

Module 4

GLOSSARY



FASHION-UP

Important key-words

- **Applique** - Smaller, shaped cut out of fabric applied to a larger expanse of fabric. (2) To attach a small cut out of fabric to foundation fabric with hand or machine stitching.
- **Basting** - Temporary stitching by hand or machine
- **Bias** - Direction that slants diagonally across woven fabric. The true bias moves at a 45-degree angle to the crossgrain and length grain of the weave. The bias of woven fabric is stretchable.
- **CB** - Abbreviation for center back, the middle line of the back
- **CF** - Abbreviation for center front, the middle line of the front
- **Cording** - a narrow tube of fabric, often filled with a cord, that is used to decorate the edges of cushions, clothing, and upholstery. It serves both a functional and decorative purpose.
- **Couching** - is the method used to attach a thread or group of threads to fabric when they are too thick, too highly textured or too fragile to be stitched through the fabric.
- **Crossgrain** - Direction of the weft yarns or threads that span woven fabrics from selvedge to selvedge. The crossgrain is more adaptable than the length grain of the fabric.
- **Darning** - the art and act of repairing a hole or a worn area of fabric with needle and thread. This can be done on knits or wovens and by machine or by hand.
- **Dart** - A wedge of fabric that is pinched out of a garment to allow shaping or to remove excess fabric.
- **Disassembling** - carefully taking apart a garment at the seams to salvage usable materials (fabric, buttons, zippers).



Important key-words

- **Dress form** - A mannequin used to assist in the making up of garments.
- **Ease** - the room in the garment that allows you to move, sit and breathe, it's the difference between the body measurements and the final garment measurements.
- **Edgestitch** - To machine stitch through all layers 1.5mm from a folded edge or seam line with the fabric right side up.
- **Embellishment** - adding decorative elements such as beads, sequins, or embroidery to enhance the aesthetic appeal of a garment or accessory.
- **Embroidery** - the technique of decorating cloth or clothing with patterns or pictures sewn directly onto the material.
- **Feed dogs** - Teeth that lie under the presser foot and move the fabric to allow the needle to make each stitch.
- **Finger press** - To flatten and open a short seam allowance during the construction process by pinching between the fingers or bearing down hard with a fingernail.
- **Flounce** - is a circle of fabric with a round cutout in the center, split open, straightened out, and sewed to another piece of fabric along its inner, shortest edge. The longest edge floats in waves and folds.
- **Fold line** - A line indicating that the pattern piece is to be positioned on fabric that is folded in half when cutting the garment.
- **Fusible bonding web** - spun glue that you can find by the yard or in small rolls. This is a patch method as it is highly customizable and works well as a single- or double-layer patch.



Important key-words

- **Gathering** - turns the edge of a piece of fabric into a bunch of small folds that are held together by a thread close to the edge
- **Godet** - a section of a circle set into a seam or a slash within a piece of fabric to expand the floating edge at that place. A godet develops rolling waves or folds as it spreads.
- **Grain** - The weave of woven fabric. Fabric is on grain when the crossgrain and length grain yarns or threads interlace at a 90-degree angle. If the fabric is off grain, tug it across the bias to restore the crossgrain/fengchgrain to a 90-degree relationship. Iron with steam to set the corrected alignment
- **Hem allowance** - Fabric width to be turned under when finishing a floating edge.
- **Hemming** - turn under and sew the edge of (a piece of cloth)
- **Interfacing** - A stabilizing fabric used on the wrong side to support a piece of a garment, for example a collar or behind a pocket.
- **Interlining** - Also known as underlining, this is a second layer of fabric cut identically to the fashion fabric and placed against the wrong side before the garment is constructed.
- **Iron** - To use an iron with forward and backward, gliding movements, removing wrinkles and smoothing the surface of the fabric.
- **Haberdashery** - The items required to complete a garment or project, including zips, buttons, elastic, etc.
- **Lay** - is the plan of the pattern pieces as they are placed on the fabric.



