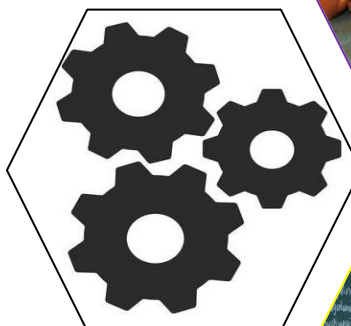


Technology and Livelihood Education (*Dressmaking/Tailoring*)

10

Quarter
3

Dressmaking



TLE – Grade 10

Quarter 3 – Module 6: Types of Facing and Interfacing
First Edition, 2020

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Published by the Department of Education - Schools Division of Pasig City

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Printed in the Philippines by Department of Education – Schools Division of Pasig City



Quarter 3

Self-Learning Module 6

Types of Facing and Interfacing



Introductory Message

For the Facilitator:

Welcome to the **Dressmaking/Tailoring Grade 10** Self-Learning Module on **Types of Facing and Interfacing!**

This Self-Learning Module was collaboratively designed, developed and reviewed by educators from the Schools Division Office of Pasig City headed by its Officer-in-Charge Schools Division Superintendent, Ma. Evalou Concepcion A. Agustin, in partnership with the City Government of Pasig through its mayor, Honorable Victor Ma. Regis N. Sotto. The writers utilized the standards set by the K to 12 Curriculum using the Most Essential Learning Competencies (MELC) in developing this instructional resource.

This learning material hopes to engage the learners in guided and independent learning activities at their own pace and time. Further, this also aims to help learners acquire the needed 21st century skills especially the 5 Cs, namely: Communication, Collaboration, Creativity, Critical Thinking, and Character while taking into consideration their needs and circumstances.

In addition to the material in the main text, you will also see this box in the body of the module:



Notes to the Teacher

This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.

As a facilitator you are expected to orient the learners on how to use this module. You also need to keep track of the learners' progress while allowing them to manage their own learning. Moreover, you are expected to encourage and assist the learners as they do the tasks included in the module.

For the Learner:

Welcome to the Dressmaking/Tailoring Self-Learning Module on **Types of Facing and Interfacing!**

This module was designed to provide you with fun and meaningful opportunities for guided and independent learning at your own pace and time. You will be enabled to process the contents of the learning material while being an active learner.

This module has the following parts and corresponding icons:



Expectations - This points to the set of knowledge and skills that you will learn after completing the module.



Pretest - This measures your prior knowledge about the lesson at hand.



Recap - This part of the module provides a review of concepts and skills that you already know about a previous lesson.



Lesson - This section discusses the topic in the module.



Activities - This is a set of activities that you need to perform.



Wrap-Up - This section summarizes the concepts and application of the lesson.



Valuing - This part integrates a desirable moral value in the lesson.



Posttest - This measures how much you have learned from the entire module.



EXPECTATIONS

At the end of the learning period, the students should be able to:

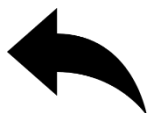
1. Define facing and interfacing.
2. Classify the two types of facing.
3. Observe safety precautions and work habits at all times.



PRETEST

Directions: Read and understand the sentences correctly. Identify what is being asked. Write your answer to each number.

- _____ 1. Pieces of fabric that match the area to be faced in shape and grain.
- _____ 2. A special type of fabric that is used to give support and structure to the cloth it is adhered to.
- _____ 3. Pieces of fabric sewn to the garment edge, turned to the inside, and sewn in place by hand or machine.
- _____ 4. It is the material you attach to a fabric using heat and adding firmness.
- _____ 5. A narrow strip of lightweight fabric cut on the bias so that it can be shaped to conform to the curve it will finish.



RECAP

Questions & Answer

Directions: Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What are the classifications of pockets for ladies' trousers?
2. Do all ladies' trousers have a pocket? Yes or no. Why?



LESSON

Lesson 6 – Facing and Interfacing

Facings are pieces of fabric sewn to the garment edge, turned to the inside, and sewn in place by hand or machine. Garment edges that are commonly faced are necklines, collars, cuffs, and sleeveless armscyes.

A facing is a piece of fabric used to finish raw edges of a garment at open areas, such as the neckline, armholes, and front and back plackets or openings. A facing may be a separate pattern piece to be added to the garment or an extension of the pattern piece itself. The facing is cut on the same grain as the garment section it will “face” so it will wear and hang in the same manner.

Interfacing is a special type of fabric that is used to give support and structure to the cloth it is adhered to. Interfacing gives shape and prevents stretching of fabric out of shape. It is one of the most important aspects of perfect dressmaking.

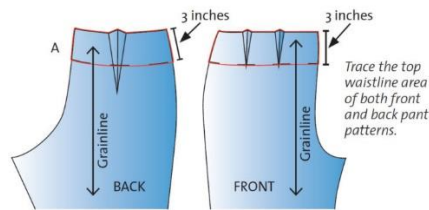
Depending on how you attach a facing to a garment, it can look homemade or professional. When adding a facing to your garment, here are a few standards to go by. The facing should fit smoothly. The seam and the facing should not show from the outside of the finished garment.

- ✓ The facing should be the same shape and grain as the edge to be faced.
- ✓ The facing should be flat, smooth, and free from bulk. To lessen the bulk, grade the seam allowances. If bulk is created by joined seams, trim or notch out the excess seam fabric to create a smooth outer appearance. The outer edges of the facing should be finished. Choose a finish that is appropriate for the fabric being used to prevent raveling or curling. The finish can be as simple as a turned-under edge, a zigzag, or an overlocked stitched edge. If you are working with a fabric-like knit that does not ravel, or with a garment that will be lined, the edges of the facing do not need to be finished.
- ✓ To hold the seam allowance in place, the facing must be understitched 1/8 in. from the seam of the facing. The facing will also need to be tacked down at the shoulder seams. To track down the facing, hand stitch the facing down at the shoulder seams or stitch in the ditch at the shoulder seams.
- ✓ A facing should also have the appropriate interfacing applied to the fabric. The type of fabric used will depend on the type of interfacing used.

