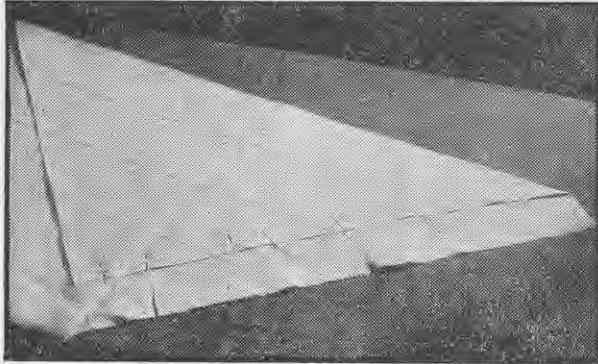


## FINISHING SLEEVE EDGES . . .

If the lower edge is straight, it may be turned in and hemmed, using very inconspicuous stitches. If the edge is curved or the sleeve fits closely, a bias facing may be used. The facing is stitched on by machine, right sides of the material together, and turned to the wrong side, ensuring that no part of the facing is visible from the right side. The raw edge is turned in and hemmed.

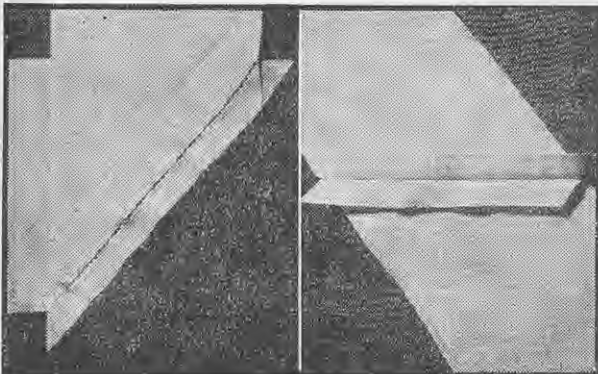
Sometimes the design of the sleeve calls for a fitted facing. The facing is cut exactly the same as the lower part of the sleeve and of a suitable width; it should not be too narrow. Especially if the fabric is thick, an inside facing may be cut very slightly smaller than the lower edge of the sleeve and an outside facing a little larger. The seam joining the ends of a fitted facing should be made before the facing is attached to the sleeve. This seam should lie over the sleeve seam when the facing is in position. If a contrast or trimming is desired, the facing may be stitched inside the sleeve, right side of the facing to the wrong side of the sleeve, and turned to the outside, the raw edge being folded under and stitched down to the sleeve; otherwise the facing is attached as described for a bias facing.

Cuffs may be used to finish sleeves. They may be cut on the straight or bias, the width, length, and shape depending on the style desired. Sleeves are usually gathered or pleated into wrist cuffs. The fullness may be used in this way instead of being fitted out in a dart, or extra fullness may be added. Usually a placket is required if a cuff is used to finish a long sleeve. Making plackets will be described in a separate article.



[Campbell Photography photos.

Cutting and joining bias strips. Above—The fabric folded and marked. The selvedge is pinned parallel to the straight edge obtained by tearing the material across. Cutting lines for strips of suitable width have been ruled parallel to the diagonal fold. Below—Left: The position in which two bias strips are joined. Right: The strip with the joining seam pressed open. Before it was used the projecting ends of the seam allowance (lower left and upper right) would be trimmed off.



[Campbell Photography photo.

Some of the fullness of the seam allowance is clipped out to make the finished seam less bulky. Clipping should stop short of the line of stitching.

A plain, straight, blouse cuff is made by cutting on the straight grain a piece of material double the finished width plus seam allowances and the length of the wrist measurement plus ease, overlap for closing, and seam allowances. The amount of overlap depends on the style of the placket and the method of fastening. The cuffs are folded in halves lengthwise, right sides together, joined across the ends, and turned to the right side before being attached to the sleeve. If all stitching is to be invisible, the cuff is machined to the sleeve, which is gathered or pleated to fit, right sides together. The remaining raw edge of the cuff is turned in and hand stitched to the sleeve, each stitch being taken under a stitch of the machined row and into the seam allowances, so that the end of the sleeve is fixed between the two layers of the cuff. If decorative stitching is to be used on the outside of the garment, the cuff is attached to the wrong side of the sleeve first, the second edge of the cuff being turned in and stitched in position on the right side to hide the first row of machine stitching. If the sleeve has been gathered heavily, the join will be flatter if some of the fullness is trimmed out of the seam allowance as shown in the illustration above.

### Cutting Fabric on the Bias

Material to be cut on the bias should either have a selvedge (woven edge) or be cut along a drawn thread exactly on the straight lengthwise grain. Fold the material so that this straight lengthwise edge lies parallel to the crosswise grain or weft. The selvedge will form a right angle when the fabric is correctly folded. The diagonal fold is the true bias, and strips for facing or binding may be cut parallel to this fold as illustrated on the left. If joining is necessary, place the strips together so that the seam comes on the straight grain; the strips are in the correct position to be joined when they are at right angles.