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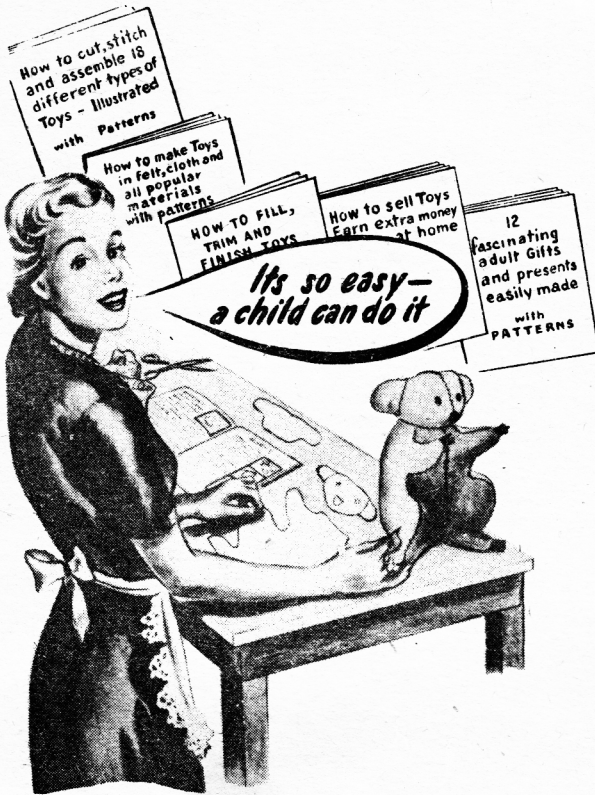
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THE "PERFECTION" CUDDLY TOYMAKING KIT



INSTRUCTION

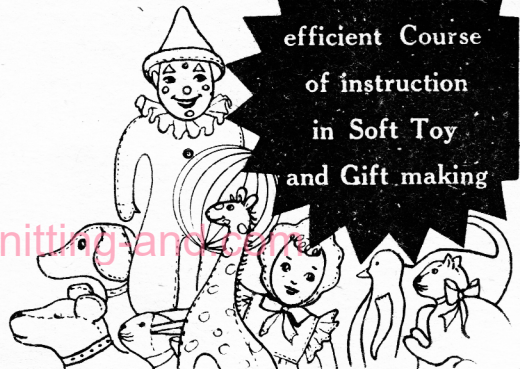
- BOOK No 8

With Patterns

Including ...

- Step by step instruction
- Practical illustrations
- Patterns for all Toys and Gifts

A fast-
efficient Course
of instruction
in Soft Toy
and Gift making



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A DOLL IN CLOWN DESIGN

The Doll stands 15" high.



Lessons 15 and 16 feature Dolls - necessary to complete a Course in toy making. The first Doll Model is quite a simple one - the second is more advanced. From the experience gained in making these Models, you will be able to progress to the making of very advanced and elaborate Dolls. Now, study the Pattern Sheet (page 4) as you read on.

REQUIREMENTS. To commence, you require 2 pieces of strong figured material in contrasting colors, each 12" x 10½" - one piece for Group 1 (see lay-out) and the other for Group 2, and a piece of Pink linen 8" x 5" for Group 3. Other requirements will be mentioned later.

CUTTING OUT. Either cut out or take tracings from the 3 pattern pieces and glue to cardboard finishing by carefully cutting to the exact outline shape of each pattern.

Then outline the shapes on the material for Groups 1, 2, and 3 completing by cutting out. **NOTE.** A ¼" seam allowance for machining is provided on the patterns. When ready, read on.

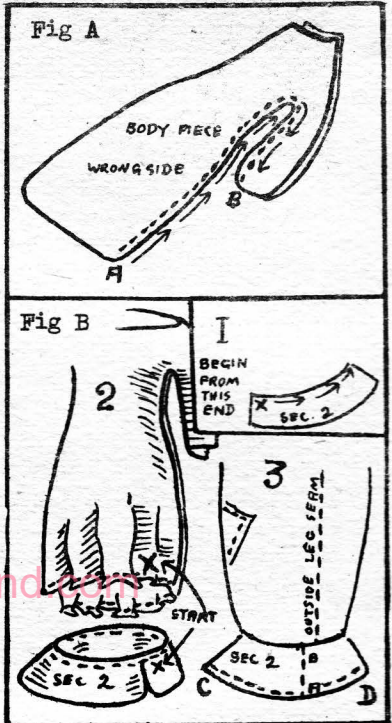
ASSEMBLING AND SEWING.

From "Group 1" take one of the Section 1 (Body) pieces and proceed to machine a gay colored "patch" about 1½" square to this Body piece at the position shown on the finished sketch (above). Have the patch in a color that contrasts - use any scrap material for it. Lay the patch on the **RIGHT SIDE** of the Body material and turn the Patch edges under when machining.

Then, lay the other Section 1 (Body) piece from Group 1 over this and proceed to machine on the wrong side from point A to B (see Fig A).

Now, take one of the Section 2 (Foot) pieces from "Group 3" and study No 1 drawing (Fig B) which shows the portion of Section 2 that is to be sewn to the bottom of the Body pieces shown in Fig A.

Firstly, "tack" a few gathers around the bottom edge of the two Body pieces as No 2 drawing (Fig B) shows. Then, on the wrong side,



machine the Foot piece to the gathered base of the Body as No 2 drawing shows - starting with the point marked (x) on the foot piece placed about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch along the patch side from the seam - see (x). When the Foot piece has been machined to the base of the Body as No 2 drawing shows (machine where indicated by dotted lines), proceed to machine the two ends of the foot piece together from A to B as shown in No 3 drawing (Fig B), and then along the underneath of the foot from point C to D as in No 3 drawing (Fig B). When done, go through the exact same operations in assembling the other side of the Body (using the two Section 1 pieces from Group 2) and adding the other Foot piece - completing as shown in Fig B. When done, read on.

FINISHING THE LEGS.

Study Fig C and then machine up the inside of each leg from point A to point B (see cross on Section 1 pattern). Machine on the wrong side. Treat the inside right and left leg in this way before proceeding. When done, read on.

ADDING THE HANDS.

