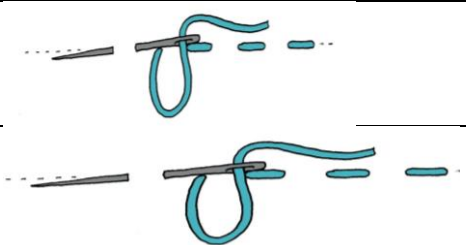
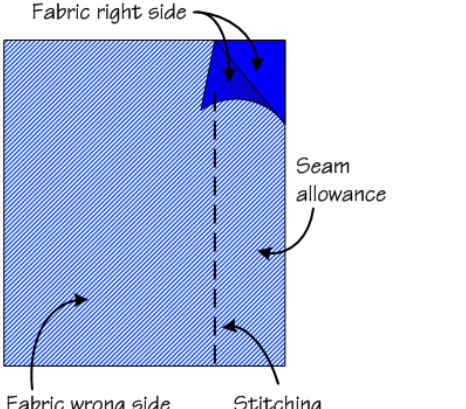
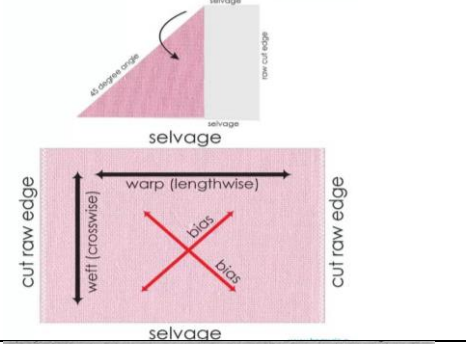
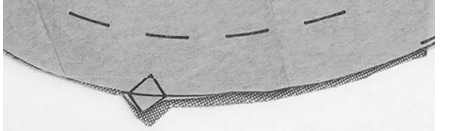


Term	Explanation	Visual Example
Running Stitch	A simple stitch consisting of a line of small even stitches that run in and out of the cloth without overlapping.	 The diagram shows two types of stitches. The top one is a running stitch, which is a simple, even line of stitches. The bottom one is tacking (basting), which consists of long, temporary stitches used to hold fabric layers together before final sewing.
Tacking (Basting)	Quick, temporary long stitches used to hold fabric layers together before final sewing. Use a contrasting coloured thread so the stitches can be easily seen and removed after the final sewing	
Seam	The line where two or more layers of fabric are joined together by stitching.	 The diagram illustrates a seam. It shows two pieces of fabric, one with a blue right side and one with a blue wrong side. A dashed line indicates the stitching. The area between the fabric edge and the stitching line is labeled 'Seam allowance'. Arrows point to the 'Fabric right side', 'Fabric wrong side', and 'Stitching'.
Seam Allowance	The area between the fabric edge and the stitching line. Standard allowances are often 1.5cm) unless otherwise instructed.	
Right Sides Together (RST)	Placing printed or 'wrong' sides of the fabric facing each other to sew, so the seam is hidden	
Grainline	The direction of the yarns in a fabric. The straight grain runs parallel to the selvage and has the least amount of stretch.	 The diagram shows a piece of fabric with a pink selvage and a grey cut edge. It illustrates the grainline, which is the direction of the yarns. The straight grain runs parallel to the selvage. The warp (lengthwise) and weft (crosswise) are shown. The bias is shown as a diagonal line. Arrows point to the 'selvage', 'cut edge', 'warp (lengthwise)', 'weft (crosswise)', and 'bias'.
Bias	The diagonal direction of a fabric (45 degrees to the grain). Fabric cut on the bias has the most stretch and "drape."	
Selvage	The tightly woven "self-finished" edge of the fabric that comes off the loom. It prevents the fabric from fraying during manufacturing.	
Notch	Small marks or V-shaped snips made in the edge of the fabric to help align different pattern pieces accurately.	 The diagram shows a piece of fabric with notches, which are small marks or V-shaped snips made in the edge of the fabric to help align different pattern pieces accurately.
Hem	The finished bottom edge of a garment or piece of fabric, usually created by folding the edge over and stitching it down.	 The photo shows a hem on a piece of fabric, which is the finished bottom edge of a garment or piece of fabric, usually created by folding the edge over and stitching it down.

Pattern or Template	The blueprint or paper shape used as a guide to cut out the various parts of a garment or project.	SIZE 12-16 — VIEW A 45 inch / 115 cm wide fabric:  Salvage 55 inch / 140 cm wide fabric:  Salvage
Layout	The specific arrangement of pattern pieces on the fabric to ensure the most efficient use of material and proper grain alignment.	
Trim	To cut away excess fabric, usually within the seam allowance, to reduce bulk or neaten the edge.	
Mitered Corner	A mitered corner creates a clean, neat, flat, and sharp 90-degree corner with no excess bulk. Good for napkins, placemats, and table runners.	 963 1,501 x
Press	Using an iron to flatten a seam or fabric. Unlike "ironing," pressing involves lifting and lowering the iron rather than sliding it.	
Pivot	To turn a corner while sewing by stopping with the needle down in the fabric, lifting the presser foot, and rotating the fabric.	