Lap - Fell Seam Styles and Explanations

Seam Appearance	751a Number	ISO 4916 Number	Common Application	Requirements
 **Felled Seam**	**LSc**	2.04.06	Seaming Jeans, Shirts, Jackets, etc. Generally with a two or three needle 401 Chainstitch	1) Specify needle spacing & seam width. (Ex: 1/4 needle spacing w 3/8" seam width). 2) A felling folder with correct capacity is required.
 **Mock Felled Seam**	**SSw**	2.04.06	For Side Seaming Shirts, Blouses, Dresses, etc.	Manual method for making a felled seam. **1)** Hem ply 1 around ply 2 - Specify Hem width and **2)** Topstitch seam - Heading /Topstitch Margin
 **Mock Felled Seam**	**SSw (b)**	n/a	For Side Seaming Shirts, Blouses, Dresses, etc.	Manual method for making a felled seam. **1)** Lay ply 1 on topof ply two with edges uneven; **2)** Fold and Toptitch - Heading / Topstitch Margin.
	**LSb**	2.02.01	Not as common as LSq where the piece is attached and then corded or topstitched.	**1)** Specify the dimension from stitching to edge of top ply. Example: 1/8" header.
 **Seam & Cord Seam**	**LSq**	2.02.03	Sideseam on jeans; Chinos; Jackets, etc.	**1)** 1st Operation - specify seam width; **2)** 2nd Operation - specify number of needles (1, 2, 3) and needle spacing.

"751a Number"

Refers to Federal Standard 751a (FED-STD-751A), a US government standard that establishes and classifies specific technical designs for stitches and seams used in clothing and fabric manufacturing.

How the Classification Works

The standard uses capital letters, lowercase letters, and numbers to name and draw every exact way fabric pieces join together.

Capital Letters: Show the main seam class (such as SS for Superimposed, LS for Lapped, BS for Bound, or FS for Flat seams).

Lowercase Letters: Show the specific geometric variation within that class.

Numbers: Show the number of independent rows of stitches. (1, 2, 3, etc.)

The Main Seam Classes:

* Superimposed (SS): Two or more edges laid on top of each other and sewn.
* Lapped (LS): Two or more pieces overlapped with edges folded or unfolded.
* Bound (BS): An edge covered with a strip of fabric binder.
* Flat (FS): Edges abutted or slightly overlapped and joined so the seam lies flat. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

The **ISO 4916** standard uses a multi-digit number code to classify and name different types of stitched seams used in the clothing and textile industry. The first digit tells you the main seam class (1 through 8), while the following digits describe how the fabric pieces and needle lines fit together. [1, 2]

Seam Classes (First Digit)

* **Class 1:** Superimposed seams (two or more pieces laid on top of each other, like a basic plain seam).
* **Class 2:** Lapped seams (pieces overlapped with edges offset).
* **Class 3:** Bound seams (an edge bound with a strip of fabric).
* **Class 4:** Flat seams (edges abutted and joined flat).
* **Class 5:** Ornamental/decorative stitching on a single layer.
* **Class 6:** Edge-finishing seams (neatening raw fabric margins).
* **Class 7:** Attached extra components (like belt loops or tape).
* **Class 8:** Separate single-ply or multi-ply constructions.

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