



One Foot sews
eight ways:

*Hemstitching
Picoting
Embroidering
Crochet foundation
Binding
Tucking
Shirring
Smocking
and
Regular sewing*

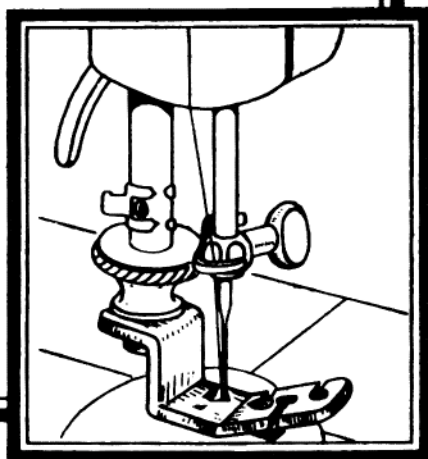
The
“DOOLEY”
PRESSER FOOT

PAT. JUNE 11 1929



A new Sewing Foot
for all domestic makes
of family sewing ma-
chines.

DOOLEY PRESSER FOOT CO.
4637 N. ROCKWELL ST.
CHICAGO, ILL.



INSTRUCTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

for using

THE "DOOLEY" SEWING FOOT

The DOOLEY SEWING FOOT is made to attach to your sewing machine exactly as the presser foot you are now using, and is a better foot for regular sewing; therefore, it should be left on all the time.

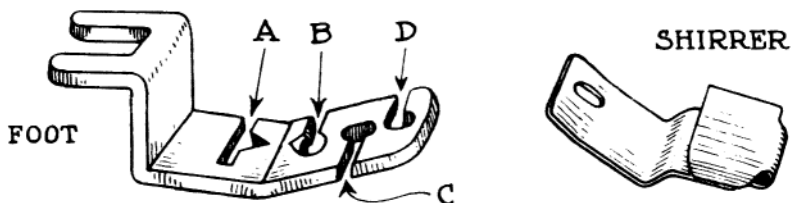
If the foot you have purchased does not fit accurately where it attaches to the standard, you have given the wrong make and model of your sewing machine. The correct foot will always be sent to you upon receipt of one of your attachments, and the foot to be exchanged, without extra charge. The attachment will be returned to you with the correct foot.

After the foot has been fastened TIGHT to the standard, lower the needle carefully down through the "V" in opening A of the foot. If the needle does not center in the "V" opening, and is not exactly in line with the openings B, C and D, the standard has been moved from its correct position sufficiently to throw the foot out of alignment; the vibration of your machine often loosens the set screw slightly that holds the standard rigid, allowing the foot to move to one side or the other, the foot frequently moving so far to one side that broken needles are the result.

To obtain the desired result with the DOOLEY Sewing Foot in sewing on embroidery threads, IT IS NECESSARY THAT THE NEEDLE CENTER IN THE "V" in opening A of the foot, and must be EXACTLY IN LINE with openings B, C & D.

Every sewing machine has a means provided for easily reaching the setscrew holding the standard in position. Loosen this set screw slightly, and move foot to where needle is in center of "V", exactly in line with openings B, C and D, again tightening the set screw very tight. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO FORCE FOOT BACK TO CORRECT POSITION, WITHOUT FIRST LOOSENING THE SET SCREW.

In learning to use this foot, it is suggested that small pieces of material of firm weave be used. After you have become accustomed to using the foot, the very flimsiest of materials can be successfully handled.



HEMSTITCHING

Any two pieces of material may be hemstitched together. Lay the right sides of the two pieces together, as for an ordinary seam, but instead of putting both pieces under the foot as usual in sewing, put one piece UNDER the foot and one piece UP THRU OPENING A so that the foot is between the two pieces, separating them at the stitching point. (See Fig. 1). The piece of material under the foot should be even with the left side of foot, right side of material up. The upper piece of material should be as far over into opening A as it will go, and right side of material should be down.

Loosen upper tension and stitch the two pieces of material together. The upper sewing thread is the thread that makes the hemstitching, and it may be any weight and kind (cotton, mercerised, silk) that is suitable for the



FIG. 1.

edges on the opened seam, close to line of hemstitching, as in X-----X in Fig. 2. These edges may be whipped back by hand as in hand hemstitching, if it is desired that no machine stitching show.

