HOME ECONOMICS JOURNAL

Home Economics Journal

Volume 8, No. 2, October 2024, 59-71
ISSN 2579-4272 (printed), ISSN 2579-4280 (online)
Online: http://journal.uny.ac.id/index.php/hej

ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF INTERFACING TYPES ON THE QUALITY OF VESTS

Putri Rahma Amalya Chairunnisa[1], **Kapti Asiatun**[2]
[1]Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, [2]Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta
E-mail: putrialya1603@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Article History
Received:
17 May 2024;
Revised:
22 August 2024;
Accepted:
26 August 2024
Available online:
1 October 2024.

Keywords
Corak Insang Pontianak, Interfacing, Semi-Silk, Quality Vest

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to determine the characteristics of cufner, mori gula, and tricot as interfacing on semi-silk material of Corak Insang Pontianak fabric, the quality of vest products used semi-silk material of Corak Insang Pontianak fabric with cufner, mori gula, and tricot. The type of research was descriptive exploratory with a survey approach. The subject of this research was a vest design using semi-silk materials of Corak Insang Pontianak fabric with three types of interfacing. The study was repeated three times tests. Data collection used observation sheets by expert and trained panelists. Aiken's V values were 0.94, and Cronbach's Alpha was 0.762, meaning the instrument was valid and reliable. Quality indicators were measured from surface flatness, adhesion strength, surface texture, material fall, and total look. The results of the quantitative data were analyzed using a descriptive test. The results showed that the characteristics of cufner as interfacing on semi-silk material of Corak Insang Pontianak fabric was more appropriate to be used on vest, because it could support product quality standards very well compared to mori gula and tricot; The quality of vest products used semi-silk material of Corak Insang Pontianak fabric with cufner got a percentage value of 88% with an excellent category, mori gula 70% with a suitable category, and tricot 78% with a good category. It could be concluded that interfacing gave the best results based on the indicators of product quality assessment of vests using semi-silk materials compared to tricot and mori gula.

Citation (IEEE Style): [1] Chairunnisa, P. R. A. Asiatun, K. (2024). Analysis Of The Use Of Interfacing Types On The Quality Of Vests. Home Economics Journal, 8 (2), 59 -71.

INTRODUCTION

The vest was a fashionable workwear in 2020. A vest is worn before a suit or after a shirt as a fashion complement [1][2]. Vests were once a trend in the 90s. The popularity of vests surged again in 2020, with models following fashion trends. Fashion trends encourage people to follow their appearance as fashionable, both on formal and non-formal occasions. The quality of a good vest is that the material's surface looks flat, the adhesion strength is good, the surface texture is smooth, and the fall of the material and the total look are good. The vest's quality must be considered to maintain its durability; then, it can extend its lifetime after experiencing the maintenance process. Vests provide an elegant impression for the wearer since they are made with a tailoring technique.

Tailoring is a refined sewing technique that involves very neat clothing, resulting in both outside and inside results. Tailoring is one of the fashion sewing techniques whose results are more robust than ordinary sewing techniques [3]. The tailoring technique pays attention to tidiness, smoothness, and seam strength and uses coating materials in the manufacturing process. Clothing made with this technique is very concerned about quality, so the price is relatively expensive, limited product quantity, and has a particular market segment.

The use of primary materials and coating materials (interfacing) affects the quality of the vest. However, the selection of interfacing on vests often still needs more attention. Thus, their use is not appropriate and causes problems due to pressing. Problems that usually arise are uneven material surfaces, wrinkles, shrinkage, detachment of interfacing, rough surface texture, poor material fall, and poor total look [4][5][6]. The interfacing must be customized to the type of primary material [7]. Proper pressing techniques must also be considered to get the best results. Clothing that uses different interfacing materials will produce vests with various characteristics. Each interfacing material has its characteristics. The type of interfacing often used is woven, neither non-woven nor knit. The use of interfacing aims to make the vest neater with a firm silhouette and excellent quality. The quality of a product can increase its selling point and consumer confidence.

As time progresses towards modernization, it brings influence to the fashion field. Each country has its characteristics in fashion. One of the characteristics of fashion in Indonesia is the use of traditional fabrics from various regions, such as the Pontianak Corak Insang woven fabric. This fabric is an original artwork typical of Pontianak, West Kalimantan, which was designated as an intangible cultural heritage by the Ministry of Education and Culture [8][9][10]. Corak Insang Pontianak has a high and eternal value for all time; thus, it must be preserved to maintain traditional cultural values. Nowadays, only some people use the Pontianak Corak Insang fabric. Society must foster a sense of pride in traditional fabrics to recognize their existence. The original woven fabric was not used in this research because of the high price. Therefore, researchers used the semi-silk material of Corak Insang Pontianak fabric without leaving its distinctive style. Semi-silk materials are light, not stiff, have soft and slick surfaces, fall the material sloping, and thread grooves are not visible. Interfacing is required to manufacture vests with semi-silk material to support product quality.

Based on this problem, the author raised the topic of analyzing the use of coating material (interfacing) on the quality of vest products using semi-silk materials of Pontianak Corak Insang fabric. The research aims to determine the quality of vest products using semi-silk fabrics with cufner, mori gula, and tricot as an interfacing. Using Corak Insang Pontianak as the primary material and raising the Pontianak Corak Insang fabric in the fashion world increased public awareness of its use in clothing. This research is expected to generate the best quality vest products.

