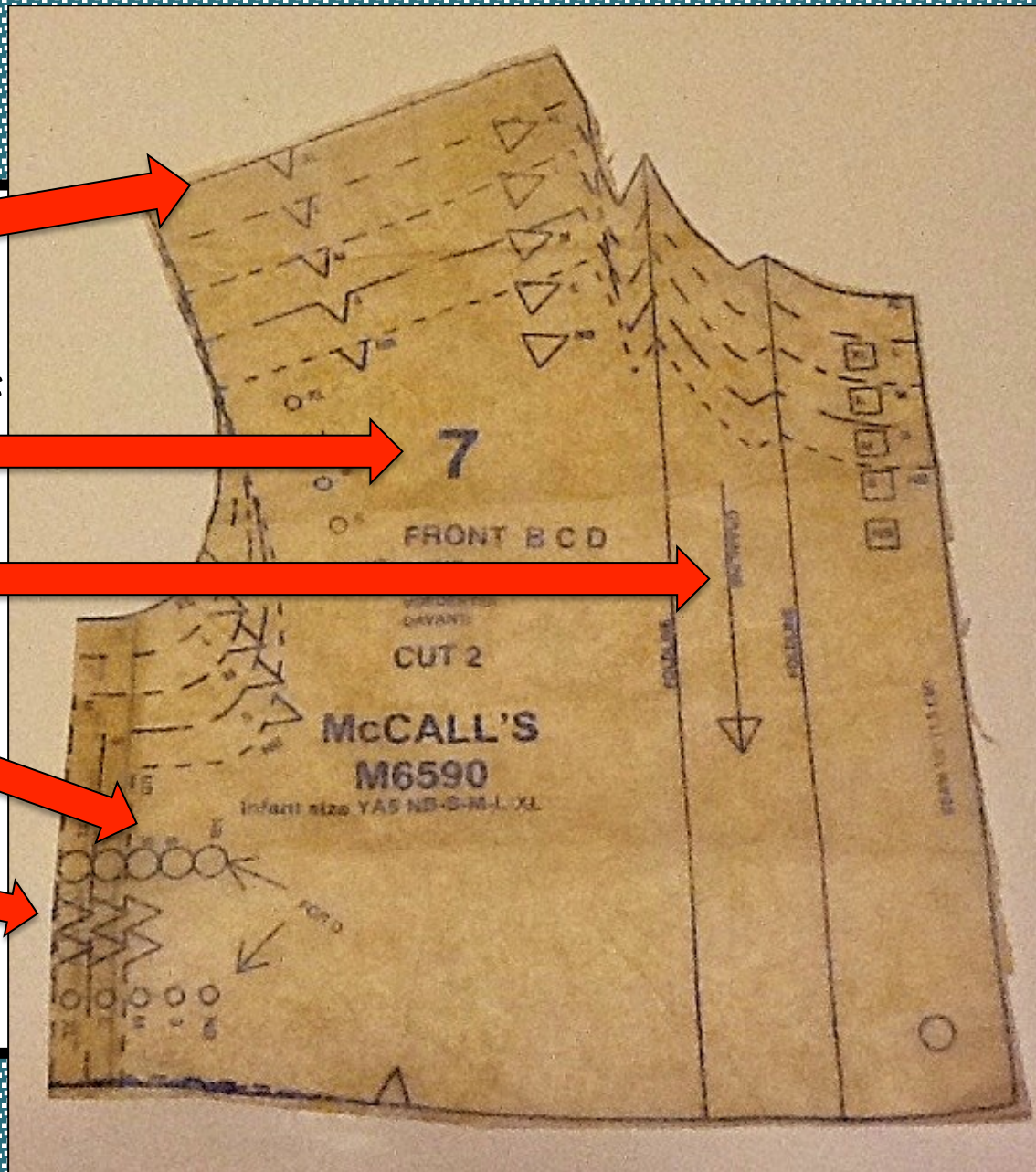


Hemline

- Indicates the depth of the hem (how much fabric to turn up for hem)



