Seams, stitches and stitching — Nomenclature and classification
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Foreword

Rwanda Standards are prepared by Technical Committees and approved by Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) Board of Directors in accordance with the procedures of RSB, in compliance with Annex 3 of the WTO/TBT agreement on the preparation, adoption and application of standards.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare national standards. Final Draft Rwanda Standards adopted by Technical committees are ratified by members of RSB Board of Directors for publication and gazettment as Rwanda Standards.

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Committee membership

The following organizations were represented on the Technical Committee on Textile and leather technology (RSB/TC 029) in the preparation of this standard.

Ministry of Trade and Industry (MINICOM)

University of Rwanda-College of Science and Technology (UR-CST)

National Agricultural Export Development Board (NAEB)

Rwanda Inspectorate, Competition and Consumer Protection Authority (RICA)

HeWorks Silk Rwanda Ltd

Dokmai Rwanda Ltd

GBF Leather and Art promoters Ltd

UTEXRWA Ltd

LIXIL/SATO

Rene Pharmacy

ABAHIZI RWANDA Ltd
Seams, stitches and stitching — Nomenclature and classification

1 Scope

This Rwanda Standard covers various names and classes of stitches, seams, and stitchings used in the fabrication of articles by sewing. It also prescribes the standard symbols for their designation.

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following terms and definitions shall apply

2.1 stitch

unit of thread conformation resulting from passing thread(s), or loop(s) of thread, into or through a material

2.2 seam

joint consisting of a sequence of stitches uniting material or materials

2.3 stitching

sequence of stitches for finishing an edge or for ornamental purposes or for both

2.4 strip

piece, ply, or portion detached from a material, in relatively narrow width and long length; including binding, interlining, and reinforcing tape, and webbing

2.5 superimposing

unless otherwise indicated by the diagram or description, so laying one or more plies of material on another that the edges to be joined are in alignment.
3 Names and classification of seams, stitches and stitching

3.1 Stitches

3.1.1 General

Stitches are divided into seven classes which are identified by the first digit of three digit numerals. In the classes, stitch formations are indicated in terms of needle, bobbin, looper, and cover groups of threads. Each class is divided into types which are identified by the second and third digits in accordance with 5.1.

3.1.2 Classes for stitches

3.1.2.1 Class 100

This class of stitch (commonly known as the single thread chain stitch class) is formed with one or with two needle threads and its general characteristic is interlooping. A loop of each thread is passed through the material and secured by interlooping the loop with a succeeding loop or succeeding loops (that has/have been passed through the material) to form a stitch.

3.1.2.2 Class 200

This class of stitch is formed with one or with two needle threads and its general characteristic is that each thread passes through the material as a single line of thread and the stitch is secured by the single line of thread passing in and out of the material or by interlooping a thread with itself. When two threads are used, the threads pass through the same perforations in the material.

3.1.2.3 Class 300

This class of stitch (commonly known as the lock stitch class) is formed with two groups of threads and its general characteristic is the interlacing of the groups. Loops of the first group are passed through the material where they are secured by the thread of the second group to form a stitch.

3.1.2.4 Class 400

This class of stitch (commonly known as the multi-thread chain stitch class) is formed with two groups of threads and its general characteristic is the interlacing and interlooping of the loops of the groups. Loops of the first group are passed through the material and are secured by interlacing and interlooping with loops of the second group to form a stitch.

3.1.2.5 Class 500

This class of stitch (commonly known as the over edge or overlock class) is formed with one or more groups of threads and its general characteristic is that loops from at least one group are passed over and round the edge of the material. Loops of one group are passed through the material and are secured by (1) interlooping with themselves before succeeding loops are passed through the material, or (2) interlooping with the loops of one or more other interlooped groups of threads before succeeding loops of the first group are again passed through the material. Combination stitches, formed with rows of stitch types from two or more different stitch classes sewn simultaneously, are included in this class.
3.1.2.6 Class 600

This class of stitch (commonly known as the floss stitch class) is formed with two or more groups of threads and its general characteristic is that at least one group covers each surface of the material at a raw edge. Loops of the first group are passed through loops of the third group (previously spread on the surface of the material), then through the material, and then interlooped with loops of the second group of threads on the underside of the material. The one exception to this procedure is in stitch type 601, where only two groups of threads are used and the function of the third group is performed by one of the threads in the first group.

3.1.3 Class 700

This class of stitch (commonly known as the single thread lock stitch class) is formed with a single continuous needle thread and its general characteristic is that at the penetration of the first stitch a portion of the needle thread is wound on a bobbin in the lower mechanism of the machine. The stitches are formed by interlacing the needle thread with the portion wound on the reel. The interlacing of this stitch class, except for the initial stitch, is identical to that of stitch class 300.

3.2 Seams

3.2.1 General

Seams are divided into four classes, designated by two upper case letters and characterized as given below. Each class is divided into types (see 4.2.1).

3.2.2 Classes for seams

3.2.2.1 Class SS (Superimposed)

The general characteristic of this class of seam is that the plies of material are superimposed one on another and then joined with one or more rows of stitches.

3.2.2.2 Class LS (Lapped)

The general characteristic of this class of seam is that the plies of material are lapped and then joined with one or more rows of stitches.

3.2.2.3 Class BS (Bound)

The general characteristic of this class of seam is that it is formed by folding a binding strip over the edge of one or more plies of material and then joining the binding strip to the material with one or more rows of stitches.

3.2.2.4 Class FS (Flat)

The general characteristic of this class of seam is that it is formed by joining the abutted edges of material together in such a manner that the stitches extend across and cover (or tend to cover) the edges of the plies at the joint.
3.3 Stitchings

3.3.1 General

Stitchings are divided into two classes, designated by two upper case letters and characterized as given below. Each class is divided into types (see 5.3.1).

3.3.2 Classes for stitchings

3.3.2.1 Class OS (Ornamental)

The general characteristic of this class of stitching is that a series of stitches is inserted in a material in a straight line, on a curve, or following a design.

3.3.2.2 Class EF (Edge Finishing)

The general characteristic of this class of stitching is that a series of stitches is formed at or over the edge of material (the edge being either folded or not folded) to finish the edge, or at or over a folded edge of material to join the edge to the body of the material.

4 Designations

4.1 Stitches

Within each class of stitch there are one or more types, each type being designated by the last two digits of the designation. A row of stitches may be any one of the stitch types classified (see Clause 4).

Example 301, 312 – types 1 and 12 respectively of class 300.

4.2 Seams

4.2.1 Seam types

Within each class of seam there are various types designated by one or two lower case letters added to the class designation.

Example LSa – type "a" of class LS.

4.2.2 Rows of stitches

The number of rows of stitches used in forming the seams is designated by suffixing to the class and type designation an arabic numeral preceded by a hyphen.

Example LSa-2 – lap seam of type "a" made with two rows of stitches.
4.2.3 Stitch type

The designation of a seam also includes the symbol for the type of stitch to be used. In a seam where more than one type of stitch is used, the symbol for the type of stitch in the row nearest to the edge of the material is placed first. In the case of a two-operation seam the symbol for the stitch used in the first operation is placed first.

Examples:

1) 301-LSa-2 – lap seam of type "a" made with two rows of stitch type 301;
2) 301-401-LSa-2 – lap seam of type "a" made with one row of stitch type 301 and one row
3) 401-301-SSe-2 – superimposed seam of type "e" made by joining two plies together with stitch type 401 and then turning and stitching down with stitch type 301.

4.3 Stitchings

4.3.1 Stitching type

Within each class of stitching there are various types designated by adding one or two lower case letters to the class designation.

Example OSa – type "a" of class OS.

4.3.2 Rows of stitches

The number of rows of stitches used in forming the stitching is designated by suffixing to the class and type designation, an arabic numeral preceded by a hyphen.

Example OSa-2 – ornamental stitching of type "a" made with two rows of stitches.

4.3.3 Stitch type

The complete designation of a stitching includes the symbol or symbols of the type of stitch or stitches used, given in the same manner and in the same order as given in 4.2.3.

Example 304-OSa-1 – stitching type OSa formed with one row of stitch type 304.

5 Types of seams, stitches and stitching

5.1 General

The various types of stitches, seams, and stitchings are described in detail and illustrated diagrammatically in this clause. The presence of an arrow on the stitch type diagram indicates the direction of the successive stitch formation. The diagrams for the seams and stitchings illustrate the fundamental types and the
descriptive procedure covers the general formation of the types. Most seam types may be produced by using multiple rows of stitches.

