STITCHES USED IN MILLINERY
AND THEIR APPLICATION

(Diagram XLIll.)

Tacking.—Tacking-stitch is used for joins and all parts that require more closely holding together, to expedite uniting them together.

Running.—Running-stitch is employed in making the hem of head-lining and short items of millinery, which may or may not be intended to be full on the thread, yet in which a drawn effect is not desirable.

Under-hemming.—Under hem-stitch is used when sewing down cut edges singly.

Slip-stitch.—The slip-stitch is used for all parts requiring invisibly joining together, as the two pieces covering under and top of hat brim.

Slip-hemming.—This stitch is used in making roll-hems.

French-hemming.—French-hemming is not so much a stitch as a method of making a hem which is neat on both sides, and in which two stitches are employed, i.e. running-stitch and slip hem-stitch.

III
Whipping.—Whipping is a stitch seldom now used, but very useful, and is generally employed instead of the gathering-stitch for lace, tulle, etc., to prevent ravelling.

Back-stitch.—Back-stitch is used for joining velvet or any two pieces of material requiring to be closely adhesive one to the other.

Long back-stitch.—Long back-stitch is used for fastening the inner edge of brim, both shape and covering, to sideband on the outside and inside; securing the material tip to that of the shape; sewing in headlining.

Loop-stitch.—Loop-stitch when buttonhole is not absolutely required.

Buttonhole.—Buttonhole-stitch for all wiring purposes, as sewing wire to parts of shape, or in making lace fans.

Basting.—Basting-stitch is used, as in dressmaking, to secure material and interlining, so that one will hold to the other while being tacked, as the circular piece for a top of Tam-o'-Shanter to its interlining prior to pleating into form, or the attaching of a velvet brim to the shape, preparatory to the process of lacing and slip-stitching.

Basting for Crêpe.—Basting for crêpe, as before.

Fly-running.—Fly-running is used when making ruches, casings for Liberty or drawn hats, quillings, and all other portions of millinery required to be full on the thread. The peculiarity of this stitch is that the
Diagram XLIII.
needle must not be withdrawn until the whole of the piece has been gathered, and the thumb and finger (see Diag.) must be placed close to the needle point. The thimble is used for propelling the needle forward, and the thumb and first finger of left hand hold the material taut, while those of the right slither or shake it into the material.

Hemming-stitch.—Hemming-stitch is used for fastening down the selvedge of ribbon over a wire, etc.

Lacing-stitch.—Lacing-stitch is used in the making of velvet folds, securing material on interlining as sideband of velvet (see Diag. of both).

Stab-stitch.—Stab-stitch is used in sewing on trimmings, and sometimes for securing head-linings to the shapes, and stitching on velvet tips, etc. (p. 65).

Catch-stitch.—Catch-stitch is generally used for fastening down the top side of material to hat shapes (see Diag. of Velvet Covering).