

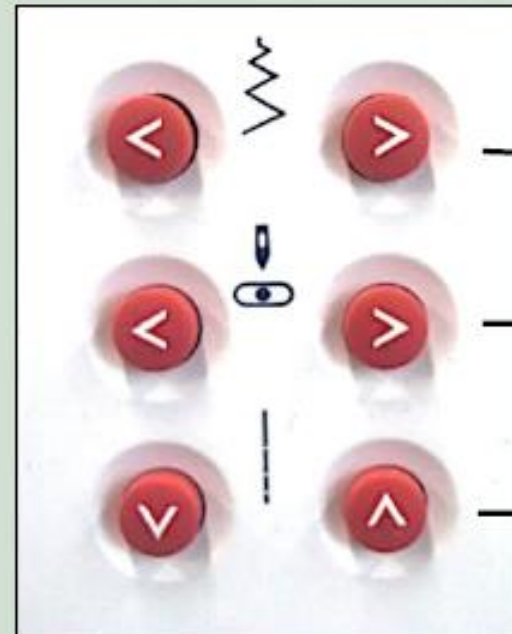
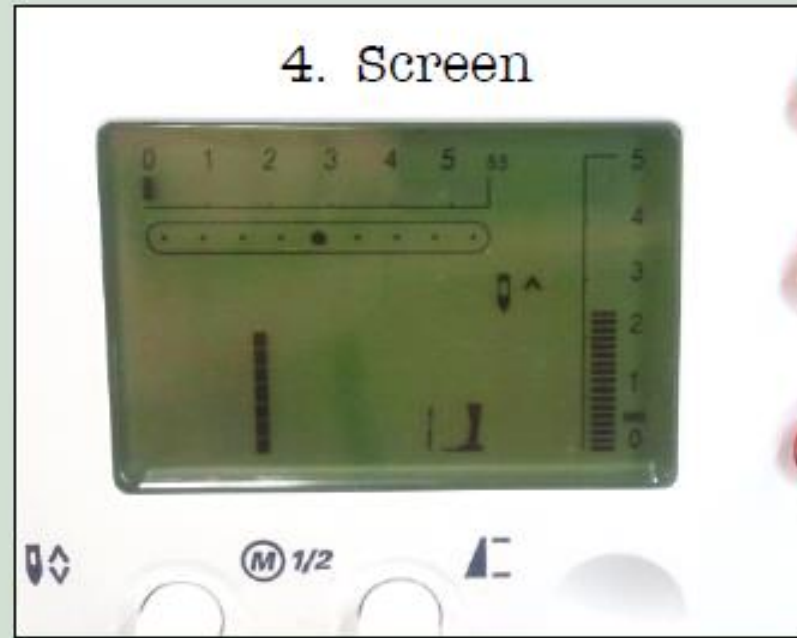
sewing WORKBOOK notes

PARTS OF The sewing machine

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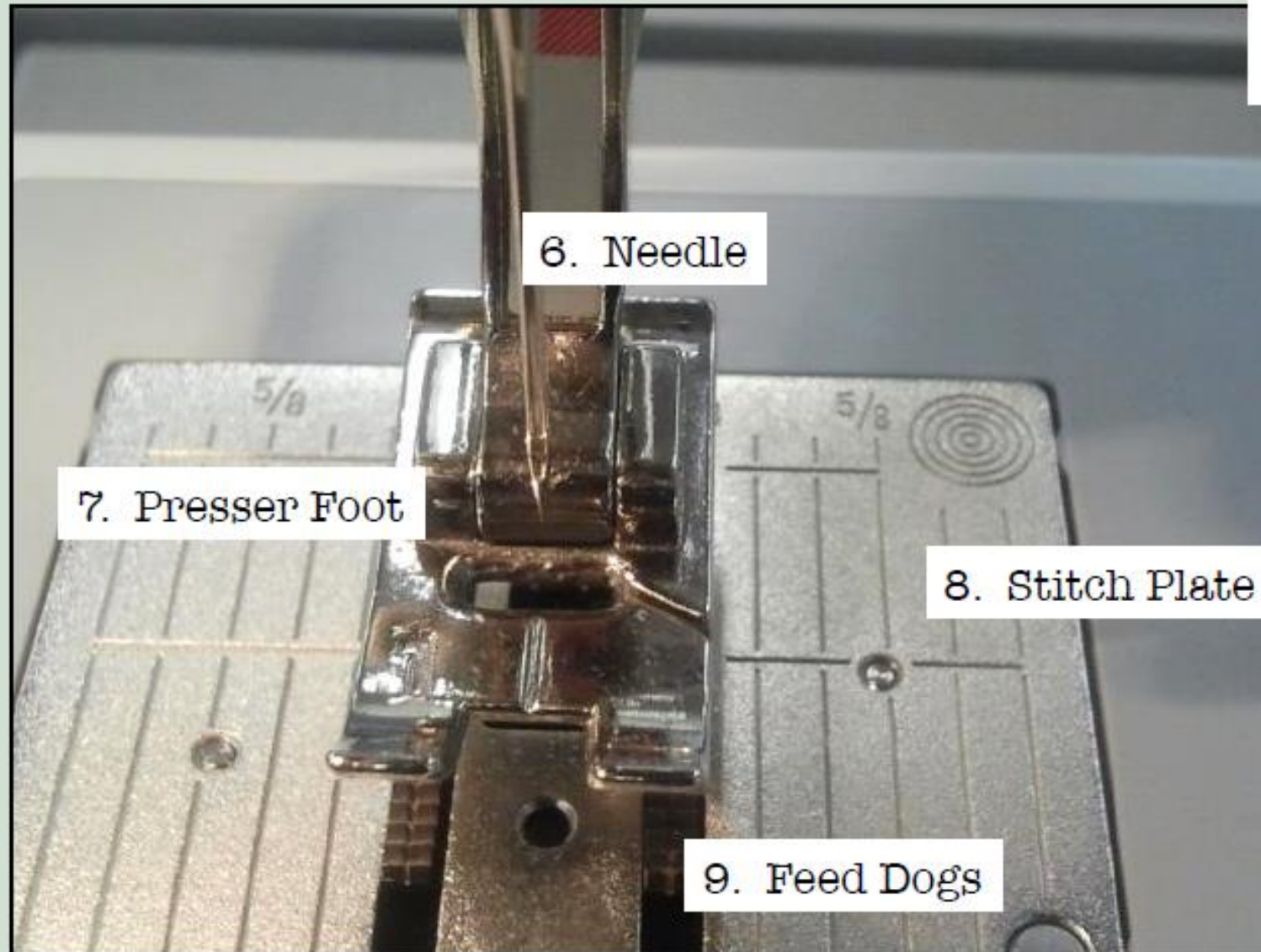
4. Screen



