

Sewing Tool Identification

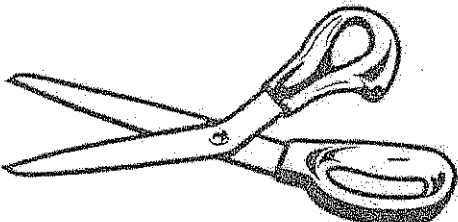
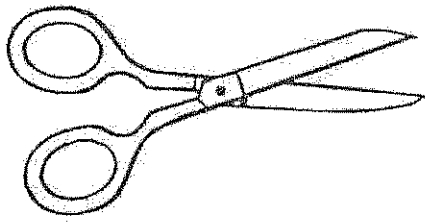
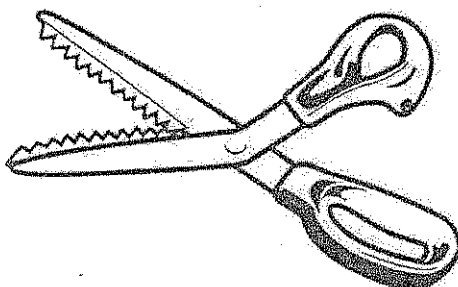
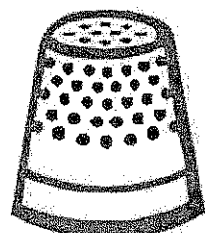
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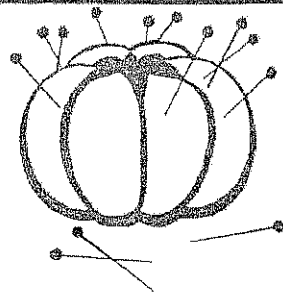
Hour: _____

GOAL: ...recognize names of sewing equipment.
...outline safety practices to follow when working in sewing lab.

DIRECTIONS: Fill in names of sewing equipment using the word bank below.

Hand Sewing Needles	Marking Pencil	Pin Cushion
Pinking Shears	Sewing Gauge	Pressing Ham
Seam Ripper	Scissors	Tape Measure
Straight Pins	Tailors chalk	Thimble
Tracing Paper	Tracing Wheel	
Shears	Seam Roll	

 <p>Heavy Duty cutting of fabric. One handle larger than other.</p> <p>1.</p>	 <p>Used to trim threads. Two handles same size.</p> <p>2.</p>
 <p>Cuts a zig-zag edge to prevent raveling. Makes a seam finish.</p> <p>3.</p>	 <p>Protects your finger when hand sewing.</p> <p>4.</p>



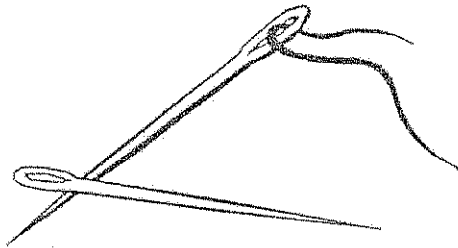
Stores pins, filled with sawdust which sharpens pins.

5.



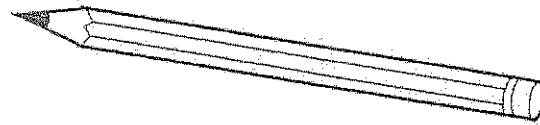
Used to hold pattern to fabric or 2 layers of fabric. Must lay flat on fabric.

6.



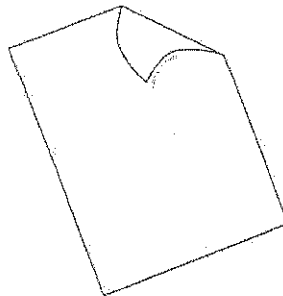
Different sizes and lengths. Used to sew by hand.

7.



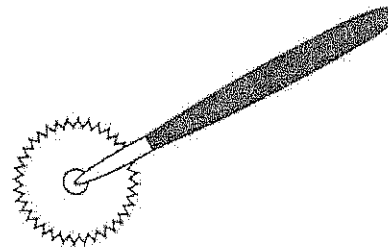
Chalk-filled pencil – makes temporary marks on fabric.

8.



