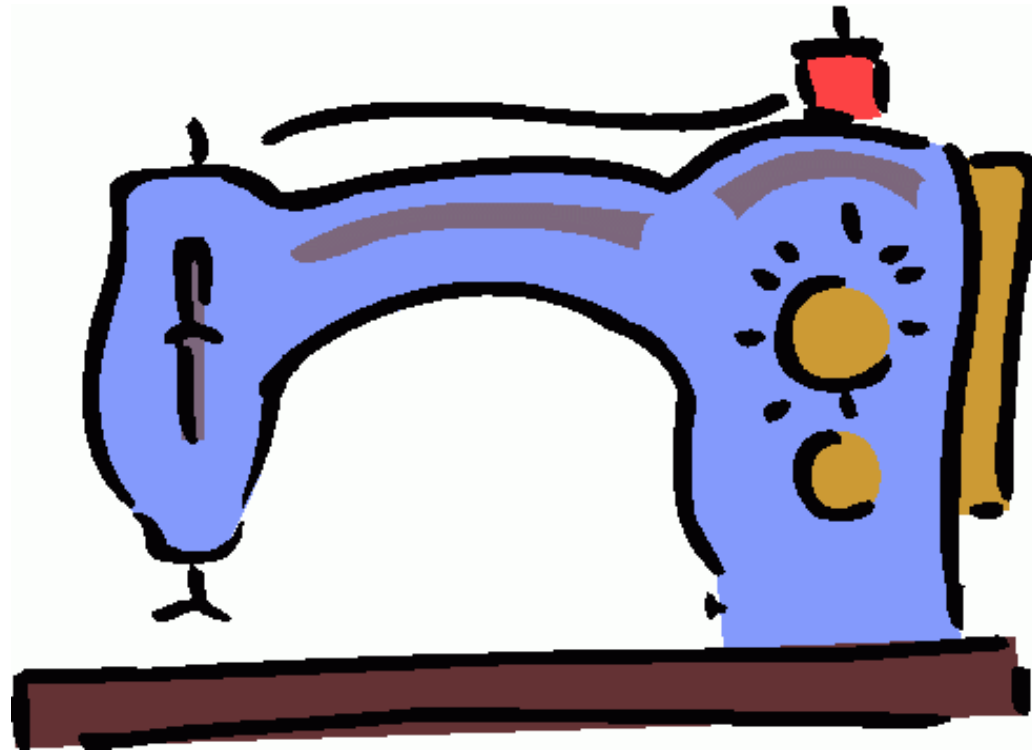


# Sewing Terms



# 1. “Right” Side

The patterned side of fabric that will be showing when you are done sewing your project. Sometimes called the “Pretty” side.

“Right” Side



“Wrong” Side



## 2. “Wrong” Side

The back side of fabric that will be on the inside of the project you are sewing. Sometimes called the “Ugly” side.

“Right” Side

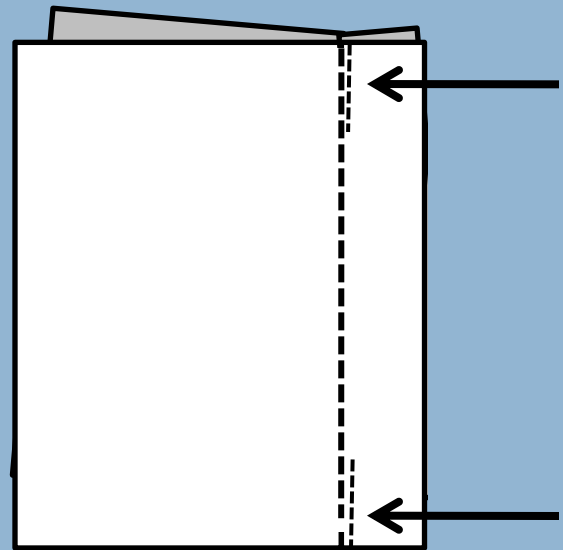


“Wrong” Side



### 3. Backstitch

To machine stitch two or three stitches *BACKWARDS* on the same line at the beginning and end of a seam to secure the stitches.



### 4. Basting Stitch

Long, temporary stitches used to hold pieces of fabric together.

Regular Stitch Length



Basting Stitch Length



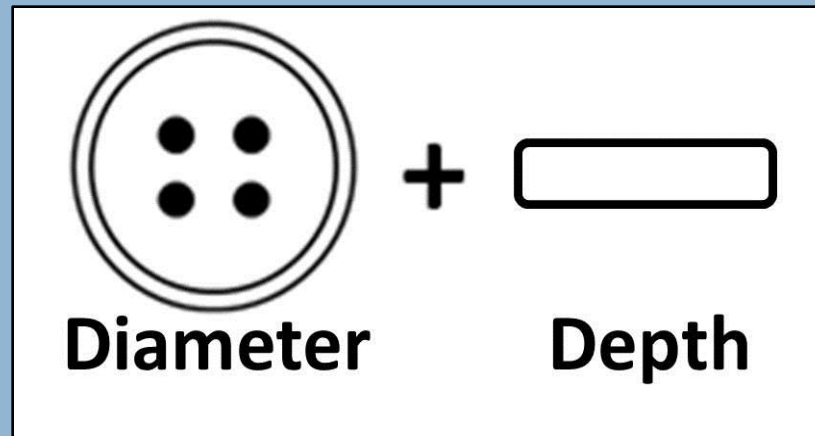
## 5. Buttonhole

A sewn slash in a garment used with a button as a fastener. Represented by these symbols:



