



Adding an External Faced Vent to a Seam.

This is similar to a faced opening that can be made so the facing is either on the inside or visible on the outside. However the process is slightly complicated by having a seam both in the garment and the facing.

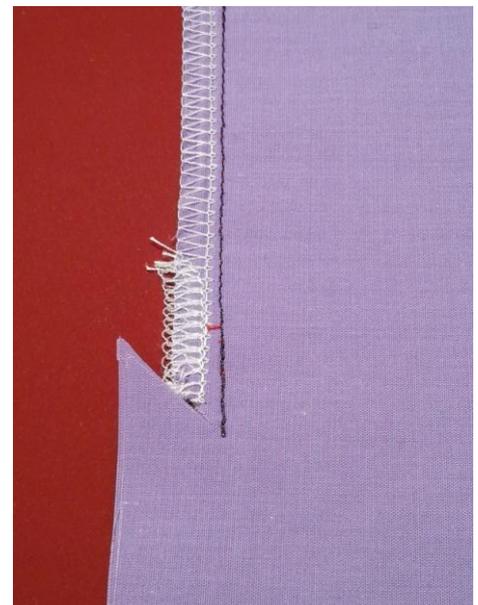
In these instructions I've used different coloured fabrics for each section and 2 different coloured threads in the machine, hopefully to make them easier to understand.

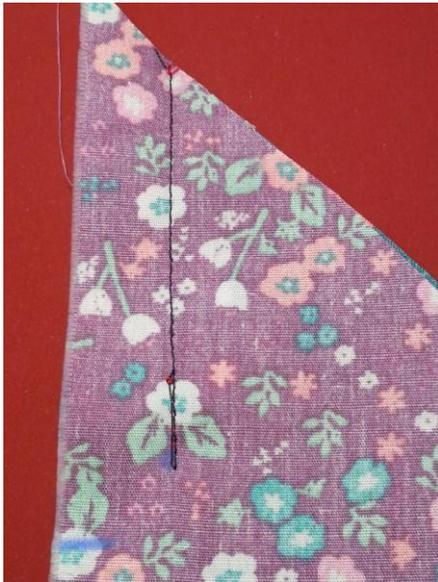


1. Stitch the seam in the garment, stopping exactly at the dot on your pattern. Secure the end of the seam, either by reversing or snake stitching the thread ends into the machining.

2. Snip through the seam allowances towards the end of the seam. Do this on a diagonal as it won't fray and is much stronger.

3. Neaten the seam and reverse for strength. You can use open seams if you wish.



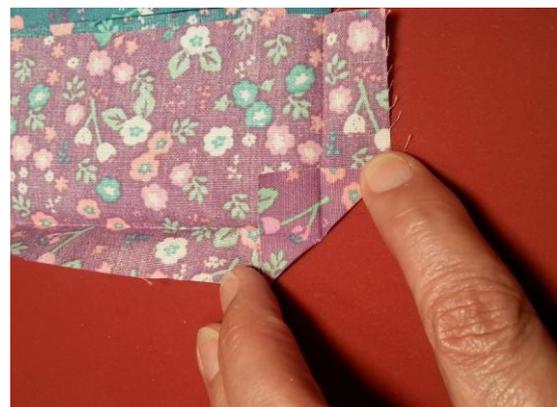


4. Place the two facing sections RS together, stitch the seam stopping exactly at the dot, finish the stitching securely.
5. Trim the seam to 6mm and snip diagonally to the bottom of the stitching.



6. Press the seam open.
7. Press 15mm to the wrong side on all the edges. Begin by pressing down the point so that the seams are in line.
8. Press the sides next, then the diagonal edges. Taking care to measure accurately so the corners are level.

9. Mitre the corner at the bottom edge of the facing. Press 15mm in on each edge. Unfold and turn in the corner so that the crease lines match





10. Turn the edges along the original crease lines and press.



11. Trim all the edges to 6mm



This is a matching pair, one for each sleeve, showing the right and wrong side.

Adding the Facings to the garment

The aim is that each seam finishes at exactly the same spot as the seams you've already stitched in the garment and the facing!



12. Place the facing RS down to the WS of the garment.

In the pic I've folded the other side of the garment under itself, out of the way.

13. Machine 15mm from the edge reversing at the dot so the machining ends a scant mm from the first seam.

14. Do the same with the other side of the facing. RS onto the WS of the garment. Tuck the rest of the facing and garment fabric underneath out of the way of the area to be stitched.

15. Machine up to the end of the garment seam and reverse



16. Trim the seam allowance about 6mm.



It's only now I realise I don't have pics to show you about pressing the next stage!

17. Press one facing over its seam allowance, then do the same for the other edge of the facing.
18. Turn the facings out to the right side. Press so that the seam is very slightly underneath so that it doesn't show on the RS.
19. Pin so the facing lies flat and tack if you prefer.
20. Top stitch close to the edge of the facing.



This edge gives lots of opportunity for decoration, especially if your fabric is quite plain.

Consider using one of your decorative stitches instead of the straight stitch.

Using Ribbon, Braid or Bias Binding to Cover the Edge of the Facing.

If you are going to cover the edge with ribbon you can miss out steps 7 – 11.



Turn up the bottom edge of the facing 15mm

Trim 1cm from the side and top edges.

When you turn the facings to the RS in step 18, tack the facing down to the garment.

Lay the ribbon so that it covers the cut edge and tack.

The outer edge is setting the shape and you'll have to make small tucks to the inner edge at the three corners.

Top stitch both edges of the ribbon.