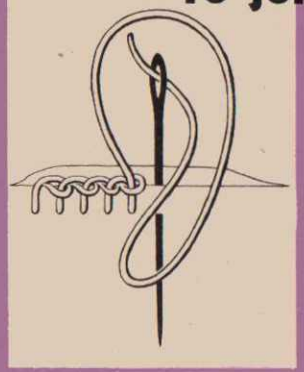
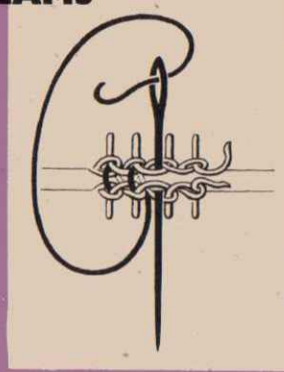
TO JOIN LOCKNIT SEAMS

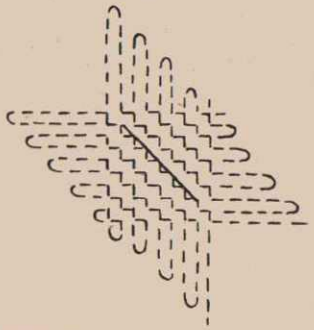


(1) Buttonhole stitch each side of slit.

(2) Draw knots of buttonhole stitches together with over-sewing stitches. This material is suitable, too, for mending straight tears in gloves, leather jackets or furs as it lessens the strain on the material.

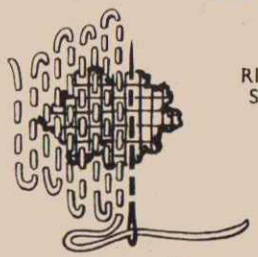


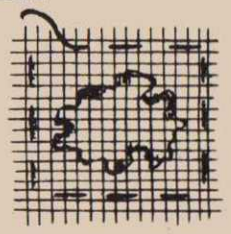
TO DARN A SLIT



(1) Darn in rows across cut. The edge of row of darning should be parallel with cut. (2) Darn across the cut in the opposite direction—the edge of the darn again parallel with the cut.

TO DARN LINEN





A particularly neat and easy darn can be made on pillow-cases, tablecloths and table napkins, by lightly tacking a scrap of net over the hole on the wrong side, and darning in and out of it on the right side. Trim away the surplus edges on the wrong side after darning. Where invisible mending is not essential, this type of darn can be used for any kind of material not subject to frequent laundering.

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Deft Darns

by Mrs. SEW-&-SEW



DO'S AND DONT'S

DO darn on the wrong side directly a thin place appears.

— tack a piece of net on a large hole and darn across it for extra strength (see linen darn).

— darn well beyond the weak place.

— leave loops at the turns to allow for shrinking.

— settle yourself comfortably in a good light before you start.

DON'T wait for a hole to develop.

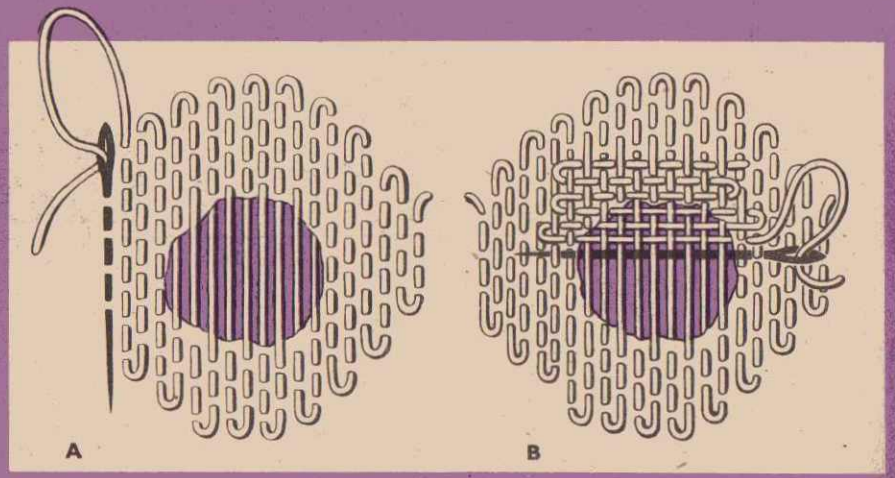
— make straight edges to your darns; a little irregularity distributes the strain.

— pull the thread taut or it will pucker.