TO HAVE FINISHED INSTEAD OF RAW EDGES with any hemstitching, turn back a fold about 1/4 inch wide on edge of each of the two pieces to be hemstitched together, turning folds towards wrong side of material. (See Fig. 3). Hemstitch together as above. When seam is opened out flat, narrow hems will be left on each side of hemstitching, instead of raw seams. Stitch these down close to either side of hemstitching as explained above.



FIG. 3

side on article onto which hem is to be set, and bring this edge up through opening A of foot, and as far over in the opening as it will go. Proceed in directions for HEMSTITCHING. (See Figs. 4, 5, 6 & 7).



FIG. 4.

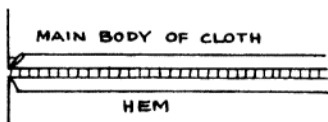


FIG. 5

SHOWING NARROW HEM ON MAIN BODY OF CLOTH AND RAW EDGE ON HEM, AFTER HEM-STITCHED SEAM IS OPENED OUT FLAT.

TO HEMSTITCH HEM ON CURVED EDGE: Cut cloth for hem on the bias and proceed as for hemstitching hems. Bias binding, hemstitched on collars, cuffs or such curved edges, makes an effective trimming.

TO HEMSTITCH HEMS ACROSS A CORNER: Cut strip a wide as desired for hem off of one side of curtain, lunch cloth, etc. The dotted line in Fig. 8 shows cutting. Hemstitch hem on, as in directions for hem. Open seam and stitch back narrow hem on main body of cloth. (See Fig. 9). Now cut off material for hem on adjacent side, as shown by dotted line in Fig. 10. Hemstitch this hem on as before. Stitch back the narrow hem on main body of cloth. (See Fig. 11). Fold up edge on outer edge of hem all the way around; bring up to line of hemstitching and stitch down. Hems may be mitered at corners.

material being hemstitched. ALWAYS TIE STITCHING THREADS AT ENDS OF ROWS OF HEMSTITCHING.

Lay the material on a flat surface; crease seam open as for a flat seam; hemstitching will open out evenly. Tighten tension to position for regular sewing and stitch back the folded

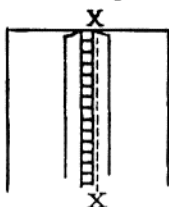


FIG. 2

TO HEMSTITCH HEMS ON SHEETS, TOWELS, DRESSES, ETC: Cut cloth for hem, any width desired. Place it under the foot, right side of material up, with edge of hem even with left side of foot. Fold 1/4 inch edge back towards wrong

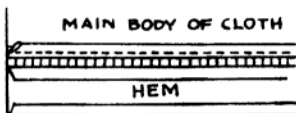


FIG. 6

NARROW HEM ON MAIN BODY OF CLOTH STITCHED BACK. HEM WITH NARROW FOLD ON OUTER EDGE READY TO BE BROUGHT UP TO HEMSTITCHING AND STITCHED DOWN AS IN FIG. 7.

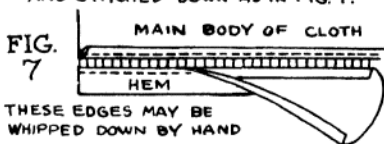


FIG. 7

THESE EDGES MAY BE WHIPPED DOWN BY HAND



FIG 8

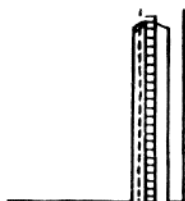


FIG. 9

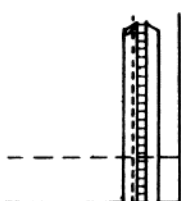


FIG. 10

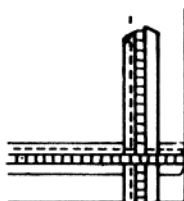


FIG. 11

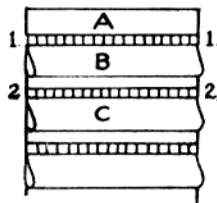


FIG. 12
HEMSTITCHED TUCKS
hemstitching. (See Fig. 15). Open material out and stitch along other edge of hemstitching 1---1, to hold back that edge. (Fig. 16). Make tuck in C in similar manner. The tuck finishes one raw

TO HEMSTITCH TUCKS ON SLIPS, DRESSES, CURTAINS, PILLOW CASES, ETC.:

Cut where each line of hemstitching is to be, as 1---1, 2---2, allowing enough material for a tuck between each row of cutting. (See Fig. 13). Hemstitch A and B together, putting right sides together as usual in hemstitching. Hemstitch B and C together. Crease seams open as for flat seams. (Fig. 14). Fold B, wrong sides together, far enough below hemstitching 1---1 to make width tuck desired, and stitch just below line of hemstitching 1---1, to make width tuck desired. The other edge may be a narrow hem instead of a raw edge by folding that edge back once before hemstitching. As explained in directions for finished edges.