Specifically, the objectives to be achieved in this study are to find out the characteristics of cufner, mori gula, and tricot as interfacing materials on Corak Insang Pontianak semi-silk fabric; and the quality of vest products using Pontianak Corak Insang semi-silk fabric with cufner, mori gula, and tricot interfacing materials.

METHOD

The type of research was descriptive exploratory with a survey approach. This research described the state or characteristics of the results of using cufner, mori gula, and tricot as interfacing on the quality of vest products using Corak Insang Pontianak semi-silk fabric. The sample of this research was one vest design using Pontianak Corak Insang semi-silk fabric with three types of interfacing. Each sample was repeated three times.

The research was conducted at Fashion Laboratory 1 (306), 3rd floor of the Fashion Management Education Study Program, Department of Boga and Fashion Engineering Education, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta. Research and data collection were carried out from September to November 2022 by adjusting the schedules of the parties involved.

The independent variable of this research was the use of interfacing materials cufner, mori gula, and tricot. The dependent variable was the quality of vest products using semi-silk fabric of Corak Insang Pontianak with cufner, mori gula, and tricot as interfacing, as measured by several assessment indicators.

Determination of Trial Subjects

The test product of this study was a vest using the primary material of semi-silk fabric of Pontianak Corak Insang mixed from polyester material with a fabric width of 1,15 m. The length of the fabric was adjusted to the placement of the pattern so that when sewing, the Corak Insang Pontianak fabric motif could meet, so the vest results were good. Researchers did not use the original woven fabric at an expensive price. Hence, they used the semi-silk fabric of Pontianak Corak Insang without leaving its distinctive style.

The vest with semi-silk material required interfacing to give the fashion shape for good quality. Researchers used three types of interfacing: cufner type 7403, mori gula type M 901 Tangerine brand, and tricot type 7510 Super Top brand with distinctive characteristics, which will produce different vest products as well. The characteristics of interfacing materials were determined based on texture, thickness, manufacture, and fiber direction. The need of cufner and tricot interfacing for one vest was 0.5 m long with a fabric width of 1.5 m, meanwhile mori gula required a length of 0.5 m with a fabric width of 1.1 m. All three interfacing materials had adhesives and underwent a pressing process on all parts of the primary clothing material. This pressing process used a Singer brand press machine with a temperature of 150°C, a time of 8 minutes, and a pressure of 800 kg, which was adjusted to the type of fabric.

Data Collection Techniques and Instruments

Data collection using observation. Observation was done directly by expert and trained panelists systematically [11]. Panelists affixed a checklist (✓) on the observation sheet to assess the vest product's quality using Corak Insang Pontianak semi-silk fabric using cufner, mori gula, and tricot interfacing on the dress form. The assessment indicators in this study included surface flatness, adhesive strength, surface texture, material fall, and total look.

Validity and Reliability of Instruments

Instrument validity using content validity. After the instrument was constructed, they consulted with experts' judgment to provide advice, thus generating a valid instrument [12]. The results of Aiken's V calculation gained an average value of 0.94, so it can be concluded that the instrument's validity was in the excellent category from the range of 0 – 1.00. After making improvements according to the direction of the validator, the instrument was declared valid and suitable for research.

Instrument reliability used rating reliability by re-rating and calculating the correlation among raters on rank order correlation. The instrument was declared reliable if the Cronbach Alpha value was > 0.6. Reliability was proven by SPSS 25. The results of the reliability calculation with the Cronbach Alpha coefficient obtained a value of 0.762; therefore, the instrument was declared reliable, which means that it was consistent and can be used.

Data Analysis Techniques

The research data were analyzed using descriptive tests with mean and percentage calculations. Descriptive statistic analysis aimed to provide an overview of the data collected, which related to the results of the assessment of the quality of vest products using semi-silk fabric of Pontianak Corak Insang on each interfacing material, namely cufner, mori gula, and tricot.

The mean calculation was used to determine the characteristics of each interfacing material. The descriptive percentage calculation was then interpreted into sentences based on categories. In this study, categorization used four levels: very good, good, good enough, and less good.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

1. Characteristics of Cufner, Mori Gula, and Tricot as Interfacing Materials on Pontianak Corak Insang Semi-silk Fabric

a. Surface Flatness Indicator

1) Bubbles on The Main Material Surface

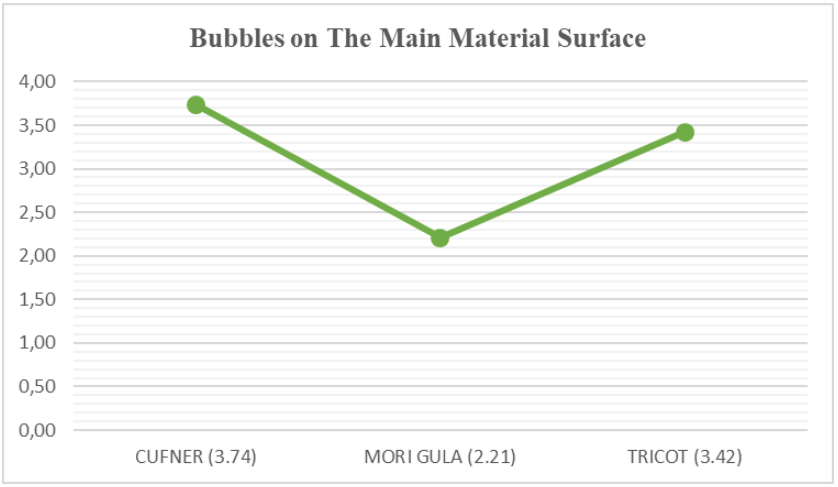

Figure 1. Mean Diagram of Surface Bubbles Aspect

The results of the assessment of the surface flatness indicator in terms of the presence or absence of bubbles on the main material surface, which can be seen in Figure 1, are as follows: cufner interfacing material gained a mean of 3.74 in the good category, mori gula mean value of 2.21 in the good enough category, and tricot mean of 3.42 in the good category. The highest mean value was cufner, and the lowest mean was mori gula.

