



# ***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 February 2025



# 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.

**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 cycles for different kinds of dough.



## Coffee Grinder

A device that is used to grind whole coffee beans into a suitable size for brewing. Manually operated coffee grinders require that a hand crank be turned in order to move blades that grind the coffee beans. Electric models are available that do the job more quickly and may be more convenient to use.

## Crepe Pan

A flat or round-bottomed pan that is shaped to effectively cook a thin crêpe. A flat-bottomed pan may be 8 to 10 inches in diameter with short side walls. This pan is also the type commonly used for omelets.



## Countertop Mixer

A countertop mixer with different attachments that blends ingredients, beats ingredients, beat dough or whip eggs. A handheld mixer can do many of the things a stand mixer can, but a stand mixer enables you to work hands free.

## 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”



## Electric Kettle

An electric kettle plugs into an outlet and uses electricity to power an integrated heating element, rather than using a stovetop burner to heat water. Electric kettles come with a power base that uses electrical current to send heat energy directly into the kettle (though not all electric kettles have a separate base).

**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.



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

**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.



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



### **Sous Vide Immersion Circulator**

An immersion circulator is a device that you insert into a tub or pot of water. It draws water from the tub, heats it up to a precise temperature, then spits it back out, simultaneously heating and circulating the 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.



### **Vacuum Sealer**

A vacuum sealer removes the air from the space around your food and then uses a heated seal bar to fuse the sides of the bag, preventing the air from leaking back into the bag. Exposure to air will spoil food or allow it to stale over time, so this process eliminates that threat.

# 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.

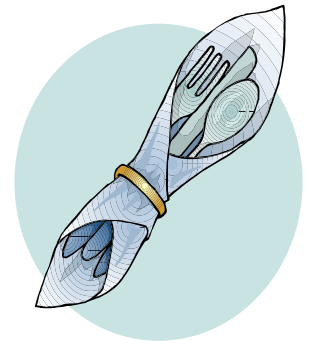


**Tube Pan** — A round pan with a hollow projection in the middle, used for baking or molding foods in the shape of a ring

## 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

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



**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.



**Charger**  
A charger plate, also known as a service plate or underplate, is **a decorative base setting used during each dining course at weddings, banquets, or fine-dining establishments.** Each course is served in a separate bowl or plate and placed on top of the charger plate.





### **Cheese Fork**

A cheese fork is helpful on a cheese board for **picking up cut pieces of cheese for plating**. It can also be used to break up blocks of aged cheese into smaller chunks as well.



**Gravy Boat** — An elongated dish or pitcher for serving gravy



**Meat Platter** — A large serving plate



### **Parfait Cup**

Fluted cup designed to serve sundaes and parfaits.



### **Salad Fork**

a small, broad fork, usually one of a set, for eating salad or dessert.



### **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



## Arborio

Arborio rice is an Italian short-grain rice. It is named after the town of Arborio in Italy. Arborio rice is a variety of short-grain rice used primarily in the classical preparation of risotto. Arborio rice is a short, fat, and slightly oval-shaped with a pearly white exterior. Arborio rice is high in amylopectin, a starch present in rice. It undergoes less milling than ordinary long-grain rice, and so retains more of its natural starch content, cooking releases this starch, giving you a firmer, chewier and creamier rice compared to other kinds of rice.



**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.



## Caraway Seeds

Caraway is a versatile, aromatic spice with sharp notes of licorice and warm citrus. Traditionally, caraway plays a starring role in sauteed cabbage, sauerkraut, and rye bread.

Caraway seeds are actually the dried fruit of the caraway plant. Nevertheless, they're commonly referred to as seeds in the culinary world. The ground version is more potent, so if a recipe calls for one teaspoon of whole caraway, you would substitute a scant 3/4 teaspoon of the ground version.



**Cardamom**, spice consisting of whole or ground dried fruits, or seeds, of *Elettaria cardamomum*, a herbaceous perennial plant of the ginger family (Zingiberaceae). The seeds have a warm, slightly pungent, and highly aromatic flavor somewhat reminiscent of camphor.



**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.



**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.

**Fennel** is a flowering plant species in the carrot family. It is a hardy, perennial herb with yellow flowers and feathery leaves. It is indigenous to the shores of the Mediterranean but has become widely naturalized in many parts of the world, especially on dry soils near the sea coast and on riverbanks



## Garbanzo Bean/Chickpea

They are just two different names for one type of legume. Chickpea is derived from Latin and garbanzo is a Spanish word. The chickpea or chick pea is an annual legume of the family Fabaceae, subfamily Faboideae, cultivated for its edible seeds. Its different types are variously known as gram or Bengal gram; chhola, chhana, chana, or channa; garbanzo or garbanzo bean; or Egyptian pea.



**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**.



**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.

## Licorice

Licorice is used as a flavoring in confectionery, tobacco, beverages, and pharmaceuticals, and is marketed as a dietary supplement. Licorice is the common name of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, a flowering plant of the bean family Fabaceae, from the root of which a sweet, aromatic flavoring is extracted. The licorice plant is an herbaceous perennial legume native to West Asia, North Africa, and Southern Europe.



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

**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.

**Parsley** — 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.



**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 leaves that are used in cooking and perfumery. The leaves of this plant are used as a seasoning.

## Saffron

Saffron is one of the most precious spices in the world. The thread-like red stigmas—and the yellow hue they impart—are quite literally the stuff of legend.

