

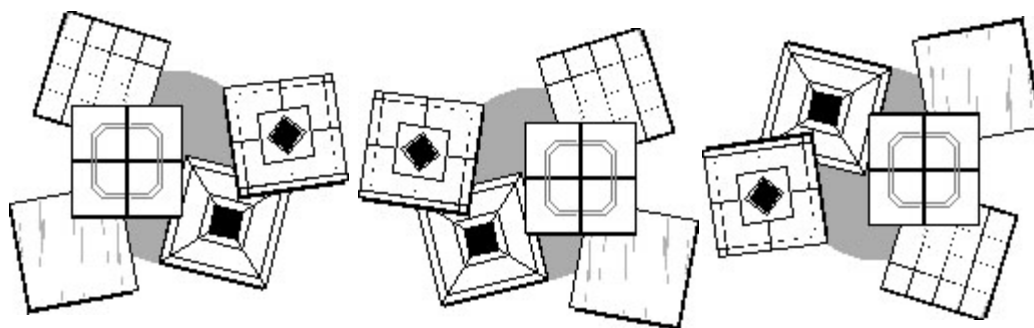
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DUE TO THE SIZE OF THE CRAFTS SECTION, IT IS DIVIDED INTO 2 DIFFERENT PDF FILES. THIS IS SECTION II.



Safety Pin Jewelry



Create beautiful jewelry with Basting Brights safety pins. All projects begin with a simple, yet colorful safety pin with a few decorative beads on the shaft. Let your imagination be your guide in designing these one-of-a-kind items to suit your personal style! Follow the basic directions below to get started.

MATERIALS:

- 2 pkgs. EZ® Basting Brights Safety Pins (#882-670-160)
- Assortment of Glass Beads (in a variety of colors) with holes large enough to slip onto the pin shaft (Larger E beads are a good choice to start with and a great filler.)
- 18 Gauge Wire (Color of your choice.)
- 1 Reel .5mm Stretch Jewelry Cord
- Small Needle Nose Pliers
- Wire Cutters
- 1 pr. Earring hooks

INSTRUCTIONS FOR NECKLACE:

1. Open twenty safety pins and slip beads onto the shaft of each one (number of beads will be determined according to their size). Close each pin as you go.
2. Crimp each pin head shut with needle nose pliers to secure beads.
3. Measure and snip (using wire cutters) 25" of wire.
4. Slip a beaded safety pin onto the wire through loop, with pin head hanging down, followed by an E bead. Continue alternating beaded safety pins with E beads until you have used all safety pins (see photo). Center on wire.
5. Begin to fill remaining sides of wire with decorative beads of your choice, using the same amount of beads on each side, leaving 3" empty to make the decorative clasp.
6. Bend wire back with needle nose pliers to hold beads in place.
7. Firmly holding end of wire, (using pliers), curl to form decorative clasp at both ends (see illustration 1).



INSTRUCTIONS FOR EARRINGS:

1. Following step 1 and 2 for Necklace, fill four pins with matching decorative beads.
2. Cut two pieces of colored wire 3" long.
3. Bend wire in half and slip 1 beaded pin on each side of fold (same as step 4 of Necklace).
4. With your needle nose pliers, curl ends of wire into a circle to secure pins in place (see illustration 2).
5. Open circle at the bottom of earring hook with pliers, and slip on wire with beaded pins. Close circle.



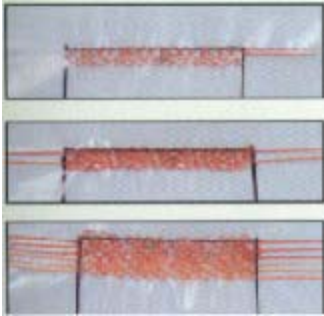
INSTRUCTIONS FOR BRACELET:

1. Following step 1 and 2 for necklace, fill approximately forty six Basting Brights pins with decorative beads (the number of pins may vary with the size of bracelet).
2. String filled pins onto stretch cord and alternate with small decorative bead or E bead until you reach the desired length for wrist size.
3. Tie cord into a square knot. The possibilities are endless with the beautiful array of beads that are now available. Mix and match the Basting Brights or use all the same color.



