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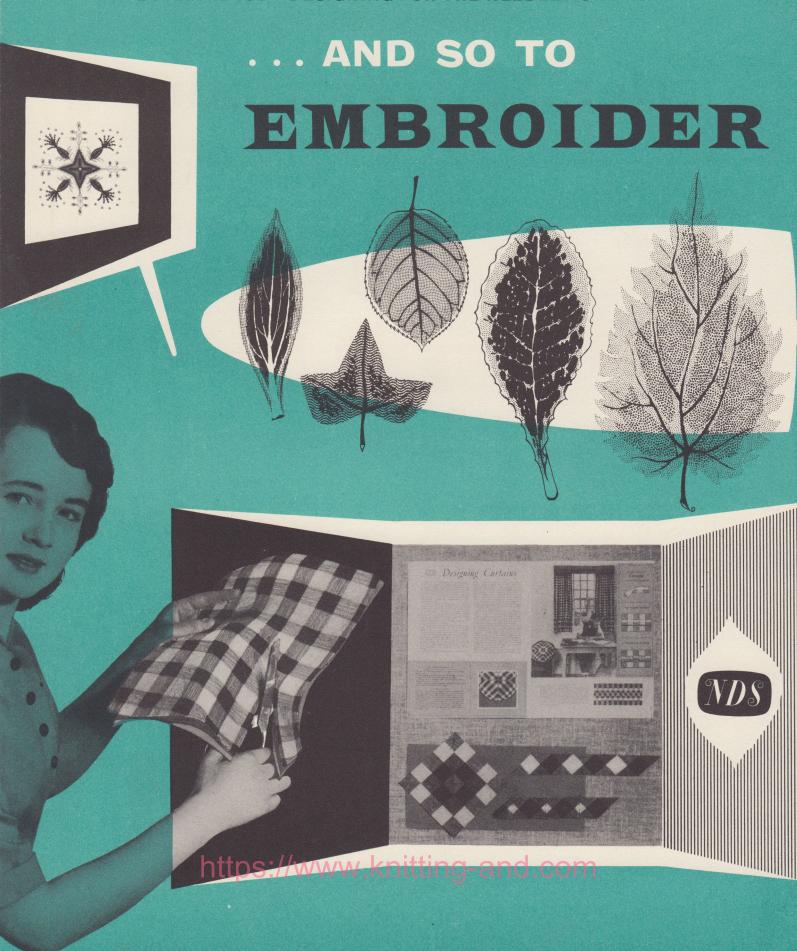
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BULLETIN 15B · DESIGNING FOR THE NEEDLEWORK ROOM



DESIGNING FOR THE

Needlework Room

In previous bulletins we have described and illustrated embroideries which can be made for yourself or as presents for your friends. This time Bulletin 15B shows you how embroidery can be used to make your classroom more attractive. Perhaps your school is new and has a beautiful, well equipped needlework room. If so, you can give it added distinction by making a display board or wall pockets to tone or contrast with the colour scheme. If you live in a large smoky city and your school is an old building, make your needlework room glow with colour and use mainly washable fabric for the objects you make with, perhaps, one special piece in brightly coloured felt to shine out with jewel-like brilliance.

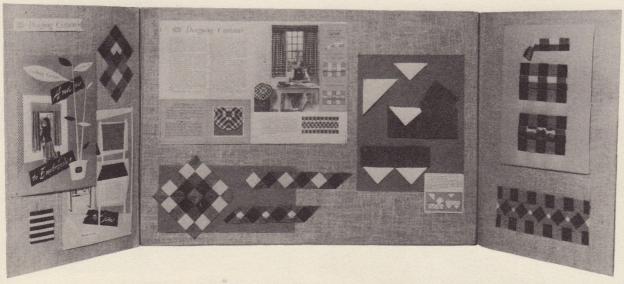
Start with a display board which will make a quick change of scene possible. Such a board can be the focal point of your room and a means of stimulating a greater interest in your craft. Try pinning up a series of dress designs cut from fashion magazines and against these pin fabrics and colour schemes; make an arrangement of leaves picked in the country or from the garden and show how these can be adapted to make designs for embroidery upon different fabrics with a wide range of threads; pin up, by way of a change, coloured reproductions of paintings or craft work—for the craftswoman using fabric and thread to-day cannot afford to ignore work created in other materials.