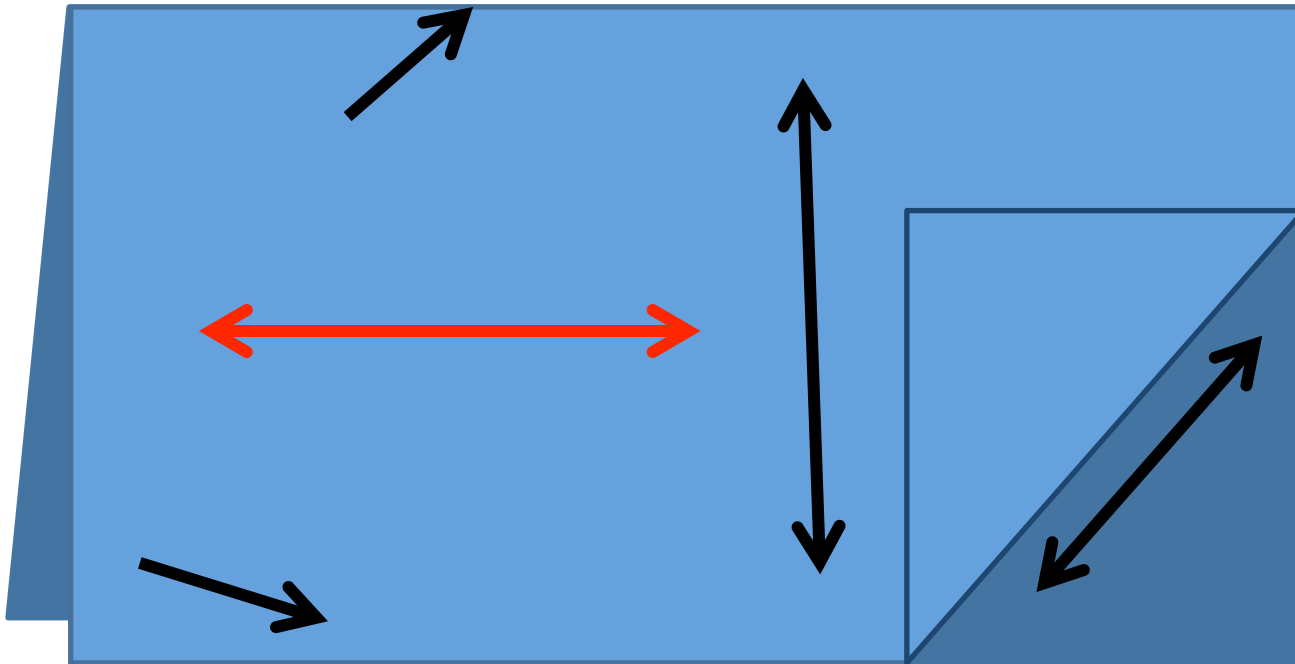
- Cutting Line
- Pattern Piece #
- Grainline
- Marking
- Notch