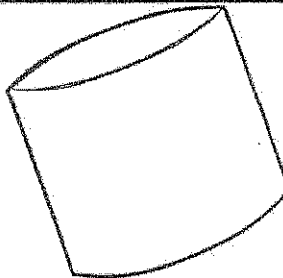
Waxy coated paper which transfers pattern markings.

9.



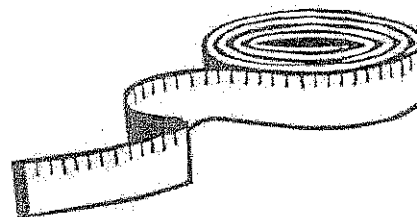
Handle & metal wheel with teeth, used with tracing.

10.



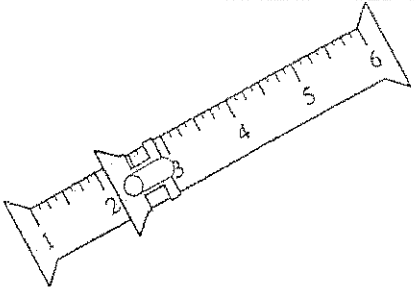
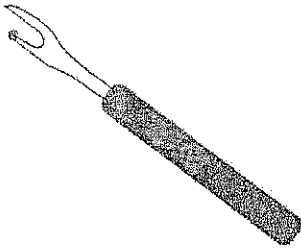
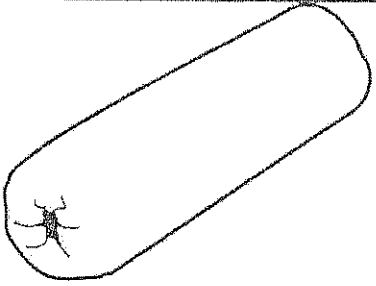
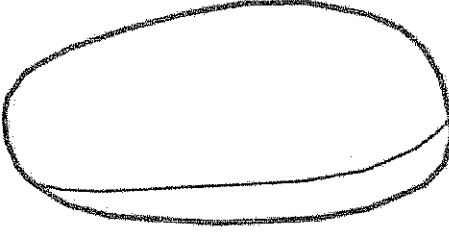
Square of chalk, makes temporary marks on fabric.

11.



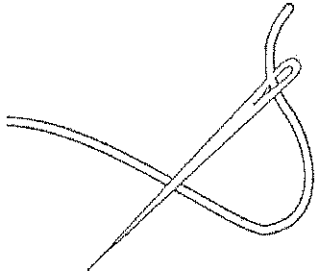
60" long, takes pattern or body measurements.

12.

 <p>6" long with slide, helps you mark a hem or smaller amounts.</p>	 <p>Takes out sewing mistakes.</p>
13.	14.
 <p>Helps press seams in tubes – like sleeves. Looks like a sausage.</p>	 <p>Press curved areas. Looks like a ham!</p>
15.	16.

Safety In The Sewing Lab

DIRECTIONS: Write down the safety rules to follow when working in the sewing lab.



Name: _____

Hour: _____

Hand Stitches

GOAL: ...be able to sew basic hand stitches – used in repairing clothes and in stitching the sewing project.

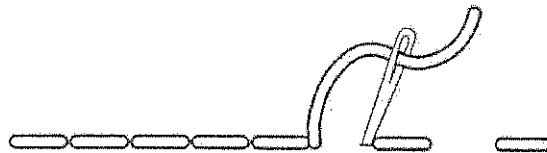
Running Stitch

A simple stitch used for gathering, easing and swing seams with little stress. Poke up from the back of fabric, poke down and up creating a dotted line on front and back of fabric. Should be tiny and even and about 1/16-1/8" long. Do one whole row of stitches.



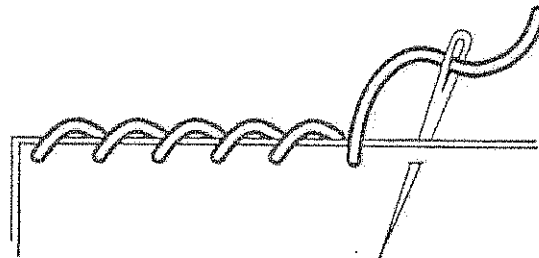
Backstitch

A very strong stitch. Used to repair seams. Begin with a tiny running stitch, back up into the last threads, poke out under, poke through ahead of it and pull. This stitch should be about 1/4" long and make a connected line on front and back of fabric. Do a whole row of stitches.

