CHAPTER XII

CONSTRUCTIVE PROCESSES: CUTTING, BASTING, SEAMS, FINISHES

1. Preparation of the Material.—The ends of the cloth must be straightened before placing patterns for cutting. To do this, clip through one selvedge, then with the left thumb on top of the cloth, the right thumb underneath, tear quickly, to the opposite selvedge, which should be cut, else there is danger of tearing the cloth down along the selvedge. By holding the thumbs as mentioned above, the cloth will not twist as badly as it does when no special attention is paid to the method of handling it. When using nainsook or other materials which do not tear easily, draw a thread of the material and cut on the line thus made. In cross-barred material, use a bar or a guide. When the cloth has been torn or cut, lay the cut ends together, selvedges meeting. If the ends seem twisted, pull the cloth diagonally across the ends to draw the threads in line. Repeat until the ends lie together perfectly straight.

2. Placing Patterns on Material.—The cloth should be folded in the way which will admit of the most economical cutting. For some garments, according to the width of the material and the size of the pattern, it may be better to fold it through the center lengthwise, while for others, folding the two cut ends together will permit the most satisfactory cutting. Lay all pieces of the pattern on the cloth, with regard to the directions, as to the grain of the material and the seam allowance; do not pin until satisfied that a correct and economic placing has been followed. Then pin the pattern to the cloth, using few pins, and placing them where they will not interfere with the use of the tracing wheel. Weights or small bags of shot are sometimes used to keep patterns in place while cutting.

3. Cutting.—If seams are allowed on the pattern, cut through both thicknesses of cloth, close to the edges of the pattern; if seams have not been allowed, use a tape measure, holding the division of the measure indicating the width of seam desired at the edge of the pattern, and cut through both thicknesses of the cloth, along the end of the measure which should be moved ahead of the shears. Cut clean, sharp edges on the cloth.
4. Marking Seams.—Before removing the pattern from the cloth trace all seams with a tracing wheel, through the perforations for such, on a commercial pattern, or along the edges of a drafted pattern. Trace also the following:

- **Corset cover, chemise, night-gown**
  - 1. Waist
  - 2. Neck
  - 3. Armhole
  - 4. Hem

- **Skirts**
  - 1. Waist
  - 2. Hip
  - 3. Hem

- **Drawers**

If the material is very fine and thin, trace lightly, so as not to weaken the threads of the cloth.

**Basting for Fitting.**—(1) Corset covers, chemises, night-gowns: Pin the seams together, beginning at the waist line, which should be marked with a colored thread to be removed before stitching the garment, lest a bit remain in the seams and stain the garment when laundered; keep traced lines together, placing pins at right angles to the seams. Baste garment to be fitted with small stitches, so it will not stretch in the fitting and become too tight after stitching. This applies more especially to corset covers and underbodices than to such garments as chemises and night-gowns. Place a row of running stitches one-quarter inch below the edge of the neck of corset covers, underbodices, chemises and night-gowns before fitting; draw thread a little tighter than the edge of the garment; this prevents stretching of the material.

(2) Petticoats are usually cut with gores, which will bring a bias and a straight edge, or two bias edges, together. Lay the straight edge of a gore down on the table; place a bias edge on top, so as to keep the bias from stretching; if two bias edges are being put together, lay the less bias on the table, with the more bias on top; pin seams (pins at right angles to tracing), keeping traced lines together, and having waist, hip and hem lines meet. Sew with small stitches twelve inches below the waist line, so as to hold seams firm while fitting; longer stitches may be used on the other parts of the seams.

(3) **Drawers:** *(a)* Open drawers; baste lower seam of the leg, and darts, if any, beginning at the point of the dart, and keeping the tracing together. *(b)* Closed drawers; baste the lower seam of
the leg first, then take the two parts, place the leg seams together, pin from this point to waist on each side, and baste with small stitches. Baste darts (if any) the same as for open drawers.

**Fitting** will be discussed in connection with each problem.

**II. MAKING**

1. **Seams.**—A seam is a line of sewing joining two or more pieces of cloth, to hold them together. Seams are of various kinds. Those which are generally used in making undergarments are: (a) Plain seam, (b) French seam, (c) fell.

