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Sewing notes

Definition: -

Sewing is the systematic arrangement of the phenomena of sewing.

Position: - Light should come over left shoulder to prevent shadow falling from the right on work. Sit erect, hold work well up to the eyes, arms and hands free.

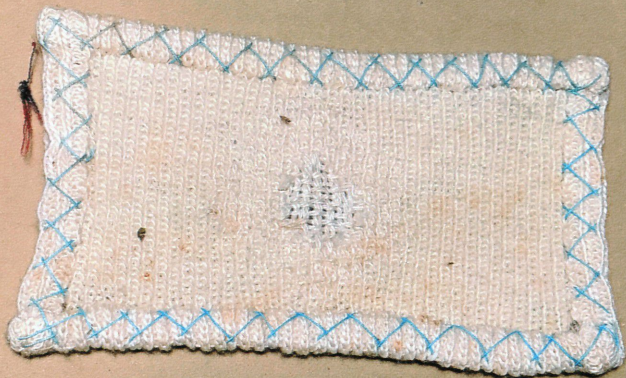
Implements: - An empty candy box.

Material: - Needle, thimble, scissors, tape measure with $\frac{1}{8}$ " measure, pincushion, emery cushion.

Needles: - Sharp's ground downs, betweens, cherrille, glover's wool, doctors surgeons.

Thimble: - Should fit well down on second finger of right hand. Practice thimble drill daily to strengthen finger.

Thread: - Must never be bitten. Length for child, from shoulder to shoulder. Length for adult



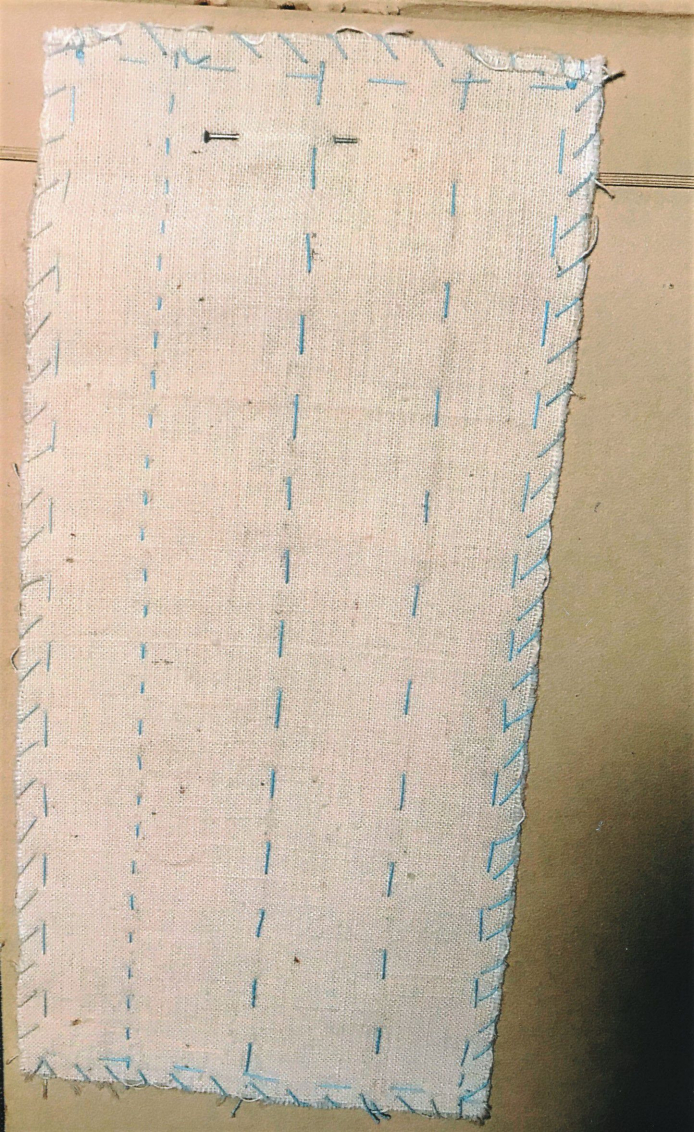
from shoulder to tip of finger. When threading needle hold needle in the left hand putting end broken from the spool into the needle and knot at the same end.

