

Teaching Management Plan

Chapter 1: Sewing and Pattern-Making Materials and Equipment

Content Topics

Basic materials and equipment for sewing and pattern making

1. Pins and Needles
2. Cutting Equipment
3. Marking Tools
4. Measuring Tapes and Rulers
5. Pressing Equipment

Behavioral Objectives

1. To learn the types and functions of various materials and equipment used in sewing

and basic pattern making appropriately.

2. To learn proper methods for caring for and maintaining various materials and equipment used in sewing and pattern making

at the basic level.

Teaching Methods and Learning Activities

Teaching Methods

The instructor uses the following teaching methods:

1. Lecture with PowerPoint slides
2. Demonstration of how to use and maintain materials and equipment

3. Discussion-based teaching

Learning Activities

1. The instructor lectures using PowerPoint slides.
2. The instructor demonstrates how to use and maintain materials and equipment.
3. Students practice using various materials and equipment.
4. Students work in groups to discuss and present in front of the class.
5. Students complete review questions.
6. The instructor summarizes and adds further content.

Instructional Media

1. PowerPoint slides
2. LCD projector
3. Projection screen
4. Teaching handouts
5. Samples of materials and equipment used in sewing and pattern making
6. Review-question sheet

Assessment

1. Observation of students' attention during class
2. Observation of participation in practical activities
3. Completion of end-of-chapter exercises on the use and maintenance of materials and equipment

for basic sewing and pattern making

4. Checking the end-of-chapter exercises
5. Evaluation of practical work

Chapter 1

Sewing and Pattern-Making Materials and Equipment

In sewing and pattern making, or in making clothing patterns, it is necessary to have materials and equipment that are appropriate for their intended use. These materials and equipment must provide convenience and readiness for the user in order to produce quality garments with neatness and beauty. Therefore, the materials and equipment used in sewing and pattern making should always be in complete, ready-to-use condition, and the selection of each item should be as suitable as possible for its function.

Sewing and pattern-making materials and equipment can be classified according to their uses as follows:

1. Pins and Needles
2. Cutting Equipment
3. Marking Tools
4. Measuring Tapes and Rulers
5. Pressing Equipment

1. Pins and Needles

1.1 Pins. When selecting an appropriate type of pin for use, the following factors should be considered (Anette Fischer, 2015, p. 11):

- 1.1.1 Fabric weight
- 1.1.2 Fabric surface texture
- 1.1.3 The type of hand draping work and the characteristics of the fabric used temporarily in draping.

1.2 Pearl Head Pins. Pearl head pins should be made of genuine rust-resistant metal, with a smooth shaft and a sharp point. The heads

are covered with colored plastic and are called pearl heads. At present, pin heads are produced in various decorative shapes, making them more attractive and pleasant to use. This type of pin is used to pin a pattern to fabric before cutting, or to replace basting by holding two or more pieces of fabric together.



Figure 1.1 Pearl-headed pins

Source: <http://www.fotosearch.com>



Figure 1.2 Pins with various shaped heads

Source: <http://honbysales.en.made-in-china.com>

1.3 Shirt Pins. Shirt pins are short-shaft pins with small heads. The pins are made of rust-resistant metal, with smooth shafts and sharp points. They are suitable for draping work that requires many pins to hold the work in place, or for replacing basting on curved fabric areas where pins must be placed close together.

