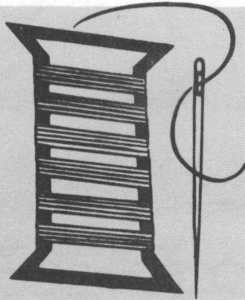


# FACT SHEET

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## CORDUROY LOOKS ALL SEWN UP!

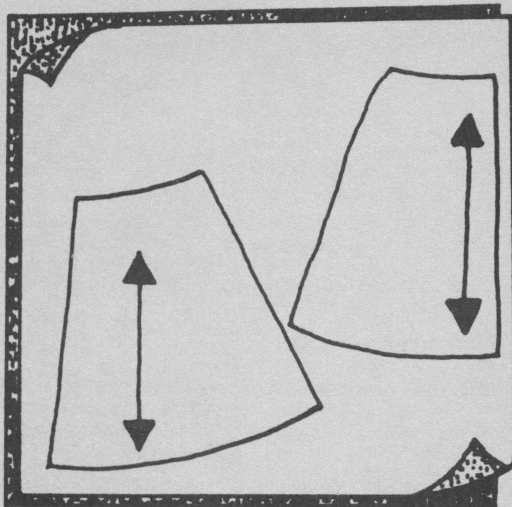
Fannie Brown Eaton\*

Corduroy is the pile fabric with many faces. Along with the traditional thin wales, the newer sculptured, cut and uncut, patterned or the luxurious suede-like ribless types are very interesting. Corduroy is widely used in the entire fashion range. It may be worn for both day and night.

Simple uncluttered designs emphasize the beauty of corduroy.

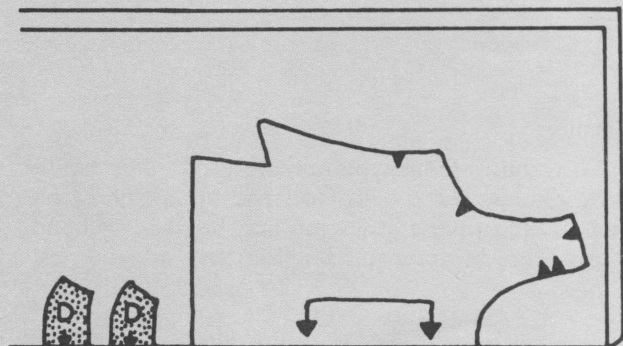
### Fabric

Look for yardage requirements under "with nap" on the pattern. If not given, add  $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard for cutting one way and matching designs. Wide wale corduroy strips should be matched. The pile direction affects the color. To decide what effect you want, brush your hand lightly over the surface. Deeper colors feel rough; lighter colors feel soft and smooth. Lining fabrics may be used as facing to reduce bulk in heavier fabrics. Pre-shrink all fabrics and zipper.



### Cutting Preparation

Lay the pattern pieces on the wrong side of the fabric. The top of each piece should point in the same direction. When cutting on a fold in order to cut two pieces at one time, only a *lengthwise fold* can be used.



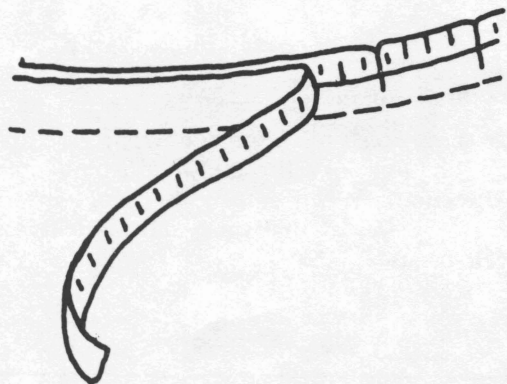
### Machine Preparation

Adjust the machine to a loose thread tension. Set the stitch regulator for 8 to 10 stitches per inch. Decrease pressure on the presser foot. Use a fine needle, size 11 or 14. For cotton fabrics, thread the machine with mercerized cotton thread. Polyester or polyester and cotton warp are used with blends of cotton-polyester. Use throatplate with a round hole on an automatic machine or a gummed tape over an oval hole to prevent an imbedded stitch line which detracts from the pile and surface depth. Fewer stitches and loose tension permit each long stitch to travel over the height of the pile and disturb the surface less often. Less pressure on the presser foot helps prevent fabric layers from shifting during stitching. It also prevents crushing the pile.

\*Former Extension clothing specialist, Texas A&M University.

## Seams

Hand baste seams to prevent shifting of fabric layers. Stitch in the direction of the pile when possible. Push long pile away from the seams when stitching. Grade the enclosed seams. Eliminate bulk in heavier piles by sheering the pile from the seam, slashing darts, trimming excess fabric at seams inside hem allowance or using lining fabric for facings.

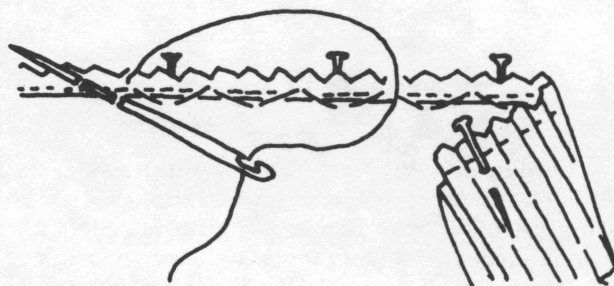


## Closings

Any buttonhole type may be used. For bound buttonholes, cut the lips on the bias. The final step in the zipper application may be done by hand. Vinyl trim, buttons and button loops add interest.

## Hems

Use a tailor's hem. Machine stitch around the hem  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch from the edge. Pink the edge or apply seam tape if the fabric ravel. Control the fullness by drawing up the bobbin thread, and baste in place about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch from the top edge. Fold the hem back about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch and blind stitch to the skirt.



## Press

Press seams and darts as you sew. Place a heavy terry towel over the ironing board and lay the fabric face down. A piece of self fabric face up on the ironing board also may be used. Use a steam iron and press with an up and down motion. Use a slightly damp press cloth when using a dry iron. To give a finished pressed look, hang the garment in the bathroom and allow hot water to run until the room is filled with steam. Leave garment in room about an hour, remove and let dry.

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