Preparing Fabric for Cutting

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Preparing Fabric for Cutting

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
SOUTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Preparing Fabric for Cutting

Before cutting, study your fabric and its label carefully. Determine if it needs shrinking, if it is "on grain" and if it is free of surface problems such as creases or inconsistencies in color or texture.

WOOL

There is no accurate way to figure out how much, if any, various pieces of wool will shrink. Some "special purchase" or outlet store fabrics may shrink considerably. These fabrics often are not thoroughly relaxed when finished and so relax more than normal when dampened. If fabric is going to shrink several inches, it is far better that it does so before than after cutting. When suspicious of this problem, buy a few extra inches to allow for this loss.

Though most wools do not change appearance when properly shrunk, the more lacy, open woven types may change. If you decide to cut without preshrinking, then plan to have all cleaning and pressing of the finished garment done by a quality dry cleaning establishment where the garment can be blocked to its original size.

Commercial steam shrinking is another way of handling the problem. But, be certain to choose a quality cleaner who can assure the return of grain perfect fabric.

If you decide to preshrink, try the "London Shrunken” method. The London Shrunken method has a three-fold purpose: (1) to shrink, (2) to bring fabric "on grain," and (3) to avoid an uneven finish on fabric after garment is constructed.

Some fabrics lose their finish when pressed with steam. This means that the entire piece should have finish removed before cutting. Test a corner of fabric. If pressed area looks duller than rest of fabric or if it appears softer in texture, the London Shrunken method will evenly remove the finish.

The "London Shrunken” Method

1. First, check the raw ends of the piece of fabric for straightness (should follow crosswise thread). Some fabrics can be torn from the bolt, others have to be cut. If torn, they are automatically on a straight, crosswise grain line. If cut, then select a crosswise grain thread. Pull it as far as it will go. When it breaks, cut as far as the line is visible and repeat until entire width is straightened. If too much fabric is lost, do not cut. Instead, run a basting thread along the crosswise grain line.

2. During manufacture, fabric may lose its true right angle construction. After straightening, it may not lie with both selvages together, as well as both ends. Fold fabric lengthwise with right sides and ends together. Baste stitch across ends.

3. Wet a sheet thoroughly in lukewarm water, wring out (sheet should not be too wet) and fold lengthwise.

5. Fold over end of fabric and continue for one-half of length. Fold from opposite end to meet first half at center. Keep fabric and sheet free from wrinkles as you fold.
6. Cover folded fabric with a dampened towel or pillowcase and wrap in plastic to keep outside from drying.
7. Let stand 6-8 hours or overnight until wool absorbs all moisture.
8. Unfold — sheet will feel dry and wool will be uniformly damp.

COTTON AND LINEN

Today's technical “know how” in fabric finishing greatly reduces the need for shrinking cotton and linen fabrics. If not labeled “Sanforized” or guaranteed “preshrunk,” washable fabrics need preshrinking before cutting.
1. Straighten both ends of fabric on crosswise grain.
2. Fold right sides together (this puts fabric in position for cutting, marking and staystitching later).
3. Baste stitch across each end, keeping fabric exactly on grain.
4. Thoroughly dampen fabric by sprinkling on a flat surface or by folding and letting it soak in a vessel of lukewarm water for 5 minutes. Squeeze out (do not wring) water, unfold and spread out on a flat surface to dry. Or you may damp dry in a dryer. Never hang.
5. After thoroughly dry, remove bastings. Then steam press fabric in the lengthwise grain direction. Do not press over lengthwise fold as crease may be impossible to remove.

SILK AND MAN-MADE FIBERS

Fabrics which require dry cleaning such as silk, rayon, acetate, and man-made fibers generally do not need preshrinking. Check the label.
If the fabric is off grain, try straightening by pressing with a steam iron.

COMBINATIONS OR BLENDS OF FIBERS

Check label for fiber content and expected shrinkage. Even washable fabrics containing only a small percentage of fiber that is expected to shrink, need to be preshrunk for complete safety. It is a wise precaution to preshrink all knits that will be washed.

Consider Findings, Too . . .

When shrinking outer fabric, think in terms of entire garment. Be sure to shrink interfacings, under linings or backings, tape, and some linings. Hair canvas interfacing needs to be thoroughly dampened, dried and carefully steam pressed on lengthwise grain of fabric.

For washable fabrics, choose a method of drying similar to the method you plan to use for the finished garment.