The spice originates from a flower called *crocus sativus*—commonly known as the "saffron crocus." Each flower produces only three threads (stigmas) of saffron, and it blooms for only one week each year. Saffron is extremely subtle and fragrant. The slightly sweet, luxurious taste in your paella, buttery saffron rice, and special occasion desserts like saffron-rose water brittle.





## Smoked Paprika

the main difference between smoked paprika and paprika is that smoked paprika is made from red peppers that are dried and smoked over an oak fire before they're ground instead of simply being dried and ground. This lends a strong smoky flavor to smoked paprika that isn't present in paprika.

## Sumac

Tangy, smoky, earthy, and slightly sour, sumac is an essential spice in Middle Eastern cooking. With its deep red hue and fruity, citrusy flavor, sumac spice is the perfect way to add acidity and color to your meals! Sumac spice that is used in cooking is red, more like a deeper berry color. It comes from sumac berries, which are turned into a coarse powder, sifted. This deep red spice is the main flavor maker in some traditional Middle Eastern dishes



**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.



## Basting Brush

A pastry brush, also known as a basting brush, is a cooking utensil used to spread butter, oil or glaze on food. Traditional pastry brushes are made with natural bristles or a plastic or nylon fiber similar to a paint brush, while modern kitchen brushes may have silicone bristles.



## Bench Knife

A bench scraper, sometimes also called a bench knife, a dough scraper, or any number of other variations, is a flat, rectangular piece of steel with a handle along one edge. It's a sort of wide, dull knife that bakers use to divide, portion, scoop and transfer hunks of dough from one place to another.

## 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 spreading onto sandwiches in ties.



## 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.



## Chef's Knife

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

## Cheese Slicer

A cheese slicer is used usually to cut semi-hard and hard cheeses like Edam cheese and brunost. It produces thin, even slices. There are different styles of cheese slicers, designed for cheeses of varying hardness.



## Chopper

A utensil used to cut food into smaller pieces.



## 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.



## Cutting Board

The kitchen cutting board is commonly used in preparing food; other types exist for cutting raw materials such as leather or plastic.



## 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.

**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.



**Kitchen Scales**  
A kitchen scale is specifically designed to measure various ingredients that are used for preparing all sorts of dishes. It can quantify liquid, dry, chopped or mixed ingredients and give the accurate measurement. That way, you do not have to rely solely on kilograms or pounds.

**Kitchen Shears** The main uses for kitchen shears are the most obvious ones: snipping herbs, cutting open food packaging, and breaking down poultry. These are the types of things I mostly use my shears for, and for good reason: their primary purpose is as a pair of shears!



**Ladle**  
A ladle is a large spoon with a deep bowl for scooping and serving soup and other liquids. If you make clam chowder, it might be messy to serve it without using a ladle.



**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.

## Meat Thermometer

A thermometer 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.



## 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* [ˌmɛddzəˈluːnə] 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.





## Nut Chopper

A device with blades that chops nuts into small pieces.



## Nut Cracker

Nutcracker is a tool designed to **open nuts by cracking their shells**. There are many designs, including levers, screws, and ratchets. The lever version is also used for cracking lobster and crab shells.



## Oil & Vinegar Bottles

Makes using oils and vinegars easy to use in cooking and as dressings.

## 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 pastry brush, also known as a basting brush, is a cooking utensil used to **spread butter, oil or glaze on food**. Traditional pastry brushes are made with natural bristles or a plastic or nylon fiber similar to a paint brush, while modern kitchen brushes may have silicone bristles.

## Pastry Cloth

Usually made of durable cotton canvas, a pastry cloth makes an excellent work surface for **rolling out pie crusts, biscuits, cookies, and other doughs**. Rubbing a little flour into the cloth prevents sticking without adding excess flour to the dough, keeping the pastry light and flaky.



## Pie Bird

Pie birds are hollow ceramic baking tools that vent pies while they're baking. These quaint funnels collect moisture from bubbling pie filling and send it up through the beaks as hot steam. This prevents the filling from overflowing.







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

## 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



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

## Shrimp Deveiner

Depending on the design, this handy little gadget that works like a knife or scissors can save shellfish lovers a ton of time in the kitchen. The best shrimp deveiner can peel, remove the vein, and butterfly the shrimp for a beautiful presentation all in one easy motion





## 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.



**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



### **Whisk**

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



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



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## 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.



## **Butcher Block**

are wooden countertops that come in a variety of styles and colors. Several types of woods, like maple, cherry, walnut and oak can be used for butcher block countertops

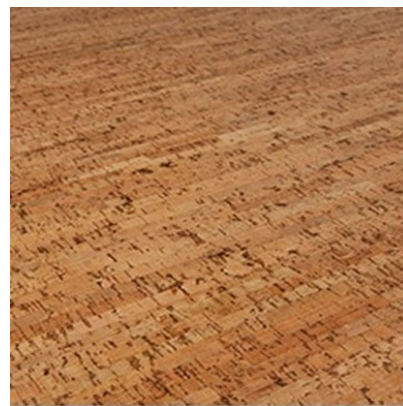
## **Concrete**

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.



**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.



## 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.

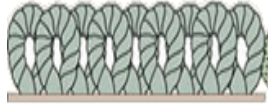


## Laminate

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.

## 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.



**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.



## 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.



# *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.



**Curtains Grommet** top have feature metal open rings punched into the fabric at the top of the panels that allow them to slide along the rod easily. Their easy operation makes Grommet Curtains the perfect fit choice for draperies you want to open and close regularly.



