

MARKING PATTERNS

DIRECTIONS: Read the information about marking pattern symbols, then do the activity at the bottom of the page.

There are many different ways to transfer marks from paper patterns to the fabric. As soon as the pattern is cut out, the marks on the pattern should be marked on the fabric. Try using a piece of plastic wrap over the pattern tissue so it will not be damaged. Use a ruler to get straight lines, when necessary.

TRACING WHEEL AND PAPER:

Tracing paper comes in several bright colors as well as white. It is similar to carbon paper, but has a waxy surface that does not always come out of fabrics. Fold the tracing paper so it will mark both wrong sides of the fabric at the same time. Use the tracing wheel to roll over the marks which need to be transferred.

SOAP, CHALK, MARKING PEN:

These markings will generally come out of most fabrics. The disadvantage is that you cannot transfer the mark through the paper and you cannot mark both pieces of fabric at the same time. Use pins to help decide where the marks will go and then use the soap, chalk or marking pen to make the marks.

TAPE:

Mark the wrong sides of fabric with a piece of tape so that you can tell the difference during construction.

TAILOR TACKS:

Tailor tacks are marks made with a needle and thread. Tailor tacks work well on heavy, bulky fabrics where other marks will not show. Use a double thread with no knot in the end. Be careful about the color of thread you use. Some threads have dye in them that will come off on the fabric and stain permanently--especially on white and light--colored fabrics. Make two stitches on top of each dot, square or triangle. Remove the pattern tissue and carefully cut between the pieces so that pieces of thread are in each piece of fabric.

PIN MARKING:

Straight pins can be used to transfer markings. Using pins to mark is a time-saving technique if you are marking a small area. Put a pin straight through the pattern and fabric. Remove the pattern, easing the tissue over the pin heads being careful not to pull out the pins. Then put a second pin from the bottom of material up through the top right by the first pin. Carefully separate the two pieces of fabric and there will be a pin on both sides.

SEWING----- INDIVIDUALIZED ACTIVITY continued

When deciding which method to use, consider the following:

LIGHT WEIGHT FABRIC:

Light weight, sheer fabric needs to be handled carefully. Choose a pattern marking that will not scar the fabric by chewing it up. Tracing wheels and paper would be too harsh to use. Instead, use a sliver of soap, pins and chalk or washable marking pens.

MEDIUM WEIGHT FABRIC:

You may choose about any kind of marking tool you would like. It is a good idea to try the marking on a small piece of the fabric to make sure the marks will come out and will not damage the fabric.

BULKY FABRICS:

Tracing wheel and paper probably will not be visible. Use another method.

ASSIGNMENT: After watching the demonstration on types of markings, mark three buttonholes using each of the following methods.

1. Pins and chalk
2. Marking Pen
3. Tracing wheel and paper

Get the pattern, fabric and marking tools from the teacher.

When you are finished, pin your sample to the pattern and check with the teacher.

TEACHER'S SIGNATURE: _____

Name _____ Class _____

MARKINGS MATCH

Match the pattern marking on the left to the definition listed below:

_____	1.	ALTERATION MARKS
_____	2.	STRAIGHT OF GRAIN
_____	3.	CUT ONE
_____	4.	CUT TWO
_____	5.	OUTSIDE MARGIN
_____	6.	CUTTING LINE
_____	7.	STITCHING LINE
_____	8.	SEAM ALLOWANCE
_____	9.	DIRECTIONAL ARROW
_____	10.	BIAS
_____	13.	PLACE ON FOLD LINE
_____	14.	NOTCHES-
_____	15.	DOUBLE NOTCH
_____	16.	TRIPLE NOTCH
_____	17.	DOTS
_____	18.	SQUARES
_____	19.	TRIANGLES
_____	20.	SLEEVE DOT
_____	21.	BUTTON HOLE MARK
_____	22.	POCKET OUTLINE
_____	23.	TEEN BOYS
_____	24.	RULER

- A. Use for placement of buttons.
- B. Pin parallel to the selvage.
- C. Cut one piece of fabric out of this piece.
- D. Place on edge of fold of fabric.
- E. Make pattern adjustments on these lines.
- F. Triangles used for matching.
- G. This dot matches to the shoulder seam.
- H. Cut two pieces of fabric out of this piece.
- I. Usually this is 5/8 inch.
- J. Squares used for matching.
- K. Extra tissue that is cut away.
- L. Three V-shaped marks used for matching.
- M. A solid line that you cut on.
- N. A broken line showing you where to stitch.
- O. Place pockets on this smiley face.
- P. Circles used for matching.
- Q. Two V-shaped marks used for matching.
- R. A boy's figure type.
- S. A straight edge used in marking.
- T. Cut and sew in this direction.
- U. A single V-shaped mark used for matching.
- V. The diagonal part of the fabric that stretches the most (45 degree angle).

MARKINGS MATCH

Match the pattern marking on the left to the definition listed below:

_____ E _____	1.	ALTERATION MARKS
_____ B _____	2.	STRAIGHT OF GRAIN
_____ C _____	3.	CUT ONE
_____ H _____	4.	CUT TWO
_____ K _____	5.	OUTSIDE MARGIN
_____ M _____	6.	CUTTING LINE
_____ N _____	7.	STITCHING LINE
_____ I _____	8.	SEAM ALLOWANCE
_____ T _____	9.	DIRECTIONAL ARROW
_____ V _____	10.	BIAS
_____ D _____	13.	PLACE ON FOLD LINE
_____ U _____	14.	NOTCHES
_____ Q _____	15.	DOUBLE NOTCH
_____ L _____	16.	TRIPLE NOTCH
_____ P _____	17.	DOTS
_____ J _____	18.	SQUARES
_____ F _____	19.	TRIANGLES
_____ G _____	20.	SLEEVE DOT
_____ A _____	21.	BUTTON HOLE MARK
_____ O _____	22.	POCKET OUTLINE
_____ R _____	23.	TEEN BOYS
_____ S _____	24.	RULER