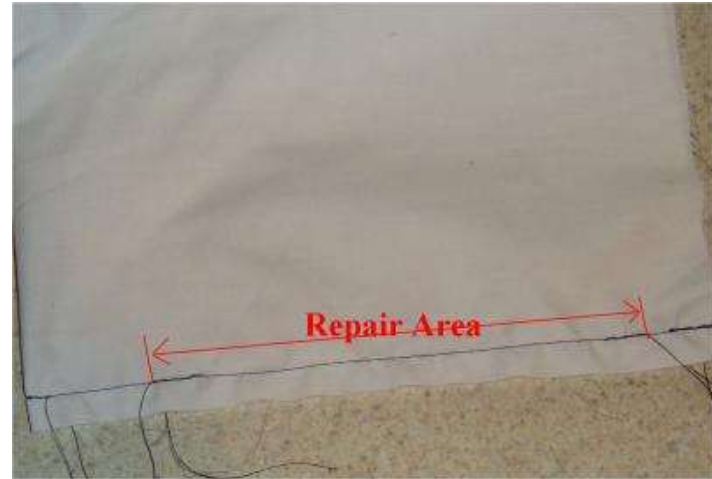


Hand Sewing

Buttons and Things

Repairs

- Rips
 - Use thread that matches the fabric and make a new line of stitches just beyond the ripped section
- Tears
 - May need mending tape
 - Iron to the inside of the garment



Sewing on a Button

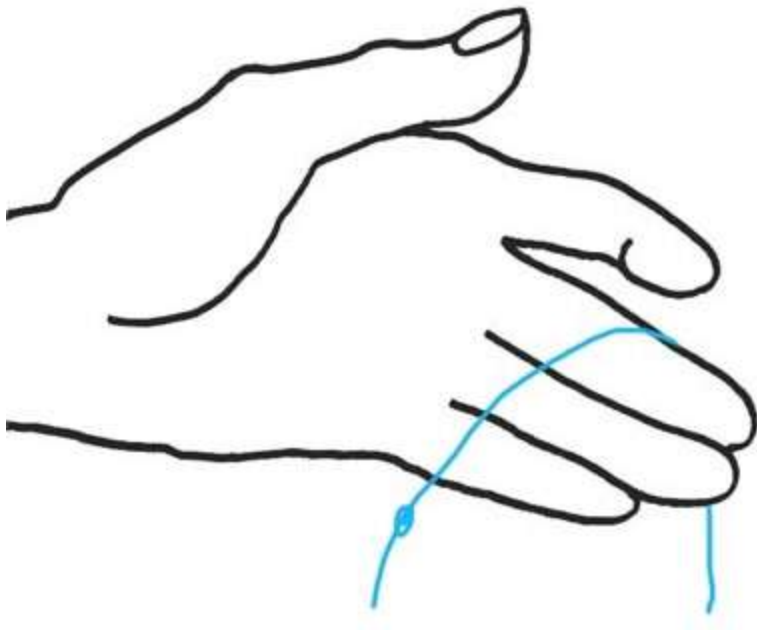
Two types of buttons

- Sew-through
- Shank



How to sew on a button

- Step one

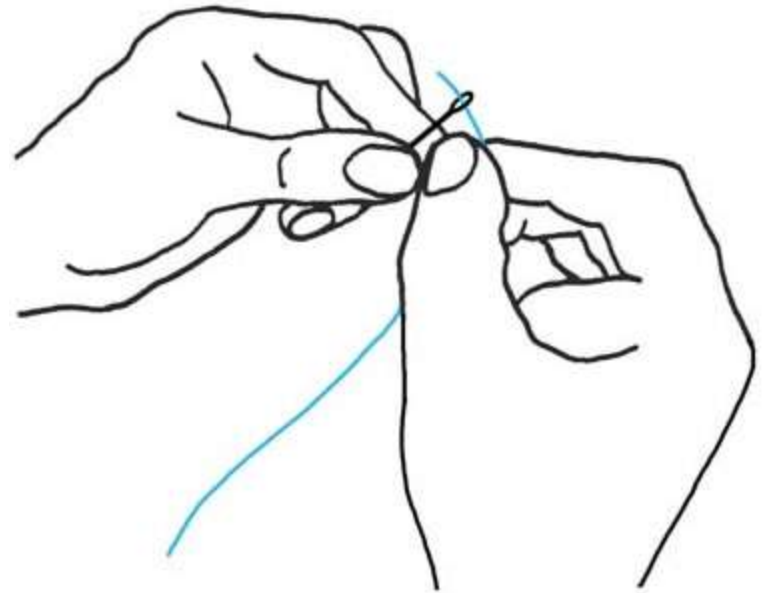


- Cut a piece of thread approximately 30 cm long and tie a knot at the end of it.