### **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.



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



## Header

The extra fabric above the curtain rod pocket

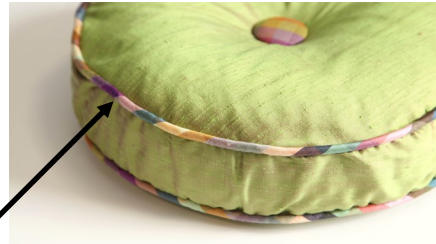


## Pinch Pleats

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.



## Plantation Shutters

are window coverings made of slats or louvers that can be tilted to control light and privacy. They are installed inside a window frame and can be opened and closed like doors.





## **Pleater Hooks**

Product description. These traverse **pleater** 4 end **hooks** are designed to 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.



## **Roman Shade**

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



## **Spring Tension Rod**

An adjustable rod that fits inside the window frame



## Valance

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

## Wooden blinds

are window coverings made of horizontal or vertical slats of wood that are mounted in a frame. They can be operated with a cord or motorized.





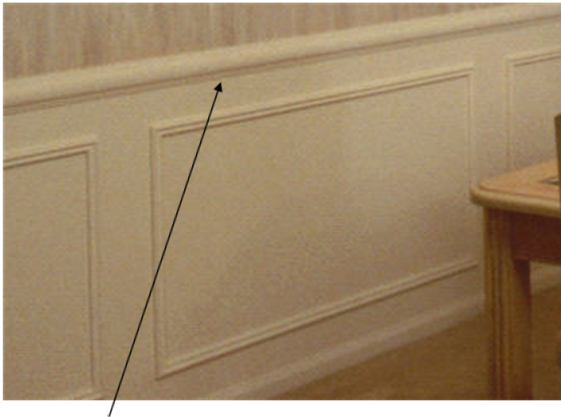
# *Decorative Woods*





### **Base Board**

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

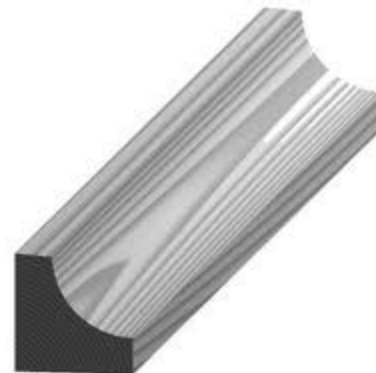


### **Chair Rail**

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.

# **Paint Wall Finishes & Lighting**

## Artistic lighting design

is a way to use light to create a desired atmosphere, mood, or effect in a space. It can be used in art studios, museums, and other spaces.



## Chandelier

is an ornamental lighting device, typically with spreading branched supports for multiple lights, designed to be hung from the ceiling



## Gloss Paint

has a highly reflective appearance imparting a slick, contemporary look. They are tough, durable and stain-resistant. Gloss paints are easier to clean than lower gloss paints and are typically used in kitchens, bathrooms and on doors and cabinets exposed to fingerprints and grime.

## Matt Paint

has the advantage that it is easy to apply and hides surface imperfections.



## Recessed Lighting

A type of light fixture that is installed directly into a ceiling or wall, sitting flush with the surface, so only the visible trim and light source are apparent, creating a sleek and unobtrusive look; it's often referred to as "can lights" or "downlights" due to its design where the housing and wiring are hidden within the ceiling cavity.



## Satin paint

has some sheen to it, and is an excellent choice for hardworking rooms, like kitchens and bathrooms. It stands up exceptionally well to scrubbing and regular cleaning. However, its glossiness highlights wall imperfections like cracks, divots or poorly patched areas.



## Sconce Lighting

is a type of wall-mounted light fixture that can be used for both decoration and illumination. Sconces can be used in many spaces, including hallways, bathrooms, bedrooms, and living rooms.

## Track Lighting

Is a type of ceiling light system where individual light fixtures are attached to a track or rail, allowing you to position them anywhere along the track and point them in different directions to customize the lighting in a space; essentially giving you flexibility to highlight specific areas or features within a room with focused light.



The background of the slide 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.



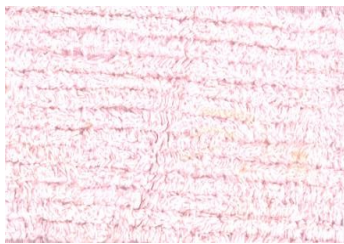
## Burlap

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.







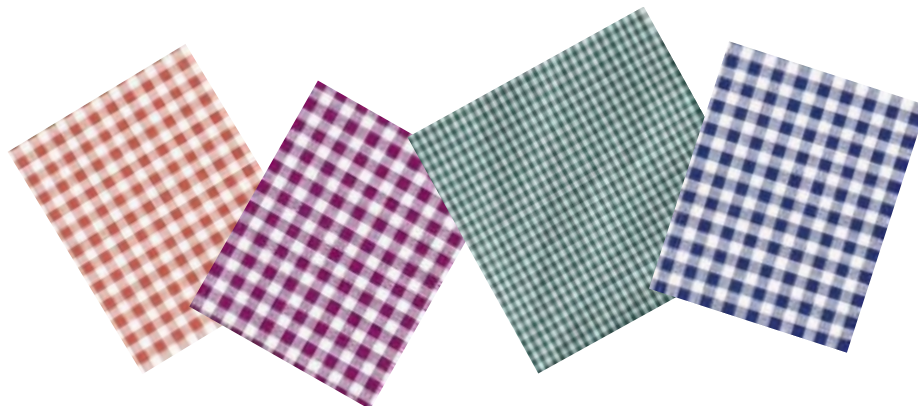
## **Damask**

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.