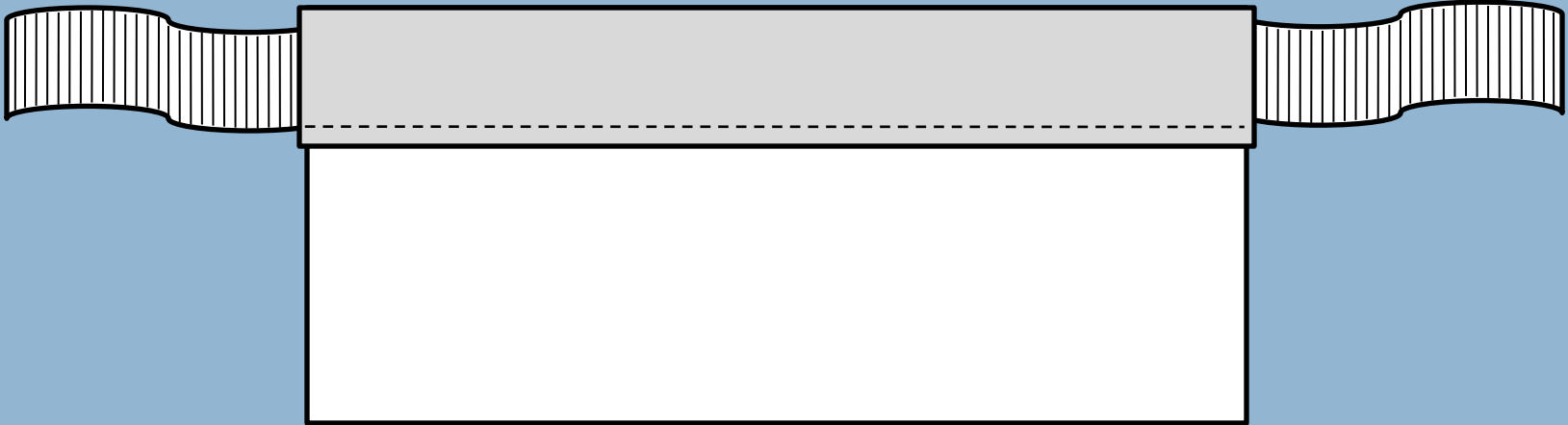
## 6. Buttonhole Formula

Formula for measuring the correct length of a buttonhole: ***Button Diameter + Button Depth***



## 7. Casing

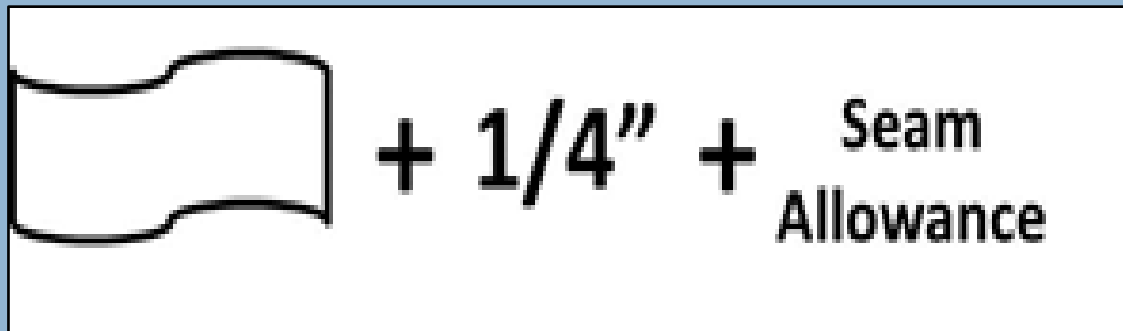
A tunnel through which elastic or cording is threaded.



