

## Chapter 1 : Cotton: Interfacing â€“ Sew Well

*Books by Margaret Komives, The ins & outs of interfacings, Interfacings, the Ins and Outs of, Tailoring Techniques, Tailoring technics, Secrets for success with interfacing.*

Multiple polls have been released in the past few weeks showing low support for overturning Roe v Wade -- a good sign for Democrats and some Republicans who support it. Every poll will show you a different number, complicated by gray areas over what kind of abortion people feel should be legal and the large influence of polling question wording and how abortion a sensitive topic to begin with is framed. These factors have a lot to do with how people view abortion in any given poll. All polling used below is from Gallup. Due to question wording and methodological differences, using one pollster to compare numbers is the best way to ensure consistency. Legalizing abortion Read More There are a few ways to frame the number of people who say abortion should be legal or illegal. It includes people who are saying women should be allowed to have an abortion only when the pregnancy would endanger her own life, which would presumably be included for a person who favors "only certain circumstances. The plurality has always been among those who say abortion should be legal under certain circumstances, followed by legal in all circumstances and illegal in all circumstances battling it out for second, depending on the year. Currently, states can regulate abortion but the test is whether the regulation imposes an "undue burden" on a woman seeking abortion and creates a substantial obstacle "to the procedure before the fetus develops to the point of viability. States regulate abortion differently up to that point. Roe v Wade Roe v Wade has relatively high support in polls, with more defined support than for a general abortion legalization question. The landmark decision, passed in , made abortion legal nationwide. There has always been a majority who want to keep Roe v Wade since Gallup began polling on the topic in Here the polling tilts away from support for abortion rights and toward being "pro-life. Wade, but using the shorthand that has been used by advocates on the issue creates an even split. Those who said they were "pro-life" dropped between and , and has moved back up since then. More people consistently said they were "pro-choice" than "pro-life" from through , with one point in when the two terms were tied. Since then, the two have traded back and forth with one slightly above the other for the American public every few years. The terms "pro-life" and "pro-choice" are perfect examples of framing political opinions in their best possible light. CNN generally uses phrases such as supporting or opposing "abortion rights.

### Chapter 2 : The ins and outs of LDS Charities and what it provides across the globe - Church News

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Pellon with a grid or dots so you can trace a design onto it Precut for a waistband or purse strap. Weights Feather or Lightweight is meant to be used with lightweight or delicate fabrics to add strength and durability. Mid-weight works for a wide variety of projects. Heavy is great for adding structure to purses or brims of hats. The thickest interfacing we carry is Timtex. Generally, the heavier the fabric you are using, the heavier the interfacing you need. However, your interfacing should be slightly lighter weight than the fabric you are using. How to Choose the Right Interfacing for Your Project If your fabric is one that can be safely ironed, and does not have decoration or texture that would be ruined by pressing, then you can use a fusible interfacing. The most important thing to consider when choosing interfacing is the weight of your fabric. Never use interfacing that is a heavier weight than your fabric. It should always be a slightly lighter weight, but stiffer than the fabric that you are using. Another thing to consider when choosing interfacing is the amount of stiffness you want and how big the area is that you are hoping to stiffen. Knit interfacings have the least stiffness and nonwoven interfacings have the most. Pre-Shrinking All interfacings should be preshrunk. Sew-ins can be preshrunk through a press steaming process. Fusible can be preshrunk by immersing in a bowl of very hot not boiling water and allowing to sit until the water cools to room temperature. Gently squeeze, then roll in a towel to remove excess moisture and allow to air dry. Usually you can tell the fusible side by the bumpy texture of the adhesive. Apply firm, even pressure with your iron for the amount of time recommended. Use steam or not, as recommended. Lift the iron and place back down in a new position, slightly overlapping the previous areas. Do not slide the iron across the fabric, as this can cause distortion. Be careful to protect your ironing board and fabrics from any excess fusible adhesive.

