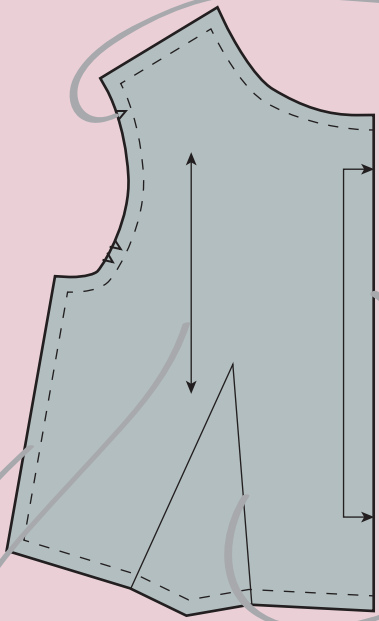


Sewing and Pattern Cutting Glossary of terms



Balance Marks/ Notches: The marks around the edge of a pattern which match on two pattern pieces so you know where to match up the fabric. These will usually be shown by small lines or 'V' shapes which are then snipped into the fabric for reference

Block Pattern: A base pattern piece without seam allowances or any custom designs, normally made out of a thicker card that can be used to create new patterns from

Centre Front/Centre Back: The place on a pattern piece where the centre of the body will be on the front or centre of the back

Dart: A fold or tuck sewn into a garment to shape the fabric

Ease In: To fit a longer piece of fabric into a shorter distance by compressing the longer piece without gathering the fabric

Gathering: When a fabric is ruffled up

Gusset: An extra section of fabric which is added in between two other panels to allow more flexibility

Grain Line: The direction which the horizontal threads are woven in a fabric otherwise know as the warp. The grain line can also be recognised with the selvedge edge as it is always parallel to this

Hem: The bottom of a garment with a finished edge so no raw edges can be seen at all

Pattern Cutting: The method of creating patterns which are used to construct and sew a garment

Seam: Where two fabrics are sewn together

Seam Allowance: The amount of fabric allocated around the edge of the fabric for a pattern so it can be sewn, this is normally indicated on the pattern piece or on the instructions

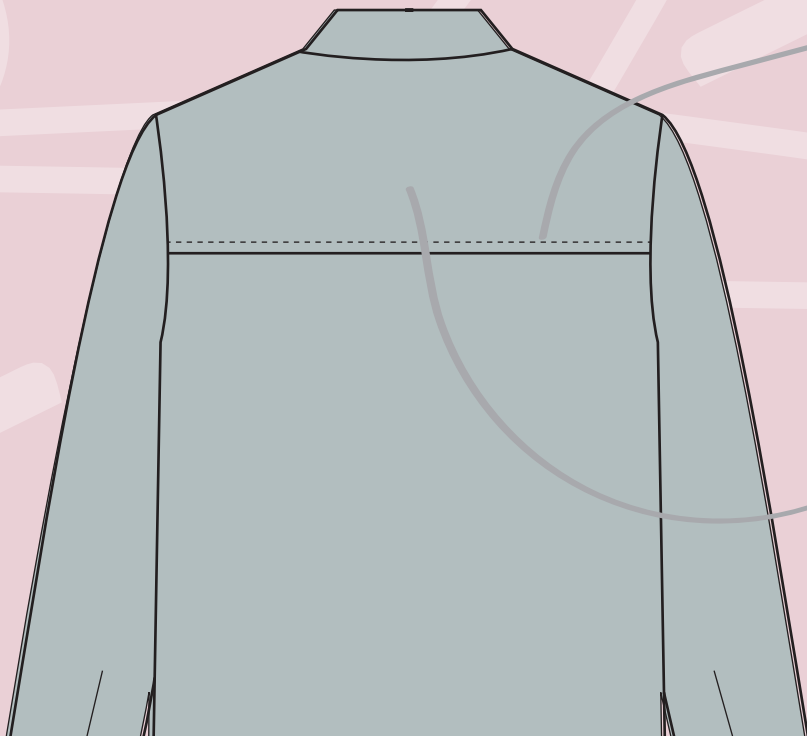
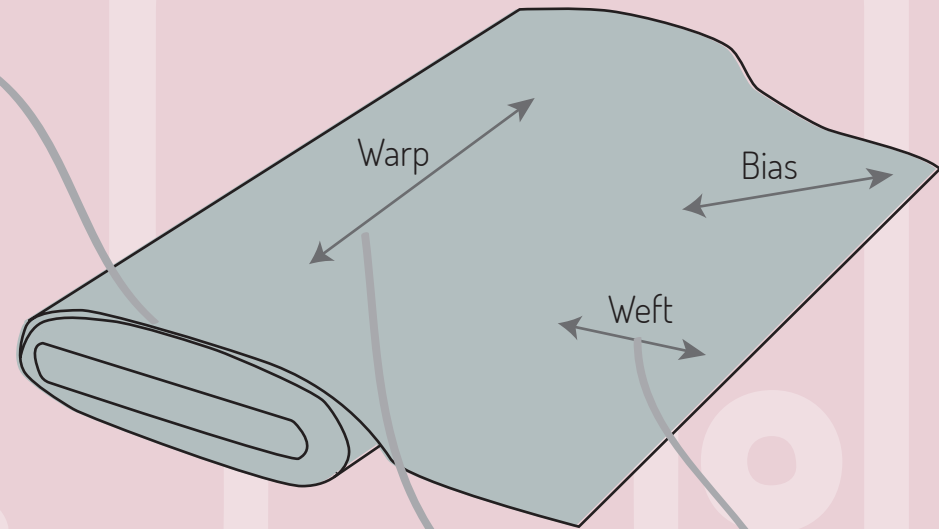