5.2 Stitch types

Figure 1 — Stitch type 101 (commonly known as single thread basting stitch)
Formed with one needle thread which is passed through the material and interlooped with itself on the undersurface of the material.

Figure 2 — Stitch type 102
Formed with two needle threads A and A’. Both threads are passed through the material and thread A’ is interlooped with itself and with thread A.

Figure 3 — Stitch type 103 (commonly known as single thread blind stitch)
Formed with one needle thread which is interlooped with itself on the top surface of the material. The thread is pass through the top ply and then horizontally) partially through the bottom ply (i.e. it does not penetrate through this ply).
Figure 4 — Stitch type 104
Formed with one needle thread which is interlooped with itself on the undersurface of the material.

Figure 5 — Stitch type 105
Formed with one needle thread which is interlooped with itself at a centre line on the top surface of the material. The thread is passed through the top ply and partially through the bottom ply (i.e. it does not penetrate through this ply) on either side of the centreline.

Figure 6 — Stitch type 106
Formed with one needle thread which is interlooped with itself on the top surface of the material. The thread is passed through the top ply and then (horizontally) through the bottom ply (i.e. it does not penetrate through this ply).
Figure 7 — Stitch type 201 (sometimes referred to as cobbler’s or saddler’s stitch)

Formed with two needle threads, A and A’, which are passed through the same perforations in the material from opposite directions without interlacing or interlooping.

Figure 8 — Stitch type 202 (commonly known as back stitch)

Formed with one needle thread which is passed through the material, brought forward two stitch lengths, passed back through the material, and brought back one stitch length before being passed through the material a third time.

Figure 9 — Stitch type 203 (commonly known as whip or blanket stitch)

Formed with one needle thread which is passed through the material from the underside and immediately passed back through the same perforation to form a loop on the surface of the material. The needle is then advance done stitch length, passed through the material and the loop, and immediately passed back through the loop and the same needle perforation to form a new loop to receive the succeeding stitch.
Figure 10 — Stitch type 204 (commonly known as hand felling stitch)
Formed with one needle thread which is passed through the material, brought back one stitch length and then passed back up through the material. The needle is then moved diagonally across the material and forward at least two stitch lengths, passed through the material, brought back one stitch length, and again passed to the surface of the material. This process is repeated to form a crisscross pattern of stitches on the surface and parallel rows of separated and offset stitches on the underside of the material.

Figure 11 — Stitch type 301 (commonly known as single needle lock stitch)
Formed with two threads: one needle thread, A, and one bobbin thread, B. A loop of thread A is passed through the material and interlaced with thread B. Thread A is pulled up so that the interlacing is between the surfaces of the material or materials being sewn.

Figure 12 — Stitch Type 302
Formed with three threads: two needle threads, A and A’, and one bobbin thread, B. Loops of threads A and A’ are passed through the material and interlaced on the underside of the material with thread B.
Figure 13 — Stitch type 303

Formed with four threads: three needle threads, A and A' and A'', and one bobbin thread, B. Loops of threads A and A' and A'' are passed through the material and interlaced on the underside of the material with thread B.

Figure 14 — Stitch type 304 (commonly known as zigzag lock stitch)

Formed with two threads: one needle thread, A, and one bobbin thread, B. This stitch type is the same as stitch type 301 except that successive stitches form a symmetrical zigzag pattern.

Figure 15 — Stitch type 305

Formed with three threads: two needle threads, A and A', and one bobbin thread, B. Loops of threads A and A' are passed through the material and interlaced on the underside of the material with thread B. Successive stitches form a symmetrical zigzag pattern.
Figure 16 — Stitch type 306 (commonly known as machine felling stitch)

Formed with two threads: one needle thread, A, and one bobbin thread, B. Loops of thread A are passed through the top ply of material, then (horizontally) partially through the bottom ply (i.e. it does not penetrate through this ply), and interlaced with thread B on the top surface of the bottom ply of material.

Figure 17 — Stitch type 307

Formed with five threads: four needle threads, A, A', A'', and A''', and one bobbin thread, B. Loops of threads A, A', A'', and A''', are passed through the material and interlaced on the underside of the material with thread B.

Figure 18 — Stitch type 308

Formed with two threads: one needle thread, A, and one bobbin thread, B. This stitch type is the same as stitch type 304 except that successive pairs of stitches form a symmetrical zigzag pattern.
Figure 19 — Stitch type 309

Formed with three threads: two needle threads, A and A', and one bobbin thread, B. Loops of threads A and A' are passed through the material and interlaced on the underside of the material with thread B.

Figure 20 — Stitch type 310

Formed with three threads: two needle threads, A and A', and one bobbin thread, B. Loops of threads A and A' are passed through the material and interlaced on the underside of the material with thread B. Successive stitches form a symmetrical zigzag pattern.

Figure 21 — Stitch type 311

Formed with three threads: two needle threads, A and A', and one bobbin thread, B. Loops of threads A and A' are passed through the material and interlaced with thread B; threads A and A' are then pulled back so that the interlacings are between the surfaces of the material or materials being sewn.
Figure 22 — Stitch type 312
Formed with three threads: two needle threads, A and A', and one bobbin thread, B. This stitch type is the same as stitch type 311 except that successive stitches form a symmetrical zigzag pattern.

Figure 23 — Stitch type 313
Formed with two threads: one needle thread, A, and one bobbin thread, B. Loops of thread A are passed (longitudinally) partially through portions of both plies of material (i.e. it does not penetrate through the plies) and interlaced on the top of the material, with thread B.

Figure 24 — Stitch type 314
Formed with two threads: one needle thread, A, and one bobbin thread, B. Loops of thread A are passed through the top ply of material, then (horizontally) partially through the bottom ply, and interlaced on the top of the material, with thread B.
Figure 25 — Stitch type 401

Formed with two threads: one needle thread, A, and one looper thread, B. Loops of thread A are passed through the material and interlaced and interlooped with loops of thread B; the interloopings are then drawn against the underside of the material.

Figure 26 — Stitch type 402 (commonly known as the cover seam stitch)

Formed with three threads: two needle threads, A and A', and one looper thread, B. Loops of threads A and A' are passed through the material and interlaced and interlooped with loops of thread B; the interloopings are then drawn against the underside of the material.

Figure 27 — Stitch type 403

Formed with four threads: three needle threads, A, A', and A'' and one looper thread, B. Loops of threads A, A', and A'' are passed through the material and interlaced and interlooped with loops of thread B; the interloopings are then drawn against the underside of the material.
Figure 28 — Stitch type 404 (commonly known as zigzag chain stitch)

Formed with two threads: one needle thread, A, and one looper thread, B. This stitch is the same as stitch type 401 except that successive stitches form a symmetrical zigzag pattern.

Figure 29 — Stitch type 405

Formed with three threads: two needle threads, A and A', and one looper thread, B. This stitch is the same as stitch type 402 except that successive stitches form a symmetrical zigzag pattern.

Figure 30 — Stitch type 406

Formed with three threads: two needle threads, A and A', and one looper thread, B. Loops of threads A and A' are passed through the material and each thread is interlaced and interlooped separately with loops of thread B; the interloopings are then drawn against the underside of the material.
Figure 31 — Stitch type 407

Formed with four threads: three needle threads A, A', A'', and one looper thread, B. Loops of threads A, A', and A'' are passed through the material and each thread is interlaced and interlooped separately with thread B; the interloopings are then drawn against the underside of the material.

Figure 32 — Stitch type 501

Formed with one needle thread, a loop of which is passed through the material and around the edge of the material and interlooped on the upper surface of the material with the succeeding loop at the point of penetration of that loop.

Figure 33 — Stitch type 502 (commonly known as two thread serging stitch)

Formed with two threads: one needle thread, A, and one looper thread, B. Loops of thread A are passed through the material and interlooped on the underside of the material with thread B at the point of penetration. Loops of thread B are brought around the edge of the material and interlooped on the upper surface of the material with thread A at the next stitch.
Figure 34 — Stitch type 503 (commonly known as two thread purl on edge overlock stitch)

Formed with two threads: one needle thread, A, and one looper thread, B. Loops of thread A are passed through the material and brought to the edge where they are interlooped with thread B. The loops of thread B are carried from this interlooping to the point of needle penetration of the next stitch and are there interlooped with thread A.