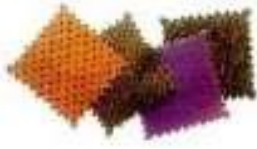
## **Gingham**

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

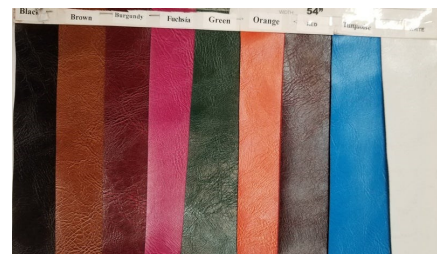


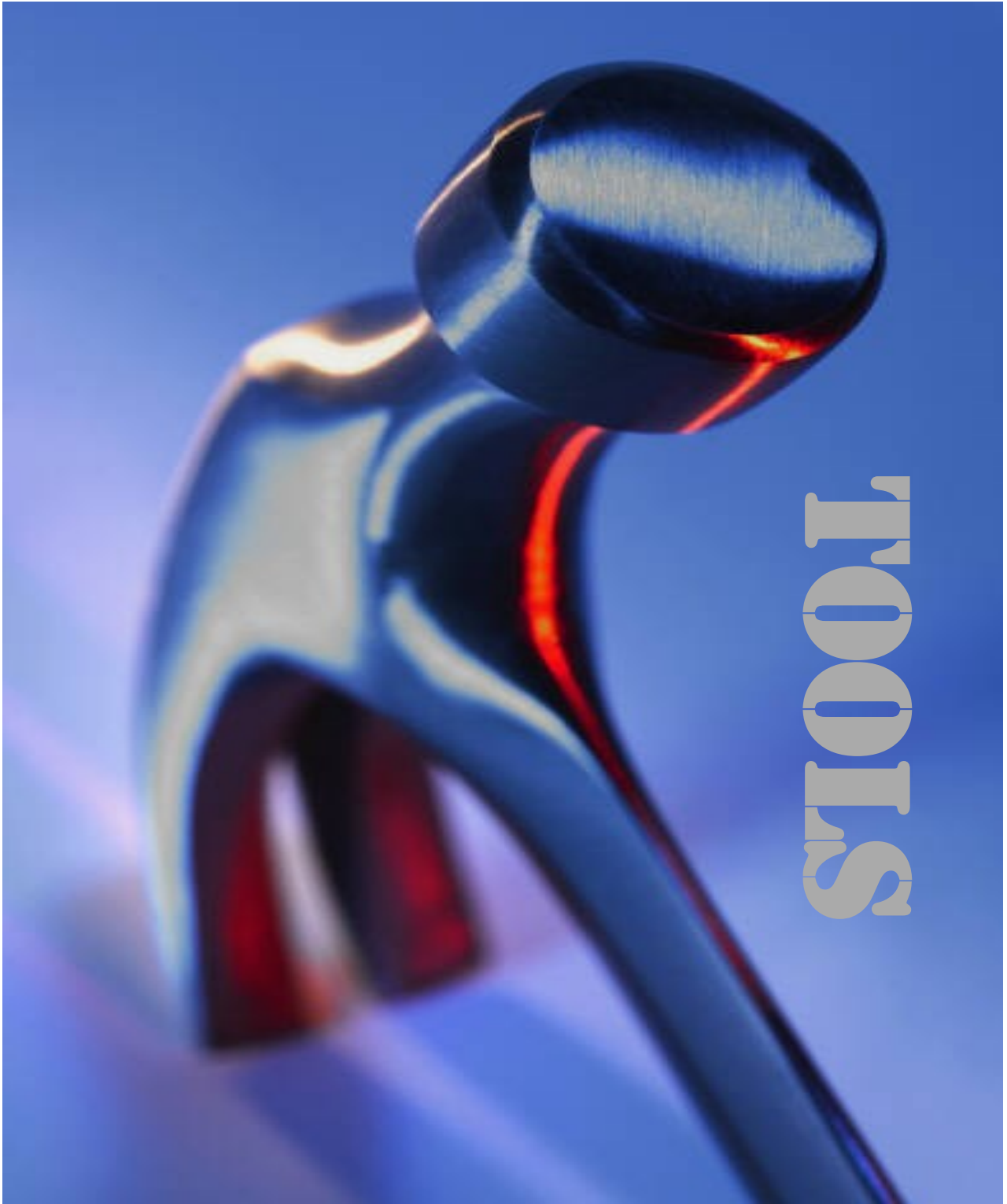
## Tapestry

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.

## Glue Gun

a handheld device that melts glue sticks and applies them to objects. It's a common tool for DIY projects, crafts, and repairs.



## Level

An instrument for determining whether a surface is horizontal, vertical, or at a 45 degree angle, consisting of an enclosed, 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.

## 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.

## Socket Set

a collection of various sized sockets, typically accompanied by a ratchet handle and other accessories, designed to tighten and loosen nuts and bolts of different sizes, making it a versatile tool for a wide range of repair tasks, particularly in tight spaces; essentially, it's a kit with interchangeable sockets that fit onto a wrench to access fasteners of different sizes and shapes.



## Staple Gun

A hand-powered stapler is a hand-held machine used to drive heavy metal staples into wood, plastic, or masonry. Staple guns are used for many different applications and to affix a variety of materials, including insulation, house wrap, roofing, wiring, carpeting, upholstery, and hobby and craft materials.



## 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.

**Upholstery tacks** and nails have two purposes: to attach padding or material to furniture and to add decorative accents. Most are made for indoor use, so they're not rust-resistant. If you need to clean them, all you have to do is gently rub them with a dry, soft cloth.