Important key-words

- **Length Grain** - Direction of the warp yarns or threads that parallel the selvages in woven fabrics. The length grain is stronger and firmer than the cross-grain of the fabric.
- **Lining** - Fabric that underlies the surface fabric and matches it in size and shape. A lining conceals and protects construction details, functions as a stay, and, when sewn to the surface fabric with right sides together before turning to the back, finishes edges.
- **Nips** - Tiny cuts at fabric edges, Inside the seam allowances, that mark points to match or fold positions.
- **Notches** - markings on the edges of patterns that indicate points to match, fold positions, etc. When transferred to fabric, notches are tiny V shaped cuts inside seam allowances or projections outside seam allowance.
- **Patch** - a piece of cloth or other material used to mend or strengthen a torn or weak point.
- **Patchwork** - sewing together scraps of fabric to create a new piece of material or even as a larger textile piece (fabric), often used for creating unique patterns and textures
- **Pattern (cutting)** - the creation of a basic 2D design on paper that is the basis for designing a 3D garment
- **Pleats** - parallel folds lifted from the surface of the fabric and laid down smoothly to the side. The folds, arranged in a systematic fashion, are secured with stitching at the top and released below.
- **Press** - To use an iron with pick-up and put-down movements, flattening and smoothing a limited area without disturbing previous manipulations or missing seam allowances.
- **Puckering** - a bumpy, uneven surface as a result of incorrect sewing tension, fabric or thread instability, and/or poorly controlled fabric feed into the machine



Important key-words

- **Redesign** - Remaking an existing garment to make it suitable for more wear, altering an existing garment to create a new design often involving size adjustments or stylistic changes (fit, color and trim ...).
- **Repair** - The potential of fashion items to be easily repaired/maintained, ensuring they are kept in use for longer. This can be enabled by including components that can be replaced.
- **Repurpose** - giving a new function to a discarded item that wasn't originally intended for clothing, such as using old belts as bag straps.
- **Resizing** - altering a piece of clothing, to make it suitable to wear, by shortening, lengthening, tightening/ tapering or enlarging.
- **Seam allowance** - Space between the cut edge and the seamline. After sewing two edges together, seam allowances are pressed open turned in opposite directions, or closed turned in the same direction
- **Selvedges** - Length Grain edges of woven fabric, loom-finished to prevent unravelling.
- **Skipping** - areas in a row of stitches where the needle and thread have not made a complete and consistent stitch pattern, creating a bald spot.
- **Sleeve cap** - Also known as sleeve head is the upper part of the sleeve that fits into the shoulder.
- **Stabilizer** - A material used to support fabric. Often associated with machine embroidery and normally placed under the work.
- **Staystitching** - Straight stitching by machine through a single layer of fabric, beside the seam line within the seam allowance. Staystitching prevents the edge from stretching and, when the openings left in seams for turning right side out are stay stitched, facilitates turning the seam allowances inside for hand stitch closings.



Important key-words

- **Template** - Pattern or guide. Sturdy templates are cut from cardboard, plastic, or other substantial material resistant to the abrasion of repeated use.
- **Toile** - A test or mock-up of a garment made in a cheap cloth; also referred to as a muslin
- **Topstitch** - to sew one or more rows parallel to an edge or seam on the right side of the fabric through all layers, using plain or decorative hand or machine stitching.
- **Trims** - additional decoration, typically along the edges of a garment or accessory and sometimes in contrasting colour or material.
- **Tucks** - parallel folds pulled up from the surface of the fabric and held by stitching from one end to the other.
- **Understitch** - To straight stitch by machine through a facing and felled seam allowance, but not through the surface fabric, 1.5mm from the seam. Understitching prevents a facing from rolling to the front at the edge.
- **Visible Mending** - the technique of repairing damaged fabric in a way that is aesthetically pleasing and becomes part of the garment's design.
- **Walking foot** - This replaces the standard machine foot and walks over the fabric whilst sewing avoiding the fabric creep' that sometimes occurs
- **Yoke** - A horizontal seam line added for styling or fitting purposes to the top of a shirt, pant, or skirt.
- **Zip foot** - An alternative machine foot. It allows the needle to get closer to the teeth of a zip than a standard machine foot.

