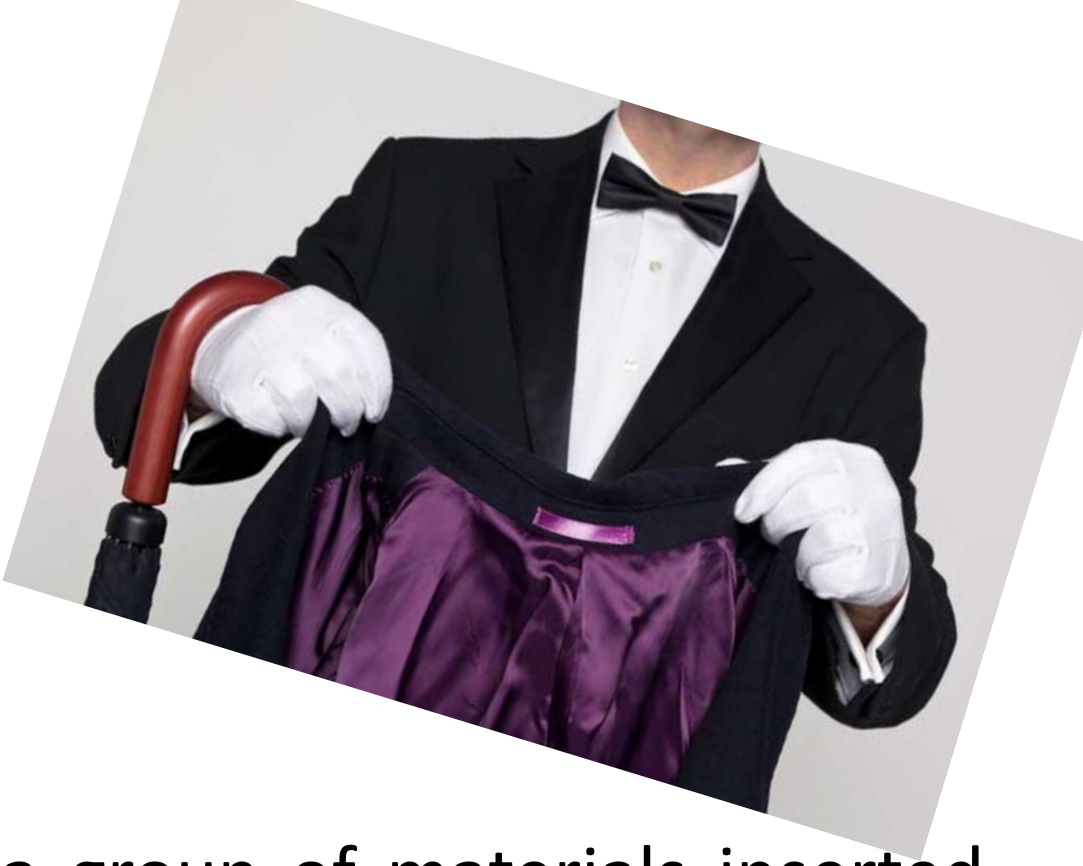
Facing, interfacing, Interlining and Lining, Trims and fasteners

Lining



- Lining fabric refers to a group of materials inserted into various garments, from skirts and shorts to dresses, jackets and coats. Such fabrics can be made of natural or synthetic fibers and range from sheer to opaque.
- Main fabric- facing- interfacing-interlining – undelining -lining

Purpose

- The purpose of lining fabric is to make your garment more wearable, long-lasting and comfortable. They are usually lightweight and have a soft or silky texture.
- To make the garment less see-through
- To add warmth and durability
- To make the inside part of the garment soft and pleasant to the touch
- To lend a luxury note to a garment
- To improve the structure of a garment
- To help the garment slide on easily
- To conceal seams, padding, interfac