(a) **Plain Seam.**—Appearance: Two raw edges, with row of stitching or machine stitching, three-eighth to one-half inch from edges, which are afterward neatly trimmed and overcast (for undergarments).

Use: Petticoats, dress skirts and aprons.

To make: Place two right sides of cloth with seam lines together (if traced), otherwise the two edges of cloth; pin, keeping traced lines together, pins at right angles to seams; baste through tracing, with small even basting for garment or petticoat. Sew with stitching or machine stitching beside the basting, not through it; clip and remove bastings, trim edges of seams evenly and overcast. Plain seams are sometimes pressed open before overcasting (Fig. 118).
(b) French Seam.—Appearance, double thickness, smooth finish. One stitching visible.

Use: Corset covers, underbodices, night-gowns, petticoats, lingerie dresses.

To make: Place the wrong sides of cloth together, match the tracings, if used; if not, the two edges of cloth; seam on right side of cloth. Pin tracings together as in plain seam and baste. Stitch the seam one-eighth inch outside seam tracing; trim to one-eighth inch or less. Crease seam flat, then turn so that two right sides are together, line of first seam directly on the edge; baste, and stitch so as to cover the raw edges of the first seam (Fig. 119).
(c) Fell.—Appearance, flat finish, one-quarter inch wide or less, showing two rows of machine stitching or one row of stitching and one of hemming or overhanding.

Use: Corset covers, underbodices, drawers, petticoats.

To make: Hemmed Fell.—Place two right sides of cloth together, having seam lines meet if traced; otherwise two edges together. Baste on tracing, stitch so that the upper side of the stitch comes to the right side of the seam. Trim the under side of the seam to one-eighth inch, then turn the wide edge over the narrow one; lay both flat on the cloth. Hem the edge of fold to the cloth (Fig. 120).

Stitched Fell.—Same as other except that both seam and fold are stitched by machine. Finish stitched fells on right side, therefore baste with wrong sides together (Fig. 121).

Overhanded or French Fell.—Same as hemmed fell, except the cloth is folded back on a line with the fold of the fell and over-handed as in French hem (Fig. 122).
Flannel Fell.—Place two right sides together; stitch seam three-eighth inch from edge. Trim under side and baste fell, not turning edge. Catch-stitch edge (Fig. 123).

2. Finishes.—Hems.—A hem is a finish made of the cloth itself or of an additional piece of cloth for the edge of garments or parts of garments. There are three kinds of hems which may be used; these vary in width.

(a) Plain Hem.—The edge to be hemmed must be trimmed evenly; then fold toward the wrong side one-eighth to one-quarter inch, depending on the width of the hem; crease the fold firmly
and fold again the required depth; use cardboard marker to measure the depth of the hem. Very narrow hems may be gauged by the eye.

Finish: The sort of garment and material will determine the kind of finish for the top of the hem. It may be finished by running, hemming (Fig. 110), machine stitching (Fig. 124), with hemstitching, fagoting, featherstitching, or chain-stitching (see chapter on Embroidery), the upper edge of the hem being shaped for this purpose (Fig. 125).

**Faced Hem (or False Hem).**—This device is used when garments have been outgrown in length or when there is a short quantity of cloth in the first making, and sometimes by way of decoration on the right side of a garment. The strips for this facing should be cut the correct depth and the same grain of the material as the garment itself; then joined except the final seam. If for a simple facing, the right side of the facing should then be placed
Fig. 123.—Flannel fell.

Fig. 124.—Plain hem, stitched by machine.
Fig. 125.—Shaped hems, with featherstitching and fagotting.
to the right side of the garment, basted to within one inch each side the point for the final join; make the join and baste remaining sections, stitch, then turn the facing to wrong side of garment and crease the seam so that a thread or two of the garment comes below the edge to prevent the facing from showing on the right side. Treat the upper edge of this hem in the same manner as a plain hem (Fig. 126).

*Shaped Hems.*—The lower edge of the garment is sometimes marked off in scallops or points, the facing basted to place and the stitching carried around the scallops, the edges trimmed and turned as in the plain facing (Fig. 127).

