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THE "PERFECTION" CUDDLY TOYMAKING KIT



INSTRUCTION

BOOK No 1

With Patterns

Including ...

- Step by step instruction
- Practical illustrations
- Patterns for all Toysand Giftshttps://www



INTRODUCTION TO LESSON NO. 1

This interesting and complete Course has been carefully designed to meet all needs - it is an "all-purpose" Course, admirably suited to the needs of the person who wants to make toys as a "hobby" or as a Money-making side-line.

Simple easy-to-understand explanations insure rapid progress without error. Every detail required for speedy results has been anticipated - fool-proof illustrations, detailed patterns, and step-by-step explanations for Making-up.

Yes, you will enjoy this new and novel pastime. Without doubt, you will begin to feel that this fascinating occupation is providing openings of interest, enthusiasm and advantage.

WHAT THE COURSE TEACHES. From a concentration on cutting-out, assembling and color combination at the start, the Course quickly leads on to fashioning enchanting and novel toys of distinctive design in craftsman-like manner. These, as completed, will make delightful and satisfying Birthday and Xmas gifts. In addition, they will provide the experience required to carry this new-found ability into the "Money-making" field if desired. It is not a boast to say that the cost of this complete Course can be more than recovered in a very short time.

And in the field of marketing, the Course comprehensively explains how to fashion your Toy-making for this purpose - how to make-up in quantity, and sell your finished products on the best profit market. To be able to do this is definitely "worthwhile", even if your purpose, at this moment, is that of a "hobby" and a means of bringing joy to the hearts of children, or assisting at charitable fetes, bazaars, etc.

The Course also comprehensively embraces "Doll-making" and "Novelty-making". You will find these subjects of great interest as both can be applied to the field of "toys" as well as to "adult gifts".

The lessons, as result, represent a complete training in this interesting craft. Furthermore, nothing is left to be guessed or mis-understood. Everything is set out in the simplest manner - even the wording being without reference to technical terms.

Look forward therefore to an interesting added ability - and one that is capable of being turned to "money-making" either NOW or at any future time.

WHAT TO EXPECT. Don't expect that the making-up of one article will complete your training as a craftsman-like toymaker. To complete your ability the "whole Course" is required - not merely a part of it. Now, the Course is actually a very short one, and is therefore very interesting. But, to achieve the promised result, you MUST NOT SKIP-OVER PARTS.

Unless you study the "whole Course" you deny me (your Teacher) the chance to make you the Toymaker you hope and want to be.

S/T. Lesson 1. Page 1.

VARIETY IS CATERED FOR.

Variety of taste has been specially catered for.

The result is:- You will not have to procure
material for and make up a lot of toys that do not appeal to you. A wide
variety of animal types, sizes and styles are embraced in the lessons - no
two toys being in any way similar in finished appearance.

Naturally, the types of toys that have the greatest appeal to young children have been kept in mind - particularly from the view point of the "demand" associated with each toy from the "selling" angle. In fact, the variety of instruction has been so well graded that the entire Course can be completely learnt in a very short period of time.

CONCLUDING THE EXPLANATION. The opportunity has been taken before actually starting the Course to clearly out-line it's simplicity and comprehensiveness. Consequently, all explanation from here on will be of an entirely practical nature.

Now that you have gleaned some idea of what you are about to learn and "how" you are going to learn it, these introductory pages can be forgotten - replaced by the absorbing interest of actually making toys as commences on the next page.

IMPORTANT. The lessons commence with the making of an attractive type of "Ball" in preference to commencing with an "animal form". A "Ball" has been specially selected to provide the opportunity to illustrate and explain the most common "stich" that is applied in Toy-making. Lesson 2 then embraces the next progressive "step" in the making of a more attractive "Scottie Dog" - one that will cause a sparkle in the eye of the lucky child that receives it.

SOME FINAL POINTS.

Felt (in colors) is suggested as the most suitable material for use during your "learning stages". As you progress with the lessons, other materials that are popular for Toy-making will be mentioned. such as Fur Fabric, leatherette, etc.

