

## UNIT: II BASIC SEWING TERMS

**Grainline** -The long line with an arrow printed on the pattern. Most of the time this line should be placed parallel to the lengthwise grain/selvage / the length of the fabric. This is also referred to as, on-grain, straight of grain.

In general, always place pattern pieces on-grain and in the same direction, because if the fabric has a nap (velour, velvet, fake fur, corduroy, etc.) you will see that they seem to have a different colour or shade in when light hits the fabric. In some cases, you can also use the crosswise grain. For example; if you want to create a fun design detail with striped fabrics, and play with the direction of the print on a yoke or a pattern. Another time to experiment with lengthwise vs crosswise grain placement is when you don't have enough fabric and need to get creative with your yardage.

**Bias** - Bias refers to the diagonal direction of a piece of fabric, drawn at an exact 45-degree angle to the selvage or grain line. Woven fabric has the greatest amount of stretch in this direction even when it is a non-stretch fabric.

**Binding** - A narrow strip of material which is sewn around the edge of a garment, a bag or even a quilt.

**Casing** - A folded over edge of a garment, which is usually at the waist. It is used to enclose a way of adjusting the fit – for example for a drawstring.

**Darts** - Darts are used to shape the garment around the waist, bust, shoulders, and sometimes sleeves. They are often shaped like triangles or diamonds.

**Darning** - it is a sewing technique for repairing holes or worn areas in fabric or knitting using needle and thread alone. ... Pattern darning is a type of embroidery that uses parallel rows of straight stitches of different lengths to create a geometric design.

**Dressmaker Chalk** - a thin flat piece of hard chalk or soapstone used by tailors and seamstresses for making temporary marks on cloth.

**Facing** - Facing is a way to finish the raw fabric edges, stabilize, add structure, and strength. They are a partial lining often made from the main fabric and are used on necklines and armholes. Facing can be a separate panel or cut-on facing. Cut on facings are part of the panel they are facing. Cut on facings are often used in a waterfall neckline or a button band. Facings are often used in combination with interfacing

**Fusible-** A material used as an extra lining between the ordinary lining and the fabric of a garment, curtain, etc." Whereas fusible interlining is: "a base fabric coated on one side with a thermoplastic adhesive resin which can be bonded to another fabric by the controlled application of heat and pressure.

**Interfacing** - An additional layer of fabric that is used to stabilize, add structure, "crispness" and strength. It lays between the lining/facing and the outer fabric of a garment.

**Interlining** -A layer used to add warmth to your garment. It sits between the outer fabric and the lining.

**Lining** -A layer of fabric on the inside of a garment to hide construction seams and details, add warmth and make it more comfortable to wear and easier to put on.

**Muslin** - plain-woven cotton fabric made in various weights. The better qualities of muslin are fine and smooth in texture and are woven from evenly spun warps and wefts, or fillings. They are given a soft finish, bleached or piece-dyed, and are sometimes patterned in the loom or printed.

**Notch** - A notch can also mean a marking on the pattern to help align two pieces. You can often find notches on a long seam or curved pattern pieces.

**Pattern** - A template on paper or cardboard from which all of the pieces of the garment are traced onto fabric. All the parts are then cut out and assembled to create the final piece.

**Piping** – it is a trim or edging formed by sewing a thin strip of folded fabric — typically bias binding — into a narrow tube and attaching it to the edge of a piece of fabric. It can also include cord to give it extra body. Piping is often used to define or reinforce the style lines of a garment.

**Placket** - A placket (also spelled placquet) is an opening in the upper part of [trousers](#) or [skirts](#), or at the neck or [sleeve](#) of a garment.<sup>[1]</sup> Plackets are almost always used to allow clothing to be put on or removed easily but are sometimes used purely as a design element. Modern plackets often contain fabric [facings](#) or attached bands to surround and reinforce [fasteners](#) such as [buttons](#), [snaps](#), or [zippers](#).

**Garment production-** it is an organized activity consisting of sequential processes such as laying, marking, cutting, stitching, checking, finishing, pressing and packaging. This is a process of converting raw materials into finished products.

**Underlining** - Underlining an extra layer of fabric cut as a duplicate of a section in a garment. When the garment is sewn, these two pieces are treated as one. Underlining is used with sheer fabrics adding an opaque backing. It can also serve as a backing for an unstable fabric.