COURTESY: Pat de Santis
Wm. Wrights

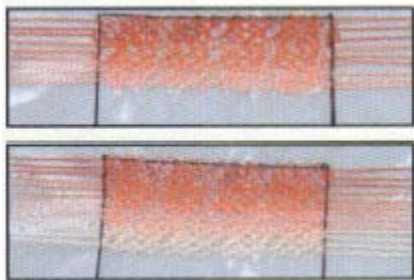
Thread Lace Scarves



1. Use a fine-line, permanent-ink marker to draw the outline of a rectangular box on the Ultra Solvy (the size chosen for your scarf), leaving a 1" margin along each long side. For fringe, add 5" of extra length at each end of the drawn

box. Thread the top and bobbin with the darkest shade of Sulky thread.

2. Start at the drawn fringe line on one short end and, with a straight stitch, stitch away from the scarf area about 5".



Turn the Ultra Solvy around and stitch back on the same stitching to the starting point.

3. Select stitch #E-25, and reduce the top tension to 2.2 to

2.6. Using the long, drawn line as your guide, stitch all the way to the other end. Stop at the drawn short line, switch back to a straight stitch, and stitch the 5" of fringe as before.

4. Select #E-25 again, and stitch **over** the first row of stitching. *Stitch each row twice, one on top of the other.* Stop at the short drawn fringe line, switch back to a straight stitch, and stitch the fringe. Use



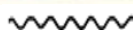
the stitched row as a guide to begin the next color row, again using stitch #E-25. Be sure to include the straight-stitch fringe at each end. Always catch the edge of the previous color row with the next stitched color row or there will be holes once the Ultra Solvy is washed away. *Hint: If your machine has a programmable capability, program in these two stitches at the length, width and tension you prefer and simplify this stitching even further.*

5. See below for tips on washing away the Ultra Solvy. *Hint: To keep your fringe from tangling when removing the Ultra Solvy, do a row of straight stitching about 1/4-1/2" in from the ending edges of the fringe). After the Ultra Solvy is removed, cut just above this stitching to release the fringe.*

Dissolve the Ultra Solvy Foundation – it's like Magic!

This is the easiest part! Use the volume of water that is in your washer. When you are ready to run a load of clothes, fill the washer with water, but no clothes or soap. Put your scarf in the water and let it agitate for 5 to 10 minutes. When the Ultra Solvy is dissolved, take the scarf out and add the laundry and soap to do the load of clothes. The dissolved Solvy will not affect your clothes in any way. Lay the scarf flat on a counter to dry. Press, if needed, using a press cloth.

COURTESY: Patsy Shields
Sulky of America
www.sulkyofamerica.com



3-D Embroidered Picture Frames

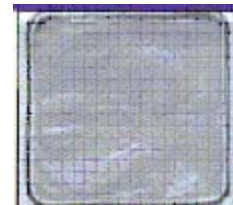
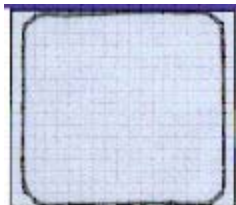
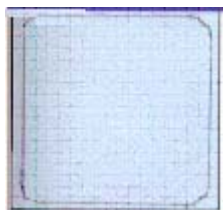


WHAT YOU WILL NEED:

- Zig-zag Sewing Machine
- Size 11/75 Schmetz Embroidery Needles or Schmetz Microtex Needles
- Open-toe Applique Foot
- Open-toe, Free-motion Embroidery Foot
- Sulky KK 2000 Temporary Spray Adhesive
- Sulky 40 wt. solid or Variegated Rayon Thread to match each of the sheer fabrics
- Sulky Polyester Bobbin Thread
- Sulky Polyester Clear Invisible Thread
- 1 pkg. Sulky Solvy or Super Solvy Water Soluble Stabilizer
- Matching sewing thread
- 1 - 10" Square of each of the following:
 - Fabric for the fabric frame
 - Iron-On Interfacing Stabilizer
 - Sulky Totally Stable Iron-On Stabilizer
 - Sheer green fabric for leaves
 - Pink, peach or yellow sparkle organza for flowers
 - Batting
- 8" x 10" frame and Mat with a 5" x 7" opening

- Frame pattern and pattern for the leaves and flowers
- Fine-line, Permanent-ink, Black Marker
- 6" Wooden Machine Embroidery Hoop
- Soldering Iron and Sponge
- Press Cloth
- General Sewing Supplies

GETTING STARTED:



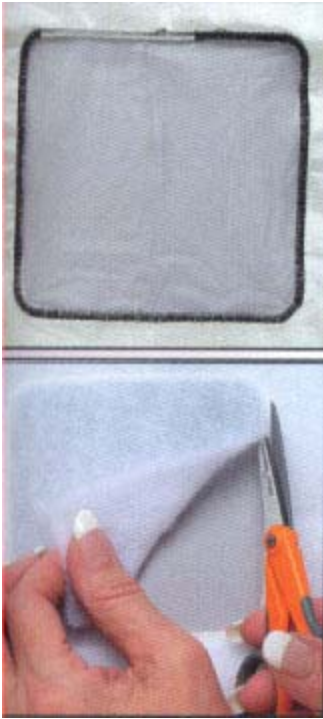
1. Iron the interfacing onto the wrong side of the fabric you will be using for the frame. With a fine-line, permanent-ink marker, trace the frame shape onto the Sulky Totally Stable, then iron it onto the interfaced side of the frame fabric.

