



# Thank you

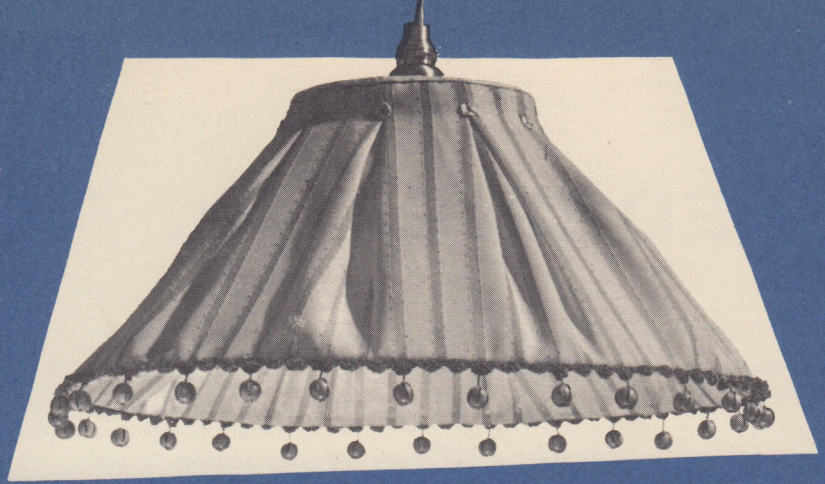
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# ...AND SO TO EMBROIDER

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EDGINGS AND TRIMMINGS BULLETIN 27B

# EDGINGS and TRIMMINGS

You will find in this bulletin instructions for working many different edge treatments. Experiment with these, using a variety of threads and colours to suit your own work. Many of our previous bulletins also contain information on various finishes to which you might like to refer.

When planning a new piece of work, one of the important things to consider is the making up. The correct choice of lining, the method of fastening, or the unexpected touch of colour added by a piping or a gay tassel will make a considerable difference to the finished appearance of your work. It is these individual touches which add so much to the value and satisfaction of designing and making something for yourself. Examine the illustrations of the embroidered cushion, mat, lampshade and dressing-table curtain and pelmet, and you will see how the various edge treatments used are particularly suitable for the article concerned and form an important part of the design as a whole.

In Bulletin No. 28B we will show some examples of lettering used in embroidery.



## Dressing-table Curtain and Pelmet

Instructions for making a dressing-table curtain and pelmet will be found in bulletin No. 13A. The decorative border design on this curtain consists of an applied band of striped fabric and narrow white tape. The lines and points which complete the border are worked in ordinary and cable machine stitching. The pointed edging of the pelmet is made in the same way as the scalloped edge described in bulletin No. 7B. The coloured glass beads sewn on to the tip of each point look gay and attractive while their weight improves the hang of the pelmet.

## Fringe Knotted to Felt

Working with short doubled lengths of soft embroidery cotton, stab straight through the felt at regular intervals, leaving about 3 in. of the thread hanging for the fringe. Knot together in fours, taking two threads from each consecutive group as shown in the photograph. A more elaborate fringe can be made by working a second row of knots in a similar way.

