TLE
Dressmaking

Module 2: Classification of Sewing Machines
Quarter 1, week 2
JOSIE O. LUGO

(SUPPORT MATERIAL FOR INDEPENDENT LEARNING ENGAGEMENT)

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SCHOOLS DIVISION OF DIPOLG CITY
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The following are some reminders in using this module:

1. Use the module with care. Do not put unnecessary mark/s on any part of the module. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises.
2. Don’t forget to answer *What I Know* before moving on to the other activities included in the module.
3. Read the instruction carefully before doing each task.
4. Observe honesty and integrity in doing the tasks and checking your answers.
5. Finish the task at hand before proceeding to the next.
6. Return this module to your teacher/facilitator once you are through with it.

If you encounter any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator. Always bear in mind that you are not alone.

We hope that through this material, you will experience meaningful learning and gain deep understanding of the relevant competencies. You can do it!

**What I Need to Know**

This module was designed and written with you in mind. It is here to help you master the nature of Technology and Livelihood Education-Dressmaking – Identify Sewing Tools and Equipment and Their Uses.

The scope of this module permits it to be used in many different learning situations. The language used recognizes the diverse vocabulary level of students. The lessons are arranged to follow the standard sequence of the course. But the order in which you read them can be changed to correspond with the textbook you are now using.

You are now in Module 2- Week 2 and after completing this module, you **MUST** be able to:

LO 1: Identify Sewing Tools and Equipment and Their Uses.

(TLE-HEDM7/8UT-0a-b-1)

1. Identify the types and uses of sewing machine.
2. Name the parts of the sewing machine.
What I Know

1. **Multiple Choice:** Direction: *Choose and write the letter of your best answer. Write the chosen letter in a 1 whole sheet of paper. Do not forget to write your name year and section and the date you accomplish your test.*

1. What type of sewing machine that is run by foot which may also be converted to electric power machine?
   A. hemmer machine
   B. high speed over edger
   C. lockstitch machine
   D. over edging machine

2. What mechanism that sets the sewing machine in motion?
   A. balance wheel
   B. belt
   C. feed dog
   D. stitch regulator

3. Which part of the sewing machine that controls the looseness and tightness of stitches?
   A. bobbin
   B. presser foot
   C. thread guide
   D. upper tension

4. What type of sewing machine is also called “Domestic Sewing Machine”?
   A. Lockstitch sewing machine
   B. Double needle sewing machine
   C. Hi-speed sewing machine
   D. Button holder machine

5. What sewing machine classification which is used in reinforcing the opening and closing of pockets?
   A. Embroidery sewing machine
   B. Bartacking sewing machine
   C. Hi-speed locked sewing machine
   D. Sewing machine

6. Which one is the type of sewing machine used in making buttonholes on garments?
   A. Button Attachment Machine
   B. Double Needle Machine
7. If the dressmaker’s task is to cut the fabric smoothly and effectively, which tool is an appropriate for the said task?
   A. Bent-handled dressmaker’s shears
   B. Bent-handled dressmaker’s pinking shears
   C. Rotary Cutter and Mat
   D. Seam ripper and clipper

8. When the task is to take the body measurements accurately, which of the following measuring tools is an appropriate to use?
   A. Roll tape
   B. Yardstick
   C. Tape measure
   D. L-square

9. What part of the sewing machine holds the fabric in the place while sewing?
   A. Presser bar lifter
   B. Presser foot
   C. Needle bar
   D. Needle clamp

10. How to classify the sewing machine which other companies call it “small machine”?
    A. Double Needle Machine
    B. Button Holder Machine
    C. Embroidery Machine
    D. Over Edging Machine
Lesson 2
CLASSIFICATION OF SEWING MACHINE

What’s In

**Direction:** Choose the letter of the correct answer and write your answer in a 1 whole sheet of paper below your pre-test (What I know).