Figure 35 — Stitch type 504 (commonly known as three thread overlock stitch)

Formed with three threads: one needle thread, A; one looper thread, B; and one cover thread, C. Loops of thread A are passed through the material and interlooped on the underside of the material with loops of thread B at the point of penetration. The loops of thread B are carried to the edge of the material and are there interlooped with loops of thread C. Loops of thread C are carried from this interlooping to the point of needle penetration of the next stitch and are there interlooped with thread A.

Figure 36 — Stitch type 505 (commonly known as three thread purl on edge overlock stitch)
Formed with three threads: one needle thread, A; one looper thread, B; and one cover thread, C. Loops of thread A are passed through the material and carried to the edge where they are interlooped with loops of thread B. The loops of thread B are brought up to the top edge of the material and are there interlooped with loops of thread C. The loops of thread C are carried to the point of needle penetration of the next stitch and are there interlooped with thread A.

**Figure 37 — Stitch type 506 (commonly known as two needle overlock safety stitch)**

Formed with four threads: two needle threads, A and A'; one looper thread, B; and one cover thread, C. Loops of threads A and A' are passed through the material and the loops of thread A are carried to the point of needle penetration of the loops of thread A'; the loops of threads A and A' are interlooped with loops of thread B at this point. The loops of thread B are brought around the edge of the material and interlooped with loops of thread C. The loops of thread C are carried to the points of needle penetration of threads A and A' at the next stitch where they are entered by the loops of threads A and A'.

**Figure 38 — Stitch type 507**

Formed with four threads: two needle threads, A and A'; one looper thread, B; and one cover thread, C. Loops of threads A and A' are passed through the material and the loops of thread A are carried to the point of needle penetration of the loops of thread A'; the loops of threads A and A' are interlooped with loops of thread B at this point. The loops of thread B are brought around the edge of the material and interlooped with loops of thread C. The loops of thread C are carried to the point of needle penetration of thread A' at the next stitch where they are entered by the loops of thread A'.
Formed with three threads: two needle threads, A and A', and one looper thread, B. Loops of threads A and A' are passed through the material and interlooped, at the lower point of penetration, with thread B. Loops of thread B are brought around the edge of the material and interlooped on the surface of the material with thread A' at the next stitch.

Formed with three threads: two needle threads, A and A', and one looper thread, B. Loops of threads A and A' are passed through the material and interlooped, at the lower point of penetration, with loops of thread B. Loops of thread B are brought around the edge of the material and spread on the surface of the material where they are entered by loops of threads A and A'.
Figure 41 — Stitch type 510

Formed with two needle threads, A and loops of which are passed through the material, brought around the edge, and interlooped on the surface of the material with thread A' at the point of needle penetration of the next stitch.

Figure 42 — Stitch type 511

Formed with two needle threads, A and A'. Loops of threads A and A' are passed through the material, brought around the edge, and spread on the upper surface where they are entered by loops of themselves at the points of needle penetration of the next stitch.
Formed with four threads: two needle threads, A and A'; one looper thread, B; and one cover thread, C. Loops of threads A and A' are passed through the material where they are interlooped, at the lower points of penetration, with thread B. Loops of thread B are brought around the edge and interlooped with loops of thread C. The loops of thread C are carried to the point of needle penetration of thread A' at the next stitch where they are entered by loops of thread A'.

Formed with one needle thread which is passed through the material as a loop and brought to the edge, where it is passed through a loop formed by the previous stitch and a loop which has been drawn across the upper surface of the material.
Figure 45 — Stitch type 514

Formed with four threads: two needle threads, A and A'; one looper thread, B; and one cover thread, C. Loops of threads A and A' are passed through the material and interlooped at the lower point of penetration with loops of thread B. The loops of thread B are brought around the edge of the material and interlooped with loops of thread C. The loops of thread C are extended to the point of needle penetration of threads A and A' at the next stitch where they are entered by loops of these threads.

Figure 46 — Stitch type 515

Formed by simultaneously sewing one row of stitch type 401 at the specified distance from the edge of the material, and one row of stitch type 503 on the edge of the material.
Figure 47 — Stitch type 516

Formed by simultaneously sewing one row of stitch type 401 at the specified distance from the edge of the material, and one row of stitch type 504 on the edge of the material.

Figure 48 — Stitch type 517

Formed by simultaneously sewing one row of stitch type 301 at the specified distance from the edge of the material, and one row of stitch type 504 on the edge of the material.

Figure 49 — Stitch type 518

Formed by simultaneously sewing one row of stitch type 301 at the specified distance from the edge of the material, and one row of stitch type 503 on the edge of the material.

Figure 50 — Stitch type 519
Formed by simultaneously sewing one row of stitch type 401 at the specified distance from the edge of the material, and one row of stitch type 602 on the edge of the material.

**Figure 51 — Stitch type 520**

Formed by simultaneously sewing two rows of stitch type 401 at the specified distance apart and the specified distance from the edge of the material, and one row of stitch type 602 on the edge of the material.

**Figure 52 — Stitch type 521**

Formed with three threads: two needle threads, A and A', and one looper thread, B. Loops of threads A and A' are passed through the material, brought around the edge of the material and there interlaced with thread B. The loops of thread B are carried from this interlacing to the points of needle penetration of threads A and A' at the next stitch where they are entered by loops of those threads.

**Figure 53 — Stitch type 601**
Formed with three threads: two needle threads, A and A', and one looper thread, B. Loops of threads A and A' are passed through the material and interlooped on the underside, with thread B. Loops of thread A' are carried across the upper surface of the material to the point of needle penetration of the next stitch of thread A where they are entered by thread A.

**Figure 54 — Stitch type 602 (commonly known as two needle floss stitch)**

Formed with four threads: two needle threads, A and A'; one looper thread, B; and one cover thread, C. Loops of threads A and A' are passed through loops of thread C (previously spread across the top surface of the material), then through the material where they are interlooped on the underside of the material with loops of thread B.

**Figure 55 — Stitch type 603**

Formed with five threads: two needle threads, A and A', one looper thread, B; and two cover threads, C and C'. Loops of threads A and A' are passed through loops of threads C and C' (previously spread across the surface of the material), then through the material and interlooped on the underside of the material with loops of thread B.
Figure 56 — Stitch type 604

Formed with six threads: three needle threads, A, A', and A''; one looper thread, B; and two cover threads, C and C'. Loops of threads A, A', and A'' are passed through loops of threads C and C' (previously spread across the surface of the material), then through the material and interlooped on the underside of the material with thread B.

Figure 57 — Stitch type 605 (commonly known as three needle floss stitch)

Formed with five threads: three needle threads, A, A', and A''; one looper thread, B; and one cover thread, C. Loops of threads A, A', and A'' are passed through loops of thread C (previously spread on the top surface of the material), then through the material and interlooped on the underside of the material with loops of thread B.
**Figure 58 — Stitch type 606 (commonly known as flat lock stitch)**

Formed with nine threads: four needle threads, A, A', A'', and A'''; four looper threads, B, B', B'', and B''' and one cover thread, C. Loops of threads A, A', A'', and A''' are passed through loops of thread C (previously spread on the top surface of the material), then through the material and interlooped on the underside of the material with loops of the B threads as follows: A and A' with B; A' and A'' with B' and B''; A'' and A''' with B'''.

**Figure 59 — Stitch type 607 (commonly known as modified flatlock stitch)**

Formed with six threads: four needle threads, A, A', and A'', and A'''; one looper thread, B; and one cover thread, C. Loops of threads A, A', A'', and A''' are passed through loops of thread C (previously spread on the surface of the material), then through the material and interlooped on the underside of the material with loops of thread B.
Formed with one continuous needle thread, which after the first needle penetration is apportioned into two parts: one part needle thread, A, and one part bobbin thread, A'. In subsequent penetrations thread A is passed through the material and interlaced with thread A'. Thread A is pulled up so that the interlacing is between the surfaces of the material or materials being sewn.

5.3 Seam types

5.3.1 Seam class SS

5.3.1.1 SSa

Superimpose two or more plies of material and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches (positioned at the specified distances) from the aligned edges.

