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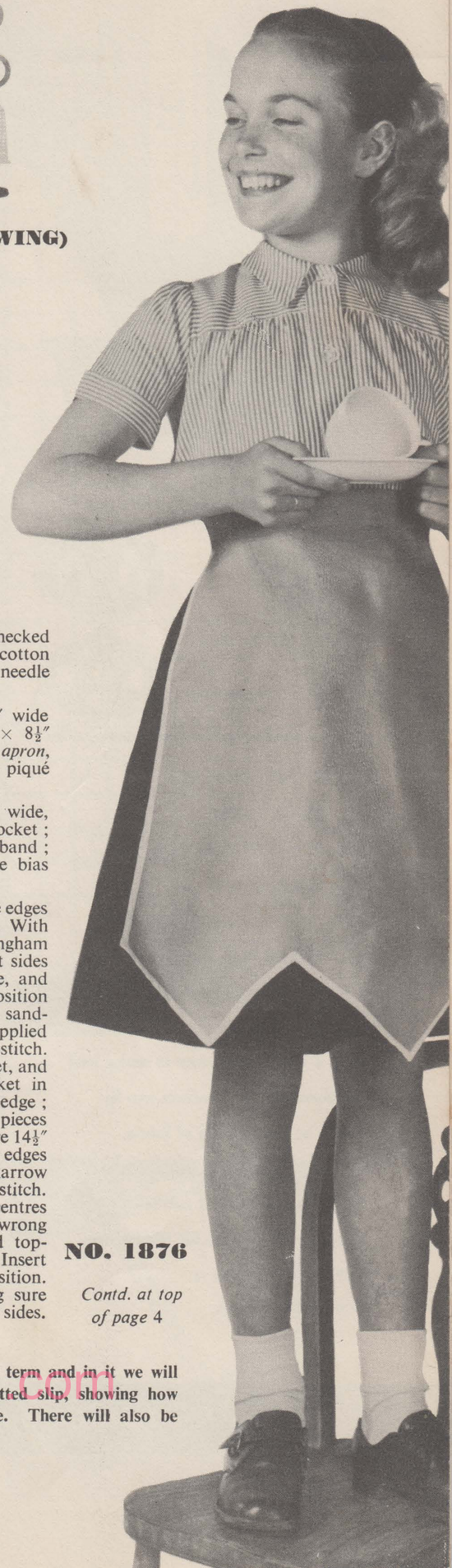
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BULLETIN NO. 3A. (SEWING)

Gaiety is the theme of the two smart aprons and attractive dirndl skirts described in this bulletin. One apron is made of plain and checked cotton, whilst the second is more demure with its piping of contrast fabric.

The bib apron is ideal for cookery lessons or work at home ; the pointed one will make you look very attractive at tea-time. We have made one dirndl skirt in patterned cotton seersucker which can be washed again and again and does not need ironing—the other is made from plain cotton fabric. For parties you could make this skirt in fine taffeta or firm rayon and wear it with a frilly blouse. "And So to Sew" bulletin No. 2A gave you full information about cotton fabrics—the different types and their suitability for different purposes.



APRON NO. 1875

Materials: $\frac{1}{2}$ yd. white piqué (36" wide). $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. checked gingham (36" wide). 1 reel 6 cord No. 50 sewing cotton in white. 1 "Sharp's" needle No. 7. 1 machine needle No. 14.

Cutting Directions: From piqué—cut one piece 28" wide \times 18" long, for skirt, and another piece $7\frac{1}{2}$ " wide \times $8\frac{1}{2}$ " long, for bib. *If this apron is to be used as a cookery apron, the bib piece should be $10\frac{1}{2}$ " wide \times $8\frac{1}{2}$ " long.* ($\frac{3}{4}$ yd. piqué will then be required).

From gingham—cut a bias piece $28\frac{1}{2}$ " long \times 7" wide, for hem ; a bias piece 4" wide \times $4\frac{1}{2}$ " long, for pocket ; two bias strips 15" long \times 2" wide, for front waistband ; two bias strips 25" long \times 4" wide, for ties ; one bias piece $20\frac{1}{2}$ " long \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, for halter neckband.