Sewing on a button

- **Step 2**

Insert the other end of the thread through the needle. A bit of saliva will make it easier to thread the needle.





- **Step 3**
Use your thumb to position the button where it must be attached.

- **Step 4**

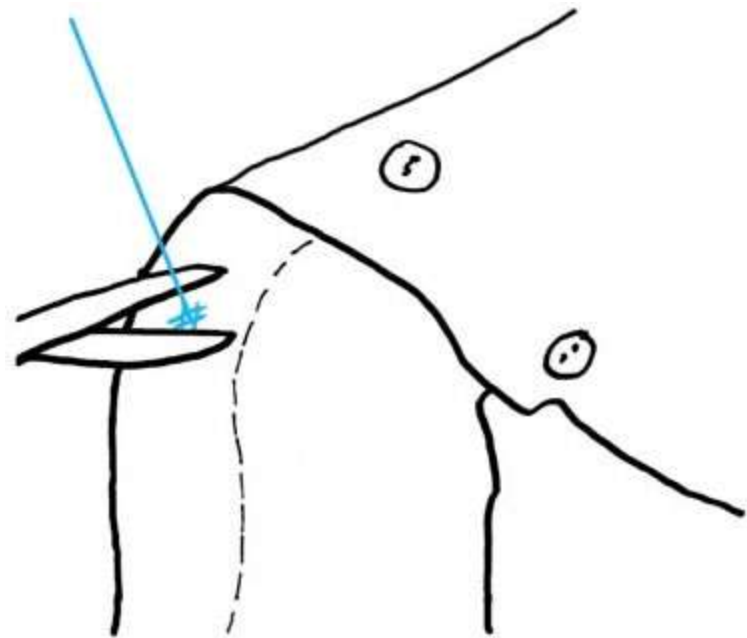
Insert the needle from the inside of the garment to the outside and find the hole in the button by touch. Then insert the needle through the fabric. Repeat this procedure roughly seven times until the button has been securely attached.





- **Step 5**
Fasten the thread on the inside of the garment (make a knot that does not come loose). Insert the needle and thread under the stitches you made and then through the resulting loop

- **Step 6**
Tighten the thread, cut it and you are done.



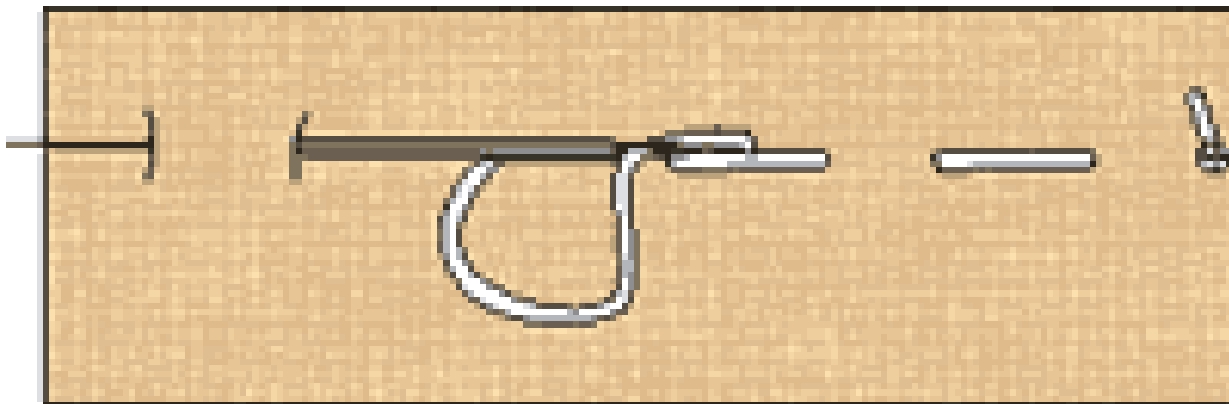
You will make and turn in the following stitches:

- **Even Basting**
- **Uneven Basting**
 - **Backstitch**
- **Blanket Stitch**
 - **Hem Stitch**
- **Running Stitch**
- **Overcast Stitch**
 - **Catch Stitch**
- **Sew on a button**