5.3.1.2 SSb

Turn in the specified width at the edge of one ply of material, superimpose it on a second ply, and seam through the turned edge with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.3.1.3 SSc

Superimpose two plies of material, turn in the specified width at the edge of each ply and seam through the turned edges with the appropriate number of rows of stitches (positioned at the specified distance(s) from the edges)
5.3.1.4 **SSd**

Superimpose two plies of material, turn back the specified width at the edge of each ply and seam through the turned edges with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.3.1.5 **SSe**

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Then turn back each ply at the seam and seam through the turned edges with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.3.1.6 **SSF**

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Then open the plies and seam a strip over the edges with two rows of stitches positioned at the specified distance apart.
5.3.1.7 SSh

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material (having trimmed edges at the seam), open the plies and sew a row of covering stitches over the trimmed edges.

![Figure 67 — SSh-2](image)

5.3.1.8 SSj

Superimpose two or more plies of material, insert a strip and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches (positioned at the specified distance(s) from the edges).

![Figure 68 — SSj-1](image)

5.3.1.9 SSk

Superimpose two plies of material, insert a folded strip (with or without a cord, as specified), and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

![Figure 69 — SSk-1](image)

5.3.1.10 SSI

So superimpose one ply of material on another that the edge of the upper ply projects beyond that of the lower far enough to allow it to be turned under the edge of the lower ply and then in for the specified distance. Seam with one row of stitches.

![Figure with SSi symbol](image)
5.3.1.11  SSm

Superimpose two or more plies of material and seam with one row of stitches in such a manner that the thread passes only partially through the thickness of the lowest (outer) ply and, unless otherwise specified, does not show on the outer side of the lowest ply.

![Figure 71 — SSm-1](image)

5.3.1.12  SSn

Superimpose two or more plies of material, turn the superimposed edges back over the body material for the specified distance, and seam with one row of stitches.

![Figure 72 — SSn-1](image)

5.3.1.13  SSp

Superimpose two or more plies of material, turn the superimposed edges back over the body material and then in (under the first fold) for the specified distance, and seam with one row of stitches.

![Figure 73 — SSp-1](image)

5.3.1.14  SSq

Form seam type SSa-1, using three or more plies of material. Then turn each outer ply back at the seam and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

![Figure 70 — SSI-1](image)
5.3.1.15 SSr

Superimpose two plies of material, turn back the edge of one ply, and seam through the turned edge and the plies with one row of stitches. When specified, turn back the bottom ply at the seam.

5.3.1.16 SSs

Superimpose a strip on the turned-in edges) of one or more plies of material and seam through the turned-in edge with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.3.1.17 SSt

Superimpose one or more plies of material (with the outer edges) turned in) on a strip and so seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches that only the row nearest to the turned-in edge passes through the fold(s).
5.3.1.18 SSu

Turn in the edges of two plies of material, insert a strip into the fold in the upper ply, and so seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches that only the row nearest to the turned-in edges passes through the folds.

Figure 78 — SSu-2

5.3.1.19 SSv

Superimpose two or more plies of material and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches positioned at the specified distance(s) apart.

Figure 79 — SSv-1

5.3.1.20 SSw

Form seam type SSbc-1. Then turn back the upper ply over the seamed edge and seam with one row of stitches.

Figure 80 — SSw-2

5.3.1.21 SSx

Form seam type SSa-1, using three plies of material. Then turn back the aligned edges of the middle and bottom plies, turn the bottom ply back over these turned edges, turn back the top ply, and seam with one row of stitches through the body and the edge of the top ply and the body of the bottom ply.
5.3.1.22 SSy

Form seam type SSa-1, using three plies of material. Then turn back the aligned edges of the middle and bottom plies, turn the bottom ply back over these turned edges, turn back the top ply, and seam with one row of stitches through the middle ply, the turned edges of the middle and bottom plies, and the body of the bottom ply.

5.3.1.23 SSz

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Then open the plies, turn back the edge of each ply, and seam through the body and turned edge of each ply one row of stitches.

5.3.1.24 SSaa

Superimpose a strip on a ply of material and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.3.1.25 SSab

Superimpose a strip on two plies of material and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches (positioned at the specified distance(s) from the aligned edges).
5.3.1.26 SSac

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Then turn back the edge of the upper ply and seam a strip (with its edges turned in) to the edge of the lower ply, turn the bodies of both plies aside and seam the edge of the upper ply to the strip. Open the plies.

5.3.1.27 SSad

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Then open the plies, turn back the edge of each ply, superimpose the joint on a strip, and seam with one row of stitches through the body and turned edge of each ply and the strip.

5.3.1.28 SSae

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Then turn back each ply at the seam and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches, ensuring that when more than one row of stitches is used, one row passes through the folded edges.

5.3.1.29 SSaf

Superimpose a strip on a ply of material which is superimposed on a second strip, and seam with one row of stitches. Then turn back the edges of the ply and second strip, turn the body of the top strip at the first seam and then under the ply, and seam with one row of stitches through the first seam and body of the top strip.
5.3.1.30 SSag

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Then open the plies, superimpose them on a strip (with edges turned in), and seam with one row of stitches through the body of each ply and the turned edge of the strip.

5.3.1.31 SSah

Turn in the edge of one ply of material, insert a strip into the fold, superimpose the turned edge on a second ply (with edge turned in), and seam with three or four rows of stitches, ensuring that two rows of stitches pass through the turned edges.

5.3.1.32 SSaj

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Then turn back each ply at the seam and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches, turn the top ply back at the seam, and seam with one row of stitches at the specified distance from the second row of stitches.
5.3.1.33  SSak

Superimpose a strip on the fold of a ply of material and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.3.1.34  SSal

Superimpose a strip on a ply of material and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches. Then fold back the ply and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches through the strip and the folded portion of the ply.

5.3.1.35  SSam

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Then open the plies, turn back the edge of each ply, fold the body of one ply under the turned edges, and seam with one row of stitches through the first seam.

5.3.1.36  SSan

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Then open the plies, turn back the edge of each ply, fold the body of one ply under the turned edges, and seam with one row of stitches through the turned edge and the body of the top ply.
5.3.1.37 SSao

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Then open the plies, turn back the edge of each ply, fold the body of one ply under the turned edges, and seam with one row of stitches through the turned edge of the bottom ply and the body of the top ply.

5.3.1.38 SSap

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Then open the plies, turn back the edge of each ply, fold the body of one ply under the turned edges, and seam through each turned edge with one row of stitches.

5.3.1.39 SSaq

Superimpose two or more plies of material, fold back the edges over the body of the material (for the specified distance) and seam with one row of stitches. Then turn back the top ply at the seam and seam through the folds and the top ply with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.
5.3.1.40 SSar

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Then turn back the edge of the upper ply and seam a folded strip (with its edges turned in) to the edge of the lower ply; turn the upper ply aside and seam its edge to the folded edge of the strip. Open the plies.

Figure 100 — SSar-3

5.3.1.41 SSas

Turn in the edges of a strip of material and seam each with one row of stitches. Then superimpose the strip on a ply and seam each side with one row of stitches.

Figure 101 — SSas-4

5.3.1.42 SSat

Turn in the edges of a strip of material, superimpose it on a ply, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

Figure 102 — SSat-2

5.3.1.43 SSau

Superimpose a strip on a ply of material and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

Figure 103 — SSau-2
5.3.1.44 SSav

Superimpose a folded strip (with or without a cord, as specified) on one ply of material and seam with one row of stitches. Then superimpose a second ply of material and seam with one row of stitches. Turn back the plies at the second seam.

Figure 104 — SSav-2

5.3.1.45 SSaw

Superimpose two plies of material, insert a folded strip (with or without a cord, as specified), and seam with one row of stitches. Then turn back the top ply at the seam and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

Figure 105 — SSaw-2

5.3.1.46 SSax

Superimpose two plies of material, insert a folded strip (with or without a cord, as specified), and seam with one row of stitches. Then turn back each ply at the seam and seam through the folded edges with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

Figure 106 — SSax-2

5.3.1.47 SSay

Form seam type SSa-1, using a strip on a ply of material. Then turn back the strip at the seam, fold it around the edges, and seam with one row of stitches.
5.3.1.48 SSaz

Fold a ply of material, superimpose the edges on a strip and seam with one row of stitches at the specified distance from the edges. Turn the ply to envelop the strip.

