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**KAY'S
PRACTICAL
EMBROIDERER**

Patent No 466488

Acclaimed as the most ingenious method
of embroidering ever discovered.

Sanctioned by Education Authorities for
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KAY'S PRACTICAL EMBROIDERER



A VERY simple, quick and fascinating method of embroidery which without special knowledge will enable to embroider with rapidity and economy on all fabrics. For trimming Cushions, Table-runners, Chairback covers, Dresses, Shawls, Underwear, Pramcovers, etc.

According to the arrangements that are given to the frames a large number of designs, such as Flowers, Butterflies, Buttons, Leaves, Birds, little Men and Animals, etc., can easily be made.

Not only is the work simple but it lends itself to lovely colour schemes and beautiful shading.

The work can be carried out in wools or thick knitting silk and almost any material can be used as a background.

The method consists of covering the variety of metal shapes with layers of wool, after which the wool is cut and the metal is removed. No design or transfers are required as the metal templets give the necessary flower shapes, etc., and these can be easily connected up into a pleasing design, while with a few pencilled lines which are later worked over with a stem stitch.

To avoid a "bitty" effect it is best to plan out the whole design before starting the work. This may be done by placing the templets on the linen and pencilled round to mark the place.

HOW TO BEGIN.

When the subject is chosen arrange the templet in position. Thread **TWO STRANDS** of wool in a large chenille needle with a knot at the end. Commence at the base of the leaf (see butterfly) and draw the needle from the wrong side of the material over metal but **return the needle out on the same side as it was inserted**, and nearly at the same point as it went in (see diagram 1). This should leave a small row of neat stitches on the *wrong* side of the work (see diagram 2) and only wool covering the top side.

If there is not sufficient wool in the needle to cover the whole leaf, finish off with a small knot and commence again with a knot where left off. **FIVE LAYERS** of double wool are required on the **LARGE LEAF** and **FOUR** on all others. The second layer goes over the first, holding it in place. The layers may be of one colour or each can be of a different shade, thus giving a colourful variety effect.

Remember when working with a variety of shades that the centre colour is in the **FIRST** layer and the last layer gives the outside shade. It is advisable to fasten the discs on the material with cotton or wool first when being used by children.

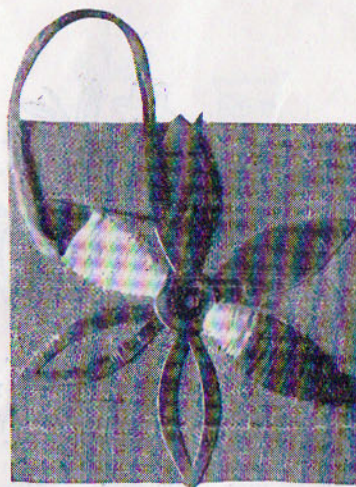


DIAGRAM 1



DIAGRAM 2

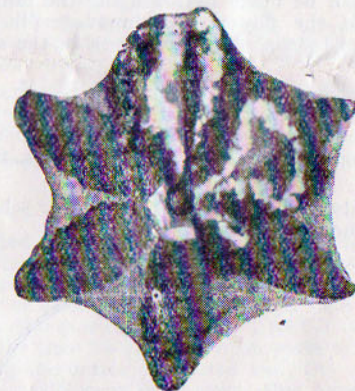


DIAGRAM 3

**DON'T
PULL
WOOL
TIGHTLY**

**DON'T
CUT
PAST
THE
EDGE**

When the whole flower is covered, take a sharp-pointed pair of scissors and cut through the middle of the wool (diagram 3) **BUT LEAVE A FEW STRANDS AT THE EDGE**. Each side of the wool then turns nearly back and the metal is easily removed.

Baskets and bowls or lengths of trellis work will improve many designs. These can be roughly drawn in pencil and worked over in stem stitch or daisy drops.

Take care not to draw the wool too tightly so that the frame can be removed without difficulty.