## 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.

# PAINING





### **Paint Brush, Natural Bristle**

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



### **Pad Applicator**

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



### **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.



### **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.

*Doors/Window  
&  
Building  
Materials*

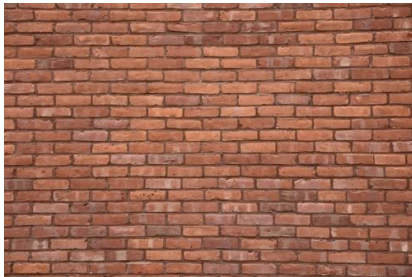
## Awning Window

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



## Bifold Door

A door made up of multiple panels that are hinged together, allowing them to fold back on themselves and stack neatly against a wall when opened, essentially acting like a "concertina" style door; they are often used to create large openings by sliding the panels to one side, commonly seen in closets or to connect indoor and outdoor spaces.



## Bricks

are rectangular building blocks used to construct walls, pavements, and other structures. They are typically made of clay, concrete, sand, or lime, and are held together with mortar.

## Dutch Door

A door that's split in half horizontally, allowing the top half to open while the bottom half remains closed. They're also known as half doors, double-hung doors, or stable doors.



## Double Hung Window

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



## French Door

A door of light construction which has glass panes extending for most of its length. They are usually fitted as a pair instead of a single door and French doors are sometimes referred to as French windows.



## Garden Window

Similar to bay windows and bow windows, a garden window protrudes outward from the wall of your home. A garden window acts almost like a mini-greenhouse as well as a window, with a three-dimensional glass structure and an extended, shelf-like sill for your plants.



## Sliding Door or Gliding Door

where's the difference? It isn't immediately obvious at first glance because the bottom line is that both words refer to the same thing – a door that moves horizontally without swinging open, helping to enlarge your room and save space.





## Palladian Window

A series of windows with an arch on top

## Pass Through Window

a type of window that slides or folds open and closed, or cranks open and closed, to allow for easy access to the indoors and out-



## Rock, or Natural Stone

A building material because of its exceptional durability, resistance to weather and fire, low maintenance needs, aesthetic appeal with a variety of colors and textures, and the ability to withstand heavy loads, making it a long-lasting and reliable choice for construction projects, especially when considering its lifespan compared to other materials.

## Screen Door

A door with a wire mesh covering that allows air and light to pass through while keeping out insects and other small objects. Screen doors are often installed on the outside of a regular door.



## Siding

A material that covers the exterior of a house to protect it from the elements and enhance its appearance. It's usually made of boards or sheets, but can also be made from other materials like stone, fiber cement, or metal.





## 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.

**Solar Panels** collect clean renewable energy in the form of sunlight and convert that light into electricity which can then be used to provide power for electrical loads.



## Storm Door

is a type of door that is installed in front of an exterior access door to protect it from bad weather and allow ventilation. Storm doors generally have interchangeable glass panels and window screen panels to provide visibility and prevent flying insects from entering the home.

## Stucco

A cement-based building material that's applied to walls and ceilings as a decorative coating or finish. It's made from a mixture of sand, cement, lime, and water, and it's known for being durable and versatile.





