



## Fabrics

1. Batik – Indonesian technique of wax resist dyeing applied to whole cloth. This technique originated from Java, Indonesia. It is made either by drawing dots and lines of the resist with a spouted tool called a tjanting, or by printing the resist with a copper stamp called a cap.
2. Broadcloth – A very lightweight, smooth, flat looking fabric, with no pattern in the weave of the threads. It is similar in quality to pinpoint fabric but has less texture. This usually means it is slightly more transparent and not as shiny as the pinpoint.
3. Chambray – A plain weave fabric woven with a colored yarn in the warp and a white yarn in the weft.
4. Corduroy – A fabric with a distinct pattern, a “cord” or wale. It is mostly composed of tufted cords, sometimes exhibiting a channel (bare to the base fabric) between the tufts.
5. Cotton – A fabric made from the fiber of its namesake plant. It is good for first time sewers to use because it’s easy to work with and used for everyday clothing.
6. Eyelet – A type of fabric that has holes that are edged using a buttonhole stitch. The holes are precisely sized and situated to create a pattern or patterns, often floral designs or abstract geometric arrangements.
7. Faux Fur – A fabric fashioned to simulate genuine animal hair. It is known as a pile fabric and is typically made from polymeric fibers that are processed, dyed, and cut to match a specific texture and color.
8. Faux Leather – A fabric used as a substitute for leather in fields such as upholstery, clothing, footwear, and fabrics, and other uses where a leather-like finish is required but the actual material is cost-prohibitive or unsuitable.
9. Iron On Interfacing – A type of interfacing used to add stiffness to the fabric by applying it to the wrong side with steam, heat, and pressure.
10. Jersey Knit – A fabric made of wool, cotton, and synthetic fibers that is light weight and has some stretch with one flat side and one piled side. When made with a lightweight yarn it is often used to make t-shirts.
11. Knit Interfacing – A type of interfacing used to add stiffness to the fabric by applying it to the wrong side by sewing.
12. Leather – A durable and flexible fabric created by tanning animal rawhides, mostly cattle hide. It can be produced at manufacturing scales ranging from cottage industry to heavy industry.
13. Muslin, Unbleached – Sturdy cotton fabric of plain weave, used especially for sheets.
14. Nylon – A synthetic material widely used for textiles. It has great strength, toughness, and elasticity. A variety of everyday objects such as umbrellas, kites, coats, ropes, and stockings are made from this.
15. Rayon – A manufactured fabric made from regenerated cellulose fiber. The many types and grades can imitate the feel and texture of natural fibers such as silk, wool, cotton, and linen. It is known as artificial silk.
16. Selvage – The uncut edge on both the right and left side of the fabric as it is woven. The way it is finished makes it unsuitable for fabrication.
17. Spandex – A synthetic fabric with medium weight and good elasticity made of polyurethane that is used for clothing and swimsuits.

18. Wool – A rough fabric derived from the natural fibers that form the fleece of various animals. It is used in carpets and some clothing.
19. Woven Fusible Interfacing – A type of interfacing with a grain line used to add stiffness to the fabric by applying it to the wrong side with steam, heat, and pressure.

