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# Hullo!

news o

Whether you're Ten or Teen you're going to be mighty interested in our two latest features. You'll want to start sewing straight away ! - And as for wearing them - well , listen to this. How about a pinafore dress like Norma's in plain, checked or striped wool say taffeta or silk with just the right blouse for parties! cotton or rayon for a sun dress! Irene (no time to take a bow) is promoted cover girl and is thrilled with her cute plaid jerkin. She says (between skips) it's a winner. Take it from us if you want to be smarter than so and so, then you've

just got to sew and sew.

atest f

### PINAFORE DRESS 2573

This is a basic pinafore dress simple to make if a reliable paper pattern is bought similar to our model. There are four paper pattern pieces:—
1. Front Bodice (A). 2. Back Bodice (B). 3. Front Skirt (C). 4. Back Skirt (D). Buy your pattern by bust measurement and alter to correspond with your other measurements (for pattern alterations see Bulletins Nos. 4A and 5A). Refer to your pattern instruction sheet for the various perforations and markings on your paper pattern. Attention must be paid to the cutting layout. The following instructions explain the complete making up of a pinafore dress of this style.

MATERIALS: Wool fabric 54" wide (amount quoted on your pattern) 1 Lightweight self-locking "back opening" slide fastener 18" long. 1 card of bias binding to match fabric. 1 reel of 6 cord sewing cotton No. 40 to match. 1 "Sharps" Needle No. 6. 1 Machine Needle No. 16.

CUTTING DIRECTIONS: Refer to pattern sheet for seam allowances on pattern. Cut 1 piece from Front Bodice pattern (A) (With centre front on fold). Cut 2 pieces from Back Bodice pattern (B). Cut 2 pieces from Front Skirt pattern (C). Cut 2 pieces from Back Skirt pattern (D). Cut neck facing as instructed in technique No. 40 or from pattern if provided.

SEWING DIRECTIONS: 1. Tailor tack round all pattern pieces and darts. 2. Run a basting thread down the centre front bodice (this would also be done down centre back of a dress which did not have a seam). 3. Pin and baste darts on front and back bodices. 4. Baste shoulder and side seams. 5. Fit top of the pinafore making necessary alterations. 6. Machine darts and press them towards centre. Machine shoulder and side seams. Press seams open and overcast. 7. It will be seen from the cutting layout whether seams are bias, semi-bias or straight. If bias or semi-bias refer to Technique No. 38. Baste front skirt sections together at centre seam. Repeat with back seam. Machine stitch both seams leaving 3" of back seam basted but unstitched at the top. Press seams open and overcast. 8. Baste back and front skirts together, and baste skirt to bodice. Fit and adjust side seams of skirt or waistline seam if necessary. 9. Machine side seams, press seams open and overcast. 10. Machine skirt to bodice. Press seams open and overcast. 11. <sup>23</sup>Insert slide fastener at centre back. 12. <sup>40</sup>Face neck line. 13. Open out one side of bias binding and lay round the armhole, right sides together; baste and machine. Turn binding to wrong side and press flat. Slip stitch in position. Repeat with other armhole. 14. Place dress on a coat-hanger and hang for two days before taking hem measurement. 15. <sup>41</sup>Finish curved hem. 16. Press garment thoroughly.

### TARTAN JERKIN 2574

MATERIALS: 1 yd. of wool tartan, 54" wide (½ yd. of plain fabric 54" wide). 1 yd. of lining fabric 36" wide (to match a colour in the tartan). 1 reel of 6 cord sewing cotton No. 40 to match predominating colour of tartan. 1 reel of Mercerised sewing cotton No. 40 to match lining fabric. 1 "Sharps" Needle No. 6. 1 Machine Needle No.16.

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

CUTTING DIRECTIONS: Allow ½" seams all round when cutting. When placing patterns on fabric make sure that the centre front lies on the centre of a check, and that the centre back lies on the centre of a similar check so that each side of the jerkin will be symmetrical. Pattern A—Front Jerkin—Cut 2 pieces from pattern (1 of tartan, 1 of lining). Pattern B—Back Jerkin—Cut 2 pieces from pattern (1 of tartan, 1 of lining).

**SEWING DIRECTIONS:** 1. Tailor tack round all pattern pieces and darts. 2. Baste and machine darts. Press darts towards the centre. 3. Place the tartan front to the tartan back, right sides together, matching checks; baste and machine shoulder seams. Press seams open. Repeat with the lining fabric sections. 4. Place the lining to the tartan right sides together, edges even. Baste and machine round outside edge. Remove bastings and trim seam to  $\frac{1}{4}$ ". 5. Turn jerkin through to right side, baste round the outside edge to keep flat. Press. 6. Turn in the neck edges of the jerkin and the lining  $\frac{1}{2}$ " to face each other, concealing raw edges. Slip stitch the neck edges together.

TIES: 7. Cut 4 strips of lining fabric and 4 strips of tartan,  $1\frac{\pi}{4}$  × 13", cutting the tartan strips so that when they are stitched in position at darts, the checks will match the checks on the jerkin. 8. Place 1 lining strip and I tartan strip, right sides together, edges even. Baste and machine down the two long edges and one short edge,  $\frac{1}{2}$ " in from raw edges. Trim seams to  $\frac{1}{4}$ " and turn strip to right side. Press. 9. Turn in the raw edges at open end of strip and slip stitch. Press. 10. Repeat with other ties. 11. Place ties in position at dart lines both back and front, checks matching, machine through all thicknesses forming a  $\frac{1}{2}$ " square. 12. Press jerkin thoroughly.