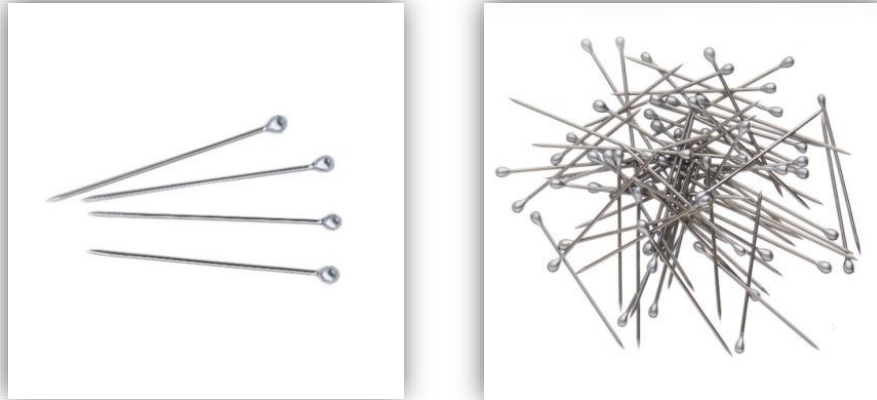


Figure 1.3 Round-headed shirt pins
Source: www.morplan.com

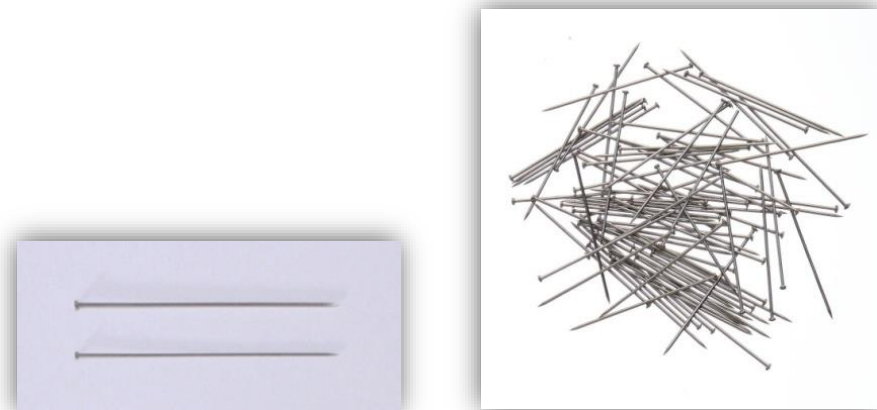


Figure 1.4 Flat-headed shirt pins
Source: www.morplan.com

1.4 Brass Lace Pins or Silk Pins. These pins are made of brass and have sharp points. They are suitable for securing lightweight or delicate fabrics such as lace, silk, and chiffon.



Figure 1.5 Brass lace pins

Source: <http://brandis.com.au/craft/Lace/pins.html>

1.5 Fork Pins. Fork pins resemble the prongs of a fork and are made of rust-resistant metal. They can pierce and hold slippery lining materials in place, and the curved tips make fastening easier.



Figure 1.6 Fork pins

Source: <https://www.fabric.com/buy/nr-1269/fork-pins-35-pkg>

1.6 T-Head Pins. These pins have a T-shaped head. They are used to secure two or more layers of material together. They can be pressed with an iron without removing the pins. They can also hold materials while they are sewn by machine without having to be removed during stitching.



Figure 1.7 T-head pins

Source: www.diyframing.com

1.7 Safety Pins. Safety pins are used to fasten loosely woven fabrics or knitted fabrics with loose structures. They are also suitable for users who do not prefer ordinary straight pins for sewing tasks.



Figure 1.8 Safety pins

Source: www.first4numbers.co.uk

Needles. When selecting the appropriate type of needle for hand sewing, the following factors should be considered:
(Anette Fischer, 2015, p. 12)

- Fabric weight
- Fabric structure
- Size and weight of the thread type
- The design intention of the workpiece

Sharps Hand-Sewing Needles are made of genuine rust-resistant metal, with smooth shafts and sharp points. The eye of the needle is open for threading. These needles are commonly used for hand-sewing tasks such as basting, hemming, attaching fasteners, patching, darning, and buttonhole stitching. The commonly used needle sizes are No. 7–8.



Figure 1.9 Sharps hand-sewing needle

Source: www.jjneedles.com

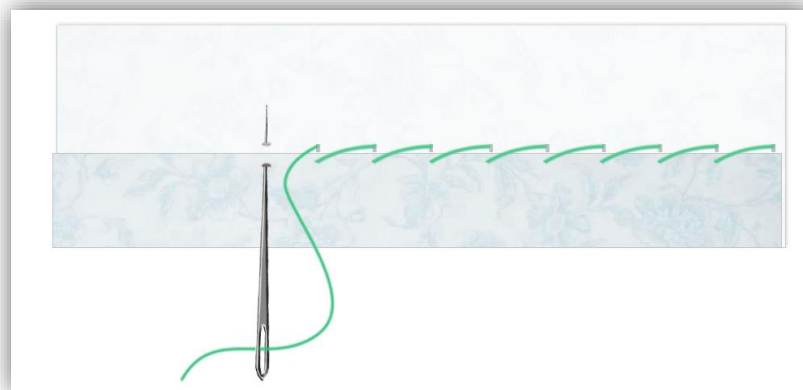


Figure 1.10 Needle used for general hand sewing

Source: www.sew4home.com

Embroidery Needles are used for decorative embroidery. The needle eye is larger, making it easier to thread embroidery floss.



Figure 1.11 Embroidery needles

Source: www.jjneedles.com

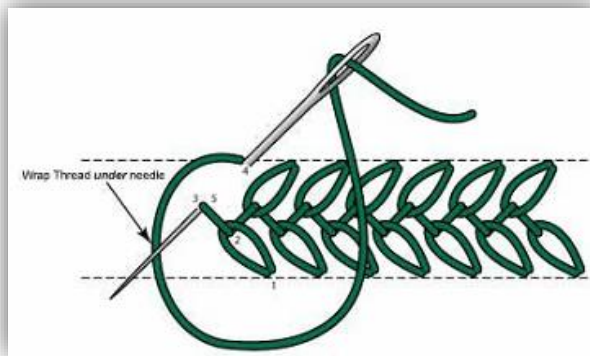


Figure 1.12 Needle used for embroidery

Source: www.lifechilli.com

Cross Stitch Needles are designed specifically for cross-stitch embroidery. The needle is slightly larger than a general needle, the tip is rather blunt, and the eye is very large so that embroidery floss or thick yarn can be threaded easily.