2) Strike-through

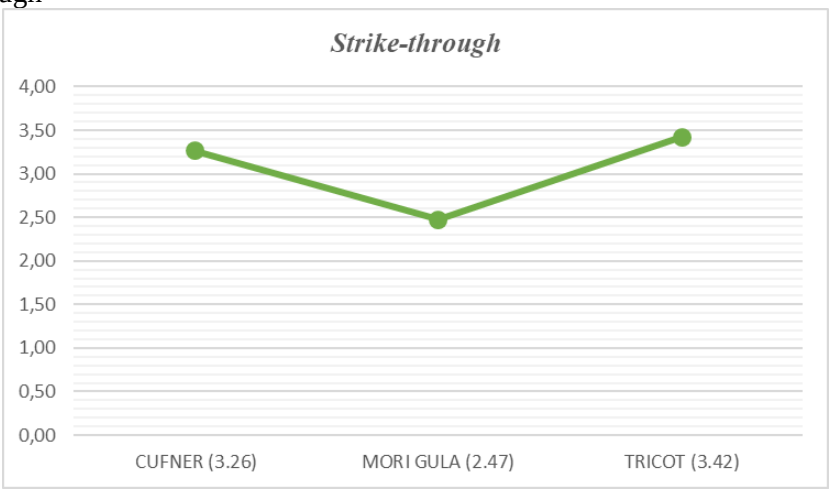

Figure 2. Mean Diagram of Strike-through Aspect

The assessment results of the surface flatness indicator on the aspect of the whether or not of strike-through on the primary material, as presented in Figure 2, are as follows: cufner interfacing material obtained a mean of 3.26 included in the excellent category, mori gula obtained a mean of 2.47 in the good enough category, and tricot obtained a mean of 3.42 included in the excellent category. So, the highest mean value was tricot, and the lowest was mori gula.

b. Adhesive Strength Indicator

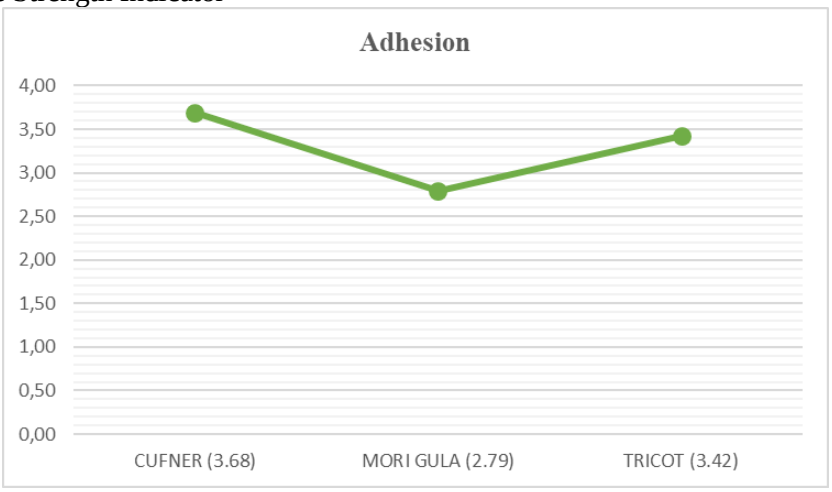

Figure 3. Mean Diagram of Adhesion Aspect

The result of the assessment of the adhesive strength indicator with interfacing materials, which can be seen in Figure 3, are as follows: cufner got a mean of 3.68, included in the excellent category; mori gula got a mean of 2.79, contained in the good enough category, and tricot got a mean of 3.42 included in the excellent category. So the highest mean value in the adhesive strength indicator was cufner interfacing, and the lowest mean was mori gula interfacing.

