

Welcome to Creative Living with Sheryl Borden



5600 Series
Crafts Section - II

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Due to the size of this section, it has been separated into two sections in order for it to be downloaded more quickly. For instance, Power Layouts is in Section I on page 3, whereas Fat Quarter Pumpkins and ZipperPins is in Section II on page 10.

FAT QUARTER PUMPKINS & ZIPPER PINS

Fall fabric fat quarter (18" x 22")
Roll of toilet paper
Brown craft paper 7" x 7" or broken stick
Green fabric 2 1/4" X 8"
Raffia

Place the roll of toilet paper in the center of the fat quarter. Pull the sides of the fabric up and poke inside the toilet paper roll. Fold the brown craft paper in half and then in half again to make a piece 1 3/4" X 7". Fold the strip of green fabric in half and place brown craft paper in center of strip of fabric and poke in the center of the paper roll. Tie raffia around stem or push in the center of roll.

Larger pumpkins can be made with extra fabric and a roll of paper towels. Orange tissue paper is also an option for kids.

What is a fat quarter? Sold for quilters, it is 1/2 of 1/2 yard of fabric approximately 18" X 22". This gives you a 1/4 yard that is almost square instead of a strip of fabric.

Don't throw away those zippers! Have fun designing and turn them into attractive pins.

You will need:

Zippers from discarded garments
1/8" thick wood cut-outs (hearts, ovals or pumpkins)
Tacky glue
Pin backs
Scissors

Trim fabric tape close to metal teeth and discard tape. Zipper teeth can be glued to the wood shape with the teeth either standing up or lying down. Check effect to see which you prefer. Begin by gluing tape around edge of shape. Do not cut tape until ends just about meet. If working with heart shape, begin at center top of heart and work around the shape. Fill in space with more zipper teeth lengths. Try working small designs into shape. Place zipper tapes as close together as possible. If a small space shows, fill in with a single zipper tooth, zipper tab or small bead or rhinestone. Allow the design to dry thoroughly. Glue pin back on back. If desired, you can paint the pin back to match one of the colors in the zipper tape.

Variations: Consider the colors of zipper tape and teeth. Some zippers have brass colored "teeth", some silver and others are colored! Try making designs that are accented with the colors, such as pumpkins.

Note: For a pumpkin you might cut your form out of heavy mat board. Use a zipper tab for the stem.

**COURTESY: Connie Moyers
NM Cooperative Extension Service**

Arnold Grummer's

COMPLETE GUIDE TO

Easy Papermaking

These basic steps are the foundation of all pour mold sheetmaking. These directions are for pour molds because they offer more options, are easier to use, and are more flexible and less work.



Step 1 – Place the mold upside-down on a flat surface



Step 2 – Lay the paper-making screen on the mold. Lay the drain rack grid on the screen



Step 3 – Pull the straps tightly across the drain rack. Push the long straps firmly against the short straps on the mold's side.



Step 4 – Lower the mold at a slanted angle into the water in a vat (tub or dishpan). The water must be deep enough to come within 1/4" of the mold's top.



Step 5 – Pour pulp into the deckle.



Step 6 – By wiggling your fingers or stirring with a plastic spoon, spread the pulp evenly in the water in the deckle.



Step 7 – Lift the mold out of the water. Hold it level and let all the water drain.



Step 8 – Set the mold down in a drain pan (cookie tray, etc.) Loosen the straps.



Step 9 – Lift the deckle up from over the screen and drain rack. If the screen lifts with the deckle, separate the two with your fingernail or a knife blade.



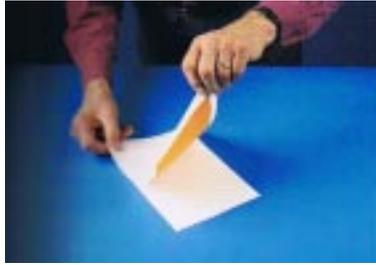
Step 10 – Having set the deckle aside, carefully put cover (protective) screen over the new sheet.



Step 11 – Press a sponge firmly down on the screen. Wring the sponge. Press again. Continue until the sponge removes no more water.



Step 12 – Carefully lift a corner of the cover screen. Peel the screen off slowly. If the sheet comes up with the screen, try the other corners.



