



Creative Living with Sheryl Borden
6100 Series



Crafts - Section II



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Due to the size of this section, it has been separated into three sections in order for it to be downloaded more quickly. For instance, “Fantasy Candy” is in Section I on page 3, “Elegant Knotted Jewelry” is in Section II on page 11 and “Bow-Tied Button Brooch” is in Section III on page 17.

Easy Knitted Earrings



nylon coated wire with e-beads earring wires

Want something a little different to wear? Do you like things that stand out but don't want to spend a fortune on something kind of faddish? Try these earrings knitted with wire and beads. They are so fast and easy that you'll want to do one in every color to match your outfits.

Materials:

- Size 3 knitting needles
- 8 yards of 28 gauge wire (either non-tarnishing or nylon coated)
- 44 beads
- 2 split rings
- Old scissors or wire cutters
- Needle nosed pliers
- One pair of french hook

Note: You could use real silver or gold wire but I would recommend starting out with a quality permanently color copper wire. Wire thinner than 28 gauge will break and thicker will be too hard to work with. Use glass beads or gemstone chips with the size depending on the look that you want.

The gauge does not really matter on this project. The earrings measure approximately 1 1/4" x 1 3/4".

Instructions:

- String the beads for the project onto the wire. It helps to either leave the wire on the spool or wrap one end around something to act as a stop for the beads.
- Cast on 9 stitches
- Row 1: Knit
- Row 2: Knit the first stitch, (slide one bead down against the back of the work, and knit the next 2 stitches) 4 times.
- Row 3: Knit without beads.
- Row 4: (slide one bead down against the back of the work, and knit the next 2 stitches) 4 times, slide one bead down against the back of the work, knit the last stitch.
- Row 5: Knit without beads.



non-tarnishing craft wire with gemstone chips

- Repeat rows 2-5 two more times.
- Bind off. Clip the wire with about a 3" end. Weave the end around the edge and tuck it inside a bead. Do the same with any tail left on the cast on edge.
- Gently pull the knitting so that the piece lies flat and even. Don't pull too hard or the wire may break.
- Repeat for the second earring.

Assembly:

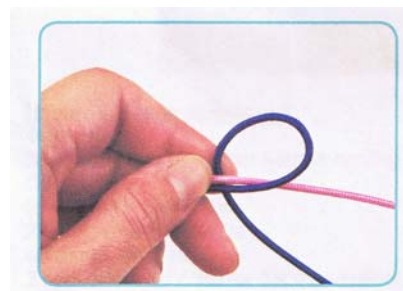
Open one split ring and thread the edge of the knitting through the coil. Use the pliers to carefully open the french hook loop, slide the ring onto the loop, and close the loop. Repeat for the second earring.

**COURTESY: Ava Lynne Green
Terri's Yarns and Crafts
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ELEGANT KNOTTED JEWELRY

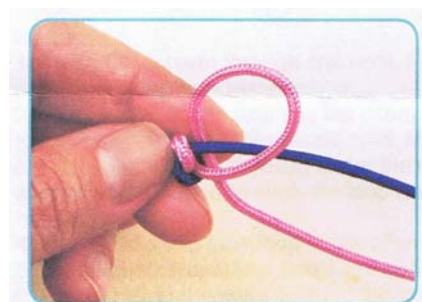
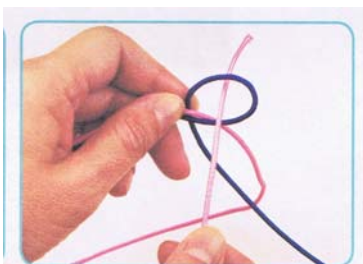
Hapjong (hop-jahng)

The hapjong maedeup is also known as the snake knot. It represents happiness together and resembles fingers intertwined in prayer. There are a few Korean proverbs regarding snakes: "You're adding legs to a snake" means you are making too much out of something, and "If you sing at night, a snake will appear" means to be quiet, which hearkens back to times when windows were open at night and walls were thin.



Using two cords, use your right hand to loop the purple cord around the pink. Use your left thumb and index finger to hold the loop in place.

With your right hand, reach under the purple cord to grasp the pink cord. Thread the pink cord through the purple loop from front to back. Hold the pink cord tightly at the base of the loop using your left thumb and index finger. Use your right hand to pull the purple cord tight. Also tighten the pink cord.



(Optional) When making consecutive hapjong maedeup, make the loops close to the previous hapjong maedeup. This will keep the hapjong maedeup uniform and straight.