1. Stitch Width

2. Needle Position

3. Stitch Length

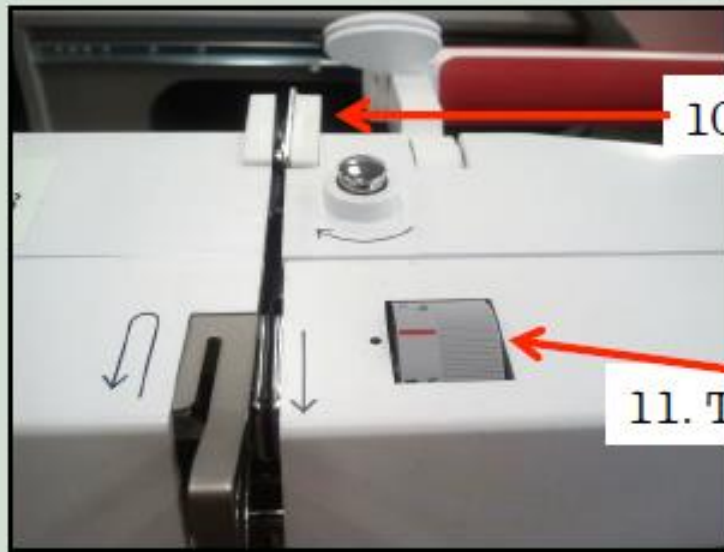


6. Needle

7. Presser Foot

8. Stitch Plate

9. Feed Dogs

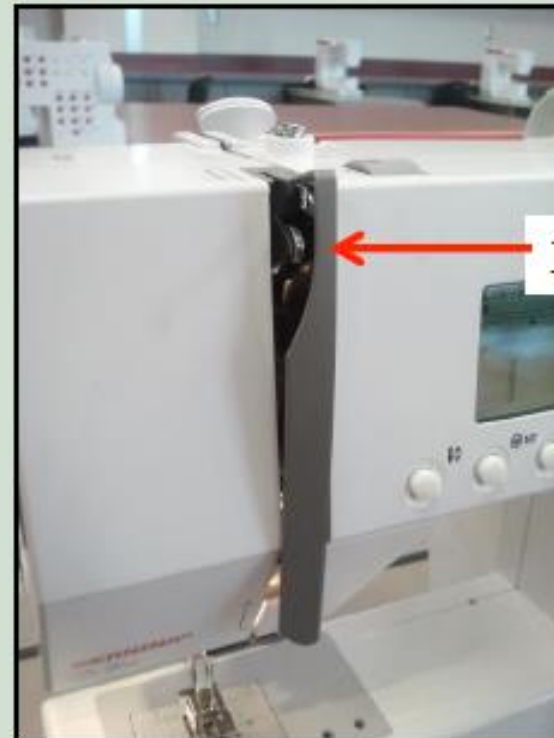


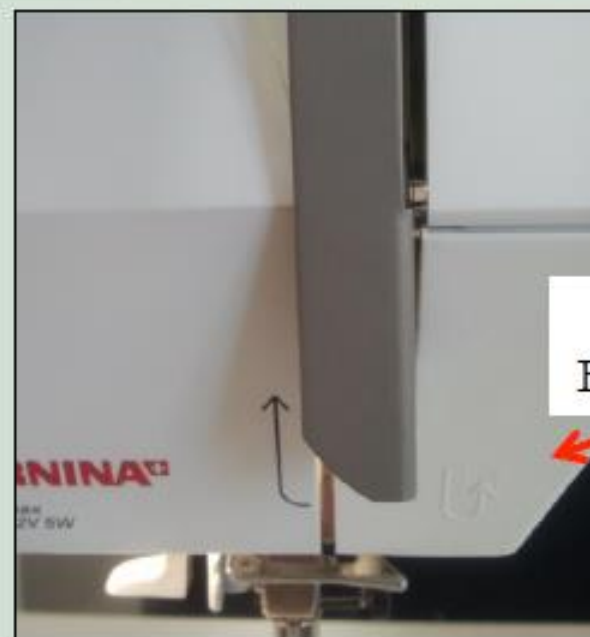
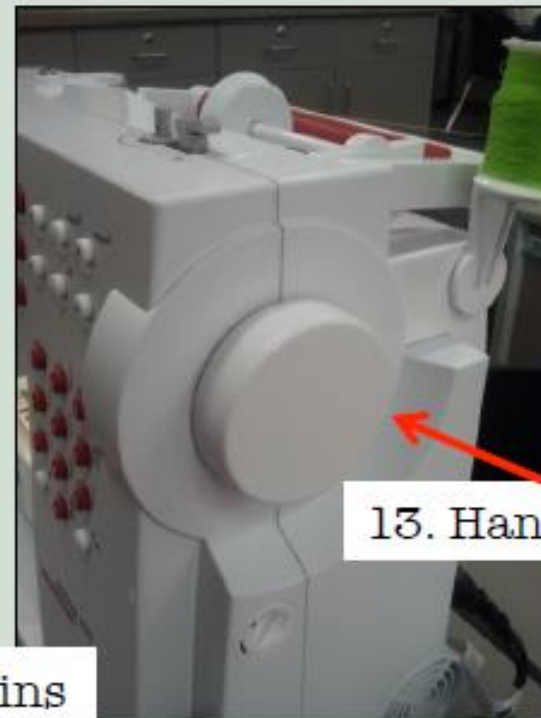
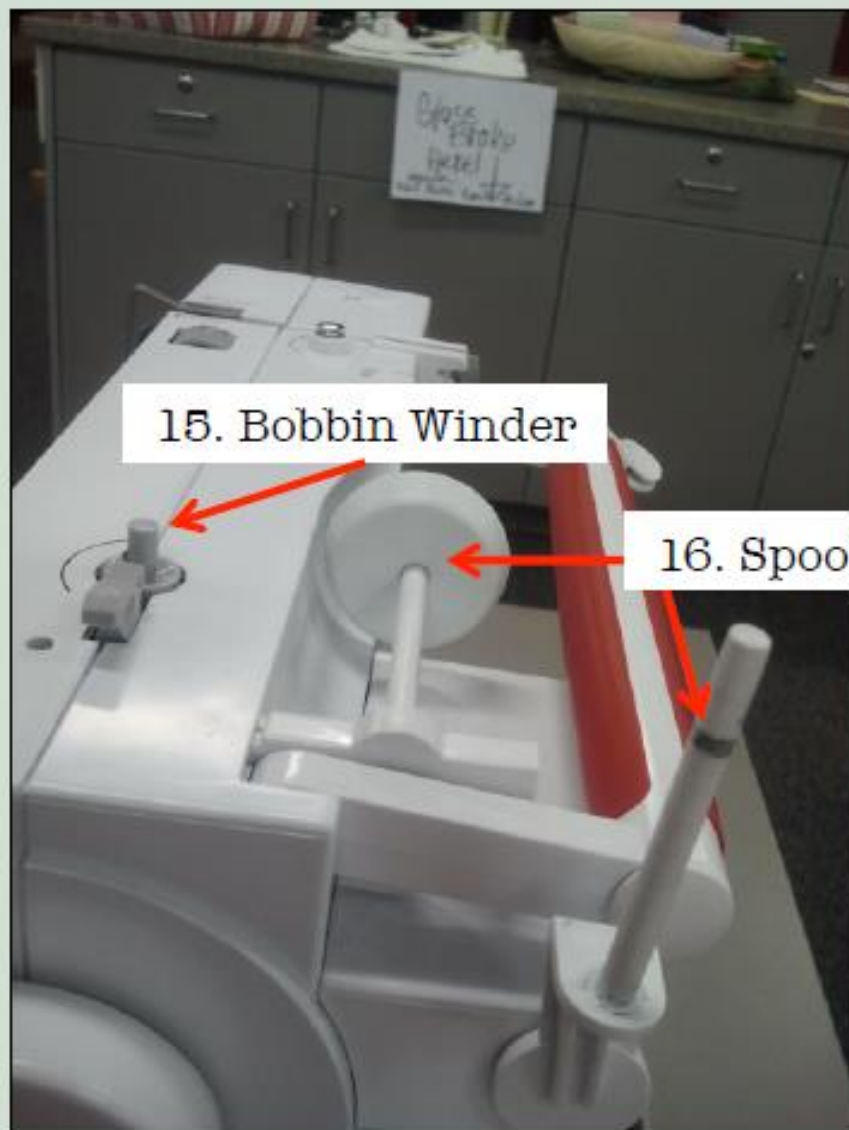
10. Thread Guide