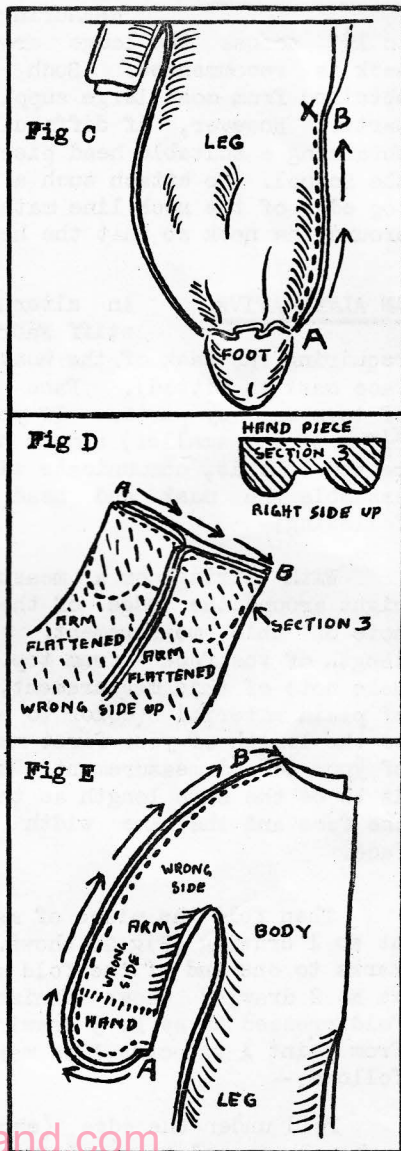
From "Group 3" take one of the Section 3 (Hand) pieces. Place it flat on the table (right side uppermost) as shown at top of Fig D. Then, lay one of the arms (wrong side up) over the hand piece. Both sides of the Arm are to lay out flat over the hand piece as shown at base of Fig D. When done, machine from point A to point B as marked. NOTE. The dotted outline of the hand piece in Fig D is merely to show the position at which it is machined. It is really to be UNDER the flattened out Arm - not on top of it as shown.

When done, place the hand piece outwards as shown in Fig E with the Arm folded once more and, on the wrong side, machine around from point A to point B, completing the Arm and Hand.

In the same way machine the other Hand piece to the other flattened out Arm. Then place that hand piece outwards and fold that Arm - completing the operation by machining from point A to point B once more. IMPORTANT. You will notice that point B finishes at the neck line. Leave the neck OPEN until the head piece is inserted. Now, when this has been done with both Arms, read on.

JOINING THE BODY.

Still with the Body wrong side out, machine the two sides of the Body together up the front from point A to point B as shown in Fig F (page 3) - that is, from the point where the inside leg seam ends, up to the neck line. Before machining, make sure that the feet both point the same way. NOTE. Only machine the centre seam up the front of the Body. Leave the Back OPEN for the purpose of filling. The back will be hand stitched after filling. When done, carefully turn the legs, arms and body RIGHT SIDE OUT.

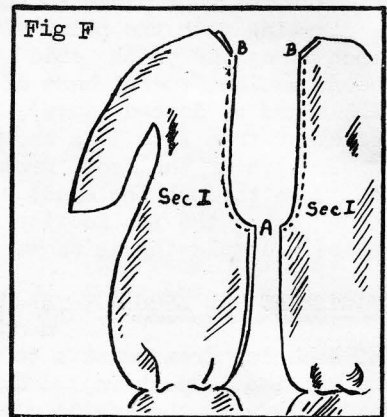


FILLING AND SHAPING.

With the Body turned right side out, proceed to fill the feet (very firmly), then the legs - and then the hands and arms. DON'T FILL THE BODY YET. First, hand sew the seam up the centre of the back from inside leg seam up to neck line - turning the outermost material edge under as you proceed. When done, fill the Body firmly up to the neck line.

ADDING THE HEAD.

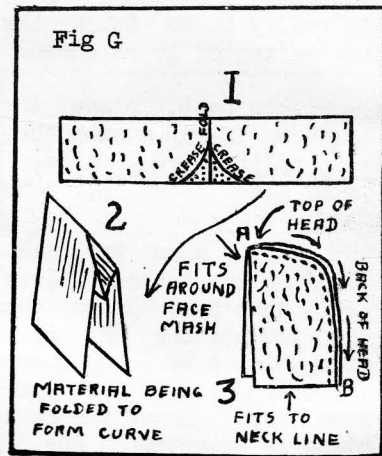
A moulded "clown" type Head measuring approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to $1\frac{3}{4}$ " across the ledge around the base of the neck is recommended. Such heads can be cheaply obtained from most large suppliers of Toys and Toy parts. However, if difficulty is experienced in obtaining a suitable head piece, communicate with the School. To attach such a head, insert it into the neck opening. Turn the top edge of the neck line material inwards and then sew (by hand) very tightly around the neck so that the head cannot turn or slip out of position.

AN ALTERNATIVE.

An alternative is to use a Doll's moulded, plastic or stiff Fabric FACE MASK - being a shaped front of the face, requiring the back of the head to be made of ordinary cloth (to which such a face mask is fitted). Face masks can be procured from most large suppliers of toys and Toy parts. If you intend to use a face mask, a mask measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ " x 3" (or smaller) should be obtained. If difficulty is experienced in regard to this, communicate with the School. When the Face mask is procured, assemble the mask and head as set out in the following:-

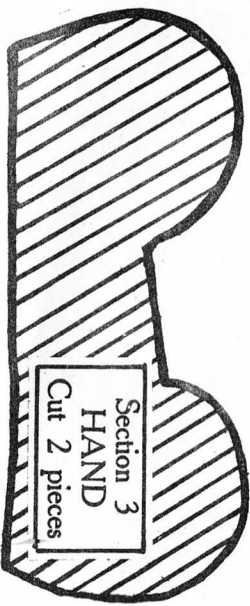
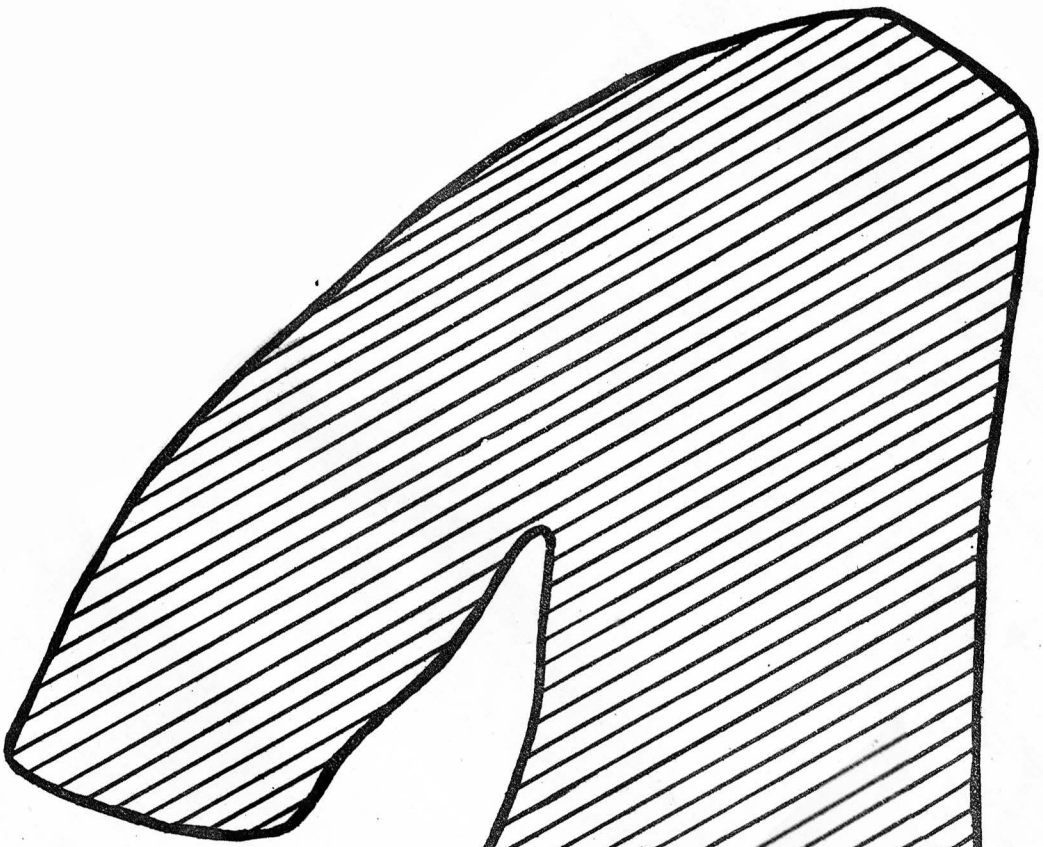
With string or a measuring tape, measure right around the edge of the face image - make note of this measurement. Then measure the length of the face - from top of forehead to Chin. Make note of this measurement. Then, cut a piece of plain material (color to match the body color) to the length of your first measurement and width of your second measurement - that is, the material is to be the same length as the measurement around the face and the same width as the length of the face.

