



4-H FCS Skill-a-thon Foods **and** **Cooking ID**



The photos shown here are only one option of what an item may look like. Other options are available.

Revised January 2020



Appliances

Air fryer



It's a kitchen appliance that uses superheated air to cook foods, giving results very similar to deep-frying or high-temperature roasting. Air fryers use the same technology as convection ovens, but instead of blowing the air around a large rectangular box, it is blown around in a compact cylinder and the food sits in a perforated basket. This is much more efficient and creates an intense environment of heat from which the food cannot escape. The result is food with a crispy brown exterior and moist tender interior – results similar to deep-frying, but without all the oil and fat needed to deep-fry.

Blender — An electrical kitchen appliance used for mixing foods or batter



Bread Machine is a home appliance for turning raw ingredients into baked bread. It consists of a bread pan (or "tin"), at the bottom of which are one or more built-in paddles, mounted in the center of a small special-purpose oven. This small oven is usually controlled by a simple built-in computer using settings input via a control panel. Most bread machines have different



Electric Pressure Cooker



An **electric pressure cooker** consists of a pressure cooking container (a.k.a. inner pot or cooking pot), the electric heating element, and temperature / pressure sensors. The heating process is controlled by the built-in micro-processor based on the readings of the pressure and temperature sensors. This whole process forms a so called "closed loop control system" in control engineering terms.

Espresso machines pressurize and shoot near-boiling water through finely ground coffee beans packed into cakes. This method gives you a complex, aromatic, and caffeine-packed shot of coffee in under thirty seconds.



Food Processor — An appliance consisting of a container in which food is cut, sliced, shredded, grated, blended, beaten or liquidized. Used to prepare foods.

Ice Cream Maker — An appliance used to make ice cream which may involve a paddle used to mix ingredients while melting ice provides low temperatures.



Immersion blender—Is a hand-held *blender* that looks a lot like a wand. It has a long drive shaft that can be submerged in liquids. Best know for pureeing soups, *immersion blenders* can be used to make dressings, salsas, whipped cream, and more.



Countertop Mixer — An electrical device that blends or mixes substances or ingredients, especially by mechanical agitation.



Hand Mixer — A hand held device that blends or mixes substances or ingredients, especially by mechanical agitation.

Rice Cooker — A self-contained electrical appliance used primarily for cooking rice.



Electric Skillet - A skillet or frying pan that instead of being placed on the stove is heated by plugging it into an outlet. The best skillets provide an even heating surface, not always the case with stovetop cooking.

Slow Cooker — An electrical cooker that maintains a relatively low temperature, used to cook foods over a long period of time.





Tea Kettle - A metal or plastic vessel with a lid, spout, and handle, used for boiling water.

Toaster Oven — An electrical appliance that can be used as either a toaster or an oven



Turkey Fryer — An appliance used to deep fry turkeys or large birds.

Cookware

Baking Pan — A pan with sides that vary in deepness and are used to bake such things as cakes.



Baking Sheet — A flat, shiny metal tray used for cooking such things as biscuits and cookies.



Broiler Pan — A metal tray used to hold food while broiling under a grill.



Colander — A bowl-shaped kitchen utensil with perforations for draining off liquids and rinsing food.



Double Boiler — A pair of cooking pots, one fitting on top of and partly inside the other. Food cooks gently in the upper pot while water simmers in lower pot.



Dutch Oven — An iron container with lid used for cooking stews or casseroles.



Frying Pan — A pan used for frying foods with a single long side handle, measured in inches and may have either straight or sloped sides.



Pastry Press — Any type of press used to shape or mold cookies.



French Press—French press (also *press plunger pot*, *press coffee*, *coffee pusher*, *French Press*, *plunger pot*) is a glass container for making coffee. Hot water is poured onto the coffee grounds, a punch having a sieve is pushed down, keeping the solids at the bottom. It can also serve as a serving pot when the finished coffee is consumed quickly.



Pie Plate — A plate used to serve pie.



Pressure Cooker - A conventional or stovetop pressure cooker is a cooking vessel with a lid that locks on and prevents steam from escaping. As a result, the steam builds up pressure in the pressure cooker – about 12 to 15 pounds per square inch of pressure (psi) – and the temperature inside the cooker increases. That means that we are able to cook foods inside a pressure cooker at higher temperatures, and they are therefore finished sooner – in about one third of the time it would take to cook on a regular stovetop. Time and heat are regulated manually.

Roaster Pan — A pan with deep sides used to cook roast.



Round Cake Pan

round cake pans are used to make layer cakes and are generally found in 8 or 9-inch diameters and are 1 ½ inches in depth.



Sauce Pan — A pan used to cook sauces on the stovetop with a long side handle and straight sides measured in quarts.

Sauté Pan

A sauté pan has a wide flat bottom and vertical sides that generally go up much higher than a skillet's flared sides do. This makes it easier to cook sauces and sear and braise meat than a skillet



Splatter screen does what it says: *screens* splatters. You put it over the top of a frying pan to keep pops of oil from ending up all over your kitchen (or you, for that matter). It would be helpful when searing meat over very high heat or frying bacon.

Springform pan is a type of bakeware that features sides that can be removed from the base. *Springform* refers to the construction style of this *pan*. The base and the sides are separate pieces that are held together when the base is aligned with a groove that rings the bottom of the walls.



Steamer Basket — Metal basket that inserts into a pan. Used for steaming vegetables.

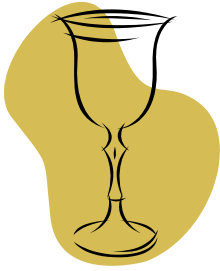


Tube Pan — A round pan with a hollow projection in the middle, used for baking or molding foods in the shape of a ring

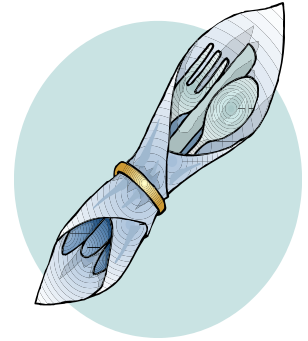
Wok

A wok is shaped like a big, deep bowl, and while it's most common in South China, it's used all over Asia, and increasingly in the rest of the world as well. The shape of a wok works particularly well for stir frying; the bottom gets much hotter than the sides, and food can be cooked quickly. The word *wok* comes from Cantonese, and it was first used in English in the mid-20th century.





Dish And Tableware



Bread Plate — A small plate used to hold bread while eating



Butter Dish — A small dish with cover used to store and serve butter.



Cake Platter—A cake platter is a large serving plate for desserts. The shape is often round, but it may enough to hold virtually any shape and size of cake except maybe a bigger sheet cake. be square or rectangular.
It's usually made large



Carafe — A glass or metal bottle, often with a flared lip, used for serving water or wine. A glass pot with a pouring spout used in making coffee.



Creamer and Sugar Set — A set used to hold and serve creamer and sugar at the table



Gravy Boat — An elongated dish or pitcher for serving gravy



Grapefruit Spoon is a utensil usually similar in design to a teaspoon that tapers to a sharp edge or teeth, the intent of the front serration being to separate the flesh of a grapefruit from its rind.^{[1][2]} Also called an **orange spoon**, **citrus spoon**, and **fruit spoon**,^[3] it is used for other citrus fruits, as well as kiwifruit and melons.



Meat Platter — A large serving plate



Napkin Ring — A circular band used to hold a particular person's napkin.



Parfait Cup — Fluted cup designed to serve sundaes and parfaits.



Pepper Mill — A utensil for grinding peppercorns



Saucer — A small shallow dish having a slight circular depression in the center for holding a cup



Tea Pot — A pot used for Tea.



Water Goblet

A water goblet consists of a conical shaped glass with no handle, rising from a stem with a foot. Water goblets vary in style, shape and decoration, and are usually more plain than other types of goblets.



HERBS, SPICES & FOODS



Allspice — A spice used especially in baking, made from the dried, nearly ripe berries of this plant.

Anise — An annual, aromatic Mediterranean herb (*Pimpinella anisum*) in the parsley family, cultivated for its seed like fruits and the oil obtained from them and used to flavor foods, liqueurs, and candies. plant.



Basil — An Old World aromatic annual herb (*Ocimum basilicum*) in the mint family, cultivated for its leaves. Also called **sweet basil**. The leaves of this plant are used as a seasoning. Any of various plants in the genus *Ocimum*, native to warm regions, having aromatic foliage and terminal clusters of small, usually white flowers..

Bay Leaves — The leaf of the bay laurel or “true laurel”, *Laurus nobilis*, is a culinary herb often used to flavor soups, stews, and braises and pates in Mediterranean Cuisine.



Bulgur

Bulgur wheat is a whole **wheat grain that has been cracked** and partially pre-cooked. In other words, bulgur wheat is cracked and pre-cooked wheat. There are two main kinds of bulgur wheat: Instant bulgur wheat, also called fine-grain bulgur is usually used in tabbouleh recipes. This type of bulgur cooks in less than 5 minutes. Medium grain and coarse grain varieties of bulgur wheat are also available.



Chives — A Eurasian bulbous herb (*Allium schoenoprasum*) in the lily family, having clusters of usually pink to rose-violet flowers and cultivated for its long, slender, hollow leaves. Often used in the plural. The leaves of this plant are used as a seasoning.



Chili Peppers

is the fruit of plants from the genus *Capsicum* which are members of the nightshade family, Solanaceae.^[5] Chili peppers are widely used in many cuisines as a spice to add heat to dishes. The substances that give chili peppers their intensity when ingested or applied topically are capsaicin and related compounds known as capsaicinoids.

Cilantro— Parsley-like herb that is used as a seasoning or garnish, usually in Mexican dishes and salsas, sometimes referred to as Mexican parsley.



Cloves — The flower bud of this plant is used whole or ground as a spice. An evergreen tree (*Syzygium aromaticum*) native to the Moluccas and widely cultivated in warm regions for its aromatic dried flower buds.



Couscous

Couscous (pronounced "KOOS-koos") is a dish made from tiny granules of durum wheat. It is prepared by steaming them until they have a light, fluffy consistency. Couscous is closely related to pasta, as durum wheat, ground into semolina flour is the same type of wheat that is most commonly used for making pasta. Couscous originated in North Africa, where it is traditionally prepared as part of a meat or vegetable stew.