5.3.1.49 SSba

Form stitching type EFa-1 for each of two plies of material. Superimpose the plies (with the turned edges outside), and seam with one row of stitches. Open the plies and turn back each edge.

5.3.1.50 SSbb

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Then turn back each ply at the seam, superimpose a strip, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.3.1.51 SSbc

Superimpose two plies of material, turn the specified width at the edge of one ply over the edge of the second ply, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.
5.3.1.52 **SSbd**

Superimpose two plies of material with their edges positioned at the specified distance apart and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

![Figure 112 — SSbd-1](image)

5.3.1.53 **SSbe**

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Then turn back one ply at the seam, fold back the second ply at the specified distance from the seam, and seam through the folded edges with one row of stitches.

![Figure 113 — SSbe-2](image)

5.3.1.54 **SSbf**

Fold a strip of material (with or without a cord, as specified), and seam with one row of stitches. Superimpose two plies of material, insert the strip, and seam with one row of stitches. Turn back the top ply at the seam and seam through the folded edges and bottom ply with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

![Figure 114 — SSbf-3](image)

5.3.1.55 **SSbg**

Fold a strip of material (with or without a cord, as specified), and seam with one row of stitches. Superimpose two plies, insert the strip, and seam with one row of stitches. Turn back both plies at the seam and seam through the folded edges with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

![Figure 115 — SSbg-3](image)
5.3.1.56 SSbh

Form seam type BSb-1, for each of two plies of material. Then superimpose two of the plies (with the turned-in edges of the binding strip inside) and seam with one row of stitches. Open the plies and turn back each edge.

![Figure 116 — SSbh-3](image)

5.3.1.57 SSbj

Form seam type SSn-1. Then turn back the upper ply over the seamed edge and seam with one row of stitches.

![Figure 117 — SSbj-2](image)

5.3.1.58 SSbk

So superimpose one ply of material on another that the edge of the lower ply projects beyond that of the upper far enough to allow it to be turned over the edge of the upper ply. Then turn back both edges over the body material, turn in the outer edge and seam with one row of stitches.

![Figure 118 — SSbk-1](image)

5.3.1.59 SSbl

Form seam Type SSbd-1. Then turn back the joint, turn in the outer edge, and seam with one row of stitches.
5.3.2 Seam class LS

5.3.2.1 LSa

Lap the edges of two or more plies of material for the specified distance and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.3.2.2 LSb

Turn in the edge of one ply of material, lap it on the edge of a second ply, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.3.2.3 LSc

Turn in and interlap the edges of two plies of material and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.
5.3.2.4  LSd

Turn in the edge of one ply of material, lap it on the body of a second ply (at the specified distance from the edge of the second ply), and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

![Figure 123 — LSd-1](image)

5.3.2.5  LSe

Turn in the edge of each of two plies of material, superimpose them, then insert a third ply between the turned-in edges, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

![Figure 124 — LSe-1](image)

5.3.2.6  LSf

Turn in the edge of one ply of material, lap it on two or more plies, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches, ensuring that when more than one row of stitches is used, the edge of the inner ply (plies) is extended so that the second row of stitches does not pass through the bottom ply. Then turn back the bottom ply.

![Figure 125 — LSf-1](image)

5.3.2.7  LSg

Turn in the edges of each of two strips of material, overlap the strips, insert a ply of material between the turned-in edges at one side, and seam each side with the appropriate number of rows of stitches, ensuring that when more than one row of stitches is used, the folded edges of the top strip are extended so that only one row of stitches passes through the bottom strip.
5.3.2.8  LSj

Turn in the edges of each of two strips of material, superimpose the strips, insert a strip between the turned-in edges of the top strip, insert the edge of a ply of material between the turned-in edges of the strips at one side, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

Figure 127 — LSj-2

5.3.2.9  LSk

Turn in the edges of a strip of material; superimpose on it a ply of material whose edge has been turned in, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

Figure 128 — LSk-2

5.3.2.10  LSI

Turn in the edge of a ply of material, superimpose it on a strip with turned-in edges, insert one or more plies of material between the turned-in edges of the ply and the strip, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

Figure 129 — LSI-2
5.3.2.11  LSm

Turn in the edges of a strip of material, insert a strip between the turned-in edges, superimpose the assembly on a ply of material whose edge has been turned in, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.3.2.12  LSn

Turn in twice the edge of a ply of material, insert the edges of a folded strip, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.3.2.13  LSp

Superimpose a strip of material on the abutted edges of two or more plies of material and seam with two or four rows of stitches, as relevant.

5.3.2.14  LSq

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Then turn back the top ply at the seam and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.
5.3.2.15  LSr

So superimpose two plies of material that their edges are the specified distance apart and seam with one row of stitches at the specified distance from the edge of the top ply. Then turn the top ply back at the seam, turn in the edge of the bottom ply, and seam with one row of stitches through the top ply and turned edge of the bottom ply.

5.3.2.16  LSs

So superimpose two plies of material that their edges are the specified distance apart, and seam with one row of stitches at the specified distance from the edge of the top ply. Then turn the top ply back at the seam and seam with one row of stitches through the top and bottom plies.

5.3.2.17  LSt

Turn in the edge of one ply of material, lap it on a second ply, fold a strip over the aligned edges of both plies, and seam with two rows of stitches, only one of which passes through the strip.

5.3.2.18  LSu

Turn in the edge of one ply of material, lap it on a second ply, fold a strip (having both edges turned in) over the aligned edges of the plies, and seam with two rows of stitches, only one of which passes through the strip.
5.3.2.19  LSv

Turn in the edge of one ply of material, turn the turned-in edge under the ply, and insert a strip of material so that one edge of the strip is between the body and the folded edge of the ply. Turn in the opposite edge of the strip and seam each side with one row of stitches.

5.3.2.20  LSw

Turn in twice each edge of a wide strip of material, insert a narrow strip between each turned-in edge and the body of the wide strip, lap one edge of the assembly on the turned-in edge of a ply, and seam each side with two rows of stitches.

5.3.2.21  LSx

Superimpose two plies of material, fold a strip over the edges of the plies, and seam the plies and strip with one row of stitches. Then fold back the top ply and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.
5.3.2.22 LSy

Superimpose two plies of material, turn in the edges of a strip, fold it over the edges of the plies, and seam with one row of stitches. Then fold back the top ply and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.3.2.23 LSz

Lap the edges of two or more plies of material, turn in the edges of a strip, superimpose it on the lapped edges, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.3.2.24 LSaa

Lap the edges of two or more plies of material, superimpose a strip on the lapped edges, and seam with three rows of stitches.
5.3.2.25  LSab

Turn in the edges of a wide strip, lap it on a ply of material, superimpose the assembly on a narrow strip (with edges turned in), and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches so that one row passes through the outer edges of the strips, a second row passes through the bodies of the top strip and the ply and the inner edge of the bottom strip, and the remaining row(s) pass through the inner edge of the top strip and the ply.

![Figure 144 — LSab-3](image)

5.3.2.26  LSac

Superimpose a ply of material on a strip, the inner edge of which is turned in, fold a binding strip over the edges of the strip and the ply and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

![Figure 145 — LSac-2](image)

5.3.2.27  LSad

Superimpose a ply of material on a strip, the inner edge of which is turned in, fold a binding strip (having both edges turned in) over the edges of the strip and the ply, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

![Figure 146 — LSad-2](image)
5.3.2.28  **LSae**

Superimpose two plies of material, fold the top ply back, and seam through the fold and the body of the lower ply with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

![Figure 147 — LSae-1](image)

5.3.2.29  **LSaf**

Superimpose a ply of material on a strip, turn the edge of the ply under the edge of the strip, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

![Figure 148 — LSaf-2](image)

5.3.2.30  **LSag**

Superimpose a ply of material on a strip, turn in the aligned edges, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

![Figure 149 — LSag-2](image)

5.3.2.31  **LSah**

Lap the turned-in edge of one ply of material on a second ply, insert a strip between the plies, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

![Figure 150 — LSah-1](image)
5.3.2.32 LSaj

Lap the turned-in edge of one ply of material on a second ply; insert the aligned edges of a folded strip between the plies, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

Figure 151 — LSaj-1

5.3.2.33 LSak

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Then turn back the bottom ply at the seam and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