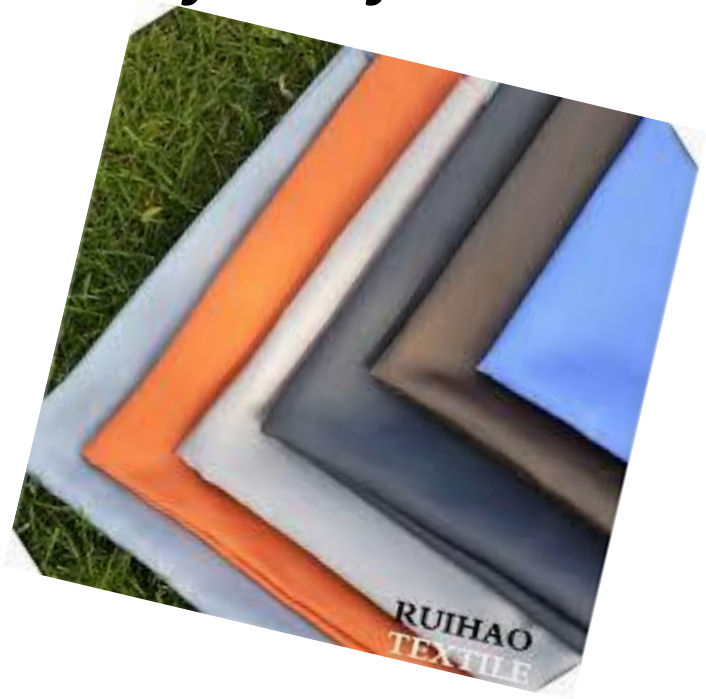
If the garment is not stretchy, e.g. a cotton shirt or a wool jacket, non-stretch lining fabric is ok. But if the item is made with elastic materials like jersey, tulle or stretch satin, the lining one ends up choosing should be stretchy as well.

- **Interfacing** is a support fabric used in areas that need more stability than just the fabric weight. For example, you'll find interfacing in collars, cuffs, waistbands, closures (like buttonholes), and sometimes hems. In tailored garments, you may find interfacing under entire garment sections, and more than one type used within a single garment.
- **Lining** is attached to the inner part of the garment to help keep its shape, hide the interior construction and facilitate the whole putting on/taking off thing.
- **Interlining** is added to a garment for extra warmth and insulation (some examples include fleece or flannel) and can be removable, in which case it is also called 'a liner'.
- **Underlining** provides more body and opacity: it is cut for every pattern piece separately and attached to the wrong side of the outer fabric. Mind that the double layer material you get in this case is treated as one.

TYPES

Natural fibers

- *Artificial fibers*



- *Synthetic fibers*

Natural Lining

Fiber Type	Pros	Cons
Silk lining	• Can be soft or smooth • Can be sheer, semi-sheer or opaque, matt or shiny • Good for skin	• Can be too hot in summer • Not very durable • Sensitive in care • Expensive
Cotton lining	• Soft • Breathable • Not static • Good for skin • Machine washable	• Not slippery • Wrinkles easily • May shrink
Wool lining	• Warm and insulating • Breathable • Soft	• Can be itchy • Too warm for summer • Sensitive to care

Artificial Lining

Fiber Type	Pros	Cons
Viscose and rayon lining	• Breathable • Static-free • Silky soft • Drapes well	• Not strong when wet • Wrinkles easily • Can shrink in the wash
Cupro lining	• Smooth • Satiny shiny • Breathable • Static-free	• Takes up stains easily • Not strong
Acetate lining	• Less shiny than polyester • Breathable • Builds static	• Prone to ripping and fraying • Wrinkles easily • Less absorbent

Synthetic Lining

Fiber Type	Pros	Cons
Polyester lining	• Soft and shiny • Strong • Wrinkle-resistant • Cheap • Machine washable	• A somewhat plastic feel • Can be static • Not breathable • Keeps the odours • Too hot for summer

Lining for different fabrics

- **Summer clothes like flimsy dresses, skirts, pants**: choose cotton lining fabric for cotton garments (lawn, voile, or batiste) and silk lining for silk ones (habotai, chiffon, satin, crepe de chine). Viscose and rayon linings
- **Evening gowns, skirts, velvet and brocade jackets**: china silk, silk satin, silk crepe or taffeta.
- **Suit jackets and trousers**: viscose, cupro linings or silk
- **Knit garments**: stretch linings, such as fine jersey or tricot.
- **Fall and winter coats**: for extra warmth, consider fleece, fake fur, Sherpa or quilted lining; for decorative purposes, try silk satin or acetate lining.