Sewing Directions: 1. Turn in narrow hems along side edges of piqué skirt (28" \times 18"). Baste and 1^5 stitch. 2. With right sides facing, baste one edge of bias piece of gingham ($28\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 7") to lower edge of skirt. Turn in ends at sides then fold gingham in half lengthwise to wrong side, and turn in other edge on wrong side exactly in same position as edge on right side, so that lower edge of apron is sandwiched between folded gingham. 3. Baste the applied band all round with all edges even ; then 1^6 topstitch. 4. Make a narrow hem along one longer edge of pocket, and stitch. Turn other three edges in $\frac{1}{4}$ " ; baste pocket in position, 12" up from lower edge, $4\frac{1}{2}$ " from left side edge ; topstitch to apron. 5. Turn in edges of waistband pieces $\frac{1}{4}$ " and press. 6. 1^7 Gather top edge of skirt to measure $14\frac{1}{2}$ " and sandwich it between the $\frac{1}{4}$ " turnings on the lower edges of waistband pieces ; baste in position. 7. Make narrow hems along side edges and top edge of bib piece and stitch. 8. Insert bib between top long edges of waistband, centres matching, baste. 9. Fold ties in half lengthwise wrong sides together, and turn in long raw edges $\frac{1}{4}$ ", and topstitch all round, leaving one short edge open. 10. Insert open ends of ties between waistband ends, baste in position. 11. Topstitch along all edges of waistband, making sure that machining is in correct position on both sides.

NO. 1876

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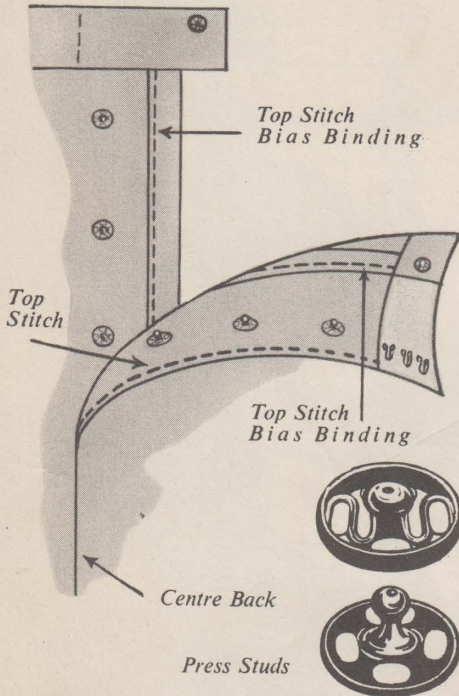
<https://www.millinganddyeing.com> ★ Our next bulletin will appear for the Spring term and in it we will give instructions for a simple slip and a fitted slip, showing how to work attractive edge finishes on lingerie. There will also be details of rayon and its various uses.

Dirndl Duo

SEW THESE TWO CHARMING SKIRTS FROM

ONE

SKIRT PLACKET DIAGRAM



DIRNDL SKIRT

No. 1877 (PLAIN)

No. 1878 (PATTERNED)

This skirt has fullness at centre back and centre front only, not all round as is usual in a dirndl skirt. It has been designed like this to avoid extra inches over the hips.

It is a very simple skirt to make, and its appearance and texture can be varied by your choice of fabric.

For summer or beach wear—make it in checked or striped cotton—for winter use fine wool, for parties and dances, fine taffeta or firm lustrous rayon.

Materials: 2½ yds. of cotton fabric (36" wide). ¼ yd. Tailor's Canvas for Waistband. 5 Press Studs, 3 Hooks and Eyes. ½ yd. Bias Binding to match fabric. 12" Paris Binding to match fabric. 1 reel of mercerised sewing cotton, No. 40, fast colour, to match fabric. 1 "Sharps" needle No. 7. 1 Machine needle No. 14.

Patterns: Make these from diagrams 1 sq. = 1" (as described in bulletin No. 2A). Arrows mark straight of fabric.

Cutting Directions: (allow ½" for turnings round patterns).

Pattern A—Skirt: First check length of pattern with own skirt length, then adjust pattern, allowing for a 2" hem. Cut 4 pieces (see pattern layout diagram). If checked or striped fabric is used make sure that the pattern matches at all seams. MN represents Centre Front and Centre Back seams; leave back seam open above X.

Pattern B—Waistband: Lay solid spots on fold of fabric; cut waistband the length of waist plus 1½" more on one end for underlap at opening. Cut 2 from fabric, 1 from Tailor's Canvas.