## 8. Casing Formula

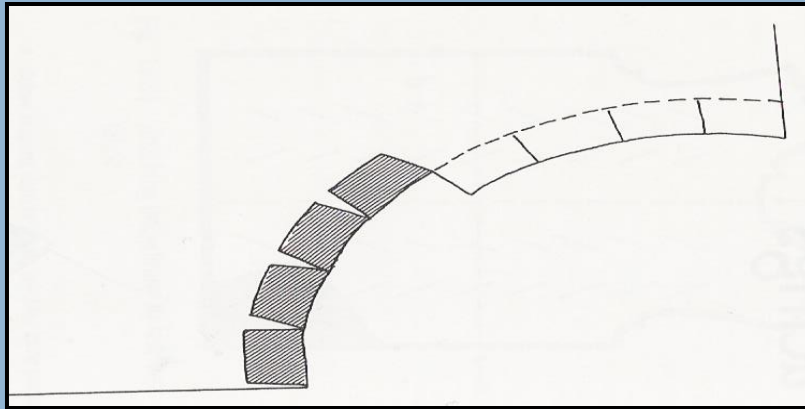
formula for measuring the correct width of a casing:

***Elastic/Cording Width + 1/4" + Seam Allowance***



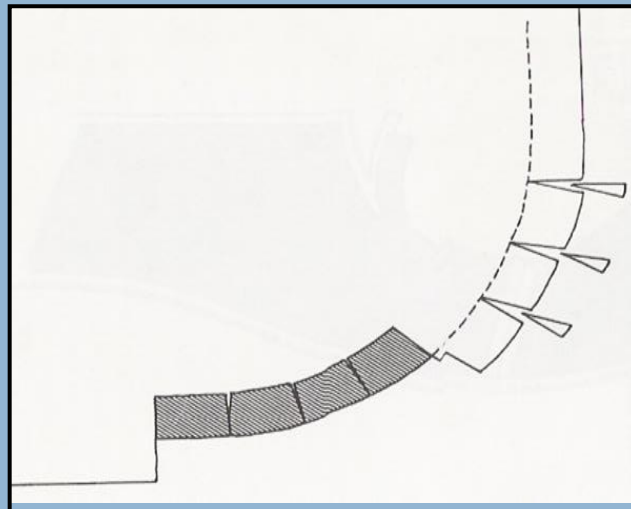
## 9. Clipping

A short cut made in the seam allowance-but not through the stitching-to allow for “bendability”.



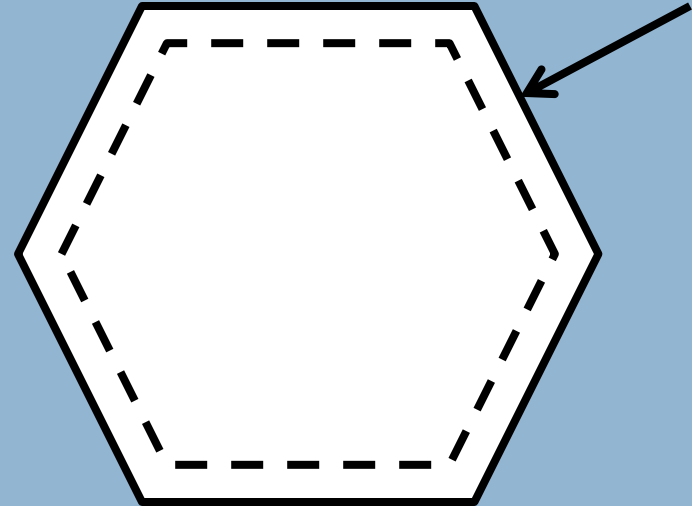
## 10. Notching

Cutting V-shaped wedges out of the seam allowance to reduce bulk.



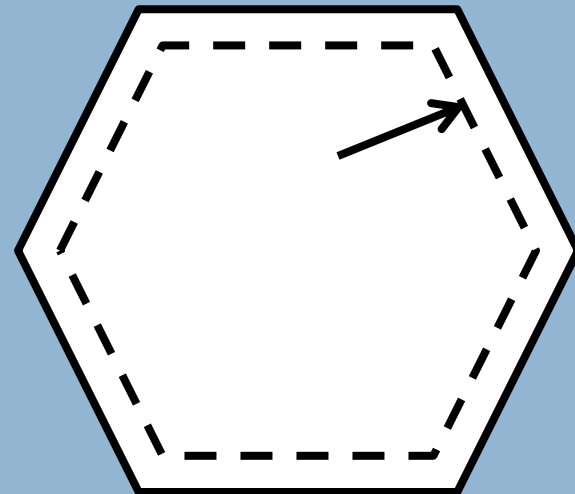
# 11. Cutting Line

The solid line on pattern pieces that you cut around.