Interlining

- It is a very important in apparel manufacturing.
- Interlining is one kind of accessories that is used between the two layers of fabric in a garment.
- To keep the different component or part of apparel in a desired shape, a kind of fabric is used between the two ply of fabric by sewing or fusing is called interlining.
- Interlinings are soft, thick, and flexible.
- It is made cotton, nylon, polyester, wool and viscose.
- Sometimes finishing is necessary to improve its properties i.e. shrink resist finish, crease resist finish.

Functions of Interlining

- To support the garment.
- To control the shape of the garment.
- To control the area of the apparel.
- To reinforce the components of the garment.
- To make the apparel beautiful, strong and attractive.
- To ensure the anticipated look, quality and effect of the fabric.
- To improve garment performance.

There are mainly two types of interlining are as follows:

- Sewn interlining or non-fusible interlining.
- Fusible interlining

Non-fusible Interlining:

The interlining which is used between two layers of fabrics directly by sewing without heat and pressure is called non-fuse interlining. This type of interlining is also called sewn interlining or non-fusible interlining. For the preparation of sewn interlining a piece of fabric is treated with starch and allowed to dry and finally sewn with main fabric.

Non fuse interlining is used for special case. The application field is given below:

- Non-fuse interlining use in “Flame Retardant” apparel.
- It is used for making apparel for fire service people.
- It also use for making safety apparels for the peoples who works in re-rolling mills.
- Specially used in embroidery machine

ADVANTAGES OF NON-FUSIBLE INTERLINING

- To make flame retardant garments.
- Simple and easy technique.
- No elaborate machine is required.
- Possible to use in steel or re-rolling or highly hearted industry.

DISADVANTAGES OF NON-FUSIBLE INTERLINING:

- Not suitable for large production.
- Quality is not good.
- Not available in market.
- More time required.
- High work load & labor cost.

Fusible Interlining:

- It is most used interlining. The interlining which is used between two layers of fabrics by applying heat and pressure for a certain time is called Fusible Interlining. Fusible interlining is used for all kinds of apparel. Also it is used in “Ready to wear” and “Bespoke garment”. It is very popular.

ADVANTAGES OF FUSIBLE INTERLINING

- To get similarities among the apparel. Interlining gives the same outlook of the apparel.
- Fusible interlining is available in the market.
- Application process is very easy.
- It has high productivity.
- Fusing time is less.
- It is cheap.

DISADVANTAGES OF FUSIBLE INTERLINING:

- High temperature is required.
- Special care is needed during attaching interlining.

- Performance is very good

PVA Coated Interlining:

This type is rarely used in garments industry

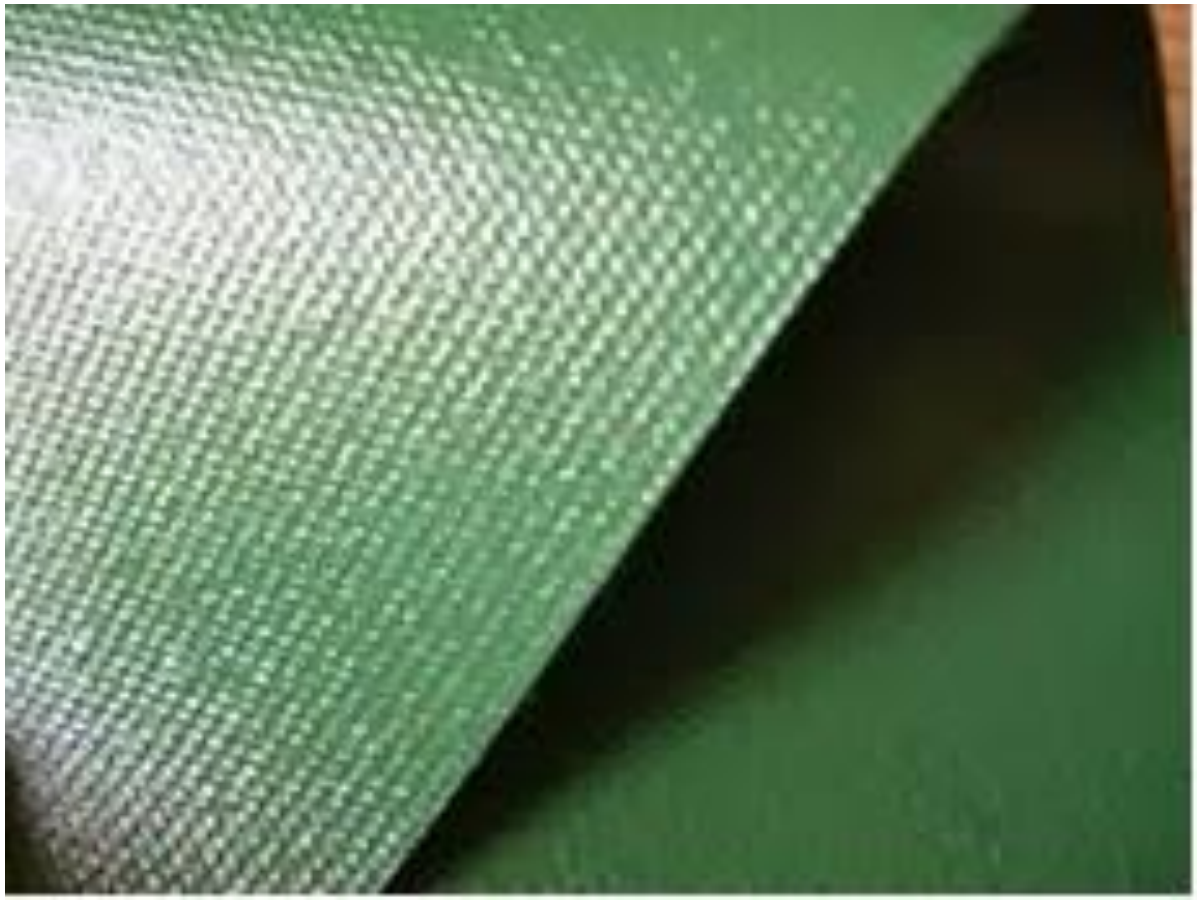
it is used between the leather and far materials
Poly vinyl acetate is used as resin coating

Polypropylene Coated Interlining

The resin is similar to the properties of polyethylene coated interning

Polyester Coated Interlining

used in dry cleanable and washable garments
Polyester is used as resin coating
It can be used as in all types of garments but very costly



PVC Coated Interlining

used for making the coat type garments
Poly vinyl chloride is used as resin coating

Polyamide Coated Interlining

used in dry cleanable garments
Polyamide is used as resin coating

Polyethylene Coated Interlining

Polyethylene is used as resin coating
This type of interlining is used in collar, cuff of shirt

Underlining

- Underlining serves many functions in a garment,
- It supports the fashion fabric and improves the overall look of your piece.
- It adds body to the fabric in a subtle but luxurious way, enhancing the drape.
- It also helps stabilize loosely woven fabrics, strengthens delicate fabrics and reduces the transparency of sheer fabrics.
- Basically, garments that are underlined will wear better, last longer and wrinkles less as it protects the outer, more fashionable fabric from excessive wear and tear.

- underlining fabrics should be lighter in weight and as soft (or softer) than the garment fabric.
- the choice of underlining is dictated by the amount of support, type of structure and desired drape.
- A tightly woven fabric is best to prevent any stretching and to preserve the structure and shape of the garment.
- Choose a color that works with the fashion fabric. If the fabric is too dark or too light, it will show through.
- The fabrics used for underlining include cotton batiste, silk organza and light-to-medium-weight cotton broadcloth.

Facing and interfacing are interlining fabric, both of them are garments, clothing and crafts accessories.

Facing

- Facing is a kind of fabric, and applied to the garments. The function of facing likes lining, to provide contrast, decoration or strength.
- Facing hides the raw edge between the wrong side of the fabric and the wrong side of the facing to make garments and fabric more clean.

- Facings are usually cut into several pieces and the shape as the same as fabric. They are often interfaced, to help keep the fabrics shape or provide a little stiffness.
- After the facing is sewn on, you will need to clip into any curved areas for the facing to lie flat. Under stitch the seams to the facing, close to the seam line.