Figure 152 — LSak-2

5.3.2.34 LSal

Make an S-shaped fold in one ply of material (at the specified distance from the edge), turn in the edge, superimpose the ply on a strip (with turned-in edges), and seam each side with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

Figure 153 — LSal-2

5.3.2.35 LSam

Make an S-shaped fold in one ply of material (at the specified distance from the edge), turn in the edge, insert a strip in the folds, superimpose the assembly on a second ply (with turned-in edges), and seam each side with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.
5.3.2.36 LSan

Make an S-shaped fold in one ply of material (at the specified distance from the edge), turn the edge in twice, insert a strip in the folds, and seam each side with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.3.2.37 LSap

Fold the edge of a ply of material, superimpose it on a folded strip, turn the aligned edges of the strip over the edge of the top ply, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.3.2.38 LSaq

Fold the edge of a ply of material, turn the edge in, superimpose the ply on a folded strip, turn the aligned edges of the strip over the turned-in edge of the ply, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.
5.3.2.39  LSar

Turn in the edges of two strips of material, superimpose them, insert one or more plies of material between each pair of turned edges, and seam each side with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.3.2.40  LSas

Turn in the edges of two plies of material, lap the turned edges one over the other, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.3.2.41  LSat

Lap two plies of material (with turned-in edges), superimpose a strip over each turned edge, and seam through each strip with one row of stitches.
5.3.2.42 LSau

Turn in and interlap the edges of two plies of material, superimpose a strip over the turned-in edges, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

Figure 161 — LSau-2

5.3.2.43 LSav

Lap two plies of material (with turned-in edges), superimpose a strip, and stitch with four rows of stitches, only two of which pass through the strip.

Figure 162 — LSav-4

5.3.2.44 LSaw

Lap one ply of material on another to the specified distance from the edge of the bottom ply, turn in the edge of the bottom ply, and seam with two rows of stitches, one through the edge of the top ply and one through the turned-in edge of the bottom ply. Then turn back the top ply at the seam, and seam with one row of stitches through the top ply and the edge of the bottom ply.

Figure 163 — LSaw-3

5.3.2.45 LSax

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Then turn the top ply back at the seam, superimpose the assembly on a strip (with turned-in edges), and seam with three rows of stitches, two of which pass through the folded edges of the top ply and the strip.
5.3.2.46 LSay

Turn in the edges of a strip, superimpose on it a ply of material (with turned-in edge), insert a strip between the turned-in edges, and seam each side with two rows of stitches.

5.3.2.47 LSaz

Form seam type LSa-2, using two plies of material. Then superimpose a strip on the joint, and seam each edge of the strip to the underlying ply with one row of stitches.

5.3.2.48 LSba

Turn in the edge of one ply of material, lap it on a second ply, and seam with two rows of stitches, only one row of which passes through the turned edge.
5.3.2.49 LSbb

Form seam type LSc-2. Then superimpose a strip over the joint and seam each edge of the strip to the underlying ply with one row of stitches.

![Figure 168 — LSbb-4](image)

5.3.2.50 LSbc

Turn in the edges of each of two strips of material, superimpose the strips, insert a ply between the turned-in edges at one side, and seam each side with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

![Figure 169 — LSbc-2](image)

5.3.2.51 LSbd

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Then open the plies and turn back the edge of each ply, overlap the joint on two plies with the edge of the lower ply turned over the edge of the upper ply, and seam with one row of stitches through all plies on the side of the seam nearest to the turned edge of the bottom ply.

![Figure 170 — LSbd-2](image)

5.3.2.52 LSbe

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Then open the plies and turn back the edge of each ply, lap the joint on two plies with the edge of the lower ply turned over the edge of the upper ply, and seam with one row of stitches through all plies on the side of the seam furthest from the turned edge of the bottom ply.
5.3.2.53  LSbf

Turn in the edges of a strip, so fold it over the edge of a ply of material that the upper turned-in edge of the strip overlaps the ply more than does the lower turned-in edge, seam each turned edge with one row of stitches and, when relevant, seam the folded edge of the strip with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.3.2.54  LSbg

Make a Z-shaped fold in one ply of material (at the specified distance from the edge), insert a second ply into the fold nearer the edge, and seam with one row of stitches; then fold back the upper ply.

5.3.2.55  LSbh

Turn in the edges of a strip, fold it around the edge(s) of one or more plies of material, insert a strip between one turned-in edge of the strip and the ply or plies of material, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.
Figure 174 — LSbh-1

5.3.2.56  LSbj

Superimpose a strip on a ply of material and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches positioned at the specified distances) from the edge of the strip.

Figure 175 — LSbj-1

5.3.2.57  LSbk

Form seam type LSbj-1. Then turn the strip back at the seam and seam through the turned edge and ply with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

Figure 176 — LSbk-2

5.3.2.58  LSbl

Form seam type LSbj-1. Then turn the strip back at the seam and seam with one row of stitches through the strip and ply.

Figure 177 — LSbl-2

5.3.2.59  LSbm

Form seam type SSa-2 (using two plies of material) with one row of overedge stitches. Then turn the top ply back at the seam and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.
5.3.2.60 LSbn

Form seam type SSab-1. Then turn back the bottom ply and the strip at the seam, turn in the edge of the strip, and seam with one row of stitches through the turned edge and the bottom ply.

5.3.2.61 LSbo

Form stitching type EFa-1, turn in the edge of a second ply of material, lap it on the first ply, and seam through each turned edge with one row of stitches.

5.3.2.62 LSbp

Form seam type SSa-1, using three or more plies of material. Then turn back the top ply at the seam and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches. Turn back the bottom ply.
5.3.2.63 LSbq

Form stitching type EFa-1, and superimpose the ply on a second ply of material. Then turn in the edge of a third ply, lap it over the first ply, and seam with one row of stitches through the folded edge of the third ply. Turn back the bottom ply.

Figure 182 — LSbq-2

5.3.2.64 LSbr

Form seam type SSa-1, using a strip on one ply of material. Superimpose the joint on a second ply and seam with one row of stitches positioned between the first row of stitches and the edges. Then turn back the bottom ply and the strip at the seam, turn in the edge of the strip, and seam the turned edge to the bottom ply with one row of stitches.

Figure 183 — LSbr-3

5.3.2.65 LSbs

Turn in the edge of one ply of material, lap it on a second ply, superimpose a strip on the turned edge, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

Figure 184 — LSbs-1

5.3.2.66 LSbt

Form seam type LSd-1. Then superimpose a strip on the turned edge and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.
5.3.2.67  LSbu

Form seam type SSa-1, using a ply of material on a strip. Then fold back the ply and seam through the fold and the strip with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.3.2.68  LSbv

Superimpose a strip on a folded ply of material and seam with one row of stitches. Turn back the edge of a second ply of material, superimpose it on the strip, and seam with one row of stitches through the turned edge. Then fold back the top ply and seam with one row of stitches at the specified distance from the folded edge.

5.3.2.69  LSbw

Form seam type SSa-1 (using two strips) on two or more plies of material. Then turn the top strip back at the seam and around the edges, turn the bottom ply back at the seam and stitch through all plies with one row of stitches. Seam the other edge of the second strip to the ply (plies) with one row of stitches.
5.3.2.70  **LSbx**

Form stitching type EFa-1. Then superimpose the turned edge on a second ply of material and seam with one row of stitches. Lap the assembly on one or more plies and seam with one row of stitches through all the plies.

![Figure 189 — LSbx-3](image)

5.3.2.71  **LSby**

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Turn the top ply back at the seam, fold back the bottom ply, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches through the fold.

![Figure 190 — LSby-2](image)

5.3.2.72  **LSbz**

Form stitching type EFa-1. Then lap a second ply on the turned edge and seam with one row of stitches. Turn the top ply back at the seam and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches through the turned edges.

