1. What are the main causes of seam pucker?

* Differential shrinkage different rates of shrinkage between the fabric and another component
* Differential feeding is feeding the layers of fabric through the sewing machine unevenly
* Structural jamming occurs when needles and/or threads that are too large crowd the yarns of the fabric and cause puckering.
* Unbalanced thread tension or a stitch length that is inappropriate for the fabric weight

1. List the four main seam classes in ASTM D6193-11 Standard Practice for Seams and Stitches and summarize the performance advantages and disadvantages of each.
   1. superimposed seams (SS)
      1. Most basic
   2. bound seams (BS)
      1. eliminates need for more edge finishes
   3. lapped seams (LS)
      1. Looks more casual
      2. Better waterproofing
      3. Less Bulky
   4. flat seams (FS).
      1. Low cost in terms of fabric
      2. Least bulky
      3. Usually cannot be let out / little room for error
2. What are the four main types of seam failure?

* Raw edge
* Seam grin
* Seam slippage
* Seam pucker

1. List three seam locations that are frequently stayed.

* Shoulder
* Neckline
* waistline

1. Why are wide hems generally desirable? In what circumstances are narrow hems appropriate?

* Part 1
  + 1. The garment tends to hang smoothly when weighted by a wide hem allowance.
  + 2. A wide hem allowance can be let down to lengthen the garment to suit different people’s personal preferences regarding garment length.
  + 3. Wide hem allowances can be let down to conform to changing fashions.
* Garments that flare require narrow hems