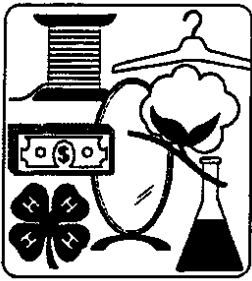


OKLAHOMA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

4-H Fabrics & Fashions

Home & Personal Living Space

Beginning Level
(9-11 Years)



4-H Fabrics & Fashions

Home and Personal Living Space

Beginning Level (9-11 Years)

Wastebasket

Every bedroom needs a wastebasket. Wastebaskets are also useful in game or playrooms. A wastebasket will make it easier for you to keep the room neat. A wastebasket should be:

- Large enough at the top to catch paper.
- Easy to clean.
- Sturdy and well-made.
- Just right for the room.

A metal can or old wastebasket can be painted or covered with fabric, or you can make a wastebasket from a large ice cream carton. Adhesive-backed paper or wallpaper will make a good cover. A wastebasket with straight sides will be easier to cover than one with sloping sides. Do not line the inside with paper. If it needs to be finished, paint it before you decorate the outside. (See directions for painting on the next page.)

If you plan to paint the container instead of covering it, ask your parents or club leader to help you. You will need to know about:

- The kind of paint. (Water-base paint is easy to use.)
- How to apply the paint.
- How to clean the brush.

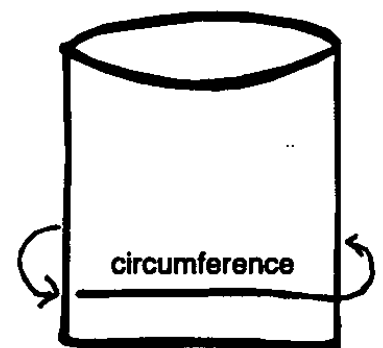
If you paint a metal container

1. Work outside, or cover the table and floor with newspaper.
2. Rub the outside and inside with sandpaper.
3. Wipe the container with a clean cloth that has been moistened with turpentine.
4. Stir the paint.

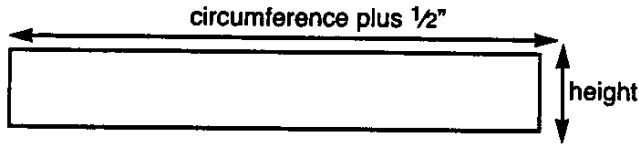
5. Start with the inside of your wastebasket.
6. Dip paint brush into the paint. Tap it lightly on the rim of the can.
7. Paint with light short strokes. Catch runs and drips with the edge of your brush.
8. Be sure paint is dry before the wastebasket is touched or moved.
9. Paint a second coat if needed.
10. Paint the outside of the container, or cover with paper or fabric.
11. Does the wastebasket need a trim? If so, you can work out your own design using wool yarn or felt to outline your initials, 4-H emblem or some other simple design. Remember, it is a wastebasket, so keep it useful.

If you cover with paper or fabric

1. Make a pattern for the cover. Measure the height of the container from top to bottom. Measure distance around the container. This is called the circumference. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to that measurement.



- Pin the pattern to the fabric or paper. Cut out the size of fabric or paper needed.



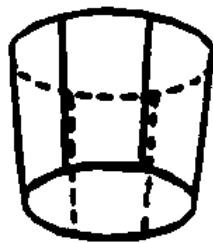
- Attach the fabric or paper to the container.
 - If you use adhesive-backed paper, peel off the thin backing and attach carefully. Smooth out wrinkles and air bubbles.
 - If you use fabric, spread glue on the wrong side of the fabric. The glue will spread easier if it is thinned with water. (Use two parts glue to one part water.) Smooth out wrinkles and air bubbles. You can spread it with a paint brush, an old sponge or your fingers.
- If you would like to make a removable fabric cover for your wastebasket, use the following guide.

Removable Fabric Cover

Supplies:

- fabric
- thread
- 1/4 inch elastic

- Measure the height of the box or can and add 1 1/2 inch. This will be the width of the fabric needed.
- Measure the bottom circumference of the can or box (around the can or box, not across) and multiply it by 1.5. This will be the length of fabric needed. Join strips to form a tube the length needed.
- Turn under the top and bottom edges 1/4 inch. Hem top and bottom edge making a 1/2 inch hem, leaving a small opening for inserting elastic in the casing formed by the hems. Gather the top and bottom by pulling tightly on the elastic at each end.
- Fit the fabric over the can, and pull the elastic up to fit the top and bottom of the



- Distribute the gathers evenly.
- Tie each elastic in a double knot and cut off excess ends. Push the knots into the casing. No need to stitch the casing opening shut.
- Does the wastebasket need a trim? If so, you can work out your own design using wool yarn or felt to outline your initials, 4-H emblem, or some other simple design. Remember, it is a wastebasket. Try to avoid attracting attention to the

1/4"	Fold down*	
		1 1/2"
1/2" casing	elastic	
1/2" casing	elastic	
		1 1/2"
1/4"		

wastebasket.