Step 13 – Pick up the papermaking screen with the new sheet. Turn it over. Place it – new sheet down – on a dry couch sheet (absorbent material). The new sheet will be between the screen and couch sheet.



Step 14 – Firmly press a sponge down all over the screen's surface. Wring the sponge and press again.



Step 15 – Place one hand on the middle and one hand at the corner of the screen. Slowly lift the corner and peel off the screen. Slide one hand back as the other lifts. If the sheet comes up with the screen, press down hard on each corner and try lifting at each.



Step 16 – Put a dry couch sheet over the new sheet.



Step 17 – With a press bar (flat piece of wood, plastic or metal), press down hard over the entire surface of the couch sheet.



Step 18 – Take off the top couch sheet. Carefully lift one corner of the new sheet. (If the new sheet is too weak, repeat Step 17 with a dry couch sheet.)



Step 19 – Peel the new sheet off the couch sheet.



Step 20 – Place the new sheet on an ironing board or on a cloth-covered flat surface. Place a thin cloth over the sheet. Iron the new sheet dry with an iron turned up to maximum heat (no steam.)



COURTESY: Arnold Grummer
Arnold Grummers' Papermaking
www.arnoldgrummer.com



Botanicals Added in the Blender

Botanicals are things that grow, or parts thereof. Examples are flowers, their petals and leaves, tree leaves, grasses, corn stalk pith, ferns, arbor vita, etc.

Fine ferns and delicate flower blossoms and petals seems to be favorites. For pressure drying, quite bulky items can be used. For heat drying by iron, hard, bulky items generally cannot be handled.

Added in the blender, botanicals shred. The length of blender time determines the degree of shredding, all the way to pulverizing. Experiment with blender time.

Note: Many non-botanical materials also will shred or pulverize and can be used in the same way as botanicals.

Step 1. Put new pulp or paper to be recycled in the blender with water.

Step 2. Select one or several botanicals to be added to the new sheet (do not overload the first time.) Put half in the blender.

Step 3. Run the blender 13 seconds.

Step 4. Add the other half of the botanicals. Run the blender two more seconds. *Note:* Running botanicals for two different time lengths in the same batch of pulp will show the different effects side-by-side in the same sheet.

Step 5. Do the basic hand papermaking Steps 1 through 20. Note the difference between the longer and shorter blender-run botanicals. If your sheet is wall-to-wall botanicals, try a sheet adding very few botanicals

COURTESY: Arnold Grummer
Arnold Grummer's Papermaking
www.arnoldgrummer.com

Going Beyond Embellishment

What does that mean? Well, it means taking something that is already in existence and changing it into something else entirely. It is beyond the small embellishments to perk up an old sweatshirt, it's taking that old sweatshirt and making it a wool coat! It is taking that old blue sweater and turning it into a swanky new black and angelina sparkling new sweater. You are a designer now.



In the December 2007 Issue of *Sew News* the wool coat called 'Snow Angel' was introduced along with the directions to make it, When everyone saw this wool coat or duster no one suspected that it began it's life as two sweatshirts! Totally transformed.

This time we are still using foam but much larger, 3" x 20" x 20". If you are doing this by hand, a 10 multi needle tool and wool roving and Firestar for the shine are needed. Spread your roving thin and lay it down in layers on the item and begin to needle felt it into the piece you are working on. When adding in Firestar or Angelina you would do that in the last two layers so that it is visible but is still being held in place for shrinkage.

This is done the same way if you are using a machine, laying in the layers and needle felting it in. The last layer is where any kind of design will be layed in (i.e. rosettes, leaves, shapes of all kinds.)

This is the type of project that you watch the shrinkage. Keep an eye on things in the dryer. If you are doing a coat, it will be in pieces, 2 sleeves and so on: shrink them that way as well, then sew them together. That way you can trim what needs to be trimmed in order to even the edges out.

COURTESY: Barbara Crawford
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COURTESY: Mary Maxwell
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Recipe Calendar Scrapbook



Jinger will demonstrate how to create a tag book featuring twelve months of favorite seasonal recipes. Each month



features the picture of the recipe's creator along with their personal tips and tricks. She uses scrapbook materials, like patterned paper, cardstock, eyelets, brads, ribbon and more.

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