![Figure 191 — LSbz-3](image)

5.3.2.73  **LSca**

Superimpose a strip on the turned edge of a ply of material and seam with one row of stitches. Then turn the strip back at the seam and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.
5.3.2.74  LScb

Form seam type SSa-1, using three plies of material. Then turn the top ply back at the seam, fold back the two bottom plies, superimpose the assembly on one or more plies of material, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.3.2.75  LScc

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Then turn back each ply at the seam, superimpose the assembly on another ply, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.3.2.76  LScd

Superimpose two or more plies of material, fold back the edges, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches. Lap another two plies of material on the turned edges and seam with one row of stitches. Turn these two plies back at the seam and seam with one row of stitches through all the plies.
5.3.2.77 LSce

Form stitching type EFa-1. Superimpose the turned edge on a second ply and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.3.2.78 LScf

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Then turn back the bottom ply at the seam, superimpose a third ply with its edge turned in, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.3.2.79 LScg

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Then turn back the bottom ply at the seam, superimpose a third ply with its edge folded in, and seam with one row of stitches through the folded edge and middle ply.
5.3.2.80  LSch

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Then turn back the bottom ply at the seam, superimpose a third ply, and seam with one row of stitches through the top and middle plies.

5.3.2.81  LScj

Form seam type SSa-1, using one ply of material on a strip. Then turn back the strip at the seam and turn in the edge; superimpose a second strip with the edge turned in, and seam with one row of stitches through the turned edges and one row through the strip and the ply.

5.3.2.82  LSck

Form seam type SSa-1, using one ply of material on a strip. Then turn back the strip at the seam and turn in the edge; superimpose a strip with the edge turned in, and seam each side with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.3.2.83  LScI

Form seam type SSa-1, using one ply of material on a strip. Then turn back the strip at the seam and turn in the edge; superimpose a strip with both edges turned in, and seam each side with one or more rows of stitches.
Form seam type SSa-1, using a strip on each side of a ply of material. Then turn the strips back at the seam, turn in the edges of the strips, and seam each edge with one row of stitches, ensuring that the inner row is positioned between the first seam and the turned edges of the strips.

Form seam type SSa-1, using a ply of material on a strip. Then turn back the strip at the seam and turn in the edge; superimpose a strip with both edges turned in, and seam each side with the appropriate number of rows of stitches, ensuring that one row of stitches passes through the strip and the ply.

Form seam type SSa-1, using two strips of material. Then turn back the lower strip at the seam, superimpose one edge on a ply and seam the aligned edges with one row of stitches; turn the strips to cover the edges, turn in the edge of the upper strip, and seam each side with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.
5.3.2.87  LScp

Form seam type SSa-1, using two strips of material. Then turn back the lower strip at the seam, superimpose one edge on a ply and seam the aligned edges with one row of stitches; turn the strips to cover the edges, turn in the edge of the upper strip, and seam through the turned edge and the ply with one row of stitches. Seam the outer edge with one row of stitches.

5.3.2.88  LScq

Form seam type SSa-1, using two strips of material. Then turn back the lower strip at the seam, superimpose one edge on a ply and seam the aligned edges with one row of stitches; turn the strips to cover the edges, and seam each side with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.3.2.89  LScr

Form seam type SSa-1, using two strips of material. Then turn back the lower strip at the seam, superimpose one edge on a ply, and seam the aligned edges with one row of stitches; turn the strips to cover the edges, seam the edge and the ply with one row of stitches, and seam the outer edge with one row of stitches.
5.3.2.90  LScs

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Then turn the bottom ply back at the seam, fold in the aligned edges, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.3.2.91  LSct

Form seam type SSa-1, using a strip on a ply of material. Then turn each back at the seam, turn in the edge of the strip, and seam to the ply with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.3.2.92  LScu

Form seam type LSa-1, using two plies of material. Then turn the top ply back at the seam and seam through both plies with one row of stitches.
5.3.2.93 LScv

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Then open the plies and turn back each edge. Superimpose the joint on a third ply and seam each side with one row of stitches, only one of which passes through a turned edge.

Figure 212 — LScv-3

5.3.2.94 LScw

Fold a strip of material and seam with one row of stitches. Then turn the material inside out with the seam open and centrally positioned; superimpose the assembly on a ply and seam each side with one row of stitches.

Figure 213 — LScw-3

5.3.2.95 LScx

Fold a strip of material and seam with one row of stitches. Then turn the material inside out with the seam at one edge; superimpose the assembly on a ply and seam each side with one row of stitches.

Figure 214 — LScx-3

5.3.2.96 LScy

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Then turn back the top ply at the seam, superimpose a strip and seam at each side with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.
5.3.2.97  LScz

Turn in the edge of a strip of material, lap it on three superimposed plies, and seam with one row of stitches. Turn the edge of the strip round the edges of the plies and lap the turned edge on the aligned edges of three additional plies, and seam through all plies with one row of stitches.

5.3.2.98  LSda

Make an S-shaped fold at the edge of a ply of material, turn in both edges of a strip, fold it round the S-fold and seam with two rows of stitches.
5.3.2.99 LSdb

Form seam type SSa-1, using a ply of material on a strip. Then turn the strip back at the seam and round the edge of the ply, turn in the edge of the strip, and seam the turned edge to the ply with one row of stitches.

Figure 218 — LSdb-2

5.3.2.100 LSdc

Form stitching type EFa-1. Then turn in the edge of a second ply of material, lap it on the turned edge, and seam through each turned edge with one row of stitches.

Figure 219 — LSdc-3

5.3.3 Seam class BS

5.3.3.1 BSa

Fold a binding strip round the edge of a ply or plies of material and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

Figure 220 — BSa-1

5.3.3.2 BSb

Turn in one edge of a binding strip, fold the strip round the edge of a ply or plies of material, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.
5.3.3.3  BSc

Turn in both edges of a binding strip, fold it round the edge of a ply or plies of material, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

Figure 221  —  BSc-1

5.3.3.4  BSd

Fold a binding strip round the aligned edges of plies of material, seam with one row of stitches, and seam the plies of material with a second row of stitches positioned clear of the strip.

Figure 222  —  BSd-1

5.3.3.5  BSe

Turn in both edges of a binding strip, fold it round the aligned edges of plies of material, seam with one row of stitches, and seam the plies of material with another row of stitches, positioned clear of the strip.

Figure 223  —  BSd-2
5.3.3.6 BSf

Form seam type SSa-1, using a strip on a ply of material. Then turn the strip back at the seam and round the aligned edges and seam the strip to the ply with one row of stitches.

5.3.3.7 BSg

Form seam type SSa-1, using a ply of material on a strip. Then turn the strip back at the seam and round the aligned edges, turn in the edge of the strip, and seam this turned-in edge to the ply with one row of stitches.

5.3.3.8 BSh

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material. Then fold a binding strip over the aligned edges and seam with two rows of stitches.
5.3.3.9  **BSj**

Form seam type SSa-1, using a ply of material on a strip. Then turn the strip back at the seam, round the aligned edges, turn in the edge of the strip, and seam through the turned edges with one row of stitches.

![Figure 227 — BSj-2](image)

5.3.3.10  **BSk**

Turn in both edges of a binding strip, fold it round the aligned edges of one or more plies of material and a folded strip, and seam through the turned and the aligned edges with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

![Figure 228 — BSk-1](image)

5.3.3.11  **BSl**

Form seam type SSa-1, using a strip on a ply of material. Fold back the strip, then fold it round the aligned edges, turn in the edge of the strip, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

![Figure 229 — BSI-4](image)
5.3.3.12  **BSm**

Form seam type SSa-1, using a strip on a ply of material. Fold back the ply, then turn back the strip at the seam, turn in the other edge, and seam each edge of the strip to the ply with one row of stitches.

![Figure 230 — BSm-3](image)

5.3.3.13  **BSn**

Form seam type SSa-1, using a strip on a ply of material. Then fold back the strip with a tape inserted, fold the strip round and under the aligned edges, turn in the edge, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

![Figure 231 — BSn-4](image)

5.3.3.14  **BSo**

Form seam type SSbd-1, using a ply of material on a strip. Then turn the strip back at the seam, fold it round the edge of the ply, turn in the edge and seam through the turned edges with one row of stitches.

![Figure 232 — BSo-2](image)

5.3.3.15  **BSp**

Form seam type SSa-1, using a strip on a ply of material. Then turn the strip back at the seam and round the aligned edges, and seam through the turned edge with one row of stitches.
5.3.3.16 BSq

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material, and turn back each ply at the seam. Then turn in both edges of a binding strip, fold it round the edges of the plies, and seam the folded edges of the strip and the plies with one row of stitches.