The wall pockets illustrated in this bulletin can be made from felt or washable cotton or linen. They may contain, for example, the books and bulletins issued by Needlework Development Scheme or hold dress patterns, fashion books or small cards on which samples of the fabrics and threads stocked in the school are arranged for easy reference.

If you require curtains for the windows, consult Bulletins 13A and 13B which suggest decorative treatments and give clear practical working instructions. A curtain can also be a means of screening off a corner to make a fitting room and this can be furnished with a long mirror, a small felt mat and a wall-hanging with pockets to hold scissors, pin box and tape measure.

Keep your personal sewing equipment in a small sewing bag or basket. Bulletin 7B illustrates a useful bag which contains a matching pin cushion, needlebook and scissors' holder, as well as providing ample room for tape measure, thimble, embroidery threads and reels of sewing cotton. It is best to keep your sewing in a flat cardboard box so that the work can be folded carefully when put away—not rolled into an untidy bundle. In this way the fabric will stay crisp and fresh and will be more pleasant to sew and later to wear.

As you consider your room you will think of many ideas besides those illustrated here. A piece box would be useful in which scraps of fabric, dress cuttings etc., could be stored ready pressed for future experiments. Use a deep square hat box to make a foundation for this and cover it with a painted or cut paper decoration. Another idea is to make simple, washable, well-made covers for pressing boards and sleeve boards which are necessary in any needlework room. You will find many other suggestions in back numbers of the bulletins with which to supplement those given here; it rests with you to select and adapt the ideas to your own individual needs.



DISPLAY BOARD prepared for a lesson on the making of soft furnishings

DISPLAY BOARD

This is a useful classroom display board. It will stand on a table for demonstration purposes or it can be suspended on a wall by means of rings sewn on the back. When not required the display board can be stored easily with the side panels folded inwards and the specimens left in position. The illustration shows the display board prepared for a lesson on the making of soft furnishings and the Needlework Develop-ment Scheme Bulletins 13A and 13B are pinned upon it together with fabric suggestions for carrying out some of the ideas and processes. The board is covered with a heavy cream coloured linen which has an interesting slub weave, but it could also be made in any firm fabric in a colour to harmonise or contrast with the decoration of the room.

To make the display board you will require the following materials :

For the panels—one piece of thick cardboard measuring 30 in. × 21 in. Two pieces of thick cardboard measuring 21 in. × 15 in. One piece of fabric and one piece of lining measuring

32 in. × 23 in. Two pieces of fabric and two pieces of lining measuring 23 in. × 17 in. For the hinges—two pieces of stiff manilla paper measuring 21 in. × 1 in. Two pieces of fabric and two pieces of lining measuring 23 in. × 2 in.

All fabric measurements include turnings.

For sewing—one reel of 6 cord sewing cotton
No. 40 to match fabric. One Sharps needle No. 7.

To make the three panels lay cardboard on wrong side of fabric. Turn edges of fabric over edges of cardboard taking particular care to fold in the corners neatly. Glue turned edges in position at back. Turn in seam allowance all round linings and baste. Pin linings in position and slip stitch.

To make the hinges, construct in the same way as described for panels, using manilla paper

instead of cardboard.

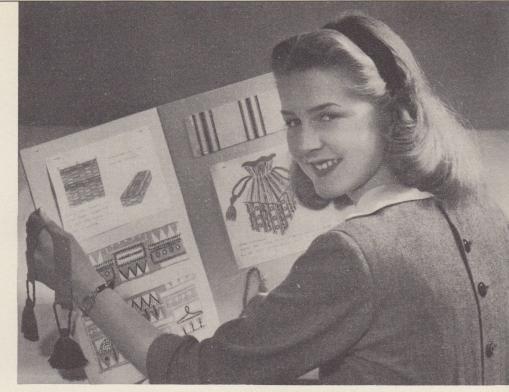
Join panels and hinges by whipping firmly with a strong thread taking care to make the beginning and ending of the stitching really secure.

