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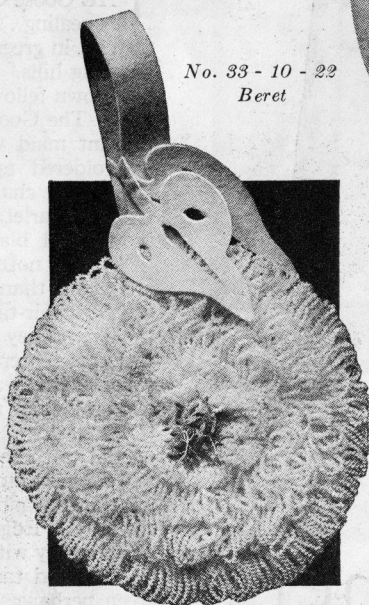
# Machine

# Craft

*Offers Endless  
Opportunity*

*for Decorative  
Treatment*

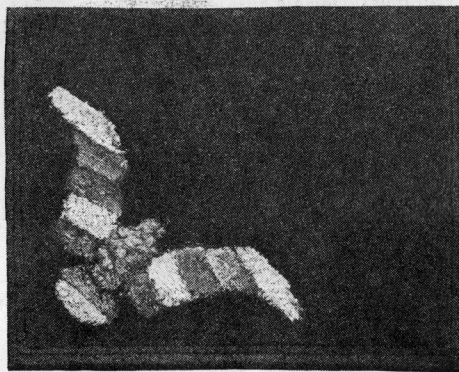
At the right a flower-shaped party bag developed with the uncut fringe of bouclette, as it comes off the machine-craft gadget, stitched spirally to a felt base (No. 33-10-21)



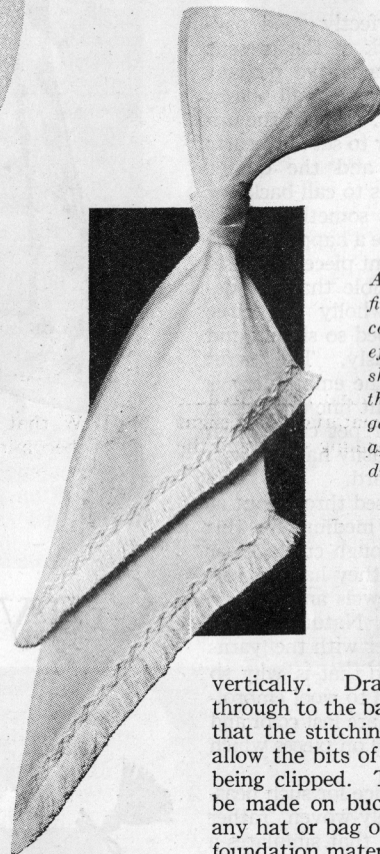
No. 33-10-22  
Beret



MODELS BY  
ISABEL F. INGRAHAM



No. 33-10-23



A thick fringe of fine lustrous crochet cotton contrasts effectively with crisp, sheer organdy for the making of lingerie trims, supper aprons or quaint dressing-table covers

SEWING machines everywhere have been working overtime of late as a result of the new gadget which has revolutionized rug-making and made possible all sorts of decorative treatments with a minimum amount of labor.

A thin flexible strip of metal with a slot parallel with one long edge is about all there is to this simple device and there are attachments provided for varying the width of the looped fringe which results from winding the chosen material — yarn, bouclette, chenille, crochet-cotton or what-have-you — around the gadget and stitching it along the line of the slot. This results in a looped fringe with a narrow heading which is slipped off one end of the gadget, as the work progresses, and the winding continued on the side of the needle toward the worker.

The resulting fringe, which may be cut or left with the loops symmetrically overlapping one another as they are slipped from the gadget, may be used as an edge finish, spaced on the foundation material in a decorative manner or arranged so that the rows overlap and cover the background with a nap surface after being clipped and shaped. Then, again, the fringe can be made by the yard on the device and applied by hand or machine when one wishes to use it spirally. Guide lines are, of course, necessary, so that the consecutive rows, whether designed to space or overlap, shall be parallel with one another.

Hard-twist crochet-thread — the kind which we know as cordonnet — makes a lovely cut fringe which is very decorative and durable for curtains and refreshment linens and is particularly lovely with organdy when a fine thread is used. Pearl cotton, although equally effective, is better suited to sturdy fabrics such as unbleached cotton, gingham and the coarser linens.

When fringe is applied to an edge, a neat finish is made by stitching it on upside down (with the heading toward the edge), then folding the heading back, at the same time turning in the cut edge, and holding it in place by working a row of double brier-stitch on the right side. The illustrated corsage ornament, thus trimmed, is made of a bias length of organdy.

