KEEPING YOU IN STITCHES

MACHINE STITCHES:

- Backstitch
- Baste stitch
- Blind stitch
- Directional stitching
- Gathering stitch
- Overstitch
- Regulation stitch

Sewing in reverse at the beginning and end of a seam for three to four stitches. Keeps seams from pulling apart.

A long straight stitch used to hold something together temporarily.

A type of stitch used to hem a garment.

Stitching seams in the same direction as the grain to prevent stretching.

A long straight stitch placed just inside the seam line to arrange the fabric for fit. Also known as an ease stitch.

Restitching an area already stitched for additional strength.

The normal straight stitch used to sew seams and hold them securely.
MACHINE STITCHES

Stitch in the ditch
Staystitch
Tack stitch
Topstitch
Understitch
Zigzag stitch

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A stitch just inside the seam line on curved edges to prevent stretching.
Sewing a straight stitch inconspicuously in the seam well from the right side of the garment. Holds facings in place.
Stitching in place to tack one piece of fabric to another.
A final stitch on the outside of the fabric to give a professional look to the garment.
Stitching the seam to the facing close to the seam line to keep the facing from rolling.
Used along the edge of the fabric to keep it from raveling.
HAND STITCHES:

- Blanket stitch
- Catch stitch
- Slipstitch
- Running stitch
- Hemming stitch

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This is used to bind a raw edge to keep it from raveling or for decorative purposes. The stitches are very short to the edge of the binding. Also called the buttonhole stitch.

This is used to sew a flat edge to another piece of fabric. Looks like a row of Xs.

This stitch is formed by sewing on an angle, going from the garment to the hem, and back.

Long, straight stitches for basting.

Used on a clean-finished edge; the needle and thread pass through the fold of the fabric between stitches.