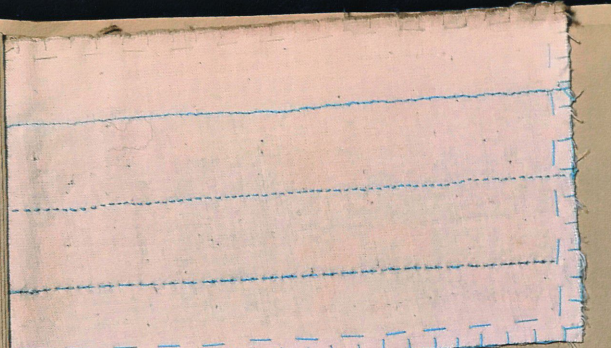
Knot:— In making, twist the thread once around the forefinger of the left hand. Twist with the thumb towards you, and draw off towards the body. Knots are never to be used unless they can be hidden except in basting when the knot is put on the right side.

There are only two stitches in the course of sewing that are made from left to right:— Herring-bone and Blanket stitch.

Cotton Cloth.

- | | No. of needle and thread |
|---|--|
| 1. Hemming and tucking | no. 9 needle, no. 70 or 80 thread |
| 2. Running, stitching top-sewing and Overcasting | } no. 8 needle no. 55 or 60 thread |
| 3. Buttonholes | |
| 4. Basting and Gathering | no. 7 or 8 needle, no. 30 or 40 thread |





straightened the edges of the two pieces cloth, and sewed them together with eye basting.

Blanket stitching,- I finished the edges with blanket stitching. This stitch is started at the left and goes to the right. I held the edge toward the body. The needle is brought through the wrong side $\frac{1}{4}$ in. from the edge. The thread is brought down and held under the thumb. The needle is put through to the wrong side with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch space. It is brought back to right side and the thread is drawn between the edge of goods and the

the knot on the wrong side. The needle is brought through to the right side $\frac{1}{8}$ " down. The thread is thrown over the edge to the wrong side, a space of $\frac{1}{4}$ " is left and another stitch made, etc. To turn the corner the needle must be put in the same hole twice.

The cloth was now folded twice making three creases.

On the first crease a row of Uneven basting was made. The needle was brought through to the right side a stitch of $\frac{3}{8}$ " was made then needle was brought to the wrong side and a space of $\frac{1}{4}$ " was made and needle brought to right side again.

Even basting On the second crease a row of was made. This was described above.

On the third crease a row of Running stitch was made. It was done the same as basting only the stitch was $\frac{1}{8}$ " and the space was $\frac{1}{8}$ ".

Thread under the thumb. The
the thread is let go from under
thumb and thumb hold down
thread just brought through.
Three creases were made in the cloth.

Stitching was put on the first crease.
The needle is brought to the right
side, a fine stitch is taken, needle
is put through to wrong side and
brought up again, thus a stitch
and a space is made. The needle
is put back into the hole made
before the last, and the thread
covers the whole space. The needle
is taken to wrong side and the
length of two stitches is taken and
needle is brought to the right
side leaving another space, etc.

Back stitching was put on middle crease.
This stitch is much the same as
stitching, except that only $\frac{1}{2}$ the
space is taken each time.

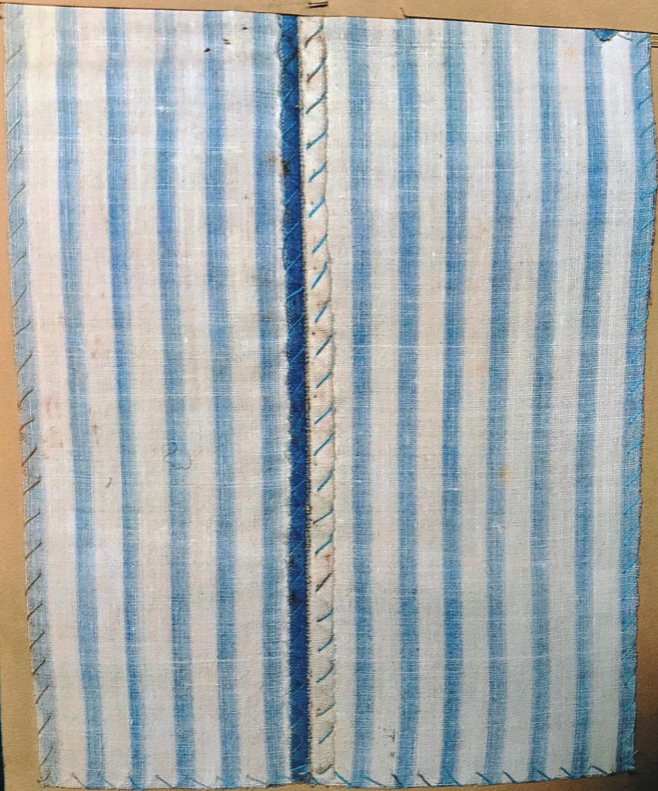
Combination stitch is put on last crease.
It consists of two running
stitches and a back stitch.
Two running stitches are
taken as small as possible.

and needle is brought to
right side. The needle goes
back $\frac{1}{2}$ the distance that
one whole space, then it
brought up the hole it just
left. Then two running
stitches are taken &c.



