

Using a Sewing Machine

Name: _____

Period: _____

Directions: As you read Lesson 4 beginning on page 455 of the **“Clothing”** (red textbook), answer the following questions:

1. Why is a ballpoint needle especially good for knits? _____

2. How is a leather needle designed for its purpose? _____

3. Which size needle is finer, a 9 or a 14? How do you know this? _____

4. Why must the take-up lever move up and down as you sew? _____

5. What is the function of the tension discs? _____

6. What do the numbers on the stitch-length control indicate? _____

7. How do a basting stitch and a reinforcement stitch compare in length? What is the reason for the difference? _____

8. How does a properly balance stitch appear? _____

9. Why is the correct pressure between the presser foot and feed dogs important to sewing a secure seam? _____

10. Identify three (3) possible causes for the skipped stitches in a seam? _____

11. Why is the zipper foot useful for attaching zippers? _____

12. How do you remove lint from a sewing machine? _____

13. Why might you choose a computerized machine? Why might you not? _____

Directions: Read the functions of the sewing machine components described below. In the space provided, write the name of the correct part. No part will be used more than once. Some parts will not be used.

Bobbin	Needle	Stitch-pattern control
Bobbin case	Needle clamp	Stitch-width control
Bobbin winder	Presser foot	Take-up lever
Feed dog	Reverse lever/button	Tension control
Foot or knee control	Spool pins	Thread guides
Hand wheel	Stitch-length control	Throat or needle plate

	1. Helps guide upper thread from the spool to needle without tangling.
	2. Controls movement of the take-up lever; can be turned by hand to raise or lower the needle.
	3. Teeth that move the fabric under the presser foot, advancing the fabric one stitch at a time.
	4. Holds the bottom thread.
	5. Hold spools of thread.
	6. Holds the fabric against the feed as you stitch.
	7. Regulates the tension of the tension discs on the needle thread.
	8. Control that allows you to stitch backwards.
	9. Regulates the starting, running, and stopping of the machine.
	10. Controls the amount of thread pulled from the top spool for each stitch; moves up and down as you stitch.
	11. Regulates the width of zigzag stitching and positions the needle for straight stitching.
	12. Regulates the length of the stitch.
	13. Located directly under the needle, usually has guidelines to help maintain straight stitching.
	14. Pierces the fabric with the upper thread to form stitches.
	15. Regulates the selection of different stitches.

Directions: Decide whether you agree or disagree with each statement below, placing a check mark in the appropriate box. For any statement that you disagree with, cross out the incorrect part. On the line provided, write substitute words that make the statement accurate.

Agree Disagree

- 1. Replace sewing machine needles when they become dull, bent, or rough.

- 2. Ballpoint needles have a time that is filled with a small amount of ink.

- 3. A low number needle number, such as 11, is designed for thick, heavyweight fabric.

- 4. Bobbins hold the bottom thread in sewing machines.

- 5. Tension discs should be threaded after threading the take-up arm.

- 6. After raising the bobbin thread, pull the thread ends toward the back of the machine to prevent tangling.

- 7. Setting the stitch-length control to 3 means that you will sew three stitches per inch.

- 8. The presser foot of the sewing machine holds the fabric against the feed dog.

- 9. If the needle break while you are sewing, you may have too many layers of fabric.

- 10. To avoid oil stains on fabric, don't add oil to you sewing machine.
