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Hair Canvas Interfacing

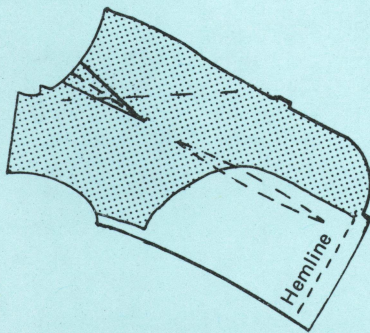
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For best results, use nonfusible hair canvas interfacing in tailored garments when:

- Fashion fabric may be damaged. A pile fabric may be crushed by a fusible interfacing.
- Fashion fabric may be too bulky to underline. Fusing may create a ridge on the right side of these fabrics.
- A sewn-in interfacing may be easier to work with than a fusible.

Front Interfacing

- Construct bound buttonholes and pockets before applying interfacing.
- Make interfacing pattern using the garment front pattern. Extend 2 to 3 inches below armhole. Draw a smooth curve, ending at the hemline.



The interfacing pattern extends across the shoulder and under the arm. This adds more firmness and body to the front of the garment.

Cut out front interfacing pattern in hair canvas.

- Mark roll line and darts.
- Remove pattern.

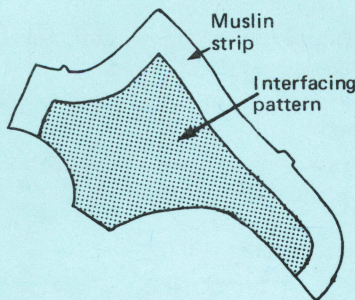
• Pin front interfacing pattern to muslin making sure it is on grain.

Cut out muslin along front edge (hemline to neck), around neckline and shoulder line.

Remove pattern.

Measure and mark with a pencil 2 inches inside of the cutting line.

Cut on this mark, giving a 2-inch strip of muslin.



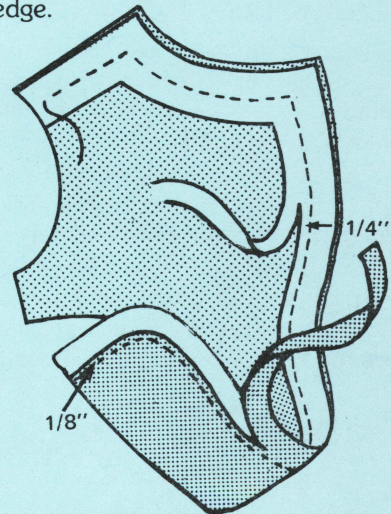
- Lay strip on wrong side of hair canvas, matching notches and outer edges.

There is no definite right and wrong side, but plan to have a left and right front.

Make one line of stitching through muslin and hair canvas 1 inch from cut edge.

Trim interfacing 1/8 inch from stitching line around outer edge.

On reverse side, trim muslin 1/4 inch from stitching line around inner edge.



- Sew all darts in garment front section and press.

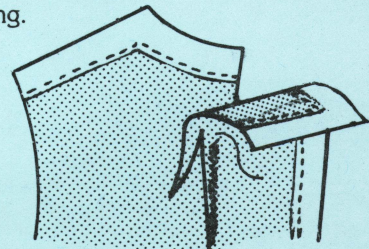
Make darts in front interfacing.

To avoid seam bulkiness, cut along one side of dart to point.

Lap cut edge over opposite side to stitching line.

Secure with a line of zigzag stitching, 1/8 inch from cut edge.

Trim underlap side close to stitching.

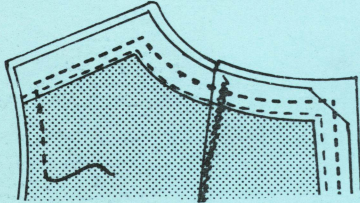


- After interfacing is constructed, pin to wrong side of garment section — outer edge is even.

Muslin strip is placed on underlining with hair canvas on the side that goes next to the body.

Cut away interfacing at lapel point to reduce bulk.

Machine stitch interfacing in place $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from edge.



- Cut out hair canvas rectangles in appropriate size at buttonhole locations. Bring bound buttonhole patches through interfacing.