![Fig. 126.—Faced hem.](image)

*Embroidery Edging as Facing.*—Place the right side of the edging to the right side of the cloth, having the finished edge of the embroidery turned away from the edge of the garment, and the edge of the garment on the plain part or background of the edging, allowing sufficient of the latter to form a facing. Stitch one-eighth inch from the edge of the garment, then turn edging down into position, fold in the top of the facing and finish in any desired way (Fig. 128).

(b) *Scalloping (Embroidered).*—See chapter on Embroidery.

*Banding.*—A flat trimming used for plain petticoats. Cut enough bias strips of material (see Cutting, p. 391), twice the
Fig. 127.—Facings with shaped edges, hemmed, stitched, or feather-stitched.
depth desired plus one-half inch, to go around the petticoat. These strips may vary in width, and be set as far apart as desired. Join the strips for each row of banding except the final join, which must

Fig. 128.—Embroidered edging used also as facing.

Fig. 129.—Banding, bias.
be very carefully made and must also be a bias join. Fold the strips through the center lengthwise; baste or press. Then turn the raw edges over one-quarter inch, baste or press and baste to garment. The join can be made when nearing the end of the basting. The lowest band may serve for the finish of the petticoat hem (Figs. 129 and 130).

![Fig. 130.—Banding, mitered corner.](image)

(c) Ruffles, Flounces.—Ruffles are used for two purposes. Dust ruffles, narrow ones, not very full, are set into the bottom of the skirt to give more freedom in walking and save the wear on the outer flounce, which is usually of finer material. Narrow or deep ruffles are used for decoration, and to add fulness to the garment. They may be made of the material of the garment, of embroidered edging or lace (Figs. 131 and 132).

Straight Ruffle.—A ruffle consists of a sufficient number of strips of material joined together, to exceed the width of the space to be covered, and gathered or tucked at the upper edge to draw the extra fulness into place. The ruffle is used to give extra fulness at the lower edge of a garment (petticoat and drawers). The amount
Fig. 131.—Ruffle of embroidered edging.

Fig. 132.—Flounce of net with material banding.
of fulness to be desired, one and one-third to one and one-half times the space to be covered, depends upon the fashion of the outer skirt.

To make: Decide upon the depth of the ruffle to be made, then cut as many strips the desired depth (measuring on the selvedge) as will give the necessary width at the bottom. Do not tear the selvedges from the widths just prepared, unless necessary.

To join: Overhand selvedges, if possible; French seams may be made on plain ruffles. When tucking is to be used around the ruffle, overhand edges if possible, or use plain seams or fells, as these will pass through the tucker more easily.

Fig. 133.—Dust ruffle.

Dust ruffles may be finished at the lower edge with a narrow hem; very narrow lace may be used on the edge applied by any of the various methods for finishing. The seams of the outer ruffle should be finished in one of the ways suggested above, and it may be decorated in keeping with the type of garment upon which it is to be placed. The fulness at the top of the ruffle may be adjusted with gathers or groups of narrow tucks (Fig. 133).

Bias Ruffles.—These are used on silk or sateen petticoats. Do not allow as much fulness for a bias ruffle as for a straight one;
one and one-quarter to one and one-third times the space is sufficient. The bias material itself gives more fulness. Do not cut the selvedge from silk or sateen unless it draws. Cut the bias strips (Bias Cutting, p. 391) as deep as necessary; join in the correct way; stitch hem, being careful in turning the hem to see that the bias is not twisted. Stitch hem and gather ruffles at the top by hand or machine.

Circular Flounce. — These may be cut in one piece, and the decoration placed on the edge and through the flounce, or the flounce may be cut into sections and these joined with entre-deux or lace insertion, and then the flounce trimmed in similar fashion at the lower edge. The circular flounce adds fulness to the edge of the skirt without bulk at the top of the flounce.

Various suggestions for the decoration of ruffles will be found on pages 235, 237, 273, 275, and 284 (Fig. 168).