Some toys make-up better in soft materials (such as felt or ordinary dress materials), while others are better in heavier materials (such as Fur Fabric, leatherette, etc.) The most suitable material for each toy will be specially mentioned therefore as each toy is being dealt with.

MATERIALS. Most larger stores carry supplies of Felt

(by piece or off the roll) and other toy-making materials. If you cannot obtain your requirements, write to us.

And now, the opportunity is taken to wish you "rapid progress" and RESULTS that meet with your complete satisfaction OS://www.knitting-and.com

IMPORTANT. In preparation for commencing Lesson No. 1, study the Pattern illustration etc. as set out on page 3. Then, turn to page 4 and READ ON.

S/T. Lesson 1.

LESSON 1

MAKING THE MULTI COLOURED BALL

The design - shown on page 3 - is for an attractive and easily made "Ball" in 8 identical sections. It affords the opportunity to fully explain the "stitch" that is most used in Felt Toy-making and the Method required in balanced stuffing. Therefore, this model should be made-up whether it personally appeals to you or not.

REQUIREMENTS. You will need scissors, needle (strong and not too long), thimble, soft pencil or sharpened white chalk. MATERIAL. As the "Ball" consists of 8 pieces, a different color for each piece will result in the most pleasing effect. In this case, you will need 8 different colored pieces of felt each being big enough to cut-out the Pattern shape shown on page 3. Naturally, fewer colors may be used by cutting 2 or more pieces in each color. THREAD. The most suitable thread will be specially mentioned a little further along.

NOTE. It is a good idea to keep all working equipment in a cardboard box or decorative tin. This will ensure their always being on hand.

Refer to page 3. As stated on that page, proceed to cut the Pattern out (as shown on page 3). Then, glue the Pattern to stiff cardboard. IMPORTANT. When cutting out the Pattern shape (after it is glued to cardboard), be careful that you cut exactly on the line of the Pattern. When the Pattern is glued and cut out ready, read on.

Place one piece of felt (one of the colors) flat on a table, and lay the Pattern flat over it. Then, with your soft pencil or sharpened white chalk, mark the pattern outline on the felt taking care to keep the pencil or chalk point closely to the Pattern edge throughout.

When completed, proceed to make the same out-line by the same process on each of the other pieces of felt (8 in all). NOTE. If chalk is used for marking see that a sharp point is maintained on the chalk. Blunt chalk is to be avoided as it permits of a blurred line resulting in cutting out in-accuracies. After all felt has been marked, proceed to cut the FELT PIECES to the shape marked on them.

Keep the lower blade of the scissors close to the underside of the felt while cutting - this applies always when cutting out. When the 8 sections are ready (all to the same size), commence the assembly of the "Ball" as set out below.

ASSEMBLING THE "BALL". The types of thread that may be used are in their order of suitability either (1) Stranded embroidery cotton (2 strands), (2) Ingrain Cotton, or (3) Sylko (doubled). And for the purpose of this "Ball", the most suitable color is "Black". NOTE. When a variety of colored pieces of felt are used, Black thread provides a pleasing contrast. Have the Black thread/ready as stated above before proceeding.

Now, the stitch that is most used in felt Toymaking is explained in the following. For the purpose of reference we will distinguish it from other stitches by calling it the "Felt Stitch". NOTE. Have the cut out sections of the un-assembled model layed out on a table before you while proceeding. S/T. Lesson 1.

THE "FELT STITCH" EXPLAINED.

Thread a needle and knot one end

of the thread. Then, take ONE of the pieces of Pass the threaded needle through this piece of felt between 1/10th and 1/8th inch in from the end of the piece. IMPORTANT. drawn through to the knot, place another of the pieces of felt exactly under the piece being held, so that this added piece covers the knot end of the thread as shown in Fig. A. NOTE. The first stitch should be through only one piece whenever possible so that the thread-end may be concealed between the two pieces being stitched when the second piece is placed against the first. Now, to secure

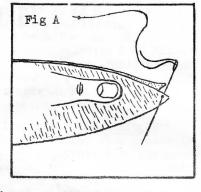


Fig B

all-important point - thus,

starting stitch, draw the needle through both pieces of felt so that the needle passes through the hole already made in the single thickness by the previous stitch.