Even Basting Stitch

- Work with single or double thread, knotted at the end, and make evenly spaced stitches by taking the needle in and out of the fabric.
- End a line of tacking with 1 backstitch or a knot.
- To release the tacking stitches, cut off the knot and pull out the thread

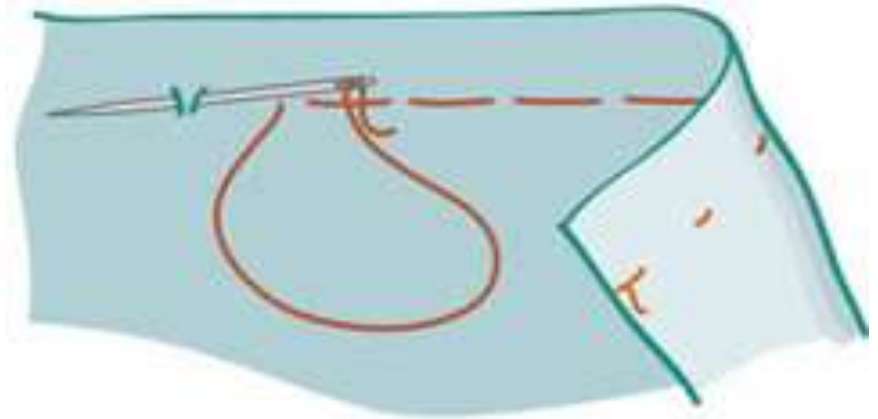
Used to hold the fabric in position while it is being permanently stitched. Similar to running stitch but with longer stitches. Also known as Basting.



Uneven Basting

- To sew it, take alternating long and short running stitches, placing the longer stitches on the right side of the fabric.

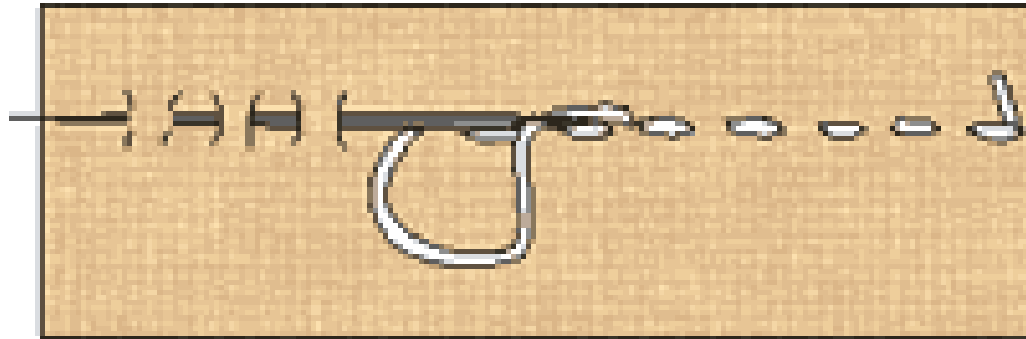
Use uneven basting to transfer pattern marks onto your fabric when a pencil or marker is inappropriate.



Running Stitch

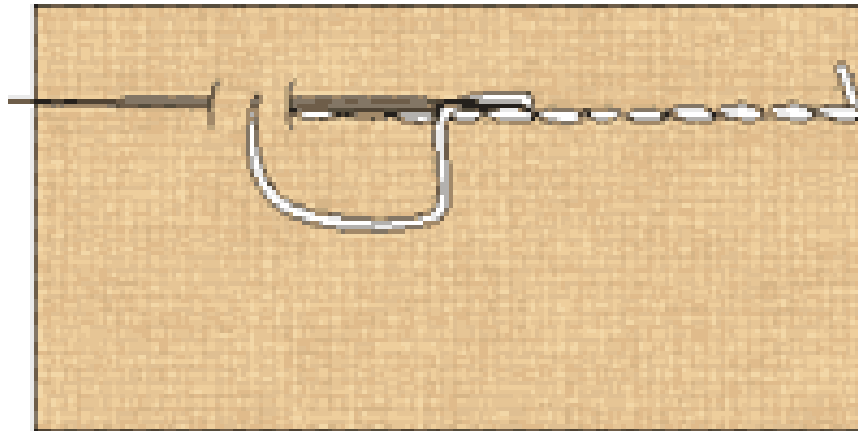
- Fasten the thread with a few backstitches and work small stitches by passing the needle in and out of the fabric. Keep the stitches and spaces as even as possible

This stitch is used for seams and for gathering.



