FCS Sewing and Clothing ID Definitions
Revised April 2010

Fabrics
1. Aida Cloth- Beautiful even-weave cloth, popular for cross stitch work, crewel embroidery, and other stitchery.
2. Cotton- good material for first time sewers to use. Has a good hand and little elasticity. Considered a heavy weight material. Used for everyday clothing.
3. Felt- A fabric of matted, compressed animal fibers, such as wool or fur, sometimes mixed with vegetable or synthetic fibers.
4. Fleece- Fabric with a soft deep pile.
5. Muslin- Sturdy cotton fabric of plain weave, used especially for sheets.
6. Silk- material with a smooth texture and high luster. A light weight material with a somewhat poor cover. Used in blouses and under garments.
7. Spandex- A strong fiber with medium weight and good elasticity. Used for clothing and swimsuits.
8. Wool- a rough fiber with good crimp. Has a stiff drape and good cover. Use in carpets and some clothing

Trims and Fasteners
1. Batting- 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 finish or decorate clothing.
3. Decorative Trim- trim that is used to decorate the edges of material.
5. Hook and Eyes- clothes fastener consisting of a small hook and metal loop. Used as closures at the tops of shirts, dresses, skirts or pants.
6. Ribbed Elastic- provides maximum cross strength. Found in pants and short
7. Rick Rack- strips of material that can be different shapes and widths, which are used to decorate material.
8. Sew on Snaps- used as closures at the tops of garments.

Techniques
1. Dart- A tapered tuck sewn to adjust the fit of a garment.
2. Gather- To draw into small folds or puckers, as by pulling a thread through cloth.
3. 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.
4. Pleat- A fold in cloth made by doubling the material upon itself and then pressing or stitching it into place.

5. Zipper Application – To apply a zipper – which is a fastening devise that is opened and closed by a zipper pull.

6. Appliqué – To attach a small piece of fabric to a larger piece of fabric, to create a desired design.

7. Seam Allowance – the area between the stitching and raw, cut edge of the fabric.

8. Under-Stitching – Under-stitching assists a facing or lining to stay to the inside and remain un-seen. 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.

**Tools**

9. Acrylic Ruler- Ruler used in crafts and clothing showing different measurements. May come in different shapes and sizes.

10. Bobbin- cylinder on which thread is wound for sewing. Holds the bottom thread.

11. Bobbin Case- holds the bobbin.

12. Crewels- needles with long eyes for easy threading.

13. Cutting Mat- mat that is place down to protect the table surface while cutting.

14. Dress Form: Used to help form a garment to your specific measurements.

15. Dressmaker’s Ham- pressing aid for used on hard to reach areas.

16. Emery Bag- used to sharpen and remove rust from needles.

17. Iron- A metal appliance with a handle and a weighted flat bottom, used when heated to press wrinkles from fabric.

18. Ironing Board- A long, narrow padded board, often with collapsible supporting legs, used as a working surface for ironing.

19. Loop Turner- used for turning binding and inserting cord into tubing.


21. Needle Threader- used to thread machine or hand needles.

22. Pattern- A plan, diagram, or model to be followed in making things: *a dress pattern*.

23. Pin Cushion- a small cushion used for holding pins for easy access.


25. Pins- used for holding material together while sewing. Come in two forms: dressmaker or silk pins are fine and sharp and are the best to use.

26. Press Cloth- used to keep shine in fabric. Can be damped to provide moisture for more steam. Unbleached muslin about 14” X 30” in size.

27. Presser Foot- the presser foot holds the fabric in place during sewing.


29. Rotary Cutter- a wheel with a sharp edge that is used to cut fabric, used on a cutting mat.

30. Safety Pins- a loop shaped pin that fastens into itself with its points under a protective cover to prevent accidental opening or injury.

31. Scissors- used for cutting paper and clipping fabric. Scissors may have straight handles.

32. Seam Ripper- used to take out seams as well as making buttonholes.
33. Sewing Gauge- a short ruler that has a moveable slide for marking hems, seams, and other areas.
34. Sharps- needles with small round eyes.
35. Shears- used for cutting fabric, not paper. Shears are 7-8 inches long, are sharp, and have bent handles making them easier to cut with.
36. Tailors Chalk- used for marking sewing details on fabric.
37. Thimble- used to protect your fingers when hand sewing.
38. Thread- Fine cord of a fibrous material, such as cotton or flax, made of two or more filaments twisted together and used in needlework and the weaving of cloth.
39. Thread Rack- rack that is used for holding spools of thread.
40. Throat Plate- the throat plate is a metal plate with openings for the needle and or the feed dogs.
41. Tracing Paper- paper used to mark sewing details on fabric.
42. Tracing Wheel- wheel used along with tracing paper to transfer sewing details to fabric.
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