Cumin — An annual Mediterranean herb (*Cuminum cyminum*) in the parsley family, having finely divided leaves and clusters of small white or pink flowers. The seed like fruit of this plant is used for seasoning, as in curry and chili powders.

Curry powder is a spice mix originating from the Indian subcontinent.



Dill — An aromatic herb (*Anethum graveolens*) native to Eurasia, having finely dissected leaves and small yellow flowers clustered in umbels. The leaves or seeds of this plant are used as a seasoning.



Garlic - A strong-smelling pungent-tasting bulb, used as a flavoring in cooking and in herbal medicine.

Ginger— A plant (*Zingiber officinale*) of tropical Southeast Asia having yellowish-green flowers and a pungent aromatic rhizome. The rhizome of this plant is often dried and powdered and used as a spice. Also called **gingerroot**.



Jalapeno Peppers

is a medium-sized chili pepper pod type. A mature jalapeño chili is (2–4 in) long and hangs down with a round, firm, smooth flesh of (1.0–1.5 in) wide. It can have a range of pungency. Commonly picked and consumed while still green, it is occasionally allowed to fully ripen and turn red, orange, or yellow. It is wider and generally milder than the similar Serrano pepper.



Lemongrass is a long thick grass with leaves at the top and a solid portion several inches long at the root end. The lower portion is sliced or pounded and used in cooking. As a spice, fresh lemongrass is preferred for its vibrant flavor, but is also sold in dried form. The dried spice is available in several forms: chopped in slices, cut and sifted, powdered, or as an oil can be extracted from the plant.



Mace — An aromatic spice made from the dried, waxy, scarlet or yellowish covering that partly encloses the kernel of the nutmeg.



Mustard — Any of various Eurasian plants of the genus *Brassica*, especially *B. nigra* and *B. juncea*, which are cultivated for their pungent seeds and edible leaves. A condiment made from the powdered seeds of certain of these plants.

Nutmeg — An evergreen tree (*Myristica fragrans*) native to the East Indies and cultivated for its spicy seeds. The hard, aromatic seed of this tree is used as a spice when grated or ground. A grayish to moderate brown.





Oregano — A perennial Eurasian herb (*Origanum vulgare*) of the mint family, having aromatic leaves. The leaves of this plant are used as a seasoning. Pungent leaves used as seasoning with meats and fowl and in stews and soups and omelets



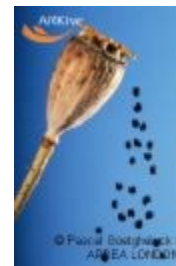
Paprika — A mild powdered seasoning made from sweet red peppers. A dark to deep or vivid reddish orange.

— A cultivated Eurasian herb (*Petroselinum crispum*) having flat or curled, alternately compound leaves. The leaves of this plant are used as a seasoning or garnish.

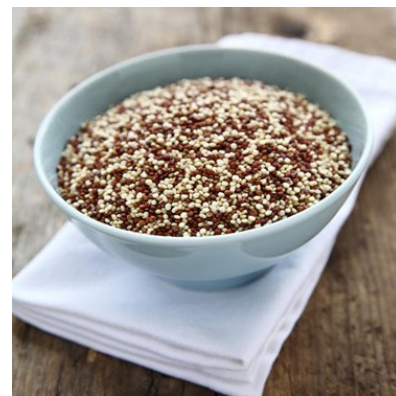
Parsley



Poppy Seed — Any plant or species of the genus *Papaver*, herbs with showy polypetalous flowers and a milky juice. From one species (*Papaver somniferum*) opium is obtained, though all the species contain it to some extent; also, a flower of the plant.



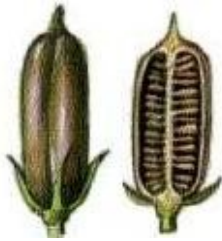
Quinoa—Quinoa (kEEN-wah) is a plant of the goosefoot family found in the Andes of South America, where it was widely cultivated for its edible starchy seeds prior to the introduction of Old World grains. Quinoa was once the staple food of the Incas and was known as “the mother grain” in ancient time, but it's actually a seed with a nutty flavor. It is usually found in tan or yellow form — though it comes in many colors: orange, red, pink, purple and black.



Rosemary — An aromatic evergreen Mediterranean shrub (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) having light blue or pink flowers and grayish-green



Sage — Any of various plants of the genus *Salvia*, especially *S. officinalis*, having aromatic grayish-green, opposite leaves. Also called **ramona**. The leaves of this plant are used as a seasoning.



Sesame Seed — Small oval seeds of the sesame plant.

Tarragon — An aromatic Eurasian herb (*Artemisia dracunculus*) having linear to lance-shaped leaves and small, whitish-green flower heads arranged in loose, spreading panicles. The leaves of this plant are used as a seasoning.



Thyme — Any of several aromatic Eurasian herbs or low shrubs of the genus *Thymus*, especially *T. vulgaris*, of southern Europe, having small, white to lilac flowers grouped in head like clusters. The leaves of this plant are used as a seasoning.

Turmeric — A widely cultivated tropical plant (*Curcuma domestica*) of India, having yellow flowers and an aromatic, somewhat fleshy rhizome. The powdered rhizome of this plant, used as a condiment and a yellow dye.



Utensils



Apple Corer — This tool has a circular cutting edge that is forced down into the apple, allowing the apple to remain whole so it can then be easily sliced into sections for eating it out of hand or baking it whole with the outer skin. A tool used to extract the core from the apple without cutting the apple into sections and then individually cutting out each part of the core.



Apple Slicer — This professional-quality tool is pressed down over the apple to make eight uniform slices and remove the core.



Butter Knife— blunt knife used for cutting or spreading butter or other similar spreads.

Cake Icing Knife or palette knife is a kitchen utensil designed especially for the use of spreading a substance onto a flat surface, such as frosting on a **cake**. It is also an ideal tool for applying spreads onto sandwiches in mass quantities.



Cherry/Olive Pitter removable splatter shield keeps juices contained and directed downward. Large holder accommodates Bing **cherries**, and a recessed cup holds smaller varieties of **cherries** and **olives**. Comfortable non-slip handles absorb pressure while you squeeze.



Chef's Knife — A large knife with a wide blade, generally considered all-purpose knives that are used for cutting and dicing.



Chopper
A utensil used to cut food into smaller pieces.



Chopsticks — A pair of slender sticks made especially of wood or ivory, held between the thumb and fingers and used as an eating utensil in Asian countries and in restaurants serving Asian food.



Citrus Reamer- A citrus reamer a small [kitchen utensil](#) used to extract the [juice](#) from a [lemon](#) or other small [citrus fruit](#). It consists at one end of a convexly tapered [conical blade](#), with deep straight troughs running the length of the blade. The very tip of the blade is often a smooth spike. The other end is a cylindrical handle. The blade is usually made of [wood](#), [plastic](#), or [metal](#).



Decorative Slicer, Ripple — A utensil used to cut food that leaves a rippled edge. food.



Egg Separator — A spoon shaped utensil, which has a hole in the bottom and is used to separate the white from the yolk of the egg.



Egg Slicer — A kitchen tool with a slatted , egg-shaped hollow on the bottom and a hinged top consisting of 10 fine steel wires. When the upper portion is brought down onto a hard-cooked egg sitting in the base, it cuts the egg into even slices.



Egg Timer — A small hourglass or clockwork timing device used to time the boiling of an egg, usually capable of timing intervals of three to five minutes.

Fat Separator - A cooking utensil that enables liquid fat to be gathered and removed from juices that are come from roasted meats, stews, soups and stocks. When fat cannot be easily skimmed, it can be poured into a separator which will hold the contents to allow the fat to accumulate on the surface while the juices accumulate below. The juices can then be easily poured out of a spout attached to the bottom of the container so that the fat is all that remains in the separator.



Flour Sifter — A utensil used to incorporate air into flour and other dry ingredients.



Garlic Press — A press used for extracting juice from garlic



Grater — A device with sharp edged holes against which something is rubbed to reduce it to shreds. Used to grate such things as cheese.

Ground Meat Chopper is a non-stick-safe tool to break up ground meat while cooking. The Ground Meat Chopper & Turner's three wide blades help you stir without getting meat stuck in between. Silicone edge is great for scraping and transferring food out of pans.



Herb Scissors - Herb scissors are designed with five blades and used to cut herbs. These multi-blade scissors quickly cuts herb into thin strips (sometimes called chiffonades). Stainless steel blades cut cleanly, without tearing or bruising delicate leaves.





Instant-read thermometer consists of a stainless steel stem that serves as a temperature probe, and either a dial or a digital readout. ... A meat **thermometer** is inserted into a piece of meat before roasting and is left in the roast during cooking.



Kitchen Fork — A utensil used to lift or turn small food.



Liquid Measuring Cup — Cup that come in clear plastic or glass with a 1/4" headspace so liquid can be carried without spilling and a pouring spout..



Mandolin Slicer—is a cooking utensil used for slicing and for cutting juliennes; with suitable attachments, it can make crinkle-cuts.



Measuring Cups — Cups that are used to measure dry and solid ingredients. They usually come in a set of four nesting cups: 1/4 cup, 1/3 cup, 1/2 cup, and 1 cup



Measuring Spoons — Spoons that are used to measure small amounts of dry or liquid ingredients



Meat Tenderizer — Hammer or paddle type utensil that comes in metal or wood and in a plethora of sizes and shapes. They can be large or small, have horizontal or vertical handles and be round-, square-, or mallet-shaped. Some have smooth surfaces while others are ridged.



Melon Baller — A small bowl-shaped tool used to cut round- or oval-shaped pieces of melon. The best melon ballers are rigidly constructed with wood or metal handles and sharp-edged, stainless steel bowls, which come in several sizes, from about 1/4” to 1”



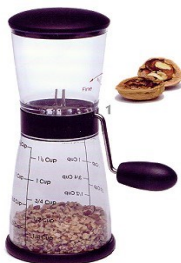
Mezzaluna - A *mezzaluna* [[_meddza'lu:na\]](#) is a [knife](#) consisting of a single or double [curved blade](#) with a handle on each end, which is rocked back and forth chopping the ingredients below with each movement. It is typically used for mincing herbs or garlic, but it can be used for chopping other things such as cheese or meat. Very large single blade versions are sometimes used for pizza.