Sewing Directions:

1. ¹⁸ Tailor tack round all pieces.
2. Baste and ¹⁵ stitch centre front and centre back seams, press open, and overcast.
3. **Opening:** Cut two 6" strips of Paris Binding. On left back and with inside of work facing, place edge of binding to raw edge on wrong side of fabric. Hem in position, thus forming a backing for fasteners. Place second piece of binding on other side at raw edge on wrong side of fabric. Baste and hem in position. Fold right hand side of back edge on line of tailor tacking and ¹⁶ topstitch on fold, catching in binding. Bind raw edges on each side with bias binding to 1" below X.
4. On front section run two ¹⁷ gathering threads along waist line 4" in from each side edge and ½" apart. On back section run two gathering threads 4" from side to 1½" from opening on both sides.
5. Stitch side seams, press and overcast.
6. **Waistband:** Place the two fabric pieces of band together (right sides facing) and baste to stiffening. Machine from one side round top, and down other side, leaving lower edge open. Remove basting threads, turn inside out enclosing stiffening.
7. Turn up lower edges of band and place outer edge over skirt. Draw up gathering threads until skirt measures waistband length minus 1". (See diagram of skirt placket). Baste in position and topstitch round outside edge.
8. Slipstitch inside edge of waistband down to just above machining.
9. Turn up ²¹ hem and slipstitch.
10. Sew on press studs and hooks and eyes in position shown on diagram.

NOTE: A 2" straight waistband may be used instead of a shaped one when the fabric has a pattern.



