

South Dakota State University

Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange

SDSU Extension Fact Sheets

SDSU Extension

1973

Fake Furs and Other Deep Pile Fabrics

Cooperative Extension South Dakota State University

Follow this and additional works at: https://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension_fact

Recommended Citation

South Dakota State University, Cooperative Extension, "Fake Furs and Other Deep Pile Fabrics" (1973). *SDSU Extension Fact Sheets*. 657.

https://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension_fact/657

This Fact Sheet is brought to you for free and open access by the SDSU Extension at Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange. It has been accepted for inclusion in SDSU Extension Fact Sheets by an authorized administrator of Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange. For more information, please contact michael.biondo@sdstate.edu.

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



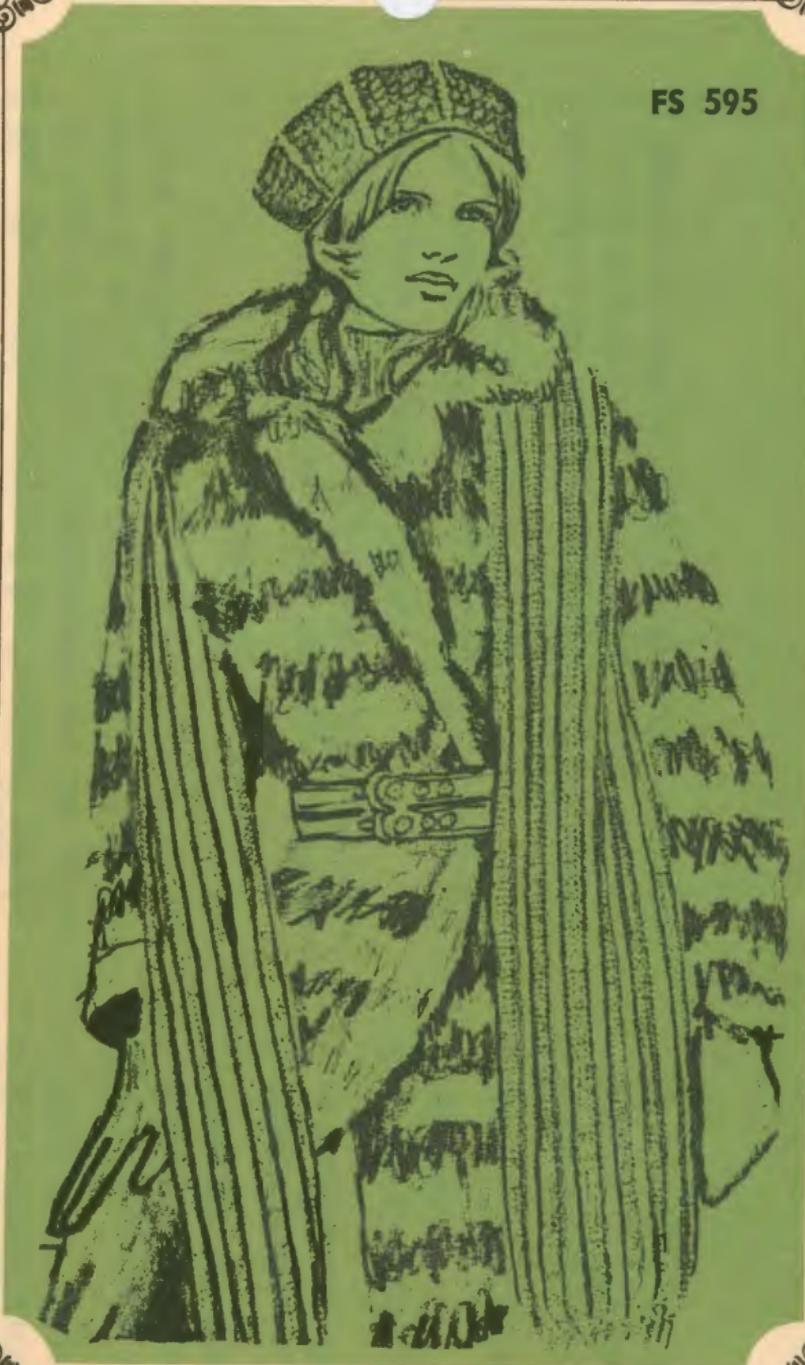
For current policies and practices, contact SDSU Extension

Website: extension.sdstate.edu

Phone: 605-688-4792

Email: sdsu.extension@sdstate.edu

SDSU Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer in accordance with the nondiscrimination policies of South Dakota State University, the South Dakota Board of Regents and the United States Department of Agriculture.