11. Tension Dial

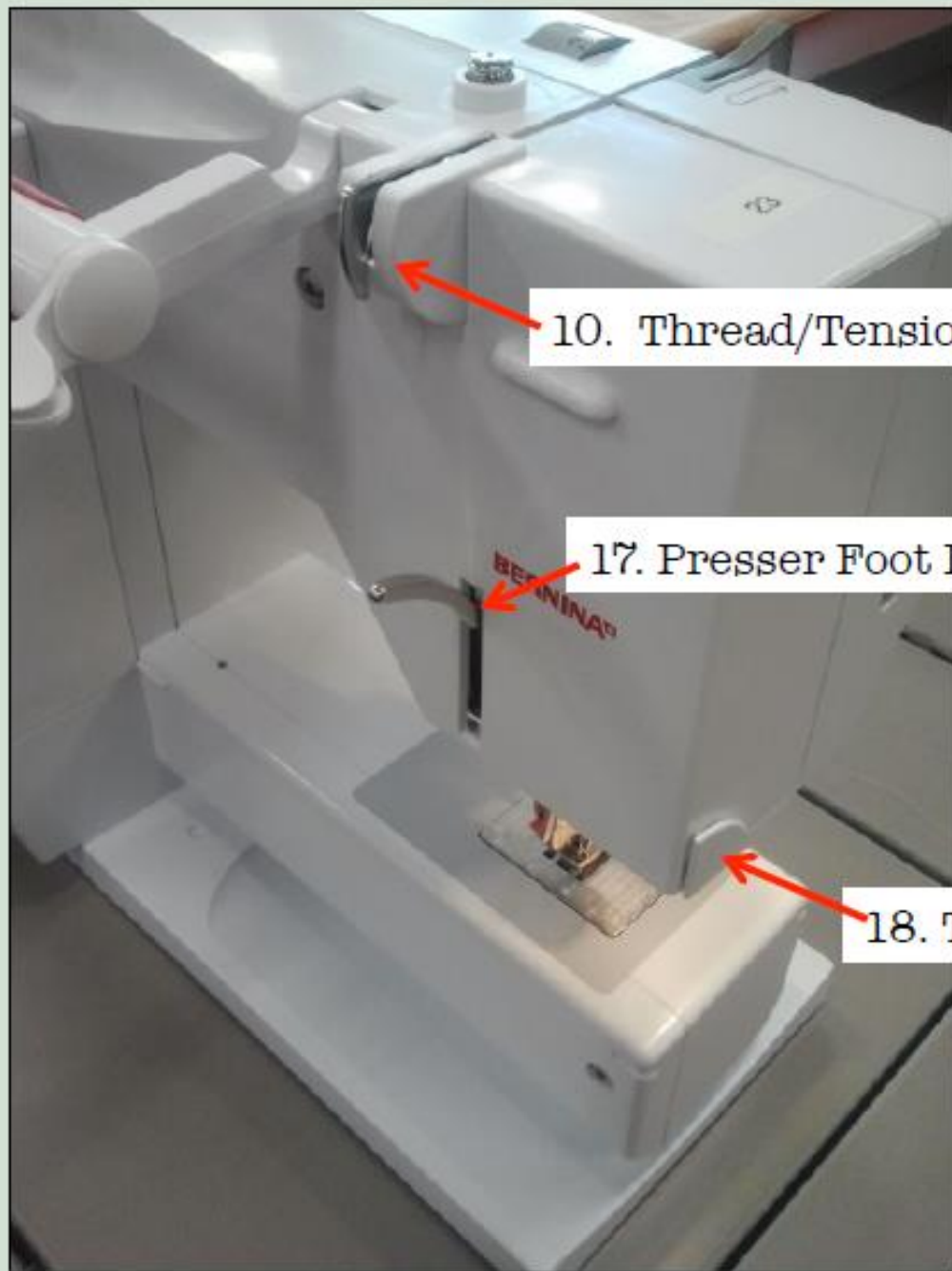


12. Take Up Lever





14. Reverse/
Backstitch Button

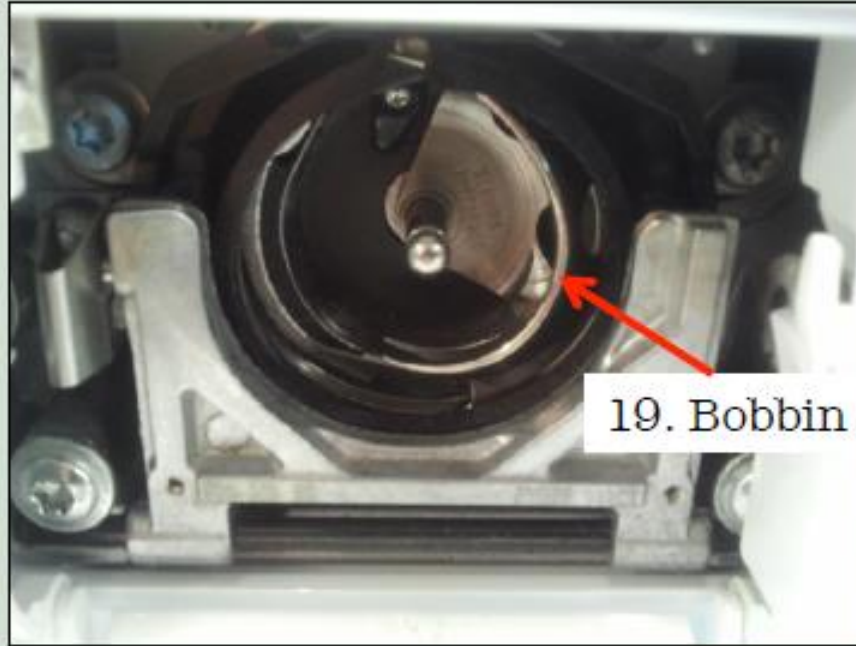


10. Thread/Tension Guide

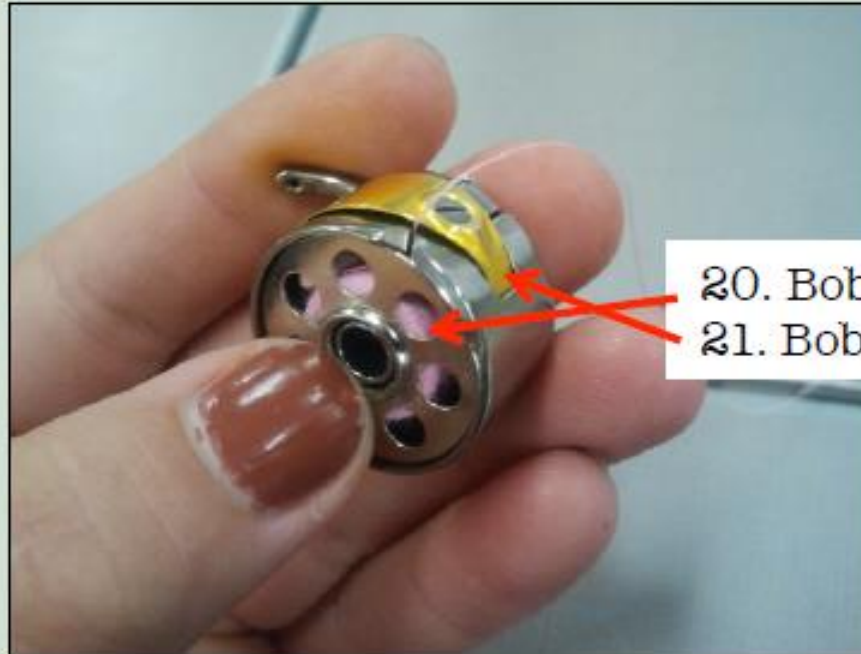
17. Presser Foot Lever

18. Thread Cutter





19. Bobbin Compartment



