

# Sew-In Nonwoven Interfacing/Stabilizer

For soft to moderate shaping. Perfect for apparel! Can be used with most kinds of fabrics\*

Adds stability, durability and strength!

Flexible! Provides body, but retains drape. Does not lose shape.

Adds a crisp feel and appearance.

Controls the stretch of a garment.

No frayed edges! Does not separate from the fabric—no raveling or wrinkling.

No grain—pattern pieces can be laid out in any direction.

Prevents seam allowances from showing.

## Sew-in Interfacing Advantages

- Provides softer, more subtle shaping.
- Contains fewer chemicals than woven.
- Holds up to washing much better than iron-on.

## Suggested Uses

- Collars, cuffs, necklines, pockets, hems, armholes, button and buttonhole areas, zipper, belt and waistband areas.
- Blouses, sheer garments, dresses, and active sportswear
- Great for bags and larger accessories. Best option for bags requiring laundering.

## \*Fabric Suitability

Best for medium- to heavyweight fabrics. Great for:

- Rayon and acetate velvets
- Most brocades
- Openwork fabrics, like lace and mesh
- Fabrics with a crushable texture like seersucker, velvet, fake furs or mohair
- Vinyls, sequined or beaded fabrics, and those with a water- or stain-repellant finish
- Fabrics that can't withstand heat, like metallics, or are too densely woven to be fused properly, like wool gabardine.

**Test interfacing** with outer fabric to see if it creates the required stability and support. Do this by sewing together at the edges and draping the square over your hand. Interfacing should be slightly lighter in weight than the garment fabric, and should complement and reinforce the fabric without overpowering it.

## Tips and Caution

- All interfacing **MUST** be pre-treated to prevent shrinkage, which can cause irreparable rippling and bubbling.
- May soften somewhat after washing.
- May need to be either basted or permanently stitched in place.
- For firm shaping, machine or hand pad stitch.

## Pretreatment Information

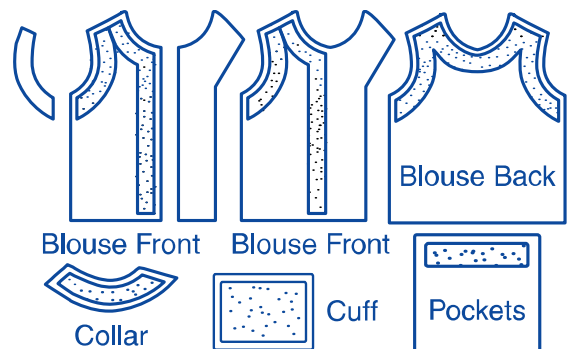
Pre-shrink interfacing in the same manner as your outer fabric. Preshrink with the garment fabric before cutting it out.

## Directions:

1. Place folded interfacing in a sink of HOT tap water and soak until the water cools to room temperature. When removing from water, do not wring or twist. To remove excess water, roll folded interfacing together and press against the sink basin.
2. To dry, place a towel in a large area and gently unfold some of the layers so you can spread it out. (Interfacing does not need to be completely unfolded.)
3. When completely dry, place it in a gallon size zip-loc bag and label.

## Application

Areas on garment that should be interfaced: Collars, necklines, sleeveless armholes, pocket hems, pocket flaps, cuffs, underneath buttons and buttonholes, waistbands, and belts.



Until it is stitched permanently into the seam allowance of a garment, sew-in interfacing is first temporarily attached by basting or spraying adhesive. The interfacing is placed on the wrong side of the fabric, and is usually placed against the back of the part of the garment fabric that shows.

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### Tips:

- Pre-shrink fabric.
- Cut sew-in interfacings the size of the fabric piece to be interfaced.
- Apply interfacing to garment sections before stitching seams.
- To machine-baste, stitch through the interfacing and the garment piece  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch outside the seam line.
- Interfacing should be  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch narrower on the outer edge than the facing on unlined garments. This will prevent the interfacing from showing and prevent a ridge when pressing.
- Transfer pattern markings to the interfacing instead of to the fashion fabric when possible.

### Trimming:

- Trim interfacing after it has been basted to your fashion fabric.
- Before sewing the fabric together permanently, trim away the interfacing seam allowance right next to the stitching.
- To reduce bulk at the corners, diagonally trim the corners just inside the point where the seam-line will be, and machine-baste the interfacing to the wrong side of the garment piece using a  $\frac{1}{2}$ " seam allowance.
- Depending on the weight of the fabric and the interfacing, trim the interfacing at that point or wait until seam allowance is graded.