FS 595

Fake Furs and Other Deep Pile Fabrics

Cooperative Extension Service
South Dakota State University
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Fake Furs and Other Deep Pile Fabrics

by Elizabeth K. Easton, Extension clothing specialist

Pile fabrics include corduroy and velveteen as well as fabrics that are so like real fur that only the owner knows! This publication deals with the fake furs and other deep pile fabrics used primarily for outerwear (coats, jackets, vests, stoles, trims, linings and accessories) as well as for home furnishings.

Things to keep in mind when shopping for fake furs:

1. Fake furs are fabrics and have many of the same characteristics, such as grainline, bias, and stretchability.
2. Fake furs and other deep pile fabrics may be either knitted or woven.
3. Knitted backing is usually more pliable and easier to handle than woven pile fabrics.
4. Fake furs and deep piles are directional, that is, they have a definite up and down.
5. These fabrics are manmade fibers: acrylic, modacrylic, rayon, or polypropylene, etc. They are durable, mothproof and mildew resistant.
6. These fabrics are very heat sensitive. Most of them must be pressed with only a slightly warm iron. Cigarette ashes are damaging! Also these materials are very subject to static electricity.
7. The better quality fabrics will have dense close pile and a firm backing.

Choosing A Pattern

1. Select a simple design with few seamlines.
2. Buy the yardage required for "napped" fabrics. If napped yardage requirements are not given allow $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ yard or more, if there is a design to be matched.

Layout and Cutting

1. Be sure the pattern fits before cutting from fabric. This may mean making a trial garment from muslin or other inexpensive fabric.
2. The grainline follows the selvage of a woven fabric or a lengthwise rib in a knit.
3. Straighten the ends by cutting along a crosswise thread of a woven back or along a line drawn at right angles to the lengthwise rib of a knitted back.

4. Lay all pattern pieces in one direction so that the nap runs down, from shoulder to hem. Match pelt markings or shadings. Eliminate center fronts or center back seams.
5. Cut front facings in one with garment or from lighter weight fabric or lining material.
6. Pin pattern to wrong side of fabric. For very bulky fabrics, pattern pieces may be held in place with masking tape, transparent tape or extra long pins.
7. Trace around cutting line with chalk, wax crayon or felt tip marker. Apply all other markings in the same manner.
8. Use a razor blade and cut only one layer of fabric at a time.

Construction Tips

1. Pin, rather than baste seams before sewing. Colored-head pins are easy to see and remove.
2. Sew with heavy duty or dual duty thread.
3. Stitch with a straight or zig-zag stitch.
4. If zig-zag stitch is used, trim all seam allowances to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.
5. For straight sewing, stitch 8-10 stitches per inch.
6. Sew with light but balanced tension and a very light pressure.
7. Use a size 14 regular needle.
8. Stitch $\frac{1}{4}$ inch preshrunk twill tape into the neckline and shoulder for reinforcement.
9. If a normal seam allowance is used, push the pile away from the seamline with a darning needle.
10. To reduce bulk, after stitching, finger press seams. Then hold shears at a slant and trim away pile from the entire seam allowance.
11. Slash open darts, trim to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch and remove pile as from seam allowances.
12. Catch all seam edges to backing with small hand stitches.
13. Avoid clipping curved seams too closely.
14. After garment is turned to right side, use a long needle to lift pile which may have accidentally been caught in the seamline.