Then fold the piece of material at the centre as No 1 drawing (Fig G) shows. Make curved crease marks to one end of the fold as shown and press in as No 2 drawing shows finishing with the material folded and the top of the fold pressed in as No 3 drawing shows. Then, turn the edges in and machine from point A to point B as marked. The Head is now ready for assembling as follows:-




Fold under the edge (shown in No 3 drawing) that is to fit around the mask and proceed to hand sew this folded edge to the mask. When done, fill the head and attach to the Body at the neck-line. NOTE. Artificial hair can easily be added by inserting it when stitching the mask to the head piece.

To complete this very attractive Model, the Neck "frill" is to be added as set out and illustrated on page 5.



Section 3
HAND
Cut 2 pieces

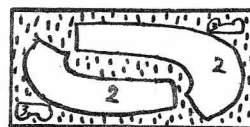
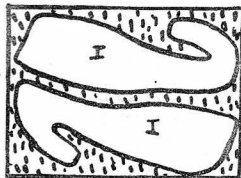
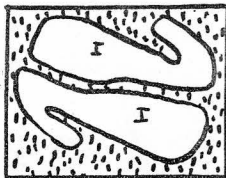
Section 1
BODY
Cut 4 pieces

TOP OF
LEG. 

A DOLL IN CLOWN DESIGN

Pattern Sheet No 1

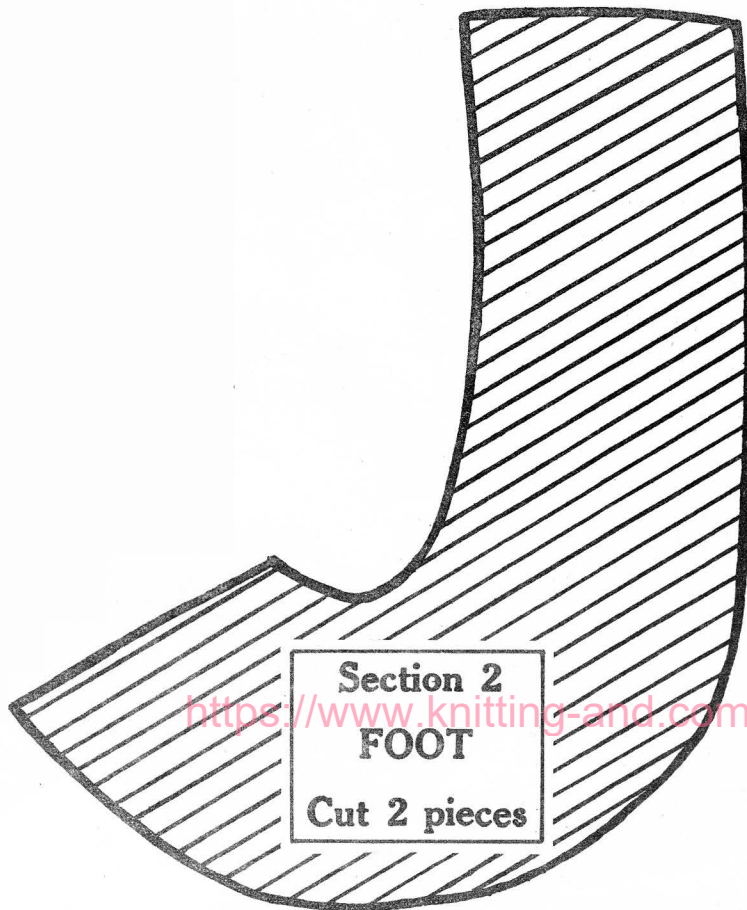
The Lay-out. One piece colored material for Group 1 (12" x 10½"), another in contrasting color for Group 2 (12" x 10½").



Group 1 12" x 10½"

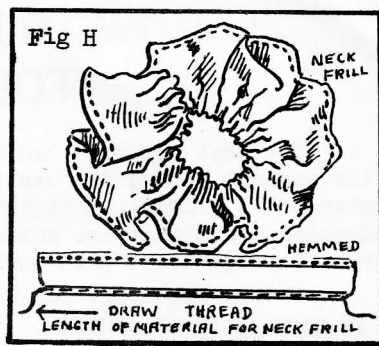
Group 2 12" x 10½"

Piece of Linen
8" x 5" for
Group 3



ADDING THE FRILL.

Cut a strip of "spotted" material 18" x 2" as shown at base of Fig H. One edge is to be hemmed - the other drawn. When done, place it around the Clown's neck and tighten the draw threads until the frill fits neatly. Lock the threads.



In conclusion, examine your work closely for faults. You should endeavour to eliminate any faults thus observed when making the Doll Model set out in lesson 16.

MORE ABOUT THE SALE OF TOYS.

For the benefit of those who desire to sell the toys they make, the following hints about selling toys by private sale are added. Those who move among a circle of parents of young children should develop the Private Sale method for the marketing of toys. If the quality and price of the toys offered are satisfactory, the recommendation of one satisfied purchaser to another will soon result in the establishing of a worthwhile connection of people anxious to buy your toys - at nearly the shop retail price.

Such a method of marketing, if on a big enough basis, is a highly profitable one. However, the private sale method can be supplemented by the employment of a few extra means of contact - particularly that of advertising. Some of the methods of advertising that can be easily used are set out in the following.

SELLING FROM HOME.

Make up sufficient toys (each different) to serve as a display. Attach these to a sheet of painted 3-ply or Masonite so that the entire range of toys can be easily viewed. An alternative is to have each display toy wrapped in cellophane and kept in a neat cardboard box for pleasing presentation to a prospective buyer. Attractive price tags can be attached to each model. Note. Fancy paper pasted over ordinary cardboard boxes will serve to make appealing display boxes. When your display is ready, advertisements (as follow) could be inserted.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS. A small classified advertisement in the morning paper (say once a week) as follows:- "Beautiful cuddly Toys and Dolls for your little ones. Buy from the maker direct and save money. Call and inspect at (so and so address - quote phone if you have one)". Such an advertisement will bring a regular flow of enquiries if inserted once a week.

