Threading Chart:
- Use hand wheel to raise needle to its highest point and make sure foot is raised.
- Put thread on spindle.
- Put thread through thread guide on top of machine.
- Put thread through tension discs (will differ on every machine).
- Put thread through thread guide.
- Put thread, right to left, through take up lever.
- Put thread through thread guide above needle.
- Thread needle.
- Bring bobbin thread up from casing.
- Place both threads UNDER the foot and towards the back of the machine.

You are ready to sew.....
Tools and Terminology

Applique: A quilting process of using cut out fabric pieces sewn to a larger piece of fabric, a square, or a background. Appliquéd pieces can be attached by different methods including but not limited to slip stitching, zigzag stitched, and paper pieced method.

Backing: The back or bottom layer of a quilt 'sandwich' consisting of three layers.

Basting: Using a contrasting thread to temporarily secure your work of three layers with running stitches before quilting (OR baste with safety pins). A spray adhesive specifically intended for fabric can also be used but only in a well ventilated area.

Batting: The filler in a quilt which provides warmth and thickness. It is between the backing and the top (the middle layer). Usually cotton or polyester batting is used.

Betweens: Short, fine needles used for quilting in sizes 8 to 12. The larger the number the shorter and finer the needle.

Bias: Bias runs diagonally across the grain of the fabric weave providing stretch and give.

Bindings: The most common edge finish on a quilt. A strip of fabric applied to the edge of a quilt to finish, encase, protect and embellish the quilt. This can also mean self binding by bringing the backing around to the front and sewing under.

Block: A unit of patchwork. Blocks can be the same or different.

Block-to-block: The jointing of quilted blocks, horizontally or vertically in rows.

Borders: Strips of fabric added between the squares or around the outside in varying widths.

Chain Sewing: A method of sewing piece after piece without cutting the thread after each and moving to the next piece.

Crosswise Grain: The crosswise grain is made up of threads that run perpendicular to the length of fabric as it comes off the bolt. In other words, perpendicular to the selvage edges.

Directional print: Fabric which has a definite direction of pattern or grain.

Dog ears: The triangular pieces of fabric which occur at the points when diagonals are sewn.

Fat quarter: One quarter of a square yard or meter.

Grain line: The direction of fibers in a woven fabric. The lengthwise grains are parallel to the selvage edge. The crosswise grains are right angle to the selvage edge. The bias is at a 45 degree angle to the selvage edge.

Lattice Strips: Short strips between the blocks.

Marking: The lines made or traced on a quilt top by pencil, fabric marker, tailor's chalk, tailor's wax or slivers of soap, to facilitate quilting.

Mitering: To create a diagonal seam at a corner to make a right angle.
Opposing Seams: Staggered seam allowance to reduce bulk in the seams.

Piecing: Is the action of sewing pieces together to make a whole.

Patchwork: A collection of patches, strips, shapes or blocks of material sewn together to form a quilt top.

Quilt: A cover comprising a top, a filler (or batting) and a back secured by stitches or tying.

Quilting: The act of stitching or the stitches that hold the three layers together - the top, filler, and back.

Quilt Lining: The back of the quilt.

Quilt Top: The usually decorative uppermost layer of a quilt.

Rotary Cutter: A modern cutting appliance which has a razor sharp wheel. Cutting is done on a special mat designed for the rotary cutter.

Row to Row: The process of sewing together rows of blocks to form a quilt.

Sashing: Strips of fabric sewn between the blocks to separate them.

Seam Allowance: A quilter's seam allowance is $\frac{1}{4}"$.

Seam Ripper: A small tool with a sharp hooked finger that slips between the threads and allows you to open the stitches without tearing the fabric. This tool can also be used as a stillette to help hold or guide fabric while sewing.

Selvages: The finished long edge of fabric.

Stencil: The process of transferring a design to the quilt top to provide lines or shapes to quilt over.

Template: A pattern made of plastics, sandpaper or cardboard to be used as a guide or a pattern to cut out consistent fabric shapes for each different shape in a quilt block. The template is cut the finished size of the motif. Seam allowances are added when the shape is cut from the fabric.

Value of color: This refers to the depth of color referring to light, medium, or dark.

WOF: This means width of fabric or selvage to selvage