



University of Idaho  
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# Fusible Interfacing

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For best results, use fusible interfacing in tailored garments when:

- Fabric is medium to heavy-weight.
- Underlining is going to be used.

## Front Interfacing

Make interfacing pattern using the garment front pattern.

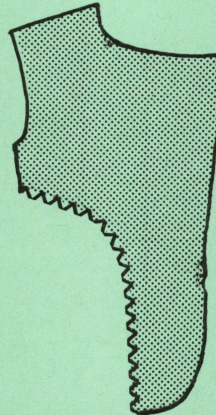
Extend 2 to 3 inches below armhole.

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 interfacing. Use pinking shears along inside curve to feather the edge and prevent a ridge on the right side.



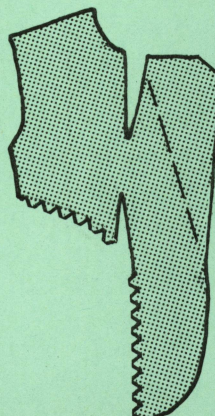
Mark roll line and darts with tracing wheel and carbon paper.

Remove pattern.

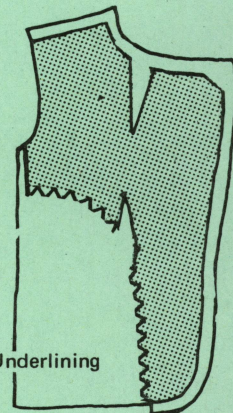
Trim  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch from shoulder, neck and front edges.

Cut out darts.

Cut corner diagonally to reduce bulk in lapel point.

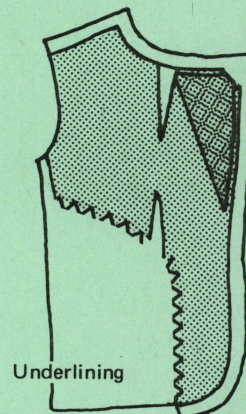


- Fuse to underlining or wrong side of fashion fabric.



Add an extra piece of interfacing to lapel for extra body.

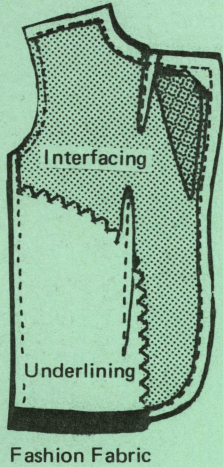
Fit it against the roll line and make outer edges  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch smaller than the first layer of interfacing.



- Attach underlining by stitching  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch from all edges except the hemline.
- Sew darts in garment front section and press.

Sew through underlining and fashion fabric.

Do not catch interfacing.



- Make bound buttonholes now or machine buttonholes after the garment is finished.

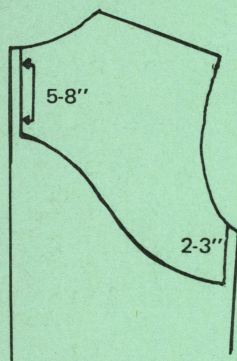
### Back Reinforcement

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

Place seam line of pattern on fold line of interfacing to eliminate a back seam.

Cut around neck, shoulder, armhole edges and 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 curved edge with pinking shears to feather so a ridge will not show on the right side.

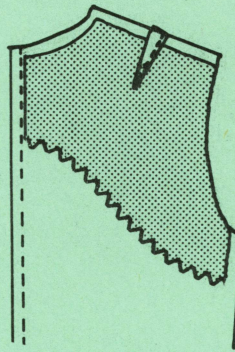
- For a center back seam, cut reinforcement in half on fold line. If there is no center back seam, leave reinforcement in one piece.

Trim 1/2-inch from neckline and shoulder seams.

Cut darts out of interfacing.

Fuse to underlining or wrong side of fashion fabric.

- Stitch center back seam and darts, taking care not to catch interfacing in stitching.



### 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 to 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 1/4- to 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; however, if it is nonwoven, cut with the stretch going around the neck.

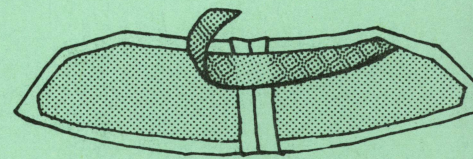
Cut 1/2-inch off all seam allowances including center back seam.

Cut off collar points on interfacing to reduce bulk.

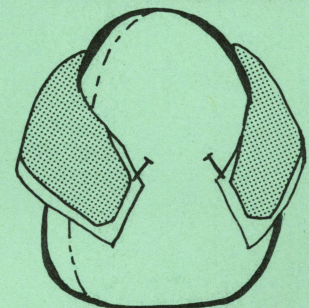
Place interfacing 1/8-inch over seamlines and fuse.

Stitch center back seam and press open.

Cut another piece of interfacing the shape of the stand. Fuse to the stand area for extra body.



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 following methods for shaping.



or

