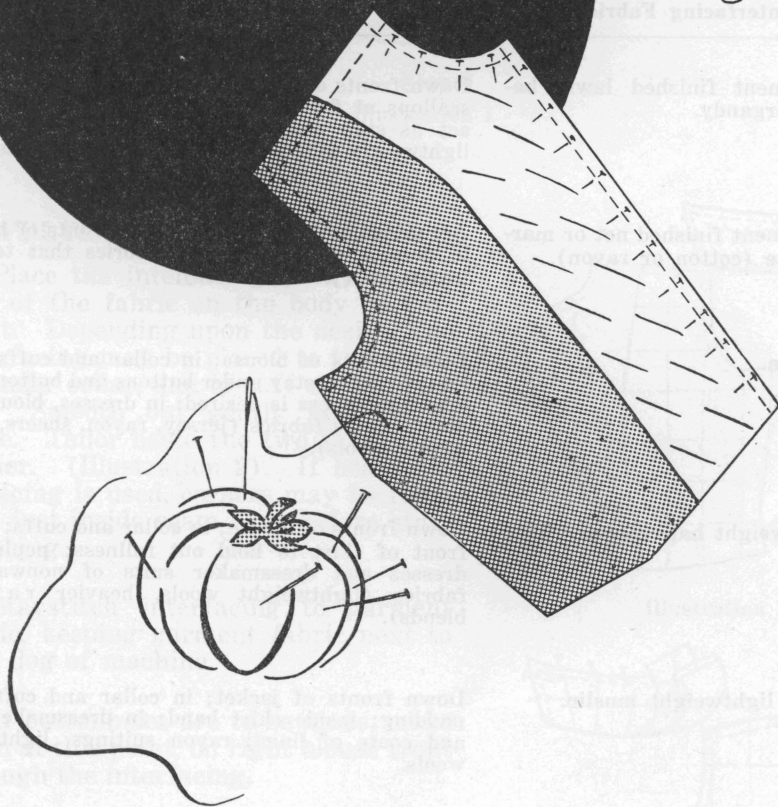


# INTERFACINGS IN *Dressmaking*



Issued by  
The Agricultural Extension Service  
The Texas A. & M. College System and  
The United States Department of Agriculture  
G. G. Gibson, Director, College Station, Texas

# INTERFACINGS IN DRESSMAKING

By  
Extension Clothing Specialists  
Texas A. & M. College System

An interfacing is used to give body and a professional look to a garment. It helps the garment to keep its shape, helps to prevent sagging and stretching in loosely woven material, and gives crispness to the places where it is used. Fashion governs the use of interfacings. The fabric and design of the garment govern the type of interfacing used.

## INTERFACING FABRICS AND WHERE TO USE THEM

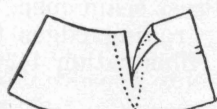
Interfacing Fabric	Where to Use
1. Permanent finished lawn, batiste, organdy.	Down fronts of blouse; in collar and cuffs; under scallops at front; neck, armseye, or pockets; to act as stay under buttons and buttonholes; in lightweight silk, rayon, and satin garments.
2. Permanent finished net or marquisette (cotton or rayon).	Across shoulders of dress; down fronts of blouse; in dresses of nonwashable fabrics that tend to stretch (jersey, sheers).
3. Taffeta.	Down fronts of blouse; in collar and cuffs; peplum; to act as stay under buttons and buttonholes; where crispness is desired; in dresses, blouses, of nonwashable fabrics (jersey, rayon, sheers, lightweight wools).
4. Lightweight hair canvas.	Down fronts of blouse; in collar and cuffs; across front of skirt to hold out fullness; peplum; in dresses and dressmaker suits of nonwashable fabrics (lightweight wools, heavier rayons, blends).
5. Firm, lightweight muslin.	Down fronts of jacket; in collar and cuffs; hip padding; inside skirt band; in dressmaker suits and coats of linen; rayon suitings, lightweight wools.

## GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR USING INTERFACINGS

If interfacing fabric is not pre-shrunk, shrink it before cutting. After pre-shrinking, press carefully. If no separate piece for interfacing is included in the pattern, use the pattern piece for the facing or the body of the garment.

