

## CHAPTER IX

### LINING, BINDING AND FACING BRIMS

**H**ATS, toques, turbans and bonnets may require a lining either to finish or to soften the under or upturned brim.

**PLAIN LININGS.**—Linings when cut quite plainly and to the shape of the brim are usually of velvet, silk, satin or georgette. A paper pattern of the shape is obtained as described in Chapter III. The material is cut, fixed and sewn as explained in Chapter VI on "Plain Coverings."

When a hat-brim of rough straw is to be lined, it is better to tack an interlining of leno or domette over the brim before covering it with the brim lining, as otherwise the roughness of the straw may spoil the finished effect. Another method is to tack the leno or domette to the silk or other thin covering material, and make them up together.

**CROSS-CUT AND RIBBON LININGS.**—A brim may be lined with a cross-cut strip of material or with ribbon, and in the latter case the outer edge of lining will be quite plain at the brim edge, but must be set in small pleats round the head-part. Cut the lining  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. longer than the outer edge of the brim, allowing for width about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. greater than the widest measure of brim taken from edge to head-part. Join the lining piece neatly on the wrong side by running the ends together  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. from the ends, pin the lining to the quarters of the under-brim along the outer edge, and either slip-stitch or pipe it to the hat over a fine cord or wire. Draw the fullness well down to the head-part where it should be set in tiny pleats secured by stab-stitches through the crown and just below the headline.

**GATHERED, PLEATED AND CORDED LININGS.**—These look the most dainty when of chiffon, georgette, aerophane, fine silk or

muslin. The methods of cutting and preparing them are stated in detail in Chapter VII.

The gathers may be put in singly and at equal distances apart, or they may be arranged in groups, forming shirring (*Fig. 1*), or shell shirring (*Fig. 2*), where one or more tucks are gathered in a waved line. Tiny tucks are pretty arranged either singly or in groups of three, and a waved gathering either on the outer edge of a brim lining, or on the edges of the tucks. *Fig. 3* is also a pretty variation. In arranging for this waved gathering, tack two or more tucks at even distances apart, run the gathering thread in a waved line as shown, being careful to take the thread *over* the edge of the tuck at the highest point of each scallop. Another favourite method of lining is by gathers and tucks arranged in alternate groups. Tucked and gathered linings are set more evenly into the head-part by means of tiny pleats than they are with gathers. Take out the tacking thread, and draw up the gathering thread to the size required.

**NARROW LACE, RIBBON, ETC.**—Lace edging or ribbon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. to 1 in. in width, gathered along one edge, and sewn round and round in the same way as straw plait, i.e. from the outer edge of brim to the head-part, is another pretty method of lining a hat brim.

**BINDINGS.**—These are made of cross-cut materials such as velvet and silk, and also of ribbon. Perhaps the most satisfactory method of binding a brim-edge of either felt or straw is that of first making a simple fold (*see* Chapter VI, *Fig. II*).

*Method 1.*—Cut crossway strips of material and join them to fit round the hat brim quite tightly; then lace-stitch the edges to make a fold 1 in. to 2 in. in width; stretch this evenly to fit over the edge of the brim and form a plain binding, which must be caught down to the brim here and there to keep the fold in place. This method is unsuitable for wider bindings.

*Method 2.*—Cut crossway strips  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. in width and join them neatly to the length required; pin the strip round the brim-edge quite tightly to ascertain the exact length required.

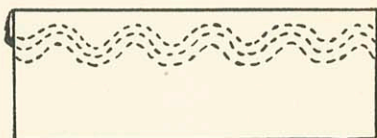
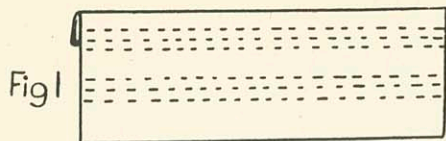


Fig2

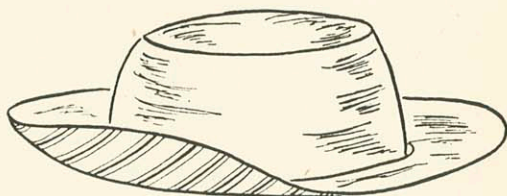
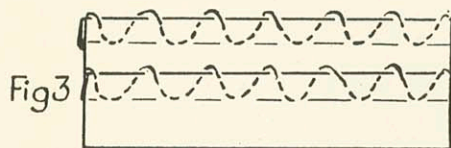


