CHAPTER IX

Slot Seam

Allow one and a half inch seam. Pin and baste, press seam open. Cut a piece of material on the crosswise of goods three inches wide, lay flat underneath with center of three-inch piece over center of same.
Pin and baste one-fourth to one-half inch from the edge, turn garment to right side, mark one inch or the desired width of slot seam from center and stitch.

Press and pull bastings?
Occasionally slot seams have two stitchings each side of the slot.

*Raw Edge Lap Seam*

This seam is usually used on heavy mate-
rial especially those that do not ravel like melton, beaver, and other thick, firm cloth.

It is sometimes used for broadcloth.

Mark-stitch seams as usual lap seam, placing the mark-stitchings directly over each other, pin, and baste seam. Baste seam again at outer edge and again on mark-stitching on opposite side of mark-stitching, making space between stitching one-half inch or more.

As Fashion is a fickle goddess and changes almost while our gowns are being made, it is necessary to note what style of seam finish is in use and adopt it. This is why we should know all the different seam finishings and be ready for our fickle friend.

*Fell Seam*

This seam is a fell, hemmed down to hide a raw edge.

Trim off one edge of the seam close to the stitching, turn under the other edge, press
with thumb, baste, and hem. This is used in making up wash goods and other light material, including silk.

Matching Flowers and Stripes

In flowers note if there is an up and down to the flower; stems usually run down.

As in plaids, if goods is wide and can be folded see that the flowers are exactly opposite before cutting.
If narrow material cut one-half of the garment, then lay all cut pieces on material for the other half of dress, right sides together, being careful that flowers all run the same direction and come opposite the flowers in the pieces already cut.

Stripes should also be carefully cut. Be sure the center of a stripe comes in the center back, also center front of the garment, and stripes on right and left side match also where the joining comes in gored skirts.

It is well to cut front gore first, then place pattern of next gore and lay front gore by it to see if the stripes match. If not, move pattern until they do match. Continue in like manner until all gores are cut.

**Matching Plaids**

When plaid material is wide enough to cut double, be sure it is folded in the center of a plaid so that all plaids match as they face each other in the folded material.

If necessary to cut single, after the right
side is cut, place all cut pieces on the material right sides together, plaids matching. In this way no two pieces will ever be cut for one side.

If a one-piece dress the crosswise plaids should match at waistline in front, back, and under arm.

In cutting a waist match plaids at bust line.

In matching plaids at seams it is sometimes necessary to place piece over one-half or full width of a plaid to have the stripes match correctly.

More material is always required in plaid, figures, flowered or material with nap, than plaid material with no nap.

In plaids cut front of skirt or waist, then lay cut pieces on material against pattern as it is lain on for next gore and see if plaids match. If they do not, move pattern until they do match.
Questions

1. Describe a slot seam.
2. What materials are suitable for raw edge lap seams?
3. Describe a raw edge lap seam.
4. What good reason would you suggest for learning all seam finishings?
5. Describe a fell seam.
6. How should a skirt be pinned on the figure in the first of the fitting?
7. In case hips are not alike how may the defect be remedied?
8. Should a skirt be a trifle larger around at the waistline than belting?
9. How would you prevent a skirt from swinging front?
10. When are you ready to get the correct length of a skirt?
11. Describe how to match flowers and stripes in cutting a garment.
12. Describe how to match plaids.