

BOSAL Style # 300 Woven Fusible Stabilizer (WHITE)

Fashion Fuse 100 % Cotton 20" width

For Firm Stability and Support Sewing/Tailoring



Cutting Table tips

Always keep in mind what you want to make. If the project involves soft and fluid construction, such as a dress, soft fusible interfacings similar to wovens, tricot and weft would be used. If you are making a craft project, a heavy weight fusible non-woven or sew-in non-woven would work best to attain the desired feel or hand.

- Wovens:** Superior strength and stability
- Non-Wovens:** Least expensive, available in many weights and finishes
- Tricot:** Soft, flexible and very strong. Great for underlining garments
- Wefts:** Soft, flexible and great support and shaping.
- Needle punch:** It's supported, soft and available in sew-in and fusible.

Always test and prepare the interfacing and fabric before fusing:

Washable wefts, knits and wovens can be pre-shrunk in water. Place in hot water (Do not stir or agitate) for 15 minutes. Drain and let the interfacing lie over a drying rack. Non-wovens have little shrinkage. A blast of steam from the iron prior to fusing works best.

Cutting Table Tips and Techniques – Test Fusing and how to Evaluate a Proper Bond

Time, Pressure, and Heat are the three key elements combined for a successful bond. Always test fuse the fabric and the selected interfacing prior to start of any project.

Time: Always depends on the thickness of the fabric and how much heat you are applying. Remember the resin or glue on all fusible will draw towards a strong heat source. Begin at the cool setting on your iron "wool setting". Since irons do vary in temperature, you might want to adjust the temperature to find the proper resin melting point or fusing temperature. The garment/project should be able to withstand the temperature for at least 8 – 12 seconds. When applying, the iron use a downward pressure for 8-12 seconds. If it's thicker material use a higher temperature and more time. If it's a synthetic or silk use less time and heat to prevent burning or scorch marks. Do not glide the iron when fusing. Use a press and lift motion with very little overlap. To help achieve the proper bond always use steam and moisture, or a misted press cloth to protect the fabric.

Evaluation of the Bond and Trouble-shooting tips

Evaluation

Bubbling on one side of the fabric

Bubbling on both sides

Poor Bond

Resolution

Fabric and interfacing need pre-shrinking

Heat source too hot. Lower iron temperature

Fabrics that are not compatible, water repellent, stain guarded

Heat source too low. Raise iron temperature, Increase pressure and dwell time.

Always best to use a lightly moistened press cloth with most fusing applications.