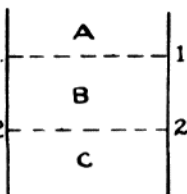


FIG 13

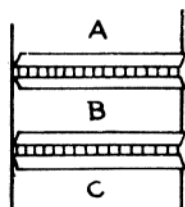


FIG. 14

cloth should be even with the left side of foot. A narrow edge may be turned back towards the wrong side of the cloth, before it is put under the foot, if finished, instead of a raw edge is desired.

LACE MAY BE HEMSTITCHED ONTO MATERIAL

by bringing selvage edge of lace up through opening A and down through opening B, right side of lace down. Put the cloth onto which lace is to be hemstitched under the foot, right side of cloth up, and proceed as in any hemstitching. The edge of the

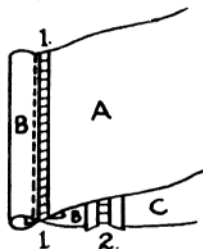


FIG 15

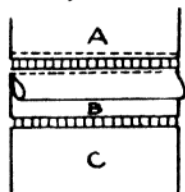


FIG 16

RUFFLE HEMSTITCHED ON STRAIGHT MATERIAL OR GATHERED SKIRT

HEMSTITCHED ONTO YOKE: Make ruffle, or gather skirt, with DOOLEY shirrer. Place ruffle or other gathered piece under the foot, edge even with left side of foot, right side of ruffle, etc. up. Fold an edge or not, as desired, on edge of straight material; bring up through A of foot, right side of material down. (See Fig. 17). Proceed as in directions for hemstitching.



FIG. 17.

material down. (See Fig. 17). Proceed as in directions for hemstitching.

TO HEMSTITCH PART WAY INTO MATERIAL, INSTEAD OF COMPLETELY ACROSS PIECE:

Cut as far into the material as the row of hemstitching is desired to be. (A---B, Fig. 18). Fold material along line of cutting, with right side of cloth inside. (See Fig. 19). Begin hemstitching at inner end of slit A, and hemstitch to outer edge of cloth B. (See Fig. 20). Remember to tie threads at seam ends.

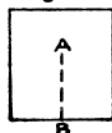


FIG. 18



FIG. 19



FIG. 20

Open seam flat, as in all hemstitching, and stitch around line of hemstitching to hold back folded edges. (See Fig. 21, which shows wrong side of material). A dainty yoke can be made by using groups of pin tucks between lines of hemstitching. See Fig. 22).

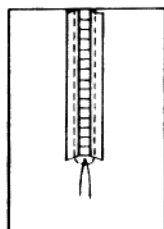


FIG. 21

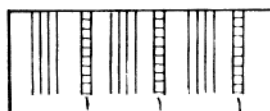


FIG. 22.

TO HEMSTITCH TUCK OR BOX PLEAT INTO MATERIAL: To put a tuck at the side of hemstitching as in Fig. 23, hemstitch as far down into the material as desired, following directions as given above. After opening the seam out flat, fold material with wrong side in, as far back from line of hemstitching as desired for tuck and stitch along edge of hemstitching, as shown in Fig. 24. Open material out flat and stitch back folded edge along side of hemstitching opposite tuck (X---X, Figure 23). A box pleat with hemstitching in the center (Fig. 25) is made by putting a tuck (Fig. 24) on each side of the hemstitching.

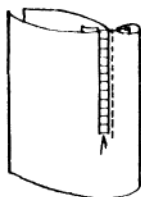


FIG. 24

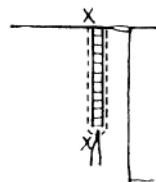


FIG. 23.