20. Bobbin
21. Bobbin Case

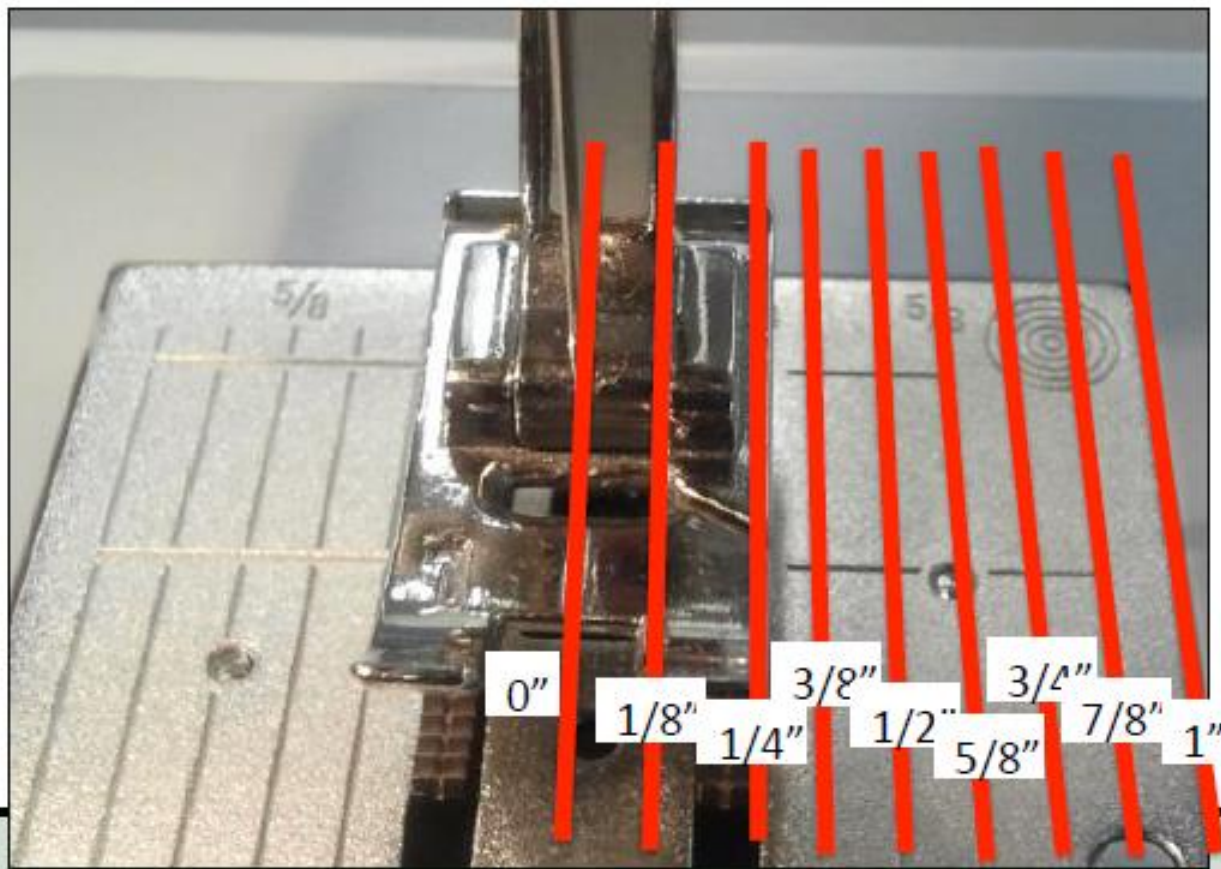
sewing machine notes

sewing machine notes

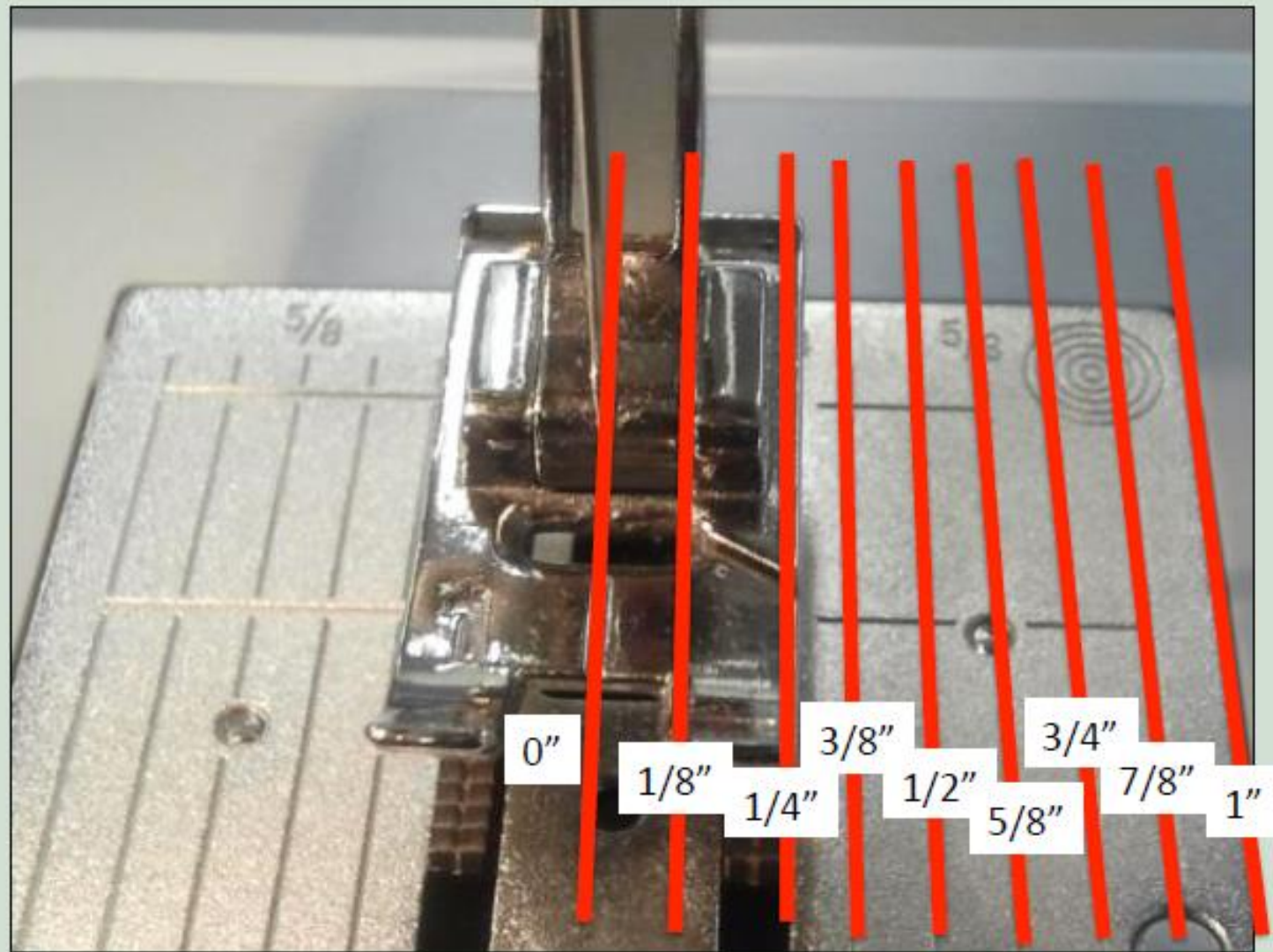
1. A stitch forms when the **SPOOL** thread & **BOBBIN** thread interlock. It should look the same on the top & bottom of the stitch.
2. When you begin to sew:
 - Check that the thread take-up lever is **UP**
 - Put the **PRESSER FOOT** down
 - **HOLD** the **THREAD** in the back during the first 3 stitches
 - Remember to **BACKSTITCH**
3. Always turn the hand wheel **TOWARD** you
4. You should always **BACKSTITCH** at the beginning & end of stitching