The same kind of advertisement could also be inserted in your local suburban weekly paper (say each 2nd week) or, if you live in a country area, then in your local country paper (say each 2nd week).

SHOW CARDS IN SHOP WINDOWS. Have a commercial artist design and produce 12 window show cards (each about 24" x 18"). Invite people to call and inspect your toys at your home on these showcards. Contact local small shopkeepers and you will find that you will not have difficulty in getting them to place a showcard in their shop windows. Circulars could also be printed and distributed in letter boxes as an additional incentive. The use of these means will enable you to increase the turnover of toys sold by you - and at full retail prices, meaning, you can afford to sell less toys this way because you make more out of them. However, sale in quantity lots to stores and wholesalers is recommended as the most lasting and least inconvenient method.

HOW TO MAKE MOVEABLE JOINTS FOR DOLLS AND TOYS.

Now that you have had considerable experience it is opportune to explain the easiest method for use in making moveable arms, legs etc when assembling your Dolls or Toys. It is to be remembered that any of the toys in these lessons (ones that are suitable) can be made with moveable joints. Should you want to experiment with moveable joints, make the joints as follows:-

AN EASY JOINTING METHOD.

As the illustration opposite shows, a moveable joint can be easily made by using two metal washers and a split pin. The split pin should be placed through one of the washers or metal discs (about 1" washer or disc) which serves as one side of the joint. This is then placed in the Body (at neck, shoulder or thigh) with the split pin protruding. The body material is to be sewn around this washer or disc.

The material on the Head, arm or leg is then sewn around the other washer or disc which is then placed over the split pin - completed by turning out the ends of the split pin, preventing the washers or discs from coming off the pin.

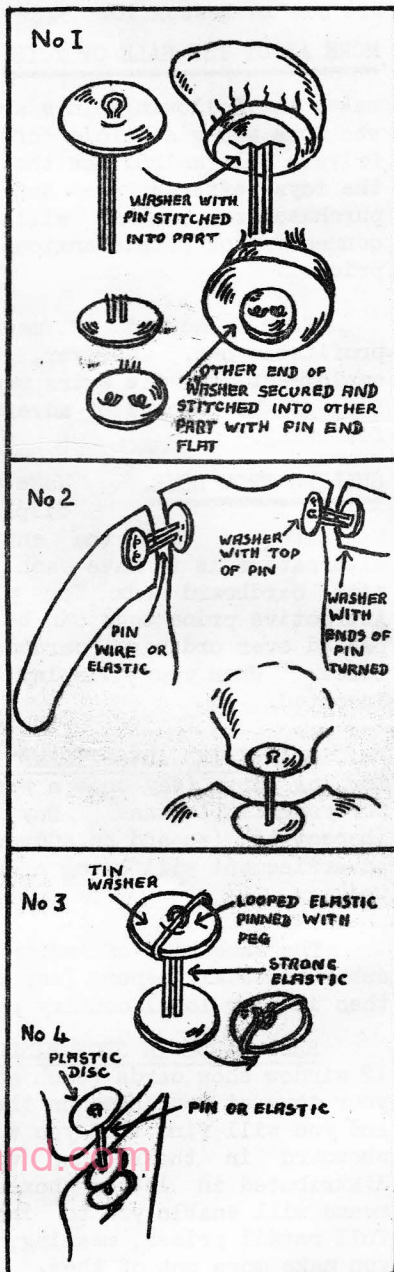
The second illustration opposite shows how the moveable joint is assembled as explained in the above - either arms, legs or neck.

USING ELASTIC JOINTS.

Elastic joints can also be easily made as follows:- Instead of a split pin, use strong elastic. To make an elastic joint the following is required. A piece of strong elastic, two discs or washers and two pieces of wire about 1/16th inch thick.

No 3 drawing shows how one end of the doubled elastic is inserted through one of the discs or washers and held in place by one of the pieces of wire being passed through the elastic with the ends of the wire bent over the edges of the disc or washer. The material is then sewn around the disc or washer exactly as done with the split pin.

The other ends of the elastic are threaded through the other disc or washer with the piece of wire inserted between the two pieces of elastic. The elastic is then tied tightly or sewn - the joint being completed by the material on the other side of the joint being sewn around this disc or washer, as shown in No 4 illustration opposite. You need not use Page 6.



moveable joints unless you want to. However, if you should, the explanations and illustrations in this lesson should enable you to successfully incorporate moveable joints in the toys you make - or some of them. It may be as well to experiment in making a doll with moveable joints for the sake of the experience to be gained by so doing.

HOW HAIR IS ATTACHED TO DOLLS.

Doll's hair can be procured in packet form, the easiest form for assemblage. Before hair is attached to a head, you should see that it is laying flatly between two pieces of tissue paper or cellophane, as No 1 drawing opposite shows.

It is then placed on the Head as shown in No 2 drawing and finally sewn to the head down the centre as shown in No 3 drawing. After this, the tissue or cellophane can be removed and the hair trimmed.

GLUING HAIR.

In the case of moulded or plastic complete heads, the hair cannot be sewn to the head. In this event it is glued. To do this, proceed as follows:- Have the hair between two pieces of tissue or cellophane. Then, before it is placed on the head, machine it down the centre. When done, remove the tissue or cellophane from one side of the hair - leaving the tissue or cellophane on the other side.

Wipe some glue along the top of the moulded or plastic head and then lay the hair on it - the side from which the paper or cellophane has been removed. Leave it to dry before removing the paper from the top of the hair.

SHORT HAIR.

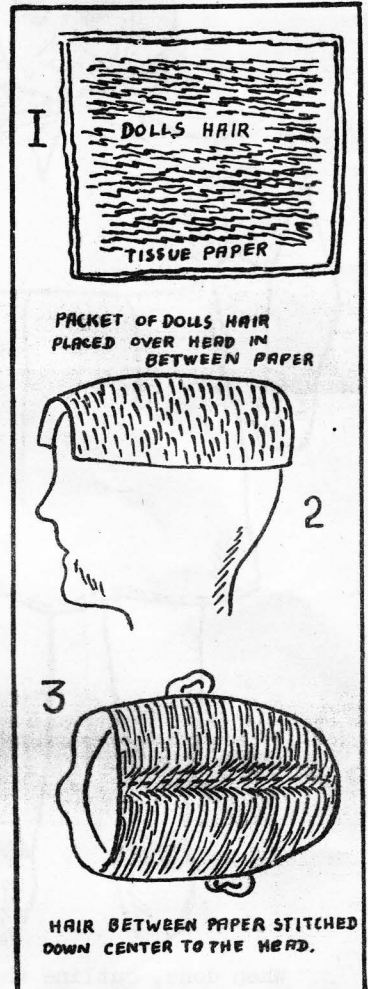
If a Bonnet is being attached to the head, it is sometimes necessary, for economic reasons, to attach hair to the forehead only - not over the entire head. This method should only be employed when the Bonnet is a fixed one - that is, it is not removeable.