c. Surface Texture Indicator

1) Thickness of Main Material

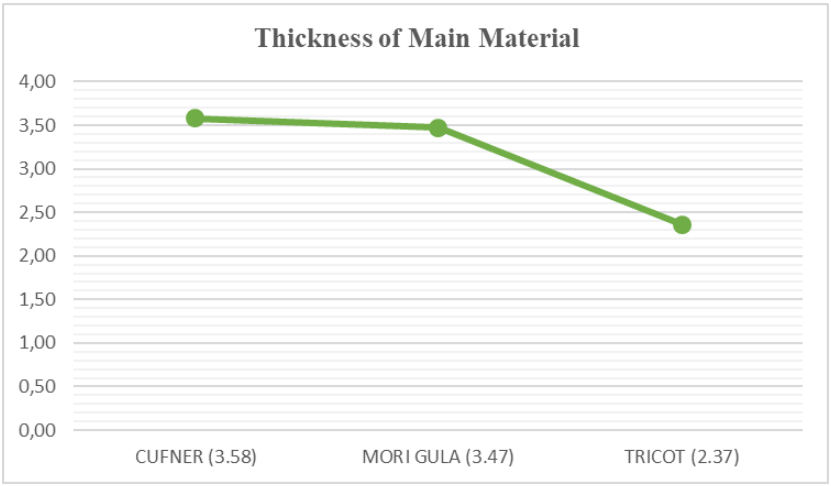

Figure 4. Mean Diagram of Main Material Thickness Aspect

The assessment result of the surface texture indicator in the aspect of the thickness of the main material, as presented in Figure 4, are as follows: cufner interfacing material obtained a mean of 3.58 in the excellent category, mori gula 3.47 in the excellent category, and tricot 2.37 in the good enough category. So the highest mean value was cufner, and the lowest was tricot.

2) Surface Smoothness of Main Material

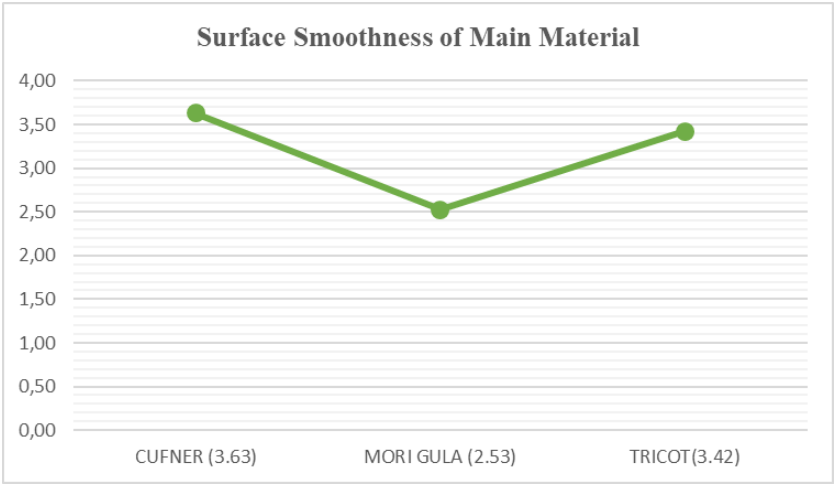

Figure 5. Mean Diagram of Surface Smoothness Aspect

The result of the assessment of the texture indicator in the aspect of the surface smoothness of the primary material can be seen in Figure 5 as follows: cufner interfacing material gained a mean of 3.63 in the excellent category, mori gula 2.53 in the good enough category, and tricot gained a mean of 3.42 in the excellent category. So the highest mean value was cufner interfacing, and the lowest was mori gula.

d. Material Fall

1) Ability to Support Main Material

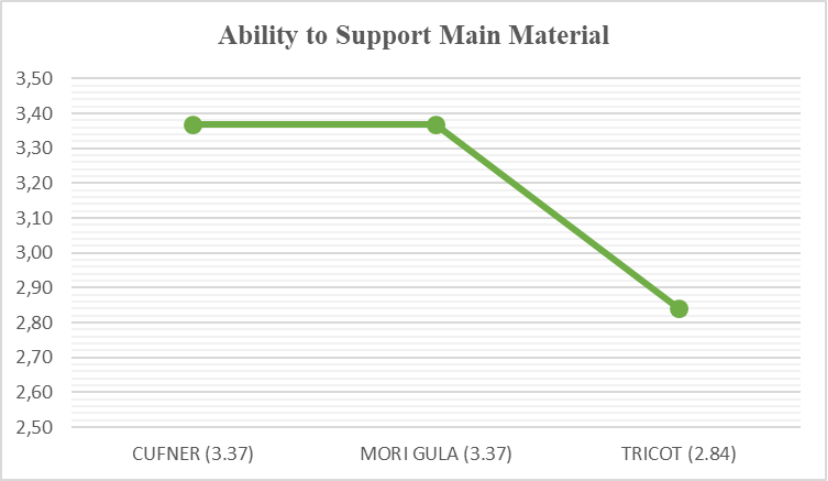

Figure 6. Mean Diagram of Material Supportability Aspect

The assessment result of the indicator of the fall of material in the aspect of the ability to support the primary material, as presented in Figure 6, is as follows: cufner and mori gula interfacing materials both got the same mean of 3.37 both included in the excellent category and mean of tricot got by 2.84 included in the good enough category. So the highest mean values were cufner and mori gula interfacing, while the lowest mean value was tricot.