Fig4

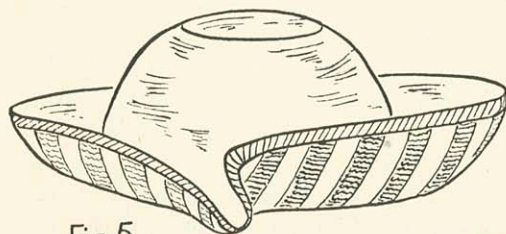


Fig5

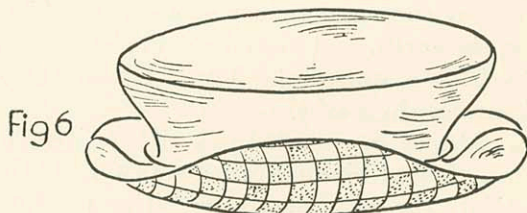


Fig6

Remove the binding from the hat and join it into a ring, taking care that all joins run in the same direction. Arrange the binding, wrong side uppermost, round the upper edge of brim, and pin it either  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. or  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. or 1 in. from the brim-edge, according to the width of binding desired; stab-stitch the binding down to the brim, keeping the long stitches on top of the binding, as this produces an even line of stitching. Roll the binding over the brim-edge, turn in the edge  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., pin and slip-stitch to the brim, drawing the thread tightly so that the stitches will be quite invisible.

*Method 3.*—When a wide binding is required, cut and join it as described above, and strain the binding over the edge of the brim; turn in the edge  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. on the upper side, and slip-stitch to the brim; then turn in  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. on the under side and slip-stitch it down. A wide binding can be nicely managed in this way.

*Method 4.*—Gathered or “rucked” bindings of either cross-cut material or of ribbon are joined to equal two or two-and-a-half times the brim circumference. The quarters of the binding are marked, and gathering threads are finely run  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. from both edges of cross-cut strips, or quite near the edges if the bind is of ribbon. The quarters of binding are then pinned to the quarters of the upper-brim edge; the binding is sewn neatly and firmly, then turned over the brim edge and pinned into position to form a puckered edge. The under side of the binding is afterwards invisibly sewn to the brim.

Sometimes both edges of a cross-cut bind of silk are turned over a cord and lightly run down. The silk is then drawn up on the cords, and placed round the hat, the cords being tightened to fit the upper and lower brims, the ends being finished off beneath the gatherings.

*Method 5.*—Corded silk ribbon is used to form either a plain or a pleated binding round a brim. If the ribbon is put on quite plainly the edges should be either machined or very neatly back-stitched or slip-stitched to the brim. A binding of leather would be treated as a plain ribbon bind.

If pleated, the binding is usually prepared as described in Chapter XI on "Ruching and Pleating," and illustrated by *Figs. 7 and 9* in the same chapter.

FACINGS.—These are usually cut to shape by the pattern of the outer edge of a brim; they may be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. to 3 in. or 4 in. in width. Facings must be fitted carefully to the brim; then the edges are turned in about  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. on either side and slip-stitched down to the brim. A cord or wire may be inserted just under the turned-in edge of the facing, and stab-stitches used instead of slip-stitches to fasten down the material and cord. In arranging this, pin both edges of the facing to the brim all round. Take a length of lace or fine wire and with the left hand unpin a short length of the silk from the brim, place the wire inside the edge of the silk covering, draw the silk and wire up well, and stitch them to the edge of the brim in position, so that the wire comes just beyond the brim, forming a firm roll effect. Stitch it to the brim with invisible stitches on the upper side, and  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. stitches below. The sewing cotton or silk must be drawn very tightly so that the wire rolls over the line of stitching and thus produces a finished appearance. A wide crossway facing of either velvet or brocade is frequently used on an upturned brim where a fold might look rather too bulky. Oddly-shaped little facings of brightly-coloured silks, ribbons and brocade (*Figs. 4, 5 and 6*) add charm and smartness to a hat of dark velvet, plain cloth, silk, etc.