## Knotted Fringe

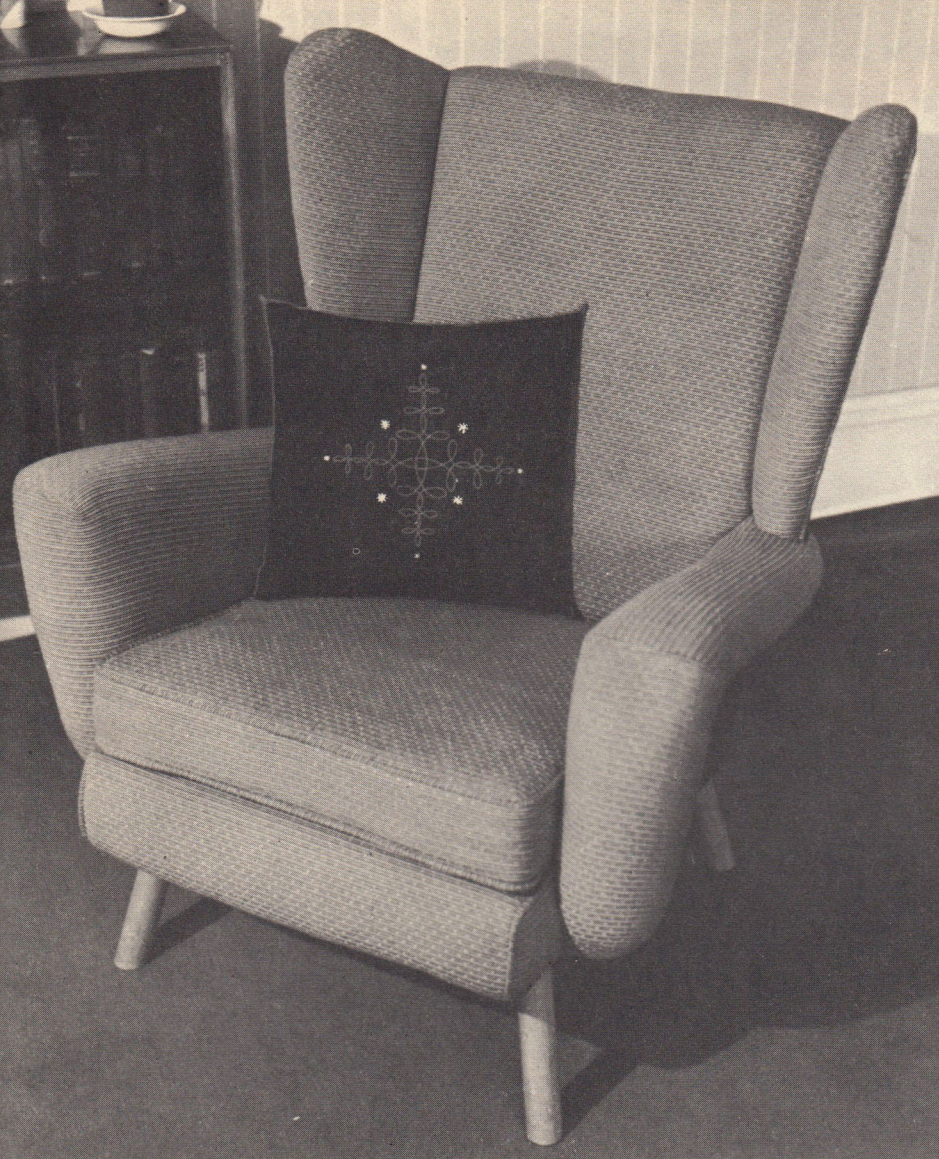
When planning this fringe it is important to allow at least 3 in. of threads for the knotting, as a shorter length is difficult to handle. Draw out two threads and work a row of Hemstitching in matching cotton, dividing the threads into groups of three. Withdraw the remaining threads to make the fringe. The detailed photograph shows how the groups of threads are first plaited in fours, then two groups from each consecutive plaited section knotted together.

## Double Hemstitched Fringe

Using fabric with an even weave, allow for the depth of the fringe then withdraw four threads, leave four and withdraw another four. Work a row of Double Hemstitch over four threads at a time as shown in diagram. (As the edge is going to be fringed, the preliminary row of ordinary Hemstitch, normally the first stage in this stitch, has been omitted.) Next, work ordinary Hemstitch along the top edge, dividing the threads to form Zig-zag Hemstitch. Withdraw the threads at the edge to make the fringe.

## Fringe using Four-sided Stitch

Choose a fabric with an even weave, and after allowing for the depth of the fringe, embroider a row of Four-sided Stitch (see diagram). Withdraw the threads at the edge to form the



fringe. Our sample shows a second row of Four-sided Stitch worked as an added decoration.

### Cushion

This 15 in. square cushion is made from a firm cotton fabric with one side navy and the other grey. Both soft embroidery cotton and coton-à-broder are used for the embroidery. The interlaced motif, which measures 8 in. in each direction, is worked in Whipped Running Stitch in burnt orange on the navy side and repeated again on the grey side in navy embroidery. The small star motifs are added in white and orange respectively in Straight Stitch. A finger cord in orange soft embroidery cotton is sewn all round as a trimming.