Cut interfacings on the same grain as the faced piece of the garment is cut, or follow guide sheet of pattern.

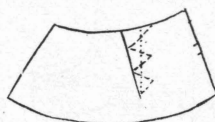
When seams are indicated for interfacings, lap the seam and stitch flat. When darts are called for, slit the dart through the center, lap, and stitch flat. (Illustration 1.) This prevents bulkiness.



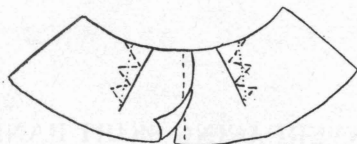
Step 1



Step 2



Step 3



Step 4

Illustration 1

## APPLYING THE INTERFACING

Place the interfacing to the wrong side of the fabric on the body of garment. Depending upon the design, the interfacing may be placed to the collar or under collar, and to cuff or cuff facing. Smooth out gently and pin in place. Tailor baste the two fabrics together. (Illustration 2). If heavy interfacing is used, corners may be trimmed just inside seam lines before stay-stitching.

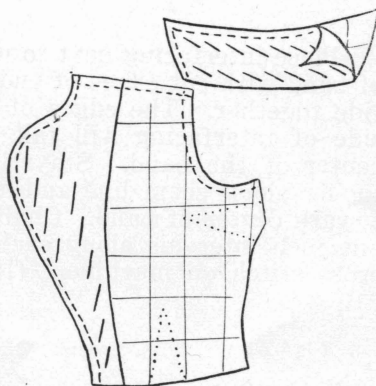


Illustration 2

Staystitch interfacing to garment fabric, keeping garment fabric next to feed dog of machine.

If buttonholes are to be made, make them at this point, on right blouse front through the interfacing.

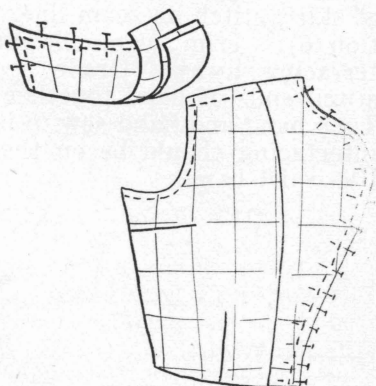


Illustration 3

## ATTACHING THE FACINGS

Place facing against garment right sides together. Pin in place. Baste if necessary to assure accurate stitching. Machine stitch on seam line. (Illustration 3).

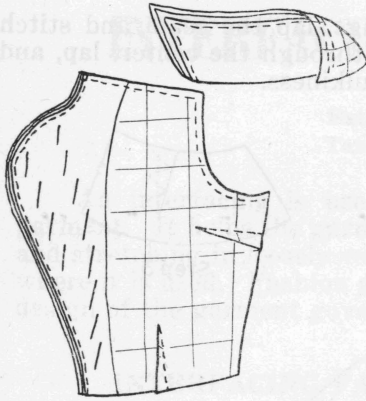


Illustration 4

Remove basting. Trim off interfacing seam allowance as close to stitching as possible. Press seam open. Trim seam allowances, grading edges to reduce thickness. (Illustration 4).

### INTERFACING SKIRT BANDS

For a waist band one inch wide finished, use a lengthwise strip of fabric  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches longer than waistline measurement. Cut a lengthwise strip of muslin one-half width and same length of fabric for band.

Place interfacing next to wrong side of band with cut edges of ends and one side together. The edges of the other side of interfacing will fall along the center of the band. Staystitch interfacing along seam line and along edge toward center of band. Chalk mark at one inch intervals along each side and cross stitch on machine. (Illustration 5).

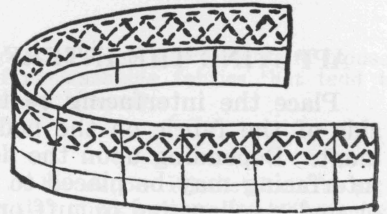


Illustration 5

Place right side of band to right side of skirt, stitch on seam line. (Illustration 6). Trim seam allowance of interfacing away. Grade seam edges, stitch ends of band together and trim. Turn band and hand sew to inside. The interfacing should be on the inside of the waist band.



Illustration 6