OPENINGS AND PLACKET

1. Box plaits are used as a decorative means of fastening on corset covers, underbodices and night-dresses which fasten in front, instead of slipping over the head. Buttonholes are worked in the box plaits. Allowance for the width of the plait plus one-quarter-inch turn must be made in cutting. Fold toward the right side one-quarter inch; crease firmly; fold again on the right side the width planned for the completed box plait. Stitch by hand or machine one-eighth inch from each folded edge; featherstitching or chain-stitching may be used instead of stitching (Fig. 134).

2. Hems are used for the under side of the openings in corset covers, underbodices and night-dresses. Buttons are sewed through
the hem which is made a little narrower than the box plait on the upper side. Usually they are folded so there is a triple thickness of material.

**Hem and fly for corset cover.**—This method of finish conceals the buttons and buttonholes which makes it desirable for wear with very sheer dresses where one may not wish to have the fastening of the undergarment show.

To make: Allow four times the desired width of the hem plus one-half inch. Fold the edge of the cloth one-quarter inch; measure from the crease of this fold one-fourth the amount allowed, minus one-quarter inch, and crease. Baste the hem thus formed, and crease a tuck which will measure one-eighth inch deeper than the hem and lie directly on top of it. Lay the tuck over the hem and stitch through together. The buttonholes are worked in the fly and it is tacked to the front of the corset cover between the buttonholes. If a fly is made under a box plait, do not make the first turn on the edge, but slip the raw edge under the fold of the box plait. The hem on the left side is made in the usual way (Fig. 135).

**Hem for Petticoat Placket.**—Very narrow hems are sometimes placed on each side of a petticoat opening, the hem on the right hand side folded to wrong side, so as to form a lap, stitched across the bottom in slanting line, and caught in the belt at the top (Fig. 136).
3. **Facings** are of two kinds, straight and bias. The straight facings are cut lengthwise of the material and are used on garments having straight or bias openings. In the latter, they prevent stretching of the opening in the wear of the garment. They are used on corset covers, night-dresses (straight openings), petticoats and drawers (straight or bias openings).

![Fig. 136.—Narrow hems used for petticoat placket.](image)

*Straight Facings for Corset Covers.*—Should there be a scant quantity of material in making a corset cover, straight facings may be used in place of cutting box plaits and hems in one with the garment. Also, in place of allowance for an invisible fastening. In such cases, cut the garment the finished size, allowing seam to join to facing and the facing the finished size plus seams. Nightdresses may be treated in the same way.

*Straight Placket Facings for Drawers (Closed).*—Continuous
Facing (bound and faced).—(1) Cut a lengthwise strip of material twice the length of the placket, and twice the desired width of the facing, plus the seam (one and one-half inches). Place right side of facing to right side of garment, then, holding garment toward you, baste a seam one-eighth inch in width, to within one-quarter inch of the end of the placket; hold the facing straight and stitch by hand around the lower end of the placket, easing the fulness into the facing; continue stitching one-quarter inch above end of opening, then baste the remainder of the seam as on the first side. Stitch by machine, holding garment on top so as not to lay fulness in plaits. Crease firmly, desired width of extension, entire length; same amount again and turn on the front; first the center of the width of the facing, then on the line of the seam, turning seam toward facing on the front. Fold front part of facing on center crease, one-quarter inch beyond end of placket; turn in raw edges on line of stitching; this forms the extension. On the back of placket, cut facing away one-eighth inch beyond the center crease, turn in one-eighth inch on edge, and baste facing down to drawers along this fold. Hem facing, then close placket and stitch diagonally across the lower end to make firm (Figs. 137 and 138).

Petticoat.—Continuous Facing (bound).—(2) Proceed in the same way as described above for closed drawers, but do not cut any part of facing away; continue the same all around and lay upper side of facing back against skirt and catch at top by stitching of band (Fig. 139).

