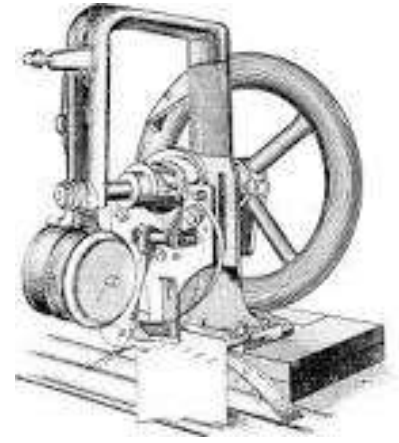


SEWING MACHINES & FABRIC



SEWING MACHINE HISTORY



- SEWING MACHINES, FASHION, AND FABRICS!
- #1- Sewing machines were invented by Elias Howe in 1846.
- #2- First machines were powered by people using their Feet and Hands.
- #3- Sewing machines use Interlocking threads to form a stitch.
- #4- A Serger uses 3, 4, or even 5 threads to create a stitch.

FIBERS: HAIRLIKE SUBSTANCES THAT ARE TWISTED TOGETHER TO MAKE YARNS AND FABRICS.

- NATURAL- MADE FROM ANIMALS AND PLANTS- COTTON, LINEN, WOOL, SILK
- <C:\Users\ChildT\Documents\SEWING\Fabrics\How Its Made Cotton yarn.mp4>
- <C:\Users\ChildT\Documents\SEWING\Fabrics\How Its Made Fabrics.mp4>
- <C:\Users\ChildT\Documents\SEWING\Fabrics\How Its Made Silk.mp4>
- SYNTHETIC- MAN MADE: NYLON, POLYESTER, RAYON, SPANDEX

FABRIC- All woven fabric is made up of two sets of fibers, one going lengthwise and the other crosswise

- Lengthwise- The lengthwise grain run the lenth of the fabric. It has little to no stretch.
- Selvage- is the finished lengthwise edge of the fabric. It will not unravel.
- Crosswise- runs perpendicular to the selvage and lengthwise grains.
- Bias- is the diagonal edge formed when the fabric is folded with the crosswise grain parallel to the selvage.

right side of fabric- printed side

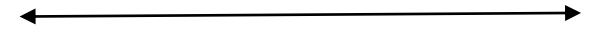


Wrong side of fabric- dull or no print

A fabric's crosswise and lengthwise grains must be perpendicular (at right angles) when you cut out your pattern, or the finished garment may not hang properly.



Every Pattern will have a GRAINLINE



Symbol on it. This will show you how to lay the pattern on the fabric. The GRAINLINE should always run parallel with the selvage or lengthwise grain. When you do this you ensure that you clothes will hang properly and stretch where you need it to stretch!