In this event, a fringe of hair can be sewn or glued across the forehead - a full packet of hair serving for 3 or 4 doll's heads in this case.

CONCLUDING THE EXPLANATION.

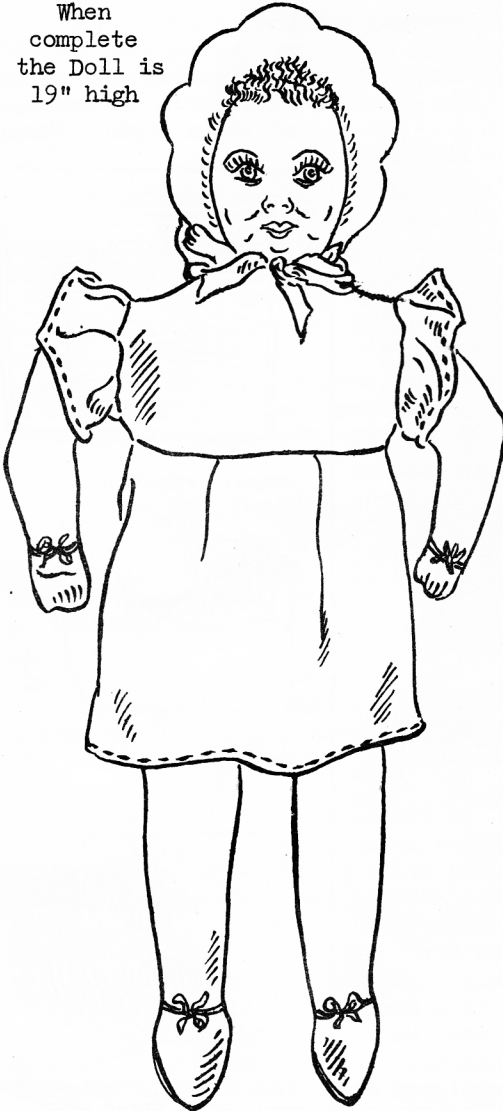
Armed with the information set out on pages 6 and 7, you should not have difficulty in adding moveable joints and hair. However, experimentation may be adviseable. Try a Doll with moveable joints, both pin type and elastic type, and add hair to the doll using either overall hair sewn or glued, or a forehead fringe. With the experience thus gained you should be able to cope with any moveable joints or hair attachments that may be required from time to time in completing the toys you make or design. And in the question of designing, you should experiment at designing a few toys **AFTER YOU HAVE FINISHED THIS COURSE** - not during it. Originality is half the battle towards securing a flood of orders for your work.

S/T. Lesson 15.



DOLL MADE OF SOFT MATERIAL

When complete the Doll is 19" high



When done, outline the shapes on the material for Group 1 and Group 2 - then cut out.

ASSEMBLING AND SEWING.

From "Group 1" take the Section 1 (Body pieces) - the two of them. From the centre top of the neck on one of these pieces, make a cut 2" long as shown on the Section 1 Pattern - only on one of the No 1 (Body) pieces. Call this cut piece the "Back" - the other piece the "Front". When ready, lay the front Body over the back of the Body preparatory to machining on the wrong side. When done, read on.

Page 8.

Being here presented in its simplest form, this pattern can be adapted to any type of Doll. Though the Pattern provides for making up the legs and arms, moulded legs and arms can be used if desired. The Doll can be dressed in various styles with Hats, Frocks, Shoes and Sox. The pattern is set out on 3 Pattern Sheets - No's 1, 2 and 3 (pages 9, 10 & 11).

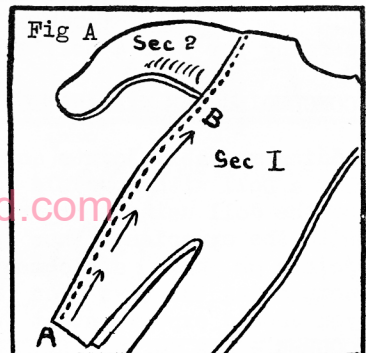
Pattern sheets 1 and 2 show the patterns required to make the Doll. Pattern sheet 3 shows the patterns required to make the Doll's clothes. To commence we will deal with Sheets 1 and 2 only - making the Doll. The Doll's clothes will be separately dealt with later.

REQUIREMENTS.

(These are the requirements for making the actual Doll). You need a piece of Pink Linen 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 15" for Group 1 (see layout on Pattern Sheet 1), and a piece of colored Felt 6" x 5" for Group 2. NOTE. Requirements for the Head will be set out after the Body is assembled.

CUTTING OUT.

The Pattern for Section 1 (Body) is at present two parts. Therefore, cut the top part out of Pattern Sheet 1 and the lower part out of Pattern Sheet 2. Glue one to the other on the dotted line. Then paste to cardboard and cut to the line of the pattern. Then cut out the patterns for Sections 2 and 3. Glue to cardboard and cut to the correct shape. A $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam allowance is provided for machining.



(Continued on page 12)

S/T. Lesson 16.

CUT ALONG THIS LINE on one
of the Section I pieces only.

Section 1 (Top part.)
PART BODY
After glu-ing cut 2 pieces

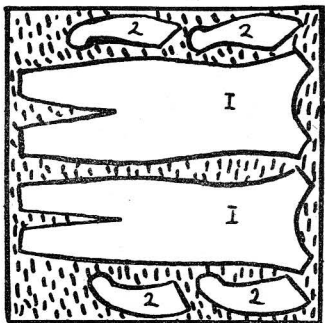
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GLUE LOWER HALF TO THIS DOTTED LINE BEFORE CUTTING OUT.

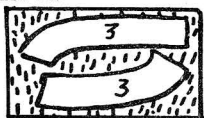
DOLL MADE OF SOFT MATERIAL

Pattern Sheet No 1

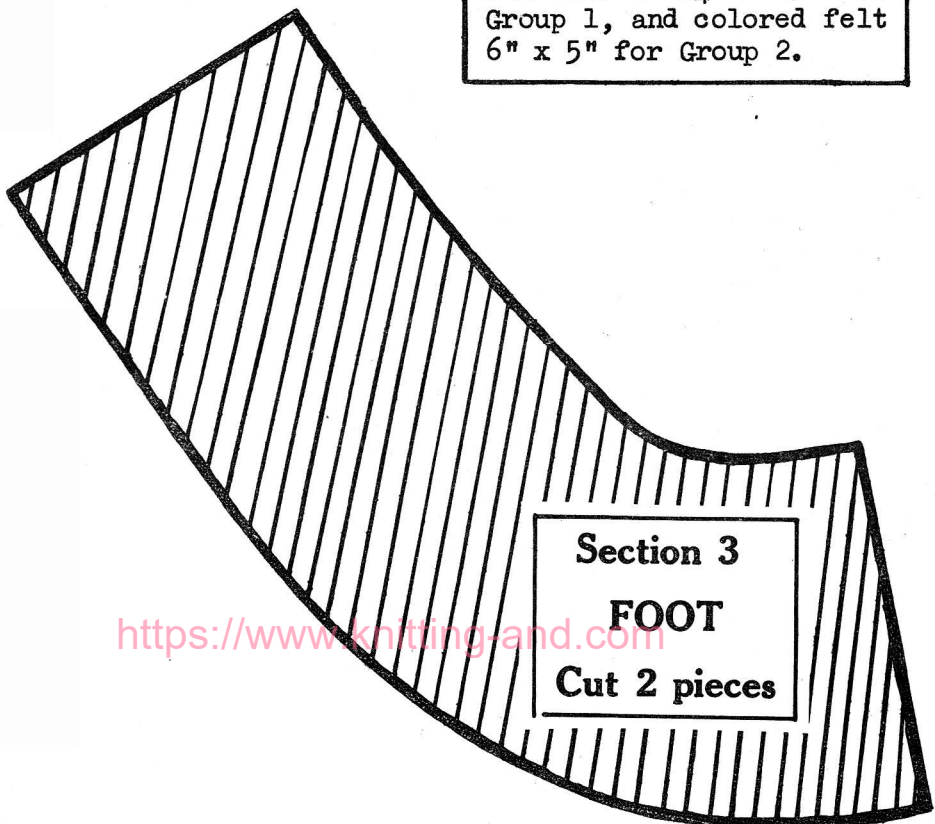
GROUP 1 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 15"