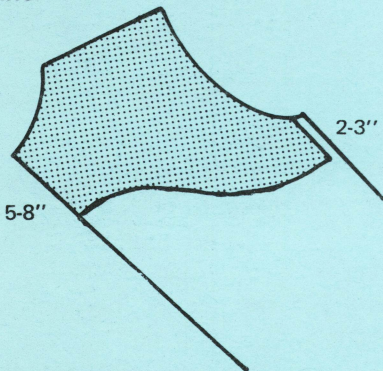
Back Reinforcement

- For back interfacing reinforcement, use the back pattern piece.

Place seam line of pattern on fold line of muslin to eliminate a back seam. (Muslin is used because hair canvas is too stiff.)

Cut around neck, shoulder armhole edges and 2 to 3 inches down along side seam. Remove pattern.

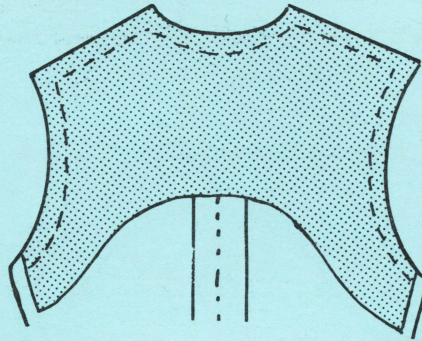
Measure about 5 to 8 inches down from neck edge and 2 to 3 inches down from armhole. Connect these two marks in a curved line. Cut along line.



- Stitch center back seam (if any) and darts in fashion fabric.

- Stitch interfacing darts in same manner as front interfacing darts.

- Attach interfacing on wrong side of garment back, matching center back with a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch seam.



Undercollar

- Establish roll line if one is not indicated on the pattern.

Attach undercollar temporarily to garment.

Start at center back.

Lap right side of undercollar over wrong side of garment at neck edges.

Match seam lines.

Pin with horizontal pins on seam line.

Roll line is best established on the person. This means someone must help.

Pin garment front together at the top buttonhole.

Let lapels and collar roll back.

Make sure that outer edge of collar — the finished edge (deduct seam allowance) will cover neck seam $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Place a row of pins exactly on the roll line.

Remove undercollar from garment.

Draw roll line on collar and remove pins.

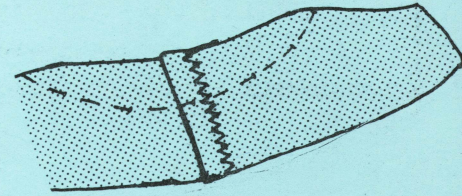
Interfacing The Undercollar

- Cut and construct the undercollar.

Cut undercollar on bias as indicated on pattern.

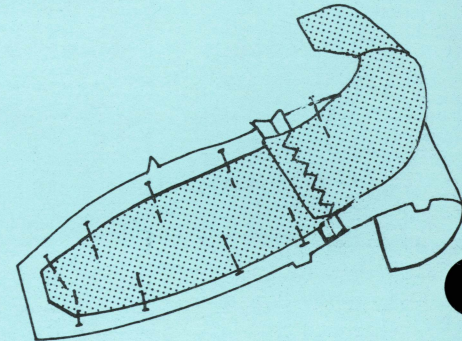
Cut interfacing on the bias. Do not cut outer seam allowance. Cut directly on the stitching line.

Stitch center back seam of undercollar. Press seam open to trim $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. Overlap back seam of interfacing; sew or zigzag together.

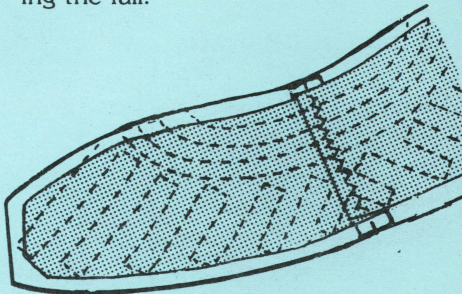


Pin interfacing to undercollar. Cut collar points of interfacing diagonally to reduce bulk.

Stitch on roll line and then continuously $\frac{1}{4}$ inch away until stand is completed.



Follow the grainline for pad stitching the fall.



Shape collar around a ham and steam. Do not remove until totally dry. Depending on the shape of the ham and the size of the collar use one of the methods given at the end of CIS 593 *Fusible Interfacing* for shaping.