Invisible Closing.—For this placket facing, cut a lengthwise strip of material twice the length of the placket and three inches wide. Place right side of facing to right side of garment; hold garment toward you and baste one-eighth-inch seam to within one-quarter inch of the lower end of placket; stitch around point of placket, holding facing straight, stitches to be taken same distance from edge as rest of seam. When stitching has been carried one-quarter inch above the lower end of placket, finish basting seam on this side and then stitch all the way around by machine. Crease the seam firmly on the folded edge; measure three-quarter inch from fold and crease the length of the facing. Cut across the facing at the lower end of the placket to the three-quarter-inch crease. On the left hand side of the placket measure seven-eighth inch from the three-quarter-inch fold of the facing and cut the remainder of the
cloth away. Turn one-eighth inch and crease; baste fold to the
stitching of the facing, hem to stitching. This forms an extension
as the under side of the facing. On the right hand side, turn facing
back on garment; baste and stitch to hold first seam on edge. From
the three-quarter-inch crease, measure out a scant one and one-half
inch and cut off remaining edge. Turn this raw edge just to the

Fig. 139.—Continuous placket facing, bound, for petticoats or lingerie skirts.

first three-quarter-inch crease, baste, turn again on first three-
quarter-inch crease toward edge of skirt, so that the fold does not
quite reach the first seam of facing; baste; stitch on first three-
quarter-inch edge, down to within three-quarter inch of opening,
and from that point stitch diagonally through skirt, and extension
to end of opening (Fig. 140).

Bias facings are used to finish the edges and waist line of open
drawers, armholes of corset covers and lower edge and waist line of plain silk petticoats. Follow the rules in each case for bias cutting and joining strips of bias material, p. 391.

Corset Cover. — A bias facing is sometimes used to finish the armhole of a corset cover before sewing on lace. It is a strong finish, but not as attractive as the French hem, unless made very narrow and decorated with featherstitching or some other ornamentation (Fig. 163).

Drawers. — A bias facing is frequently used to finish both closed and open drawers at the waist line. It is also used to finish the front and back edges of open drawers. Such facing is used on drawers in Fig. 166.

Petticoat. — When one desires a very flat finish at the waist line of either cotton or silk petticoats, a bias facing may be used where all the fulness has been fitted out in seams or darts.

Fig. 140.—Invisible closing for petticoat; A, completed facing; B, detail of facing.
To Apply a Bias Facing.—When sufficient strips of material to cover the space have been cut and joined, place the right side of the facing to the right side of the garment, baste a narrow seam, stitch and turn directly on the edge and crease firmly. If material is inclined to slip, baste on the turned edge. Turn in the raw edge of facing, baste, and hem either by hand or finish with machine stitching (Fig. 141).

Shaped Facings.—It is sometimes necessary to shape the facings for the edges of garments. Cut the material the same grain as the garment, and as deep as necessary. The method of applying the facing is the same as for bias facings (Fig. 142).

Fastenings.—Buttons and buttonholes are more frequently used than other modes of fastening for undergarments. Rules for sewing on buttons, and making buttonholes, pp. 224–226.

Tapes are sometimes used for fastening drawers and petticoats around the waist.

Snap fasteners make a satisfactory fastening for plackets of petticoats. One must be sure, however, in using them on cotton garments to buy only the “warranted not to rust goods.”

(c) Waist Line.—Disposal of Fulness.—Where there is extra material to be taken care of at the waist line in corset covers or night-gowns, it should be taken up with small tucks, or in gathers, set into a band. In either case, this will give a dainty appearance. For drawers or petticoats, plaits should be laid, or the fulness taken up in darts, or fitted out in the seams. Various methods of doing the above are given under the several garments.

Bands to confine the fulness and keep the garments in place are made of various materials, and any desired width: (1) Material of the garment, cut lengthwise in one or two pieces, according to the method of finishing. Use: Corset covers, drawers, petticoats or night-gowns. (2) Of beading or insertion for use on corset covers, under-
Fig. 142.—Shaped facings; A, cutting facing; B, completed facing.
bodices, combinations or night-dresses. (3) Linen tape, sometimes used for narrow bands on corset covers of heavy material, or for petticoats. May be of wide tape folded, or narrow, two thicknesses. (4) Elastic, used in hems on lower edge of underbodices or knickerbockers.

Facings.—Discussed under Openings and Plackets.

Peplum.—A peplum is a circular piece, four to five inches deep, set into the band of a corset cover to keep it in place. It is cut circular to do away with any unnecessary fulness at hips. Its front and lower edges are finished with narrow hems; the upper edge is set into the band of the corset cover.