GROUP 2 6" x 5"



The Lay-out.
Materials required are:-
Pink Linen 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 15" for
Group 1, and colored felt
6" x 5" for Group 2.



See Lay-out on Pattern
Sheet No 1

TO BE ADDED TO TOP PART BEFORE CUTTING OUT

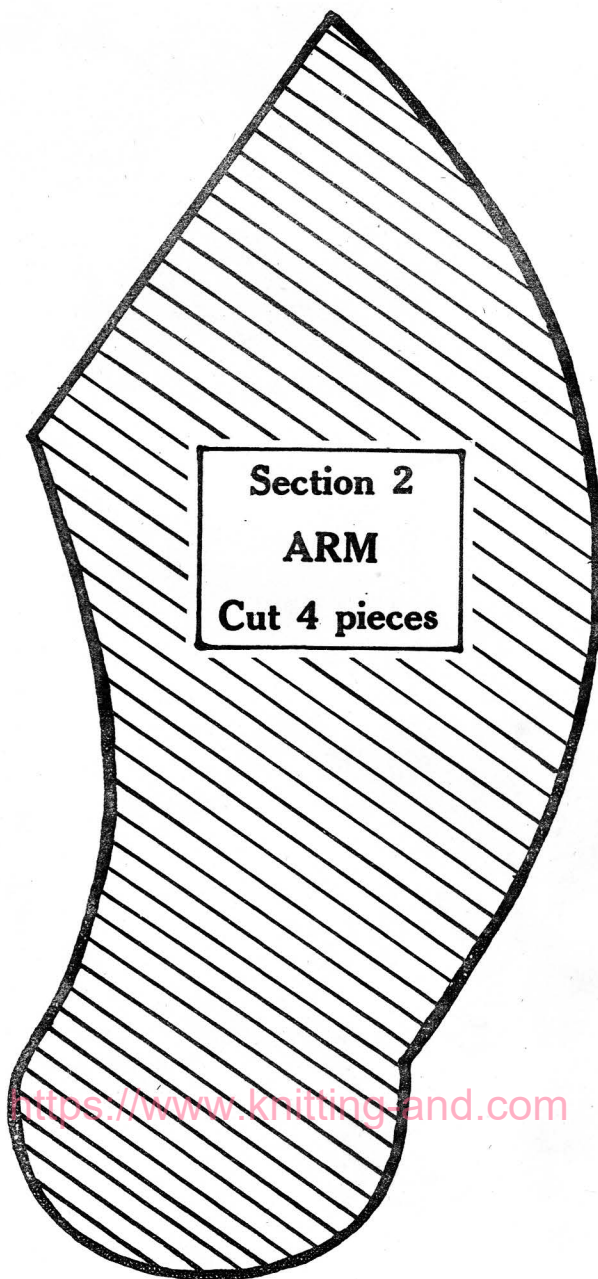
Section 1 (Lower part.)

