



3055 BA SANGAM COLLEGE

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Worksheet 26

School: Ba Sangam College

Year:9

Subject: Home Economics

Name: _____

Strand	HEC 9.3: CLOTHING AND TEXTILES
Sub strand	HEC 9.3.5 Patterns/ Designs
Content Learning Outcome	HEC 9.3.5.1 Demonstrate knowledge in pattern preparations

Lesson 3 Techniques and Processes

Construction process-steps

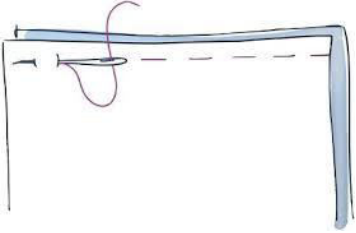
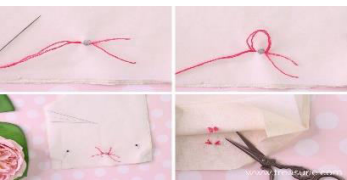
Some basic processes used in sewing are;

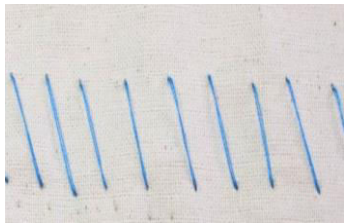
Stitches, seams, fastenings, controlling fullness, edge finishes.

Temporary stitches- stitches are removed after the work is completed.

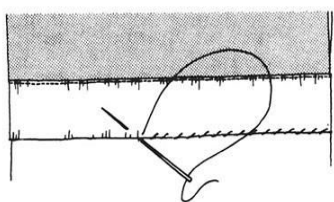

Permanent stitches- stitches that lasts with the fabric.

1. Temporary stitches

Names	Uses	Method of construction
Tacking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ -To join all seams where machining will be done. ✓ -To gather up material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Begin by making a knot at the end of the thread. ✓ work from right to left. ✓ make small stitches even in length. ✓ finish with a back stitch.
Tailor tacking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ to transfer pattern markings to the fabrics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Use double thread. ✓ Make small stitches through all layers. ✓ Leave ends of thread loose.



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Take second stitch through the same place and leave a loop of threads.
Basting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To hold a hem in place for final stitching. ✓ To hold a wide lay of cloth before another process- e.g., facings, cuffs, on collar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Make a knot at the end of the thread. ✓ Work from left to right or from right to left. ✓ Keep the stitches long and slanting. ✓ Finish with a back stitch.

Permanent stitches

Names	Uses	Method of construction
1. Hemming 	To hold a hem in position on any garment/ article.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Insert needle through fold. ✓ Take a stitch through fold of hem and garment in one movement. ✓ The stitch is slanted and only catches the edge of the fold. ✓ Finish with a double stitch.
2. Embroidery 	As decorations on; Pillowcases, pockets, hems, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Make a back stitch. ✓ Follow instructions for different stitches.

Seams

Names	Uses	Method of construction
1. Plain seams	To join two or more pieces of fabrics with a row of stitches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Place the fabric pieces; matching the raw edges. ✓ Pin, tack, and stitch, 0.5"

		<p>(12mm) in from the raw edges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Work a few stitches in reverse at each end to secure. ✓ Press the seam allowance open.
<p>2. French seam</p> 	<p>To join sheer fabrics where no stitches show on the right side of the fabric.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ With wrong sides together, edges matching, tack and stitch the fabric, taking a 0.25” (6mm) seam allowance. ✓ Trim the seam allowance to half its size. ✓ Refold the fabric with right sides together, to enclose the raw edges. ✓ Pin and stitch a second seam just big enough to cover the raw edges.

Activity

1. Define permanent stitch and temporary stitch. (2 marks)

2. Identify the **two** temporary stitches used in sewing. (1 mark)

3. Describe the two uses of permanent stitches. (2 marks)

4. What are the uses of plain seam? (2 marks)