There are two styles of facings that are common to the costume shop, fitted and bias facings.

1. **Fitted Facings** are pieces of fabric that match the area to be faced in shape and grain. It is also called shaped facing, in this method, facing is cut in the

same shape. It is better also if the facing is prepared from the same material as a garment.



2. **Bias Facings** utilize the stretch of the bias to shape the facing to the edge being faced. The stretch of bias is limited and is restricted on the curvature possible on the edge to be faced. 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 in children's garments. A bias strip of lining fabric can eliminate heavily shaped facings on bulky fabrics. A bias facing should be about 1/2 in. wide when finished.



<https://bit.ly/375vBsL>

Interfacing should always be used when facings are called for in a pattern—even if the pattern does not require interfacing. The interfacing prevents stretching or sagging of the neckline or sleeves, acts as reinforcement for the area, and gives the garment a smooth but firm body. The interfacing should be applied to the wrong side of the fabric, to be hidden on the inside of the garment. Although there are many different types of interfacing—woven, non-woven, sew-in, or fusible—it should match the type of fabric you are using for the garment. When selecting interfacing, remember the following:

- The interfacing should be the same weight or lighter than the fabric being used.
- Choose black interfacing for dark colors and white interfacing for light colors.
- When sewing on knit-type fabrics, choose a knit interfacing versus woven or non-woven interfacing to preserve the elasticity of the fabric.

Interfacing is a supporting fabric that is used to give body, shape, and reinforcement to particular areas of a garment and is hidden between pieces of fabric. Interfacing

is generally applied to the facing before stitching onto the garment. However, in some cases, the interfacing may be applied to the facing after it is seamed.

Interfacing is used to provide shaping, reinforcement, firming, and support. Waistband, collars, cuffs, facings, and plackets are the most commonly interfaced areas but far from the only uses for interfacing. It comes in various weights and sew-in or fusible form. The weight is almost always lighter than the fabric you are sewing but should always have the same care requirement. One exception is something like a baseball hat bill or fabric bowl. That interfacing is much heavier than the fabric to obtain the stiff hat bill or bowl shape.

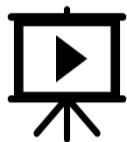
Fuse or Sew-In Interfacing

Although the choice ends up being a matter of preference, the fabric is the final decision. Not all fabrics can withstand the heat required for fusible interfacing. Cool fuse. Interfacing is a possibility because it adheres at a lower heat setting. Fusible interfacing also adds a bit more stiffness once it is fused than when it is standing alone. Always pre-wash your fabric to remove any finishes or chemical coatings before attempting to fuse interfacing to it. When you are sewing fabrics such as vinyl, velvets, beaded, sequin, and treated fabrics it is best to use sew-in interfacing. Fusible interfacing is the material you attach to a fabric using heat and adding firmness.

Tips for Applying Facing

- ✚ 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.
- ✚ Make facings smooth and flat by clipping inward curves and notching outward curves.
- ✚ Understitch shaped 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, do not hand stitch the outer facing edge to the garment all the way around; this gives garments a puckered and unprofessional look.

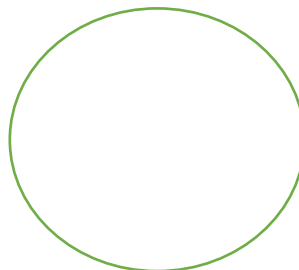
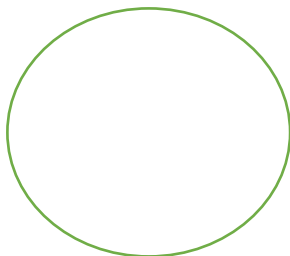




ACTIVITIES

Activity No. 1 Look for Me

Direction: Look for actual ladies' trousers that use the different types of facing. Take a picture of it then paste it into your activity notebook.



Activity No. 2 The Importance

Direction: In the box below, give a short explanation/meaning of the following terms.

Sewing terms	Brief Description/meaning
1. Facing	
2. Bias Facing	
3. Fusible	
4. Interfacing	
5. Fitted or shaped facing	



WRAP-UP

Directions: Read and understand the following questions then answer them briefly.

1. What is facing and interfacing?
2. Why is there a need to use fusible as interfacing?
3. Differentiate fitted facing from bias facing.

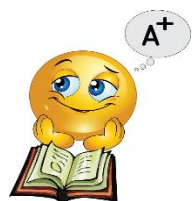


VALUING

Sentence Completion



The knowledge that I've learned today is/are_____.



I have realized..._____.



Today, I am confused in . . _____



POST TEST

Directions: Read and understand the following questions. Write TRUE if the statement is correct and FALSE if the statement is wrong.

- _____ 1. Fitted facing is also called a shaped facing.
- _____ 2. Interfacing is used to provide shaping, reinforcement, firming, and support.
- _____ 3. A fitted 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.
- _____ 4. Fusible are pieces of fabric sewn to the garment edge, turned to the inside, and sewn in place by hand or machine.
- _____ 5. The interfacing should be heavier than the fabric being used.



KEY TO CORRECTION

POST TEST	PRE-TEST
1. TRUE	1. Fitted facing
2. TRUE	2. Interfacing
3. FALSE	3. Facing
4. FALSE	4. Fusible
5. FALSE	5. Bias facing

References

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