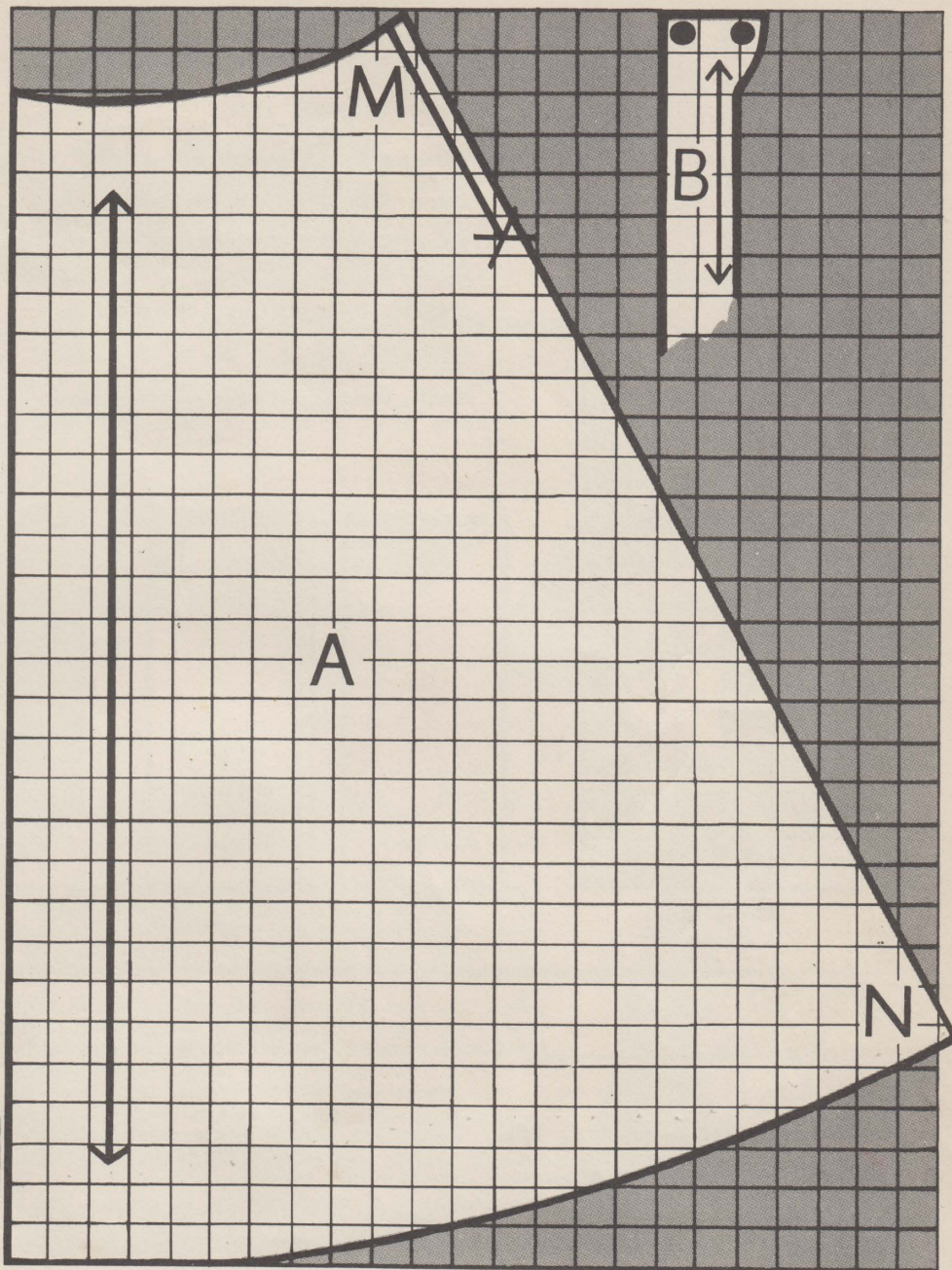
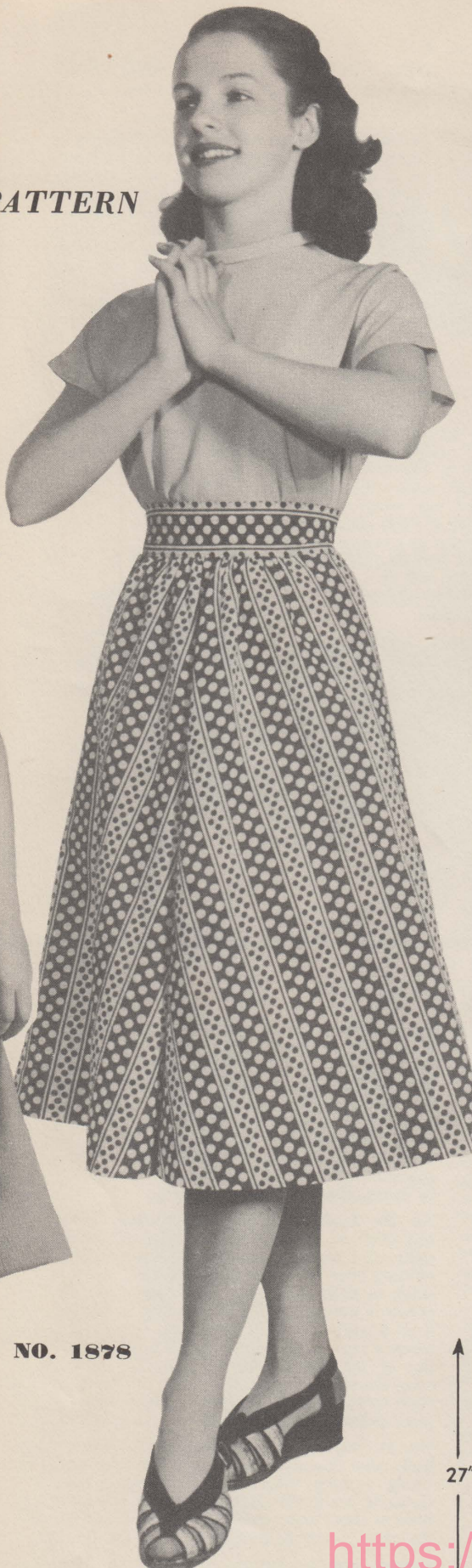
NO. 1877

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★ SEE PAGE 4 FOR IMPORTANT TECHNIQUES. →

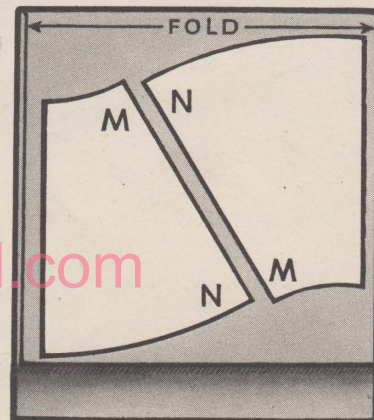
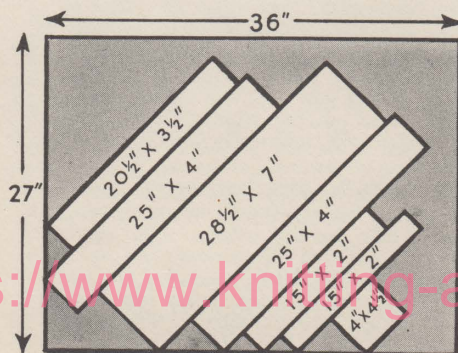
PATTERN