2) Shape and Size Stability

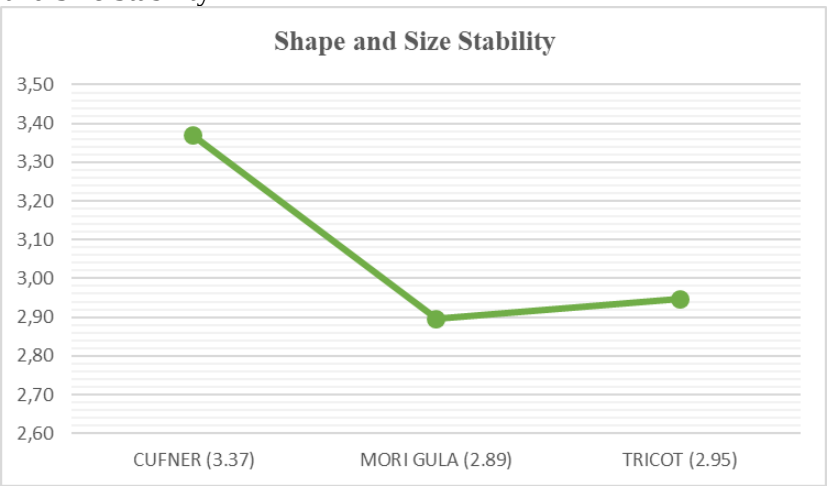

Figure 7. Mean Diagram of Shape and Size Stability Aspect

The result of the assessment of the indicator of the fall of material in the aspect of the stability of the shape and size of the vest product using Pontianak Corak Insang semi-silk fabric with interfacing materials as presented in Figure 7 are as follows: cufner gained a mean of 3.37 in the excellent category, mori gula of 2.89 in the good enough category and tricot 2.95 in the good enough category. So the highest mean value was cufner, and the lowest was mori gula.

e. Total Look

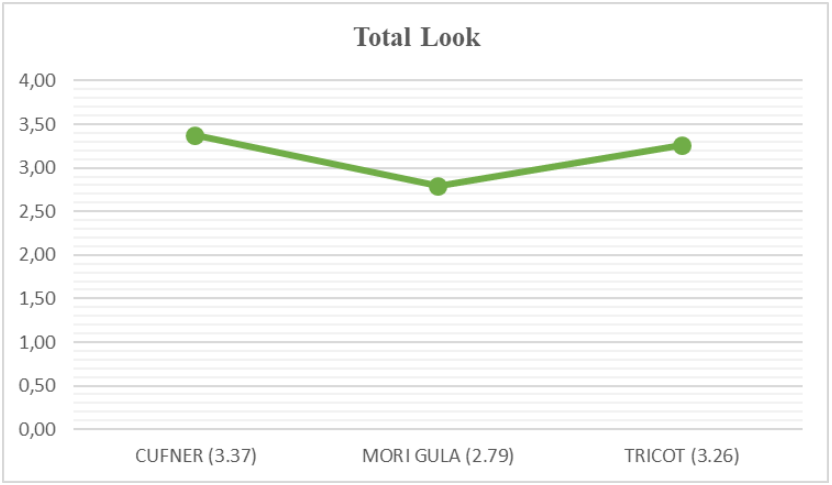

Figure 8. Mean Diagram of Total Look Aspect

The assessment result of the total look indicator, which can be seen in Figure 8, are as follows: the mean of cufner interfacing is 3.37 in the excellent category, the mean of mori gula is 2.79 in the good enough category, and tricot is 3.26 in the excellent category. So the highest mean value was cufner, and the lowest was mori gula.

2. Vest Product Quality Using Pontianak Corak Insang Semi-silk Fabric with Cufner, Mori Gula, and Tricot Interfacing

Product quality assessment of vests using semi-silk fabric of Corak Insang Pontianak with interfacing materials cufner, mori gula, and tricot is measured based on indicators of surface flatness, adhesive strength, surface texture, material fall, and total look. The following are the overall percentage results of indicators from the three interfacing materials to measure the quality level of vest products.

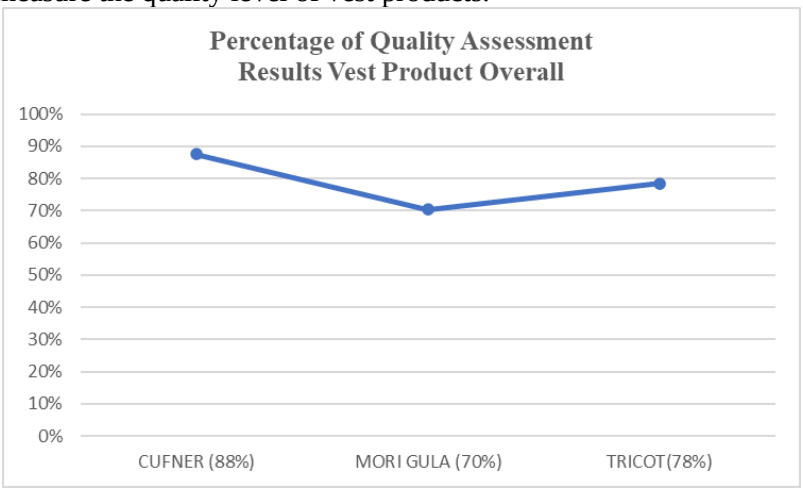

Figure 9. Diagram of Vest Product Quality Percentage

Based on Figure 9, the quality of vest products using Pontianak Corak Insang semi-silk fabric with cufner interfacing had the highest result with a percentage value of 88% in the very good category. Mori gula interfacing got a percentage of 70% in the excellent category. The tricot got a rate of 78% in the excellent category.