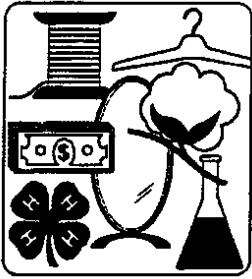
- You can create another unique design by adding a garter or elastic band out of a coordinating fabric.

Things to remember

- A wastebasket is for trash. Is yours big enough for the things you throw away?
- Wastebaskets should be easy to keep clean. If you put a can that leaks in your wastebasket, will it be ruined?
- If you enter your wastebasket in the fair, make sure it is carefully made, the colors go together and you are proud of what you made.
- Paint the inside of the container. (It's much easier if you paint first.)

Evaluation Criteria for Wastebasket

- Neatness
- Design principles
- Usability
- Creativity



OKLAHOMA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

4-H Fabrics & Fashions

Home and Personal Living Space

Beginning Level (9-11 Years)

Wall Hanging

A wall hanging can help add color and beauty to your room. It can also be fun to make and a good way to show off your interests and talents. Look around to get ideas for your wall hanging design. You may want to use things you see – trees, flowers, leaves, butterflies, insects, birds, boats, or houses. You may even want to consider purchasing a pattern or looking in simple coloring books for designs and ideas. Seasonal wall hangings can be a nice touch for Christmas or Easter. That way the whole family can enjoy your creativity.

Before you begin

- Consider where you will use the wall hanging. This will help you decide on the size and shape.
- Measure the area where it will hang. Decide the shape (round, square, rectangle, etc.)
- Draw and cut out a pattern for the fabric base to get an idea of size and shape. Tape the pattern to the wall, and answer this question: Does the pattern look too big, too small or just right for the space? If the size (or proportion) of the pattern looks good from a distance, then you can go ahead with the project. Make adjustments if you are not pleased with the size of your pattern.
- Measure the length and width of the pattern. Add three inches to the length and three inches to the width for hems and for the casing at the top of the dowel rod. For example, if your finished wall hanging base

Fair Project

1. Must have fabric or textile base, constructed or purchased.
2. May be any size, but should be appropriate for intended use.
3. Must be embellished, using decorative textile technique, e.g., appliqué, quilt blocks (quilted or pieced), appliqué with paint.
4. May be a wall hanging, decorated or seasonal flag, banner or team pennant.
5. Must be constructed so it will hang.

pattern is 24 inches by 18 inches, you will cut your base fabric 27 inches by 21 inches to allow for hemming.

Other information

This project is designed to allow you some flexibility in creating items that reflect your personality and personal taste. Create your own ways to use textiles and home decorations and furnishings. Consult other resources for ideas (commercial patterns, craft and quilt books, magazines).

What you need

- Fabric appropriate for project in your choice of size and color for the background fabric.

- Dowel rod or other device with which to hang your finished product.
- Fabric adhesive – glue or iron-on.
- Fabric scraps to make your design, preferably 100 percent woven cotton.
- Thread, embroidery floss, buttons and other notions suitable for decoration.

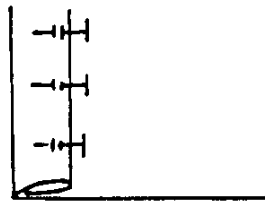
Steps

1. *Decide on your pattern design.*

The picture or design you select should be simple. Look in a craft magazine, craft or quilt store, or coloring book for ideas and possible patterns. Make sure the design will fit the size of the background pattern which you have chosen previously.

2. *Select your base fabric and accent fabrics.*

- Finish the edges of the background fabric, using one thickness of background fabric and hemming edges.
- To hem, make all folds toward back/wrong side of fabric.
- Turn $\frac{1}{2}$ inch under towards back at sides. Press. Turn sides under again 1 inch. Press into place and straight-stitch close to inner folded edge.
- Turn under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at bottom. Press. Pin into place, and straight-stitch close to inner folded edge.
- To make casing for dowel rod, fold under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at top. Press. Fold again $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch under. Press, and pin into place. Straight-stitch at inner folded edge. Be sure to stitch close to edge, and double-stitch at each end to secure threads.

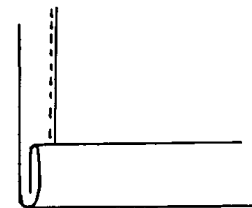


3. *Finish edges of the background fabric using two pieces of fabric and turning.*

- Cut fabric one inch larger on sides and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches larger on top/bottom edge. Example: If finished size is to be 24 inches by 18 inches, cut fabric $26\frac{1}{2}$

inches by 19 inches to allow for hemming.