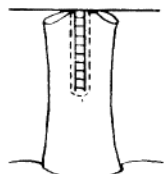


FIG. 25

STRIP OF CONTRASTING MATERIAL HEMSTITCHED INTO A GARMENT:

Cut strip of length and width desired. Fold back an edge on end of strip, and baste into position on garment into which strip is to be set. (See Fig. 27). Cut

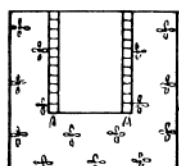


FIG. 26

STRIP OF CONTRASTING MATERIAL SET INTO FIGURED MATERIAL

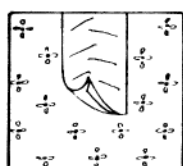


FIG. 27

STRIP BASTED ON AND END TURNED UP TO SHOW FOLDED EDGE

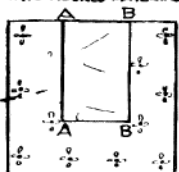


FIG. 28

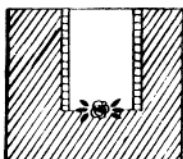


FIG. 29

HANDKERCHIEF ROSE WITH LAZY DAISY LEAVES

along one edge of strip (A---A, Fig. 28). Fold right side inside, along line of cut, as in directions for hemstitching part way into material. Proceed as in those directions. To have no machine stitching show, whip down turned back edges of opened seam by hand. Cut along other side of strip (B---B, Fig. 28), and hemstitch as above. A small flower or conventional design embroidered at one end of inset strip makes a dainty finish. (See Figures 29 and 30).

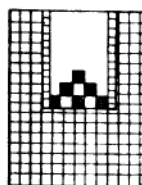


FIG. 30

SMALL SQUARES OF SATIN STITCH. CROSS-STITCH CAN BE USED.

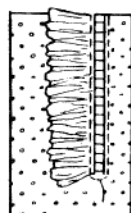


FIG. 31.

RUFFLE OR NARROW PLEATING SET INTO GARMENT WITH HEMSTITCH-

AS IN FIGURE 31: Baste pleating or ruffle onto garment and cut through material along edges of pleating or ruffle, as A---B in Fig. 32. Fold material along cut, right side in, and proceed as in directions for hemstitching part way into material. (See Figure 33).

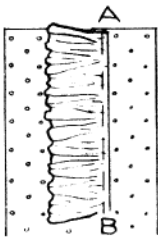


FIG. 32

HEMSTITCHED SHOULDER STRAPS: Hem-stitch two narrow strips of material together. Crease seam open. Fold down edge on outer edge of each strip. Bring these folded edges up to line of hemstitching (Fig. 34), and stitch down by machine or whip down by hand.

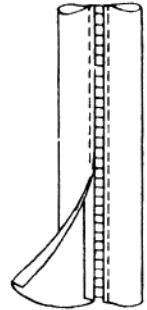


FIG. 34

HEMSTITCHING WITH AUTOMATIC OR CHAIN STITCH MACHINES: Lengthen stitch instead of loosening upper tension to give desired width to hemstitching. The longer the stitch, the wider the hemstitching.

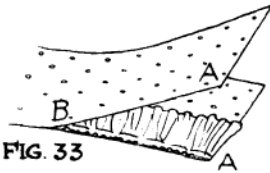


FIG. 33

PICOT EDGE

Bring edge of material to be picoted up through A of foot, right side of material down. Turn back a narrow fold, or not according to whether a narrow hemmed edge or a raw trimmed-off edge is desired. Place a strip of paper an inch or two in width under the foot. This is merely to catch the stitch while picoting, and is removed when picoting is finished. Use paper that is tough enough that the stitches do not cut through, or the picoting will be uneven. Loosen upper tension only moderately, and sew paper and cloth together. Open seam as in hemstitching. (Figs. 36 & 37). Fig. 36 shows narrow hem made by folding an edge back on the material before putting edge up through A of foot. Fig. 37 shows raw edge on cloth, when cloth had been put up through A of foot with no fold on edge. In either case (Fig. 36 or 37), tighten tension to position for regular sewing and stitch with a VERY SHORT STITCH just as CLOSE TO THE EDGE OF THE CLOTH, along the line of hemstitching, as is possible. If the edge is a raw one as in Fig. 37, trim off edge just as close to this stitching as possible. Unfold paper (with either raw or finished edge) and pull out thread that lies along the fold. This is the bobbin thread. Paper drops off, leaving picots on edge of cloth. (See Fig. 38). Always tie the two stitching threads and the picot thread at ends of seams. Any weight and type of thread may be used to make the picots.