Discussion

1. Characteristics of Cufner, Mori Gula, and Tricot as Interfacing Materials on Corak Insang Pontianak Semi-silk Fabric

Based on the results of the quality assessment of vest products using semi-silk fabric of Corak Insang Pontianak with interfacing materials cufner, mori gula, and tricot by expert and trained panelists, it can be seen in Table 1 that the characteristics of each interfacing materials are as follows:

Table 1. Characteristics of Cufner, Mori Gula, and Tricot

Quality Indicators	**Cufner**	**Mori Gula**	**Tricot**
1. Surface flatness			
a. Bubble	Spread point ≤ 10%	Spread point ≤ 25%	Spread point ≤ 10%
b. *Strike-through*	Resin stains ≤ 10%	Resin stains ≤ 25%	Resin stains ≤ 10%
2. Adhesive strength	≥ 90%	≥ 75%	≥ 90%
3. Surface texture			
a. Thickness	Medium	Very thick	Slightly thick
b. Smoothness	Smooth	Slightly rough	Smooth
4. Fall of Material			
a. Ability to support the main Material	Good	Good	Not good
b. shape and size stability	Stable	Unstable	Unstable
5. Total look	Neat, clean, firm	Untidy, unclean, firm	Neat, clean, not firm

a. Surface Flatness Indicator

In the indicator of surface flatness, as measured by the absence of bubbles on the surface of the primary material, the use of cufner interfacing had the highest mean value. This was followed by tricot since it met the criteria: the bubble spread point on the surface of the semi-silk material ≤ 10%. At the same time, mori gula with the lowest mean score as the bubbles dispersion point on the semi-silk material surface was ≤ 25%. Cufner interfacing looked flatter than tricot because there were fewer bubbles on the surface of the semi-silk material. On mori gula, there were many bubbles, so the surface was uneven. The bubbles appeared due to the pressing of mori gula, which was too long and hot thus the material shrinks and wrinkles [13]. The pressing of interfacing materials should be used on semi-silk materials, with temperatures between 148℃ and 163℃. Wrinkles are caused by shrinkage at the attachment point, which causes bubbles to appear [14]. Treating the mori gula before pressing it is necessary so it does not shrink and become wavy.

Regarding the presence or absence of strike-through on the surface of the main material, tricot interfacing received the highest mean value. Followed by cufner since it fulfilled the criteria, namely fabric damage due to compressive force in the form of adhesive resin stains that appeared on the surface of the semi-silk materials ≤ 10%. Meanwhile, mori gula got the lowest mean score as fabric damage due to compressive power in the form of adhesive resin stains that appeared on the semi-silk material surface was ≤ 25%. Resin stains on the surface of the semi-silk materials with tricot and cufner interfacing were less than with mori gula. The appearance of resin stains was caused by improper pressing techniques, such as setting the temperature too high, resulting in strike-through appearing on the semi-silk material surface because the resistance to heat varied with each type of material [15].

b. Adhesive Strength Indicator

The adhesive strength indicator with cufner interfacing had the highest mean value. This was followed by tricot since it met the criteria: the glue adhered evenly to the semi-silk material ≥ 90%. Meanwhile, mori gula has the lowest mean score as the glue resin stuck evenly on the semi-silk material, which is≥ 75%. The adhesion of interfacing is influenced by using a pressing machine in the pressing process. Since the entire surface got the same stable temperature, pressure, and time, it was adjusted to the semi-silk material [16]. So, the adhesion between the interfacing and semi-silk material was evener and greater. At an adjusted temperature and time for the semi-silk material in the pressing process, the adhesive resin of the interfacing material is melted to form a bond between the interfacing and the semi-silk material. Bond strength is also influenced by the type of interfacing material used. The adhesive on mori gula is granular, like granulated sugar. Meanwhile, cufner and tricot are finer granules than mori gula. The use of wet fabric in the pressing process aims to glue the coating material evenly so the results match the pressing standards [17]. An important parameter that affects the quality of clothing is the adhesive strength of the press [18].

c. Surface Texture Indicator

Firstly, in the indicator of surface texture measured from the term of the main material thickness, cufner interfacing got the highest mean value. This was because cufner fulfilled the criteria. Namely, the surface texture of the semi-silk material had the right thickness on the vest as cufner has a weave that is not tight. The proportions seem sturdy enough for the wanted vest design. Judging from the characteristics of the semi-silk material used, which has a thin surface and lightweight material. Therefore, interfacing with medium thickness is appropriate for vest products. Mori gula has a very thick effect on the semi-silk material; hence, it is unsuitable for vest products. While the tricot with the lowest mean score had a thickness that needed to be more precise, thus the proportion looked less sturdy and did not match the desired vest design. This is due to the tricot interfacing having the thinnest characteristics rather than cufner and mori gula. The material requirements for tailoring techniques are easy to press or shape, high resilience or thermoplastic, and thick, paying attention to the color and material style used [19].

Regarding the smoothness of the primary material surface, the use of cufner interfacing had the highest mean value. This was followed by tricot because it met the criteria; that is, the surface texture of the vest became smooth. Meanwhile, mori gula with the lowest mean score since the surface texture was less smooth. This was caused by the use of mori gula interfacing, which had many bubbles and scattering points. So, the surface of the semi-silk material was uneven. Clothing with a tailoring technique will look good if the primary material surface looks slick, smooth, and flat.

d. Material Fall Indicator

On the material fall indicator measured from the aspect of the ability to support the primary material, the highest mean was occupied by the cufner interfacing and mori gula. Both got the same mean value as they met the criteria, namely, the material falling on the body stood up straight enough according to the silhouette and decorative lines of the vest. Both interfacing materials can increase the thickness of the semi-silk material, which has the characteristics of not being stiff or slick, and the flow of the material so that it can support the primary material well. It was just that mori gula caused clothes to be stiffer than cufner, because non-woven interfacing materials are harder than woven. Mori gula has the characteristics of a stiff and thick material [20]. Tricot received the lowest mean score since the material falling on the body was less upright according to the silhouette and decorative

lines of the vest. Tricot interfacing could not support the shape of the vest well as it has softer and thinner properties than cufner and mori gula.