Hapjong Maedeup Bracelet

Materials:

2 - 4 ft. lengths of 1.5mm
Korean cording colors
of your choice
Charm
2 silver fold-over crimps
2 6mm silver jump rings
Silver necklace extender
2 sets of needle nose
(or flat nose) pliers
Ruler
Fray Check
Scissors



Instructions:

1. Thread the charm through one cord. Fold the cords in half to find the center and move the charm to the center.
2. With your left hand pinching the charm and the two cords, use your right hand to loop one cord over the second cord. Make sure the loop is next to the charm.
3. With your right hand, reach under the cord closest to you and grasp the second cord. Thread through the loop and pull each cord tight. This will make a hapjong maedeup.
4. Make a hapjong maedeup of the other side of the charm to anchor it.
5. Make an additional four hapjong maedeup on each side of the charm.
6. Use a ruler to measure 1/2" from the last hapjong maedeup and make five more. Repeat one more time for a total of three sets of five hapjong maedeup.
7. Repeat Step #6 for the opposite side.
8. Use pliers to attach fold-over crimp. Cut off excess cording and apply Fray Check to cord ends. Use pliers to attach jump ring and half of the extender. Repeat for the opposite side.



COURTESY: Becky Meverden
Author & Designer
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MIXED MEDIA ART MEETS CRAFTS

MIXED MEDIA IS “THE” WORD IN CRAFTING, but few people really understand what mixed media is. Some examples include collages, Artist Trading Cards, Altered Books, and even dominos!

All of the products for the Sea Delights can be found at: www.favecrafts.com, www.favequilts.com, www.cutratecrafts.com, www.allfreecrochet.com, www.allfreeknitting.com and www.allfreesewing.com.

Sea Delights (Artist Trading Cards)

Materials:

- Scrap papers
- Martha Stewart sea life paper punches
- Distressed Ink in light and dark brown
- Blue, gold, and goldenrod inkpads
- Artist sponge
- Xyron Create A Sticker Tool and tape
- Fiskars Personal Trimmer
- Rubber stamps

Instructions:

1. Cut scrap papers into exactly 2.5"x 3.5" or 64 x 89 mm as this is a specific measurement for Artist Trading Cards (ATCs). You can use the



Martha Stewart punches as a top or bottom border or as corner designs or simply punch a shape into the card.
2. Punch out shapes of the different sea life shapes from scraps of coordinating papers. Optional: Run these shapes through a Xyron Create A Sticker for easy adhering. You can also use liquid or glue sticks to adhere.
3. Stamp, paint, ink, doodle, and have fun with the card. Usually the front is designed and the

back has your signature as the artist. Add the punched out shapes, too. Your kit includes fish, crab, sand dollars, starfish, and seahorses.

4. Have fun trading and swapping this popular craft with others!

Falling Dominos (Pendant)

Materials:

- Dominos
- Alcohol Inks
- Felt pieces
- Metallic pen or re-inker
- Permanent blank inkpad
- Rubberstamp of your choice
- Jewelry bail (or you can drill a hole in the domino)



Instructions:

1. Create alcohol ink backgrounds on the blank side of the dominos. Add metallic inks if you want veins or the marble look. Use only 2-3 colors of alcohol ink per domino as more colors tend to “muddy” up the ink colors. Allow to dry.
2. Stamp image(s) with permanent ink and rubberstamp(s). Clean stamps immediately.
3. Adhere bail to back of domino and allow to dry.

**COURTESY: Maria Nerius
Artist & Designer
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Make a rocketship from a carton!

Once your little astronaut blasts off, he might not come back to Earth for hours!

Use a **carton** about 14" square and 52" long, such as a golf/lamp box from a moving supply store. If your box has handle holes, make those sides the spaceship's sides.

On the front, cut a 10"-wide, 5"-high window at the height of your child's face. On the back, cut out a 10"-wide door with its top matching the window's top. Cut off the bottom flap on this side only.

Cut each of the box's upper flaps into a point at center top for nose; save the pieces you cut out.

★ Paint spaceship with **DecoArt® Shimmering Silver acrylic paint** (get 4 bottles), adding 1 1/2" stripes of **True Red, White** and **True Blue** just above the window. For star and USA, enlarge our photo at 350%, then 200%; paint. Paint 2 (1"x18") vertical red stripes on front. Paint top 6" of nose sections red, remainder white. For fins, paint blue on both sides of 3 triangular pieces cut off the top flaps.

★ Stand up spaceship. Fold the remaining bottom flaps under and force the box into a square—this may take

Made from a moving box!

some effort. Fasten with lots of **strong permanent adhesive**, such as Beacon 3-in-1 glue. Reinforce with **packing tape**; weight until glue dries.

★ Press the nose sections to meet at center. If they spring back, gently score the inside and/or the outside of the box corners until they stay in place. Tape the points together inside the box.

★ Glue fins vertically to centers of front and sides with their bottom edges touching the floor.

Tip!

Does your little spaceman wonder what your town looks like from space? Have him log on to <http://earth.jsc.nasa.gov/sseop/efs> to find out!

NEXT WEEK: A candy wreath in bright spring colors!