SEAM ALLOWANCES & FINISHES

5. The sewing machine's seam allowance width guidelines are located on the **STITCH PLATE**

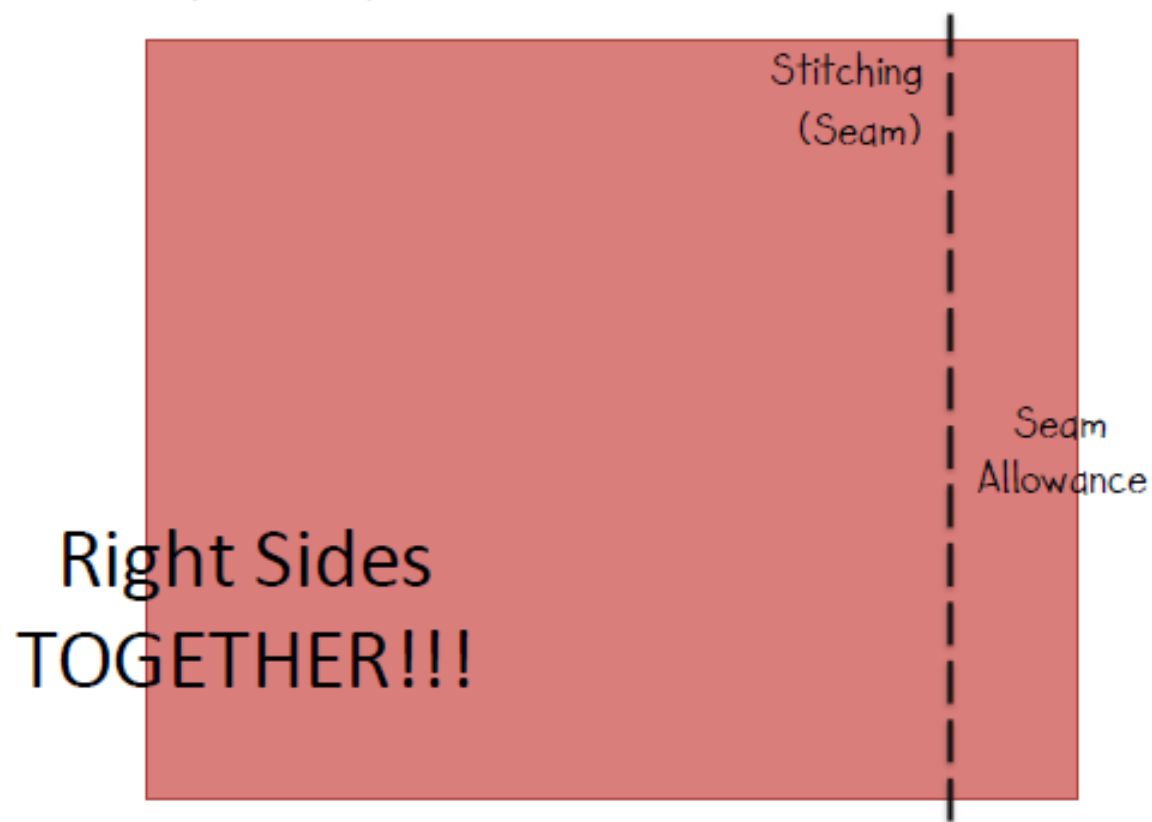


REVIEW The STITCH PLATE



SEAM ALLOWANCES & FINISHES

6. The distances between the stitching line and the edge of fabric is called the **SEAM ALLOWANCE**.



SEAM ALLOWANCES & FINISHES

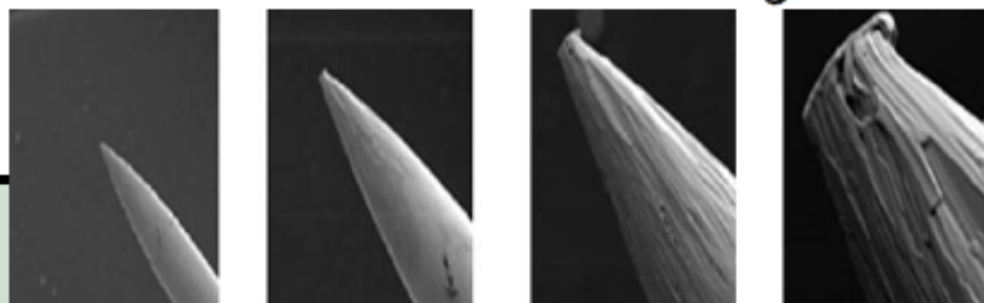
7. The STANDARD seam allowance for most patterns is $5/8"$.
8. Another common seam allowance used in commercial sewing & quilting is $1/4"$.
9. A REGULAR stitch length is 2.5.
A BASTING stitch length is 5.
10. To make a ZIG-ZAG stitch increase the stitch WIDTH.