Mixing Bowl — A large bowl made of pottery, glass, metal, or plastic and are used to mix ingredients and come in a variety of sizes.



Molcajete - A **molcajete** is a stone tool, the traditional Mexican version of the mortar and pestle, similar to the South American *batan*, used for grinding various food products. Molcajetes are used to crush and grind spices and to prepare salsas and guacamole Tradition carved out of a single block of vesicular basalt.



Nut Chopper — A device with blades that chops nuts into small pieces.



Paring Knife — A knife that is smaller and shorter with fairly narrow blades, generally used for delicate jobs.



Pasta Measurer — A utensil used to measure pasta



Pasta Server — A utensil used to serve pasta.



Pastry Blender — A mixing utensil used to cut flour and shortening when making pastry and biscuits.



Pastry Brush — A small type brush used to spread butter or spices over food



Pie/Cake Server — A utensil, which has a triangular, shaped bottom with handle and is used to serve cake or pie.



Pineapple Corer removes only the core of the pineapple.

Potato Masher — A tool used to crush food, usually after cooking it, so that it forms a soft mass



Rubber Spatula — A flexible utensil used to remove food from spoons, side of bowls, and pans



Salad spinner, also known as a **salad tosser**, is a kitchen tool used to wash and remove excess water from salad greens. It uses centrifugal force to separate the water from the leaves, enabling salad dressing to stick to the leaves without dilution. Salad spinners are usually made from plastic and include an outer bowl with an inner removable colander or strainer basket. bowl.



Oil & Vinegar Bottle

It is ideal for your favorite olive **oils** and specialty vinegars. Use them for food preparation or directly on your table. Made of glass with a capped stainless steel pouring spout. **Bottles** feature "**Oil**" and "**Vinegar**" stainless steel labels on each respective **bottle** and inserted into a handy caddy.





Scraper — A plastic utensil used to scrape food from bowls, etc.



Silicone Baking Sheets

A silicone baking mat is a non-stick baking surface made from high-quality, food-grade silicone. This surface comes in several shapes and sizes to fit various types of baking pans. ... Instead of lining your sheet pan with foil, you can use the baking mat to cook savory foods such as baked salmon or chicken breasts.



Slicing Knife — A knife with long narrow flexible blades that may or may not be serrated



Spiralizer - A spiralizer is a kitchen device used to cut vegetables into long ribbons or strips resembling noodles or spaghetti. It may be handheld or counter top.



Strainer — A bowl type item with holes in it that is used to separate liquids from solid food.

Meat Thermometer - A thermome-



ter used to measure the internal temperature of meat, especially roasts and steaks, and other cooked foods. The degree of "doneness" of meat correlates closely with the internal temperature, so that a thermometer reading indicates when it is cooked as desired.



Candy Thermometer- A candy thermometer, also known as a sugar thermometer, is a thermometer used to measure the temperature and therefore the stage of a cooking sugar solution.



Tongs - An instrument with two movable arms that are joined at one end, used for picking up and holding things.



Turner — is a kitchen utensil with a long handle and a broad flat edge, used for lifting and turning fried foods, biscuits or cookies.



Utility Knife — A knife that has a long and narrow blade that is generally used for cutting



Vegetable Peeler — A utensil used to peel the skin from vegetables



Watermelon slicer that cuts pieces neatly and evenly in one motion, even pulling the slice out for you. It's like a knife and tongs combined into one stainless steel tool—you can cut, lift, and serve while keeping your hands clean. All of that **watermelon** juice stays contained inside the rind.



Whisk —
A utensil used to beat and blend ingredients or food, especially egg white mixtures.



Oklahoma State University and New Mexico State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, State and Local governments cooperating. Oklahoma State University and New Mexico State University offers their programs to all eligible persons regardless of race, color, national origin, religion, gender, age, disability of status as a veteran, and is an Equal Opportunity Employer.



4-H FCS Skill-a-thon Interior Design and Housing ID



The photos shown here are only one option of what an item may look like. Other options are available.

Revised January 2020





Carpeting/Flooring/Counters





Bamboo

A **bamboo floor** is a type of **flooring** manufactured from the **bamboo** plant. The majority of today's **bamboo flooring** products originate in China and other portions of Asia. Moso **bamboo** is the species most commonly used for **flooring**.

Concrete

It's not just for sidewalks; **concrete** is a stylish choice for indoor **floors**. Its surface can be finished in various ways—with colors, stains, and aggregates—and given a textured surface or buffed until glassy. **Concrete floors** are extremely durable and easy to clean, and they resist water when properly sealed.



Cork

Cork has excellent thermal and acoustical qualities. It's beautiful, lightweight, warm to the touch, hypoallergenic, fire and insect-resistant, stable and renewable every 8-10 years.





Cut/Loop

This carpet carves definition with cut and loop pile. This carpet accent colors spice up floor surfaces in both formal and contemporary settings. Multicolor effect hide soil and stains making it look great between vacuuming.



Hard Wood

Wood flooring is any product manufactured from timber that is designed for use as **flooring**, either structural or aesthetic. **Wood** is a common choice as a **flooring** material and can come in various styles, colors, cuts, and species.



Laminate

Laminate flooring (also called floating wood tile in the United States) is a multi-layer synthetic **flooring** product fused together with a lamination process. **Laminate flooring** simulates wood (or sometimes stone) with a photographic applique layer under a clear protective layer.

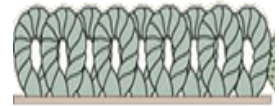
Large Format Tile

Large-format tiles are growing in popularity and this can be attributed to the many advantages of using large format tiles rather than a more common-sized tile. Among the advantages of using large format tiles, the most common is the aesthetically pleasing and open look that they can give to any residential or commercial applications as well as the easier maintenance resulting from fewer grout joints. Using large format tiles can also add a dramatic effect to a wall or floor with the many variations of patterns that can be created. Large format tiles are wall or floor tiles that exceed the average 12×12 sized tile. These tiles are available in square or rectangular shapes and can be as large as 40×120.



Loop-Pile (Berber)

Loop-pile carpet has wool like look and rugged loop surface. The loop pile carpet wears well and is suited for casual rooms with lots of traffic and activity. Tight loop texture helps hide footprints and vacuum marks. Subtle patterns fit a variety of room styles.



Luxury Vinyl

So-called "*luxury vinyl flooring* (LVF) differs from standard *vinyl flooring* in its ability to closely mimic the look of natural materials, such as wood or stone. It accomplishes this by a surface layer that has a very realistic photo-created image, combined with textures that resemble that of the real materials.



Reclaimed Wood

Reclaimed wood is making waves in the **flooring** industry. ... **Lumber** that has been previously used for other building projects is considered **reclaimed**. For instance you often see **reclaimed wood** taken from the sides of century old barns or the **floors** from 150-year-old homes.



Textured Cut Pile

Is the most decoratively versatile cut-pile carpet, its textured surface helps hide footprints and vacuum marks. Textured pile is considered a great whole house carpet.





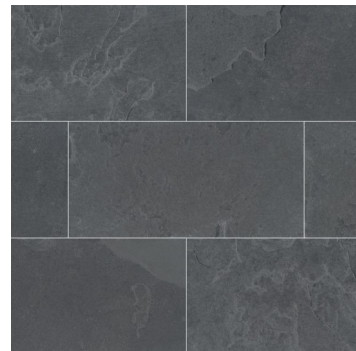
Granite is a common type of felsic intrusive igneous rock that is granular and phaneritic in texture. Granites can be predominantly white, pink, or gray in color, depending on their mineralogy. The word "granite" comes from the Latin *granum*, a grain, in reference to the coarse-grained structure of such a holocrystalline rock. Strictly speaking, granite is an igneous rock with between 20% and 60% quartz by volume, and at least 35% of the total feldspar consisting of alkali feldspar, although commonly the term "granite" is used to refer to a wider range of coarse-grained igneous rocks containing quartz and feldspar.

Porcelain is a ceramic material made by heating materials, generally including kaolin, in a kiln to temperatures between 1,200 and 1,400 °C (2,200 and 2,600 °F). The toughness, strength, and translucence of porcelain, relative to other types of pottery, arises mainly from vitrification and the formation of the mineral mullite within the body at these high temperatures. Though definitions vary, porcelain can be divided into three main categories: hard-paste, soft-paste and bone china. The category that an object belongs to depends on the composition of the paste used to make the body of the porcelain object and the firing conditions.



Quartz countertops are man-made engineered stone countertops formed by combining 90% ground **quartz** (a natural hard mineral) with 8-10% resins, polymers, and pigments. This forms a very hard granite-like surface. ... However, the **countertops** are still extremely durable and non-porous.

Slate flooring tile is a type of natural stone which is quarried from the side of mountains or taken from the earth. ... While **slate** is one of many natural stone flooring **tiles** available, there are also numerous different types of **slate**, each with their own look and characteristics.



Curtain and Window Treatments





Bamboo Shades

Relax the look of any room with the calm and comforting Driftwood Flatweave *Bamboo Roman Shade*. Environmentally friendly semi-private textured natural shades (also called *bamboo blinds* *bamboo shades* or woven woods) stylishly filter light and protect your furniture from fading.



Banner Valance

A series of fabric triangles attached to a mounting board or threaded on a rod.



Café Curtains

Short curtains hung on a rod.



Casing

A fabric pocket to encase a curtain rod or elastic for gathering. Usually made by folding fabric over twice and stitching basically, a hem with open ends.



Cornice

An ornamental band for covering a curtain rod. It is made of a rigid panel covered with fabric.



Curtain Drop

The length of a curtain window treatment from the hanging system to the bottom edge.



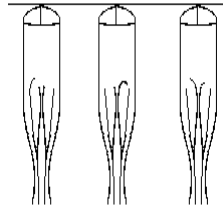
Drapery Hooks

When you need to quickly hang hemmed **drapes** or **curtains**, **drapery hooks** are an effective and easy-to-use option. The basic style of this curtain hardware staple is a single wire folded against itself – one end has a sharp prong and the other end is bent into a curved hook.



Finials

Smaller **finials** in materials such as metal or wood are used as a decorative ornament on the tops or ends of **poles** or **rods** such as tent-**poles** or **curtain rods** or any object such as a piece of furniture. These are frequently seen on top of bed posts or clocks.