Sizes 13 and 14 are suitable for children practicing cross-stitch on plastic canvas.

Sizes 16, 18, and 20 are suitable for rug stitching.

Sizes 22, 24, 26, and 28 are suitable for general cross-stitch work.



Figure 1.13 Cross stitch needles

Source: www.jjneedles.com

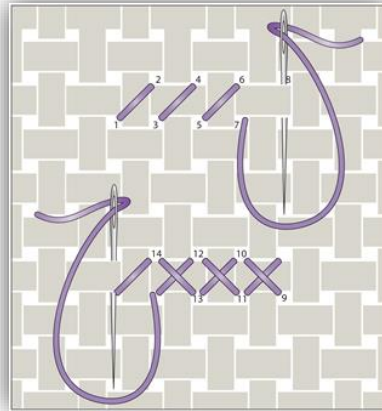


Figure 1.14 Needles used in cross-stitch embroidery

Source: www.dmc-usa.com

Beading Hand-Sewing Needles are used for embroidering and decorating with beads and various types of sequins. The needle is slim and long, and the eye is relatively small so that the needle can pass easily through bead or sequin holes without obstruction.



Figure 1.15 Beading hand-sewing needle

Source: www.jjneedles.com



Figure 1.16 Needle used for bead and sequin embroidery

Source: <http://topicstock.pantip.com>

Leather Needles are used for sewing soft leather that is not too thick. They are medium-sized, with a triangular, sharp, and strong point that can pierce soft leather or vinyl without damaging the workpiece.



Figure 1.17 Leather needles

Source: www.jjneedles.com



Figure 1.18 Needle used for leather work

Source: <http://fashionsewingwithangelawolf.com/>

Curved Needles are bent needles with sharp points. They are used for sewing areas that cannot be reached with a straight needle or surfaces that are difficult for a straight needle to enter, such as delicate hand embroidery, quilt basting, and furniture sewing.



Figure 1.19 Curved needles

Source: www.jjneedles.com



Figure 1.20 Use of a curved needle in embroidery

Source: www.yesquilt.com

Bodkin Needles are long and thick needles with very wide eyes. They are used for inserting elastic, ribbon, or fabric tape.



Figure 1.21 Bodkin needles

Source: www.naradacrafts.com

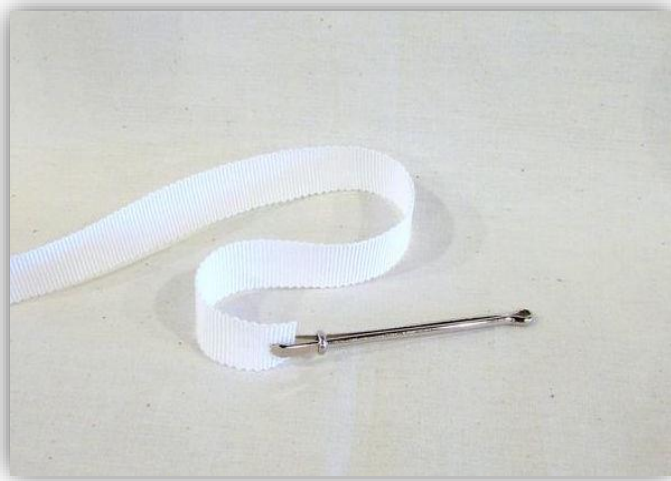


Figure 1.22 Use of a bodkin needle for elastic

Source: <http://blog.creativelive.com>

Needle Threader. A needle threader is used to make threading a needle easier.



Figure 1.23 Needle threader
Source: www.trc-leiden.nl

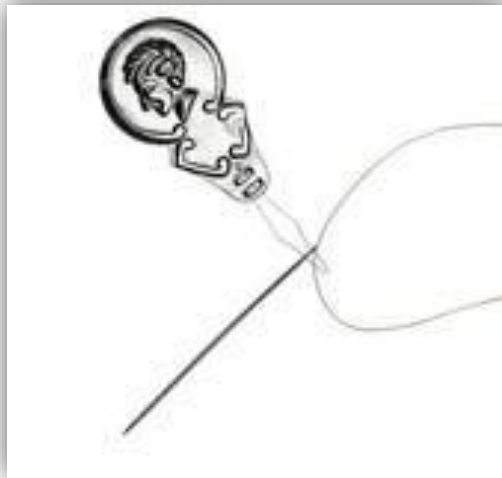


Figure 1.24 Method of threading a needle
Source: www.gograph.com

Thimble. A thimble is worn on the finger while sewing to prevent the needle from pricking the finger. It can also be used to push the end of the needle when sewing thick fabrics. It should be made of rust-resistant metal.