### Finger Cord

This cord is made by using the first finger of each hand rather like a crochet hook. It can be worked in one or two colours, and we have used a light and a dark thread in our illustration to make it easy for you to follow the method of working. First knot two threads together, then make a loop of light thread and a loop of dark thread. Now, using the first finger of the left hand, pull the dark loop through the light loop and pull the light thread tight. Next, using the first finger of the right hand, pull a loop of light thread through the dark loop and pull the dark thread tight. Continue in this way alternately pulling through a dark thread and a light thread.

### Decorative Hem using Four-sided Stitch

This hem makes a firm and attractive finish and is particularly suitable for table linen. Choose fabric with an even weave, count in nine threads from the edge, then, working over three threads, embroider a variation of Four-sided Stitch in which the top stitch of each square is omitted. In order to make a firm edge, work over each stitch twice. Now turn up the hem once only, and work a row of Four-sided Stitch through both thicknesses so that the bottom stitch of each square forms the top of the previous row. Again work over each stitch twice. Press and trim any loose threads on the wrong side which are not covered by the embroidery.

### Mat

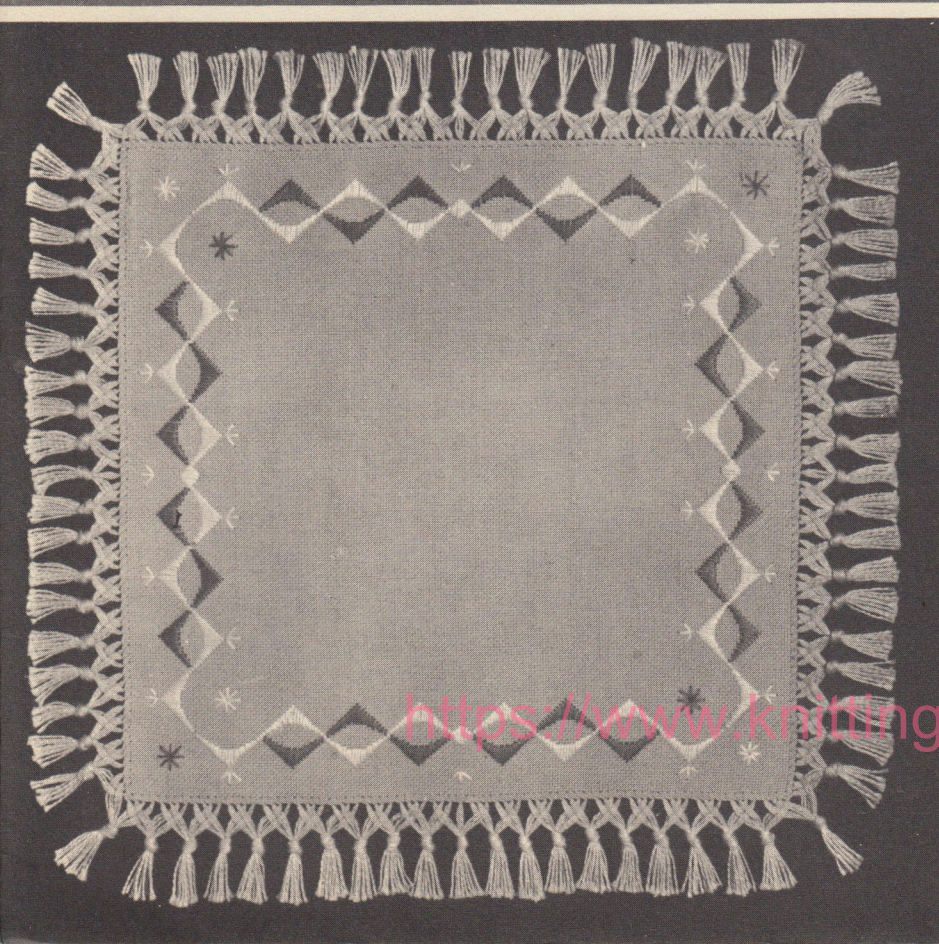
This mat is made from a lime green evenly woven fabric and the embroidery is worked in counted Satin Stitch and Straight Stitch using dark green and white coton-à-broder. It is 8½ in. square, and 3 in. should be allowed all round for the knotted fringe. This can be trimmed to the required length when the mat is completed.