## **Sewing Machine Parts**

1. Balance/Hand Wheel – This part is used when you want to manually move the needle up and down. You must always pull it towards yourself to prevent tangling of the threads. It can be pulled out when you want to disengage the needle (run the spool of thread without the needle going up and down).
2. Bobbin – This part is a cylinder on which thread is wound for sewing. It holds the bottom thread and is found below the presser foot. It provides the lower portion of thread that is interlocked with thread from the needle and thus creates a stitch.
3. Bobbin Case – This part is a small circular part into which the bobbin is inserted and threaded, and then is inserted into the sewing machine.
4. Bobbin Winder – This part transfers thread from a spool to a bobbin.
5. Embroidery Machine – A machine used to create patterns on textiles or decorate garments and apparel. It is used commercially in product branding, corporate advertising, and uniform adornment.
6. Feed Dogs – This part is found under the needle plate and is made up of two or three short thin metal bars crosscut with diagonal teeth. It is used to move fabric forward or backward.
7. Foot Control – This part is placed on the floor and used to control the speed of the machine.
8. Presser Foot – This part holds the fabric in place during sewing. It must be lowered before you begin to sew, or the fabric will not move through the machine.
9. Presser Foot Lifter – This part is used to lower or raise the presser foot.
10. Power Switch – This part turns the machine on or off.
11. Serger/Overlock Machine – A machine used to secure seams to prevent them from coming undone by stitching over or crossing with another seam.
12. Spool Pin – This part holds the spool of thread.
13. Stitch Length Regulator – This part allows you to adjust how long your stitches are.
14. Stitch Width Regulator – This part allows you to adjust how wide your stitches are, such as in a zigzag stitch.
15. Sewing Machine Needle – This part consists of a shank, shoulder, shaft, groove, scarf, eye, and point and is used to form stitches.
16. Thread Take Up – This part pulls the thread from the spool to feed it through the machine and lifts the thread back up out of the cloth after the stitch has been made.
17. Thread Guide – This part directs the flow of thread to keep it going straight in one direction.
18. Throat Plate – This part is a flat metal piece below the pressure foot with openings for the needle and feed dogs.
19. Upper Tension Regulator – This part sets the balance between the bobbin and needle threads to determine how tight the stitches are.
20. Zipper Foot – This part allows the needle to stitch close to a raised edge.

## Techniques

1. Applique' – Attaching a small piece of fabric to a larger piece of fabric, to create a desired design.
2. Bound Buttonhole – This type of closure has its raw edges encased by two strips of material sewn to the long sides to cover the stitches and is found on tailored jackets and coats.
3. Center Zipper Application – A zipper that is sewn in with an even amount of fabric on each side with an evenly spaced stitching line on either side of the opening seam line.
4. Dart – A tapered tuck sewn to adjust the fit of a garment.
5. Gather – To draw into small folds or puckers by pulling a thread through the cloth.
6. Hem – An edge or border on a piece of cloth, especially a finished edge, as for a garment or curtain, made by folding an edge under and stitching it down.
7. Hidden Zipper – A zipper that is installed in the seam of two pieces of fabric in such a way that the zipper is recessed in the seam and “invisible”. It is predominantly used for garments, especially skirts and dresses.
8. Lapped Zipper Application – A zipper that has one line of fabric showing on the outside with the appearance of a side placket overlapping the zipper. It is most commonly seen in slacks and skirts.
9. Pleat – A fold in cloth made by doubling the material upon itself and then pressing or stitching it into place.
10. Seam Allowance – The area between the stitching and raw, cut edge of the fabric.
11. Serged – Securing seams by stitching over or crossing with another seam to prevent raveling.
12. Top Stitching – A row of continuous stitches on the top or right side of a garment or other article as a decorative feature designed to be seen from the outside.
13. Under-Stitching – Stitching that assists a facing or lining to stay to the inside and remain unseen. It is a stitching that is sewn as close to the seam line as possible holding the graded seam allowance to the facing or lining.

## Trims and Fasteners

1. Battling – Cotton, wool, or synthetic fiber wadded into rolls or sheets, used for stuffing furniture and mattresses and for lining quilts.
2. Bias Tape – Narrow strip of cloth that is cut on the bias (diagonal to the grain of the fabric) that can be used to finish or decorate clothing.
3. Button – A generally disk-shaped fastener used to join two parts of a garment by fitting through a hole or loop.
4. Covered Button – A fastener that has been covered in the same fabric as the main body of the garment.
5. Decorative Trim – Items added that are used to enhance the edges of material or garments.
6. Elastic – A flexible stretchable fabric made with interwoven strands of rubber or an imitative synthetic fiber.
7. Fold Over Elastic – A flexible stretchable fabric used to encase the edge of a seam by folding along the center indentation.
8. Hook and Eyes – Clothes fasteners consisting of a small hook and metal loop. Used as closures at the tops of shirts, dresses, skirts, or pants.
9. Ribbed Elastic – A flexible stretchable fabric that provides maximum cross strength with lengthwise parallel ridges used in casings.
10. Ruffle Elastic – A flexible stretchable fabric with narrow ruffles on each side.