- Cut two pieces of fabric for wall hanging base fabric, making allowance for hemming.
- With wrong sides together, pin together both pieces of fabric through both thicknesses, matching edges.
- Machine-stitch around all four sides, leaving a 4-inch opening at the center top edge so you may turn the piece. Trim corners at an angle, and turn. Finger-press edges by rolling seam edge between fingers. You should have the seam edge pushed all the way out to the edge, making a smooth edge. Pin every 3 inches. Press with iron, making sure your seam edge is smooth and pushed up to the edge.
- Turn down the top edge towards the back $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch for hem. Edge-stitch close to inner edge, double-stitching the ends to secure threads.



4. *Selecting fabric for design.*

Use fabrics that complement the base fabric and each other. Woven 100 percent cotton fabrics are great to work with when doing appliqué or other designs; however, other fabrics may be used. Just remember that loosely-woven fabrics will ravel, and polyester knit fabrics cannot take a very hot iron. A closely-woven solid color or cotton print will make a great wall hanging, and the colors and patterns are endless.

5. *Fusible fabric adhesive*

- Trace or draw design on paper

side of fabric adhesive. Remember when tracing that your design will be reversed when you fuse the fabric design to the base fabric. (You may reverse the design by tracing the pattern from the back.)

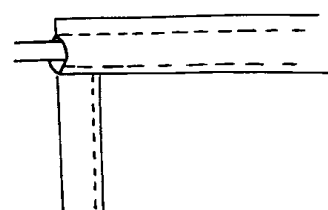
- B. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for using the fabric adhesive.
- C. Iron fabric adhesive pattern pieces to the wrong side of fabric, using a warm iron. NOTE: To stabilize the fabric, use woven iron-on interfacing on the wrong side of the fabric before you iron the fabric adhesive pattern piece to the fabric scrap. This is especially important when you use white or light-colored fabrics so the darker-colored fabrics do not show through the under side.
- D. Determine the order in which the fabric pattern pieces must be placed on the fabric base. You may need assistance from someone else to make sure you are putting the pieces in the right order. A commercial pattern will usually say how the design is to be completed. If you are using a picture from a coloring book, put the larger pieces down first, and then stack the other pieces on top. Just keep in mind that you are making a fabric picture.
- E. Once you are satisfied with the placement of the design pieces, peel off the paper backing, and iron the pieces on one at a time. Be sure to allow one piece to cool before putting down another; otherwise, you may get a piece stuck down before you are ready.
- F. Machine-appliqué, hand-embroider, baste, or fabric-paint the edges in place. Select the method or methods that will work best for the fabric, design and planned use of the wall hanging.
- G. Machine-appliqué requires machine-zigzagging close around the edge of the fabric piece. Set the zigzag stitches at approximately 18 stitches per inch and the stitch width at the widest zigzag. Practice with a simple design until you

feel comfortable with this method of machine-appliqué. Each design piece should be appliquéed in this manner, changing colors of thread to match the color of the fabric.

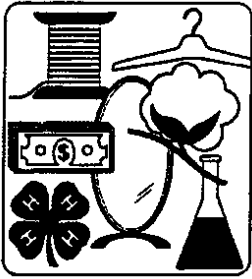
- H. Embroidery or basted appliqué is a method by which you hand-stitch the pieces into place. You may select matching or complementary thread. Practice with a simple design until you feel comfortable with this method of appliqué.
- I. Paint appliqué is a very simple method that produces great results. The object is to trace along and seal the edges of the fabric with fabric paint. You will get a smoother line if your paint container has a narrow pointed nozzle. The paint may match or complement the fabric being appliquéed. Allow the paint to dry between colors and appliquéed pieces to avoid smearing your work.
- J. Give your design personality and a three-dimensional look by adding buttons, lace, rickrack, braid or paint, but make sure it isn't too busy. The simpler you keep your project; the more attractive it will be for years to come.

6. *Making hanger*

A 1/2-inch dowel rod cut the width plus 1 inch will serve as a hanger. A length of decorative cord may be tied to each end so you can hang your wall



hanging by
the cord.



4-H Fabrics & Fashions

Home and Personal Living Space

Beginning Level (9-11 Years)

Hanging Storage Unit

Have you ever looked for anything and could not remember where you put it? Put your imagination to work and make a great storage unit for your hard-to-find items. Use your hanging storage unit to store school supplies, locker items, shoes, jewelry sewing notions, makeup, tools, anything you need to keep in order.

The following instructions provide you with one way to construct a hanging storage unit. However, you may buy a commercial pattern or design your own.