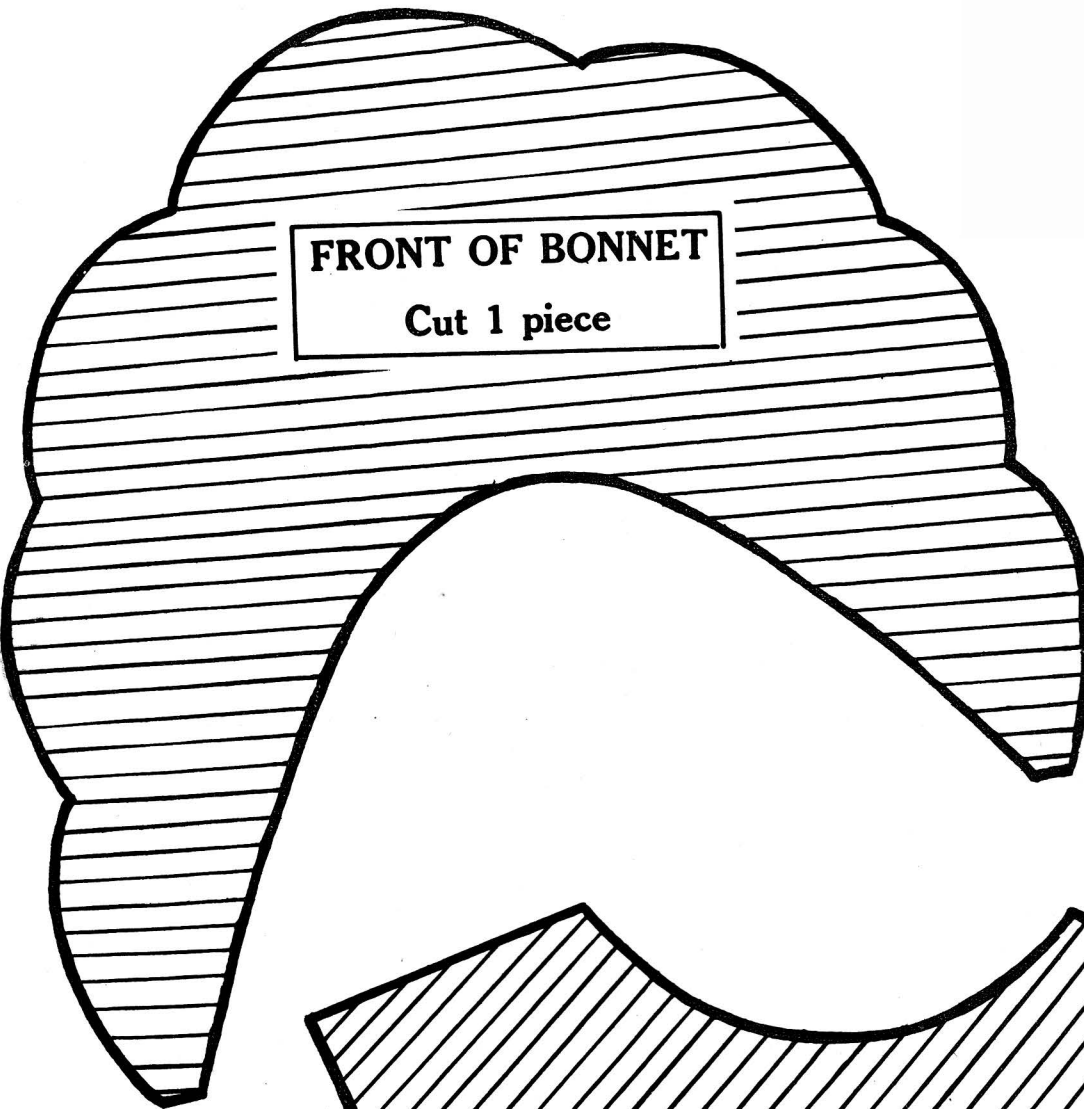
BODY

After glu-ing cut 2 pieces

DOLL MADE OF SOFT MATERIAL

Pattern Sheet No 2



A pattern for the front of a bonnet, consisting of a large, irregular shape with a scalloped top edge and a pointed bottom edge. The entire shape is filled with horizontal lines. A rectangular box is centered within the upper portion of the shape.

FRONT OF BONNET

Cut 1 piece

A pattern for the front of a blouse, consisting of a large, irregular shape with a curved neckline and a straight bottom edge. The entire shape is filled with diagonal lines. A rectangular box is centered within the lower portion of the shape.

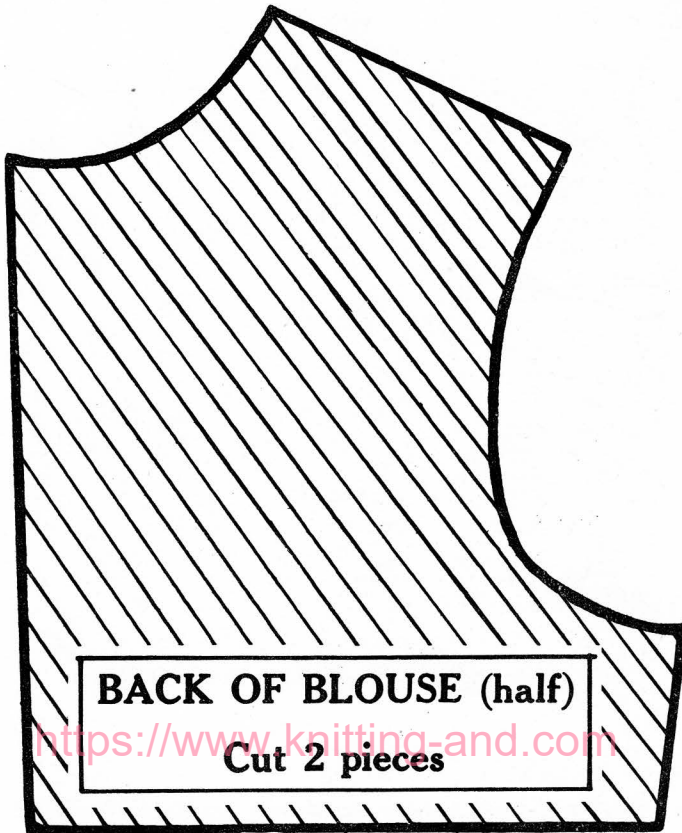
FRONT OF BLOUSE

Cut 1 piece

<https://www.knitting-and.com>

DRESS PATTERNS FOR THE DOLL

Pattern Sheet No 3



(Lesson 16 Contd.)

From "Group 1" take two of the Section 2 (Arm) pieces. Lay one over the other between the front and Back of the Body as shown in Fig A (page 8) - wrong sides out. When done, tack the upper arm piece to the front of the Body and the lower Arm piece to the back of the Body, ready for machining. Then, starting at point A, machine the front and back of the Body together up to point B (see Fig A). When point B is reached, machine the upper arm piece to the front of the body and then the lower Arm piece to the back of the Body - making sure that you do not machine through both Arm pieces at the one time. When done, read on.

THE NEXT STEP.

From "Group 1" take the two Arm pieces (Sec 2) that remain. Then, place them wrong side out, one above the other between the back and front of the Body on the other side as shown in Fig B. Then, machine from point A to point B, and then the upper Arm piece to the front of the body and the lower arm piece to the back of the body. When done, read on.

Study Fig C which shows how the Arms are to be machined - on the wrong side. Start at point A (under the Arm) and machine around to point B finishing along the shoulder to the neck line. When one side is done, do the same with the Arm on the other side of the body. This completes the top portion of the body for the time being and we now give our attention to the feet.

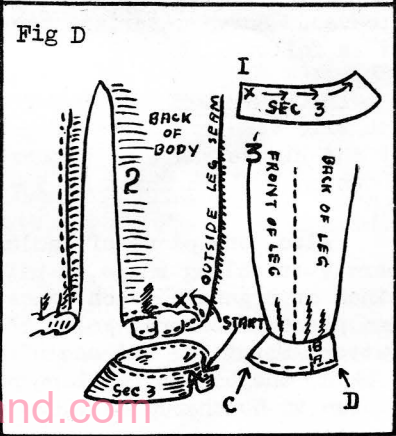
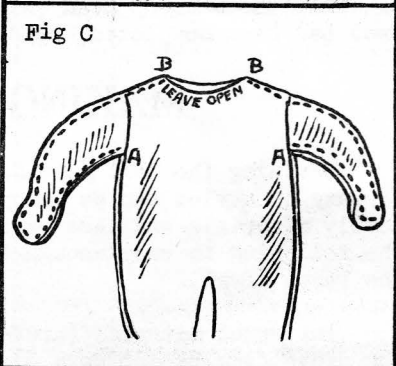
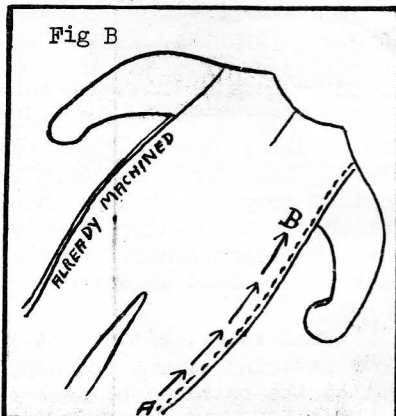
ADDING THE FEET.

Take one of the Section 3 (Foot) pieces from Group 2 and study No 1 drawing (Fig D) which shows the portion of Section 3 that is to be sewn to the bottom of the leg shown in No 2 drawing (Fig D).

Place the point marked "x" on Section 3 against the point marked "x" on the leg shown in No 2 drawing (Fig D). This point on the leg is nearly half way across the leg from the seam and it is on the back of the leg - not the front - on the same side of the Body as the cut made at the neck-line.

Tack the foot-piece into position around the leg from the starting point just mentioned. To do this you will need to gather the bottom of the leg here and there as indicated. When in position, machine on the wrong side as shown.

