

## SA WAU EMBROIDERY COMPETITION - 2015

**WOORDING:** Any completed article in Drawn thread work. Murals can be mounted but no frames or glass will be allowed. The article must fit comfortably in the competition suitcase of your Province to protect the article and to make the handling easy. No fabric threads may be removed in the article.

**GENERAL:** As the name indicate is Drawn Thread Work a counted thread embroidery kind where the threads of the embroidery fabric are drawn with stitches in different directions and ways to create a lacy effect with an open-work pattern. The stitching change the appearance of the embroidery material to create different patterns.

**DESIGN:** A good design is an essential requirement for any embroidery piece to be successful. The design must reflect the typical character of Drawn Thread Work through

- \* contrast in texture;
- \* a lacy appearance with many open spaces that change the texture of the embroidery fabric;
- \* strong and simple motives with simple lines that flow into each other.

Drawn thread designs can be build up by the use of geometrical motives and free hand motives or a combination of both.

**COLOUR:** Traditionally Drawn Thread Work were done with white yarn on white fabric and that create the lacy effect. This lacy effect of Drawn Thread Work is created by the openings that the stitches form and not by the embroidery yarn. The embroidery yarn must therefore be not to visible.

Today we use white, off white, ecru and sometimes darker neutral embroidery fabric. Embroidery thread which is a little darker as the fabric gives a rich embroidery effect without harming the characteristic of drawn thread work.

Embroidery done on dark embroidery fabric do not give the required effect.

**EMBROIDERY FABRIC:** Use a durable evenweave fabric. The warp and weft must be of even degree. The material must be loosely woven so that the treads can be easily counted and the threads can be pulled together more easily to ensure a lacy effect. Materials that can be used is Dublin, Belfast, Etamine, Linda, and more.

### EMBROIDERY YARN:

The choice of the embroidery yarn will be decided by the embroidery fabric, the texture variation that you want to create by the combination of different thick yarns and the kind of stitches. For the pulled stitches use the thread with the same thickness as the thread of the ground material or even thinner.

**NEEDLES:** Use blunt-pointed needles in order to avoid splitting the material threads, and an ordinary fine needle to finish off the ends. The eye of the needle must be big enough for the yarn to pass easy and to avoid the yarn becoming fluffy and dull.

### EMBROIDERY FRAME.

Always embroidery with a frame. Dress the inner ring of the embroidery frame by covering it with cotton bias binding. Cover the embroidery fabric with a thin piece of material under the upper frame. Cut away the protective material to within 2-3 cm of the ring. This leaves the under material exposed for embroidery but protected from the rub and pressure of the ring.



#### WORKING ORDER.

Use this working order.

1. Oversew the cut edges before commencing the work.
2. Block the fabric.
3. Transfer the design on the fabric.
4. Embroider the different stitches.
5. Finish the edge.

#### EMBROIDERY STITCHES FOR DRAWN FABRIC WORK.

Drawn thread work consist of pulled stitches that pull the fabric threads together in patterns and surface stitches use to outline the designs or for fillings.

On completion the dominating effect must be that of the pulled stitches and not the surface stitches.

Do a thorough study of all the different stitches, variations and combinations and then choose the stitches that will compliment your design.

LINE STITCHES form the design line, form connecting lines and are used to finish and edge.

These are; pulled satin stitch, faggot stitch, reversed faggot stitch, four-sided stitch, three-sided stitch, diagonal raised band, wave stitch, Algerian eye, Greek-cross stitch, pulled back stitch, ringed back stitch and double-rowed hemstitch.

FILLING STITCHES cover the surface and are used to fill in motives and/or to fill in the back ground.

Filling stitches must fill the whole motive and must be worked up to the design line.

These are; punch(work) stitch, single faggot stitch, basket stitch, mosaic filling stitch, three-sided eyelet stitch filling, honeycomb drawn filling stitch, pulled cross stitch and pulled brick stitch.

DETACHED STITCHES are used to enriched the surface for e.g. eye stitch, variation of eye stitch, blanket stitch eyelet, blanket stitch star, lozenge-shaped eyelet, three-sided eyelet stitch, closed mosaic stitch, wheat corn, ribbed spider web, and sheaf stitch.