# 12. Stitching Line

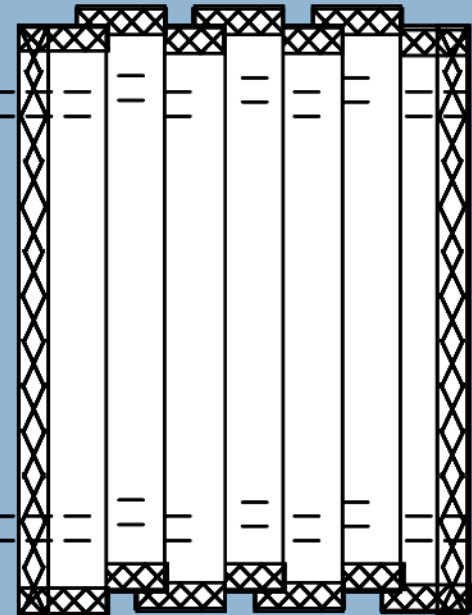
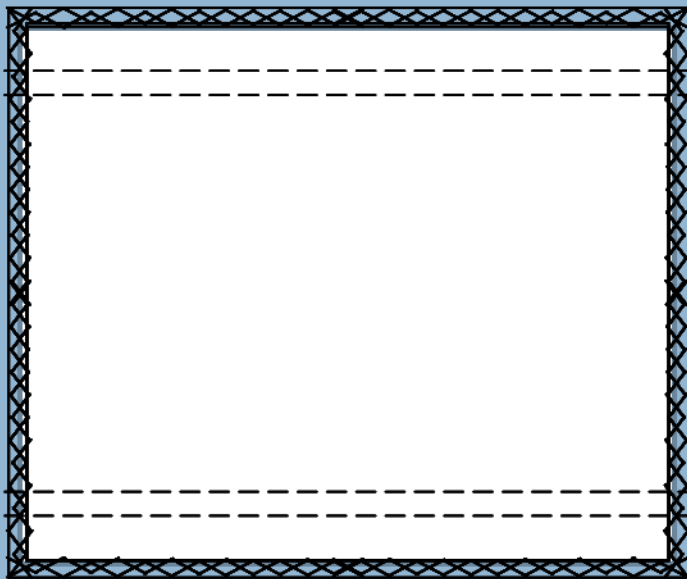
The dashed line on a pattern that shows where the stitching should be.





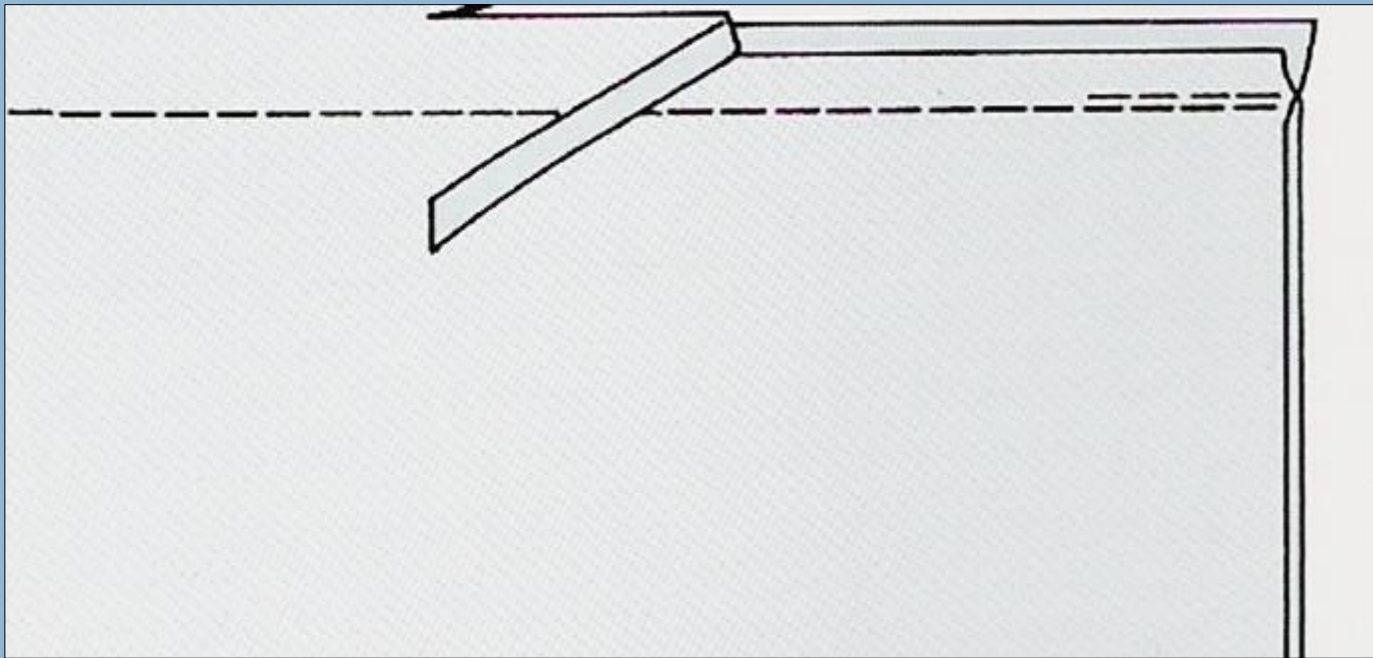
# 13. Gathering

Two to three parallel rows of basting stitches to create fullness in a garment.



## 14. Grading / Layering

Trimming layers of the seam allowance to decrease bulk.