2. Insert a new embroidery or Microtex needle. Thread the top with your choice of Sulky 40 wt. Rayon; put Sulky Bobbin Thread in the bobbin. Straight stitch 2 or 3 times around the frame shape on the drawn line, with the rows of stitching lying side-by-side, not on top of each other. This can be done using the open-toe appliqué foot with the feed dogs up, or drop the feed dogs. attach the free-motion foot and stitch free-motion.

3. Remove the stabilizer from the outside edges of the stitching. Trim away the fabric close to, and just inside, the stitching line.

4. Cut a piece of Sulky Solvy or Super Solvy 10" x 20". Spray the Solvy lightly with Sulky KK 2000 and wrap it around the frame fabric. You should have a "sandwich" of Solvy, interfaced fabric, and Solvy.





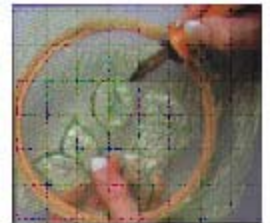
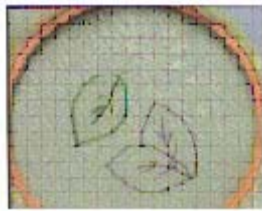
5. Raise the feed dogs (if they were lowered) and attach the open-toe appliqué foot. Set the stitch width to 3.5, decrease the stitch length to 0.4 or 0.45, and stitch around the cut edge a second time. The stitch width must be wide enough to cover the straight stitching; if it is not, increase the width slightly until they are covered.

6. Rinse away the stabilizer. Place the square right side down on a soft towel and press the cut-out shape lightly so you do not flatten the satin stitch.

7. Lay the frame fabric right side up on the batting. Stitch-in-the-ditch with Sulky Invisible Thread along the outside of the satin stitch. Trim the batting away from the center area as close to the straight stitching as possible so none of it shows from the front. This may be easier to do if you turn the fabric over and continue cutting the batting close to the stitching from the back. Place this aside for now.

- HINTS:**
1. To help keep the picture in place if it is smaller than the fabric, spray the batting side of the fabric frame with KK 2000 Temporary Spray Adhesive and place it over the picture.
 2. Spray KK 2000 onto the wrong side of the mat to hold it in place on the fabric.
 3. Use other shapes to personalize the fabric frames for any occasion such as a baby picture, special birthday, etc.
 4. Choose other shapes for the center opening such as oval, rectangle, etc. You are only limited by your imagination and the size of your picture.
 5. Insert the picture of your favorite person(s) or pet(s) in the frame and enjoy!

MAKING THE LEAVES



1. Place a piece of Sulky Solvy in the embroidery hoop. Lay this on top of the leaf pattern and use a fine-line, permanent-ink marker to trace onto the Solvy as many leaf shapes as you need. Leave room around the edges so you can maneuver easily when you get ready to stitch. Unhoop the Solvy stabilizer after the tracing is finished.

2. Make a sandwich of traced Solvy, green fabric for leaves, and Solvy. Place this in the embroidery hoop. Fill a bobbin and thread the top with the same Sulky 40 wt. Rayon color that you chose for the leaves. Drop the feed dogs. Attach the free-motion embroidery foot. Loosen the top tension slightly and straight stitch around the outlines two or three times. Keep the lines of stitching close together so you have a nice outline shape. Also, straight stitch any detail lines inside of each leaf. Stitch these detail lines a couple of times as well.

3. After the straight stitched outline is finished, stitch in a back and forth “feathery” motion around the entire leaf edge, making sure that you blend the stitching into the straight-stitched edge.

4. **Remove the excess stabilizer** from the outer edges of the leaf shapes. Dissolve the stabilizer from the inner areas by soaking the fabric in water, then rinse again to be sure all of the stabilizer is removed. Cover the fabric with a press cloth and iron the fabric dry with your iron on a medium setting.