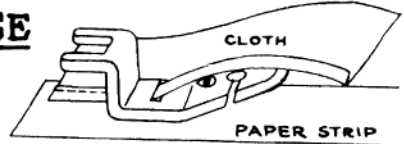


FIG. 35



FIG. 36

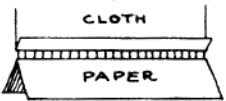


FIG. 37

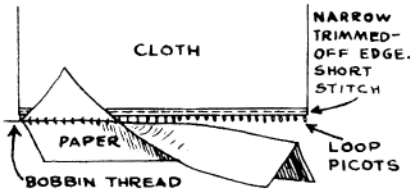


FIG. 38

THROUGH opening A of the foot. Finish as in other picoting, but instead of pulling down either thread, TEAR PAPER OFF.

TO PICOT WITH AUTOMATIC OR CHAIN STITCH MACHINE: Proceed as in directions above, lengthening stitch instead of loosening tension, when hemstitching paper and cloth together. Instead of pulling out bobbin thread, as in Fig. 38, make picots by cutting through center of hemstitching.

FRENCH LOOP PICOTS: Proceed as in other picoting, except that the cloth onto which this picoting is being made is put UNDER the foot and the paper is put UP

EMBROIDERING

Any size thread may be used, from No. 5 pearl cotton to heavy couching cord, rope silk, wool yarn, soutache braid, etc. Any simple embroidery design may

Method of putting threads of different weights thru foot.



FIG. 39

No. 5 PEARL COTTON
OR THREAD OF THAT
WEIGHT.

FIG. 40

No. 3 PEARL COTTON,
LIGHT WEIGHT WOOL
YARN, ETC.

FIG. 41

COUCHING STITCH, OR HEAVY SINGLE
THREADS SUCH AS COUCHING CORD,
HEAVY WOOL YARN, SOUTACHE BRAID ETC.

be followed, or the threads may be used merely as trimming stitches. The material onto which threads are to be stitched is put UNDER the foot. After stringing the thread to be used through the foot, as illustrated in Figures 39, 40 and 41, proceed as in ordinary sewing. It is not necessary to hold the single threads, as the openings in the foot will guide the thread directly under the needle, and it will be stitched on with the sewing thread.

COUCHING STITCH is made by using two or more threads, cotton, silk or wool put up through A and down through B of foot, then twisted together. Hold twisted threads so they will not come untwisted, and proceed as in regular sewing. Do not pull tightly on these twisted threads, or the material is apt to be puckered when threads are sewed on.

TO FINISH END OF THREAD left at beginning or end of embroidery design, run a crochet hook through the material from the wrong side and pull thread down through material.

APPLIQUE WORK can be outlined with single thread or couching stitch.

TRIMMINGS OF PEARL COTTON, ROPE SILK OR WOOL YARNS

A very effective trimming for ORGANDY or NET is rows of pearl cotton sewed on from 1/4 to 1/2 inch apart, beginning with a very deep shade of a certain color and graduating to a very pale shade. No. 5 pearl cotton is effective on Organdy, and No. 3 on Net.

ROWS OF WOOL YARN OR ROPE SILK of different colors or various shades of the same color may be sewed on close together to make bands of trimming.

COUCHING STITCH EDGING SCALLOPS is effective. Sew couching stitch on in scallop pattern as shown in Fig. 42. Trim off material below scallops, allowing enough material for rolled hem. (Fig. 43). Turn back material and whip down in rolled hem. This leaves couching stitch on edges of scallops. (Fig. 44).



FIG. 42

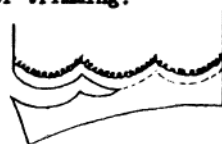


FIG. 43



FIG. 44

BIAS BINDING opened out flat, except for the turned-in edges, may be sewed onto a garment with single thread or couching stitch strung through the foot while stitching the binding. Fig. 45 shows bias binding sewed on with single thread, while Fig. 46 shows bias binding sewed on with couching stitch.

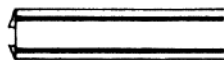


FIG. 45



FIG. 46

BRAID-LIKE TRIMMINGS may be made by sewing rows of couching stitch and single thread in various combinations. HERRING-BONE BRAID is made by sewing two

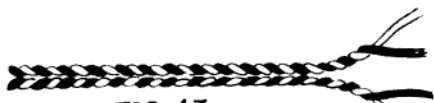


FIG. 47

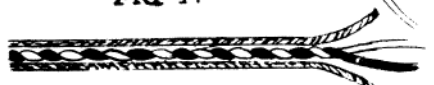


FIG. 48

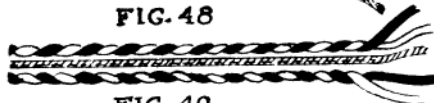


FIG. 49

rows of couching stitch side by side, using two or more threads. Twist threads in second row opposite direction to first, to give herring-bone effect. (See Fig. 47).