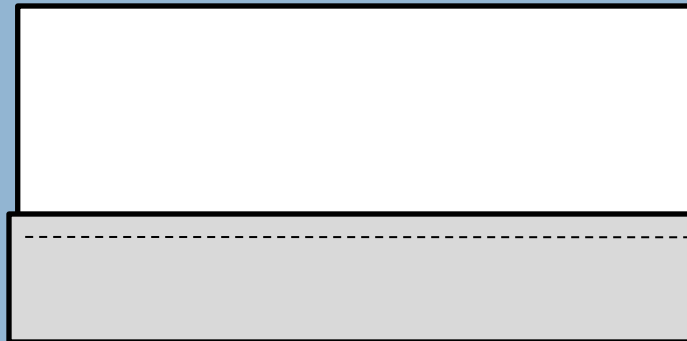
## 15. Grainline

Arrowed line indicating how to place the pattern piece on the material. This usually runs PARALLEL to the selvage.



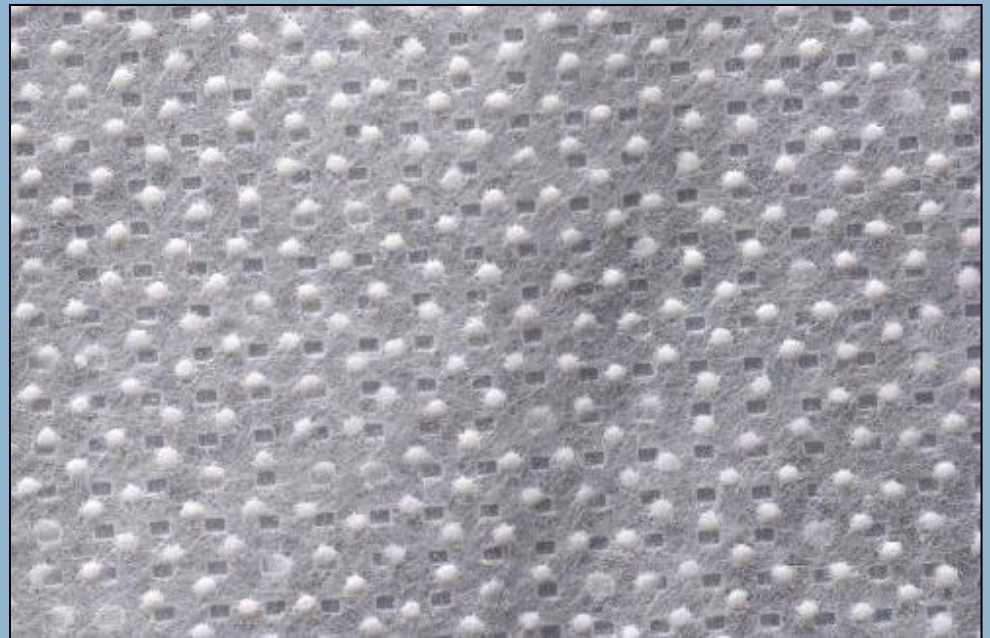
## 16. Hem

The raw edge of any fabric, usually an article of clothing, turned back to the wrong side and stitched down.