5. Rehoop the fabric siis taut, then use a soldering iron to burn away the excess around the leaves. Clean the tip of the soldering iron frequently with a sponge to remove build-up of the melted fabric; this prevents melted fabric from attaching to the stitched edge, causing discoloration.



COMPLETING THE FRAME:

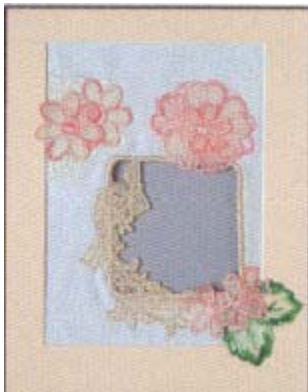
1. Select a mat to coordinate with the colors you have used, then choose a frame.
2. Because of the extra thickness of the fabric and batting, trim the fabric frame so it is just a bit smaller than the actual frame.
3. Arrange the leaves and flowers around the edge of the fabric frame in a pleasing manner. Place the mat board over this to be sure that the flowers will lay nicely over the edges.
4. Set up the machine for free-motion, with Sulky Polyester Clear Invisible Thread in the needle and Sulky Bobbin Thread in the bobbin. Attach the open-toe, free-motion embroidery foot.
5. Attach each flower and leaf in place with a straight stitch. Stitch in an inconspicuous area such as the flower center or along the leaf veins so the edges stay loose and the pieces are 3-dimensional. You may be able to place a leaf with a flower on top, and stitch both in place at the same time.
6. Repeat this process for the flowers. When stitching the center of the flowers, sew a radiating straight stitch from the center out to the center outline shape.



Don't fill this in entirely, just enough to add some thread color. This provides an outlined area to stitch the flower onto the frame later.



COURTESY: Patsy Shields
Sulky of America
www.sulkyofamerica.com





Paint for Paper and Paper Plus

MATERIALS:

- Delta Paint for Paper™
- Dynamo Blue 21 101
- Just White 21 113
- Jazzy Purple 21 100
- Delta® Paper Plus Sheer Color Finish 57007
- Delta Stencil Magic® Stencil Sponges 60 510 000
- Rubber Stampede® Transition 3580D
- Rubber Stampede® No Act of Kindness 3615C
- Rubber Stampede® Love Letters 3014H
- Texture Magic Easy-Grip Texture Comb™ 28 101 0028
- Delta® Sobo Glue



Other Supplies

- Cards of choice
- 3 Sheet of watercolor paper 9"x12"
- Palette or paper plate
- Stiff edge to squeegee
- Water container
- Paper towels
- Double-sided foam tape
- Scissors
- Deckle edged scissors
- Embellishments of Choice



INSTRUCTIONS: Please take a moment to review all instructions on product packaging before beginning any project.

1. Basecoat all sheets of watercolor paper in mix of 10 parts White to 1 part Jazzy Purple and Dynamo Blue using sponge brush. Tip: to basecoat is total opaque coverage. Two thin coats are preferable, as they won't get thick and streaky. A good tip is to load brush, never more than halfway up bristles. Start in center of area to be painted, pushing color out to pattern line. This technique will leave no ridges.
2. Using wedge sponge apply coat of Sheer Color Finish working with one sheet.
3. Using tsponge brush apply heavy coat of Jazzy Purple and Dynamo Blue allowing areas to mix. Using Texture Magic Easy-Grip Comb drag through wet glaze swirling as you go. *Tip:* This is just fun to play with, number of patterns that you can come up with are unlimited. Because of the Sheer Color Finish if you come up with a pattern that you don't like, use the brush to work the paint back to a smooth finish and re-comb. This maybe done about three times before the color is to dry.
4. Drizzle Dynamo Blue and Jazzy Purple straight from

bottle randomly on one sheet of painted paper, using stiff straight edge squeegee off color.

5. On last sheet of paper using wedge sponge that has Sheer Color Finish on it, pick up a small amount of excess color and rub on tthird sheet.
6. Using clean wedge sponge pick up small amount of Dynamo Blue on one half of sponge and Jazzy Purple on other half, pat excess color off on palette. Pat color on image of Love Letters stamp using gentle straight up and down motion. Do not apply color to heavily or it will fill in fine cuts of stamp. Press stamp firmly on surface lifting straight off. Rocking or sliding stamp will cause blurred images. Repeat this process with the sentiments stamps of choice.

Referring to color photo cut or tear into interesting shapes and glue to cards. *Tip:* Tearing towards the body will leave a contrasting white edge, tearing away from the body will leave a painted edge on your paper.