Figure 1.25 Thimble

Source: www.quiltviews.com



Figure 1.26 How to use a thimble

Source: www.sew4home.com

Cutting Equipment. Good-quality hand-cutting tools provide convenience to users and help prevent problems during use. Cutting blades should be selected according to the type of material being cut because there are many types of blades, such as serrated blades and straight blades. Before use, the sharpness of the blade must be checked. If a blade is dull, it can damage the material being cut and slow down the work process.

Caution: Fabric shears should not be used to cut paper, and dropping scissors should be avoided because this can misalign the scissors and reduce blade sharpness. After using scissors, wipe the blades with a cloth moistened with sewing-machine oil and apply oil to the screw to prevent rust.

Paper Scissors are straight-handled scissors used only for cutting paper and cardboard.



Figure 1.27 Paper scissors

Source: <http://cdn.dickblick.com>

Shears are curved-handled scissors with sharp blades from the base to the tips. During fabric cutting, the shears remain parallel and close to the table surface. Two sizes should be available; commonly used sizes are 9 inches and 12 inches. The size should be selected according to the type of fabric being cut. They are designed for cutting fabric only and should not be used to cut paper. They should also not be dropped because this can misalign the scissors and reduce blade sharpness.



Figure 1.28 Fabric shears

Source: <http://www2.fiskars.com>

Pinking Shears have serrated, zigzag blades on both sides. They are used to finish seams and prevent fabric edges from fraying.



Figure 1.29 Pinking shears

Source: <https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com>

Thread Clippers are small claw-like scissors approximately 7–8 centimeters long. They are used for cutting thread ends and are commonly used to trim threads while machine sewing because they are small, portable, and do not get in the way during sewing.

Figure 1.30 Thread clipper

Source: <http://habbyhyper.co.za>

Embroidery Scissors are small scissors with sharp pointed tips. They are suitable for trimming small sewing, embroidery, and needlework pieces, such as cutting embroidery thread ends.



Figure 1.31 Small embroidery scissors

Source: <https://www.icanhelpsew.com>

Seam Ripper. A seam ripper is a small tool with a sharp hook-like blade. It is used to remove unwanted seams and can also be used to open machine-stitched buttonholes.



Figure 1.32 Seam ripper

Source: https://lumenaris.com/seamwise_woodenseamrippers.html

Rotary Cutter. A rotary cutter is a fabric-cutting tool with a circular blade and a handle similar to a paper cutter. It is used to cut fabric in straight lines and can cut several layers of fabric at once because the blade is very sharp.



Figure 1.33 Rotary cutter

Source: www.lincraft.com.au/rotary-cutter-45-mm-pink

Revolving Hole-Punch. A revolving hole-punch is used to punch holes in various materials, such as belt straps and pattern blocks. The head can be rotated to select the desired hole size.



Figure 1.34 Revolving hole-punch
Source: <http://www.banggood.com>

Marking Tools. Marking tools are used to record required information on pattern paper, such as positions, sizes, colors, and symbols. Some of this information must also be transferred onto fabric so that the sewer can understand the intended meaning. Marking tools can be divided into two types:

Marking Tools for Paper Patterns

Pattern Notcher. A pattern notcher is used to notch heavy paper for pattern blocks in order to indicate positions on the pattern, such as the waistline, bustline, and dart line. These positions serve as guides for sewing.



Figure 1.35 Pattern notcher
Source: <http://www.banggood.com>

Pattern Drill. A pattern drill is used to punch holes in pattern paper. It can also be used to mark pocket positions. The tool head can be changed to select the desired hole size.



Figure 1.36 Pattern drill

Source: <http://www.indiamart.com>

Pattern Punch. A pattern punch is a large hole-punching machine used to punch pattern-block paper so that strings can be threaded through and the pattern blocks can be tied together as a set.



Figure 1.37 Pattern punch

Source: <http://www.pgmdressform.com>



Figure 1.38 How to use a pattern punch

Source: <http://www.pgmdressform.com>

Marking Tools for Fabric

Tailor's Chalk is usually produced in a triangular shape. It is used to mark fabric by drawing along required lines or symbols. If the mark is no longer needed, the chalk mark can be brushed off easily. It is recommended to use a color close to the fabric color. Tailor's chalk breaks easily if dropped, so it should be used carefully. After long use, the edge becomes blunt and can be sharpened with a knife or cutter.



Figure 1.39 Tailor's chalk

Source: <https://blog.colettehq.com/news/marketing-tools>

Chalk Pencils are used to mark fabric by drawing along required lines or symbols. They are available in many colors, and the color selected should be close to the fabric color.



