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Is interfacing and fusing the same thing?

Well, to be honest with you in one word, yes they are. They are just different terms that people use but interfacing does mean the same as fusing. The term *to fuse* means to bond the interfacing to the fabric with heat. The glue on one side of the interfacing will melt with heat from the iron or press and bond to the fabric that it is contact with when it cools.

Interfacings can be stable, which means lacking stretch, have cross wise stretch so there is give across the width but not the length all be all bias with stretch in any direction.

Crosswise-give, non woven interfacings including those engineered for knit fabrics give a softer effect than stable interfacings.

Knit interfacings have crosswise stretch. These provide a softer effect and greater flexibility than stable interfacings.

Weft-insertion knit interfacings have an extra crosswise thread that offers stability. Because of the knit construction, they are more drapable than woven or stable non-woven interfacings.

Warp-insertion knit interfacings stretch in all directions. They combine soft shaping with exceptional durability.

All bias non-woven interfacings stretch in every direction so that pattern pieces can be pinned to them in any direction. These interfacings provide a finished effect that is as soft as, or softer than the cross-wise stretch interfacings.

Stabilized tricot interfacings offer both crosswise and lengthwise stability for soft, supple shaping. The only interfacing currently in this category is sew-in sheer designed for sheer and lightweight fabrics.

The Tailors last word: Heat, steam, time and pressure in the right combination are absolutely necessary for bonding a fusing to fabric.

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