> Then, with your right hand thumb placed flat along the felt to avoid any puckering of the edges, proceed to draw the needle (towards you) through both thicknesses of felt as in Fig. The needle should be used as shown in the sketch and should pass through the felt at about the distance shown from the 1st stitch (each stitch being about 1/10th to 1/8th inch apart).

THE NEXT STEP.

Pass the needle (towards you) exactly through the hole made

by the last stitch (see Fig. C). This is the after making a

Fig C

stitch as shown in Fig. B, pass the needle Fig D stitch.

stitch about the distance from the previous

through the hole made by the new Before proceeding, read from the top of this page again make sure understand the needle is to pass through the

stitch once more to complete the NOTE. vou

felt twice at the same point to finish stitch.

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Now, by the same method, continue to draw the needle as shown in the sketch, through the 2

pieces of felt at about the distance along from the previous stitch as shown in Fig D. Then, again draw the needle through the exact same hole to complete the stitch.

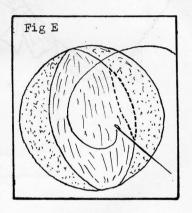
Carry on in the same way until you come to the end of the 2 pieces - thus, make each new stitch through both pieces of felt between 1/10th and 1/8th inch along from the previous stitch - then pass the needle through the exact same hole again to complete the stitch each time.

COMPLETING THE EXPLANATION. As this stitch will not be explained in detail again, it is advisable to make sure that you fully understand it before proceeding. Experiment a little if necessary. It is simply a matter of passing the needle through both pieces of felt about 1/10th to 1/8th inch from the previous stitch, and then drawing the needle through the same hole again to complete the stitch before placing the needle to start the next new stitch.

Continue to join the other sections of felt until 4 are joined together, completing half the "Ball". Then, work on the other half of the "Ball" until the 4 sections in that half are joined. When the two halves are completed, proceed to join these halves together as follows:-

JOINING THE HALVES OF THE BALL. Firstly, join one side of the Ball to the other using the same "Felt Stitch" - but, when joining the last half of the Ball, start from the ends and stitch along about 2 inches from each end so that a wide opening is provided for "filling" as shown in Fig. E.

IMPORTANT. Care must be taken to see that the stitching is carried right to the pointed tip when joining - the stitching appearing to continue without break on to the section on the other side of the ball. The pointed ends of the sections must all join evenly and roundly.

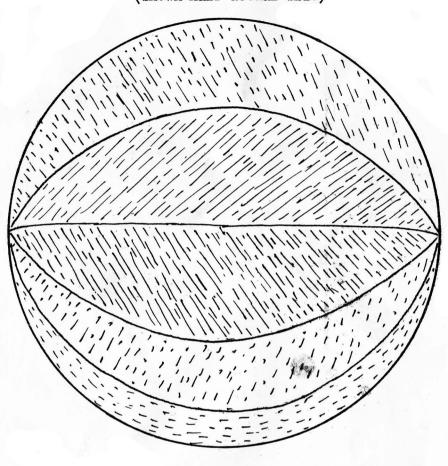


Through the opening provided as shown in Fig. E, proceed to fill the Ball with small handfuls of "flock", bedding it firmly as it is filled. NOTE. Filling should be as firm as possible. It cannot be too firm. All filling tends to settle in use and therefore seems to sag or shrink if not very firmly bedded in the first place. Care should therefore be exercised in this. It is better to "over fill" than "under fill". Shape the Ball as you fill it - examining it for soft spots - areas where the filling has not been bedded with sufficient firmness. When correctly filled, the felt, at each join, should tend to "flatten out". Now, when satisfied, proceed to stitch the opening through which the filling has been added - thus, completing the "Ball".