The braid shown in Figure 48, has the couching stitch in the center with a single thread at each side. The braid shown in Figure 49 has the single thread in the center, with a couching stitch close to each side.

A few suggestions for using single and couching stitch as trimming.

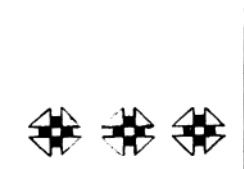


FIG. 50

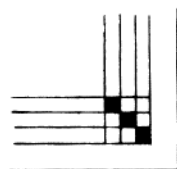


FIG. 51

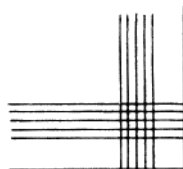


FIG. 52

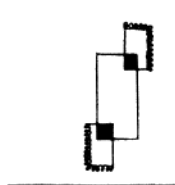
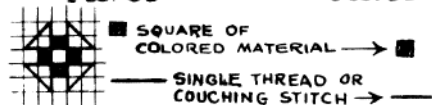


FIG. 53



No. 3 PEARL COTTON OR WOOL YARN ON THIN CURTAINS, HEAVY DRAPES, DRESSES, SCARFS, LUNCH CLOTHS, ETC.

■ SQUARE OF PLAIN COLORED CLOTH
 ■■■■■ COUCHING STITCH
 — SINGLE THREAD

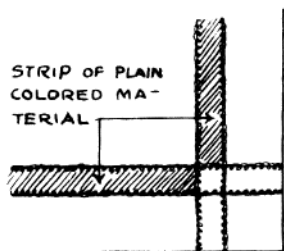


FIG. 54

COUCHING STITCH

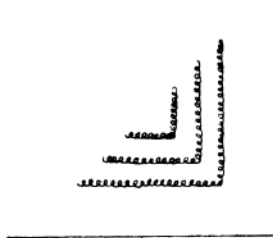


FIG. 55

CORNER OF COUCHING STITCH

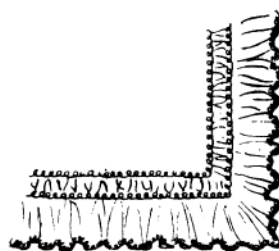


FIG. 56

COUCHING STITCH ON EDGE AND AT TOP OF RUFFLE ON CURTAIN



FIG. 57

FIG. 57
 SUGGESTION FOR USING SINGLE THREAD AND COUCHING STITCH IN HEAVY PEARL COTTON, SILK, OR WOOL YARN FOR CUSHIONS, DRAPES, TABLE SCARFS, ETC.

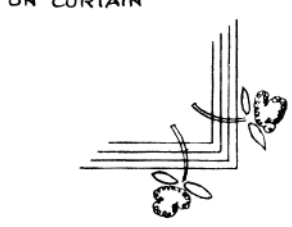


FIG. 58

LUNCH CLOTH CORNER OF SINGLE THREAD AND COUCHING STITCH.

CROCHET FOUNDATION

To put a foundation to crochet over around scallops, points, dollies, straight edges, etc., string No. 3 pearl cotton, of the same color as the crocheting is to be, through openings A, B and C of the foot. Place material on which

crochet foundation is wanted under foot, right side up. Loosen upper tension as for wide hemstitching, and sew the pearl cotton onto the edge of the cloth, back from the edge just far enough to allow for a narrow hem. Lay the material on a flat surface. Run your finger along the thread, pushing it out towards edge of cloth. This opens out the hemstitching evenly. (Fig. 59). Tie hem stitching threads at ends of seams. Turn back the edge of the cloth to the point at which the hemstitching comes through cloth. Tighten tension to position for regular sewing and stitch this edge down, or make a rolled hem of it. Figure 60 shows this edge turned back and stitched. Crochet over pearl cotton.