Figure 1.40 Chalk pencils

Source: www.aliexpress.com/w/wholesale-chalk-pencils.html

Colored Carbon Paper is paper coated with colored wax and is available in many colors. The selected color should be close to the fabric color. It is used together with a tracing wheel to press colored wax marks onto fabric as a guide for machine sewing. The traced marks on the fabric can be washed out.



Figure 1.41 Colored carbon paper

Source: www.alibaba.com/product-detail/colored-carbon-paper-tracing-paper-transfer_107019198.html

Tracing Wheel. A tracing wheel is used together with carbon paper to transfer marks from a pattern onto fabric as a guide for machine sewing. There are two types:

- **Spiked Wheel:** suitable for tracing on pattern paper of medium weight and for marking medium-weight to heavy fabrics.



Figure 1.42 Spiked tracing wheel

Source: https://goldstartool.com/Tracing_Wheel_Needle_Point.html

- **Smooth-Edged Wheel:** used for tracing thin pattern paper and for marking lightweight, soft fabrics.



Figure 1.43 Smooth-edged tracing wheel

Source: <https://www.cleanersupply.com>

4. Measuring Tapes and Rulers. Measuring equipment must be of good quality and certified by relevant standards organizations so that measurements are accurate, precise, and less prone to error when used.

Tape Measure. Today, tape measures are commonly made from cloth tape, fiberglass, or plastic. A good-quality tape measure should not stretch or shrink after long use. Its ends should be reinforced with metal to increase durability. A tape measure includes inch and centimeter scales and is 60 inches or 150 centimeters long, with clearly divided markings. A good tape measure should have both inch and centimeter scales on the same side for convenience. In body measurement, centimeters are usually more precise than inches. Today, tape measures are available as flexible strips and retractable cases for convenient use.



Figure 1.44 Tape measure

Source: <http://www.sew4home.com/tips-resources/sewing-tips>



Figure 1.45 Retractable tape measure

Source:

<http://static.weloveshopping.com/shop/client/000072/handicraftlover/>

Tailor's Tape Measure. One end of a tailor's tape measure is reinforced with metal approximately 2 inches, or about 5 centimeters, long. It is used for measuring the inseam down to the crotch of trousers.



Figure 1.46 Tailor's tape measure

Source: <https://www.shopfittingsonline.co.uk>

Transparent Ruler. Transparent rulers come in two sizes: 12 inches (30 centimeters) and 24 inches (45 centimeters). They should be made of soft, clear, translucent plastic so that the area beneath can be seen. They are used for drawing straight lines in pattern drafting. A certified, standard-quality ruler should be selected to prevent errors in pattern making.

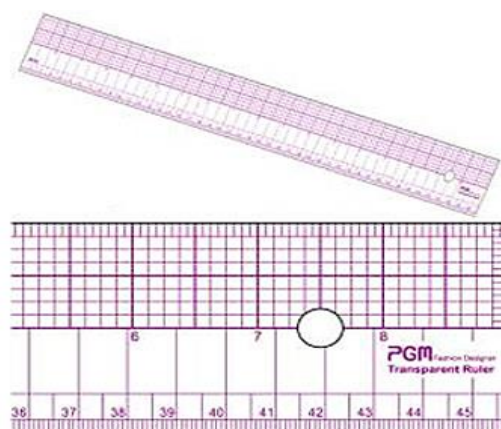


Figure 1.47 Transparent ruler

Source: <http://www.voguefabricsstore.com>

French Curves. French curves are curved rulers made of clear plastic or PVC. They have concave and convex curves resembling a parrot's wing and are commonly called “parrot-wing curves” in the market. They are produced to facilitate pattern drafting by creating curves at various positions on the pattern, such as the front neckline, back neckline, armhole, sleeve cap, and hip.



Figure 1.48 French curves

Source: <http://www.ilovequiltings.com/>

Set Square. A set square is a right-triangle ruler made of clear plastic or soft translucent PVC so that the area beneath can be seen. It is used to measure distances, lines, or angles that need to be right angles

in pattern making. A certified, standard-quality set square should be selected to prevent errors in pattern making.



Figure 1.49 Set square

Source: <http://www.morplan.com/shop/en/morplan/graders-set-squares>

Sewing Gauge. A sewing gauge facilitates adding seam allowances on patterns and fabric. To use it, place the tool along the edge of the pattern or fabric where a seam allowance is needed, adjust the width of the seam allowance, and use a pencil, colored pencil, or tailor's chalk to draw the desired seam line.



Figure 1.50 Sewing gauge

Source: <http://decor.marilynfenndesign.com/favorite-sewing-tools/>



Figure 1.51 How to use a sewing gauge

Source: <http://decor.marilynfenddesign.com/favorite-sewing-tools/>

Pattern Master. A pattern master is a pattern-drafting ruler used to refine curves and right angles in patterns. It can also be used to refine structural lines in the pattern.