Back Stitch

- Begin with a couple of stitches worked on the spot, and then take a stitch and a space.
- Take the needle back over the space and bring it out the same distance in front of the thread.
- Continue to the end of the seam.
- Fasten off with a couple of stitches on the spot.
- Backstitch is the strongest hand stitch and is used to imitate machine stitches. Work backstitch from right to left.



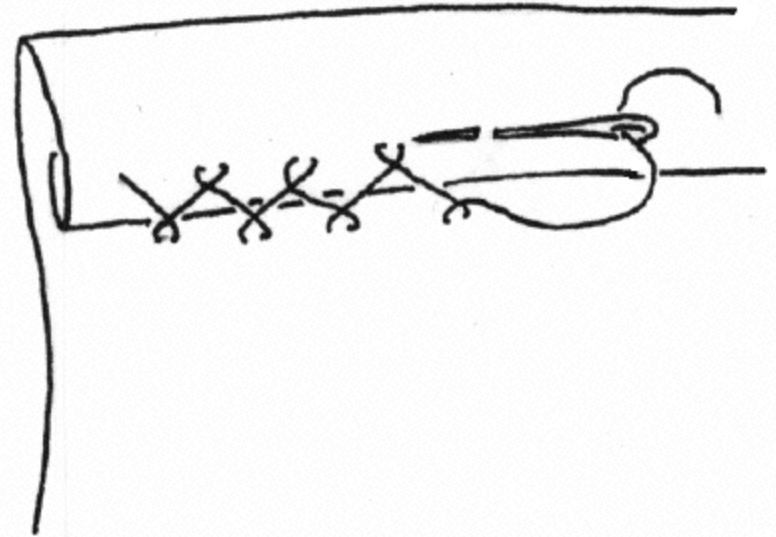
Hem Stitch

- Work from right to left with a single thread. Fasten the thread with a knot inside the hem. Bring the needle out of the hem and pick up a few threads of flat fabric just above the folded edge. Make the same stitch through the folded fabric. Work your way along the hem making the stitches as invisible as possible on the right side.



Catch Stitch

- Used to finish a hem or tack facings. The thread catches a thread or two on the hem, then on the garment, crossing itself on each half stitch. Creates a flexible hem with some give.



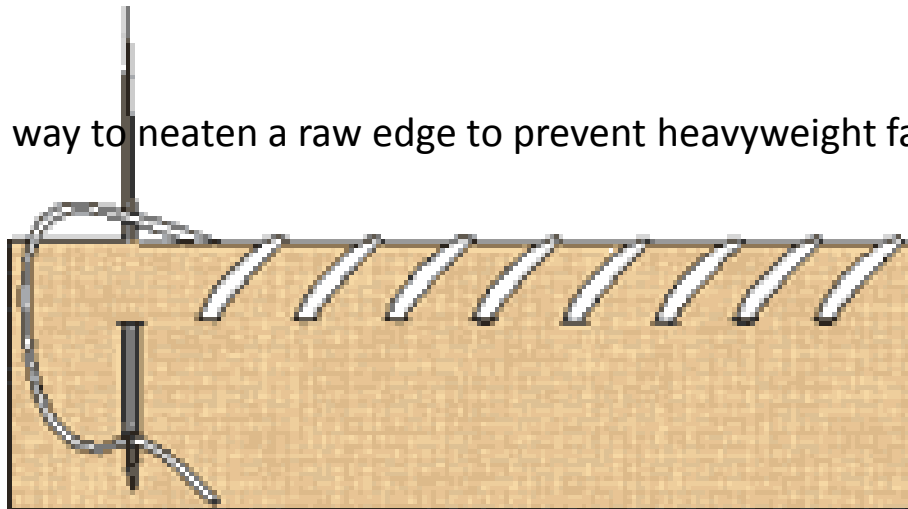
- Commence by bringing the needle out on the left-hand side of the line to be worked. Make a small stitch on the upper line which points to the left. Keep the thread below the needle and pull it through the fabric. Insert the thread on the lower line a little to the right and make a small stitch which points to the left. Pull the needle through the fabric with the thread above the needle.



