

# Diagonal and Slip Basting

15.240

Page 1



## SEW-lutions Guidelines

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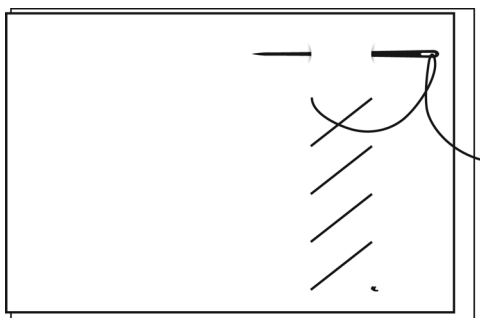


In Guideline 15.105, simple forms of basting were covered. In more difficult sewing techniques, such as tailoring and matching plaids, more advanced forms of basting are required.

### Diagonal Basting

Diagonal basting is a series of parallel, horizontal stitches that produce diagonal floats of thread on the top layer of fabric. This stitch is most often used in tailoring to hold fabric layers together (not along a stitching line). The stitches control the shifting of fabric during pressing, fitting and construction. Diagonal basting is perfect for holding a pocket in place, so it doesn't shift during stitching.

Working from bottom to top, take a horizontal stitch through both fabric layers, then move the needle up to the location of the next stitch and take another horizontal stitch (1). Repeat until you reach the end of the fabric. If necessary, make multiple rows of basting to fill the area and hold the fabric layers together.



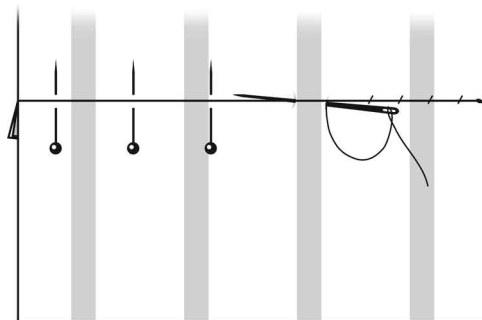
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### Slip Basting

Slip basting makes it possible to perfectly match plaids, stripes and prints so they do not shift during seaming. Slip basting is worked from the fabric right side, so you can see the fabric pattern, and it secures a folded edge to a flat piece of fabric.

On one of the fabric pieces, press the seam allowance to the wrong side along the stitching line. With right sides up, position the folded edge along the seamline of the flat fabric piece, matching the design; pin in place. Take a 1/4" (6 mm) stitch through the lower piece and then take a stitch inside the fold of the top fabric. Continue along the seamline, alternating stitches between the two pieces (2).

Unfold the top fabric and machine stitch along the seamline from the fabric wrong side.



2