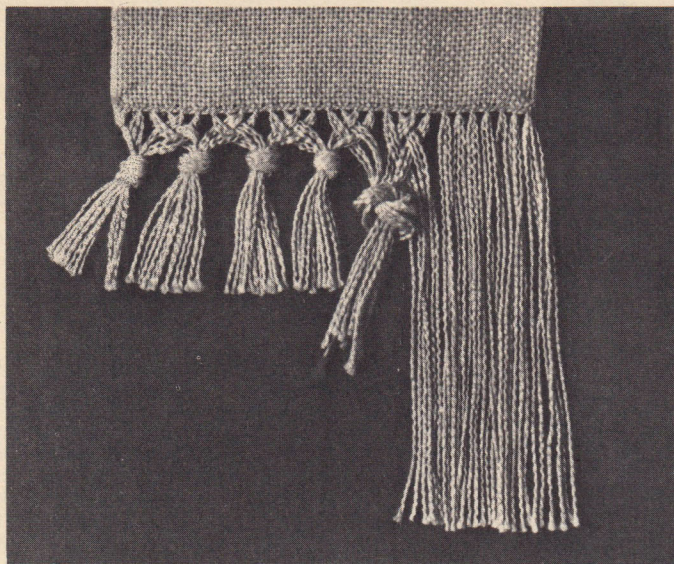
### Lampshade

You do not require a paper pattern for this lampshade which is made from ¾ yard of striped voile. The measurements of the wire frame are, height 5 in., diameter of bottom ring 11¼ in., diameter of top ring 4 in.

**Method :** Bind frame. Measure circumference of top ring and pleat up fabric to fit this size. Stitch the pleats down approximately 1 in. from the raw edge and embroider a small woven spot on each pleat at the foot of the stitching. Turn in the raw pleated edge ¼ in. then pin and oversew it to the binding of the top ring. Join the fabric together, take it over the outside of the frame, up through the inside and pleat and stitch to the top ring. Cover the two oversewn edges with bias binding. Make a narrow crochet trimming to sew round the bottom edge as follows :—

Using a mercerised crochet cotton No. 20 and a crochet hook No. 3 make a chain the required length. Now work as follows. \*Miss 1 chain, into next chain work 1 double crochet, 1 half treble, 1 treble, 1 half treble, 1 double crochet.\* This makes one point. Repeat from \* to \* till edging is complete then sew a wooden bead to points at regularly spaced intervals.

