

Piping

- a. There are two kinds of piping, regular piping and piped facing. The neckline must utilize the piped facing. For the waist line, use piped facing for a separate waistband, or regular piping for an attached skirt. The armhole and other seams should be of plain piping. The side back, and shoulder seams may also be piped if desired.

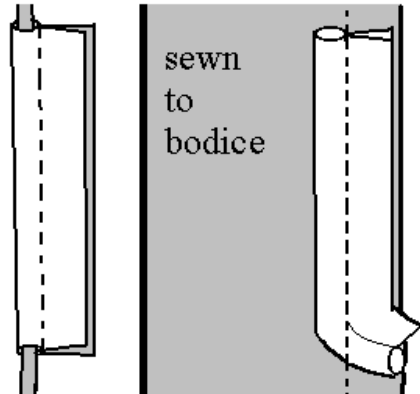
- b. To make regular piping, cut strips of fabric $1\frac{1}{4}$ " wide. This is best cut bias, but can also be straight of grain. To make faced piping, cut the strips $2" - 2\frac{1}{2}"$ wide. Piped facing MUST be cut on the bias.

- c. Fold the fabric around a small cord, and with a zipper foot, sew cord snug into the fold.
If making piped facing, one side of seam allowance should be $\frac{1}{2}"$ wide and the other side the remainder of the fabric. Then fold wide side of seam allowance over $\frac{1}{2}"$, towards the short side.

- a. Sew the piping onto the correct side of the fabric, at the edges where desired, with a zipper foot, so that the raw edges of piping match the raw edges of bodice. The cording part should lie just past the $\frac{1}{2}"$ seam allowance. If using faced piping, the short edge of the seam allowance should match the edge of the bodice, and the wide folded edge will extend beyond the edge of the bodice. The raw edges of the piping should be facing downwards. Start and finish the piping by turning the cording into the seam allowance, and sewing across the ends.

- b. Once the piping is attached to the fabric, stitch the seams as normal with a zipper foot.

Regular Piping



Piping Facing