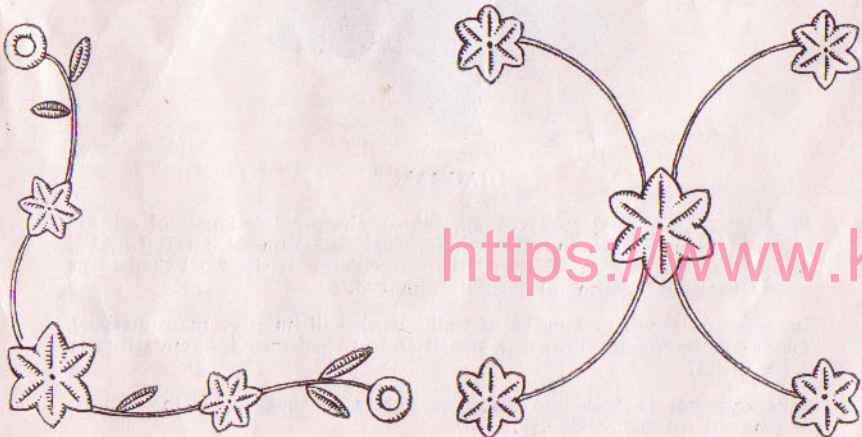


Here are a few simple designs that can easily be copied. Map out the designs on the lines of the illustrations, marking the place for each templet on the linen ground and connect up with a few stems. Leave enough space from the edges and sides of the material to allow for edging or for "piping" if required.

3 or 4 leaf flowers can be made by arranging the templets accordingly. When the frames of the flowers are removed, fill the larger flower centres with a ring of buttonholing, and work in the stems with a stem stitch.

Different shades of flowers on one design can be obtained by reversing the colours. If a tulip is worked with light and dark mauve, another tulip on the same subject can be made with dark then light. Effective designs and colourings can be obtained by copying from picture post-cards, etc.

Blue and white is only one of the attractive colour schemes that suggest themselves. Also lemon, orange, red and green.



Remember not to place the leaves of the templets too close together, divide them evenly, thus giving the flowers, etc., a better shape and allowing the work to expand when cut open.

LEAVES.

Leaves attached to flowers and stems are made by using either the large leaf (5 layers) or the small leaf (4 layers). To get a really good shading use green, brown and copper, and use a different colour or shade for each layer of wool. When the LARGE LEAF is referred to, it means one of the six leaves attached to the LARGE frame, and SMALL LEAF one of the three that fits into the open parts of the large perforated leaf. When covering the entire perforated leaf, the small leaf can be inserted after a few strands have been sewn, this closes the leaf and prevents cutting through the material.

RINGS.

BUTTONS and SMALL FLOWERS are made with the ring-shaped discs in exactly the same method as the head of the CAT. Work 4 layers in one or different colours and cut in centre of work. Any of the designs can be made on pieces of material cut out and placed on dresses, etc.

Any soft wool can be used, but best results are obtained with the ordinary 1d. balls or skeins of embroidery wools. It requires almost one ball of wool (10 yards) to cover one large leaf with 5 or 6 layers of double wool, but all the six leaves of the smaller frame only require one ball to cover 4 layers. It is well to keep this in mind when planning material required.

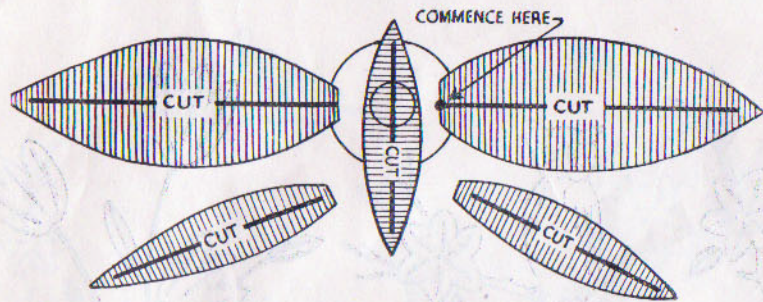


DIAGRAM B. (Butterfly)

