






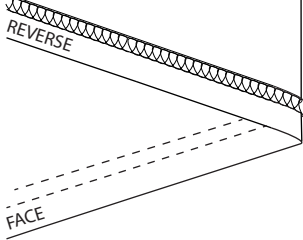


SEAM TYPE	DEFINITION
Single Topstitched Seam 	Adding topstitching keeps the seam allowance flat. This adds comfort and maintains the seam's structure by adding an extra layer of durability.
Double Topstitched Seam 	As a single topstitched seam but with an extra row of topstitching for extra strength.
Edgestitched Seam 	Similar to a single topstitched seam, an edgestitched seam is closer to the seam or to the edge of the seam. It produces a crisp sharp finish along a seamed edge.
Double Edgestitched Seam 	Produced by adding an extra row of stitching to the opposite side of an edgestitched seam. A double edgestitched seam adds extra reinforcement and a decorative touch.
Flat Felled Seam 	A flat felled seam is created by folding the raw edges of the fabric over and in on themselves and stitching together. This creates a strong and durable seam. As the raw edges are encased, this method also protects the seam from fraying.
French Seam 	As flat felled seams, French seams also encase the raw edges to prevent fraying. This results in a clean and durable finish.
Decorative Coverstitch 	A coverstitch is a versatile stitch that can be used decoratively or functionally for hemming. This type of seam is strong and flexible allowing the fabric to stretch without breaking the stitches.
Flatlock Seam 	Flatlock seams are most commonly used in activewear. Two pieces of fabric are placed side by side, so that the edges touch without overlapping. The resulting seam is flat to both sides of the garment eliminating any potential chafing and creating a smooth silhouette.
Twin Needle Hem & Cuff 	A functional and neat hemming solution combining two subtle parallel rows of stitches to the garment face with a coverstitch to the reverse. The resulting seam encases all raw edges and provides a natural stretch to reduce the potential of stitch breakage.