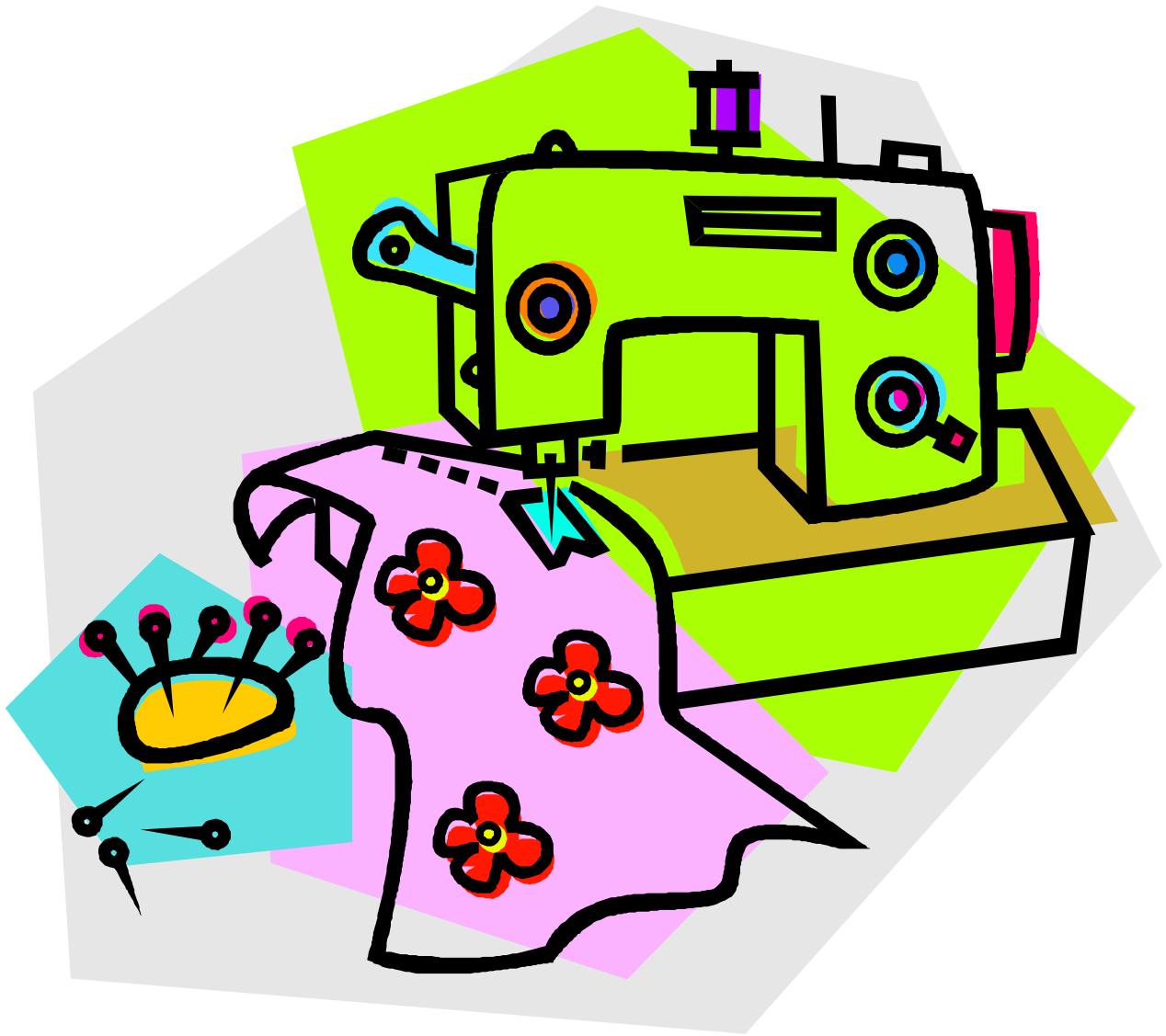
### **Transom Window**

A small window positioned directly above a door or another window, sitting on the horizontal beam (called a transom) that separates the top of the door/window from the wall above it; essentially, it's a decorative window that provides additional natural light to a space by being placed above an existing opening.



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# 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 February 2025

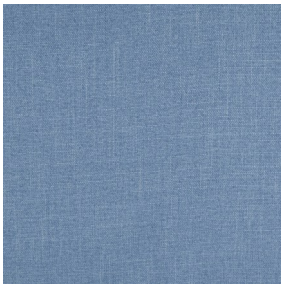




# Fabrics



**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.

## Crepe

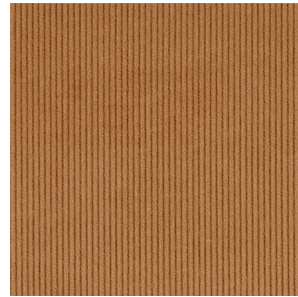
A silk, wool, or synthetic fiber fabric with a distinctively crisp and crimped appearance.



**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.



**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 and **corduroy** derive from fustian fabric.

## Flannel

is a soft woven fabric, of varying fineness. Flannel was originally made from carded wool or worsted yarn, but is now often made from either wool, cotton, or synthetic fiber. Flannel is commonly used to make tartan clothing, blankets, bed sheets, sleepwear, and several other uses.



## Hemp

fabric is a textile made from the fibers of the Cannabis sativa plant. It's a natural, durable, and eco-friendly fabric that's similar to linen, jute, and flax.



**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

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 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. When made with a lightweight yarn, this is the fabric most often used to make T-shirts

## Knit Interfacing

A supple stabilizer for dresses, jackets, and pants. It is best used with light to midweight **knits**, wovens, sweater **knits**, and machine **knitted** fabrics and is excellent with fabrics such as wool, flannel, and gabardine.



## Linen

comes from the flax plant. Its fibers are spun into yarn and then woven into fabric used for bedding, window treatments, bandages, and home accessories. Linen is lightweight, a great conductor of heat, naturally absorbent, and antibacterial. And with that, you know everything there is to know about linen.



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

## Organza

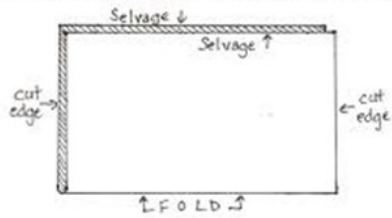
A lightweight, sheer, plain weave fabric that's often used for formal wear, bridal gowns, and other decorative purposes. It's known for its crisp texture, subtle sheen, and airy lightness.



## Polyester fabric

A synthetic fabric made from petroleum-based chemicals. It's also known as polyethylene terephthalate

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.



## Velvet

A soft, plush fabric with a thick, short pile of cut threads. It's often associated with luxury and is used in clothing and home decor.



## Spandex

A strong fiber with medium weight and good elasticity. Used for clothing and swim-suits.