Selvedge: The edge of the fabric which has been held on the loom when the fabric is being woven. Generally this edge isn't used

Tacking: Rough stitches used to hold two pieces of fabric in place before sewing them together properly. Tacking stitches are normally used with intricate designs or slippery fabrics.

Turn Through: To turn the fabric you've sewn together so it is either the right way around or the wrong way around depending on the instructions given

Toile: A prototype of a pattern to test the pattern size and look. This is normally made using calico (a raw cotton fabric which is cheaper than most as it has gone through the least processes)



Top Stitch: A finishing stitch visible on the garment or project. It can be done with a slightly thicker thread

Warp: The vertical threads in a woven fabric, this is the grain line of a fabric

Weft: The horizontal threads in a woven fabric

Weight of fabric: The actual weight of a fabric per square meter written as grams per square meter (gsm)

Yoke: The shoulder piece of a shirt or blouse

Pattern Cutting Annotations & Symbols

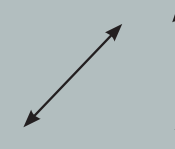
THIS IS A GREAT RESOURCE FOR UNDERSTANDING THE ANNOTATIONS ON A PATTERN AS WELL AS FOR MAKING YOUR OWN PATTERNS

ANNOTATIONS ON EACH PATTERN PIECE

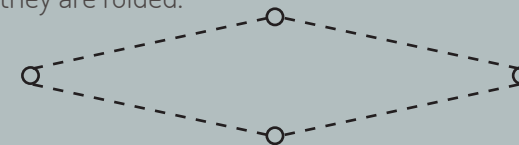
1. A title of what you're making
2. The pattern piece number & number of pieces to make the garment/project. For example 1/5 if it is pattern piece 1 and there are 5 pieces in total. (you'll thank me later when you have 20 pieces to a garment and you know which one is missing).
3. Size - if you're making multiple sizes or it's for a specific size.
4. Woven/stretch (so if you decide to make it again later you know what fabric. Using the wrong type of fabric isn't advisable as it could create a strange fit)
5. The amount of seam allowance given, (i.e. 1cm Seam Allowance, this can be shortened to 1cm S.A.).
6. Hem line and write how much the hem allowance is (i.e. 1.5cm Hem A.) notch so it's obvious when the fabric is being sewn as this is normally different to your seam allowance.
7. The date - this then means if you have development patterns you can tell which is the latest quickly.