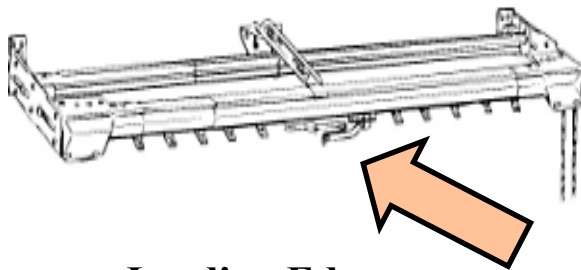
Goblet Pleats

A pleat that is pushed out and filled with curtain lining instead of folded inward.



Header

The extra fabric above the curtain rod pocket



Leading Edge

Where the curtain panels overlap in the center of a way traverse rod.



Pinch Pleats

A style of pleat, usually triple folded, used at the header of curtain window treatments.



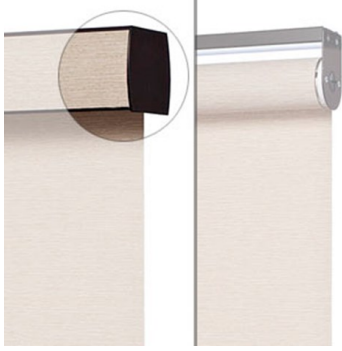
Piping

A decorative edge made from bias-cut fabric strips that cover a cord.



Pleater Hooks

Product description. These traverse pleater 4 end hooks are designed to be used with multi-pocket pleater tapped drapes and curtains. To form pleats, fold tape and fabric accordion style. Slide fingers of hook into every other pocket.



Roller Shades

Shades are made of lightweight vinyl embossed with a subtle texture. A great addition to media rooms and bedrooms these *shades* shield interiors from the light while ensuring your privacy.



Roman Shade

A window shade made from fabric that hangs flat when down but folds like an accordion when raised.



Sconce

A wall mounted fixture that is great for draping fabric through



Farmhouse Shutters

can be used both on interior or exterior. They rustic shutters that can be made of a variety of materials.



Spring Tension Rod

An adjustable rod that fits inside the window frame

Tassel is a finishing feature in fabric and clothing decoration. It is a universal [ornament](#) that is seen in varying versions in many cultures around the globe



Valance

A top window treatment that can stand-alone or be mounted over curtains



Vinyl Blinds

Vinyl blinds are easy to clean and come in a large assortment of colors. Moisture Resistant **Vinyl Blinds**. **Vinyl blinds** are a good option for rooms that experience high humidity and moisture, such as bathrooms.

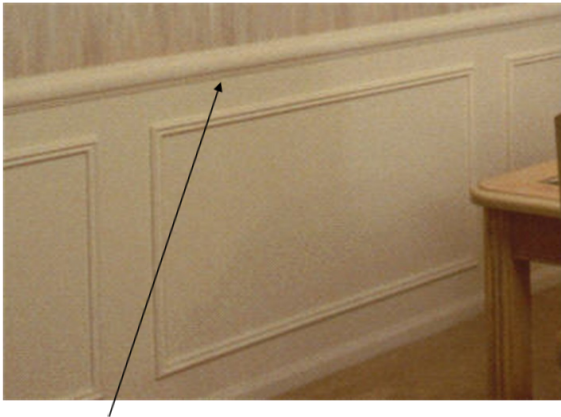


*Decorative
Woods*



Base Board

A Narrow border that runs along the base of a wall where it meets the floor.

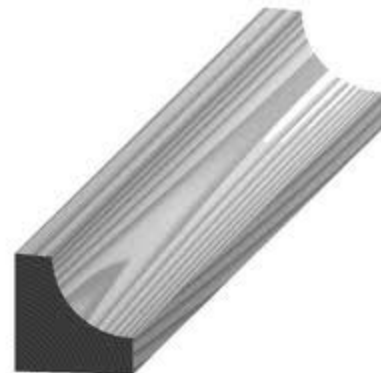


Chair Rail

Chair rails have a decorative and practical function. Applied to a wall anywhere from 24 to 48 inches from the floor they are a beautiful accent to the room, running horizontally, while also protecting the wall from scuffs and dents from the backs of chairs.

Cove Molding

Used where walls and ceiling meet. They have a concave profile and are often used as inside corner guards, or to hide joints. Cove molding is very similar to crown molding. The difference is in the profile. Cove molding bends inward and crown molding bends outwards.



Crown Molding

A decorative strip of material used to cover transitions between surfaces or for decoration.



Door Casing

Is the frame work around the doors. This type of trim is most often found on residential doors.

Door/Window Jamb

The molding around the window or door. Any type of vertical support around an opening.





Fascia Board

A finish member around the face of eaves and roof projections. Horizontal boards attached to rafter/truss ends at the eaves and along gables. Roof drain gutters are attached to the fascia.



Quarter Round

A variation is a base shoe, a **quarter** of an ellipse. Typically used as a flooring joint between the flooring and the baseboard, **quarter round** is not a requirement for flooring, but in the United States, it is preferred due to its aesthetic appeal. It covers the uneven edge as flooring meets the baseboard.



Wainscoting

Wooden paneling that lines the lower part of the walls of a room.

Faux Finishes
and
Techniques

Brushed Pearl

Impart a dimensional iridescent finish to walls. This unique decorative finish is subtle, incorporating gentle tones for a muted effect.



Chalk

Chalk Paint is a type of **paint** (actually, it's a trademarked brand of **paint** by Annie Sloan, but other companies have similar **paints** also) that can be used on furniture and other items to create a chalky appearance. It's used for creating an aged appearance, and can be distressed easily.



Marbleizing

Marbleizing or faux marbling is the preparation and finishing of a surface to imitate the appearance of polished marble. It is typically used in buildings where the cost or weight of genuine marble would be prohibitive. Faux marbling is a special case of faux painting used to create the distinctive and varied patterns of marble



Sponging

This technique adds a subtle texture and rich depth to your walls using a basic technique. By adding multiple layers of color in a random pattern, you build intricate dimension that lends visual interest to your home.



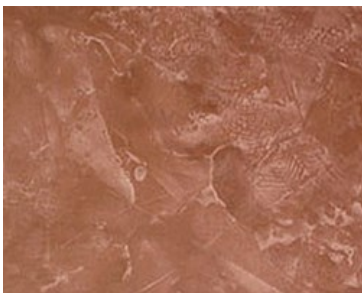
Strié`

Strié is a negative glaze technique. The glaze is generally rolled over the entire surface, and then removed with a tool such as a brush. The word **strié** can be used to describe this process of painting, or to describe the actual finish created.



Wallpaper

Wallpaper is a kind of material used to cover and decorate the interior **walls** of homes, offices, cafes, government buildings, museums, post offices, and other buildings; it is one aspect of interior decoration. It is usually sold in rolls and is put



Venetian Plaster

Venetian plaster is a wall and ceiling **finish** consisting of **plaster** mixed with marble dust, applied with a spatula or trowel in thin, multiple layers, which are then burnished to create a smooth surface with the illusion of depth and texture.

The background of the page is a close-up photograph of a purple fabric with a distinct diagonal ribbed texture. The lighting creates highlights and shadows that emphasize the folds and ridges of the material.

Material



Brocade

A rich fabric with an embossed design, usually gold or silver.



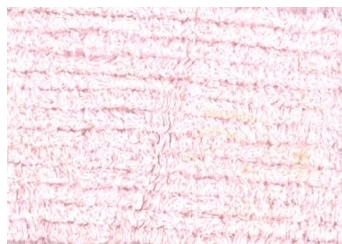
Burlap

It is a loosely constructed, heavy, plain weave fabric made from jute fiber. It is used as a backing for carpet and may even appear as a drapery fabric.



Canvas

Modern canvas is usually made of cotton or linen, along with polyvinyl chloride (PVC), although historically it was made from hemp. It differs from other heavy cotton fabrics, such as denim, in being plain weave rather than twill weave. Canvas comes in two basic types: plain and duck. The threads in duck canvas are more tightly woven. The term *duck* comes from the Dutch word for cloth, *doek*. In the United States, canvas is classified in two ways: by weight (ounces per square yard) and by a graded number system.



Chenille

A very soft fabric made with fluffy cotton yarns.



Chintz

A floral printed cotton fabric.





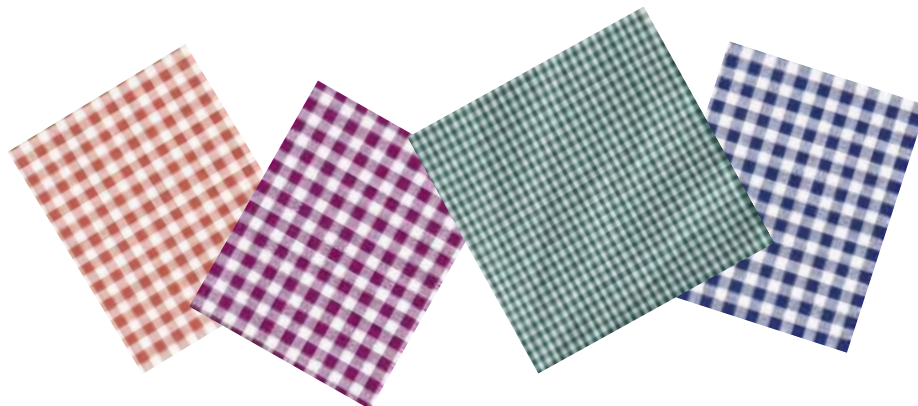
Damask

A woven fabric made from wool, silk, or cotton. The special weave gives the fabric a raised appearance.



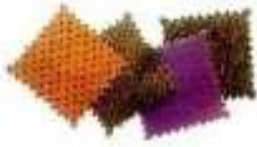
Denim

A fabric in which the warp threads are usually dyed blue or black and the weft is white, so the top surface of the fabric is mainly blue or black, and the underside remains whitish.



Gingham

Plain weave cotton cloth with a checked pattern.



Interlining

A soft fabric placed between the fabric and the lining that provides insulation

Lining

Fabric layer placed on the back of curtains to protect them from light and dust.