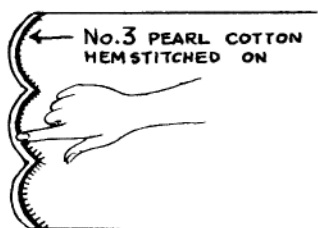


FIG. 59

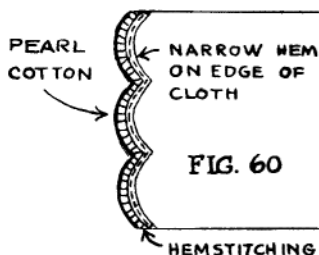


FIG. 60

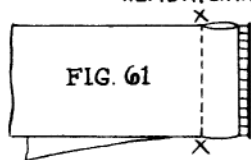


FIG. 61

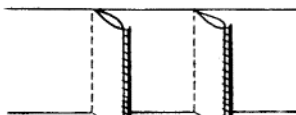


FIG. 62

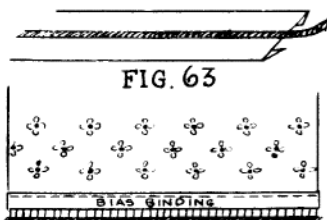


FIG. 63

FIG. 64

THIS CROCHET FOUNDATION makes a fine trimming on edges where picot edge is not quite heavy enough. No. 3 or No. 5 pearl cotton or the couching stitch may be hemstitched on.

THIS EDGE ON TUCKS is an effective trimming on either plain or printed material. (Fig. 62). Hemstitch the thread selected onto material where folded edge of tuck is to be. Straighten out hemstitching, as shown in Fig. 59. Tie threads at ends of hemstitching. Fold material so that hemstitched thread is on edge of fold and stitch as far back from the edge as the tuck is to be wide, tightening tension back to position for regular sewing. (Fig. 61). Open material. The tuck, with hemstitched thread on edge is shown in Fig. 62.

BIAS BINDING WITH HEMSTITCHED THREAD: Another way to use crochet foundation to make a trimming is in combination with bias binding. Hemstitch either a single thread or a couching stitch along the center of the binding which has been opened out except for turned-back edge on each side. (Figure 63). Tie hemstitching threads at ends of hemstitching. Open out hemstitching as in Fig. 59. Fold binding in center and use as regular binding. (Figure 64).

BINDING

Crease binding in center, then insert material to be bound. Bring material and binding up through opening A, as shown in Fig. 65. Proceed as in regular sewing.

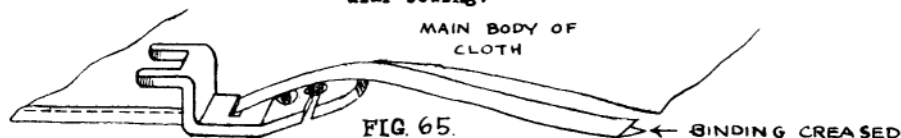


FIG. 65.

FRENCH BINDING

(1). Lay folded binding on right side of material as shown in Fig. 66. Bring up through A of foot and stitch. Edge should be inserted to extreme end of opening A. (2). Fold binding over to wrong side of material as shown in Fig. 67. (3). Fig. 68 shows binding turned back, ready for final stitching. (4). Put edge with folded-back binding up through A of foot and stitch. A acts as gauge and keeps stitching in exact joining of binding and material. (Fig. 69).

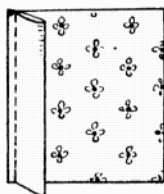


FIG. 66

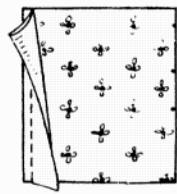


FIG. 67

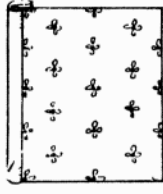


FIG. 68

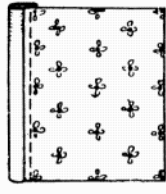


FIG. 69

BRAIDING

Bring edge or ribbon, braid, lace, folded bias binding, etc. up through opening A and down through B of foot, as in Pin Tucking. (See Fig. 70). Put material onto which braid, etc. is to be sewed, under the foot, and proceed as in regular sewing.

TUCKING

PIN TUCKS: Fold material along line of tucking. Bring folded edge up through opening A and down through B of foot, as shown in Fig. 70. Proceed as in regular sewing.



FIG. 70

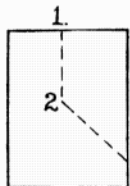


FIG. 71

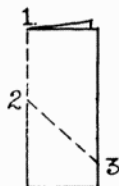


FIG. 72

PIN TUCKS IN POINTS: Fig. 71 represents piece of material to be pin-tucked along dotted line. Fold material along line of tucking 1-----2, as shown in Figure 72. Put folded edge up through A and down through B of foot. Stitch down to 2, the point of turning. Leave needle in material at point 2. Lift presser foot, take folded edge out of opening B. Fold material along line of tucking 2-----3. Bring folded edge down through B again and continue tuck. (See Figure 73).