THE FOLLOWING SYMBOLS SHOULD BE SHOWN ON EVERY PATTERN

1. The grain line, to show the direction of the fabrics threads (warp and the weft). This is always indicated by an arrow, the arrow will usually be straight but when a pattern piece is cut on the bias (diagonally to the grain) then the arrow will be diagonal.



2. Mark dart points with an 'o' where they end, these are then marked on the fabric with thread (which is removed later) or a pin/chalk. Use dotted lines to show where they are folded.



3. If the pattern is to be cut on the fold mark this on the pattern. If you're making your own pattern then make sure there's no seam allowance where the fold of the fabric would be.

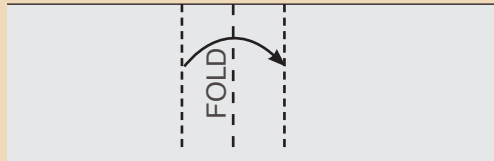


4. Use notches to show where two pattern pieces should match up. These are normally done as cuts along the edge of the pattern piece in a 'V' or 'U' shape

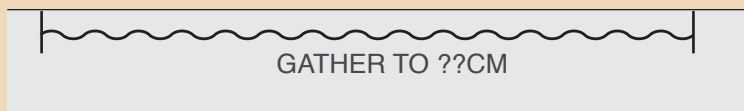


THESE ARE A FEW LITTLE EXTRAS FOR SPECIFIC DESIGN FEATURES:

1. Pleats - Use dotted lines to show where folds are and an arrow to show the direction of the pleat.



2. Gathers - Mark the start and finish of the gather with a wiggly line to join them, write the finished length the gathers should be (for example the fabric maybe 20cm when cut but once gathered it needs to be 10cm).



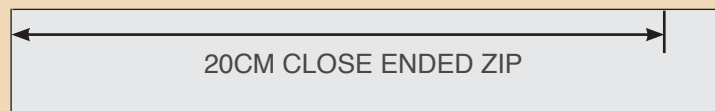
3. Button Holes - Mark on buttonholes showing the placement and length with the symbol shown below. The 'I' shape makes it clear where the hole starts and finishes.



4. Buttons & Poppers - Mark where the button/popper should be sewn on to with a cross.

X BUTTON

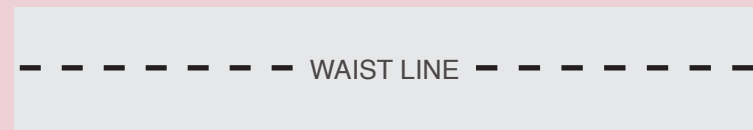
5. Zips - For a zip mark where it's going to go and write the type and length required.



6. If a different type of seam is to be used, i.e. French sea etc. then write this on the pattern.

THE FOLLOWING ANNOTATIONS ARE GREAT ADDITIONS TO HELP WITH ALTERATIONS:

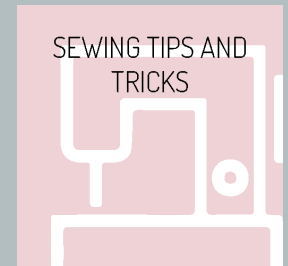
1. Mark the Centre Front line = CF & the Centre Back line = CB. These are useful when altering patterns as you know the position of these won't change.
2. If you know the waist, bust, hip, elbow & hem line then mark any of these on as they can be useful for working out the length of the garment and adjusting it later.



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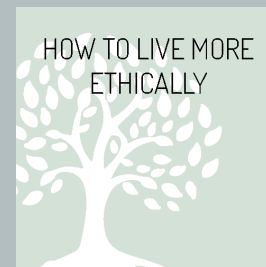


RECOMMENDED
SEWING BOOKS



SEWING TIPS AND
TRICKS

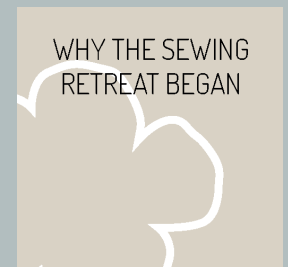
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ETHICALLY



PATTERN CUTTING
TIPS AND TRICKS



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