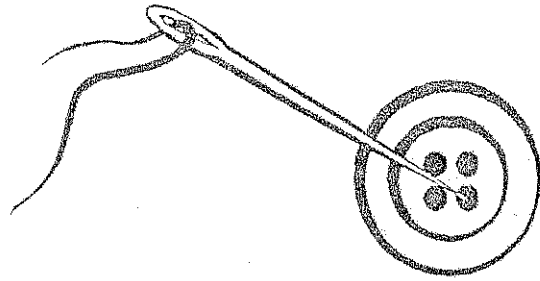


Overcast Stitch

This is a very strong and tough stitch, sometimes called the "ugly" stitch. Put two edges of fabric together. Poke up from the bottom and pull, and then repeat, poking the needle up from the bottom. Stitches are one on top of each other and the threads wrap over the edge of fabric. Use this in seams with a lot of stress. Do 1 inch of this stitch.



Staple your samples here.



Name: _____

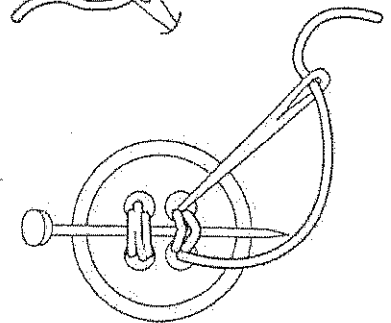
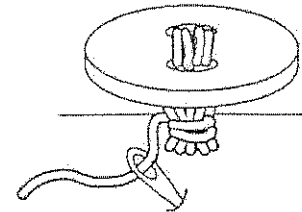
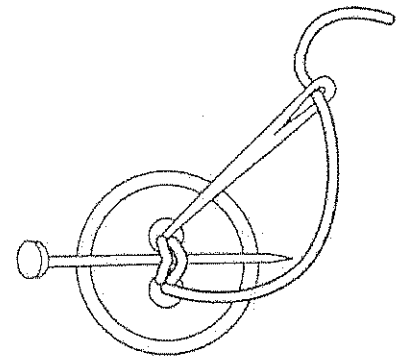
Hour: _____

Sewing on Buttons

GOAL: ...be able to sew on buttons, use skills to repair clothes.

2-Hole Button

1. Thread needle with color to match button. Take a small stitch where button is to be placed. Poke needle through button hole, hold button in place over small stitch.
2. Place straight pin across top of holes. Sew with thread going over top of pin and down in opposite hole. Do this at least 6 times.
3. Remove pin. Poke needle so thread comes out under button, but on top of fabric so you can **TIGHTLY** wrap threads around the middle of the stitches 4 times. This creates a thread shank (so you have room for other layer of fabric when you button).
4. Poke needle to back of fabric. Stitch in place 3 times to make a secure knot. Trim thread.

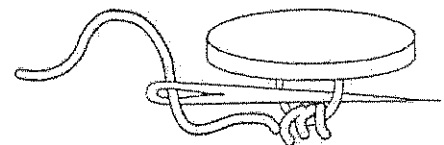


4-Hole Button

1. Follow directions for the 2-hole button.
2. When stitching the extra two holes, poke needle from the underside and continue so the extra thread doesn't show on the top. You must use the same thread for the entire button.

Shank Button

1. Thread needle with color to match button and take a small stitch where button is to be placed.
2. Slip button on thread, hold button at an angle, poke up through hole, down the side of the shank and continue at least 6 times. Then just stitch in place 3 times on the back to knot thread. **DO NOT WRAP THREADS** because this button has a shank.



Staple your sample here.

Review: Short Answer.

8. Normal seam allowance is _____. Line up the edge of the fabric with the number _____ on the throat plate of our machines.

9. The pattern symbol that when sewn adds shape to an area is a _____.

10. A row of stitching that joins two pieces of fabric is called a _____.

11. Most sewing is done with _____ sides of fabric together.

12. Temporary machine stitching or stitching by hand is called _____.

13. How do you gather or ruffle fabric? _____

14. Where do you backstitch? _____

15. Why do you backstitch? _____

16. What is the importance of cutting exactly next to the cutting line when you cut out your pattern pieces? _____

17. How will you practice safety when sewing? _____