1. What measuring tool in dressmaking is appropriate to be used in taking body measurements?
   - A. Tape Measure
   - B. Sewing Gauge
   - C. L-square
   - D. Yardstick

2. Which of the following cutting tools is satisfactory to be used for most apparel fabrics?
   - A. Pinking Shears
   - B. Bent-handled Dressmaker’s Shears
   - C. Embroidery Scissors
   - D. Trimming Scissors

3. Which of the given marking tools is essential as a marker to be used on materials?
   - A. Chalk Pencils
   - B. Wax Chalk
   - C. Marking Chalk
   - D. Tailor’s Chalk

4. What sewing tool is used to hold the straight pins and needles while working to prevent accident?
   - A. Pincushion
   - B. Hand Needle
   - C. Thimble
   - D. Sewing Needle Threadle

5. Which one is the tool used to snip threads and it is NOT designed to cut fabric?
   - A. Seam Ripper
   - B. Thread Clipper
   - C. Rotary Cutter
   - D. Cutting Scissors
**What’s New**

**Definition of Terms:**

- **Classify** – to arrange things into groups based on ways that they are alike.
- **Appropriate** – to get for a specific use or purpose
- **Tool** – a handheld device that aids in accomplishing a task
- **Clamp** – a device that holds or presses parts tightly together
- **Winder** – a worker or machine that winds thread and yarn
- **Screw** – a nail-shaped or rod-shaped piece with a spiral groove and a slotted or recessed head designed to be inserted into material by rotating and used for fastening pieces of solid material together.
- **Material** – something used in doing a particular activity “consumable”
- **Consumable** – used to describe products that need to be replaced after they have been used for a period of time.

**What is It**

**MATERIALS**

**Fabric**

The Fabric is the cloth used in making garments. The plain cotton fabrics, flour sack or catcha is the most appropriate material for beginners because these are very easy to handle.

**Thread**

The thread is used in assembling or constructing the parts of the garment. Threads vary in sizes. Heavy fabrics need stronger threads. Threads should have the same color with that of the fabric used.
Types of Sewing Machines
Well-selected sewing machine is essential for achieving good results. It should be used correctly in accordance with the job requirements.

1. Lockstitch Sewing Machine.
This is usually used in homes and sometimes in school. This is also called —Domestic Sewing Machine. It is run by foot and may also be converted to electric power machine.

2. Hi-Speed Lockstitch Sewing Machine. This is sometimes called „straight stitching machine‖ or industrial sewing machine. It has automatic lubrication and is used by tailors and dressmakers.

3. Over Edging Machine. Other companies call it —small machine‖. It finishes the raw edges of the pattern for construction.

4. Embroidery Machine. This is used in making fancy stitches and in making different kinds of embroidery stitches on fabrics for the Barong Tagalog, pillow cases, linen, and other novelty items.

5. Button Holer Machine. This is used in making buttonholes on garments.

6. Button Attachment Machine. This is used in attaching buttons to the garments.

7. Double Needle Machine. This is used in the construction of the different kinds of clothing especially for the inseam, outseam and side seam.
8. **Bartacking Machine.** This is used in reinforcing the opening and closing of pockets.

**Two Major Parts of the Lockstitch Sewing Machine**

The two major parts of the lock stitch sewing machine are the upper and lower parts.

**The Upper Parts is composed of:**

1. **Head** is the complete sewing machine without a cabinet or stand.
2. **Arm** is the curve part of the head containing mechanism for operating the needle.
3. **Bed** is the flat portion of the machine and beneath is the feed dog where it is mounted, and the shuttle and lower thread are placed.

**Parts of the Sewing Machine in the Arm**

1. **Spool Pin** is the thread holder.
2. **Thread Guide** keeps the thread in position.
3. **Thread Take up Lever** releases the thread and interlocks with the bobbin thread.
4. **Presser bar lifter** moves the presser foot.
5. **Tension** controls the looseness and tightness of stitches.
6. **Needle Bar** holds the needle in place.
7. **Needle Clamp** holds and tightens the needle.
8. **Presser Foot** holds the fabric in place while sewing.
9. **Needle** is a slender tool attached in the needle clamp used for sewing.
10. **Bobbin Winder** controls the bobbin while winding thread.
11. **Stitch regulator** checks the length of the stitches.
12. **Balance Wheel** sets the mechanism in motion.
13. **Belt** connects the balance wheel to the drive wheel.
14. **Stop Motion Screw** hinders moving when loosened and starts
1. **Feed Dog** moves the fabric while sewing.
2. **Throat plate** is the windows of the feed dog and it is where the bobbin threads come out.
3. **Slide plate** is a movable plate that covers the shuttle and bobbin case.
4. **Shuttle** holds the bobbin case while sewing.
5. **Bobbin** is a metal spool for winding thread.
6. **Bobbin Case** holds the bobbin.