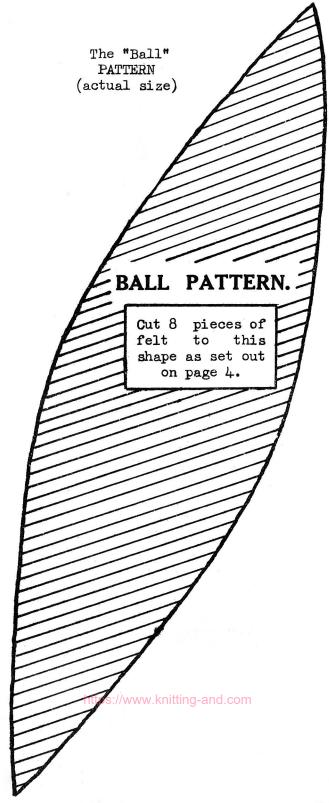
color design, neatness of stitching, and firmness of filling. Observe any weakness and set out to correct it in making the "Scottie Dog" as explained in Lesson 2. W Your object should be improvement in the style, cut, and finished quality of your work. NOTE. In lieu of "Flock" the following may be used for filling:- Kapok, Cotton waste, Rag waste, or Wood wool. And while learning, the following may also be used:- unravelled woollen goods cut into short lengths, or old stockings, soft rags and pieces of material cut into short strips.

Page 6.

THE FINISHED BALL (shown half actual size)



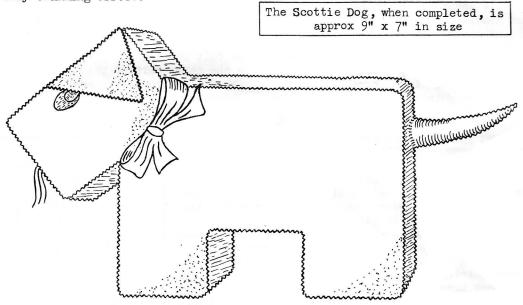
Either cut the pattern shown on this page OUT OF THE LESSON BOOK and glue it to stiff cardboard trimmed to the shape of the pattern after it is glued, or, take a tracing from the pattern by laying a thin piece of white writing paper over the Ballyw pattern and drawing the shape of the pattern onto the white paper with a pencil. Always glue patterns to cardboard trimmed to shape after gluing it preserves the patterns for use as often as desired.



S/T. Lesson 2.

NOVEL "SCOTTIE DOG

A novel "Scottie Dog" that is simple and quick to make (as shown below) embraces your next progressive "step". Although one of the first designs to be made up, you will find this gay and ornamental toy one that you will often want to make. Make it in two contrasting colors and you will be delighted with the result. Scrap materials can also be cleverly combined to produce a very charming effect.



THE DESIGN. Compare with Pattern Sheets No's 1 and 2 (overleaf). design is cut in an angular style - 12 very simply shaped sections forming the Pattern (see Pattern Sheets overleaf). This quaint and novel design will be prized by all young children. An added effect is gained by tying a length of bright Tartan Ribbon in a large bow around the neck.

REQUIREMENTS. You will need one piece of felt 12" x 11" (from which all sections shown on Pattern Sheet No. 1 will be cut) and another piece of felt 23" x 6" in a contrasting color (from which all sections shown on Pattern Sheet No. 2 will be cut). In addition, you will need your work box and Embroidery cotton as previously mentioned. Now, with your material ready, read on.

NOTE. The patterns and explanations in this lesson provide for making the Scottie Dog in two contrasting colors. However, if desired, one color can be used by cutting all pattern sections out of felt of one color. Added variety can also be gained by using more than two colors.

