

## SEAM SAMPLES

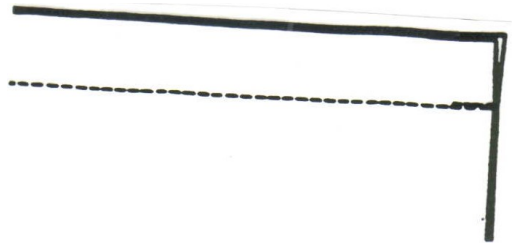
You are required to complete 3 samples. You are to choose from the following...

- Plain seam
- Stitched and pinked seam
- Clean finished or turned and stitched seam or machine overcast

Mount your samples on a sturdy piece of cardboard or Bristol board to display at your Achievement Day. Tape only one side so that both sides of your sample may be checked by the Achievement Day judge. Be sure the samples are cut neatly and cut on

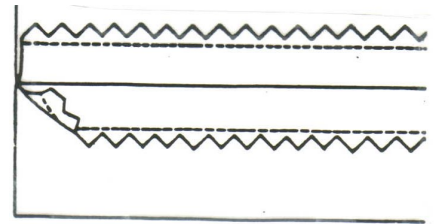
### Plain Seam

The most commonly used of all seams and basis for many other types of seams, a plain seam is usually 1.5 cm wide (5/8") It is stitched with a regulation stitch. Be sure to backstitch or knot all threads to prevent raveling, to strengthen the seam and to give a neat appearance to the wrong side of the garment.



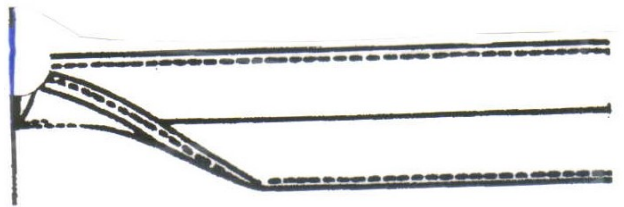
### Stitched and Pinked Seam

Make another plain seam sample. Press open. Then finish by stitching 6 mm (1/4") from the edge of each seam allowance and trimming the edges with pinking shears.



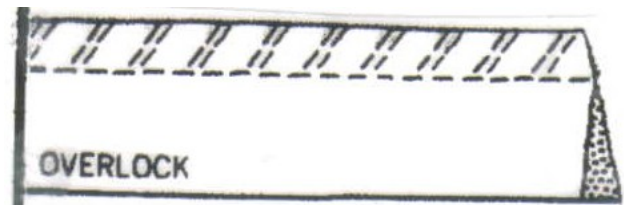
### Clean Finished or Turned and Stitched Seam

Use on light and medium weight fabrics that may ravel. Make a plain seam sample, then stitch 3 mm (1/8") from each allowance edge. Turn edge under on stitching line while you stitch close to the folded edge.



### Machine Overcast

If your sewing machine does machine overcasting, this is a great way to finish seams on light to medium weight blouses or shirts. Sew a plain seam 1.5 cm (5/8"). Press both seam allowances to one side. Trim seam allowance to approximately 1 cm (3/8"). Machine overcast the seam allowance together.



If your machine has a convenient overedge stitch, it does the stitching and overcasting in one operation. You stitch on

### Hand Stitching

Basting is a temporary stitch used to hold pieces of fabric together until permanent stitching is completed.

A knot at the beginning of stitching makes the basting easier to pull out. Secure thread at the end with two stitches.