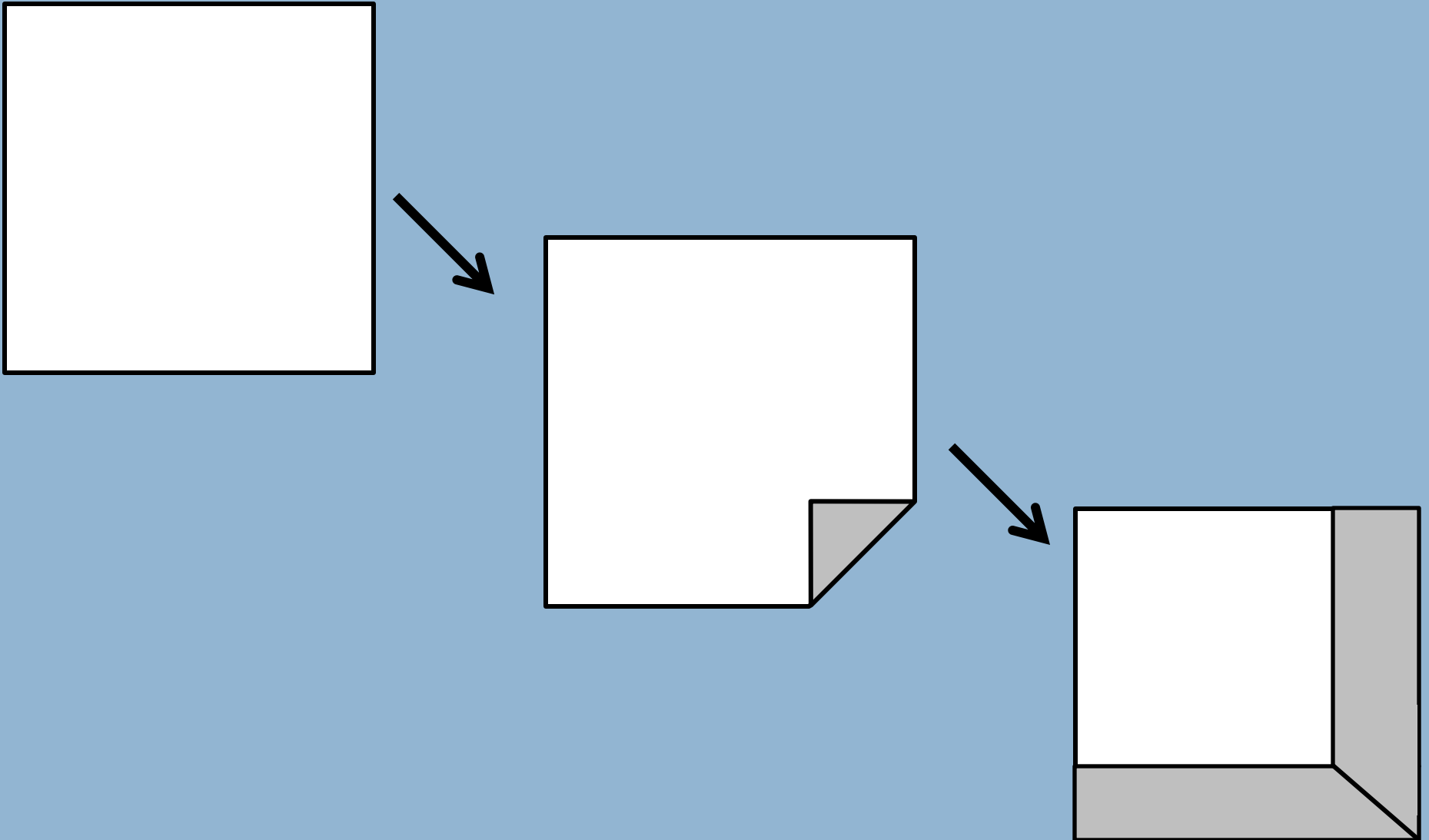
# 17. Interfacing

A non-woven fabric used to strengthen and stabilize other fabrics. (It usually has a fusible, heat-activated side.)



# 18. Miter

Pressing a corner, then refolding the point diagonally to form a square edge



# 19. Notion

All items, other than fabric and patterns, needed to complete a sewing project. (Ex: buttons, zippers, trims, etc.)



## 20. Pattern

Indicates what you will be making-includes size chart, garment views, notions needed, suggested fabrics and material quantities.

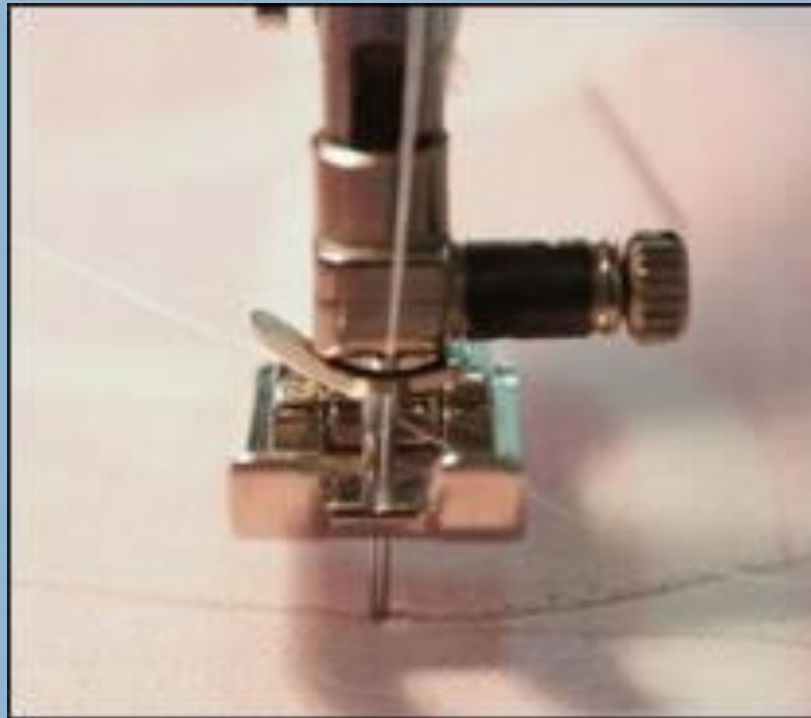


## 21. Ease

Added to commercial patterns for style, fit and wearing comfort.

## 22. Pivot

At the end of a stitching line, leaving the needle down in the fabric, lifting the presser foot, turning or pivoting the fabric. After lowering the presser foot, the stitching will continue in a different direction. This technique is helpful when turning corners on a project.





## 23. Reinforced Stitch

An extra row of stitching about 1/8" inside the original seam to reinforce an area of high stress, such as a crotch seam or underarm seam. Shortening the stitch length can also reinforce a seam.