First I straightened the edge of the piece of cloth. Then I turned down a hem $\frac{1}{8}$ " all round then a hem of $\frac{3}{4}$ " all round. I basted this hem down with even basting.

Hemming.- This stitch is done from right to left. A very small stitch is taken, taking up only a few threads, so that the knot goes underneath the hem. The needle is put into the cloth so that it points towards the left shoulder. Only a few threads are taken up from both the hem and cloth and the stitches are made close together.



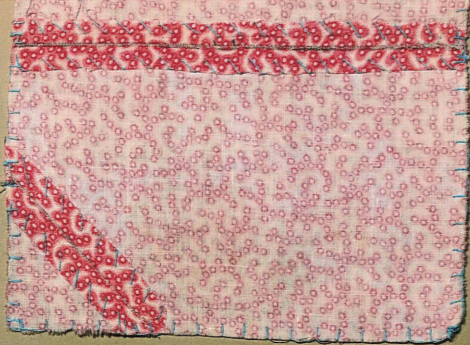
The piece of cloth was torn in two, tearing in the direction of the strip.

Then the two edges were matched.

Matching - An edge of $\frac{1}{4}$ " was turned in on one piece and on the other piece an edge that was necessary to make the two pieces match. The two pieces were laid face to face and sewed together on the wrong side with even basting.

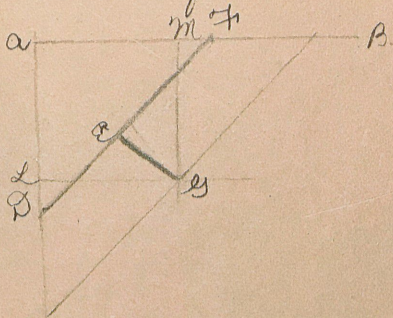
Top sewing - The edges of the two pieces





A straight square bias piece was cut from one corner of the given piece. - edge was turned in and then this piece was matched to the larger piece - bias to together with even basting and top. A straight square piece was cut off. edge of $\frac{1}{4}$ " was turned in and this piece was matched to the larger piece, bias together with even basting and top see. The edges of the seams were oversewn and the edges of the piece were blanket stitched.

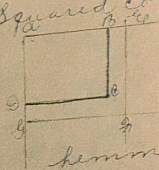
Given a piece of white lawn. A hem 1" wide was turned in all round. Two of the corners were mitred and two squared.



Cut on line D to G and
 fold G to GB on GB
 fold G to GC on GC.
 Then fold a B on LB
 and a C on MB
 Top sew these two
 edges.

Mitred corner.
 cut on dark lines

Squared corner.



cut on heavy lines
then fold the $\frac{1}{2}$ in on $\frac{1}{4}$
and a $\frac{1}{4}$ in on $\frac{1}{4}$ and hem.

Then the four sides were
hemmed and the tops of the
hems were finished with top sewing.

Chain Stitch. On one side of hem a
row of chain stitch was made. Take
one running stitch. Then go back
half of this stitch and make
another stitch, first putting the
thread over the needle. Continue
this until a whole row is made.

Herring bone. This stitch is done
from left to right. Bring the needle
through to the right side. Take a
stitch upwards and slant it to the
right. Then bring the needle through
a little to the left of this ^{first} stitch.
Put the needle down slanting it
towards the right. Then bring the
needle thro' to the left of the last
stitch again etc. Be careful to
make stitches so that corresponding
ones will be parallel.

Feather Bone. Bring needle through to the right side. Take a stitch about half an inch above and $\frac{1}{2}$ " to the right. Hold the thread and bring needle up to the right of this stitch and between this stitch and the thread. Continue this only take the next stitch about $\frac{1}{2}$ " below. etc.

Three pronged Feather stitch

Bring needle through to the right side. Take a stitch, hold the thread and draw the needle thro' a little to the left and between the first stitch and the thread. Make three of these little prongs and keep working ~~down~~ on a slant towards the left. Then make a long stitch. Now working upwards make and towards the left make three prongs opposite this long stitch. Continue this process.

Darning. Given a piece of vesting,
and some fine woollen yarn.
Cut a hole in the vesting. Start
a quarter of an inch from the hole
and keep the darning this distance
all the way round it. First work
against the warp, going backwards
and forwards. When you have
gone all over it this way once, start
again and work with the warp.
Go in and out between the stitches
first made. Leave a small loop of
yarn at the end of each row of
darning in case of shrinkage.
Run a small hem all the way
round the piece of vesting and
finish with herringbone stitching.