Your hanging storage unit should have a textile/fabric base. It should be functional and durable. It does not have to be machine-sewn. However, gluing will not provide the strength you need. Specific size and design features can be determined based on how you plan to use your hanging storage unit. This is a good use for all those scraps of denim, trim, fabric, etc.

What you will need:

- Heavy fabric – denim, upholstery fabric, laminated cotton, tapestry, etc.
- Half dowel rod.
- Grosgrain ribbon.
- Paint, ribbon, lace, buttons, appliqués, braid, etc., to embellish pockets.
- Thread.
- Heavyweight fusible interfacing.

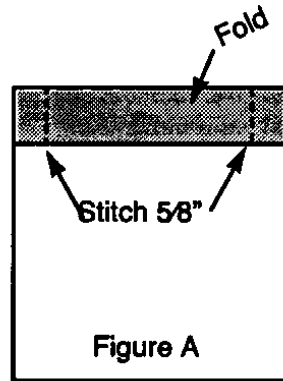
1. Decide how you will use the unit and where you will hang it. Measure the space where it needs to fit.

2. Cut your background fabric the length and width of the desired size and add ½-inch seam allowance around the sides. You will need to cut two pieces of background fabric the same exact size. The fabric you choose should be heavy enough to support the weight of the items to be stored. Fabrics similar in weight to denim are best-suited for this type of project.
3. If you plan to store heavy items in your hanging storage unit, you will need to reinforce the fabric with a heavyweight iron-on interfacing fused to the wrong side of one piece of your background fabric. This will be the piece of fabric to which you will attach the pockets.
4. Decide how many pockets your storage unit will need. Cut fabric for pockets so that you will have a 5/8-inch seam allowance on all sides. Pockets can be made from the same fabric as the background fabric or may be cut from scraps of contrasting fabric but should be heavy enough to support the items you plan to store.
5. The pockets may be decorated with buttons, appliqué, sew-on patches, embroidery, ribbon, yo-yos, paint, etc. Be creative and use some imagination! Another easy idea is to recycle pockets off old pairs of denim jeans. Your

pockets can be all shapes and sizes. You may want to customize the shape of the pockets to specific items you will be storing.

Pockets should be decorated before they are attached to the background fabric.

- Once you have your pockets cut, turn back a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch seam allowance on the top edge of each pocket. Stitch on both sides,



backstitching to secure seams. Clip corners. Turn right side out. This will form a finished edge for the top of your pocket (fig. A).

After turning, press the fold and

top-stitch about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the top edge.

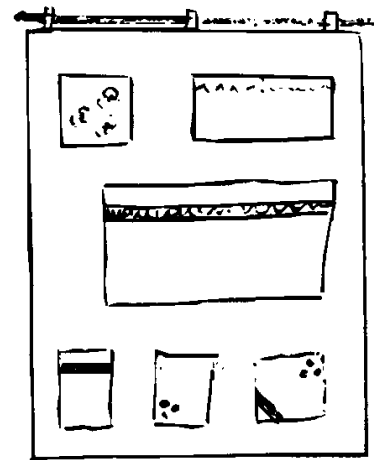
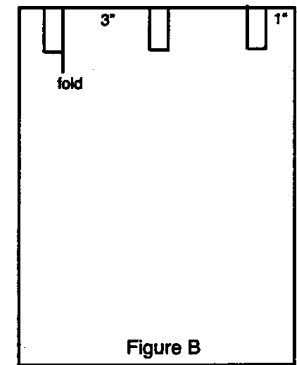
- Turn and press under $\frac{3}{4}$ inch on the three remaining sides of the pockets. Arrange pockets on a piece of fabric which has been fused with interfacing. Pin pockets in place. Stitch each pocket onto the background fabric. Stitch close to the folded edge of the sides and bottom of each pocket. Use thread which matches your pocket, or stitch in a contrasting color.
- Form a ribbon casing to hold the dowel rod from which the storage unit will hang, using grosgrain ribbon in a color which will coordinate with your storage unit.
- Measure the finished width of your hanging unit. You will need a ribbon loop approximately every three inches. Each loop will make $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches of ribbon. Fold ribbon in half, and press.
- Once you have your ribbon cut and pressed, pin loops along the top of the background fabric to which you attached the pockets. The raw edges of the ribbon should match the raw edge of the background fabric (fig. B). Baste loops in place at $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch seam allowance. You should begin pinning ribbon

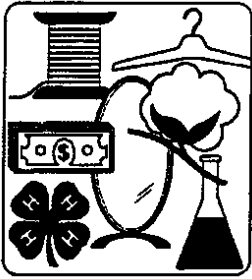
1 inch from the edges of your fabric, and space loops about 3 inches apart.

- Stitch background fabric together using a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch seam allowance.

Leave a small opening at the bottom edge so you can turn your fabric right side out. Before turning, clip corners to eliminate any extra bulk.