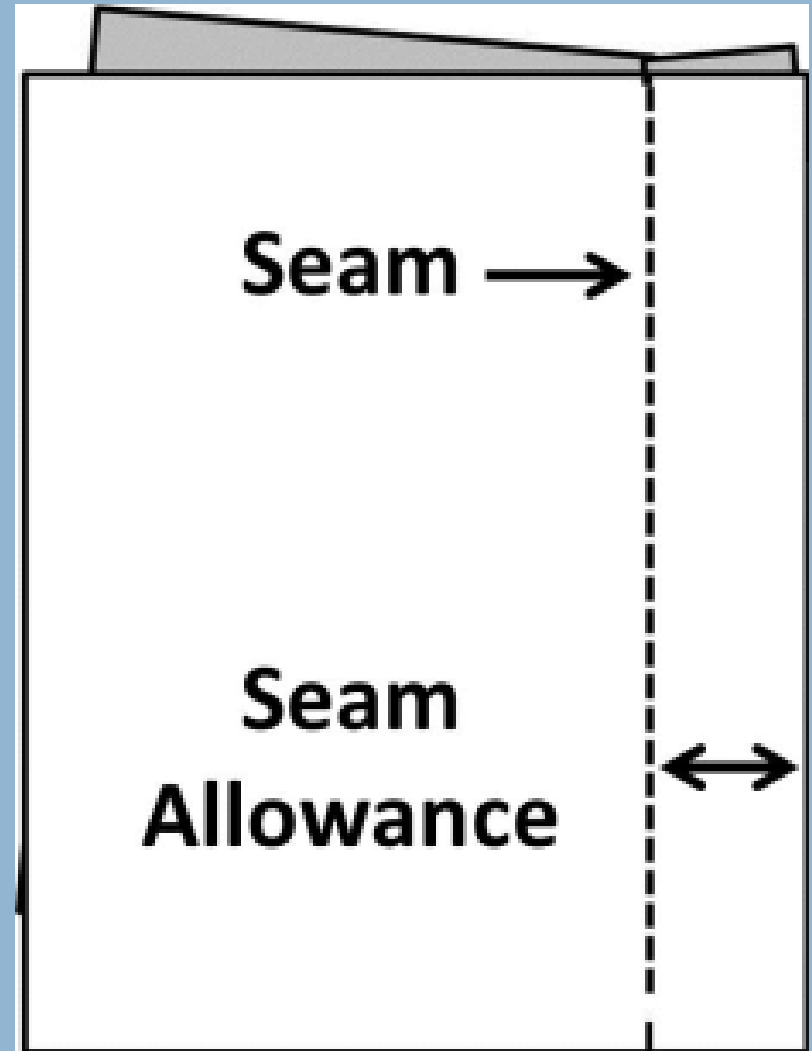


## 24. Seam

The stitched line that is created by sewing.