Silk

A very strong, yet soft fabric, made from threads produced by silkworms

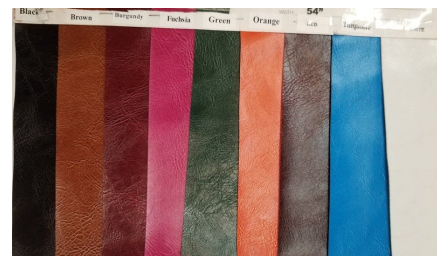


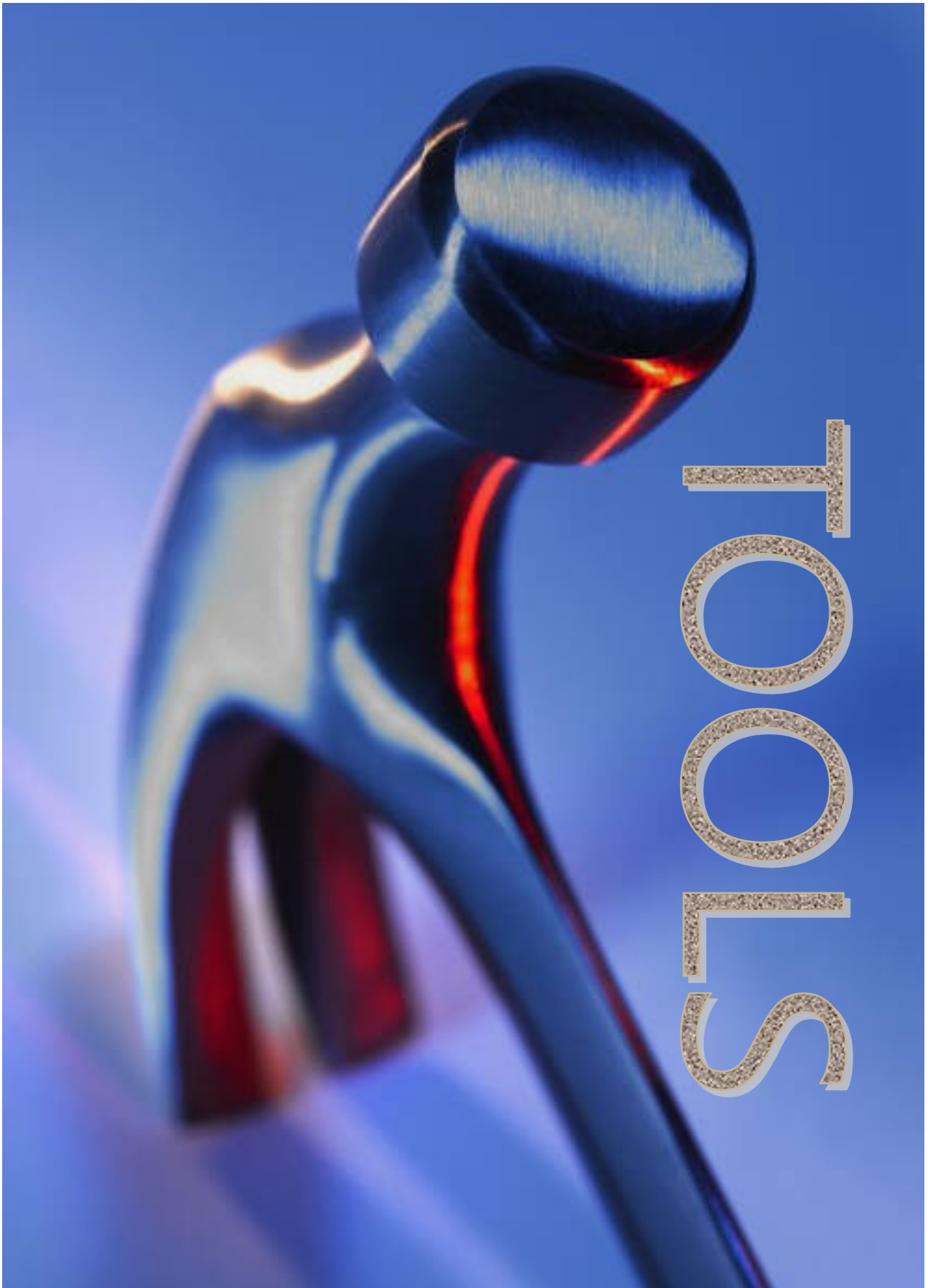
Tapestry

Machine woven fabric that looks hand woven

Vinyl

Vinyl fabric, made of ethylene derived from natural gas and chlorine, offers a versatile craft material. ... Types of vinyl fabric include clear vinyl such as is used for raincoats; flannel-backed vinyl, often used for outdoor tablecloths; and other vinyl-coated fabrics available in many colors and weights







Hammer

A hand tool that has a handle with a perpendicularly attached head of metal or other heavy rigid material, and is used for striking or pounding.



Flathead Screwdriver

A screwdriver that has a flat blade and corresponds to slotted screws.



Level

An instrument for determining whether a surface is horizontal, vertical, or at a 45 degree angle, consisting of an encased, liquid-filled tube containing an air bubble that moves to a center window when the instrument is set on an even plane.



Needle-nose pliers

The long, tapering, forged head that gives needle-nose pliers their name is particularly useful in electrical work where spaces can get tight. May come with a wire-cutting blade near the hinge.



Phillips Screwdriver

A screwdriver with four intersecting perpendicular points that corresponds to Phillips screws.



Putty Knife

A tool having a flat flexible blade, used for scraping dry glues and paints and for spreading putty, paste and spackle.

Safety Glasses

Used to protect eyes when using an electric sander, etc.



Slip-joint Pliers

Slip joint pliers can grasp, bend and turn wire or fasteners. Slip joint pliers are distinctive in their adjustable design. These pliers have pivot points which can be moved into two different positions. This lets the pliers handle different sizes of fasteners without losing leverage.



Tongue-and-Groove Pliers

Are commonly used for turning and holding nuts and bolts, gripping irregularly shaped objects, and clamping materials. They have serrated jaws generally set 45- to 60-degrees from the handles. The lower jaw can be moved to a number of positions by sliding along a tracking section under the upper jaw.



Tape Measure

A tape of cloth, paper, or steel marked off in a linear scale, as inches or centimeters, for taking measurements.



Wire Cutter

A tool used for cutting wire.



Wrench

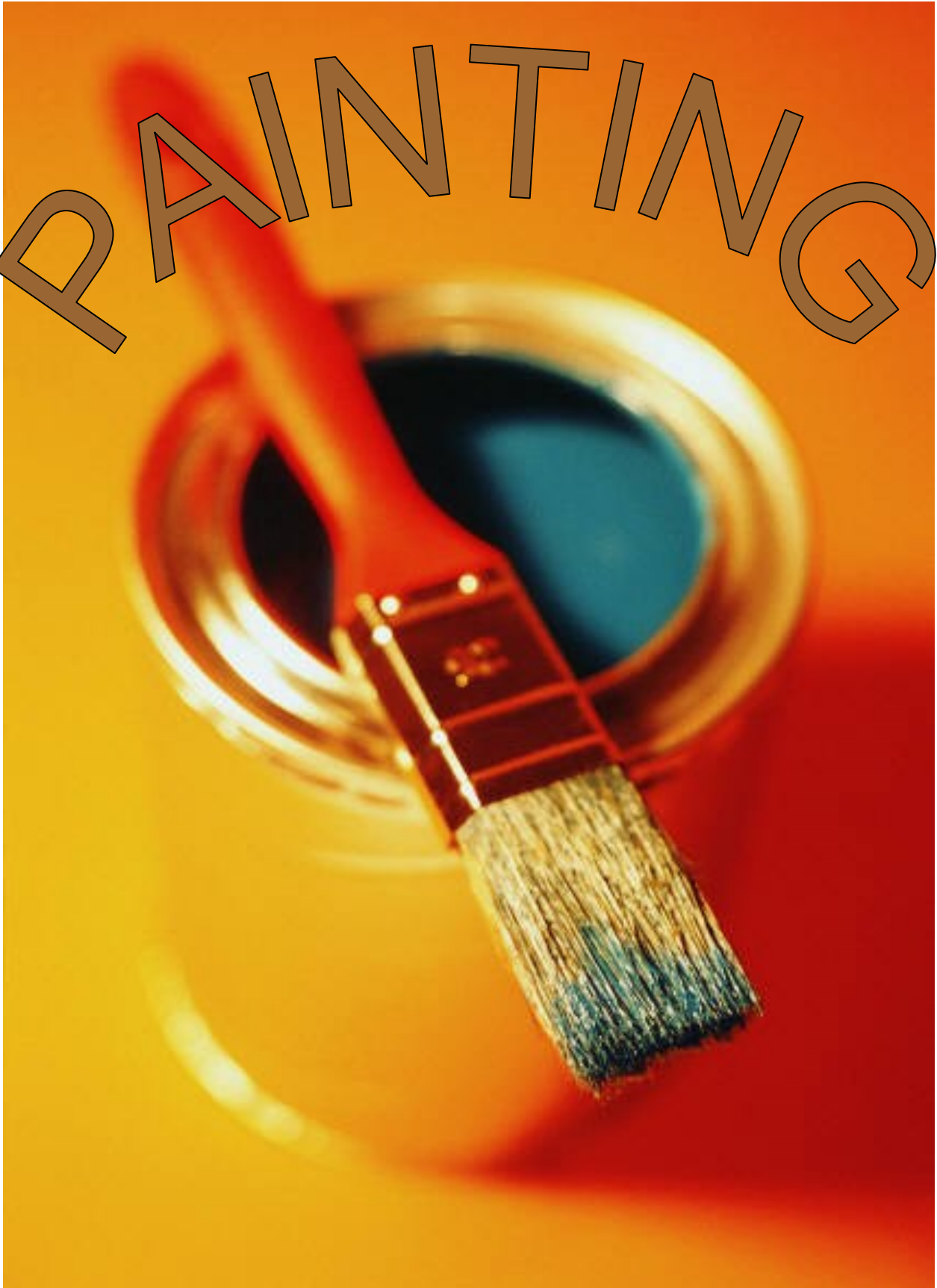
Open-end wrench or open-ended spanner: a one-piece wrench with a U-shaped opening that grips two opposite faces of the bolt or nut. This wrench is often double-ended, with a different-sized opening at each end.

Utility knife

A knife with a small sharp blade, often retractable, designed to cut wood, cardboard, and other materials.



PAINTING





Drop Cloth

Used to protect furniture, fixtures and floors when painting.



Pad Applicator

Small pad with a handle on the back that is used to apply paint.