— expect to make a success of a job by hit-or-miss methods.

Neat darns, done in good time, can make things last without making them look shabby. Here are some hints on every day darns and how to set about them. Some general rules, too, for repairs that pay.

ISSUED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE



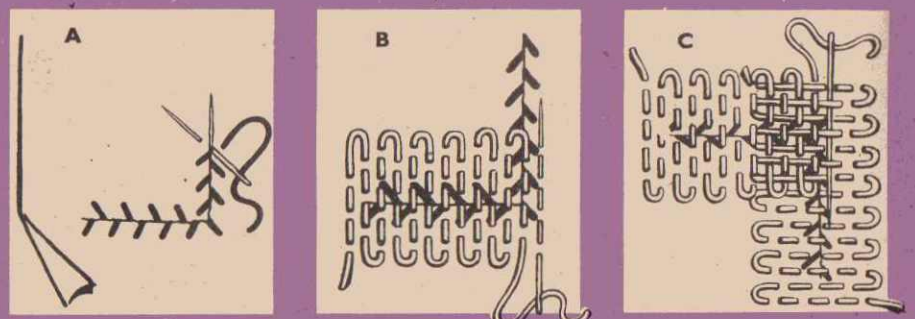
TO DARN A HOLE

A First clear the loops of fluff and broken ends of threads from knitted garments or clip away ragged edges from machine knit fabrics. Always use a darning ball under large holes.

1 Make the darn the shape of the hole
2 Darn up and down the hole first ; work on the wrong side.
3 Choose mending as fine as the material of the garment.
4 Begin a good distance away from the hole in order to reinforce the thin parts round the hole.
5 Space the rows of darning the width of a strand of mending apart.
6 Pick up the backs of the loops only unless the material is very fine.
7 Leave loops at the ends of each row and darn so that stitches alternate with spaces between stitches in the previous rows.
8 Pick up the edge of the hole in one row then go over the edge of the hole in the next row. If you have cleared the edges of the hole you will find this will be easy and will make a neater mend on the right side of the garment.
9 Continue the darn over the thin place beyond the hole.

B Darning over the first rows of Darning

1 Darn over the hole only and about two stitches of darning beyond.
2 Leave loops at the ends of each row and only pick up on the needle the darning stitches.
3 Pick up the alternate strands of mending in first row.
4 In alternate rows, pick up the strands of mending you passed over in the previous row.



DARNING A TEAR

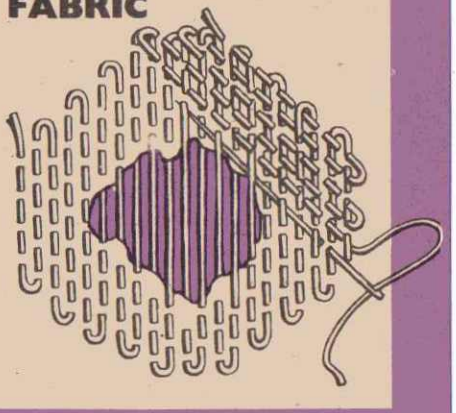
A Before darning a tear, tack down on a piece of paper and fish-bone stitch the edges of tear together.

B Darn well beyond tear right across base, forming a rectangle.

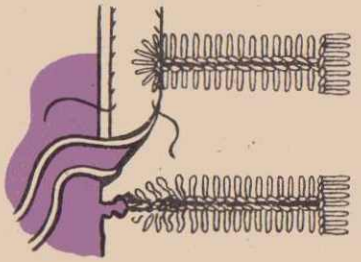
C Turn the work round and darn in the same way across the other part of tear. At the corner a solid square is formed. Remove tacking thread and paper.

TO DARN A KNITTED FABRIC

The first stage in darning on knitted fabrics is the same as an ordinary darn, but the direction of the second set of stitches is diagonal.



TO REPAIR TORN BUTTONHOLES



Usually it is the outer edges of buttonholes that " go ". To tidy and strengthen them, stitch a length of tape or a narrow band of matching material along the edge of the garment. Then re-do the buttonholing over the new material (*Diagram*).

TO DARN A STOCKING LADDER

Work on the right side and use a fine steel crochet hook. Place it into a dropped loop and draw the straight thread above it through the loop. Repeat as necessary. Have a needle ready threaded, darn in from above ladder and towards it. Pass needle through the crocheted loop and darn back to start. Bring up any further runs in the ladder and finish off in the same way.