- Turn fabric, and press. Using a blind stitch, close the opening at the bottom of your hanging unit.
- Cut your dowel rod so it will be one inch wider than your completed storage unit. A $\frac{1}{2}$ inch dowel rod works well; however, you may use other sizes and adjust the directions above. Insert through the ribbon loops, and your project is complete.





4-H Fabrics & Fashions

Home and Personal Living Space

Beginning Level (9-11 Years)

Bulletin Board

A bulletin board is a good place to keep and display items that you collect, whether it's snapshots, programs or 4-H ribbons.

To make a bulletin board for your room, think about where you will hang it. Then decide on the size and color that will look good in that space.

Bulletin board basics

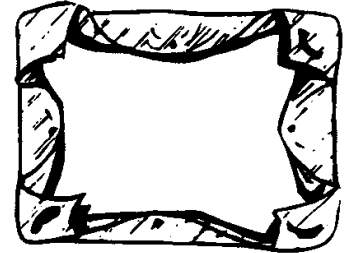
- Your design should be very simple. A bulletin board is for displaying your valuables and should look best when items are hung on it.
- Choose a solid color for your background, then decorate or enhance with other items – borders, initials, etc.
- Choose a fabric that will not show pinholes.
- Choose colors and fabrics that go well with other items in your room. A bulletin board can be a fun way to enhance a theme in your room.
- Your bulletin board should use principles of design, proportion, balance and harmony.

Fabric-covered bulletin board

Materials

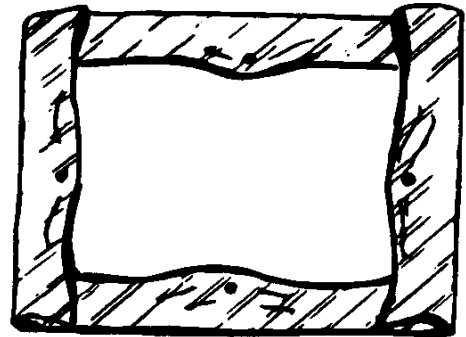
- ½-inch thick corrugated cardboard, soft wallboard, cork, or some other bulletin board material that will take and hold tacks and pins easily.
- Material to use as trim (ribbon, yarn fringe, fabric scraps).
- Fabric that is 6 inches longer and 6 inches wider than the board.

- Box of small tacks or staples.
- Hammer, scissors, ruler.
- Wire hanger.



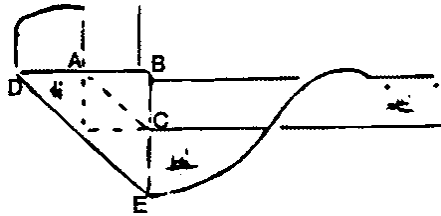
Procedure

1. Press the fabric. Lay the fabric right side up on the board. Be sure it is smooth and even. Then thumbtack it at the corners. (Remove thumbtacks when your project is complete.)
2. Turn the board over. Fold the fabric over the edges of the board. Place

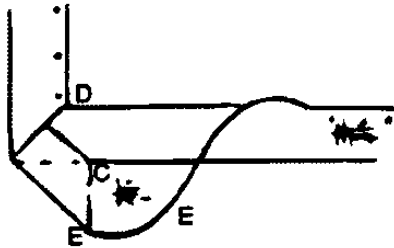


- tacks at the center of each side.
3. Fold corners up and tack. Do not stretch fabric.
4. Fold raw edge under a ½ inch. Tack close to finished edge. Place tacks about 1 inch apart, working from the center toward the corners. Avoid tacking too close to the corners until they have been mitered.

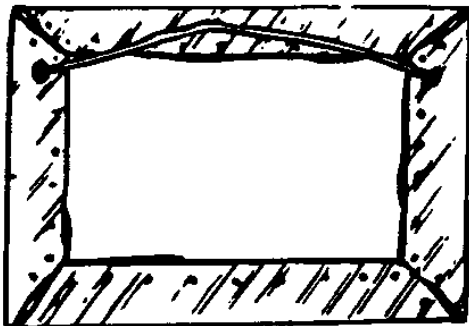
5. Begin mitering the corners by folding up corner BDE over the corner of the board. Cut along line AC. Tack the fabric down between points A and C.



6. Bring point D into position, then point E. Tack in position.



7. Your bulletin board must have a wire hanger. It will need to be strong enough to hold the board and the items you tack on it. Be sure the hanger does not show when you hang your bulletin board.
8. The back of your bulletin board should be neatly finished. For a finished look, consider covering the back with heavy craft paper, fabric, posterboard, nonwoven interfacing, etc.