ZIG-ZAG FOLDER

This folder makes a very useful display unit when standing on a table or it can be used as a book for individual reference. Designs, materials, threads and processes can be pinned in position for classroom demonstration and these can be changed as frequently as is required. The specimens displayed in this folder have been collected together to show a number of different ideas for the making of workbags, boxes and wall pockets. Samples of fabric and thread are included, as well as trimmings such as handmade cords, buttons and tassels.

To make the folder you will require the following materials:—Six pieces of cardboard measuring $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. A length of fabric measuring $65\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times 30 in. (this includes $\frac{1}{2}$ in. turnings all round). As this length may have to be pieced, arrange for the joins to lie in position at the hinges.

For sewing—one reel of 6 cord sewing cotton No. 40 to match fabric, and one Sharps needle 7. Fold fabric lengthwise with right sides together. Stitch ends. Turn out to right side. Press. Turn in and baste seam allowance round opening. Place pieces of cardboard in position with a $\frac{1}{4}$ in space between each to form hinges. Baste the position of each hinge. Remove cardboard. Fill in hinge spaces with three or four rows of machine stitching in a matching thread. Replace cardboard. Slip stitch lower opening.
An attractive finish is the tie made from woollen braid trimmed with tassels.



ZIG-ZAG FOLDER can be used as a book for individual reference



a very useful display unit when standing



designed to hold the Embroidery
Stitches Books of
Needlework Development Scheme



BOOK HOLDER

This book holder is designed to hold the Embroidery Stitches Books Nos. 1-5 published by Needlework Development Scheme. It is made from navy blue washable fabric trimmed with a pointed facing in red and white checked gingham. The small embroidered motifs are carried out in red and white, using two strands of stranded embroidery cotton. The stitches used are Chain Stitch, Detached Chain Stitch, Fly Stitch, Feather Stitch, Buttonhole Stitch, Vandyke Buttonhole Stitch, French Knots, Coral Stitch and Straight Stitch. The rings which support the holder are covered with Buttonhole Stitch and the completed book holder measures 32 in. × 10½ in.—the pockets being 6 in. deep. The construction is similar to that described for the bulletin holder.

HANGING POCKET

This hanging pocket contains cards on which are mounted small samples of the fabrics and threads stocked in the Needlework Department of a school. This makes reference easy as the name of each fabric, its width and price are written against each sample. The hanging is made from red and white felt decorated with applied felt shapes in white and red. The embroidery is carried out in black, white and red coton-à-broder.

The finished hanging measures 21 in. \times 22½ in. and is made in six sections. To make each section cut a strip of felt 18 in. \times 7½ in. and fold this to form a pocket 7½ in. deep. Work embroidered motifs and borders. Fold each pocket and baste in position securing the side edges with Whipped Running Stitch in red on the white pockets and white on the red. Join the six pockets together with Fishbone Stitch as shown in the diagram. Sew a strip of tape to the back of the top edge to strengthen this and attach four bone rings covered with Buttonhole Stitch as a means of hanging up the wall pocket.

FITTING ROOM

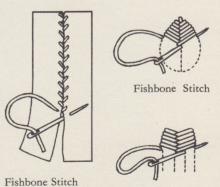
Here is a suggestion for converting a corner of your classroom into a fitting room. A folding screen suitably covered and decorated can be used instead of curtains if it is not possible to the series of the wall hanging made from turquoise linen is finished with pointed edges and decorated with black and white tape and tassels made from a thick soft embroidery cotton in red and black. This hanging is useful for display purposes and pockets at the lower edge hold scissors, a pin box, a tape measure and tailor's chalk. The grey fitting room curtains are trimmed at the lower edge with points and decorated with black and white tape and red embroidered spots. The small mat is made from thick grey felt embroidered in black, white and red candlewick cotton in Couching Stitch, Running Stitch and Straight Stitch.



contains cards on which are mounted samples of fabrics and threads

converting a corner of your classroom





Fishbone Stitch used for joining two edges

Flat Stitch

The diagrams show three new embroidery stitches which are all worked in a similar way. They are Flat Stitch, Fishbone Stitch and a Fishbone Stitch variation which can be used for joining two edges.