#### SURFACE STITCHES

Satin stitch is a very versatile surface stitch and traditionally predominantly used as surface stitch.

#### OUTLINE STITCHES

Suitable stitches to use to outline designs is; coral stitch, Palestrina-stitch, Portuguese knotted stem stitch, chain stitch and chain stitch variations and stem stitch. When stitching these stitches no threads are counted and use a chenille needle.

#### FINISH THE EDGE.

The choice of a suitable edge finish is just as important as the embroidery. Usually a narrow hem is used. Blanket stitch edging, picot edging of a edging in needle lace can be used to finish the edge.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Dictionary of Embroidery Stitches, Mary Thomas  
Borduur Só, Hetsie van Wyk  
Saamtrekwerk, opgestel deur Hettie van Huyssteen.



# SAWAA COMPETITION: MACHINE SEWING: CREATIVE DECORATED CARRY BAG

## Article:

A Machine made and decorated carry bag.

## Requirements:

A Creative carry bag is required thus the optimal use of the sewing machine is important and a variety of techniques must be used that will complement each other. Freehand and machine embroidery may be used and the first mentioned will earn more marks. The style of the bag must suit the purpose of the article. Single or double straps must be used.

Size: Must be smaller than a shopping bag.

## Fabric and yarn:

Any fabric may be used as long it is durable and firm. The choice of the fabric will be determined by the machine techniques that will be used. Thread used must be functional and enhance the general appearance of the bag. Be practical with the combination of fabric and thread. A suitable color of thread must be used for the general sewing. The style of the bag must be suitable for the purpose of the article. Gussets on the sides as well as a bottom are recommended.

## Lining:

A lining is essential. The method of cleaning must suit the textile of the bag. It must have a correct fit and must be anchored .

## Trimmings:

This is the most important aspect of the article and the sewing machine should be used to its optimum to trim the bag. Applique may be used. Beads, braids, ribbon and lace may be used but must not dominate the actual sewing. The bag is a user tool and therefore the trimmings and other techniques should be suitable for the purpose of use.

## Construction and workmanship:

Keep handwork to a minimum. Construction methods must be sturdy and practical. Corners must be neat and thinned out. The use of a gusset on the sides and the bottom are advised. Straps must be double and must be securely attached. A bought handle may be used.

## Pressing and finish

Carefully press to avoid marks. Remove all loose threads and tacking.



## **SAWAU ARTICLES FOR 2015**

### **KNITTING : CREATIVE TEACOSY**

#### **Requirements:**

Creativity is the most important requirement for this article. Any practical size is allowed. Any knitting yarn or combinations thereof may be used (no crochet yarn). Two openings are essential.

**Allocation of marks : Appearance 50%      Quality of work 50%**

#### **Appearance**

**Proportions** : Good proportions as regards to fit, openings, trimmings, thickness of yarn and choice of knitting patterns are needed.

**Knitting yarn** : Any type of knitting yarn or combinations of yarns may be used. Guard against knobbly yarns that may influence the knitting tension.

**Pattern choice** : This article is intended for practical use and as the preservation of heat is important, lacy patterns should be avoided. Take care that patterns join well at seams and avoid chunky patterns as this is not a big article.

**Tension** : Knitting tension must be elastic but not too loose or have a felt appearance. Use the correct needles for the yarn chosen.

#### **Quality of work:**

**Construction** : Techniques used for shaping, openings etc. will be judged according to the appropriate criteria.

Joining of threads must be invisible and all seams neat and elastic.

Knitted linings that are anchored are suggested. A lining of any textile fabric is not allowed.

**Trimmings** : Knitted trimmings are advised but a small quantity of crochet is allowed (see the WAU Guide pg 23). All trimmings must be durable, practical and joined to the article with knitting yarn. Casting on and casting off must be elastic and correct.

#### **Presentation :**

The article must appear fresh and neat as well as correctly pressed.

To enhance the appearance, a stuffing made from a textile bag filled with batting or plastic bags, may be used (no loose plastic bags or other stuffing).