After studying the Pattern Sheets, proceed to cut out the CUTTING OUT. Pattern Sections or take tracings from them, completing the operation by gluing the sections (or tracings) to cardboard carefully cut to the exact shape of each pattern section after gluing. Sort the 12 Pattern sections into two groups. Group ONE being those for the first color as shown Page 7. (Continued on page 10)

on "The Lay-out for Cutting" (at top of Pattern Sheet 1), and Group TWO being those for the second color as shown on "The Lay-out for cutting".

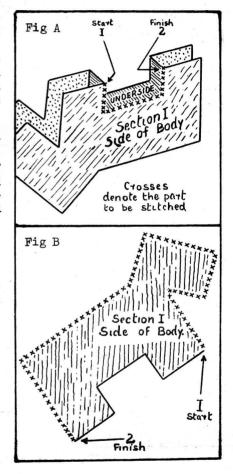
Lay the "Group 1" sections on the piece of Felt 12" x 11" and carefully out-line them on the felt. Use pointed chalk in preference to pencil. Then, do the same for the "Group 2" sections on the piece of felt 23" x 6" in contrasting color. NOTE. The section 2 Pattern piece is to be marked and cut out with the felt folded at the end so as to produce a strip twice the length of the section 2 Pattern piece. IMPORTANT. As the pieces of felt are cut out, keep them separated into the two groups mentioned.

ASSEMBLING AND SEWING. From "Group 1" take one of the Section "1" pieces (side of Body), and from "Group 2" take the Section "3" piece (underside of the Body). Then, using the "Felt Stitch", begin sewing AT THE FRONT FOOT (arrow 1) in Fig. A and continue right around to arrow "2" as in Fig. A

Then, from "Group 1" take the other Section "1" piece (the other side of Body) and proceed to stitch it to the other side of Section "3" (the underbody) so that both sides of the body are stitched to the Underbody as shown in Fig A. When done, proceed as follows:

From "Group 2" take the Section "2" piece (the long strip that forms the Face, top and back of the Body). Study Fig. B and then proceed to PIN this section to the sides of the Body starting where marked in Fig B and finishing at arrow "2".

NOTE. It is necessary to pin this section into position because it joins from the bottom of the front foot - around the face, head, back, and right down to the bottom of the back foot. Unless pinned, it may pucker in the stitching and be found short at the end. IMPORTANT. place the pins at right angles.



When pinned, commence stitching as directed in Fig B (above). Continue around to the finishing point at the base of the back foot. This direction applies to both sides of the Body. When finished, only the "Bottoms of the feet" will remain to be added, as follows.

Pattern pieces), proceed to fill the Body with Flock, bedding it as firmly as possible as you proceed. When filled to the join of the legs, proceed to stitch 3 sides of the front and back "Foot pieces" into position (section 4 pattern pieces) as shown in Fig C on page 11. Leave one

Fig C

stitch 3 edges.

Complete the temaining edge after

side of each Foot piece open as shown in Fig "C" while you proceed to very firmly fill the remainder of the legs. As the filling is firmly bedded, complete the stitching of the last side of each of the legs. When this is done, read on.

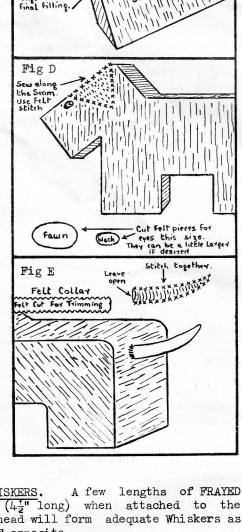
FINISHING TOUCHES. From "Group 1" take one of the Section (Adding the ears) 5 pieces (ear piece)

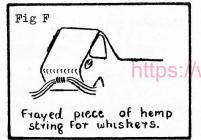
and from "group 2" take one of the Section 5 pieces - making 2 Ear pieces, each in a contrasting color. Stitch the 2 pieces together around the edges. When done, stitch to the head of the Dog between the notches shown on Section "1" Pattern piece using the same Felt stitch (as shown in Fig D). Incidentally, odd pieces of felt in any colors can be effectively utilised for the Ears and Tail.