## know your fabrics



WOOL FABRIC has a dull appearance and is made from the fleece of sheep that is first spun and then woven or knitted. It drapes or pleats well according to the weight of fabric. Here are a few of the many different wool fabrics:—

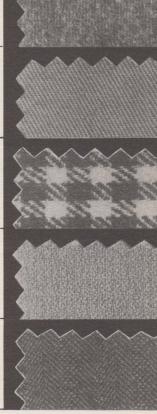
Flannel: A medium weight, plain weave fabric with a slight nap on both sides. It is suitable for dresses, suits, sports clothes and children's garments.

Gaberdine: A twilled fabric, showing a distinct, raised diagonal cord. It is used for suits, coats and skirts.

**Tweed:** This is made in a variety of textures giving a homespun effect, in plain, twill or herringbone weave. It is used for coats, suits and sportswear.

Wool Crepe: A durable, wiry woollen fabric with a crepe surface. Heavy weight wool crepe is used for dresses and suits and the finer weight for blouses.

Worsted: A superior firm, strong fabric woven from smooth yarn, spun from long combed wool.





### CLEANING

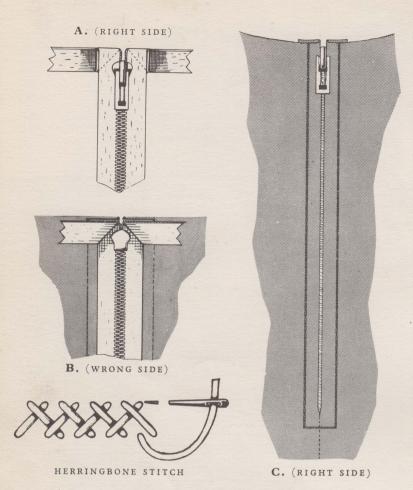
Dry Cleaning is essential

It is not advisable to wash woollen dress or suit fabrics, as no matter how thoroughly they are pre-shrunk there is always a certain amount of shrinkage left and eventually washing creates a matted surface. (Woollen underwear and knitted garments can, of course, be washed, but great care must be taken to remove all soap when rinsing—and to squeeze not wring). When ironing wool fabric, lay a damp cloth on the wrong side of the material and press with a moderate iron until damping cloth is almost dry. Do not allow the naked iron to touch the fabric as it would leave glaze marks which are difficult to remove.

#### SHRINKING

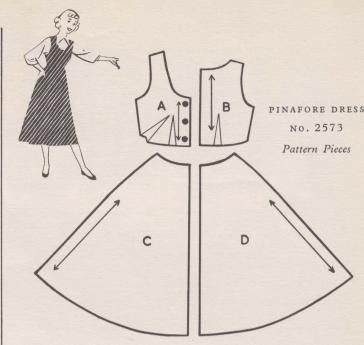
Shrink all woollen fabrics before cutting

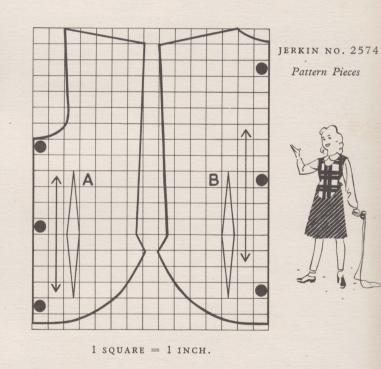
Snip selvedges first, lay fabric single thickness on a large piece of wet muslin or cotton. Lay a wet sheet over it and roll up tightly. Wrap with a sheet of paper or blanket so that the moisture can penetrate through the fabric. After 24 hours, press the fabric on the wrong side through a cloth until dry.



### **TECHNIQUES**

- 38. Bias Seam: When the edges to be machine stitched together are cut on the bias, baste a strip of paper in with the two edges of fabric. After the seam is machine stitched, tear away the paper. This ensures that the seam will not stretch whilst being sewn.
- 39. Inserting a slide fastener: If this has not already been done, baste up the opening as if for a seam and press the edges open. Turn the tape ends of the fastener under, (see diagram A). Place the slide fastener with centre over the seam on the wrong side of the garment, (diagram B), baste in position. Outline the slide fastener with machine stitching \( \frac{1}{2} \) away from metal teeth, (diagram C).
- 40. Neck Facing: Cut a bias strip of fabric 2" wide by the measurement round the neck plus 1". Pin and baste the bias strip round neckline, right sides together, with a little fullness between each pin so that the outside edge lies flat. If there is no opening at neckline, finish bias strip at shoulder seam. Machine round neckline; remove bastings and snip seam to stitching line at every inch. Turn facing to wrong side of garment and baste round neck edge; press lightly. <sup>12</sup>Herringbone raw edge of facing to garment. If there is an opening, turn in short ends and slipstitch. Some patterns provide a piece for the facing, the same shape as the neckline. In this case join shoulder seams and attach in the same way as the bias strip.
- 41. Curved Hem: Turn up the hem where marked and run a basting thread round the folded edge to hold in position. As the raw edge is too full to lie flat, run a gathering stitch along the edge to control the fullness. Finish off the raw edge with bias binding and slipstitch to garment. For a garment made of a close heavy fabric, turn up hem and secure by herringbone stitch.
- 42. Herringbone Stitch: This is worked as if between parallel lines. Bring needle out on lower line at left side and insert on upper line a little to the right, taking a small stitch to the left. Next insert needle on lower line a little to the right, and take a small stitch to the left. These two movements are worked throughout. The stitches lifted by the needle and the spaces between stitches should be of equal size (see diagram).





★ look out for Sewing Bulletin No. 8A

containing Fashion Notes—the

choice of smart clothes

—and SO important to you—

Good grooming.