Paint Brush, Natural Bristle

Natural bristle brushes are made from animal hair. Natural bristle brushes may only be used with oil-based paints.



Paint Brush, Synthetic Bristle

They are nylon or nylon/polyester. Used for latex paint, but they can work with oil products as well. It is advisable to dedicate a synthetic bristle brush to either oil- or water-based paint use and not switch between paint types with the same brush.



Paint Pail Hook

Hook that holds the paint can on the ladder.



Roller

A device used for applying paint consisting of a cylinder attached to a handle and a pad which fits over the cylinder.

Roller Tray

A container that holds paint when using a paint roller.

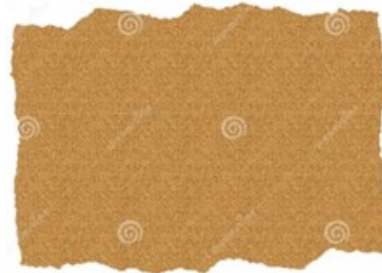


Paint Shield/Guide

Also known as a trim guard. Used primarily in corners where wall meets ceiling or where two walls meet that are not painted the same color.

Sandpaper

Paper with sand or another abrasive stuck to it, used for smoothing or polishing woodwork or other surfaces.





Windows

Awning Window

This versatile style is hinged at the top to open out from the bottom in an upward swing.



Casement Window

A hinged window operated by a crank mechanism that can open in or out

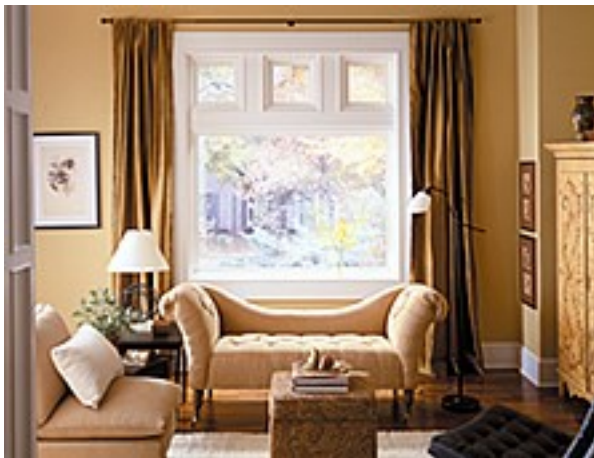
Double Hung Window

The most common type of window, consisting of an upper and lower sash





Palladian Window
A series of windows with an arch on top



Picture Window
A large window with fixed panes

Slider Window

Horizontal *Slider windows* open with the sash sliding left or right. Some people find *sliding windows* easier and faster to open than crank-style windows. Since they open and close without protruding, horizontal sliders are an excellent choice for rooms facing walkways, porches or patios.



Transom Window

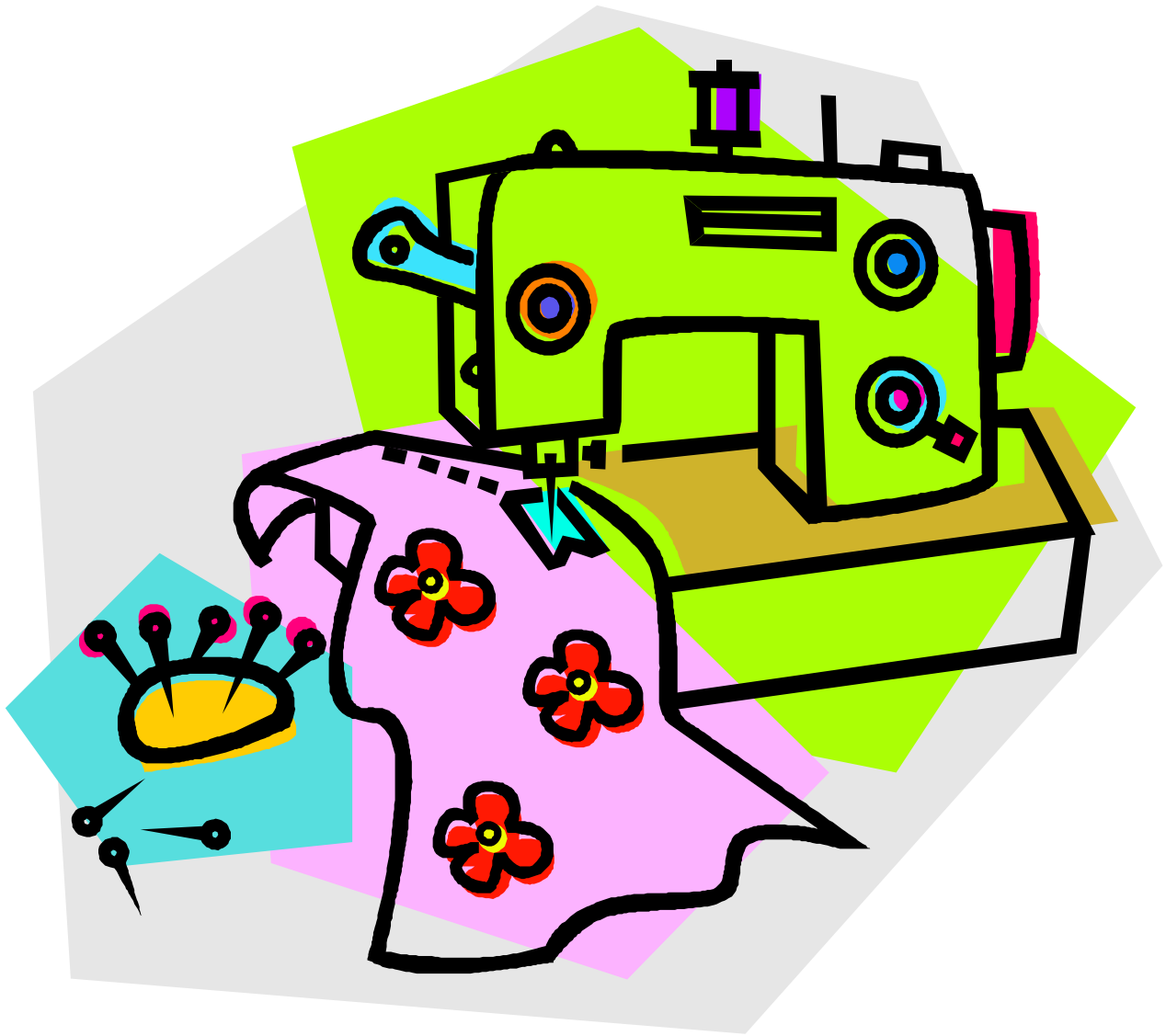
In architecture, a **transom** is a transverse horizontal structural beam or bar, or a cross-piece separating a door from a **window** above it. This contrasts with a mullion, a vertical structural member. **Transom** or **transom window** is also the customary U.S. word used for a **transom** light, the **window** over this crosspiece.



Oklahoma State University and New Mexico State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, State and Local governments cooperating. Oklahoma State University and New Mexico State University offers their programs to all eligible persons regardless of race, color, national origin, religion, gender, age, disability of status as a veteran, and is an Equal Opportunity Employer.



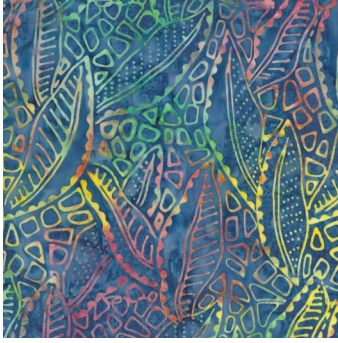
4-H FCS Skill-a-thon Sewing and Clothing ID



The photos shown here are only one option of what an item may look like. Other options are available.
Revised January 2020



Fabrics



Batik is an Indonesian technique of wax-resist dyeing applied to whole cloth. This technique originated from Java, Indonesia. **Batik** is made either by drawing dots and lines of the resist with a spouted tool called a tjanting, or by printing the resist with a copper stamp called a cap.



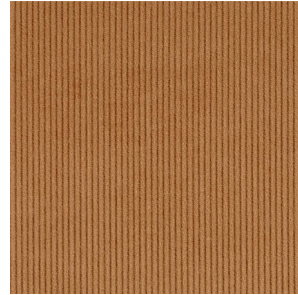
Chambray is a plain weave fabric woven with a colored yarn in the warp and a white yarn in the weft. Like *chambray*, denim is made with a colored yarn in the warp and white in the weft, but is woven in a twill construction.



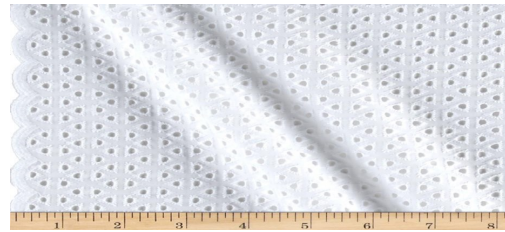
Cotton — Good material for first time sewers to use. Has a good hand and little elasticity. Considered a heavy weight material. Used for everyday clothing.



Broadcloth is a very lightweight, smooth, flat looking fabric, with no pattern in the weave of the threads. It is similar in quality to pinpoint fabric, but has less texture. This usually means it is slightly more transparent and not as shiny as the pinpoint



Corduroy is a textile with a distinct pattern, a "cord" or wale. Modern **corduroy** is most commonly composed of tufted cords, sometimes exhibiting a channel (bare to the base fabric) between the tufts. Both velvet



Eyelet fabric is a type of lace made by creating holes in a **fabric** medium. Each hole is edged using a buttonhole stitch. The holes are precisely sized and situated to create a pattern or patterns, often floral designs or abstract geometric arrangements.



Faux Fur

Fake fur is a type of textile **fabric** fashioned to simulate genuine animal **fur**. It is known as a pile **fabric** and is typically made from polymeric fibers that are processed, dyed, and cut to match a specific **fur** texture and color. ... Today's **fake furs** can be nearly indistinguishable from the natural **furs** they imitate.