Fastenings: Use buttons and buttonholes.

(d) Neck Line.
—As the finish of the neck line may make or mar the appearance of the outer garment, exquisite care should be given both to design and manipulation of materials.

Fullness is sometimes held in place by means of tiny hand-run tucks (Fig. 143), by gathers, or by passing a narrow ribbon through eyelets worked in the top of the garment, or through lace or embroidery beading, footing, etc. (Figs. 143 to 150, and 156).

French Hem.—This makes a very attractive and satisfactory finish for application of lace and other types of decoration.

To make: Turn a very narrow hem to the right side and baste; fold hem back to wrong side and crease firmly. The trimming for the edge, beading, lace or footing, is then overhanded to the double fold thus formed.
Decoration.—(1) Beading (embroidered, or lace, through which ribbon can be run), and Lace. Overhand beading to hem and lace to upper edge of beading (Fig. 144).

(2) Insertion (lace), Entre-deux and Footing. Overhand insertion to the hem, entre-deux (plain material cut away to cord, or to within one-eighth inch of cord) to the insertion, and both edges of footing (which has been folded through the center) to the upper edge, of the entre-deux (Fig. 145).

![Fig. 144.—French hem, embroidered beading and lace used as decoration.](image)

(3) Lace and Eyelets.—Overhand lace to hem. Work eyelets below hem to pass ribbon through (Fig. 146).

(4) Featherstitching.—Hem may be plain or edge of garment featherstitched over the hem (Fig. 147).

Gathers: (1) Entre-deux and Lace.—Gathers at the neck may be set into entre-deux with a seam, bound with margin of entre-deux and lace overheaded to the upper edge of the entre-deux (Fig. 148).

(2) Finishing Braids or Bias Fold and Lace.—Place a row of gathers one-eighth inch from the edge of the garment; a second row,
Fig. 145.—Lace insertion, entre-deux and footeing used as decoration.

Fig. 146.—French hem, lace and evelets used as decoration.
the width of the finishing braid, below the first row. Lay the upper edge of any attractive finishing braid, or bias fold, on the first row of gathers (on the wrong side of garment), letting the opposite edge of the braid extend beyond the edge of the garment. Turn the braid to the right side of the garment, crease the upper edge of the garment, and baste the lower edge of the braid to the garment, over the second row of gathers, and stitch to place. Lace may then be overhanded to the braid. If bias bands are used, featherstitching,
lazy-daisy or some such decoration will add to the appearance of the garment (Figs. 149 and 150).

(3) Rolled Edge, Beading and Lace.—The edge of the garment is sometimes rolled and whipped, to gather fulness to place, beading
is then overhanded to the rolled edge and lace overhanded to the beading (Fig. 151).

Embroidery: (1) Embroidered Scallops.—Fine scalloping, with eyelets worked below for the ribbon to pass through, makes a very attractive edge. Directions for working scallops, p. 409. A bit of hand embroidery, arranged in a pleasing design, on box plait and neck, make a most attractive "Sunday best" garment (Fig. 63).

Beading, Lace or Insertion on Raw Edges.—(1) Any of the above may be set a scant one-eighth inch below the raw edge of the material and whipped to it. The edge has the appearance of being rolled.

(2) Baste lace, etc., to the right side of the garment, hem the edge on the right side, taking small stitches on the garment with fine cotton. Trim raw edge of material on wrong side to one-sixteenth inch. Whip raw edge to garment, which will make it look somewhat as if the edge were rolled. Beading or footing may then be overhanded to the lace (Figs. 152 and 153).

(3) Lace Fagotted.—Lace may be applied as above and fagotted instead of being hemmed. The raw edge can be trimmed away close to the fagoting, as is done in power hemstitching (Fig. 154). Lace may also be hemmed to material, on right side of garment, the material cut away on wrong side and whipped to lace (Fig. 155).