Types of facing

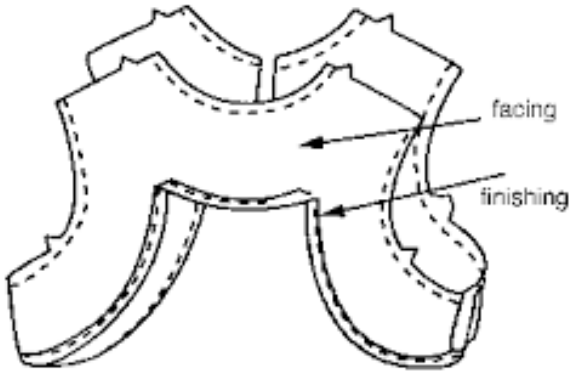
- **Shaped Facings**

A shaped facing is a separate piece of fabric cut from a pattern to the same shape and on the same grain as the garment edge it will finish.

Interfacing should be applied to the facing piece of fabric, prior to any stitching.

Extended Facings

- An extended facing is cut as an extension of the garment and then folded back along the edge it finishes
- Extended facings are often used on garments with front or back openings cut on a straight line. The neckline of an extended facing is a shaped facing and should be applied using the same techniques as other facings
- Fusible interfacings may be applied to the facing side of an extended facing.



NECKLINE FACING EXTENDED INTO CENTRE FRONT FACING

Bias facing

- A bias facing is a narrow strip of lightweight fabric cut on the bias so that it can be shaped to conform to the curve it will finish.
- Bias facings are often used on sheer fabrics to eliminate a wide facing that may show through.
- Bias facings are also used on children's garments.
- A bias strip of lining fabric can eliminate heavy shaped facings on bulky fabrics.
- A bias facing should be about 1/2 in. wide when finished.

Tips For Applying Facings

- Both shaped and bias facings can be cut from a fabric lighter in weight than the garment to reduce bulk.
- If you have to alter the pattern, be sure to alter facings and interfacings to match.
- Interface a facing that will have buttonholes in it.
- Make facings smooth and flat by clipping inward curves and notching outward curves.
- Understitch shaped and extended facings to keep them from rolling to the outside of the garment.
- Finish outer edges of facings. Generally, the same finish that is applied to seams can be used to finish facing edges. Use the least bulky seam finish that will prevent raveling.
- Tack facings only at seams, such as the underarm seam or side seam. Do not hand stitch the outer facing edge to the garment all the way around; this gives garments a puckered and unprofessional look.
- Finish neckline facings over zippers. Then sew a hook and eye or flying snap to hold edges closed.

Interfacing

- Interfacing is a material used to give additional strength, support or shape to sewing, quilting and crafts projects.
- Interfacing more like a Filler. It’s applied to parts of a garment to add extra body or rigidity, usually offer more extra strength to the fabrics.

- It is not intended to be visible in the finished project but is either sewn or fused to the wrong side of a fabric.
- It is commonly used in sewing to reinforce button holes, stiffen collars and cuffs, and strengthen waistband.
- Interfacing can be used in quilting to apply an applique, stabilize a lighter fabric, and prevent fraying.

Types of Interfacing

Fusible

- Convenient to use as there is a heat-activated adhesive on one side. This can be ironed to the wrong side of your fashion fabric, giving complete contact.

Sew In

- Is ideal for fabrics with textures or that can't be ironed. It is meant to be sandwiched between layers of fabric and sewn into place.

Woven

- Created from warp and weft fibers interwoven together. This type doesn't have any stretch, and will work well with any woven fabric.

Nonwoven

- Resembles fleece or felt. There isn't a grain line, and you can cut it in any direction.

Trims and Fasteners

Trimming

- All the garments materials expect fabric required to make readymade garments are known as trimming.
- It is attached in garment with sewing.
- All types of trimmings are mainly used to furnishing garments.
- Garments trimmings are attached to the garments before and after finishing the garments in garments manufacturing technology.

Fig: Various types of garment accessories

Types of Trimmings:

There are two types of trimming .They are

- Visible trimming &
- Invisible trimming.

Visible trims can be seen from outside of the garments. For example: interlining.

Uses of Trimming in Apparel Industry:

Trimming are used mainly two purposes such as-

- Decoration purpose: Example- Lace, Braid, Motif etc.
- Functional purpose: Example- Zipper, Button, Label etc.