SKIRT DIAGRAM



NO. 1878

Cutting Diagram Checked Gingham, 1875



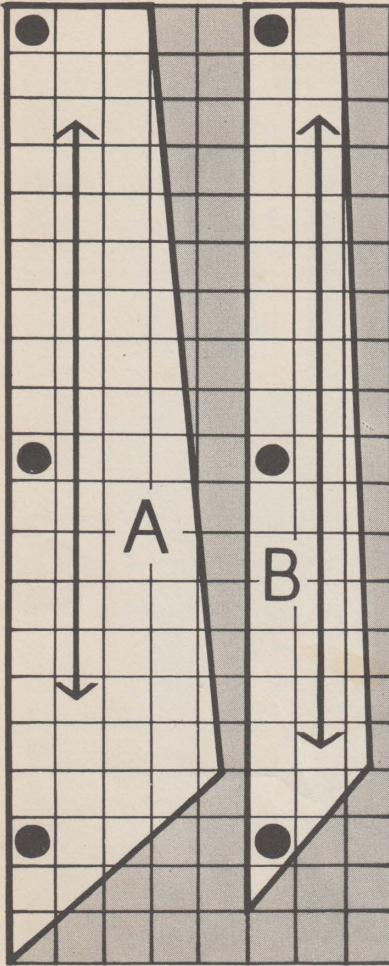
SO HANDY

FOR THE TEEN GIRL

Skirt Pattern Layout Diagram 1877 and 1878

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

APRON DIAGRAM



Apron No. 1875 (contd. from page 1)

12. Fold halter neckband in half lengthwise, wrong sides together, turn in all raw edges $\frac{1}{4}$ ", topstitch all round. 13. Hem ends of halter to top inside corners of bib.

APRON NO. 1876

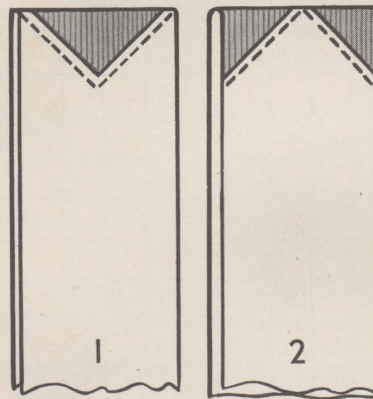
Materials: $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. of firm cotton fabric (36" wide). 2 yds. Bias Binding in a contrasting colour. 1 reel of mercerised sewing cotton, No. 40, fast colour, to match fabric. 1 reel of mercerised sewing cotton, No. 40, fast colour, to match Bias Binding. 1 "Sharps" needle No. 7. 1 machine needle No. 14.

Patterns: Make these from diagrams 1 sq. = 1" (as described in Bulletin No. 2A). Solid spots mark edge to be laid on fold. Arrows mark straight of fabric.

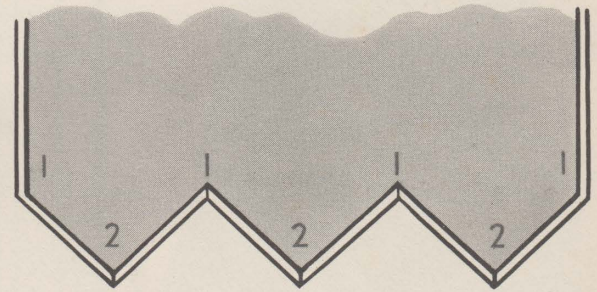
Cutting Directions: Pattern A—centre panel—one piece. Pattern B—side panels—two

pieces. When cutting panels allow $\frac{1}{4}$ " for turnings. 2 pieces $29\frac{1}{2}$ " \times $2\frac{1}{4}$ " for ties. 1 piece $15\frac{1}{2}$ " \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ " for waistband.