### Chapter 3 : Learn to Sew Series Part 2: The eBook - Crazy Little Projects

*Interfacings are the key to sew garments, home décor, crafts, and bags and give your projects a professional look. Understanding the interfacing options available in the market and how to use them is a great skill and will help you succeed in your projects.*

There are so many types: How are we to decide which one to use with all these factors? The task of selecting interfacing can be simplified when you understand why we use it and some of its characteristics. Interfacing is it a third layer of fabric applied between two other layers to provide shape, stability and structure to garments and to enhance durability. It is used in buttonhole areas to keep them from stretching and distortion, in collars and cuffs to add crispness and in facings to give stability. In tailoring, it allows the garment to retain the shape that is built in during the construction process. It can be used for special dramatic effects in costuming. In order to understand interfacing, it is important to look at some of the differences. One of the major characteristics is in the structure of the fiber. Woven interfacings are stable. They offer firm support and are available in many weights. Knit interfacings are drapeable and soft. They are generally light weight. Weft and warp insertion interfacings are knit fabrics with threads woven through them. These interfacings combine the stability of the wovens with the drapeability of the knits. They are available in light to medium weight. Non-woven interfacings are made of synthetic fibers. They are neither woven nor knit. In my opinion, are generally not suitable for quality garments. Use them for craft projects. Another important characteristic is the method of applications: Fusible interfacings are easier to stitch, especially when using slippery fabrics. I use fusible interfacing for tailoring. It allows me to shape the fabric with pressing and to use a fusible roll line tape, thus eliminating the hand stitched required in traditional tailoring. Fusible interfacing can save time on the one hand, but on the other hand, they may take longer to apply. They may possibly change the hand of the fabrics. Goats hair hymo is a non-fusible interfacing that is used in traditional tailoring. In the past, haute couture garments were more likely to use non-fusible interfacing rather than fusible. This is changing as the quality of the fusibles improves. For these fabrics, it is safer to use the non-fusible interfacings. Woven interfacings are available as fusibles and non-fusibles. All knit and weft insertion interfacings are fusible. The weight of the interfacing is an important consideration and is dependent on the fabric it will be used with, the style of the garment and your personal preference. If it is too heavy, it will change the character of the fabric. For a stand-up mandarin collar, a shirt collar or French cuffs, you would want a firm interfacing. For a more structured coat or jacket you might want a heavier weight interfacing. Personal preference is a factor, too. I like my jackets to be more structured and to hang away from my body, so I would select a heavier interfacing. If you want a slimmer fit and the garment to shape to the contours of your body, select a softer interfacing. There are special purpose interfacings. Textured Weft is a fusible interfacing that allows you to interface fabric with loft hand woven, mohair, brocades, corduroy, velvets, etc. Flex Weave is a fusible interfacing that maintains the stretch of the fabric fabrics with lycra, knits, slinkies, etc. Sheer Magic is a lightweight, sheer fusible that comes in several shades of skin tones for use in see-thru fabrics. All of these are manufactured by HTC. The HTC distributor has changes and therefore some of the names of interfacings have also changed. How do you know which one is the right one? Selection of interfacing is an art, not a science. What is right for you may not be right for the next person, even if you both are using the same fabric and style. You will learn what you like from experience. This is especially useful if you have a sheer fabric and want a color to blend with it or with your skin tone. If you are using a non-fusible, you can hold the interfacing between two layers of fabric and drape them over your hand to see how it feels. For a cuff, wrap it around your wrist and see if it gives you the crispness that you want. For a collar, hold it up to your neck. Ask yourself if the interfacing does what you want it to do provide crispness, drapeability, flexibility, stability? Does it change the character of the fabric? To test fusible interfacings, they have to be applied to the fabric since the heat of the iron and the bonding of the fusible change the felt and weight of the two layers. It is a good idea to have several types of interfacing on hand from which to choose. Test several, then select the one that you think will work best. Save the sample to help you the next time you make a similar garment. If you find your garment a little to stiff,