Different Types of Garments Trimming:

1. Sewing thread
2. Button
3. Interlining
- Non- Fusible
- Fusible

4. Lining
5. Label Main label
- Care label
- Size label
- Price label
- Flag label
- Compositions label

- 6. Motif
  7. Lace, Braid, Elastic
  8. Rivet (Rivet is not used to open or close the opening the garments. It used for decorative and reinforcement purpose of garments)
  9. Zipper
  10. Hook & Loop fastening (VELCRD)
  11. Shoulder pad
  12. Metal Badge,
- 13. Twill Tape,
  14. Velcro Tape (This item consists of two woven polyamide tapes one covered with very fine hooks and the other very fine loops)
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Quality of Garments Trimming

Textile materials or non-textile materials are mainly used to make garments trimming. But they should be selected carefully to get desire performance from them. The important qualities of trimming are given below:

A. Life time
If the trimmings become fade or break then garment will not be wearable. So life time of trims should be equal to garments.

B. Shrinkage
If trims become shrinkage by washing or ironing as a result appearance of the garment may be hampered. And ultimately garment will not be wearable. So the shrink ability of the fabric and the trimming should be checked earlier.

C. Color fastness
Colorfastness is very important for trimming. If fastness become poor then garment will be also poor appearance. The color of trimming should not be faded due to washing or exposure to sunlight.

D. Rust
The trimmings which are made from metal, then material should become rust free. If rusting occurs they will create spot on garment. So before using in garments then obviously check that is electroplated.

E. Comfort ability
Trimming should become hygienic and obviously comfortable.

Fasteners

- A fastener is the essential part of a fastening system used to hold together at least two pieces of material.
- It is typically a single item (button) that often works in concert with another device (buttonhole).
- Apparel fasteners may be permanent or temporary. Permanent fastenings, such as stitching and fusing, create form and shape in tailored garments.
- Temporary fasteners take many forms, including basting used to hold fabrics in place before permanent machine stitching is applied.
- Temporary fasteners, such as hook and eye closures for bras, can adjust garment size.

Point to consider

- While selecting these fasteners they must be free from rust and with laundering they must not break.
- Select to suit the color, design and texture of the fabric, the style and use of the garment and the position of the placket.
- Also consider the age and sex of the wearer. Fasteners are decorative and functional.
- Always fasteners should be fixed on to double material for strength.
- They should be fixed in such a way that the right side of the garment laps over the left side for women and the left laps over the right for men.
- Buttons and buttonholes are generally used for men's shirt, trousers etc., just as press buttons, hooks and eyes are used for ladies cholies and children's dresses.

Fastener types:

- This include press button, hook and eye, button and button hole, zippers, tapes and elastic.

1. Press button:

- These are used to hold edges that will not have much strain when the garment is worn.
- There are two sections in this a stud and a socket. This fastener is ideal for sportswear and kidswear.

2. Hook and eyes: These are used on the placket where there is crosswise strain.

a. Eyes: The eyes are curved or straight and are made of metal.

b. Loops: There are two types of loop. They are Thread loop and Fabric loop.

Buttons and Buttonholes:

- These are functional as well as decorative. Contrasting color or self colored buttons can be used. Buttonholes are slits cut in garments to hold the buttons in place. The raw edges of the slits are finished with buttonhole stitches.
- Buttons should be selected to suit the color, design and texture of the fabric and also the style of the garment. Two types-shank buttons and buttons with holes are most commonly used. Button maybe made of self fabrics, bone, glass, metal, plastics etc.
- Button hole may be placed vertically or horizontally on the garment. Whether the buttonhole is vertical or horizontal, buttons are placed exactly on the centre front line.

Types of Buttons

- 1. **Mother of Pearl Buttons** • Mother of Pearl buttons are the finest, most beautiful buttons that are available. • These are lustrous, premium product, finely crafted .
- 2. **Polyester Buttons** • Most buttons today are made of plastic, a suitable material for the job as it is inexpensive and fairly strong. • They are also used to replicate the various button types.
- 3. **Horn Buttons** • The horn of water buffalo is usually wasted when the rest of the animal is processed for food. • Utilizing this resource to make buttons is a great way to make beautiful buttons from a sustainable source while reducing waste.
- 4**. Bone Buttons** :The unwanted bones are carved into unique and striking buttons.
- 5. **Wood Buttons** • Wood is used throughout the world for innumerable tasks and purposes. •

Zippers:

- These fasteners are available in a wide variety of colors, lengths and types. Several type of speciality zippers are available.
- Three basic types of zipper are conventional, separating and invisible zippers.
- All zippers consist of either a chain of metal or plastic teeth or a synthetic coil joined to fabric tapes. Chains and coils are made in many weights and sizes, spirals of polyester or nylon. Coil zippers are lighter in weight, and usually more flexible, than chain zippers. Unlike metal, they will not rust, and they are available in more colors. Metal zippers are less affected by heat.
- Zipper tapes are woven, generally of cotton or a blend of cotton and polyester.
- Some tapes for coil zippers are stabilized nylon or polyester knit. Zippers are opened and closed by means of a slider or runner with a handle like tab that moves it up and down the coil or chain. Top and bottom stops keep the slider from running off the zipper with metal teeth.
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- **a. Conventional zipper:**
- These zippers, whether made with exposed teeth (chain) or coil, open at the top and are held together at the bottom. They come in more different styles than any other zipper type. Depending upon ;the garment design, application may be by the centered, lapped, exposed, or fly method.
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- **b. Separating zipper:**
- Separating zippers are made to open at both top and bottom, permitting the zipper opening to separate completely. Although used mainly on jackets, they can really be applied to any garment with a completely opened front. Also, dual reversible and two-way zippers that zip from the top and from the bottom are aailable for jumpsuits and similar garments. A centered application is the method generally used.
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- **c. Invisible zipper:**
- These zippers are the newest type of zipper. As the name implies, they are structured differently from other zippers and are in a special way so that they disappear into a seam. When properly applied, neither the stitching nor the zipper teeth or coil is visible on the outside of the garment. Invisible zippers are used principally in skirts and dresses but they can go, in general, wherever a conventional zipper might be used, except in a trousers.

- Other types of zipper include two way zipper, trouser zipper and decorative zipper with large teeth and a pull ring.

Velcro:

- These have two tape strips, one with a looped nap surface and the other with a hooked nap. When pressed together, surfaces grip and remain locked until pulled apart. These are used on cuffs, plackets, mosquito nets and other such items. This is a good substitute for other closure in home decorating, as with upholstery. These tapes come in sew-on, iron-on and stick-on forms. These are usually made of Nylon and are available in yards or metres.

Buckles:

- These features are available in a wide variety of shapes, sizes, and materials (Plastic, Iron, Brass, Steel, etc.). However, there are only two types of buckles-buckles with prongs and buckles without prongs. For a buckle with a prong, eyelets must be used. Ready-made metal eyelets can be applied with special plier or attaching tool, or eyelets can be hand sewn using a buttonhole stitch. Buckles can be purchased separately or in kits.

Tapes and cords:

Tapes and cords can be functional or decorative. They can be used to reinforce a seam, cover a fabric edge, or create a special design on the outside of a garment. Tapes and cords are available in variety of types, widths and colors. The Tapes may be made out of silk, cotton and other synthetic fibers. These may be thin or thick. Some are slightly stretchable others are not. They may be woven, knitted, braided or made of lace. The choice of which type of tape or trim to use depends upon how it will be used in a garment.

For areas where you want to prevent stretching, select a firm, non-stretchable tape or cord. Some of the common tapes and cords are:

a. Seam Tape:

- Woven tape or lace used to finish hem and facing edges.

b. Bias Tape:

- This is single or double-fold tape used for binding curved or straight edges and for casings.

c. Twill Tape:

- This is firmly woven tape used for reinforcing seams.

d. Piping:

- A narrow, corded bias strip of fabric that is inserted into a seam for a decorative trim.

e. Hem facing:

- Wide bias tape or lace used for facing hems and binding edges.

f. Ribbing Tape:

- A stretchable knitted band used to finish a neckline, armhole, sleeve, leg or waistline

- **Elastics:**
- Elastic is available in several different types and widths. The type of elastic to choose will depend on whether it will be used in a casing or stitched directly to a garment.

a. Braided elastic:

- This is recommended only for casing because it narrows when stretched.

b. Woven elastic:

- It stays the same width when stretched. Thus it can be stitched directly to a garment or used in a casing.

c. Elastic thread:

- This is very thin covered elastic core used for shirring. Since it is wound in bobbin for shirring it is called bobbin elastic.

d. Special purpose elastic:

- These are available for pyamas, lungies and swim-wear.

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