Suggestions

Painted bulletin boards

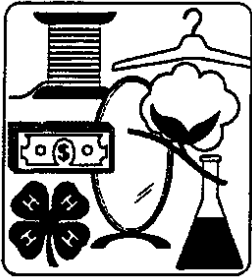
- Paint the entire board and add decorations.
- Purchase a framed bulletin board, and paint the wooden frame.
- Stencil paint on the board.
- Sponge paint on the board.

Textile accents

- Add ruffles around the edges.
- Decorate with ribbons, fringe or lace.
- Cut out initials, shapes, etc., from fabric scraps and attach to board.

Miscellaneous suggestions

- Dress up your bulletin board with wallpaper scraps, wallpaper border, wrapping paper, self-adhesive paper, etc.
- Cover and decorate a recycled ceiling tile.



4-H Fabrics & Fashions

Home and Personal Living Space

Beginning Level (9-11 Years)

Desk Pad and Accessories

Creating a desk pad and accessories is one of the most versatile and useful activities included in this 4-H project. Desk pads can be used for the study area in your room, for your family's work area, for a teacher's or parent's desk at work or for a college student's dorm room. Use your imagination. There are many ways to make this project reflect your creativity.

Accessories

To enter your desk pad in the fair, you need to also create coordinating desk accessories. Your desk accessories should be useful and complement your desk area.

Possible desk accessories

- Pen and pencil holder
- Fabric-covered boxes for note pads
- Covered folder or notebooks
- Fabric-covered address book
- Covered picture frames
- Phone book cover.

There are many ways to create these accessories. The craft section of pattern books offer ideas and patterns you can use for guidance.

Be creative! Show off your creative talents. Most desk accessories can be made from scraps of fabrics left over from your desk pad.

Desk Pad

These directions provide just one way to create a desk pad which will be the focus of your fair exhibit in this category.

What you need

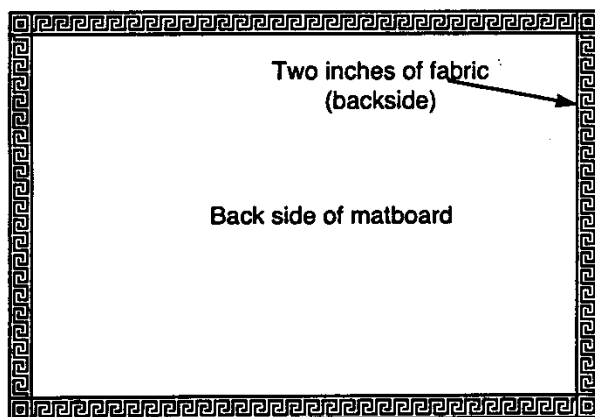
- Heavy matboard
- Lightweight posterboard
- Heat and bond heavy fusible adhesive
- Coordinating fabrics
- Miscellaneous items for embellishment of completed desk pad and accessories
- Hot glue gun
- Ruler, pencil, scissors, craft knife, iron

What to do

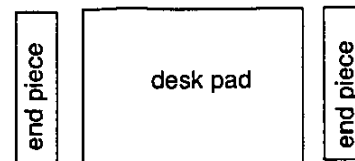
1. Decide on the size. Your desk pad should allow you space in which to work comfortably and should not look too big or too small on your desk. A good size is between 21 and 24 inches long and between 16 and 20 inches wide.
2. Select fabric to be used to cover blotter pad and end pieces. The blotter and end pieces can be the same fabric, or the end pieces can be made from a coordinating print which compliments the color of the blotter. When selecting a fabric, remember:
 - The fabric you choose should compliment the colors of your room or study area.
 - Cotton or cotton blend fabrics work best.
3. Measure and cut matboard and posterboard to the desired size of the

desk pad.

- Cut two pieces of fabric and two pieces of heat and bond fusible adhesive to cover matboard and posterboard. This fabric should be 4 inches wider and longer than the pieces of matboard and posterboard. (For example, if your desk pad is 21 by 24 inches, then your fabric should be 25 by 28 inches.
- Fuse fabric and fusible adhesive together according to the product directions.
- Center matboard on the wrong side of one piece of the fabric. Two inches should be showing all the way around the matboard. Carefully turn over and fuse fabric to the front of the matboard, following the fusible product directions. When fusing, begin working from the middle of the boards. This keeps fabric centered and prevents wrinkles. When finished, you will still have a 2 inch border of fabric all around the desk pad.