SEAM FINISHES

11. The purpose of finishing seams is to PREVENT FRAYING
12. There are 3 ways to Seam Finish:
 - ZIG-ZAG STITCH (When you don't have a serger)
 - SERGE (Fastest, Easiest and Most Professional)
 - CLEAN FINISH (Great for hems & casings)

TROUBLESHOOTING

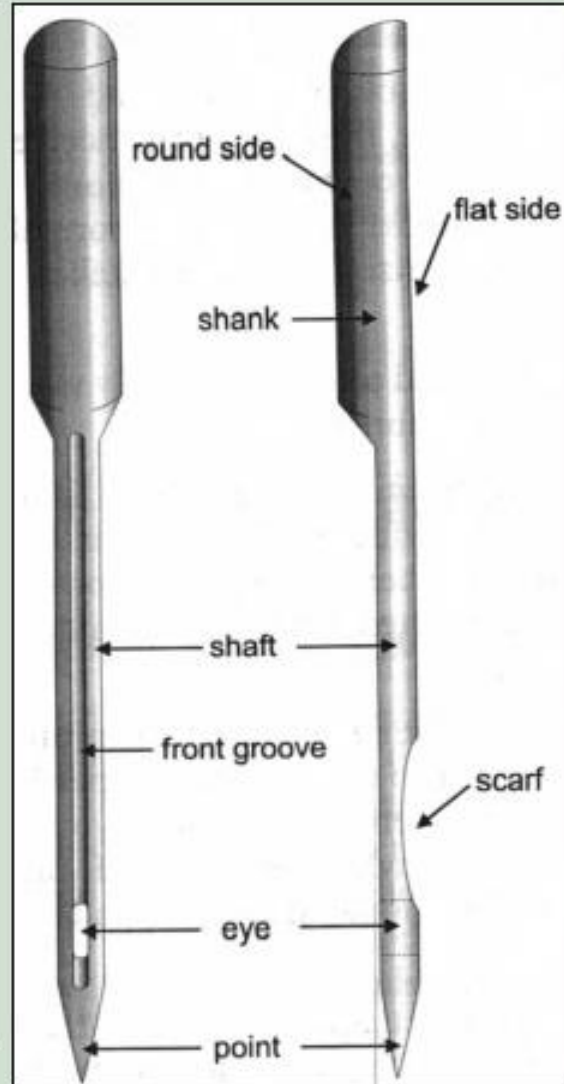
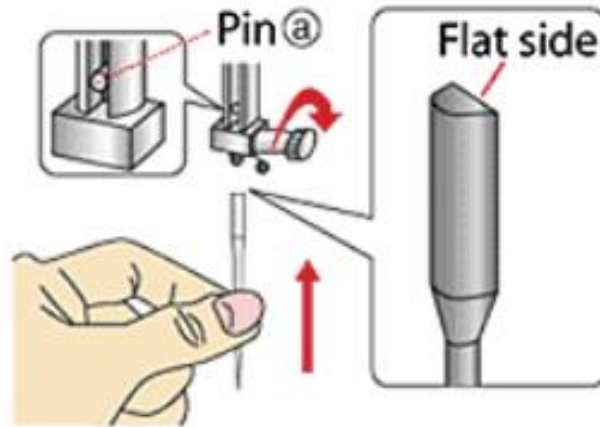
13. If the stitches on the machine are looking uneven or looping you should check the **TENSION**
14. If your machine is not sewing correctly **CHECK THREADING/RETHREAD**
15. If you hear the motor running but nothing is happening when you push the foot pedal, flip the **BOBBIN WINDER**
16. If your fabric is snagging as you sew you may have a **DULL/BURRED NEEDLE** that is catching & needs to be replaced



MAINTANCE

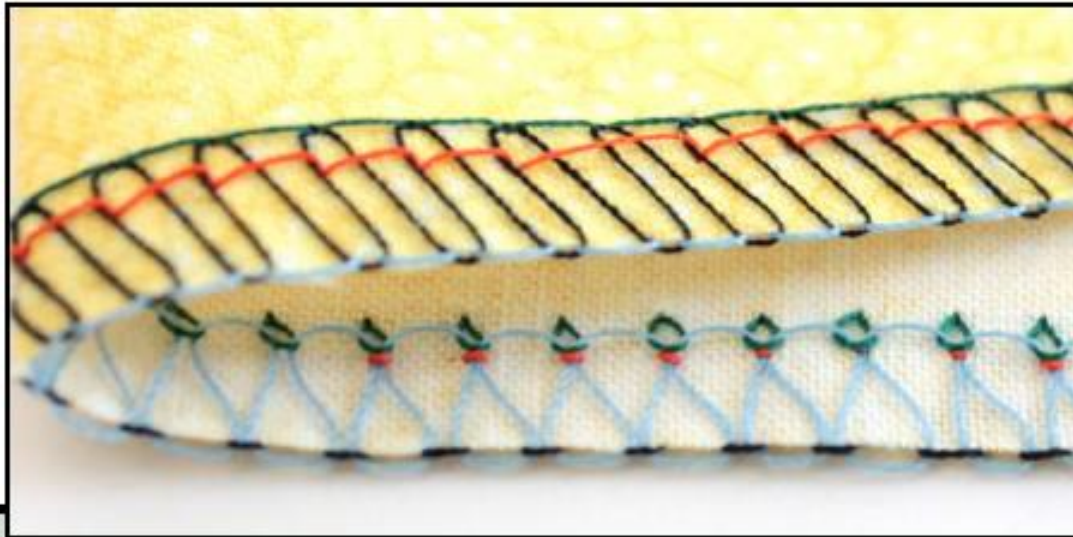
17. Remember to regularly **CLEAN OUT THE LINT** in the machine.