Faux Leather

Artificial leather is a material intended to substitute for leather in fields such as upholstery, clothing, footwear and fabrics and other uses where a leather-like finish is required but the actual material is cost-prohibitive or unsuitable

Iron on Interfacing is used to add stiffness to fabric. The **interfacing** you'll find in a craft store today is **fusible**, and it's applied to the wrong side of the fabric with an **iron**



Jersey is a knit fabric used predominantly for clothing manufacture. It was originally made of wool, but is now made of wool, cotton, and synthetic fibers. Since medieval times, Jersey, Channel Islands, where the material was first produced, had been an important exporter of knitted goods^[1] and the fabric in wool from Jersey became well known. The fabric can be a very stretchy single knitting, usually light-weight, jersey with one flat side and one piled side.^[2] When made with a lightweight yarn, this is the fabric most often used to make T-shirts

Knit® is a fusible **knit interfacing** and supple stabilizer for dresses, jackets, and pants. It is best used with light to mid-weight **knits**, wovens, sweater **knits**, and machine **knitted** fabrics and is excellent with fabrics such as wool, flannel, and gabardine.



Leather

Leather is a durable and flexible material created by tanning animal rawhides, mostly cattle hide. It can be produced at manufacturing scales ranging from cottage industry to heavy industry.



Muslin, Unbleached — Sturdy cotton fabric of plain weave, used especially for sheets.



Nylon

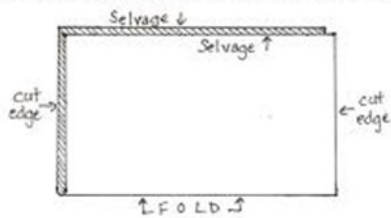
An assortment of everyday objects which are **made of nylon** fabric. These include an umbrella, a kite, a coat, rope and stockings. **Nylon** is a synthetic material widely used for textiles. It has great strength, toughness and elasticity.



Rayon Fiber

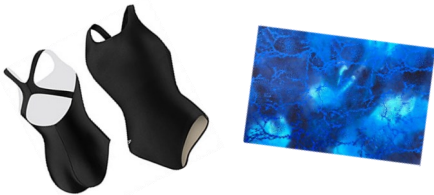
Rayon is a manufactured fiber made from regenerated cellulose fiber. The many types and grades of rayon can imitate the feel and texture of natural fibers such as silk, wool, cotton, and linen. Known as artificial silk.

The selvage edge is the woven edge that does not fray



Fabric has two selvage edges and two cut edges

Selvage - Uncut edge on both the right and left side of the fabric as it is woven. The way it is finished makes it unsuitable for fabrication.



Spandex — A strong fiber with medium weight and good elasticity. Used for clothing and swimsuits.



Wool — A rough fiber with good crimp. Has a stiff drape and good cover. Use in carpets and some clothing.

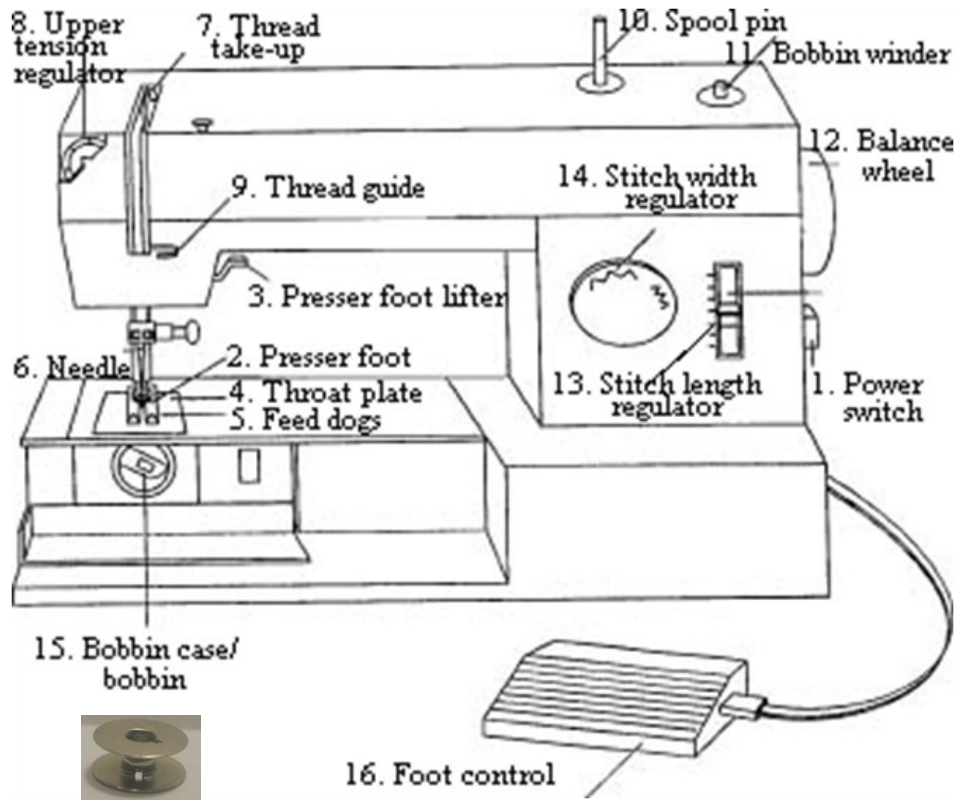
Woven, fusible interfacing.

It provides crisp support for collars, cuffs, yokes, pockets, facings, and other detail areas of a garment. It can also add body and permanent stability when used as a backing for needlework and punch embroidery.



Sewing Machine Parts

Please match the number on the picture with the numbered definitions below.



1. **Power Switch** - Turns the sewing machine on and off.
2. **Presser Foot** - The presser foot holds the fabric in place during sewing. The presser foot must be lowered before you begin to sew or fabric will not move through the machine!
3. **Presser Foot Lifter** -The presser foot is used to hold the fabric down to the needle plate so it can be sewn smoothly. When you sew, the presser foot should be down; when you're done sewing, lift it up with the presser foot lifter.
4. **Throat Plate** - The throat plate is a metal plate with openings for the needle and or the feed dogs
5. **Feed Dogs**—It is the part under the needle plate where the teeth are used to move it forward. It is the feeder mechanism which is typically used to pull fabric through a sewing mechanism.



6. **Sewing Machine Needle** - A sewing machine needle consists of: a **shank** - clamped by the sewing machine's needle holder; **shoulder** - where the thick shank tapers down to the shaft; **shaft** - a length suitable for driving the eye and thread through the material and down to the bobbin; **groove** - cut in the back of the shaft to release the thread into a loop that aids the hook or shuttle to pick up the thread; **scarf** - provides extra room for the hook or shuttle to pass close by; **eye** - carries the thread; and **point** - penetrates the material by parting the threads or cutting a hole.
7. **Thread Take Up** -The take up lever is used in threading the sewing machine and to keep the thread tension at the proper level. If the take up lever is threaded im properly, the thread will knot up and jam in the machine.
8. **Upper Tension Regulator** -A sewing machine feature that sets the balance between the bobbin and needle threads. On some sewing machines the tension has one permanent setting. On other machines the tension can be set or is adjusted automatically according to the type of fabric.
9. **Thread Guide** -Part of the upper threading sequence, they direct the flow of thread to keep the thread going straight in one direction.
10. **Spool Pin** - Holds the spool of thread.
11. **Bobbin Winder**—On a sewing machine it is a device that winds bobbins. The bobbin is the spool of thread that is below the presser foot. It provides the lower portion of thread that is interlocked with thread from the needle and thus creates a stitch.
12. **Balance/Hand Wheel**—The balance or hand wheel is used when you want to manually move the needle up and down. The hand wheel can be pulled out when you want to disengage the needle (run the spool of thread without the needle going up and down). The hand wheel raises and lowers the needle. You must always pull the hand wheel towards yourself to prevent tangling of the threads.
13. **Stitch Length Regulator** -The mechanism that allows you to adjust the length of your stitches.
14. **Stitch Width Regulator** - The mechanism that allows you to adjust the width of a wide stitch, such as a zigzag stitch.
15. **Bobbin Case** - The bobbin case is a small case into which the bobbin is inserted and threaded, and then is inserted into the sewing machine.
16. **Bobbin** is a cylinder on which thread is wound for sewing. Holds the bottom thread.
17. **Foot Control** - A device which is placed on the floor rather than the table, which I s stepped on. Used to apply power to the sewing machine or serger.



17. Zipper Foot -A sewing machine attachment that is designed for installing zippers; the design of the foot allows the needle to stitch close different items such as zippers and cording. (Not on sewing machine diagram above.)

Serger/Overlock Machine

Much like backstitching your **seams** on a sewing machine, there are ways to secure **serged seams** to prevent them from coming undone. ... Stitches are secured when they are sewn over or crossed with another



Embroidery Machine process whereby a sewing machine or embroidery machine is used to create patterns on textiles. It is used commercially in product branding, corporate advertising, and uniform adornment. It is also used in the fashion industry to decorate garments and apparel.

Techniques



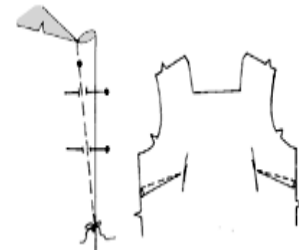
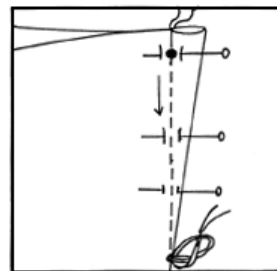
Appliqué – To attach a small piece of fabric to a larger piece of fabric, to create a desired design.



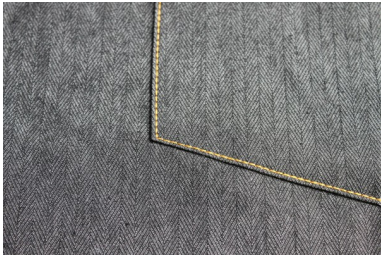
Bound buttonholes are one of these beautiful features that will instantly make your handmade garment stand out. This type of closure is mostly found on traditionally tailored jackets and coats, along hand padstitching, back-stays and beautiful handstitching.



Center Zipper Application - A centered zipper is a zipper that is sewn in with an even amount of fabric on each side of the zipper. The teeth of the zipper under the area where the fabric would create a seam if there were not a zipper.



Dart — A tapered tuck sewn to adjust the fit of a garment.



Top Stitch—Make a row of continuous stitches on the top or right side of a garment or other article as a decorative feature.

Gather — To draw into small folds or puckers, as by pulling a thread through cloth.