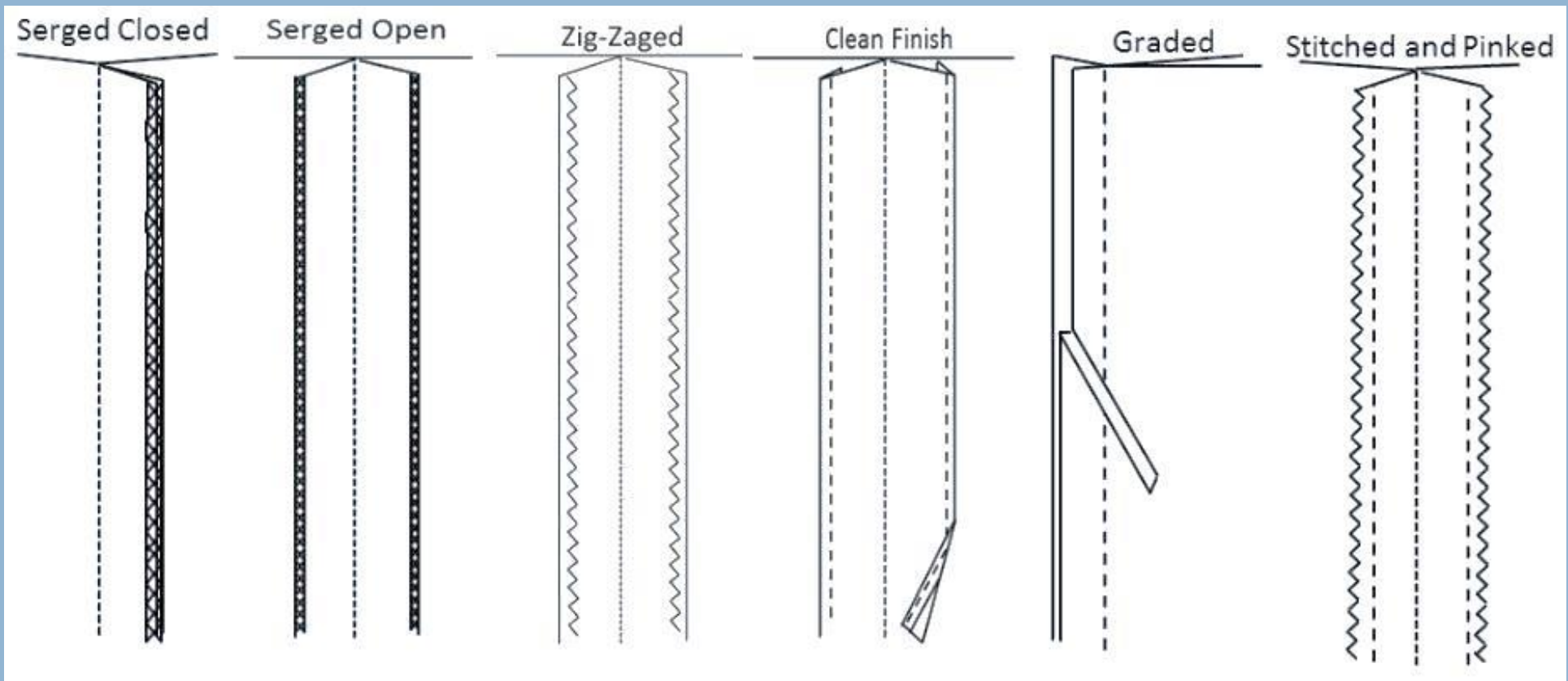
## 25. Seam Allowance

The distance between the edge of the fabric and the stitched line.



## 26. Seam Finish

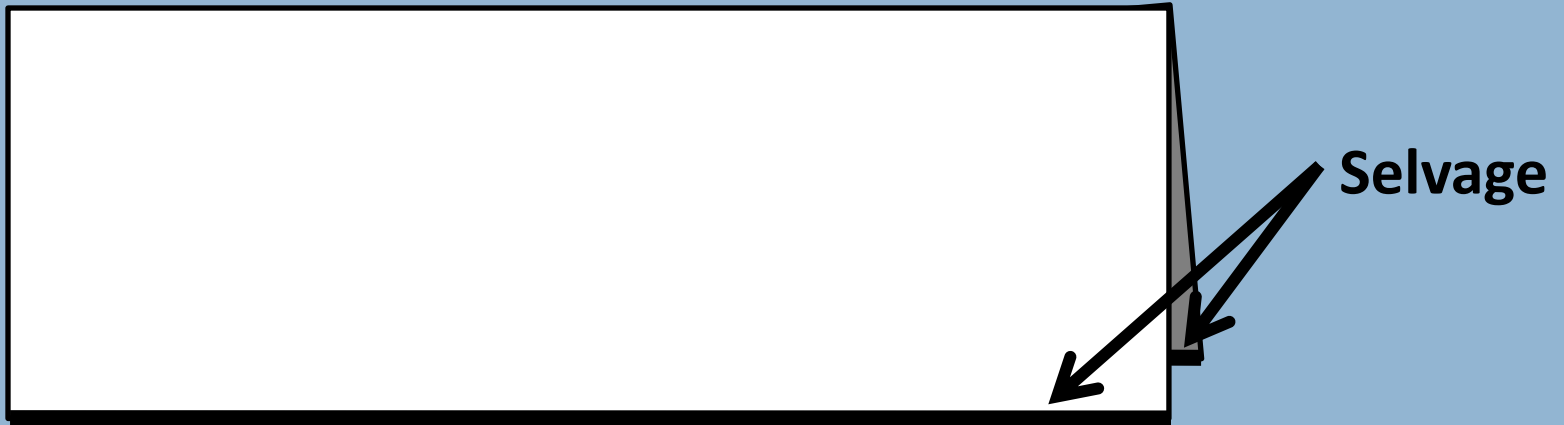
Methods of finishing seam allowances so that they won't fray or unravel.



# 27. Selvage

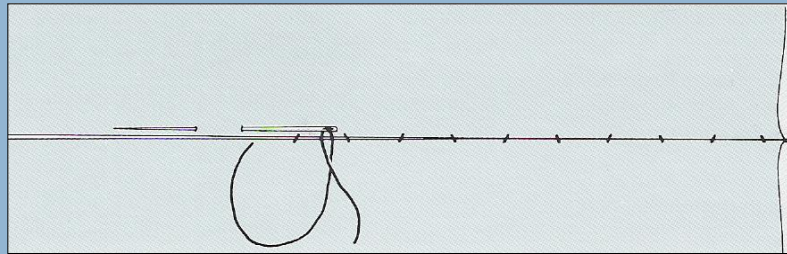
The tightly woven edges on fabric that runs lengthwise down the fabric.

*The grainline will run PARALLEL to the selvage.*



## 28. Slipstitch/Blind Stitch

A hand stitch that is almost invisible on both the right and the wrong side of the project.



## 29. Top-Stitch

A row of stitches about 1/4" away from the seam on the top or RIGHT side.