MEDIUM WIDTH TUCKS: Fold material along line of tucking and bring this edge up through A of foot. Proceed as in regular sewing.

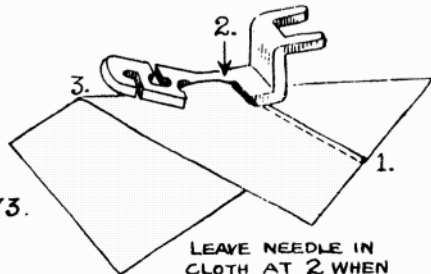


FIG. 73.

LEAVE NEEDLE IN CLOTH AT 2 WHEN MAKING TURN.

SHIRRING



FIG. 74 - FOOT



FIG. 75 - SHIRRED



FIG. 76 - SHIRRED ON FOOT

Slide shirrer onto foot as in Fig. 76. If shirrer does not fit tightly over end of foot, pinch folded end together slightly. Place material to be shirred under foot and shirrer, and proceed as in regular sewing. In putting in second, etc., rows of shirring, either side of the foot makes an excellent gauge. The fullness is regulated by the LENGTH OF STITCH -- the longer the stitch, the fuller the shirring.

SMOCKING

Put as many rows of shirring as desired into the material to be smocked. Then sew either single pearl cotton threads or two or more threads twisted into couching stitch over the rows of shirring, along line of stitching. Many lovely smocking patterns may be developed with the foot. Some smocking designs are shown below.



FIG. 77



FIG. 78



FIG. 79

SYMBOLS

- ROW OF SHIRRING
- COUCHING STITCH OF 3 COLORS
- SINGLE THREAD
- COUCHING STITCH OF 2 COLORS
- CROSS STITCH
- FRENCH KNOTS
- LEAVES OF LAZY-DAISY STITCH
- LAZY-DAISY FLOWER
- LARGE FRENCH KNOT FLOWER WITH LEAVES OF LAZY-DAISY STITCH



FIG. 80



FIG. 81



FIG. 82

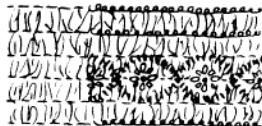


FIG. 83

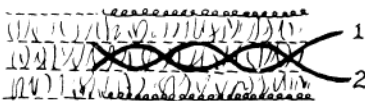


FIG. 84

- COLOR SUGGESTION PINK, GREEN AND BLACK
- 1. PINK
- 2. BLACK

It is not necessary to remove the foot or alter its position in any way for regular sewing. The material is put under the foot for regular sewing, in the same manner as with your old sewing foot.

SUGGESTIONS FOR USING FOOT IN MAKING CHILDREN'S FROCKS



FIG. 85

BINDING SEWED ON WITH NO. 3 PEARL COTTON STRUNG THROUGH FOOT.



FIG. 87

COLORED BANDS SET ON WITH COUCHING STITCH.



FIG. 86

ORGANDY - TRIMMED WITH ROWS OF NO. 3 PEARL COTTON. BOTTOM ROW VERY DARK SHADE, EACH ROW A LIGHTER SHADE - TOP ROW IS VERY PALE SHADE, EMBROIDERED, OR FELT FLOWERS.



FIG. 88

ORGANDY - PICOT EDGED RUFFLES HEMSTITCHED INTO DRESS OVER SHOULDER. PIN TUCK YOKE. SKIRT OF HEMSTITCHED RUFFLES.



FIG. 89

SMOCKED FROCK. BINDING SEWED ON WITH A SINGLE NO. 5 THREAD STRUNG THROUGH FOOT. COLLAR TRIMMED SINGLE NO. 5.



FIG. 90

SINGLE THREADS AND COUCHING STITCH.



FIG. 91

BANDS OF COLOR HEMSTITCHED IN SKIRT. BINDING HEMSTITCHED AROUND NECK AND SLEEVES. COLORED STRIPS HEMSTITCHED IN FRONT YOKE - EACH STRIP FINISHED AT END WITH EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEF ROSE



FIG. 92

TWO SHADES, OR PLAIN AND FIGURED MATERIAL JOINED WITH HEMSTITCHING.



FIG. 93

SMOCKING. YOKE AND SCALLOPE EDGED WITH COUCHING STITCH



FIG. 94

SLIP - HEMSTITCHING AND PIN TUCKS.