EMBROIDERED EDGING, INSERTION OR ENTRE-DEUX

(1) Embroidered edge or beading, the correct size for the neck, may be used to hold the gathers in place and serve for a facing as
well. Place two rows of gathers around the top of the garment, one-quarter inch apart. Draw the gathers to fit the neck, trim the plain part of the edging away so that there is sufficient material beyond the embroidery to serve as a facing, then lay the right side of the garment to the right side of the edging, the finished edge lying in reverse position, letting the line of gathers come just beyond
the embroidery of the edging; baste and stitch on the line of gathers. Remove bastings, turn edging down to position, crease seam, turn in one-eighth inch on plain edge, second row of gathers, baste and stitch to garment (Fig. 156).

(2) Edging and Beading with Gathers.—Draw gathers to fit neck, set into entre-deux with seam bound with surplus material, and edging, which is also gathered into entre-deux with bound seam.
Fig. 155.—Lower edge of lace edging hemmed to material; raw edge of material whipped to lace; lace gathered to fit at top; beading overhanded to lace; and narrow lace edging to beading.

Fig. 156.—Embroidered edging used as decoration and facing for gathered edge of garment.
(This finish is not attractive in any but the sheerest fabrics.) (Fig. 157.)

(3) *Entre-deux* or Embroidered Insertion and Lace.—Set the entre-deux or insertion into the neck of the garment in any approved way. The upper edge of these may be treated in one of two ways: (1) Trim the plain material close to the embroidery on entre-deux or insertion and overhand lace or footing to this, or (2) leave

![Embroidered edging, gathered, and beading used as decoration and finish for gathered edge of garment.](image)

a seam of one-eighth inch of material and overhand lace to this raw edge (Fig. 158).

*To Join Lace.*—When joining fine laces, for the neck of corset covers, night-dresses, lingerie waists, lay one end of the lace on top of the other, so that one pattern covers the other, matching exactly, and baste; sew around one side of pattern, and through mesh in an irregular line, with fine hemming and an occasional buttonhole stitch; or if lace is not very fine, use all buttonhole stitches. Trim the ends of the lace away close to the buttonhole stitches; the join will look like an irregularity in the weave. Cluny and other laces
that ravel badly will need to be joined by a seam, and the ends hemmed or buttonholed to keep them from fraying out (Fig. 159). To miter lace an attractive finish can be made by fine buttonholing or embroidery.

**Fig. 158.**—Cord edge of entre-deux overhanded to raw edge of material; footing to raw edge of entre-deux.

**Fig. 159.**—Lace joined invisibly.

*To Join Embroidery.*—Match the pattern, either between the scallops, or directly through the center. Use a plain seam, overcast, hemmed fell, or buttonhole the two raw edges, when mitering corners, or in making seams (Fig. 160).

**Ribbons.**—Washable ribbon is best to be used for undergarments.
This will retain its freshness longer if removed from the garment and washed in cold water, with Ivory soap, by itself, stretched and allowed to dry, or pressed with moderately warm iron when nearly
dry. The choice of color will depend upon individual taste; white is always dainty and does not in any sense betray lack of good taste; if color is worn good taste requires that it be dainty. Linen bobbin, such as is used in the necks of infants’ dresses, or lingerie braid, the latter to be had in colors, are satisfactory substitutes for ribbon. A tiny chain of Irish crochet thread, made by needle or fingers, is sometimes used.

(e) Armhole.—The most attractive way to finish the armhole of a corset cover or underbodice is to repeat the finish of the neck, omitting, unless specially desired, the beading and ribbon arrangement. A bias facing is sometimes substituted for the various other finishes shown here.

(f) Sleeves.—A plain seam, bound with a bias strip of the material of the garment, makes the best plain finish for a sleeve at the armhole. Entre-deux is sometimes set into the armhole and the sleeve with a French seam, and the sleeve gathered and set into the entre-deux in the same way, or else rolled and whipped on.

Sleeve at Lower Edge.—Repeat the design of the neck finish.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

1. How should material be prepared for cutting out garments?
2. State a general rule for placing a pattern on material for cutting out undergarments.
3. How would you baste for fitting: (1) Corset cover, (2) petticoat?
4. Name and describe the making of three seams which can be used in making undergarments.
5. Describe three kinds of decoration suitable for petticoats and drawers.
6. Describe the method of bias cutting; joining bias strips.
7. Name three kinds of placket facings and tell where used.
8. Describe the making of one of the above.