select a softer or more drapeable interfacing the next time. By pre-treating the fabric and the interfacing, the bubble and puckering can generally be eliminated. For non-fusibles, wash by hand and line dry or put them in the washer and dryer. For fusibles, soak in a basin of hot water a comfortable temperature to put your hands in for 30 minutes. Squeeze out excess moisture and hang over the shower rod to dry. I put an expandable rod over the tub. Just use the same pattern for the piece you are interfacing. Bulk comes from poor pressing, not from interfacing in the seam allowance. For small pieces, i. Apply the interfacing by sandwiching the garment piece and interfacing between two press clothes to keep the ironing board and iron clean. Use a flat surface particle board covered with several layers of wool and several layers of cotton works well. Set the iron at the lowest temperature for steam, apply a lot of pressure and press for 10 seconds. Move the iron a small distance and repeat until you have covered every inch of the interfacing. Do not move until dry. In most cases, the above method will work. If nothing works, resort to a sew-in. With the quality of the fusibles on the market today, this is rarely necessary. The best known producer of interfacings is HTC but there are other brands available. Check with your local stores to see what they have and what they recommend. Sawyerbrook is an excellent mail order source [http:](http://)

### Chapter 4 : The ins and outs of abortion polling - CNNPolitics

*Comments on ins and outs. What made you want to look up ins and outs? Please tell us where you read or heard it (including the quote, if possible).*

A good interfacing gives the right "hand" or body to the area you are trying to stabilize. Nonie mentioned all those areas. If you have seen buttonholes where the bottom of the buttonhole looked like a dip in the road, or a suit where it caves in between the shoulder and the chestbone, or the hem of a suit that makes points or sticks up, these are all examples of places where interfacing could help. It keeps areas of your clothing from collapsing or caving in. The challenge with interfacing is I will use IF for interfacing 1- correct IF for the right area of the garment 2- application of the interfacing I preshrink all interfacing other than pellon sew ins the minute they get in the house. You do this by laying your interfacing in pleated soft folds. Fill the tub or sink with WARM, not hot, water. Lay in the interfacing and leave until it comes to room temperature. Lay on a thick towel, roll, and press the rolled towel to eliminate excess moisture. Now hang on a clip hanger or shower rod to dry. Do this whenever you buy IF and you will always be ready for a good application. Most fusibles will shrink when the heat and steam of the iron hit them and they pull the fabric along with them, causing blisters and bubbles on the garment. Always get a copy of the directions and apply the interfacing as specified. Ask the clerk for the copy. IFs have the directions folded on the bolt. Make sure you use hard pressure when you hold the iron down. I almost always use a press cloth to prevent scorching. In garment manufacture IF is applied with pressurized steam and heat from big presses. I worked in a suit factory years ago. But by all means use it. At the store you will see tons of different interfacings and will probably be overwhelmed. I also use a layer of fabric as Nonie said for really lightweight applications. Once you are comfortable with this concept you will wonder how one could ever sew without it.

## Chapter 5 : Everything Sewing – View topic - German Interfacing

*Understanding the ins and outs of interfacings, stabilizers, and linings Welcome to Crazy Little Projects where I show off my latest crazy projects and show you.*