Given a piece of blue cashmere.
Rub a hole in one corner. Cut a
three cornered tear in another
oblique tear in another and a
straight tear in the other.



Darn nos. A and B with the
the ravelings of the goods. Lay
patch on wrong of goods under
A. Then darn taking stitches
and backwards one one then
across the other way. Darn $\frac{1}{4}$ "
outside of patch. Finish edge
patch with herring bone.

Do the three cornered tear with
darning, working $\frac{1}{4}$ " out on all
sides. Do this with the ravel
also.

 make three loop
shown to hold tear

Do the next two tears with silk
match. Work backwards and
forwards, keep $\frac{1}{4}$ " out on all side
Take very small stitches.



Do the last tear in a similar



A Gore is a means of narrowing or broadening a garment. Given a piece of lawn. Measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in on upper right hand corner. Measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ " on lower left hand corner. Fold across and cut. Place bias ends together. Baste $\frac{1}{4}$ " in with even basting. Join with combination stitch.

directly on line of basting.
On the other side turn down
seam, cut off $\frac{1}{8}$ " from side
that hasn't stitching leaving
one side of seam $\frac{1}{8}$ " longer than
the other. Take out basting, open
up seam, turn $\frac{1}{8}$ " in and hem
down so the seam is flat.
Overcast the edges of the gore.

3. Underwear. Prepare it. Bring
needle thro' draw thread around
the needle. Each button hole
stitch must touch. Insert thread
around needle and pull from
you.

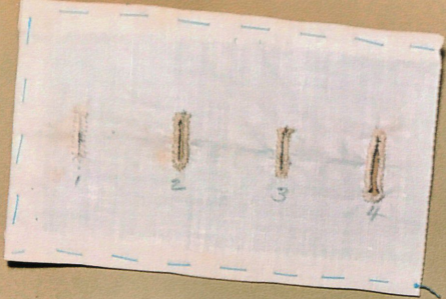
4. Tailor's. Prepare it. Overcast
button hole until the end is reached
then take a little slit out then
overcast it putting in the bar.
Work button hole stitch all the
way round then work the bar.

then another $\frac{1}{8}$ " and basted the hem.
Then I hemmed the hem. At the other
side I made a similar hem.
At the bottom I turned in $\frac{1}{8}$ " hem, then
1" hem, basted it down and then
hemmed it. At the top I gathered
it with fine running stitch.

The ties. At each side I turned in
 $\frac{1}{8}$ " then another $\frac{1}{8}$ ", basted it down
and then hemmed it. at one end
I turned in $\frac{1}{8}$ " then 1", basted it
down and hemmed. I did the
same with the other tie.

Putting on the band. I found the
centre of the apron, and the centre
of the band. I turned in $\frac{1}{8}$ " hem at
both ends of band. I drew the
fullness from the middle to the
end. Then I placed centre of band to
the right side of the apron, then I
drew gathering string until it fitted in
basted it across and stitched it.
Then I turned in $\frac{1}{8}$ " of band and
placed it to wrong side and hemmed
it down. Then I pleated the ties

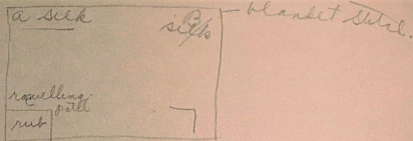
till they fitted into the band, basted
it and hemmed it down. Then I
took out all the basting strings.



Button holing.

Begin a piece of white lawn. Turn in $\frac{1}{4}$ " of edge all round, and baste with blue cotton. Cut button holes $\frac{1}{4}$ " on double.

1. Preparation. Begin at lower left hand corner. Overcast, draw needle out at other side and make a bar of 4 strands. Put needle in the same hole 4 times. This is to prevent goods from tearing. Continue overcasting up the other side.
2. Dressmaker's. Prepare first, put bar on inside. Work button hole. Bring needle through to the right side, put thread over needle and bring



$\frac{1}{8}$ " turn.

$\frac{1}{8}$ " "

top sew.

$\frac{1}{8}$ " hem both side

$\frac{1}{8}$ " hem at bottom - top sew

fine running across top for girth
string

$\frac{1}{8}$ " both sides

$\frac{1}{8}$ " at bottom

get centre of your apron

centre of your band

hem $\frac{1}{8}$ " band at both ends from middle to end

take centre of band place to rt. side
of apron

Draw to st. till it fits in.

baste across & stitched

remove

hem $\frac{1}{8}$ " band hem down wrong side & hem

pleat string till it fits in band
baste them down