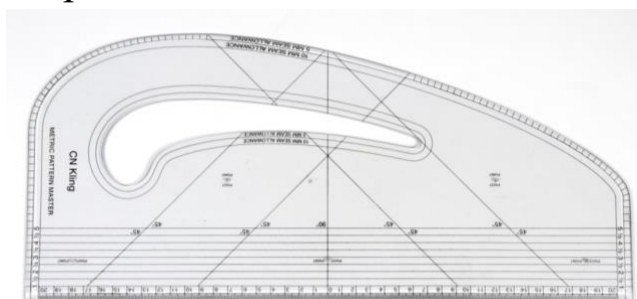


Figure 1.52 Pattern master

Source: <http://www.whitetreefabrics.com/pattern-master.html>

Skirt Marker. A skirt marker is used to mark skirt hems. To use it, place the device vertically and adjust the skirt length as desired. Then squeeze the bulb at the end of the tube; the device sprays chalk

powder, creating a clear line for the skirt hem seam. In addition to skirt hems, it can also be adapted for marking curtain hems.



Figure 1.53 Skirt marker and method of use

Source: <http://www.bblackandsons.com/chalk-skirt-marker-p-340.html>

Pressing Equipment

Iron and Steam Iron. There are two types of irons: regular irons and steam irons. Their function is to press fabric smooth before cutting and to press while sewing so that seams are flat and not wrinkled, making garments neater, more attractive, and more refined (Chittrapee Chawalawan, 2006, p. 11). When using a steam iron, water must be filled into the iron, the temperature adjusted according to the fabric being pressed, and time allowed for the water to boil. Steam will then come out through the soleplate, helping the fabric become smooth more quickly.



Figure 1.54 Iron

Source: <http://www.powerbuy.co.th/d/irons>



Figure 1.55 Steam iron

Source: <http://www.manager.co.th/>

Fusing Press. A fusing press has a large pressing surface, providing more pressing area than a general iron and therefore helping reduce ironing time. This type of iron uses a lever mechanism to apply pressure to the fabric so that it becomes smooth. It includes temperature control, steam-pressure control, and an automatic electronic power cut-off system. It is commonly used for pressing large garments with wide pressing areas.



Figure 1.56 Fusing press

Source: <http://www.elnapress.com/za-en/range/elnapress-320-3.html>

Steam Garment Iron. A steam garment iron uses heat from steam

sprayed onto wrinkled fabric to relax it. It has temperature control, steam-pressure control, and an automatic electronic power cut-off system. It is convenient for vertical pressing of items that cannot be removed and pressed horizontally, such as curtains on rails or garments displayed on hangers in department stores.



Figure 1.57 Steam garment iron

Source: <http://garmentsteamer.blogspot.com>

Steam Iron with Vacuum Suction Ironing Table. This is a vacuum-suction ironing table with a separate-boiler steam iron. It can press all types of finished garments. Its features are suitable for steam ironing, as the table removes moisture from the steam iron, helping

garments dry without dampness and preventing the pressed fabric from losing its shape. It is commonly used in laundry and dry-cleaning shops and in industrial clothing production.



Figure 1.58 Steam iron with vacuum suction ironing table

Source: <http://www.bgthai.com>

Domestic Ironing Board. A domestic ironing board is a table used for ironing clothes. There are two types: a standing ironing board and a sitting floor-type ironing board. After use, it can be folded to save space.



Figure 1.59 Domestic ironing board

Source: <http://www.ebay.co.uk>

Chapter Summary

Sewing and pattern-making materials and equipment can be classified according to use as follows:

- Pins and Needles
- Cutting Equipment
- Marking Tools
- Measuring Tapes and Rulers
- Pressing Equipment

These five categories of materials and equipment have different functional characteristics. Each type is created to provide convenience and readiness for users. Therefore, materials and equipment should be selected appropriately for their intended use in order to produce quality garments with neatness and beauty. Accordingly, the materials and equipment used in sewing and pattern making should always be in complete, ready-to-use condition, and each item should be selected according to its function. After use, materials and equipment should be cleaned and stored in the best possible condition so that they are ready for future use. Proper care and storage help extend their service life and reduce replacement costs. However, some materials and equipment are consumable and are used up after use, such as pattern paper, pencils, chalk, and carbon paper. These items are consumed through use; therefore, they should be used carefully, economically, and with appreciation. Any item that can be reused should be reused.