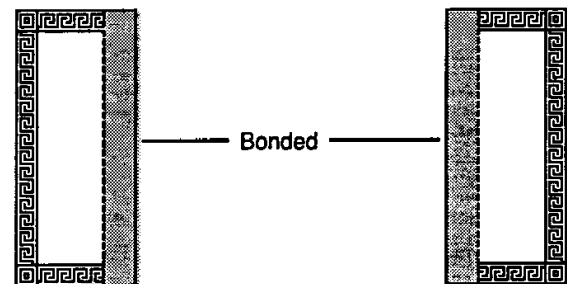
- Once the front of the matboard is fused, flip the board over and fuse the remaining two inches of fabric to the back of the board, using the tip of your iron. Work from top to bottom and then side to side, being careful to keep your corners straight. You may have to use a little hot glue to secure the corners later. Once you have completed this step, repeat steps six and seven for the piece of posterboard.
- Cut two end pieces for your desk pad, using posterboard. A good width for these is 2 1/2 to 3 inches wide. They should be the exact length of your desk pad.
- Cut fabric and fusible adhesive the size of



the end pieces, plus two

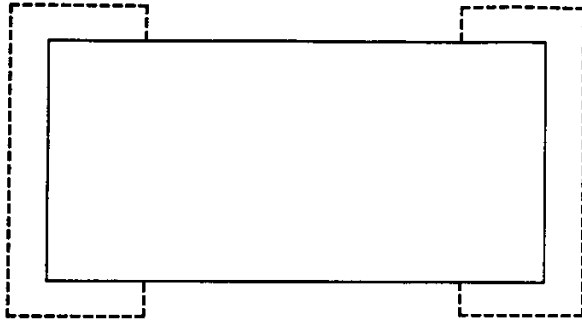
inches, on all sides. *When choosing fabric for your end pieces, use a contrasting print or color. You may also want to use a thick layer of batting to pad your end pieces. If your method of decoration involves sewing, you will want to decorate your end pieces before fusing them to the posterboard. If not, decorate after fusing and attaching the end pieces to the desk pad.*

- Fuse together fabric and fusible adhesive.
- Center posterboard end pieces on the fabric and the fuse front of the end pieces only.
- Flip the end pieces over, and fuse one of the long sides on each end piece to the back side. This will be the edge of the end piece that will be toward the middle of the desk pad.



- Place the left end piece on the desk pad, lining up the cardboard edges. Carefully turn the whole pad over. You should have two inches of fabric showing on all three sides of the end piece (at the top, bottom and outside edge). Carefully fuse this extra fabric to the back of the desk pad. Start with the top, then go to the bottom and down the side. This will hold the end piece to the desk pad. Do not worry about loose edges on your corners. They will be hidden later. Repeat

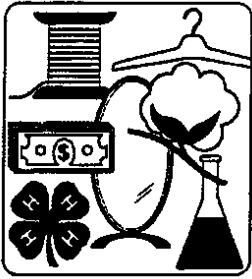
these steps for the right end piece.



14. Once the end pieces are on, hot glue the fabric-covered piece of posterboard to the back of the desk pad. This will cover all the rough edges. When gluing, be careful not to use too much glue. You do not want it to squeeze out around the edges.
15. Decorate the end pieces. It is best not to add any decoration to the blotter area, since this

is where you will be writing, and the area needs to be smooth. Some things to consider as decorations for your desk pad end pieces:

- Baseball cards, photos, stickers, pogs, stamps or other collectibles staggered down the sides.
- Clusters of buttons, pearls, and old jewelry.
- Pockets made from old blue jeans. Decorations could be coming out of these, or the pockets could serve as storage on your desk pad.
- Pad your end pieces slightly, and then use them to display your 4-H medals.



OKLAHOMA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

4-H Fabrics & Fashions

Home and Personal Living Space

Beginning Level (9-11 Years)

Combination Category

Requirements for this category consist of constructing three articles representing the theme or color scheme of a room. All items must be handmade, finished or refinished and/or decorated.

In this category, 4-H youth will learn to:

- Make the home or personal living space more convenient and comfortable.
- Express creativity and personal lifestyle in coordinating home decor.
- Develop skills in producing quality products that make the home more attractive and functional.

No matter where you live, your personal living space is an expression of yourself and your lifestyle. A desire for change (for the better) is at the root of most home-decorating projects. Sometimes redecorating a room simply means redoing the accents.

Cozy pillows tossed in a favorite old chair, lamps topped with bright new shades, even a new wall hanging can awaken your space with life and color. A few simple accessories can update or individualize a room to fit your personality.

You can learn new skills and improve your living space through a number of activities – researching storage or study space, giving speeches and illustrated presentations, designing space for the physically challenged, estimating costs and making simple items by hand.

Fair Exhibits

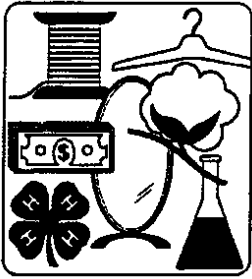
For the fair, you may choose to exhibit a combination of any three home accessories which you have created, refinished or decorated. The articles must represent the color scheme of a room.