By the same process add the Ear on the other side using the remaining Section 5 piece from Group 1 and Group 2.

ADDING THE TAIL. Take the "Group 1" Tail piece (section 6) and the "Group 2" Tail piece (section 6) and stitch together as shown in Fig E. Leave the end that joins the Body OPEN. Add filling through this opening. Do not close this open end after filling. Instead, stitch it into position on the Body using a "slip stitch" as shown in Fig E.

ADDING THE EYES. The Eyes are made of Felt (2 pieces for each Eye) as shown at the base of Fig D. Cut a Fawn and a Black piece as shown for each Eye. Glue or Stitch them into position as shown on Suitable beads or the Page 7 drawing. buttons may also be used for eyes instead of felt, if preferred.





ADDING THE WHISKERS. A few lengths of FRAYED Hemp string (41 long) when attached to the front of the head will form adequate Whiskers as shown in Fig F opposite.

bow of Tartan Ribbon THE BOW OR NECK BAND. tied around the neck will complete the effect of a most appealing Scottie Dog. In lieu of Tartan Ribbon, a felt collar can be attached if cut with a serrated edge as shown in Fig E.

EXAMINING THE RESULT. Having completed the Scottie Dog, the final step is a critical examination of your workmanship. Having observed the weaknesses in your first Toy (the Ball), do you believe you have made progress towards the elimination of those weaknesses in the making of this Scottie Dog? If you have, you have done well. If you have been unable to find weaknesses, you have either done remarkably well or you are tending away from a constructive criticism of your own work.

Finally, look for any further weaknesses that may be apparent in this Scottie Dog. Make note of them so that you can work towards the overcoming of those weaknesses in making up your next Toy.

COMPLETING LESSON No 2. This completes your first and second lessons which, it is the writer's hope, you have found both interesting and enlightening. Your object in working on these lessons should be towards the production of the finest quality in workmanship and finish that you can reach.

If you are disappointed with the finish (appeal and finishing quality) of your work in this lesson, it is suggested that time could be well spent in making-up the toy in this lesson again using any scrap material you may have. If this practise is adopted, work towards the overcoming of the tendency to "rush" through the making. Concentrate rather on "workmanship" as you assemble each part. Good workmanship throughout will inevitably result in a craftsman-like finished product. It is believed that this is your aim. It is because of that belief that these hints are included.

Start lesson No.3 just as soon as you feel satisfied with your own results at lesson No. 2. The toys now being made, even though perhaps not up to the standard of work necessary for selling, can be put aside for Birthday or Xmas gifts for the suitable young folk you know.

Progress to expert workmanship will follow quickly if you concentrate on the elimination of weaknesses that you observe in criticism of your own work at the termination of each Toy's making. This is a natural consequence particularly if you also concentrate on colors used, contrast and finishing effects that appeal. Good workmanship plus the points just mentioned are the ideal result that will give you satisfaction and open up a lucrative market.

A POINT OF ADVICE. The making of Master Patterns will prove to be a great advantage a little later when you are perhaps making quantities of the same toy or toys. The making of a Master Pattern is what is meant by gluing the pattern pieces (or tracings taken from them) to stiff cardboard. Mounted on cardboard, they should last indefinitely. Treat all patterns as you come to them in this manner.

You are advised to take tracings from the patterns in the lessons in preference to cutting the patterns out of the lessons. Tracings taken from the patterns and glued to cardboard do not result in disfigured lesson books.