Review Questions

1. How many categories can the materials and equipment used in sewing and pattern making be classified into according to their functions, and what are they?
2. Give three examples of cutting equipment and briefly explain how each is used.
3. What factors should be considered when selecting appropriate types of pins? Explain.
4. What factors should be considered when selecting appropriate types of needles for hand sewing? Explain.
5. For what types of sewing work are curved needles suitable?
6. Briefly explain the precautions for using fabric shears.
7. What qualities should a good tape measure have?
8. Give three examples of marking tools for paper patterns and briefly explain how each is used.
9. What equipment is used for tracing marks onto fabric? Briefly explain how it is used.
10. What is the purpose of French curves or parrot-wing curves?
11. How many basic types of irons are there? What are they? Briefly explain how each is used.
12. If curtains attached to rails need to be pressed, what type of iron should be selected?

References

- Kulnasorn Wisetrotchana. (2013). Basic Clothing Sewing Techniques. Bangkok: Wang Aksorn.
- Chittrapee Chawalawan. (2006). Sewing Women's Clothing. 2nd ed. Bangkok: Odeon Store.
- _____. (1996). Industrial Clothing. Bangkok: Ton Or Grammy.
- Wilairat Tempiam. (2005). Teaching materials for the course Basic Knowledge in Sewing.
- Course code 6-214-101, Fashion and Clothing Technology Program, Rajamangala University of Technology Krungthep.
- Sakhon Chonsakhon. (2005). Materials Used for Producing and Decorating Clothing. Bangkok: Sathakan Printing.
- Anette Fischer. (2015). Sewing for Fashion Designers. London: Laurence King Publishing
- Banggood (2016). **Revolving Hole-Punch** [Online]. Available HTTP: <http://www.banggood.com/Wholesale-Watch-Band-Leather-Strap-Belt-Hole-Punch-Pliers-Tools-p-15115.html>
- Diyframing (2016). **T-Pins Steel** [Online]. Available HTTP: https://www.diyframing.com/store_viewItem.cfm/ItemID/604
- fiskars (2016). **The Original Orange-handled Scissors** [Online]. Available HTTP: <http://www2.fiskars.com/Products/Crafting-and-Sewing/Scissors-and-Shears/The-Original-Orange-Handled-Scissors-8>

first4numbers (2016). Nickel-Plated Safety Pins [Online]. Available HTTP: <http://www.first4numbers.co.uk/accessory/nickel-plated-safety-pins-0>

Glossary of Fabric (2016). **Fork Pins** [Online]. Available HTTP: <https://www.fabric.com/buy/nr-1269/fork-pins-35-pkg>

Honby Commerce (2016). **Florist Pearl Head Pin Wheel** [Online]. Available HTTP: <http://honbysales.en.made-in-china.com/product/MKlImTlyhEZVg/China-New-Design-Various-Style-38mm-Florist-Pearl-Head-Pin-Wheel.html>

Jenny Brandis (2016). **Cleaning Brass Pins** [Online]. Available HTTP: <http://brandis.com.au/craft/Lace/pins.html>

JOHN JAMES (2016). **Beading Hand-Sewing Needle** [Online]. Available HTTP: <https://www.jjneedles.com/needles-guide>

----- (2016). **Cross Stitch Needles** [Online]. Available HTTP: <https://www.jjneedles.com/needles-guide>

----- (2016). **Curved Needles** [Online]. Available HTTP: <https://www.jjneedles.com/buy-needles/miscellaneous-sewing-needles/curved-mattress-needles-4-7.html>

----- (2016). **Embroidery Needles** [Online]. Available HTTP: <https://www.jjneedles.com/needles-guide>

----- (2016). **Leather Needles** [Online]. Available HTTP: <https://www.jjneedles.com/needles-guide>

com/needles-guide

----- (2016). **Sharps Hand** [Online]. Available HTTP: <https://www.jjneedles.com/needles-guide>.

com/needles-guide

Holly Hanover (2016). **Quilting tips for your “Pinking” needs.** [Online]. Available HTTP:

<http://blog.havelssewing.com/pinking-shears-or-pinking-rotary-blade>

Kenneth D. King (2016). **How to do a Pickstitch** [Online]. Available HTTP: [http://www.](http://www.threads magazine.com/item/7215/how-to-do-a-pickstitch)

[threads magazine.com/item/7215/how-to-do-a-pickstitch](http://www.threads magazine.com/item/7215/how-to-do-a-pickstitch)

Knitting Abbreviations (2016). **Types of Basting Stitches** [Online]. Available HTTP:

<http://www.stitchpiecenpurl.com/basting-stitch.htm>

Lincraft (2016). **Rotary Cutter45 mm Pink** [Online]. Available HTTP: [https://www.lincraft.](https://www.lincraft.com.au/rotary-cutter-45-mm-pink)

[com.au/rotary-cutter-45-mm-pink](https://www.lincraft.com.au/rotary-cutter-45-mm-pink)

Liz Johnson (2016). **Hand Stitching Basics** [Online]. Available HTTP: [http://www.sew4home.](http://www.sew4home.com/tips-resources/sewing-tips-tricks/hand-stitching-basics)

