

Sample Packet

NAME: _____

Directions: Describe the functions of the following basic parts of a sewing machine.

SEWING MACHINE PARTS:

Needle stitch plate:

Feed dog system:

Presser foot:

Bobbin case:

Spool pin:

Upper thread tension:

Presser foot lifter:

Thread take-up lever:

Foot pedal:

Hand wheel: (which way do you turn it?)

The flat side of the machine needle goes which direction when being replaced? _____

BASIC SEWING EQUIPMENT:

What are notions:

Seam ripper:

Pins (dressmaker):

Shears/Scissors: (what is the difference?)

Rotary cutter:

Seam gauge:

Tape measure:

Transparent rulers:

Marking pens/pencils:

STANDARD SEAMS:

A standard seam allowance is _____.

The outside edge of the presser foot is approximately _____.

Where do you check to see what seam allowance you should take?

When you make a seam, place _____ sides together.

Directions: Take two fabric squares. Place them right sides together.

- 1. Make a 1/4, 3/8, 1/2, 5/8, and 3/4 seam allowance. All 5 seam allowances will be on the same sample. Backstitch at the beginning and the end.*
- 2. On the same fabric pieces, stitch a wide zigzag stitch.*
- 3. Next to the wide zigzag, stitch a narrow zigzag stitch.*

Staple in the space below.

SEAM FINISHES:

What is a seam finish?

Why finish a seam?

Method 1: Clean Finish: _____

Complete a sample showing a clean finish, staple below.

Method 2: Zigzagged: _____

Use a zigzag method of finishing seams if a _____ is not available.
Complete a sample showing a zigzag finish, staple below.

SERGER FUNCTIONS & PARTS:

Name 3 precautions that should be taken when using a serger:

Which way do you turn the hand wheel on a serger?

How long should you leave the thread tail when serging?

What should NEVER be used when serging?

Be able to identify the needle stitch plate, feed dog system, presser foot, spool pin, thread tensions, presser foot lifter, foot pedal, hand wheel, stitch length control, stitch width control, upper and lower knives.

Method 3: Serger: _____

Serging should be done on the _____.

Serging works well on _____.

It is easiest to finish the seams:

You should always press a seam _____ before finishing it.

Complete a sample showing a serged finish, staple below.

What does it mean to grade a seam allowance?

Complete a sample showing a graded seam allowance. Staple below.

A Basting stitch is:

Gathering Directions: *Take one fabric square. Fold the square in half.*

1. Lengthen your stitch length to 5.

You will be basting 2 rows to create a gathered stitch

Do not backstitch

1. Stitch the 1st row 1/4 inch from the edge.

2. Stitch the next row 1/4 inch from the 1st row of stitching

3. Repeat the same process on the opposite side of your sample

4. Pull both bobbin threads from one end. GENTLY slide fabric along thread to gather half the section. Repeat at other end until gathered length measures 3 inches.

5. Do the same on the opposite side.

Staple in the space below.

A casing is:

Prepare a casing sample with ribbon, elastic, or cording and staple below.

1. Serge the edge of the fabric.
2. Press the edge, towards the wrong side of the fabric, $\frac{1}{4}$ ".
3. Measure elastic, ribbon, or cording, and add $\frac{1}{4}$ " to the measurement.
_____ elastic, ribbon, cording measurement + $\frac{1}{4}$ " = _____
4. Press up the final measurement amount to the wrong side. Pin.
5. Sew along the inside edge. Backstitch.
6. Thread elastic, ribbon or cording through using a safety pin.

Terms to know: Mitered corner:

Patch Pocket with mitered corners

1. Cut 2 pieces of fabric 5"X6".
2. Finish the edges of one piece only (this will be your back piece, the other one is for the pocket)
3. Follow the steps outlined below to make your patch pocket with mitered corners.

Construct 3 buttonholes, and sew on 2 buttons

1. Fold fabric in half
 2. Mark 3 buttonholes with marking pencil (*1/8" larger than button to be sewn on*)
 3. Sew buttonholes
 4. Attach a button by using a hand needle and double thread.
 5. Attach a button using the sewing machine.
- Attach sample below.

Construct a machine-stitched hem. (double-fold hem)

1. Fold edge of fabric $\frac{1}{4}$ " to wrong side. Press.
2. Fold again $\frac{1}{4}$ " to wrong side. Press. (*there should be no raw edges*)
3. Stitch along the inside edge. Backstitch.

Identify following hand stitches: Find definitions in the Singer Sewing Book.

Blind stitch:

Hem stitch:

Slip stitch:

Overcast (whip) stitch:

Blanket (buttonhole) Stitch:

Complete snowman ornament. Attach below.