### The Lower Parts of the Lock Stitch Sewing Machine

The lower parts of the sewing machine are the cabinet and the stand. The cabinet has drawers and screw on the hinges for the attachment of the head. The following are the lower parts of the sewing machine and their uses:

1. **Band Wheel** leads the balance wheel through the belt connection.
2. **Band Wheel Crank** moves the band wheel.
3. **Pitman Rod** holds the treadle to band wheel crank.
4. **Belt Guide** holds the belt to its place.
5. **Belt Shifter** removes the belt from the wheel.
6. **Dress Guard** protects the dress from the wheel.
7. **Treadle** is where the feet are stationed to drive the band wheel through the pitman rod.
8. **Legs** support the cabinet of the machine.
9. **Cabinet** holds the head of the machine by interlocking screw on the hinges.
What I Have Learned

1. Well selected sewing machine is essential for achieving good results. It should be used correctly in accordance with the job requirements.

2. Machine is a piece of equipment with moving parts that does work when it is given power from electricity or gasoline.

3. Every type of sewing machine has a specific uses and functions.

4. Most of the school and homes are using Lockstitch Sewing Machine which also called “Domestic Sewing Machine” because it is run by foot and may also be converted to electric power machine.

5. Lockstitch Sewing Machine has two major parts which point out the specific function and uses for each part that serve as the learners’ guide on how to operate the machine.

What I Can Do

Direction: Draw the types of Sewing Machines on a bond paper and staple this to the 1 whole sheet you are using.

1. Lockstitch Sewing Machine
2. Hi-Speed Lockstitch Sewing Machine
3. Over Edging Machine
4. Embroidery Machine
5. Button Holer Machine
6. Button Attachment Machine
7. Double Needle Machine
8. Bartacking Machine

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**What’s More**

**Direction:** Identify the parts of the lockstitch sewing machine, number 1 to 10 as illustrated below. Write your answer at the back of your 1 whole sheet of paper.
**Assessment**

**Direction:** Choose the letter of the best answer. Write the chosen letter at the back of your 1 whole sheet of paper and make sure to write the heading of the test.

1. How to classify the sewing machine which other companies call it “small machine”?
   - A. Double Needle Machine
   - B. Button Holder Machine
   - C. Embroidery Machine
   - D. Over Edging Machine

2. What part of the sewing machine holds the fabric in the place while sewing?
   - A. Presser bar lifter
   - B. Presser foot
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   A. bobbin
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10. When the task is to take the body measurements accurately, which of the following measuring tools is an appropriate to use?
A. Roll tape
B. Yardstick
C. Tape measure
D. L-square

*Additional Activities*

**Direction:** List down all the parts of the Lockstitch Sewing Machine and give the function/s of each part on your notebook for you to study in preparation for the 1st quarterly examination.

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<tr>
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### Answer Key

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<th>What’s More?</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
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<td>1. C</td>
<td>1. spool pin</td>
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<td>2. A</td>
<td>2. presser foot</td>
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<td>3. D</td>
<td>3. upper thread guide</td>
<td>3. A</td>
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<td>5. B</td>
<td>5. stitch</td>
<td>5. D</td>
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<td>6. C</td>
<td>6. thread take-up lever</td>
<td>6. A</td>
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<td>7. A</td>
<td>7. needle clamp</td>
<td>7. A</td>
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<td>8. C</td>
<td>8. upper tension</td>
<td>8. B</td>
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<td>10. D</td>
<td>10. balance wheel</td>
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### What’s In?

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References

- Adapted from the K to 12 Basic Education Curriculum Technology and Livelihood Education Learning Module – Dressmaking/Tailoring Exploratory Course – Grade 7 and Grade 8

- https://www.merriam-webster.com/

- https://commons.deped.gov.ph/

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