No Comments Interfacing in a garment is like the bones of a garment. Interfacing comes in 2 varieties: Sew-ins Stitch-ables and Fusibles. Why do we use it? Interfacing is defined as a 3rd layer of fabric that lays between the facing and outer layer of a garment. It is meant to add these qualities without adding bulk. Interfacing may also serve to conceal inner construction from showing through to the outside of a garment. To clarify the difference of similar words: Interlining is applied to the wrong side of fashion fabric or lining for the purpose of insulating – as in a coat. Underlining is a separate layer cut with the same pattern pieces, and applied to the wrong side of each piece – then handled as one during the construction process. Underlining serves as a backing for sheer or lightweight fabrics, as a support for unstable fabrics, and even create beautiful seams. Underlining can change the drape of a fabric, and even render it almost wrinkle-resistant. Since we sometimes now use interfacing as an Underlining – this will be covered in this class as well, as it relates to the topic. Think of a body: It is what gives a garment some structure and endurance. In my opinion, this is a mistake. Just because a pattern does not call for interfacing is no reason to omit it. I am responsible for the end product that I am creating – and only I know the specific fabric I am using. No amount of pressing or pressing technique could get this collar to look good. The interfacing has shrunk and now there is excess upper collar that can only wrinkle – forever! Puckers because interfacing has shrunk meaning it was NOT pre-shrunk Pre-shrinking Interfacings Sew-In Interfacings – I recommend pre-treating in the same manner in which the garment they become a part of will be washed. Most often, my stash yardage of these interfacings just gets tossed in with the appropriate color load of my regular clothes washing and drying. Press and label and store. If you happen to be considering a stitch-in tailoring interfacing like Hair Canvas, just a good steam would be appropriate. These garments will be dry cleaned anyway. Claire Shaeffer – a very respected authority in garment sewing says: Run HOT water into a tub or large basin – make it as hot as possible from the tap. Loosely fold the interfacing and immerse into this basin of HOT water. Let it remain until the water is cooled off. Roll interfacing in a towel beach towel works well to remove excess moisture, and lay it out to dry. I use my spare guest bedroom bed, or the dining or living room carpet. Beware of household pets clawing on them, however. It is my opinion, that even for stable woven fabrics, the weight of water on the fibers if the interfacing is hung, could cause the fibers to stretch out again. Most often you will find cautions regarding hanging to dry only for knit interfacings. Many over the years have called in tears that they put their wet wad of Interfacing into the drier –!.. Need I say more???? The only additional facts I can add to this topic of preshrinking are the following observations: Better to be safe than sorry! Realize that other factors can cause bubbling; not just lack of preshrinking. Read on –! Fabrics including interfacings can be either Woven Nonwoven Knit Woven Interfacing is produced by weaving threads at right angles to one another. On the bias, they would have stretch, or give and flexibility – which is actually desired in certain areas of garments. Warp – are the lengthwise threads on a loom – remember by thinking that the lengthwise threads are laid down first – and A comes first in the alphabet! Actually think of felt! I personally do not recommend Non-wovens as interfacing in garments. Non-Wovens are easily ripper and disintegrate – NOt a good thin! I was taught this by a college professor who had done some research on interfacing in both ready-to-wear and home-made garments and this was her conclusion – with which I heartedly agree. Resin Application This used to be more of an issue in the earlier days of fusibles than I find it to be now, however I want you to realize the different techniques of resin application. Be assured, I will see your order and personally see that you get the document download.

## Chapter 6 : Interfacing - A Complete Guide - My Handmade Space

*All interfacings should be preshrunk. Sew-ins can be preshrunk through a press steaming process. Fusible can be*

## DOWNLOAD PDF THE INS OUTS OF INTERFACINGS

*preshrunk by immersing in a bowl of very hot (not boiling) water and allowing to sit until the water cools to room temperature.*

### Chapter 7 : INTERFACINGS in Scrabble | Words With Friends score & INTERFACINGS definition

*Interlings and interfacings are a bit of a minefield and I have always found it useful to keep a scrap stapled into a notebook with the name and what I used it for. It is the thickness when applied either my stitching or ironing onto the fabric that is crucial.*

### Chapter 8 : Margaret Komives | Open Library

*For example, It takes a newcomer some time to learn the ins and outs of the legislative process, or David really knows the ins and outs of how this engine works. This usage alludes to the tortuous windings and turnings of a road or path.*

### Chapter 9 : Learn to Sew eBook - Crazy Little Projects

*Justice Anthony Kennedy's resignation from the Supreme Court and President Trump's nomination of Brett Kavanaugh have created the possibility of a more conservative Supreme Court overturning the.*