18. If your needle breaks or get dull, replace it with **FLAT SIDE** of the needle to the **BACK**.



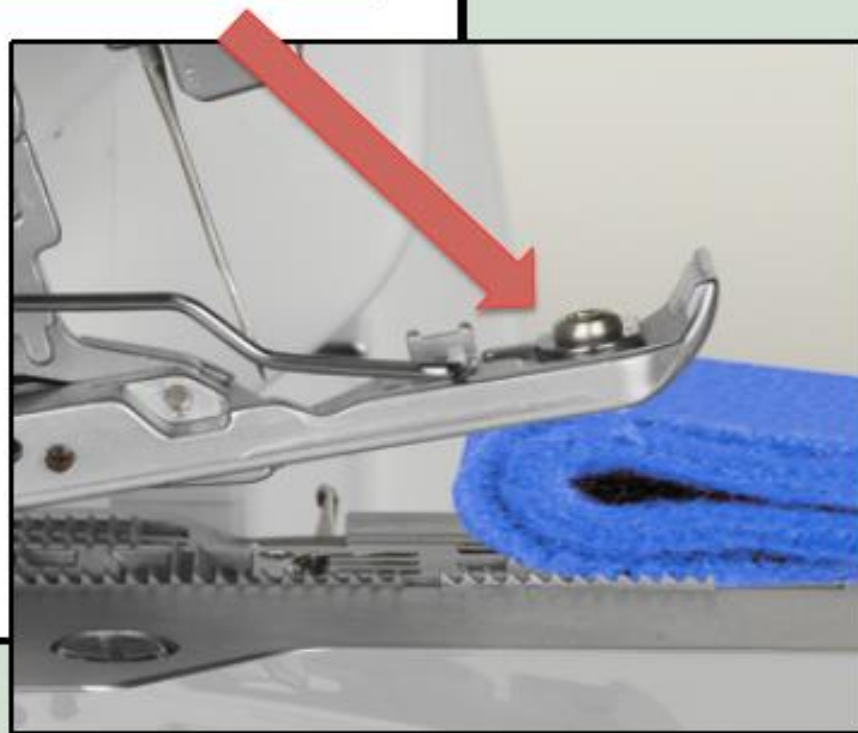
SERGER BASICS

1. Serging is the **FASTEST** and **EASIEST** way to seam finish
2. Sergers have 2 **LOOPER THREADS** instead of a bobbin.
3. The knife on the serger is for cutting the **FRAYING THREADS** of a seam



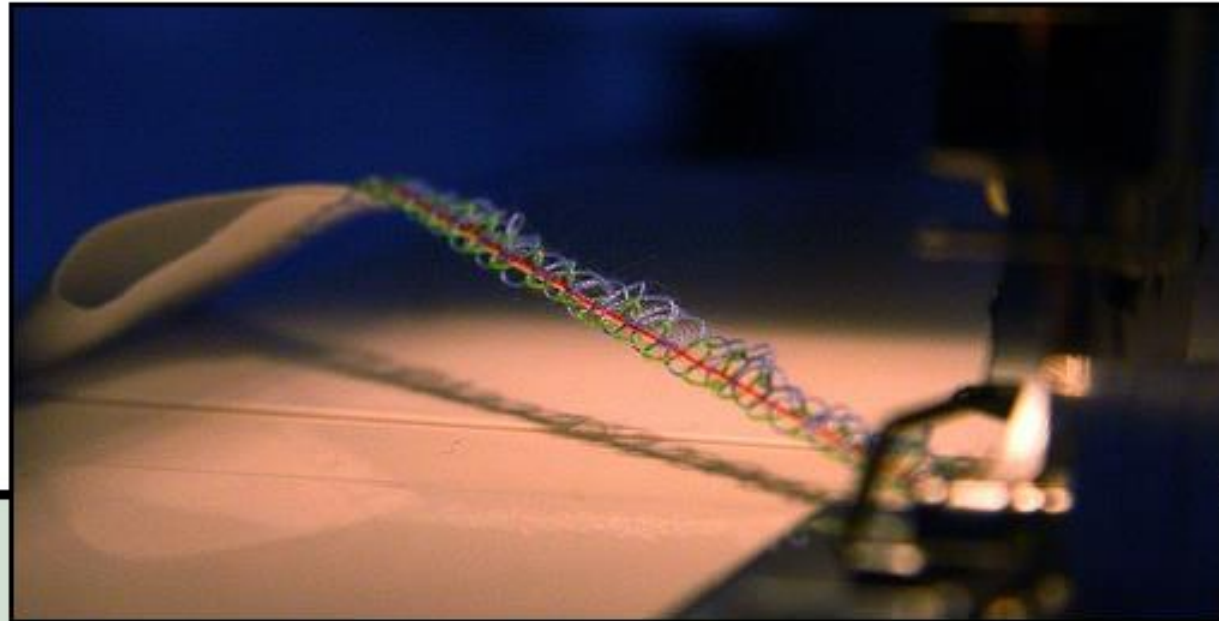
SERGING BASICS

4. You should only pick up the whole presser foot when **THREADING** the machine. When you begin sewing only **PICK UP THE "TOE"** of the serger presser foot.



SERGER BASICS

5. Avoid using **PINS** when serging because they will get stuck or break under the knife
6. When you finish serging, continue to press the foot pedal and bring the fabric to the front to let the **KNIFE** cut the thread leaving a **TAIL**



SERGER BASICS

7. A serger can't BACKSTITCH like a sewing machine can.
8. What 3 things does a serger do all at once?
 1. TRIMS EDGE
 2. CREATES SEAM
 3. PREVENTS FRAYING