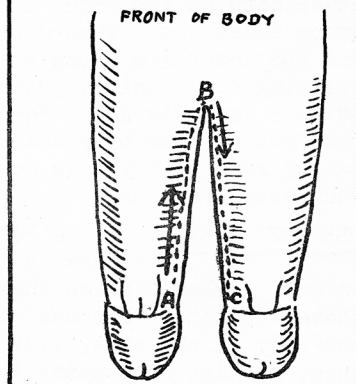
When done, complete the operation by machining from point A to B as shown on No 3 drawing (Fig D) and finally from point C to D along the base of the foot. Then, go through the same operation in assembling the other Foot piece (Section 3) - machining it to the other leg in the same way, making sure that both feet point the same way. Do all this on the wrong side. When done, read on.



COMPLETING THE BODY.

As shown in Fig E, machine the inside front and back leg pieces together on the wrong side - both legs, from point A to point B, and finally to point C, When done, carefully, turn the feet, legs, arms and Body **RIGHT SIDE OUT** ready for filling as follows:-

Fig E



FILLING AND SHAPING. Firmly fill the Feet, legs, arms and finally, the Body. Wood wool can be successfully used for filling in this case - giving an added firmness. When done, read on.

ADDING THE HEAD.

Turn to page 3 in lesson 15 and read the instructions from "Adding the Head" onwards. Treat this doll in exactly the same manner - that is, either buy a moulded complete Doll's head - a suitable size to fit the neck opening provided or, buy a $3\frac{1}{2}$ " x 3" doll's face mask (or size that is proportionate to the size of this Body) and fit it after making the back of the head according to the specifications provided in lesson 15.

When ready, either fit the moulded head to the body - firmly finishing the Body material around the neck ledge provided on the Head (hand stitching the cut at the back of the neck line at the same time as completing the filling) or, fill the made-up head (with Face mask) and hand sew to the Body. When the head has been completed, read on.

MAKING THE DOLLS CLOTHES.

Dressing the Doll is undoubtedly the most interesting part of all. A variety of styles can be adopted and very charming effects gained by using lovely materials and lace or ribbons for trimmings. The style suggested in the following is easy enough to make and requires materials that are within the reach of all.

Patterned material (preferably green) is suggested for the top portion of the dress (see sketch page 8) with white linen or stiff material for the puff sleeves. Scrap materials can easily be used. However, the material required is as follows.

REQUIREMENTS. (Refer to Pattern Sheet No 3 on page 11 as you proceed). You will need one piece of printed material 9" x 7" from which cut the front of the Blouse and two pieces for the back of the Blouse using the Patterns shown on Pattern Sheet No 3 - front Blouse pattern and back of Blouse pattern.

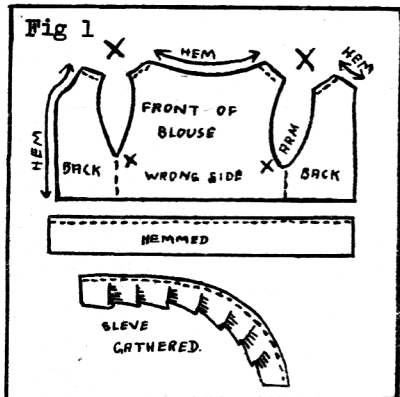
Also, one piece of colored linen 17" x 6" for the Skirt. As this is merely an oblong shape, a pattern is not required. Next, two pieces of white linen or organdie - each piece 10" x 2" for the sleeves (pattern not required). One piece of colored Felt 6" x $5\frac{1}{2}$ " from which cut the Bonnet pattern shown on Pattern Sheet 3, and one piece of white or colored linen $9\frac{3}{4}$ " x $3\frac{1}{8}$ " for the back of the bonnet (pattern not required). When you have your material ready (those to be shaped as shown on pattern sheet 3 included) read on.

ASSEMBLING AND SEWING. Take the piece for the front of the Blouse and the two pieces for the Back. Fig 1 on page 14 shows the edges that are firstly to be **HEMMED**, and then the portions that are to be machined on the **WRONG SIDE**, thus:-

(Lesson 16 Contd.)

Commence by hemming the edges marked. Then machine the back and front of the Blouse together from the Arm holes downward, and finally across the shoulders where indicated by dotted line. When done, proceed as follows:-

Then take one of the Sleeve pieces (10" x 2") and hem along one side as shown at centre of Fig 1. Gather evenly along the other side as shown at base of Fig 1. When done, tack the gathered edge around the edges of the Arm-hole on one side of the Blouse placing the material right side to right side. When done, machine on the wrong side. Repeat the same process in adding the other sleeve.

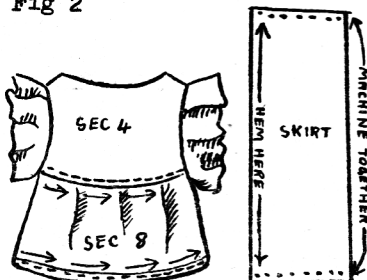


ADDING THE SKIRT.

Take the Skirt piece (17" x 6"). Hem along one side.

Then machine the two ends together. Tack the other side of the Skirt to the base of the Blouse having the material right side to right side. When tacking, add a tuck here and there in the Skirt piece to cause it to neatly fit the Blouse as illustrated in Fig 2. When done, machine on the wrong side.

Fig 2



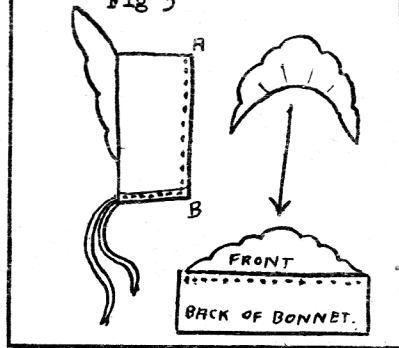
Place the Dress on the Doll and hand sew the seam at the centre back of the Blouse.

ADDING THE BONNET.

Fig 3 shows how to assemble the Bonnet.

Take the scalloped front of the bonnet (felt) and the piece of linen (9 3/4" x 3 1/8") for the back of the Bonnet and, on the right side machine the back of the Bonnet over the felt front of the Bonnet turning the edge of the back of the Bonnet under as you machine. When done, turn the Bonnet wrong side out and proceed to machine the back edge of the bonnet together from point A to B.

Fig 3



Then, turn the Bonnet right side out again and, with a suitable length of Ribbon (about 1/2" wide), machine the Ribbon (two edges) around the bottom of the Bonnet leaving equal length ends for tying. Complete the Model by tying a length of narrow colored ribbon around each ankle and wrist, after attaching the Bonnet.

CONCLUDING LESSON 16.

This completes all explanation to be given about Doll's. Lesson 17 will commence the explanation of a Branch of this craft which, in the belief of the editor, will prove most interesting to you. Commence lesson 17 just as soon as you feel satisfied with the results of this lesson. Criticise your efforts at Doll making. Set out to correct any faults observed when making more Dolls. Strive for perfect workmanship and difference of "style".

S/T. Lesson 16.

L. Sampson
Principal