On the other aspect of maintaining the stability of shape and size, using cufner interfacing received the highest mean value. It fulfilled the criteria: the material fall was stable, but it made the semi-silk material slightly stretch and deform. The tricot occupied the second position. Meanwhile, mori gula got the lowest mean score because the fall of the material was less stable and enough to make the main material stretch and deform. Cufner interfacing was more stable than tricot, whose shape and size were not fixed or changed when worn [21]. Since tricot has flexible properties and follows the properties of the primary material, it has more flexibility. The elasticity of knit interfacing is higher than that of woven. Knit interfacing has springy, soft, and flexible characteristics [22]. Mori gula is also unstable and changes its shape. By the function of interfacing material, it can stabilize, hold the shape, and prevent the material from stretching. The use of interfacing material on the inside of the fabric as a support material maintains the stability of the fashion shape [23][24].

e. Total Look Indicator

The use of cufner interfacing got the highest mean value in the total look indicator. Followed by tricot because it met the criteria, that is, the vest product using semi-silk fabric of Corak Insang Pontianak overall was quite neat and clean, and the silhouette and cut of the clothes gave a firm impression when worn and supported by the characteristics of semi-silk material that does not wrinkle easily. Meanwhile, mori gula had the lowest mean score since the vest product using Pontianak Corak Insang semi-silk fabric needed to be neater and cleaner, and the clothing silhouette and cut did not give a firm impression when worn. The overall look of the cufner interfacing was the best as it looked neater and firmer, and the proportions were right according to the desired design, even though the resin appeared. Tricots had sufficient proportions according to the wanted design, tidiness, and good cleanliness, and they did not wrinkle easily but were less assertive when worn. While Mori Gula's look and firmness of silhouette were very good, neatness and cleanliness could have been better. This was due to using mori gula interfacing that was not maximized, caused by improper pressing techniques. The outfit's neatness aspect is that there are no threads and flat seams that are not wrinkled. Meanwhile, the cleanliness aspect is that there are no stains or sewing chalk or reader. The bold impression of the vest is an influence of the interfacing used.

2. Vest Product Quality Using Pontianak Corak Insang Semi-silk Fabric with Cufner, Mori Gula, and Tricot Interfacing

Based on the results of the quality assessment of vest products using the semi-silk fabric of Corak Insang Pontianak with three types of interfacing materials by expert and trained panelists, it showed that the use of cufner interfacing had excellent quality compared to mori gula and tricot. This was indicated by the flatness of the surface from the aspect of the bubbles' spread point and the appearance of very few adhesive resin stains. The adhesive strength was good. The surface texture from the aspect of the thickness of the semi-silk material was appropriate for use on the vest, and the surface was smooth. The material fall aspect of supporting the semi-silk material was also good, and it can maintain the shape and size stability well. The look was neat and clean, and the silhouette gave a firm impression when worn. A good press result is a flat surface without bubbles and dirt, unchanged color, and adhesion according to the standard [25].

The use of mori gula and tricot interfacing was of equally good quality. Both still caused problems and damage to the primary material due to improper pressing techniques and interfacing selection. Bubbles and resin stains using mori gula interfacing were still

visible on the vest's surface, resulting in an uneven surface. Adhesion strengthcould have been better. Mori gula made the semi-silk material very thick. Thus, it had a stiff effect on the semi-silk material and was not appropriate for use on vests [26]. The surface texture of the vest was less smooth as the surface was uneven. The fall material was good because of its ability to support semi-silk material. Mori gula was less able to maintain stability in shape and size. The overall look was not good because it was less neat and clean, but it can have a firm effect when worn.

Tricot interfacing had a tiny bubble spread point, and resin stains appeared on the vest surface, making it flat. The adhesion strength was good. Tricot made the semi-silk material less thick since it had the thinnest characteristics; thus, it was inappropriate to use on a vest. The surface texture on the vest was smooth. It cannot correctly support the semi-silk material as it is soft and thin. Tricot could not maintain the shape and size stability because it had more elasticity and flexibility. The look was neat and clean but did not give a firm effect when worn..

CONCLUSION

Firstly, based on the results and discussion of research, it can be concluded that the characteristics of cufner as interfacing on the semi-silk fabric of Corak Insang Pontianak, that is, flat, smooth, and slick surface texture, good heat resistance, maximum adhesion, medium thickness, as well as stable shape and size. Mori gula interfacing characteristics are uneven and less smooth surface texture, wrinkling, shrinkage, poor heat resistance, less than maximum adhesion, and very thick and stiff. The characteristics of a tricot that is a flat, smooth, and slick surface texture, good heat resistance, maximum adhesion, thin, soft, flexible, and high elasticity. By its characteristics, cufner is more appropriate for vest products with semi-silk materials.