11. Sew On Snaps – A ball and socket fastener as a closure at the top of garments.
12. Velcro – A fastener consisting of two components (one with hooks and the other with loops) that are attached to opposing surfaces to be fastened.
13. Zipper – A fastener consisting of two rows of metal or plastic teeth on strips of tape and a sliding piece that closes and opens by drawing the teeth together.

## Tools

1. Acrylic Ruler – A tool used in crafts and sewing showing different measurements. They may come in different shapes and sizes.
2. Applique Scissors – A tool that has a blade with a rounded part on one side that serves as a safety precaution to keep from cutting the base fabric. It gives the ability to precisely trim along seem lines and around edges.
3. Ball Point Bodkin – A sharp slender tool used to insert elastic into casings, to turn bias tubing, and to weave ribbon cording.
4. Bias Tape Makers – A tool used to convert material into single- or double-fold tape used to finish or decorate clothing. The tool comes in various sizes.
5. Crewels – A needle that has a sharp point and long eye for easy threading.
6. Cutting Mat – A tool that is placed down to protect the table surface while cutting.
7. Dress Form – A three-dimensional tool used to help fit or design material when sewing a garment to specific measurements.
8. Dressmaker's Ham – A tool used as a pressing aid on hard to reach areas.
9. Embroidery Scissors – A tool used to cut sewing thread or multiple threads. They are designed with long thin pointy tips to allow someone to cut threads in tight areas accurately and with a clean sharp cut.
10. Hem Guide – A tool used to help you make an accurate fold into a crisp fabric crease along the material edge.
11. Leather Needles – Blunt needles with an extra-large eye that makes hand stitching much easier for thick or heavy material. They are about 2" long.
12. Loop Turner – A tool used for turning binding and inserting cord into tubing.
13. Measuring Tape – A tool used to find the size of fabric and body measurements.
14. Mini Iron – A small lightweight tool that is used to press seams, appliqueing, and getting into tight spots.
15. Needle Threader – A tool that combines a short length of fine wire bent into a diamond shape with one corner held by a piece of tinplate or plastic. It is used to thread machine or hand needles.
16. Pattern Weights – Tool that keeps pattern pieces in place without pinning. They come in various sizes and shapes.
17. Pin Cushion – A tool used for holding pins for easy access.
18. Pinking Shears – Tool used for finishing seams that has saw-toothed jaws.
19. Pins – Tools that are sharp and are used for holding material together while sewing. They come in two forms: dressmaker or silk.
20. Press Cloth – Tool used between an iron and garment that is used to help keep shine in fabric. It can be dampened to provide moisture for more steam. Usually made of unbleached muslin about 14" X 30" in size.
21. Pressing Machine – A tool that uses pressure, heat, and moisture to press or crease material.

22. Rotary Cutter – A wheeled tool with a sharp edge that is used to cut fabric. It is used on a cutting mat.
23. Safety Pins – A loop shaped tool that fastens into itself with its points under a protective cover to prevent accidental opening or injury. It is used to fasten items together.
24. Scissors – A tool used for cutting paper and clipping fabric that may have straight handles.
25. Scissor Sharpener – Tool used to sharpen and smooth worn blade edges.
26. Seam Ripper – A pointed tool used to cut and take out stitches as well as making buttonholes.
27. Seam Roll – A tool used for pressing seams open on long and narrow areas.
28. Sewing Gauge – A tool that looks like a short ruler that has a moveable slide for marking hems, seams, and other areas.
29. Sharps – Needles with small round eyes.
30. Shears – Tool used for cutting fabric, not paper. They are 7-8 inches long, are sharp, and have bent handles making them easier to cut with.
31. Spring Action Scissors – Tool used for cutting tight patterns and intricate details on a wide range of fabrics, cutting at awkward angles, or in tight spaces or making quick thread snips. It has a spring-action design that gently opens blades after each cut to reduce hand strain.
32. Tapestry Needle Threader – A tool used for inserting thicker threads into needles.
33. Thimble – A tool used to protect your fingers when hand sewing that looks like a small hard pitted cup.
34. Thread – Tool that is a fine cord of fibrous material, such as cotton or flax, made of two or more filaments twisted together and used in needlework and the weaving of cloth.
35. Zipper Pull – A tool attached to the zipper to make opening and closing easier. It comes in various shapes and sizes.