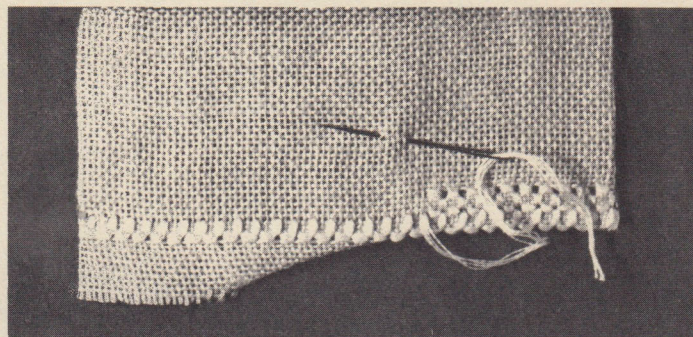




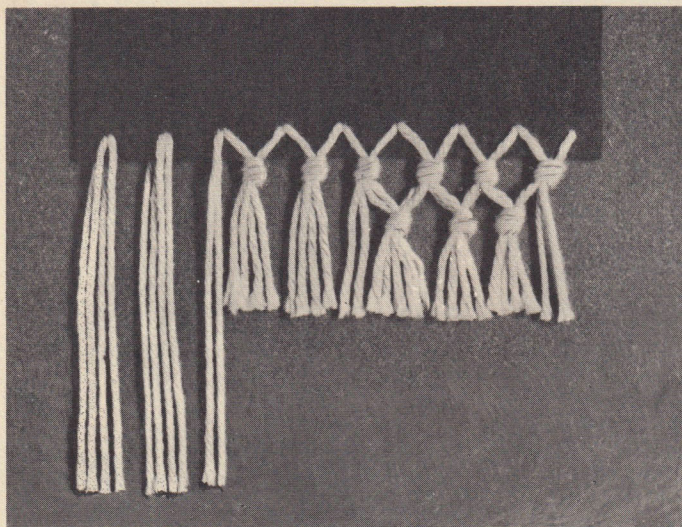
Knotted Fringe



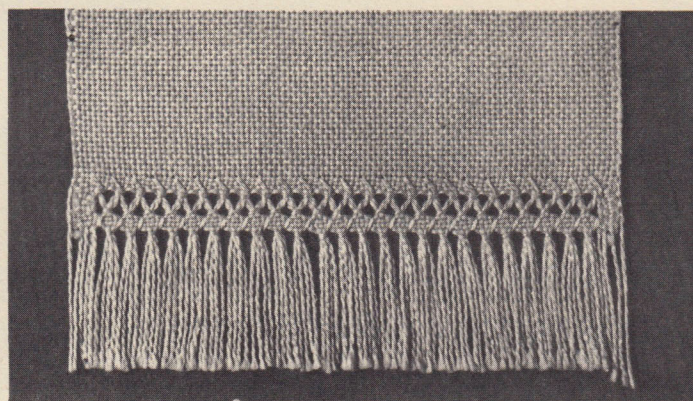
Fringe using Four-sided Stitch



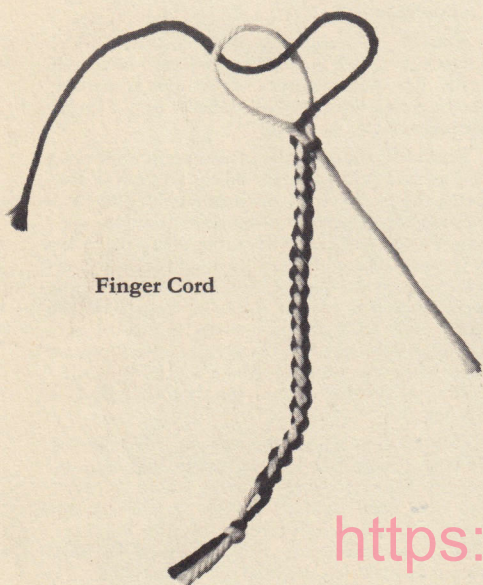
Hem using Four-sided Stitch



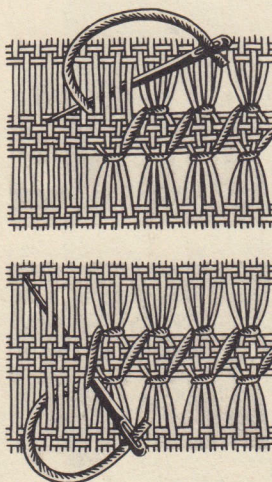
Fringe knotted to felt



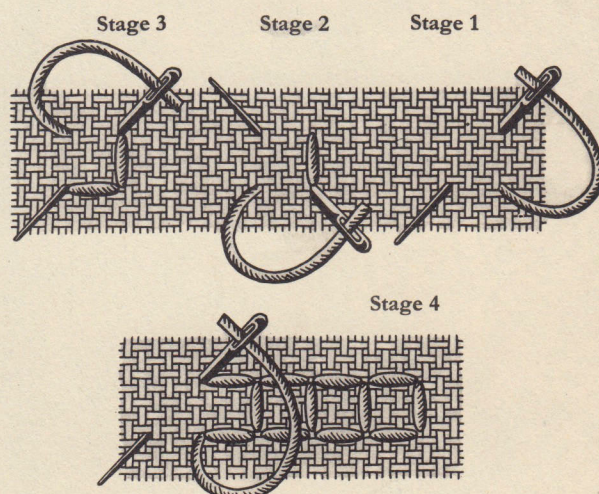
Double Hemstitch fringe



Finger Cord



Double or Italian Hemstitch  
for fringed edge



Four-sided Stitch

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