Parts of Fabric

Lengthwise Grain

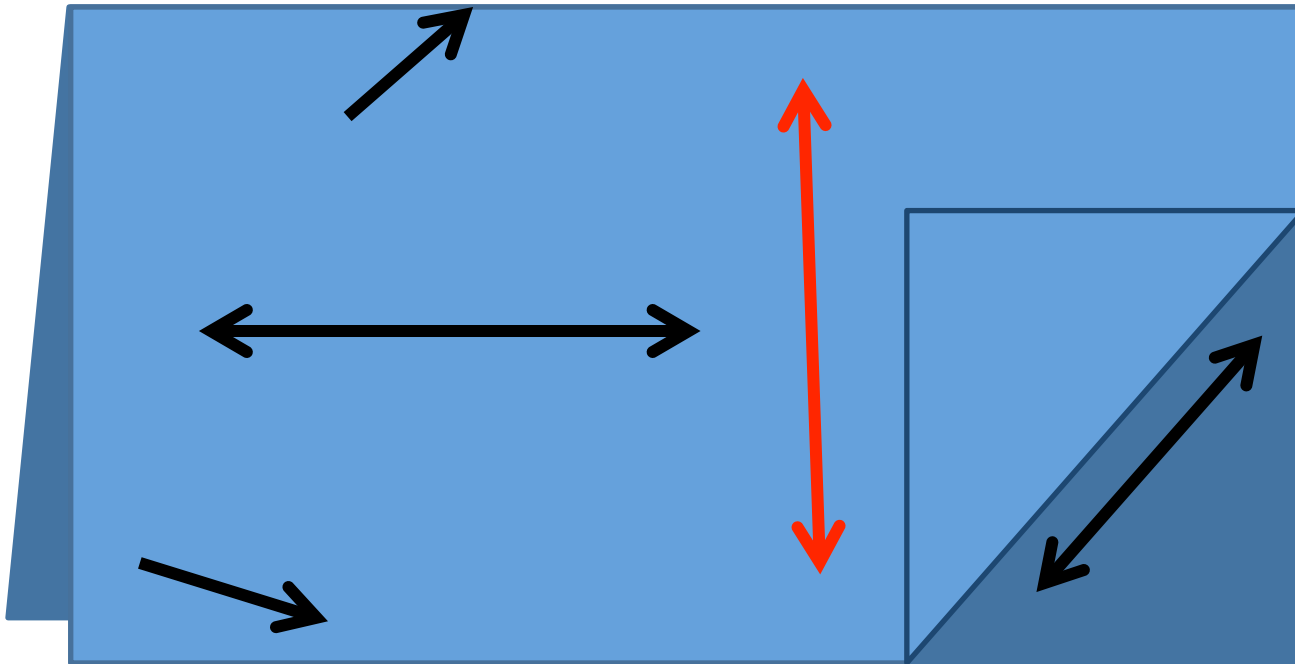
- **Parallel** to the Selvage



Parts of Fabric

Crosswise Grain

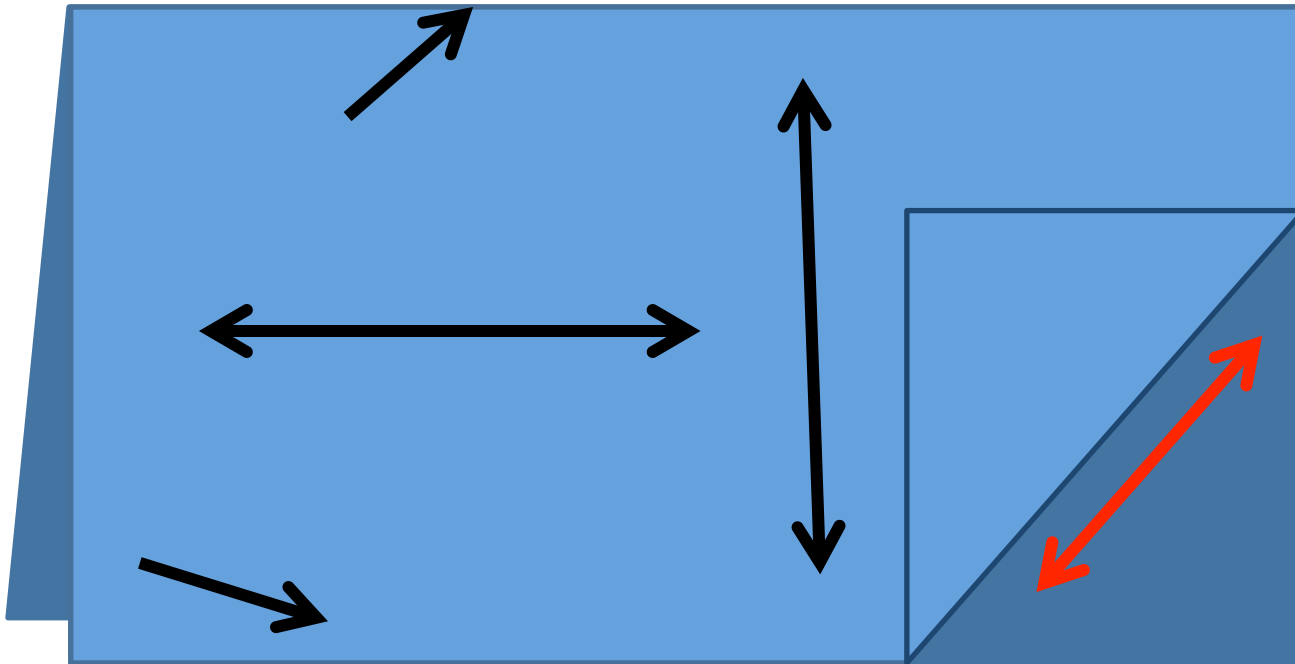
- **Perpendicular** to the Selvage



Parts of Fabric

Bias

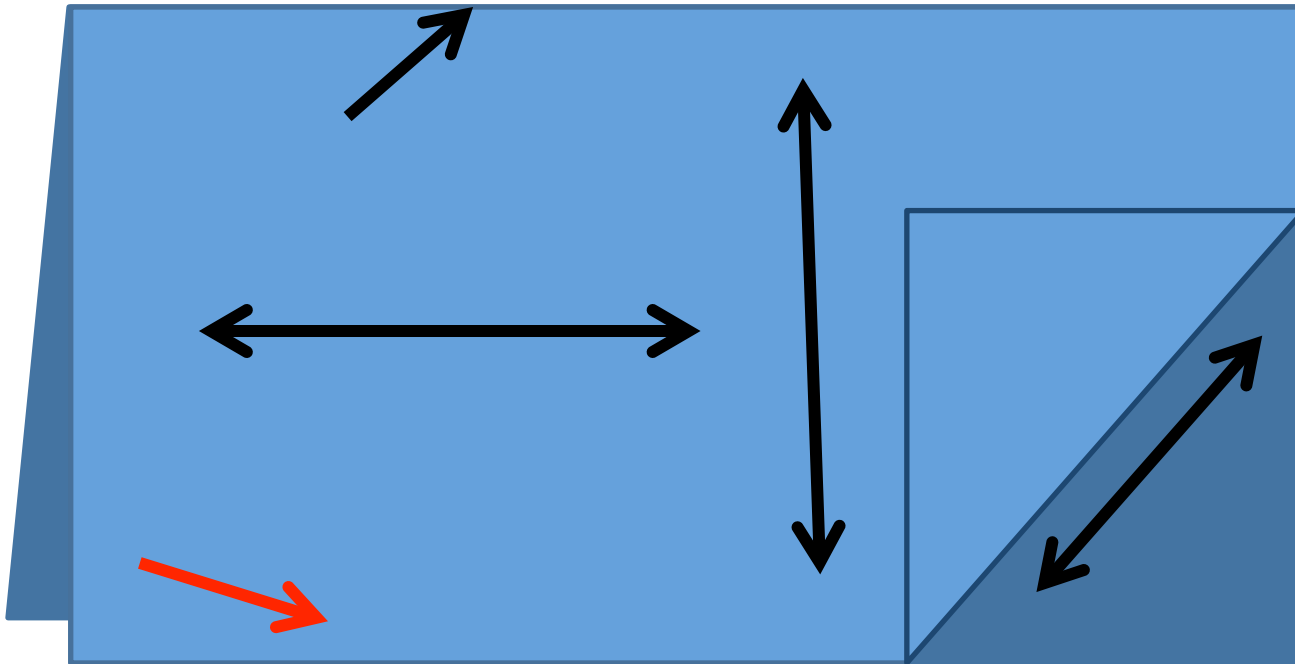
- 45 degree angle



Parts of Fabric

Selvage edges

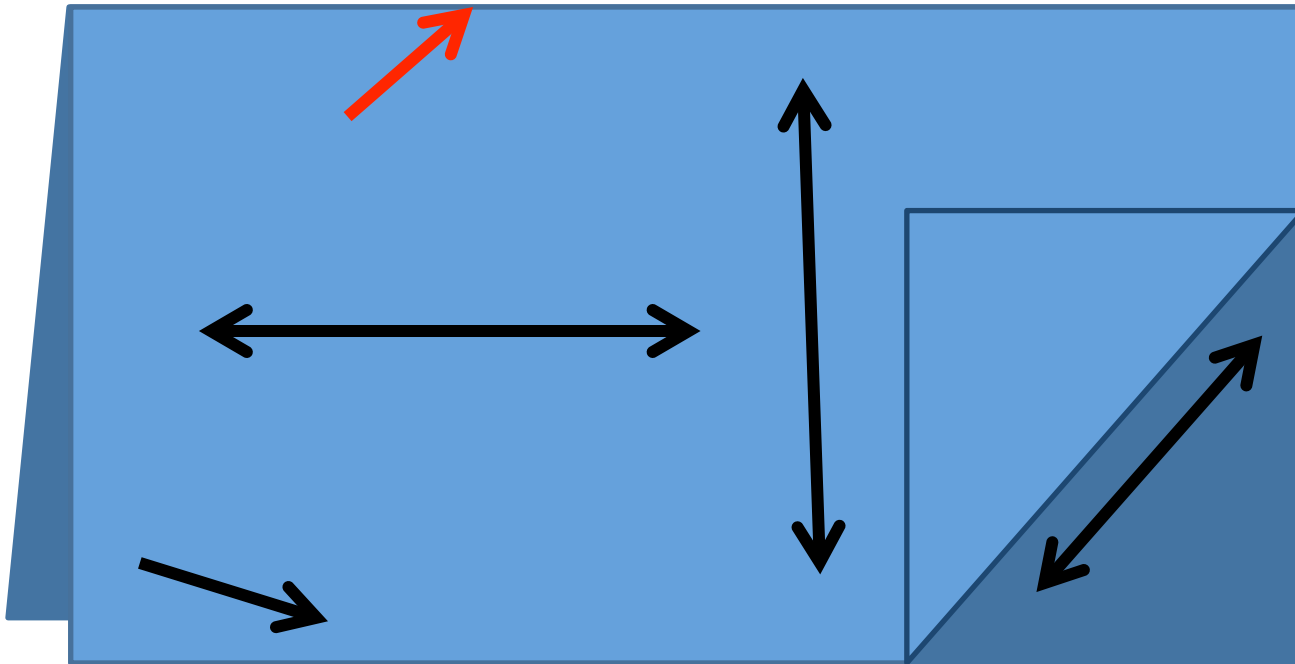
- Tightly woven edge on fabric



Parts of Fabric

fold

- Parallel to the Selvage, doubled



Other Good Info

- It is a good idea to **PRESHRINK & PRESS** your fabric before use
- Fabric can be straightened by pulling the fabric on the **BIAS**
- To correctly pin a pattern to the fabric, pins should be **PERPENDICULAR** to the cutting line

Other Good Info

- Notches are used to **LINE UP** fabric pieces when sewing
- Mark pattern pieces **AFTER** cutting them
- When using a one-way design fabric, **BUY** more fabric
- Pattern pieces must all **FACE** the **SAME** direction