Overcast Stitch

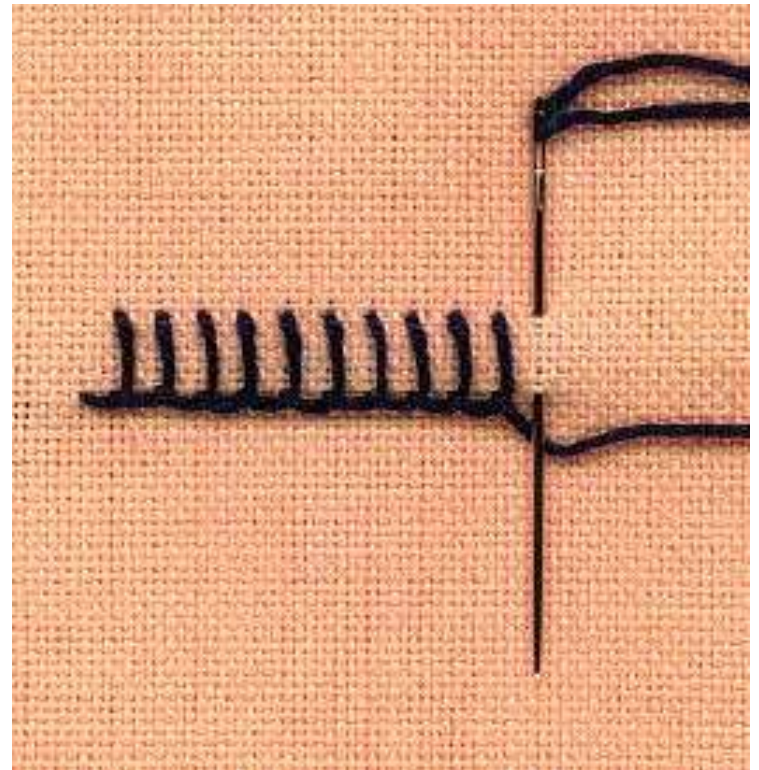
- Begin with a few backstitches.
- Make diagonal stitches over the raw edge, spacing them equally and make them all the same length. Be careful not to pull the stitches too tight.

Overcasting, is a way to neaten a raw edge to prevent heavyweight fabrics from fraying



Blanket Stitch

- This stitch is worked from left to right over two imaginary lines. Bring the thread out on the lower line, insert the needle in position in the upper line making a straight downward motion and then loop the thread under the needle point. Pull the needle through the fabric to form a loop and repeat this process along the line.



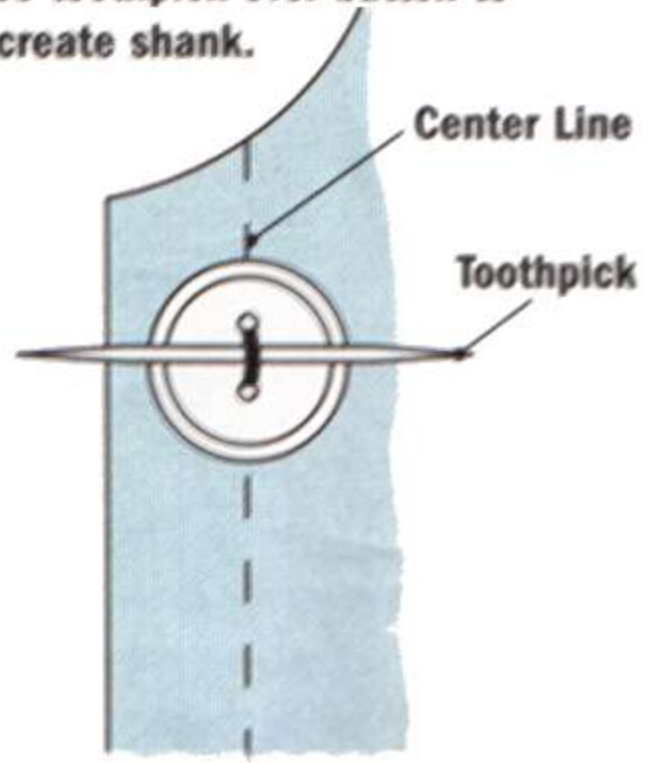
Sewing on a Button

- Two Types of buttons



- Thread a hand-sewing needle and knot the thread ends together. From the garment wrong side, insert the needle and come through to the garment right side through one of the button's holes. Place a matchstick or toothpick over the button and bring the needle down through another button hole

④ Place toothpick over button to create shank.



Choose a pattern to sew the button on the garment



Button Stitching Patterns

Finishing the button off

⑤ **Wrap thread and fasten.**