Secondly, the data analysis results proved that the quality of vest products using Pontianak Corak Insang semi-silk fabric with cufner interfacing is very good. There were a few bubbles and resin stains on the surface. However, the glue adhered evenly, the right medium thickness was used in vest products, the surface of the vest was smooth, could support the primary material properly, and the shape and size of the clothes were stable, as well as the total look was neat, clean, and firm. The interfacing of mori gula obtained quality results in the good category. Mori gula can support the primary material well and give a firm impression. However, there were many bubbles and resin stains on the surface, the glue adhered unevenly, and the surface was very thick, so it was less appropriate to use on vest products; the surface of the vest was less smooth, the shape and size of the clothes were less stable, as well as the total look was not neat and not clean. Meanwhile, the tricot got quality results in the good category. There were few bubbles and resin stains on the surface of the vest, the glue adhered evenly, the vest surface was smooth, and the total look was neat and clean, but the thickness was less appropriate to use on vest products since it was the thinnest than cufner and mori gula, cannot support the primary material properly, the shape and size of the clothing were unstable, as well as did not give a firm impression.

REFERENCES

[1] M. Mealiah, "Modul Perkuliahan (Busana *Tailoring*)". Bandung: Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, 2010, hlm. 2.
[2] H. Jhosep & Armstrong. "Pattern Making for Fashion Design". Los Angeles: Pearson, 2010.
[3] G. Poespo, "*Tailoring* Membuat Blazer dalam 1 Hari". Yogyakarta: Kanisius, 2009, hlm. 7.

[4] V. Nemes, "Fabric Spreading and Cutting". Cambridge: Woodhead Publishing, 2009.
[5] V. Nemes, "Fusing Cut Textile Components". Cambridge: Woodhead Publishing, 2012.
[6] Nift. (2017). Interfacing and Fusing Techniques. [Online]. Available: http://id.scribd.com/presentation/341871671/s-interfacing-fusing, hlm. 40.
[7] K. Hendrickson. (2009). Interfacings. [Online]. Available: http://4h.ucanr.edu/files/61587.pdf
[8] N. P. N. Rahmawati. (2017). Corak Insang: Motif Tenun Tradisional Pontianak yang Tetap Bertahan. [Online]. Available: http://www.pustaka-bpnbkalbar.org
[9] Direktorat Warisan dan Diplomasi Budaya. (2017). Warisan Budaya Takbenda Indonesia: Tenun Corak Insang Pontianak. [Online]. Available: https://warisanbudaya.kemdikbud.go.id/
[10] D. D. Paluseri, et al. "Warisan Budaya Takbenda Indonesia Penetapan Tahun 2017". Jakarta: Direktorat Warisan dan Diplomasi Budaya, Ditjen Kebudayaan, Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, 2017, hlm. 179.
[11] B. Kartika, "Pedoman Uji Inderawi Bahan Pangan". Yogyakarta: PAU Pangan dan Gizi Universitas Gadjah Mada, 1988.
[12] Sugiyono, "Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan, Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan RnD". Bandung: Alfabeta, 2018.
[13] R. Karlina, "Perbedaan Hasil Jadi Jas Wanita yang Menggunakan *Interfacing* Kufner dengan *Interfacing* Mori gula". Diploma thesis, Dept. Eng., Universitas Negeri Makassar, Makassar, 2019.
[14] C. W. Keist, "Quality Control and Quality Assurance The Apparel Industry". Cambridge: Woodhead Publishing, 2015.
[15] G. Thilagavathi, & S. Viju, "Process Control in Apparel Manufacturing". Cambridge: Woodhead Publishing, 2013.
[16] S. Liang, et al. (2016). Design and Practicability Evaluation: A Novel Platform for Fabric Machine Ironing. *International Journal of Clothing Science and Technology*. 28(04), pp. 1-15.
[17] G. Poespo, "*Tailoring* Membuat Blazer dalam 1 Hari". Yogyakarta: Kanisius, 2009, hlm 25.
[18] K. Phebe, K. Krishnaraj, & B. Chandrasekaran. (2014). Evaluating Performance Characteristics of Different Fusible Interlinings. *Indian Journal of Fibre and Textile Research*. 39(1), pp. 380-385.
[19] W. Zahri, "Modul *Tailoring"*. Padang: Universitas Negeri Padang, 2007.
[20] S. Wulandari, "Perbedaan Hasil Pembuatan Blazer antara yang Menggunakan Interfacing Kufner (Woven) dengan Interfacing Mori gula (Non Woven)". Skripsi, Dept. Eng., Universitas Negeri Semarang, Semarang, 2013.
[21] V. C. Valentina. (2016). Pengaruh Jenis *Interfacing* terhadap Hasil Jadi Lengan Belimbing (Starfruit Sleeve) pada Busana Pesta Anak Menggunakan Bahan Taffeta. *e-Journal*. Vol. 05 No. 02, Edisi Yudisium Periode Mei 2016, pp. 40-48.
[22] Singer, "*Tailoring*". U.S.A: Cataloging in Publication Data, 1998.
[23] N. Fitrihana, "Memilih Bahan Busana". Klaten: PT Intan Sejati, 2011.
[24] K. Kim, S. Sonehara, & M. Takatera. (2013). Quantitative Assessment of Jackets Appearances with Bonding Adhesive Interlinings Using Two-Dimensional and Three-Dimensional Analysis. *International journal of affective engineering*. 12(2), pp. 177-183.
[25] N. Fitrihana, "Pengendalian Mutu Busana". Yogyakarta: KTSP, 2012, hlm 25.
[26] Nift. (2017). Interfacing and Fusing Techniques. [Online]. Available: http://id.scribd.com/presentation/341871671/s-interfacing-fusing, hlm. 32.