## Wool —

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

## Woven Fabric

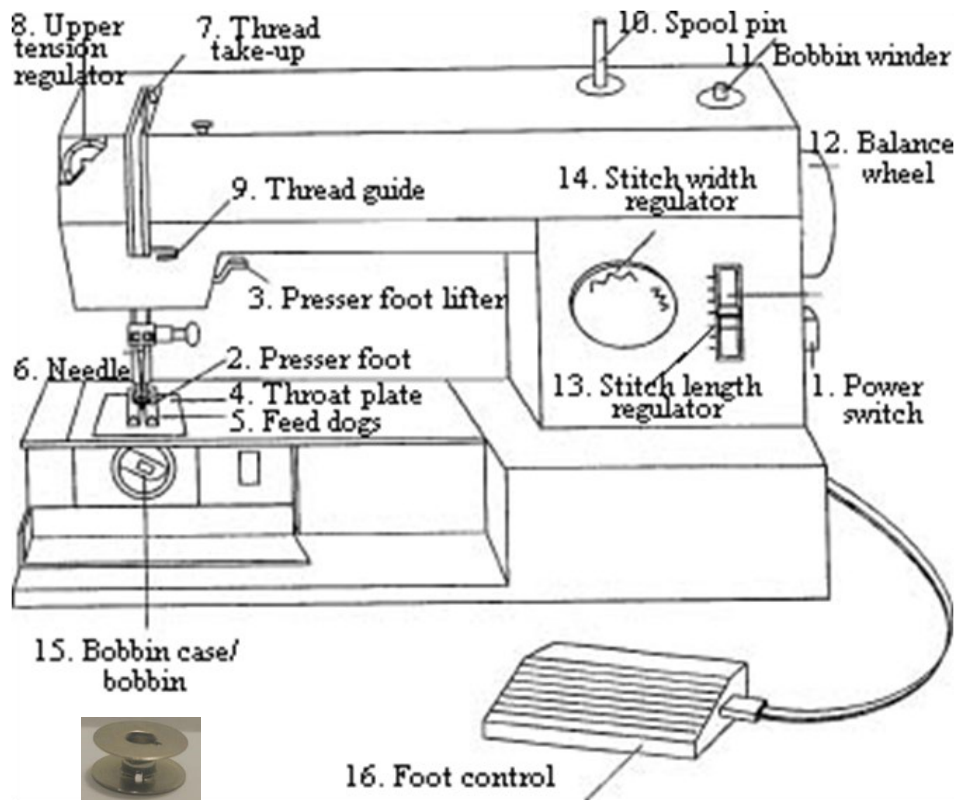
A textile made by interlacing two or more threads at right angles to each other. The threads are called the warp and weft, and the fabric is usually created on a loom.

**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.

## Embroidery Hoop

This means that rather than stitching parts separately and then assembling them, the machine does the bulk of the work for you, stitching everything together right in the hoop.



## 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.

## 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 **serged seam**.



## Walking Foot

mechanism for feeding the workpiece through a sewing machine as it is being stitched. It is most useful for sewing heavy materials where needle feed is mechanically inadequate, for spongy or cushioned materials where lifting the foot out of contact with the material helps in the feeding action, and for sewing many layers together where a drop feed will cause the lower layers to shift out of position with the upper layers. A walking foot is also good for sewing materials with varying layers because it can climb up and down these layers easier than other feeding mechanisms.



# Techniques

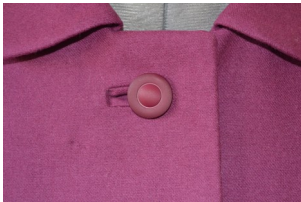
## Basting Stitch

A temporary, loose stitch used to hold fabric layers together before sewing the final stitches. Basting stitches are also known as tacking stitches.



## Blind Hem

stitches are completely hidden when the garment is viewed from the outside, and almost completely hidden on the inside as well. The sewer catches only a few threads of the fabric each time the needle is pulled through the fabric, which means that the majority of the stitching is hidden inside the hem.



## 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 pad-stitching, back-stays and beautiful hand-stitching.

## Buttonhole

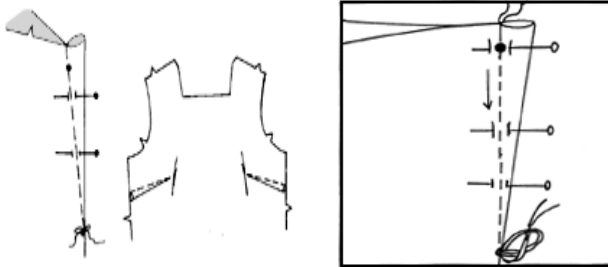
A small opening in fabric that allows a button to pass through. Buttonholes are usually found on shirts, coats, and other garments.





## 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

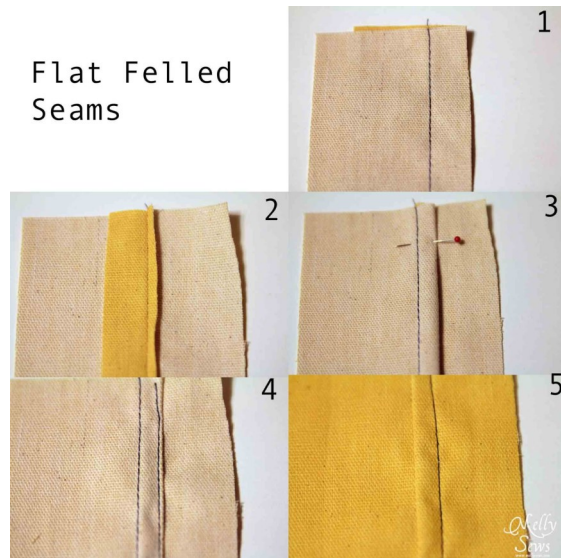
Make a row of continuous stitches on the top or right side of a garment or other article as a decorative feature.



## Flat-Felled

seam is a strong seam that encloses the raw edges of fabric with a fold and stitching. It's often used in denim jeans, but can be used on many fabrics.

Flat Felled Seams



## French Seam

A seam that's sewn twice to enclose the raw edges of fabric, creating a clean finish. They're often used on sheer or lightweight fabrics, and are a good choice for clothing that will be washed often.