THE beret and matching purse demonstrate another treatment — that of stitching on the fringe in parallel rows spaced at half-inch intervals so as to completely cover the surface when the rows of loops are clipped and the ends puffed up to hide the stitching. Woolen yarn is the preferred medium for this treatment. Black felt was used for the set illus-

trated and apple green, orange and a bright medium shade of blue alternated in doing the rows of stitchery on the motifs, starting at the tops of the wings and working downward. When the horizontal rows of stitchery on the wings are finished, cover the center and lower sections

vertically. Draw the thread ends through to the back and tie securely so that the stitching will not loosen and allow the bits of yarn to fall out after being clipped. These ornaments may be made on buckram and applied to any hat or bag or may be done on the foundation material before being made up.

This perky new beret model is made in one piece, shaped with vertical tucks across the back so as to stand upright, each tuck starting one-half inch wide at the edge and tapering to a peak at the tip. When making up gather edge of upper crown so that the notches meet those of the under section and continue seam along fold of material around the front. Variations in the head size can be made at side seams and by increasing or decreasing width of tucks across the back. When finished, cut tucks and open flat against the edge, bind with bias-fold, press and turn up one-half inch on the inside for a head-band and catch in place. Bring the top down to the edge on one side of the front and tack at the most becoming angle.

The matching bag is made of a strip of felt, seven by seventeen inches, and is lined with heavy sateen mounted over a double layer of crinoline. After the yarn ornament has been worked on the felt, turn edges of sateen over the crinoline interlining, baste to inside of felt and stitch twice around the edges about one-eighth inch apart, allowing a narrow margin of felt to extend beyond the lining. Turn up plain end four and three-fourths inches for pocket and overhand edges together. To close attach a large ball and socket fastener about one inch up from turn of pocket.

LOOPED fringe of bouclette yarn made in the length is sewed spirally to five-inch circular pieces of felt to form the sides of an exceptionally dainty "finger" purse amply large to accommodate the necessary compact, lipstick and a diminutive kerchief. A three-fourths-inch strip of felt decorated with matching leaves provides a handle, which is sewed to the inside of the bag and a snap attached at the base for closing. The effect is equally lovely, whether white or any preferred color is used, artificial flower stamens being used to mark the center. Two widths of the bouclette fringe are used — about thirty-two inches — made over the gadget with the first extension, and twelve inches of the



No. 33-10-24. Rug in Log-Cabin Design

Concluded on page 17



*Concluded from page 10*

narrower width without the extension for each side of the bag. Starting at the outer edge, sew round and round, letting the fringe loops extend about three-eighths inch beyond the edge of the felt and spacing the succeeding rows so as to conceal the stitching on the one preceding. Do three rounds of the wide fringe and then continue to the center with the narrow. Draw ends of stamens through a tiny hole to the inside of the bag and cover with a small square of the felt sewed in place along the edges.

Overhand the two sides of the bag together, laying a strand of the bouclette on the edge and sewing it as you go. Leave top open for about five inches, carrying the bouclette yarn along both edges.

**B**ELTS also may be made on the machine-craft gadget, stitching the second side of the fringe after it is removed to provide reinforcement on the two edges. The one illustrated was wound over the first extension, using chenille for the working material.

After winding nine loops, carry thread diagonally around the attachment and make another group of nine loops about seven-eighths inch from the first. Continue in this manner for the desired length, then slip on the attachment without the extension and stitch the other edge. Run two threads of chenille through the loops on both edges, crowding the loops together in one group and spreading them in the next, reversing the process on the opposite edge so that the clusters of stitches are fan shaped. Do not cut the threads of machine-stitching between the clustered loops, as they are needed for support and will be concealed by the run-in threads of chenille.

**R**UGS may be made by the machine-craft method much more speedily than by the hooking process. While any rug design with fairly broad areas may be used, filling in with straight parallel rows, a particularly successful rug may be developed on log-cabin lines.

Such a rug made thirty-six inches square is an excellent door piece.

Naturally, the success of this type of rug depends largely upon the arrangement of color. So before beginning to stitch it is essential to have a very definite idea of the order in which the colors are to be used. It may even be found a convenience to lay in the color-arrangement on paper for a guide. Pale yellow was the basic color in one such rug, with faded blues, roses, greens, rust reds and browns used in combination, but any color-scheme may be chosen to harmonize with individual furnishings.

Any material that will wind evenly may be used for this rug — old silk stockings cut one-inch wide and on the length, old garments of wool cut one-half inch wide and crosswise the goods, or rug yarn such as is used for hooked rugs. Loops are left uncut. Use six-cord thread, stitching one row through the slot in the guide and then another one close to it after the guide has been slipped out.

Start in the exact center of the log-cabin square and work the rows around the four sides, joining the ends on one of the straight lines and varying the position of the joinings in the different rows. When the center square is completed, begin at one corner and do the small blocks on each side, alternating the direction of the rows in adjoining blocks. The outside edge may be turned under and stitched, or bound neatly with percale bias-binding.