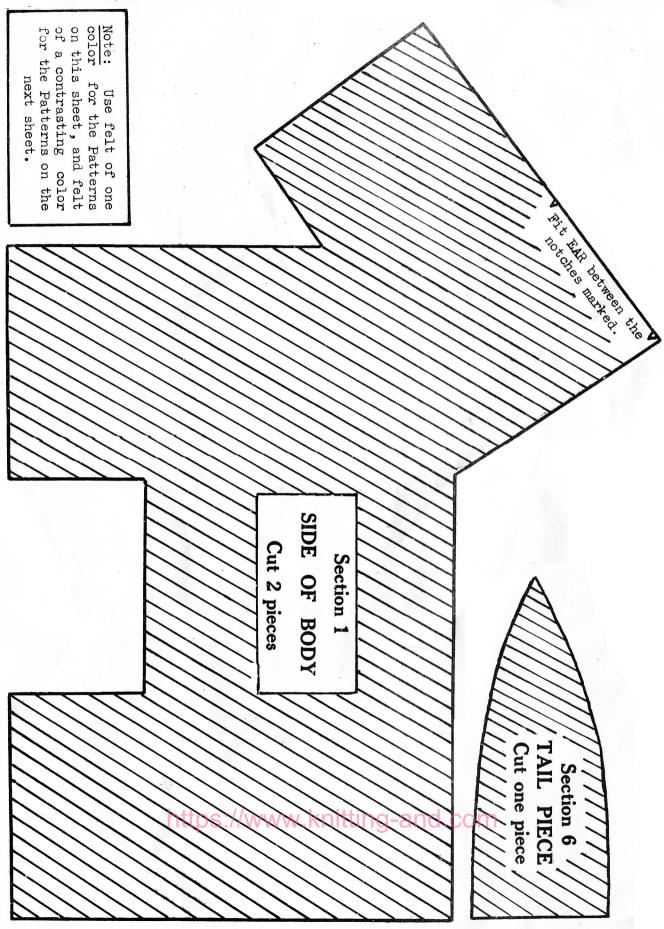
Any lesson book that is ordered by mail g-and and subsequently mislaid or delayed in the post will be replaced free by the School.

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Principal.

Page 12.

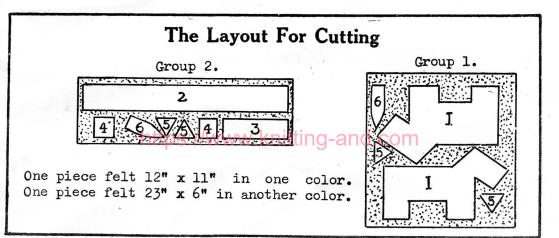
S/T. Lesson 2.



NOVEL SCOTTIE DOG

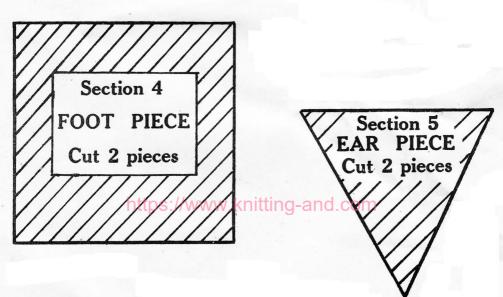
Pattern Sheet No 1.

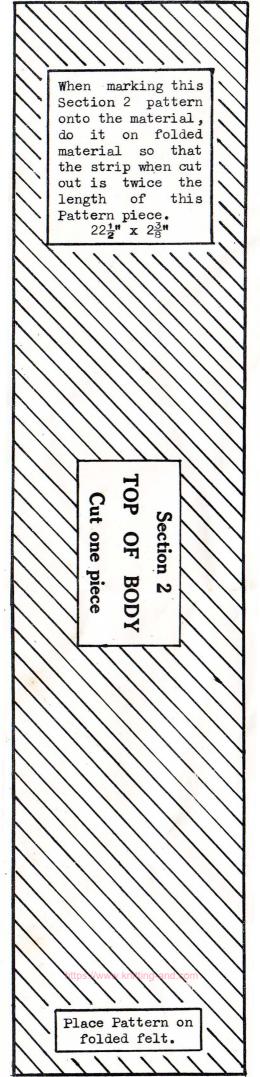
See overleaf for Pattern Sheet No 2.



IMPORTANT

Cut the pattern shapes on this sheet upon felt of a contrasting color to that used for Pattern Sheet No 1.





NOVEL SCOTTIE DOG

Pattern Sheet No 2.

