

# Sample Packet

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ **KEY** \_\_\_\_\_

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

## SEWING MACHINE PARTS:

Needle stitch plate: plate under presser foot with stitch guide lines

Feed dog system: feeds the fabric through the machine

Presser foot: raises and lowers, puts pressure on the fabric.

Bobbin case: holds the bobbin

Spool pin: holds thread in place

Upper thread tension: guides the upper thread, if not properly adjusted, stitching will appear uneven and puckered

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

Hand wheel: (which way do you turn it?) turn it towards you. It allows you to manually move the needle up and down.

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

## BASIC SEWING EQUIPMENT:

What are notions: items used to make an outfit such as buttons, zippers, thread, hook and eye, etc.

Seam ripper: used to remove stitches

Pins (dressmaker): holds fabric together while sewing

Shears/Scissors: (what is the difference?) shears—large scissors used to cut fabric  
scissors—smaller, used to cut out patterns, etc.

Rotary cutter: Round cutting tool with a sharp blade

Seam gauge: 6" ruler used to gauge hems and small measurements

Tape measure: 60" flexible tool used to take body measurements

Transparent rulers: used with rotary cutters, and pattern alterations

Marking pens/pencils: used to make marks on fabrics, should be able to remove easily without damaging fabrics.

### **STANDARD SEAMS:**

A standard seam allowance is \_\_\_\_5/8"\_\_\_\_.

The outside edge of the presser foot is approximately \_\_\_\_1/4"\_\_\_\_.

Where do you check to see what seam allowance you should take? \_\_the pattern guide\_\_\_\_

When you make a seam, place \_right\_ 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 wide zigzag, stitch a narrow zigzag stitch.*

*Staple in the space below.*

### **SEAM FINISHES:**

What is a seam finish? It is used to finish the edge of the fabric so it will not fray.

Why finish a seam? 1- prevent fraying 2- strengthens the seam 3- looks professional

**Method 1:** Clean Finish: Stitch 1/4" from edge, press to wrong side, stitch 1/8" from folded edge, then sew seam.

Complete a sample showing a clean finish, staple below.

**Method 2:** Zigzagged: Select a wide zigzag stitch and zigzag the edge of the fabric, then sew seam. Use a zigzag method of finishing seams if a serger 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: 1- never use pins, 2- keep fingers away from blades, 3- sew with the right side of fabric facing up, 4- Go slowly

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

How long should you leave the thread tail when serging? 3-4 inches

What should NEVER be used when serging? PINS

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: Sew the seam, then sew along the edge of fabric, right side up.

Serging should be done on the right side

Serging works well on woven fabrics

It is easiest to finish the seams: after

You should always press a seam flat before finishing it.

Complete a sample showing a serged finish, staple below.

What does it mean to grade a seam allowance? [Trim off the excess fabric of the seam allowance to reduce bulk.](#)

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

A Basting stitch is: [is a stitch with a long length. 5-7 stitches per inch.](#)

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 1<sup>st</sup> row 1/4 inch from the edge.*

*2. Stitch the next row 1/4 inch from the 1<sup>st</sup> 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: hemlike, you can thread elastic, ribbon, cording through to create a waistband, a drawstring bag, etc.

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: where the corners have been folded to eliminate raw edges from showing and a right angle is formed.

#### 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.