## SAWAU COMPETITION 2014 -----2015

### CROCHET WORK : ARTICLE IN BROOMSTICK LACE ( Jiffy Lace )

In Broomstick Lace a cylindrical object is used to pick up the loops that has been formed. The loops are grouped and crocheted with a crochet needle.

#### ARTICLE :

Any finished article in Broom Lace ie .knee rugs, bedspreads, tea cosy cover, ladies jerseys, bolero, gilets, scarf, bonnet, cushion covers ect.

#### REQUIREMENTS:

1. Crochet or knitting yarn-----Shaded yarn not recommended.
2. Size of crochet needle according to the thickness of the yarn.
3. Cylindrical object such as a thick knitting needle ( 12) or similar object
4. The thickness of the cylindrical object, yarn and the amount of loops crocheted together will determine the lacy appearance. Loops can be crocheted in multiples of 2, 4 or even 6 loops.

#### METHOD:

Start with chain stitch according to the width of the article and in multiple of the amount of stitches that will be crocheted together. Pull the last chain stitch in a loop and place over the thick needle. Work from left to right and pull a loop through every chain stitch and add to the loop already on the thick needle, when all the loops are on the needle start crocheting loops together from right to left. The work is never turned. In every group of loops single stitches are crocheted to equal the number of loops crocheted together. The work has a definite right side. If single or double crochet stitches are used between the Broomstick Lace rows make sure the right side of the work is facing you before starting the next lacy row. The rows between and other stitches may not dominate the Broomstick lace.

#### TENSION:

Must be even and elastic. Loops must be pulled evenly . Make sure the loop is not twisted as this will give you an uneven tension .

#### GENERAL:

The type of article made will determine proportions and finishing of . Use the guideline and follow prescribed methods to finish of the article. Take care when pressing, this can better the appearance of the article.

#### PRESENTATION:

Do not fold the work . Roll it in bubble paper and present it in a firm plastic bag

<http://www.crochetcabana.com>

Have a look at You Tube, Stitch Diva & Serendipity for videos. Google Broomstick lace or Jiffy lace to see more.



## HANDCRAFTS

### STITCHING CARDS - 3 GREETING CARDS

#### Requirements

**Three folding cards** with an additional inner page, using the method of **Prick and Stitch** work on the front.

**Maximum size** : approximately 15cm x 11cm (quarter of an A4 page) after it has been folded double.

**Materials used** : Any suitable paper (lightweight or heavy weight) together with suitable embroidery yarn, metallic yarns included.

#### Allocation of marks :

**Appearance and practicality 60%      Quality of work 40%**

#### Appearance :

**General design and size** : Balance, proportions, suitability and creativity.

**Colour** : Variation and balance

**Esthetic value** : General attractiveness

**Usefulness** : Practical use

#### Quality of workmanship :

**Technique** : the technique of **Prick and Stitch** is used to decorate the cards.

Typical embroidery is worked in long stitches of varying lengths to form areas of colour.

Neatness, correct execution and ability in methods of construction are important.

**Degree of difficulty** can be enhanced by not using only straight lines but also by using designs with loops and curves.

**Trimnings** : Trimnings such as sequins and beads must be kept to a minimum – less than 5% of the decorated area.

#### Presentation :

Articles must appear neat and tidy. Paper must not appear creased or folded and the ends of the yarn must be fixed very well. Present the three cards in a transparent sleeve or bag.

**PHOTO : EMOSION**

Guidelines:

Only emotion of people must be displayed

Size of photo:

12.5cm x 17.5cm (5"x 7" )

Colour:

Mounting not bigger than a A4 and must suit the picture.

Glossy photos display best.

NO "photo shop" photo's allowed .

Particulars of camera on the back.

**PROSE: STILLWATERS 200---250 WORDS**

1. In the first instance it must consist of a thorough knowledge of the language construction of senses, and the building of paragraphs and chapters, i.e it must be a language art work.
2. There must be a well planned, believable story line, which must include the emotions and actions. His may be displayed in various ways, e.g. chronological, and in different time, flash backs and in different times.
3. For the prose writer the emotional descriptions are as important as the actions and dialogue.
4. The background must become part of the prose work and it used to create an atmosphere.
5. The intrigue of the story line helps to create surprises and expectations and rests on the prose writer's skills and ability to build a story.