5.3.3.17 BSr

Form seam type SSa-1, using a strip on a ply of material. Then turn the strip back at the seam, fold it round the edge of the ply, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.3.3.18 BSs

Make an S-shaped fold at the edge of a ply of material. Then turn in both edges of a strip, fold it round the S-fold, and seam with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.
5.3.4 Seam class FS

5.3.4.1 FSa

Abut the edges of two or more plies of material and seam with one row of stitches that extends across and covers the abutted edges.

Figure 237 — FSa-1

5.3.4.2 FSb

Turn in the edge of one ply of material, abut it against the edge of a second ply, and seam with one row of stitches that extends across and covers the abutted edges.

Figure 238 — FSb-1

5.3.4.3 FSc

Turn in the edges of two plies of material, abut the turned edges, and seam with one row of stitches that extends across and covers the abutted edges.
5.3.4.4  FSd

Form seam type FSa-1, using two plies of material. Then lap the abutted edges on a strip and seam each side with one row of stitches.

5.3.4.5  FSe

Abut the edges of two plies of material and lap them on a strip. Then seam the assembly with one row of stitches that extends across and covers the abutted edges.

5.3.4.6  FSf

Form seam type SSa-1, using two plies of material and seaming with an overedge stitch. Then open the plies.
5.4 Stitching types and classes

5.4.1 Stitching class OS

5.4.1.1 OSa

Stitch one ply of material with the appropriate number of straight, curved, or patterned rows of stitches.

Figure 243 — OSa-1

5.4.1.2 OSb

So insert a cord between a ply of material and the locking thread of the stitch as to produce a corded effect on the surface of the ply.

Figure 244 — OSb-1

5.4.1.3 OSc

Form a ridge in the body of a ply of material and so stitch the ridge as to produce a corded effect on the surface of the ply.

Figure 245 — OSc-1

5.4.1.4 OSd

Insert a cord or cords between two plies of material and stitch with one row of stitches on each side of each cord.

Figure 246 — OSd-2
5.4.1.5 OSe

Make an S-shaped fold or a Z-shaped fold (as specified) in a ply of material and stitch through the fold with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

![Figure 247 — OSe-1](image)

5.4.1.6 OSI

Fold a ply of material and stitch through the fold with the appropriate number of rows of stitches positioned at the specified distances) from the folded edge.

![Figure 248 — OSI-1](image)

5.4.1.7 OSg

Form stitching type OSI-1. Then distribute an equal amount of the material in the fold to each side of the seam, turn each underlying portion of material aside separately, and stitch through the fold with one row of stitches positioned at the specified distance from each turned edge. Open both plies.

![Figure 249 — OSg-3](image)

5.4.1.8 OSh

Make an S-shaped fold or a Z-shaped fold (as specified) in a ply of material, insert a cord in the fold, and stitch the fold to the ply with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

![Figure 250 — OSh-1](image)
5.4.2 Stitching class EF

5.4.2.1 EFa

Turn in the specified width at the edge of a ply of material and stitch the turned edge with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

Figure 251 — EFa-1

5.4.2.2 EFb

Turn in the specified width at the edge of a ply of material, fold back the turned edge, and stitch the turned-in and folded portion with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

Figure 252 — EFb-1

5.4.2.3 EFc

Make an S-shaped fold or a Z-shaped fold (as specified) in a ply of material and so stitch the raw edge to the folded edge with one row of stitches that the needle only partially penetrates the folded edge and when the material is laid flat, the stitches do not show on the surface of the material.

Figure 253 — EFc-1

5.4.2.4 EFd

Stitch over the edge of a ply of material with one row of stitches.

Figure 254 — EFd-1
5.4.2.5  **EF**e

Turn in the edge of a ply of material and stitch over the turned-in edge with one row of stitches.

![Figure 255 — EFe-1](Image)

5.4.2.6  **EF**f

Turn in twice the edge of a ply of material, insert a strip between the fold and the body, and stitch with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

![Figure 256 — EFf-1](Image)

5.4.2.7  **EF**g

Turn in the edge of a ply of material, fold it back under the body of the material, insert a strip between the fold and the body, and so stitch with the appropriate number of rows of stitches that the strip is secured with one or more rows, as specified.

![Figure 257 — EFg-2](Image)

5.4.2.8  **EF**h

Turn in the edges of a strip of material, abut the edges, and stitch the abutted edges with one row of stitches that extends across and covers the edges.
5.4.2.9  EFj

Fold a strip of material, overlap the edges, turn in the lower edge, stitch through the edges with one row of stitches, and (when relevant) stitch each folded edge with one row of stitches.

5.4.2.10  EFk

Make an S-shaped fold in a ply of material, turn the edge in to the top fold, and stitch with the appropriate number of rows of stitches through each side of the fold.

5.4.2.11  EFI

Fold back the edge of a ply of material and so stitch with one row of stitches that the stitches overedge the edge, the needle only partially penetrates the body material, and the stitches do not show on the outer surface of the material.
5.4.2.12 EFm

Turn in the edge of a ply of material, fold back the turned edge and so stitch the turned-in edge to the body with one row of stitches that the needle only partially penetrates the body material, and the stitches do not show on the surface of the material.

Figure 262 — EFm-1

5.4.2.13 EFn

Turn in both edges of each of two strips of material, superimpose the strips, and seam with two or four rows of stitches (as relevant).

Figure 263 — EFn-2

5.4.2.14 EFp

Turn in both edges of a strip of material, fold the strip so that the turned-in edges are aligned, and seam one side or each side (as relevant) with one row of stitches.

Figure 264 — EFp-1

5.4.2.15 EFq

Fold and turn in the edge of a ply of material around a strip, and so stitch with two or four rows of stitches (as relevant) that the strip is secured with each row of stitches.
5.4.2.16 EFr

Fold and turn in the edge of a ply of material around a strip, and so stitch each edge of the material with one row of stitches that the stitches do not pass through the strip.

5.4.2.17 EFs

Turn in both edges of a strip of material, abut the turned-in edges, and stitch with one row of stitches through each edge.

5.4.2.18 EFt

Turn in the edge of a ply of material, fold it back, and stitch with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.
5.4.2.19  EFu

Fold a ply of material (with the face inside) and stitch along the aligned edges with one row of stitches. Then turn the material (face out) to form a cylinder.

Figure 269 — EFu-1

5.4.2.20  EFv

Make an S-shaped fold in a ply of material (at the specified distance from the edge), turn the edge into the top fold, insert a strip between the body and the folded-in edge, and stitch with two or four rows of stitches (as relevant).

Figure 270 — EFv-2

5.4.2.21  EFw

Fold back the edge of a ply of material, fold the edge in and back under the turned portion to give a thickness of four plies, and stitch with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

Figure 271 — EFw-1

5.4.2.22  EFx

Fold back the edge of a ply of material, fold the edge partly in and back under the turned portion to give a part thickness of four plies, and stitch with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.
Fold a strip of material, overlap the edges, and stitch with one row of stitches, and (when relevant) stitch each folded edge with one row of stitches.

Turn in one edge of a strip of material, fold the strip so that the edges are aligned, and stitch one side or each side (as relevant) with one row of stitches.

Fold a strip of material twice so as to form three plies and stitch with one or two rows of stitches (as relevant).
5.4.2.26  EFab

Turn in the edge of a ply of material, fold back the turned-in edge, axed stitch with the appropriate number of rows of stitches over the turned and folded edge.

Figure 276 — EFab-1

5.4.2.27  EFac

Turn in both edges of a strip of material, fold the strip round a second strip, abut the turned-in edges, and stitch with one row of stitches through each turned-in edge.

Figure 277 — EFac-2

5.4.2.28  EFad

Turn in both edges of a strip of material, fold the strip so that the edges are aligned, insert a second strip, and stitch each side with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

Figure 278 — EFad-2

5.4.2.29  EFae

Turn in both edges of a strip of material, abut the turned-in edges, and so stitch with one row of stitches extending across and covering the abutted edges of the material that the needle only partially penetrates the ply and the stitches do not show on the outer surface.
5.4.2.30 EFaf

Form stitching type EFd-1. Then turn in the stitchel edge and stitch over the turned edge with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.4.2.31 EFag

Form stitching type EFd-1. Then turn in and fold over the stitched edge, and stitch over the turned edge with the appropriate number of rows of stitches.

5.4.2.32 EFah

Make an S-shaped fold or a Z-shaped fold (as specified) in the edge of a ply of material, turn in the edge, superimpose it on the fold, and stitch through the turned-in edge with one row of stitches.