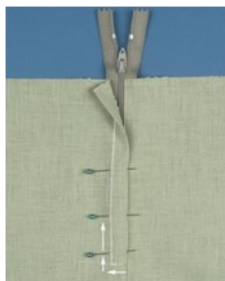
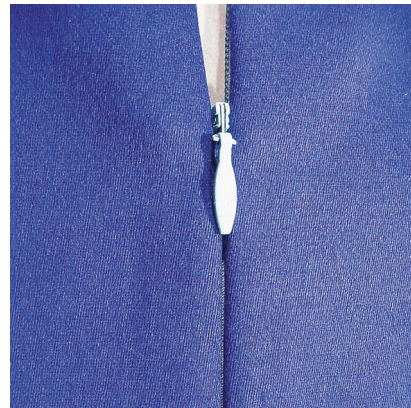


Fig. 18.—Showing half of the gathers bound and stitched.



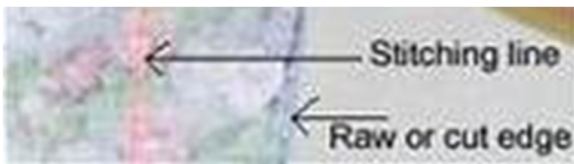
Hem — An edge or border on a piece of cloth, especially a finished edge, as for a garment or curtain, made by folding an edge under and stitching it down.

Hidden zipper is a zipper that is installed in the seam of two pieces of fabric in such a way that the zipper is recessed in the seam and "invisible", as the name suggests. It is predominantly used for garments, especially skirts and dresses, but it can also be found in bags and home décor items



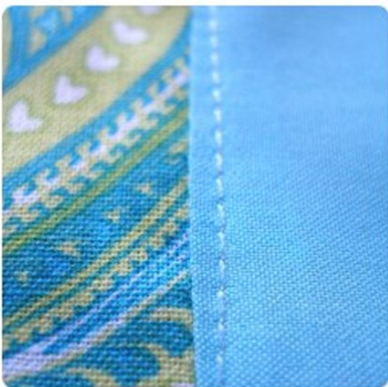
Lapped Zipper Application -A lapped application zipper has one line of fabric showing on the outside with the appearance that all of the fabric is on one side. It is most commonly seen in slacks and skirts.

Pleat — A fold in cloth made by doubling the material upon itself and then pressing or stitching it into place.



Seam Allowance – the area between the stitching and raw, cut edge of the fabric.

Serged—Much like backstitching your **seams** on a sewing machine, there are ways to secure **serged seams** to prevent them from coming undone. ... Stitches are secured when they are sewn over or crossed with another **serged seam**.



Under-Stitching – Under-stitching assists a facing or lining to stay to the inside and remain un-seen. It is a stitching that is sewn as close to the seam possible holding the graded seam allowance to the facing or lining.

Trims & Fasteners



Batting — Cotton, wool, or synthetic fiber wadded into rolls or sheets, used for stuffing furniture and mattresses and for lining quilts.



Bias Tape — Narrow strip of cloth that is cut on the bias (diagonal to the grain of the fabric) that can be used to finish or decorate clothing.

Button - A generally disk-shaped fastener used to join two parts of a garment by fitting through a buttonhole or loop.



Cover buttons: for garments, jewelry and accessories. **Cover button** kits have a mix of **button** backs that have shanks, and backs that are flat for a variety of DIY craft uses. **Cover buttons** (without teeth): for garments, and wearable and home accessories.

Decorative Trim — Trim that is used to decorate the edges of material.



Elastic — A flexible stretchable fabric made with interwoven strands of rubber or an imitative synthetic fiber.



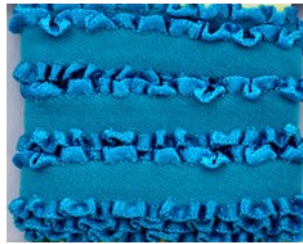
Fold Over Elastic - Can be used to encase the edge of a seam by folding along the center indentation.

Hook and Eyes — Clothes fasteners consisting of a small hook and metal loop. Used as closures at the tops of shirts, dresses, skirts, or pants.



Ribbed Elastic— Provides maximum cross strength. Found in pants and shorts.

Ruffle Elastic - Soft elastic with shiny, narrow ruffles on each side.



Sew on Snaps — Used as closures at the tops of garments.



Velcro
Velcro is a privately held company that produces fasteners and other products. It is known for being the original patentor of the hook-and-loop fastener.



Zipper, zip, fly, dinky, or zip fastener, formerly known as a clasp locker, is a commonly used device for binding the edges of an opening of fabric or other flexible material, such as on a garment or a bag.

Tools



Acrylic Ruler -- Ruler used in crafts and clothing showing different measurement. May come in dif-



Applique Scissors. ... One of my favorite tools when machine appliqueing are these particular **applique scissors** (aka: pelican or duckbill scissors). The rounded part of the blade on one side serves as a safety precaution to keep from cutting the base fabric when appliqueing.



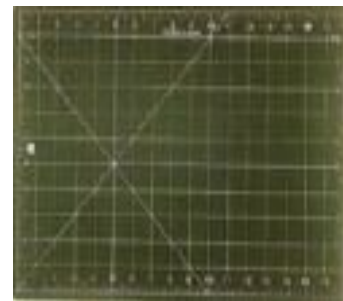
Ball Point Bodkin - A sharp slender tool used to insert elastic into casings, to turn bias tubing, and to weave ribbon cording. Handy tool to use instead of a safety pin.



Bias tape makers come in various sizes. They make single fold bias tape, so the size given is the width of the single fold bias tape from one fold to the other. If you need double fold bias tape, you simply fold the single fold in half, which means that the double fold is half as wide.



Crewels — Needles with long eyes for easy threading.



Cutting Mat — Mat that is placed down to protect the table surface while cutting.



Dress Form — Used to help form a garment to your specific measurements.



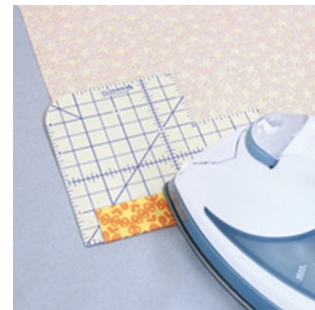
Dressmaker's Ham — use on hard to reach areas.



Embroidery scissors are a special type scissors used to cut sewing thread or multiply embroidery thread. They are specially designed with long thin pointy tips to allow someone to cut threads in tight areas accurately and with a clean sharp cut.

Hem Guide

The fastest, fuss-free way to *hem*. ... Heat-resistant *guides* allow you to simply fold the fabric along the edge and press as you go. Unlike metal pressing *guides*, steam is absorbed through these *guides*, assuring a perfectly set *hem*.



Leather Needles

Stitching *Needles* - Blunt *needle* with an extra large eye makes hand stitching much easier. Approx. 2" long..



Loop Turner — Used for turning binding and inserting cord into tubing.



Measuring Tape — Used for measuring larger pieces of fabric and body measurements.



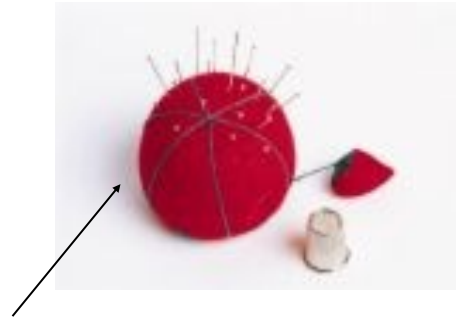
Mini iron shape head on a lightweight easy-to-control handle is just right for seams. This iron is also great for applique; quick bias techniques; tight spots; paper crafting and more.



Needle Threader — Used to thread machine or hand needles.



Pattern Weights -Keeps pattern pieces in place without pinning.



Pin Cushion — A small cushion used for holding pins for easy access/.



Pinking Shears — Used for finishing seams.



Pins — Used for holding material together while sewing. Come in two forms: dressmaker or silk pins are fine and sharp and are the best to use.



Press Cloth — Used to help keep shine in fabric. Can be dampened to provide moisture for more steam. Unbleached muslin about 14" X 30" in size.



Rotary Cutter— A Wheel with a sharp edge that is used to cut fabric, used on a cutting mat.



Scissors — Used for cutting paper and clipping fabric. Scissors may have a straight handle.



Pressing Machine— Used to press Material.



Safety Pins — A loop shaped pin that fastens into itself with its points under a protective cover to prevent accidental opening or injury.



Scissor Sharpener - Re-sharpens and smoothes worn blade edges.



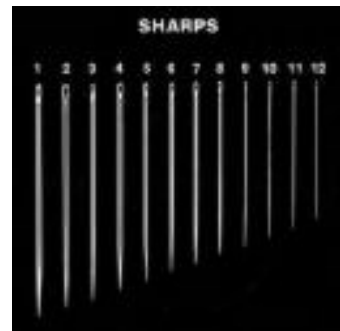
Seam Ripper — Used to take out seams as well as making buttonholes.



Seam Roll - For pressing seams open on long and narrow areas.



Sewing Gauge — A short ruler that has a moveable slide for marking hems, seams, and other areas.



Sharps — Needles with small round eyes.



Shears — used for cutting fabric, not paper. Shears are 7-8 inches long, are sharp, and have bent handles making them easier to cut with.



Spring Action Scissors

Ideal for cutting tight patterns and intricate details on a wide range of fabrics, cutting at awkward angles or in tight spaces or making quick thread snips. Awarded the Arthritis Foundation Ease-of-Use Commendation for a design that is easy-to-use for people with arthritis or limited hand strength. Spring-action design gently opens blades after each cut to reduce hand strain.



Tapestry Needle Threader -

For threading needlepoint and tapestry yarn needles quickly and easily.



Thimble — Used to protect your fingers when hand sewing.



Thread — Fine cord of a fibrous material, such as cotton or flax, made of two or more filaments twisted together and used in needlework and the weaving of cloth.



Zipper Pull for virtually any type of zipper! ... Remove the original top stops, attach the new zipper head, and clamp new top stops back on. Note: Zipper pulls and zipper sliders are designed to work with specific types of zippers.



Oklahoma State University, and New Mexico State University U.S. Department of Agriculture, State and Local governments cooperating. Oklahoma State University and New Mexico State University offers their programs to all eligible persons regardless of race, color, national origin, religion, gender, age, disability of status as a veteran, and is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