Sewing Directions: 1. ¹⁸ Tailor tack round all edges of patterns A and B. 2. Baste each side panel to the centre panel, right sides together, edges even. Stitch with ¹⁹ simple seams, press open seams and overcast. 3. ²⁰ Bind round side and bottom raw edges with Bias Binding, mitring at all corners. Leave top edge raw. 4. Turn in both short edges and one long edge of waistband $\frac{1}{4}$ " and press. With right sides facing, place the unpressed edge of waistband to raw edge of apron and baste along $\frac{1}{4}$ " down from raw edges. Stitch. 5. Turn free long edge of waistband to wrong side, baste, and hem along stitching line. 6. Make a $\frac{1}{4}$ " hem down both long edges and one short edge of the two tie-pieces: 7. Insert ties between short edges of waistband and baste. 8. Topstitch all round waistband edges. Press.



MITRING BIAS BINDING



TECHNIQUES

No. 15—Machining (2): In our bulletin No. 2A we gave you a very brief outline of the most important points to remember when using a sewing machine. A sewing machine is a delicate piece of mechanism and must be handled with care. Study the manual with your machine, until you know how to:—

1. Put the needle in firmly.
2. Wind the bobbin for your bottom thread.
3. Thread the machine—top and bottom—and pull up bottom thread. (The spool usually fits into the spool case anti-clockwise).

Make sure that you have the correct weight of sewing cotton for the fabric you are to stitch. (Note: chart of thread and needle sizes was given in bulletin 1A). When you have selected your correct thread you must then find the corresponding machine needle. You should leave about 8" of cotton beyond the needle. In order not to break your needle, release the top cotton between the head of the machine and the eye of the needle and then pull the thread through the needle. After pulling up the bottom thread, lay both thread ends back under the presser foot. Then lay material under the presser foot, inserting the needle before lowering the presser foot so that the first stitch will go through the fabric at the required point.

You are now ready to stitch, though first you must try out both the size of your stitch and the tension on a spare piece of fabric. Adjust your tension so that your machine produces a perfect interlock stitch, and alter your stitch until it is the required length. (About 12 stitches to the inch is right for most fabrics)

Spend a little time practising on a spare piece of fabric until you can sew quite straight, turn neat sharp corners, and machine round curves.

No. 16—Topstitching: This is a machine stitch that is done along an edge either very close to that edge or else the width of the presser foot away.

No. 17—Gathering: This can be done by hand or by machine. When done by hand the method is to put in the gathering thread—a line of running stitches about $\frac{1}{4}$ " in from the edge. Make sure that the thread is long enough. Draw up the running thread until fabric is gathered sufficiently and finish off securely.

No. 18—Tailor tacking: To make tailor's tacks, use a double thread in contrasting colour. Make basting stitches right round the pattern piece to be marked, leaving 1" loops between each stitch. Separate the two pieces of fabric pulling the thread taut, then clip the thread between, leaving threads on each layer of fabric. If a spot or dart has to be marked on a pattern piece, take a single stitch leaving a 1" loop, separate the fabric

and clip thread.

No. 19—Simple Seam: This is the easiest way of joining two pieces of fabric together. First place the edges together accurately, right sides together, then baste them securely just above the line where the machine stitching is to be worked. This seam can be stitched by hand, using back stitch, or by machine. When the seam is completed, open out the two raw edges and press flat. These edges are finished by overcasting to prevent fraying.

No. 20—Applying binding with mitring: Place raw edge of binding to raw edge of fabric, right sides together; baste and stitch. Turn binding over to wrong side of fabric and slip stitch in position on line of machine. At the points of garment, mitre the binding by folding it on a widthwise fold, right sides facing, then stitch a right angle either into the binding or out of the binding (see diagrams), and cut away the surplus part (see shading on diagram) close to stitching line. Turn to right side and place point of binding in position on garment.

No. 21—Measuring for a hem: First wear the heels you intend to wear with the garment. Using a long ruler standing upright, have someone mark the desired distance from the floor at short intervals all round the bottom of the skirt, inserting pins parallel to the floor.

Prepare hem by basting round marked line, then mark desired width of hem (2") and cut away surplus. Turn up hem on line of basting; turn in raw edge $\frac{1}{4}$ "; baste in position and slipstitch. Remove bastings.