The following are examples of suitable combinations:

- Picture frame, pillow, lined basket.
- Bulletin board, placemat, recipe box.
- Waste paper basket, covered tissue box, wall hanging.
- Any other combination of three items.

Instruction pages

Included are several instruction pages for home accessory items. These are just examples to get you started. Feel free to use commercially available patterns or to create your own. There is lots of room for using your imagination and creative talents in this project area.



4-H Fabrics & Fashions

Home and Personal Living Space

Beginning Level (9-11 Years)

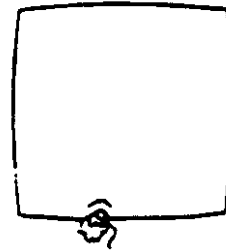
Combination Category Knife-Edge Pillow

Cozy pillows tossed on a favorite old chair or large floor pillows in front of the television are a wonderful way to add a sense of comfort and style to a room.

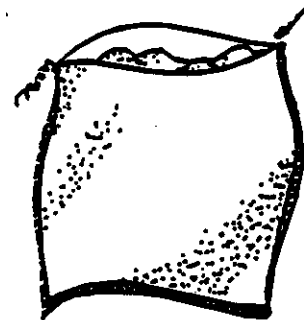
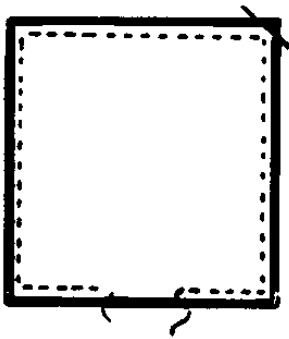
Simple accessories, like fabric pillows, are extra easy to make and will charm your family and friends when they find out you designed them yourself.

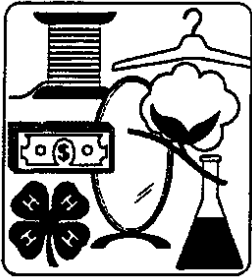
Instructions

1. Make a pattern, using a ruler or yardstick and heavy paper, such as a brown grocery bag or freezer paper.
2. Draw a square $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide. Cut this square out on the lines drawn.
3. Lay pattern on fabric, and pin so it will be secure and won't shift while you cut it.
4. Cut along the edge of the pattern through two layers of fabric.
5. Place right sides of fabric together.
6. Stitch $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from the edge of the fabric. Stitch all sides of the square, leaving an opening for turning.
7. Turn the square inside out.
8. Fill the pillow top with regular pillow batting stuffing or a purchased pillow form.
9. Finish open end by hand, or top-stitch by machine.



Hint: Make your own pillow forms from bonded polyester batting. Cut two pieces of batting to the desired size, adding a 1/2-inch seam allowance on all edges. Serge or zigzag-stitch the two pieces together on three sides, leaving one side open. Stuff with leftover batting fiberfill, fleece or scraps of pantyhose.





4-H Fabrics & Fashions

Home and Personal Living Space

Beginning Level (9-11 Years)

Combination Category Placemats

Placemats are simple to make. They can give a kitchen or dining room a new look. Placemats can be made in many different shapes, colors and textures. They can be formal or informal. The variety of fabric suitable for placemats is almost limitless. For best results, fabric should be washable and tightly-woven.

To determine the size and style of placemats you want to make, consider the size and shape of the table and the shape of dishes to be used on the mats. Placemats with rounded edges fit better on tables that are round, oval or curved. Measure the table, and decide the size and number of placemats that will fit on the table top. A placemat should be large enough to hold a complete place setting without being crowded. A place setting includes a plate, all flatware, napkins and a glass.

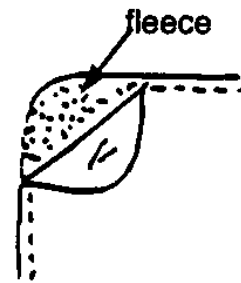
Supplies

- ½ yard fabric for each placemat measuring approximately 13 by 18 inches.
- Coordinating thread.
- Polyester fleece, regular or fusible.

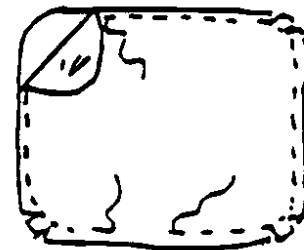
Instructions

1. Cut a front and back section for each placemat.
2. Baste or fuse fleece to WRONG side of the front section.
3. With RIGHT sides together, pin the front to

4. back section, having raw edges even. Stitch ½-inch seams, leaving an opening for turning.



5. Trim fleece seam allowances close to stitching. Trim corners on rectangle-shaped placemats. Clip curves on oval mat.
6. Turn placemat right side out. Press and slip-stitch opening closed. Optional: Top-stitch ⅜ inch from edge.



Options

Decorate placemats with appliqué, piecing, banding, lace overlay, etc.