15. Never top stitch on the right side of deep pile fabrics.
16. Interfacings and underlinings are usually unnecessary.

Finishing Touches

1. Edges may be bound with leather, vinyl or decorative braid to eliminate facing.
2. Use only a centered application for zippers. Avoid any top stitching.
3. Bound buttonholes made with leather, vinyl, grosgrain ribbon or woven fabrics are suitable. The same is true for slashed pocket openings.
4. Loops, frogs, snaps, chains or other decorative closures may be used.
5. Machine made buttonholes on a strip of woven fabric and attached by hand to the underside of the right front facing may also be used.
6. Attach buttons with extra long thread shanks to accommodate thickness of the pile.

7. To prevent fold lines from rolling, loosely hand baste the backing of the outer fabric to the facing about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the fold.
8. Collars may be hand sewn. Join upper collar to under collar with small whip stitches, as in many tailored garments.
9. Coat hems are less bulky if narrow and finished with a three inch bias facing of lining fabric or wide grosgrain ribbon.

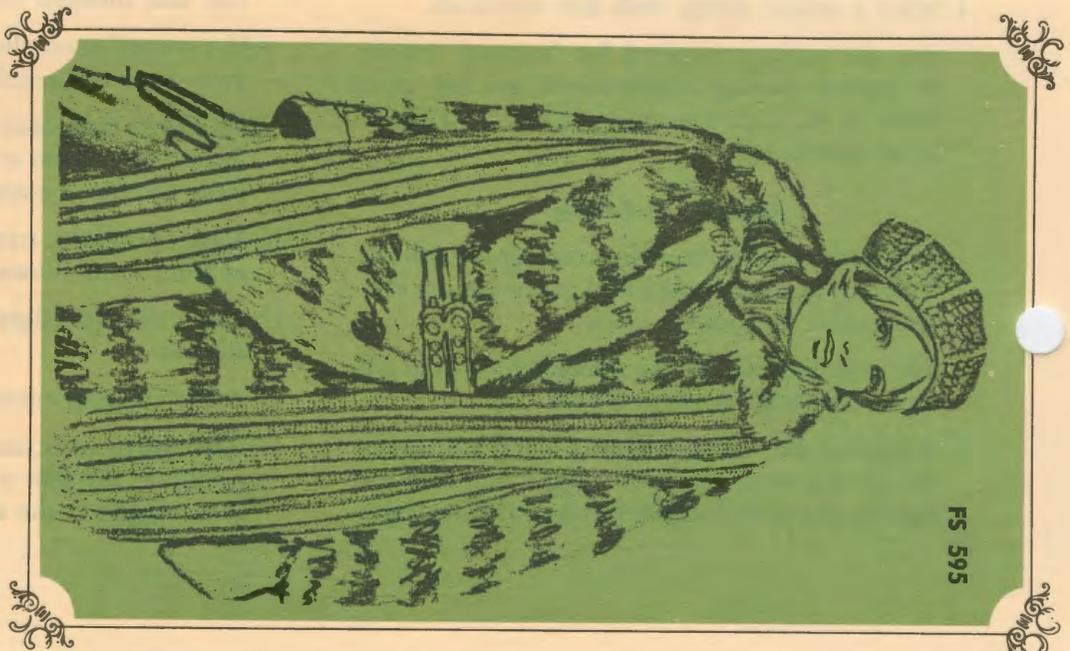
Care

1. Do not allow deep pile garments to become heavily soiled.
2. Follow care instructions for washing or dry cleaning.
3. Some washable fabrics require dry cleaning if the garment includes dry cleanable parts.
4. Some fake furs require the furrier method of cleaning.
5. Washable garments should be line dried rather than tumbled.
6. Store fake furs in uncrowded areas. Use a shaped and padded hanger.

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. Duane Acker, Director of Extension Service, South Dakota State University, Brookings. The South Dakota Cooperative Extension Service in conjunction with South Dakota State University and the United States Department of Agriculture offers educational programs and materials to all people without regard to race, color, religion, sex or national origin and is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Replaces FS 240—5M—3-73—File: 13.6-7—98

Fake Furs and Other Deep Pile Fabrics



FS 505