



**IT SEAMS TO ME**

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To line or not to line? That is the question — and it troubles many seamstresses.

Ask yourself why you want a lining or underlining. Does the fabric need extra stiffness to carry out the style you selected? Do you need to make your fabric opaque? Do you like the com-

fort of a lining? Do you want the fabric to have less elasticity? Once you define your purpose in using a lining the rest is easy, but it does require a knowledge of fabric drape and an "educated touch."

Lining or underlining fabrics may be classed as soft or crisp, each available in varying degrees. To determine what is right for your fabric, place one thickness of each together and see if it takes on the amount of extra body you want and allows the drape that is right for your pattern.

Unless you want the underlining to change the original hand or drape of the fabric, choose a

soft type. The fabric should look and feel no different with both layers together. This lining would be used primarily for comfort and possibly to keep the fabric from stretching when the garment is worn.

The difference between linings and underlinings is slight. Technically, each piece of an underlining is sewed to each piece of the outer fabric and the two are treated as one. A lining is usually assembled as a complete garment and attached to the outer garment with all raw edges enclosed.

Some garments such as coats and suit jackets may require both a lining and an underlining. An interfacing is a strip of fabric inserted between garment and facing to give extra firmness and support. Sometimes the underlining can serve as an interfacing.

meant to be worn without a slip in spite of sales talk you may have heard. A fine silk lining will wear out quickly when exposed to body oils and perspiration. Even if you do not line with a silk fabric, the garment will stay clean longer and wear better when you wear a slip.

Another misconception about linings is that bonded fabrics do not need a lining. Many bonded fabrics consist of a thin outer fabric and a lightweight knit lining. Both of these can stretch badly when the garment is worn so a firmly woven lightweight lining will help retain shape. Also, bonded fabrics such as lace and acetate tricot are quite sheer and need the opaqueness of an added lining.

A lined garment is best dry cleaned unless you have thoroughly pre-shrunk both fabrics ahead of time.

**● Have You Heard?**  
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large muscle in both the posterior house and T-bone.

Sirloin is a large steak which contains several different muscles. Look for one with a small amount of bone to get the most for your money. But for maximum tenderness, pick a sirloin with a long, flat bone. Sirloins are frequently cut into two boneless steaks — top and bottom sirloin.

Rib steak is cut from the rib section, includes rib bone, and has a well-developed flavor. When cut two or more inches thick, it's sold as rib roast.

derlinings is a matter of knowing what you want and using common sense to help you achieve it. Each problem is different and there's no one answer, but that's the fun of sewing.

A lined garment was never The choice of linings and un-

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