Shapes of Butterflies can be made from any of the three templets by either closing the frame and working over two leaves or by opening and working over four. Best results are obtained by using Rainbow or Variegated wools when using the large frame. This produces a gradual and beautiful shading spreading longwise. From the lightest to the darkest part of the wool usually covers the large leaf. As DOUBLE strands are always used it is advisable to prepare your wool in lengths, first by cutting in the centre of each light part and placing the needle in the centre of the darkest part, each colour will then meet and prevent the colours becoming "jazzy." Always commence work from the inside of the leaf, as shown, with the light part first. Repeat with 5 layers. Should the lengths prove insufficient the tips can be finished by using 5 layers of any plain colour. When the wool is cut and the discs removed the BODY can be inserted by placing a small leaf in the centre. Small leaves can be also used for the under wings as shown.

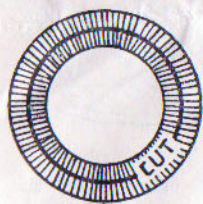


DIAGRAM C. (Cat)

Cover one leaf from the large templet with 5 or 6 layers of double wool and cut in the centre as shown on example. 4 layers on the small ring for the head and 4 layers on the small leaf for the tail. Fill in the ears and eyes, etc., by ordinary stitch.



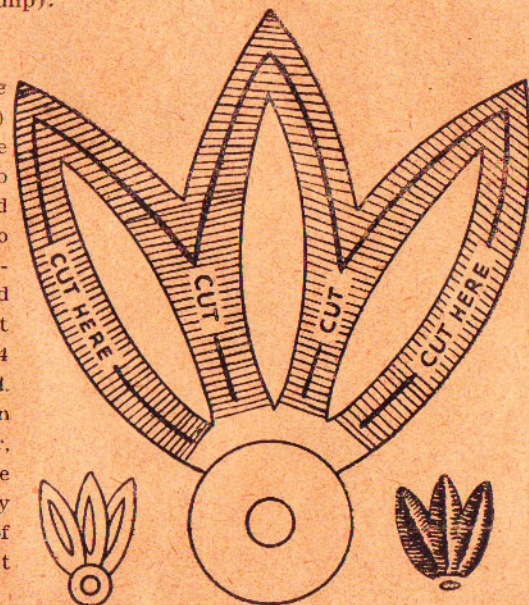
This design can also be used for making an OWL if the tail is omitted.

It will also produce a PENGUIN by placing part of the small leaf as in the head of the DUCK. Beads and small buttons can be used for eyes.



DIAGRAM T. (Tulip).

Arrange the three perforated (open) leaves from the large frame, the two inside parts placed over each other so as to get the proportions even and work over and cut as shown. Only 4 layers are required. All the layers can be of one colour, but an effective result is formed by using two layers of slightly different shades.



Remember that the method of working is similar to working over other discs. Work with TWO strands of wool and bring the needle back from the side it went into.

A tulip can be made into the skirt of a CRINOLINE LADY by working a small body and bonnet by hand, after the tulip is completed.

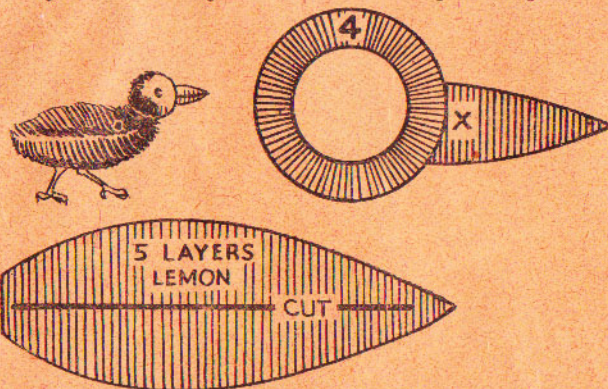


DIAGRAM D. (Duck).

A simple design which can be produced with yellow wool. It is not always necessary to cover with 4 layers when only part of the small leaf is used (X). When the head is finished, half of the small leaf can be covered with one or two layers and pulled out, leaving the shape of the beak. This Diagram of the Duck will also make other shapes of birds or a RABBIT by using $\frac{3}{4}$ of the small leaf for the ears. A funny Duck can be made by adding and covering a small leaf to produce a long neck.