

## Parts of the Sewing Machine

### Let's Learn About the Sewing Machine!

- The sewing machine is a versatile tool that can help us create and repair fabric products.
- It uses the same tools as sewing by hand - a needle & thread - just no hands!



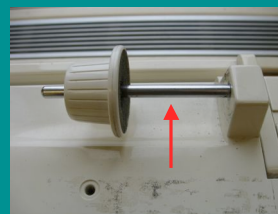
## Our Sewing Machines

- We use two types of sewing machines in this classroom: Singer & Janome
- Both types have the same features, but in different places!



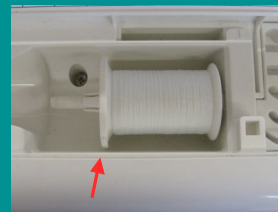
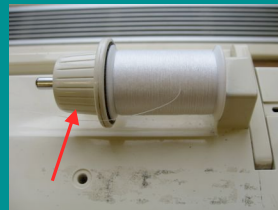
## Spool Pin

- The spool pin holds the spool of thread and allows it to dispense and unravel smoothly without tangling.
- The spool pin has a removable cap that holds the spool on the pin.



## Spool Pin (continued)

- The spool pin with thread on it!
- The arrows are pointing to the cap.



## Bobbin Winder Tension Disc

- The thread is wrapped completely around and under the disc so the thread is wound tightly around the bobbin.



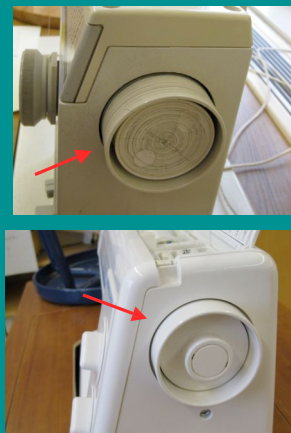
## Bobbin Winder

- The bobbin winder spins the bobbin so that the thread is wound around it quickly and easily.
- You can slide it from left to right in the track.



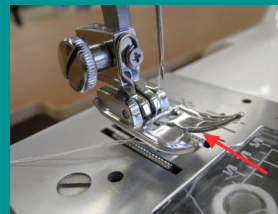
## Hand Wheel

- On the right side of the machine, the hand wheel allows you to raise or lower the needle without using the pedal.



## Presser Foot

- The presser foot presses the fabric down against the the machine so that it does not slide around when you are sewing.



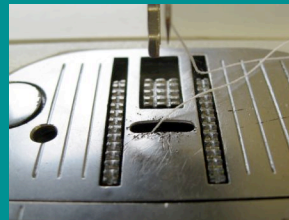
## Presser Foot Lever

- This lever is on the back of the machine.
- It raises and lowers the presser foot so you can remove the fabric when you are done sewing.



## Feed System

- The feed system is under the presser foot.
- When you step on the pedal, the feed teeth move in a circular motion to move the fabric backwards and forwards.



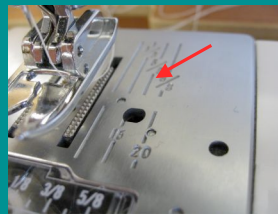
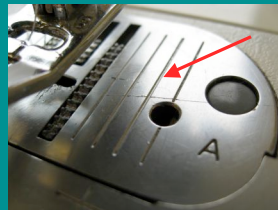
## Needle Plate

- The needle plate is the surface that supports the fabric during sewing.
- It has several holes in it to allow the needle and the feed teeth to be above the surface of the machine or below.



## Seam Guides

- The seam guides are parallel lines etched into the needle plate.
- Each line is 1/8 inch farther away from the needle than the one before it.



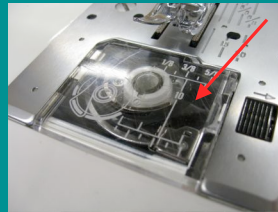
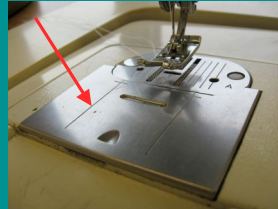
## Seam Guides (continued)

- The seam guide is used to measure seam allowance. If the edge of the fabric is lined up with a seam guide, the seam will be straight.
- The standard seam allowance is 5/8 of an inch.



## Slide Plate

- The slide plate is the part of the machine that opens to take out and replace the bobbin.



## Slide Plate (continued)

- On Singer machines, the slide plate slides toward you.
- On Janome machines, the slide plate pops off when you slide the black button.
- Be careful not to lose the clear covers!



## Stitch Length Lever/Dial

- The stitch length can be set between 0 (shortest) and 4 (longest).
- On Singer machines, a lever changes length of the stitches.
- On Janome machines, a dial changes the stitch length.
- The standard stitch length is 2.5, between 2 and 3



## Stitch Width Lever/Dial

- On Singer machines, the stitch width is set with a lever.
- On Janome machines, a dial changes the stitch width.



## Reverse Button

- When the reverse button is pressed in, the feed teeth reverse their circle and move the fabric in the opposite direction.



## Speed Controller/Foot Pedal

- When you step on the speed controller, the needle moves up and down.
- The harder you step on the pedal, the faster the needle moves.
- We sew at a SLOW speed!



## On/Off Switch

- This switch controls the machine light and the power status.
- When the switch is off, the needle will not move.
- When the switch is on, the needle moves only if you step on the speed controller.



## Let's Review...

The essential parts of the sewing machine are:

- Spool pin
- Bobbin winder tension disc
- Bobbin winder
- Hand wheel
- Presser foot
- Presser foot lever
- Feed system
- Needle plate
- Seam guides
- Slide plate
- Stitch length lever/dial
- Stitch width lever/dial
- Reverse button
- Speed controller/foot pedal
- On/off switch