## Gather

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

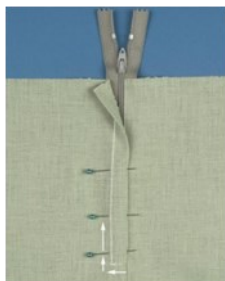
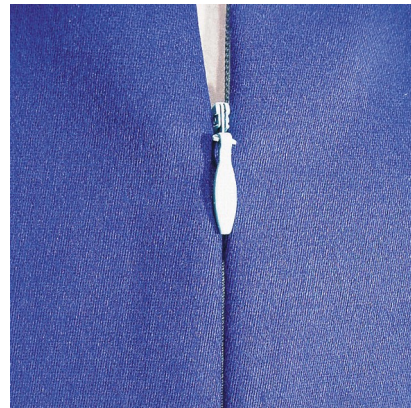


Fig. 18.—Showing half of the gathers bound and stitched.



**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.

## Overlock Stitch

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

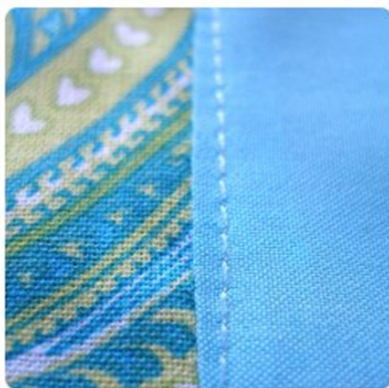


**Pleat** — A fold in cloth made by doubling the material upon itself and then pressing or stitching it into place.



## Seam Allowance

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

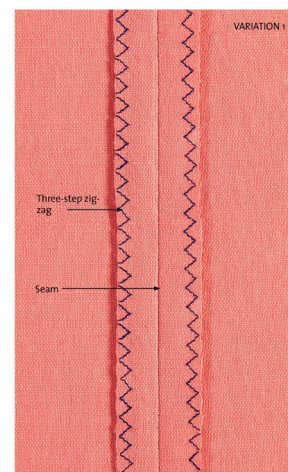


## Under-Stitching

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.

## Zigzag Stitch

Comes in handy when you don't have a serger, but still want to sew with stretch fabrics. The zig-zag stitch allows the stitch to stretch with the fabric, thus eliminating thread breakage in specific areas due to wear, wash, and stress.



# Trims & Fasteners



## 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.

## Buckle

A buckle or clasp is a device used for fastening two loose ends, with one end attached to it and the other held by a catch in a secure but adjustable manner.



## Button

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



## 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.



## Frog Closer

The frog or pankou is composed of two parts: a Chinese button knot or other decorative knot (or even a toggle) on one side; and a loop attached on the opposite side, through which the knot is passed and which holds it in place.

## Grommets

Are rings used to protect holes in thin materials like fabrics, sheet metal, and carbon fiber. Grommets or eyelets are used so that wires, rope, or cords can be put through your material without tearing through or misshaping the hole. Grommets are necessary when hole reinforcement is needed to prevent fraying.



## 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.



## Hook & Latch Tape

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

## Sew on Snaps

Used as closures at the tops of garments.



## Toggle

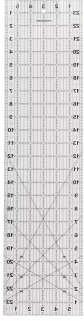
The classic toggle closure features two ends, one with a loop and one with a button or t-shaped piece that slips into the loop. It is believed that this button shape is the oldest form of today's button.



## Zipper

Zip, fly, dingy, 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 different shapes and sizes.



## 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.



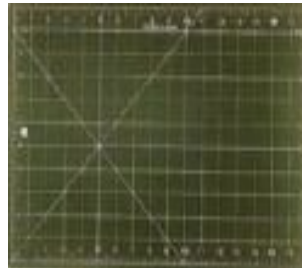
## Bias Tape Makers

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.

## Drawstring Threader

A drawstring (draw string, draw-string) is a string, rope or lace used to "draw" (gather, or shorten) fabric or other material. Ends of a drawstring are often terminated with a sheath called an aglet.



## Dressmaker's Ham

use on hard to reach areas.



## Embroidery Scissors

A special type scissors used to cut sewing thread or multi-ply 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.

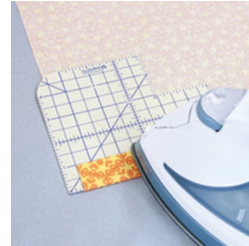
## Leather Needles

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



## 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*.



## Lint Roller

Or lint remover is a roll of one-sided adhesive paper on a cardboard or plastic barrel that is mounted on a central spindle, with an attached handle. The device facilitates the removal of lint or other small fibers from most materials such as clothing, upholstery and linen.



## Loop Turner

Used for turning binding and inserting cord into tubing.



## Magnetic Pin Holder

When removing pins from a sewing project, you can simply drop the pin close to the magnet and it snaps in place. It's nicer to use than a regular pincushion, because you don't have to divert all your attention. It's more fun than dropping them into a bowl.





## Measuring Tape

Used for measuring larger pieces of fabric and body measurements.



## 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/.



## 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.



## Point Turner

A sewing tool used to create sharp points and creases in fabric. It can be used on collars, lapels, cuffs, pockets, and belts.





### **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.



### **Seam Ripper**

Used to take out seams as well as making buttonholes.

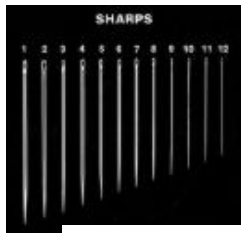


### **Seam Roll**

For pressing seams open on long and narrow areas.

## Sewing Clips

A small plastic clips with a spring that hold fabric together temporarily before sewing. They are also known as quilting clips, binding clips, or wonder clips.



## 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 Shears

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.

## Thimble

Used to protect your fingers when hand sewing.



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