7. Glue embellishments of choice.

COURTESY: Chris Thornton
Delta Technical Coatings
www.deltacrafts.com

Ribbonwork

Ribbons have been used to embellish clothing and soft furnishings since the Middle Ages, with the best ribbon production found mostly in France (and some mills in Switzerland, Austria, Germany and England). Through the 1800's ribbon was predominately used to trim the garments of men and women rather than featured in home furnishings.

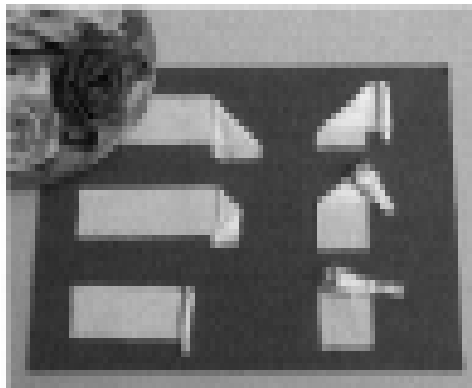
During the Victorian period much silk ribbon embroidery work was combined with surface ribbonwork (individual flowers made and then stitched to the fabric ground), and it decorated all types of items including mats, picture frames, runners, sachets and fire screens.

The most recent resurgence of ribbonwork, as we know it, has its roots in the early 1900's and especially the 1920's. With beautiful ribbons available to all, the creations in the 1920's were simply stunning. Ribbon flowers and leaves were found on evening wear, hats, bags, tea cozies, lingerie, handkerchief sachets, pincushions, half dolls and more.

Today, we too, can recreate what we see from the past but with a different usage. We no longer embellish ball gowns with exquisite ribbonwork and neither do we wear as many hats, but we can embellish our homes with ribbonwork in the form of table decor, cushions, quilts, wall hangings, and framed pieces. And let's not forget gifts of ribbonwork - a friend would cherish a piece of ribbon handwork in the form of a brooch, purse or sweet half doll atop a box!

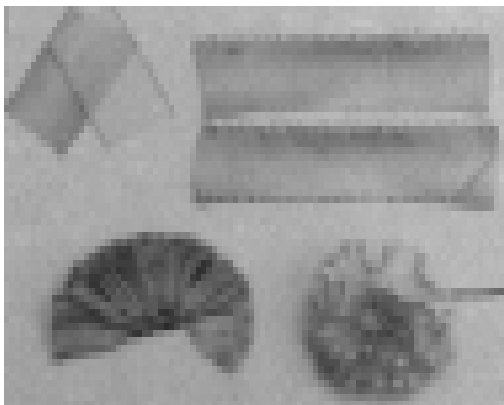
Some simple ribbonwork techniques include the following:

1. Manipulating ribbon into roses is quick and easy. The folded or rolled rose is made with no stitch pattern. It is the most common rose in ribbonwork today. Work



through the 6 easy steps shown and then repeat steps four through six until you have a size rose you like.

2. The straight stitch pattern is the simplest ribbonwork technique. The carnation is made this way.

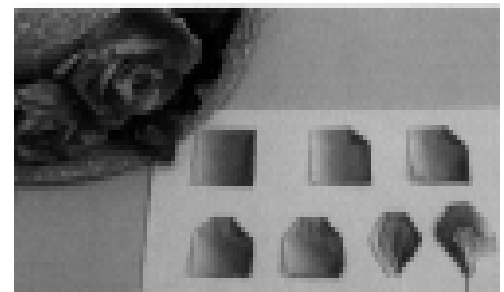
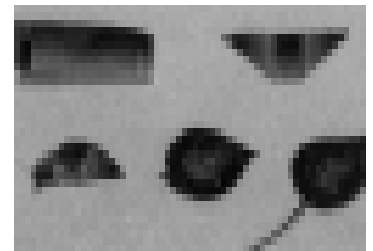
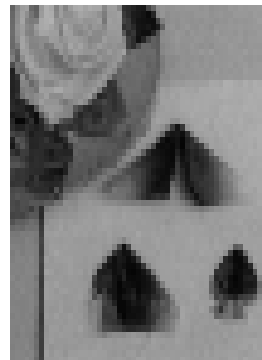


3. The continuous U-gather stitch pattern is a variation of the U-gather pattern except that the stitching is continuous U-shapes, which form "petalled" blossoms when gathered.



4. Some ribbon flowers are made from individual petals. The rolled corner petal is a ribbonwork classic and is suitable for making tea roses.

6. The two basic leaf techniques are the prairie point leaf (left) and the boat leaf (right).



COURTESY: Helen Gibb
Author & Designer