[com/tips-resources/sewing-tips-tricks/hand-stitching-basics](http://www.sew4home.com/tips-resources/sewing-tips-tricks/hand-stitching-basics)

----- (2016). **Deciphering the Marks on a Measuring Tape** [Online]. Available

HTTP: [http://www.sew4home.com/tips-resources/sewing-tips-](http://www.sew4home.com/tips-resources/sewing-tips-tricks/deciphering-marks-measuring-tape)

[tricks/deciphering-marks-measuring-tape](http://www.sew4home.com/tips-resources/sewing-tips-tricks/deciphering-marks-measuring-tape)

Lumenaris (2016). **Wooden Seam Rippers** [Online]. Available HTTP: [https://lumenaris.](https://lumenaris.com/seamwise_woodenseamrippers.html)

[com/seamwise_woodenseamrippers.html](https://lumenaris.com/seamwise_woodenseamrippers.html)

Morplan (2016). **Birch Shirt Pins Silver 0.65 mm** [Online]. Available HTTP: [https://www.mo](https://www.morplan.com/shop/en/morplan/plastic-headed-shirt-pin)

[rplan.com/shop/en/morplan/plastic-headed-shirt-pin](https://www.morplan.com/shop/en/morplan/plastic-headed-shirt-pin)

----- (2016). **Plastic Headed Shirt Pins** [Online]. Available HTTP: [https://www.](https://www.morplan.com/shop/en/morplan/plastic-headed-shirt-pin)

[morplan.com/shop/en/morplan/plastic-headed-shirt-pin](https://www.morplan.com/shop/en/morplan/plastic-headed-shirt-pin)

Mrecht (2016). **Pattern Notcher** [Online]. Available HTTP: [https://mrecht.com.](https://mrecht.com.au/haberdashery/design-and-pattern-room-accessories/pattern-notchers/pattern-notcher/)

[au/haberdashery/design-and-pattern-room-accessories/pattern-](https://mrecht.com.au/haberdashery/design-and-pattern-room-accessories/pattern-notchers/pattern-notcher/)

[notchers/pattern-notcher/](https://mrecht.com.au/haberdashery/design-and-pattern-room-accessories/pattern-notchers/pattern-notcher/)

Nancy's Notions (2016). **Tailor's chalk** [Online]. Available HTTP: [https://blog.colettehq.](https://blog.colettehq.com/news/marketing-tools)

[com/news/marketing-tools](https://blog.colettehq.com/news/marketing-tools)

PGM Dress Form (2016). **Pattern Making Rabbit Punch** [Online]. Available HTTP: <http://>

www.pgmdressform.com/pattern-making-rabbit-punch-pattern-hooks-c137/

Photobucket (2016). **Arrowhead Tack** [Online]. Available HTTP: [http://photobucket.](http://photobucket.com/images/Arrowhead%20Tack)

[com/images/Arrowhead%20Tack](http://photobucket.com/images/Arrowhead%20Tack)

Sylvia Thomas (2016). **Thimble** [Online]. Available HTTP: [http://www.aqsblog.com/are](http://www.aqsblog.com/are-you-a-digitabulist)

[-you-a-digitabulist](http://www.aqsblog.com/are-you-a-digitabulist)

The DMC Corporation (2016). **STITCHING CROSS STITCH** [Online]. Available HTTP:

[http://www.dmc-usa.com/Education/How-To/Learn-the-Stitches/Cross-Stitch-](http://www.dmc-usa.com/Education/How-To/Learn-the-Stitches/Cross-Stitch-Stitches.aspx)
[Stitches.aspx](http://www.dmc-usa.com/Education/How-To/Learn-the-Stitches/Cross-Stitch-Stitches.aspx)

----- (2016). **STITCHING CROSS STITCH** [Online]. Available HTTP: [http://www.dmc-](http://www.dmc-usa.com/Education/How-To/Learn-the-Stitches/Cross-Stitch-Stitches.aspx)

[usa.com/Education/How-To/Learn-the-Stitches/Cross-Stitch-Stitches.aspx](http://www.dmc-usa.com/Education/How-To/Learn-the-Stitches/Cross-Stitch-Stitches.aspx)

TRC Needles (2016). **Needle Threader** [Online]. Available HTTP: [http://www.trc-](http://www.trc-leiden.nl/trc-needles/index.php/component/k2/sewing/needle-threader)

[leiden.nl/trc-needles/index.php/component/k2/sewing/needle-threader](http://www.trc-leiden.nl/trc-needles/index.php/component/k2/sewing/needle-threader)

Wawak Sewing (2016). **Pattern Punch** [Online]. Available HTTP: [http://www.wawak.com/](http://www.wawak.com/Pattern-Punch)

[Pattern-Punch](http://www.wawak.com/Pattern-Punch)