COURTESY: Jann Johnson
Artist & Designer
www.scotchblue.com

To Dye or Not to Dye



Tulip® Permanent Fabric Dye is easy to use for one-color dyeing and re-dyeing!

Each pack of Tulip® Permanent Fabric Dye is

bursting with a whole spectrum of ideas and with Tulip® you have all the colors of the rainbow to choose from. Wake up your wardrobe, revive a faded top or brighten some cushion covers with color, ease and permanent results you'll be proud of!

Tulip® Permanent Fabric Dye is suitable for all 100% natural fabrics, including cotton, linen, ramie and rayon. Wool, silk and polyester/cotton mixes will dye to lighter shades depending on the percentage of natural fibers. Pure polyester, acrylic, nylon and special finish fabrics are not recommended for dyeing.



A dye junkie loves to try new things. As always, Tulip® makes it EASY for you with this creative bundle that includes everything you need for your fashion dyeing habit.

The Tulip® Dye Techniques Kit™ includes:

- Three 4 oz. bottles of Tulip® Permanent Fabric Dye™ (fuchsia, lime and turquoise),
- One 2 oz. bottle of Tulip® Resist™
- Three Tulip® Multi-Surface Stencils™
- Two sponge brushes
- Reusable spray nasal
- Bottle
- 4 pairs of gloves
- Rubber bands
- Instruction guide that includes five outrageous techniques; Shibori, Spray, Batik, Brush and Urbanesque.

Keep your look fresh and bold with Tulip® One-Step Fashion Dyes™! Whether you're looking to liven up a faded favorite or create a fantastically fun tie-dye design, your search stops with Tulip®.



Tulip® One-Step Fashion Dyes™ come in an easy applicator bottle so all you have to do is add cold water!

Ideal for large or multiple projects, these permanent dyes are available in 10 vibrant colors; can't find the exact color you're looking for? Tulip® One-Step Fashion Dyes™ are mixable so you can create your own custom colors.



Even the most extreme color enthusiast will be blown away by the 150 color combinations that the Tulip® Custom Dye Color Kit™ makes possible!

Beginning with just four base permanent fabric dye colors, any color-loving consumer can follow the easy-to-read recipe guide to mix 150 custom dye colors, including Sprout, Fish Bowl, Pixie and Happy Hour, just to name a few. The fun doesn't end when the base colors are gone...the dye storage containers can be refilled with Tulip® Permanent Fabric Dye™ and the custom creation can begin again.

The kit includes four base color permanent fabric dyes (black, yellow, turquoise and fuchsia), how-to color recipe guide, storage containers and measuring tools.

**COURTESY: Jann Johnson
Artist & Designer
www.ilovetocreate.com**



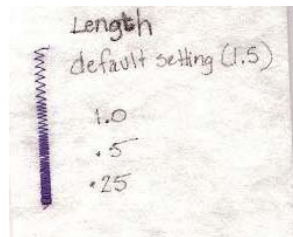
Fabric Postcards: Putting on the Edge

There are lots of ways to finish the edges of postcards. The easiest and quickest way is to use a marker to color the edge of whatever you put inside (Timtex, Pellon, etc.). One of my favorite ways to finish

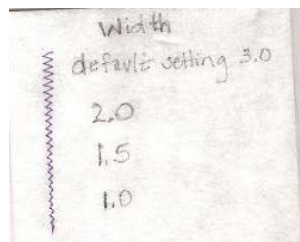
postcards is with a satin stitch. Recently I've also begun adding fun fibers along the edge of the stitching. Another method that I like is a simplified binding. I'll share my techniques for **satin stitch** and **simplified binding** here.

Satin stitch is nothing more than a shortened zigzag stitch. If your sewing machine has zigzag capability, changing the length and width of the stitch will create a wide variety of satin stitch lines.

Shortening the length of the stitch causes the threads to be stitched at closer intervals. The shorter the stitch length, the less the fabric will show between the stitches, creating a "satin" appearance.



The stitch width is the second way to change the appearance of a satin stitch. By using the widest setting on your machine, large, bold lines of stitches can be created. Decreasing the stitch width creates finer lines. Most often, the stitch width I use is somewhere in the middle.



Refer to your sewing machine manual to learn how to make length and width adjustments on your sewing machine. Experiment with length and width adjustments on a scrap of stabilized fabric to find the satin stitch line that you like. *Note: The filling you use to create your postcard — Timtex, Pellon, or other — acts as a stabilizer. You must use a stabilizer when experimenting to simulate your intended outcome.*

TIPS for successful satin stitching:

1. Don't forget to use a foot that will accommodate the stitch width.
2. I like to start my stitching on the bottom left corner since we generally look at things the way we read (top to bottom, left to right). Don't rush and let the machine do the work. Stitch so that the needle falls off the edge of the postcard. This will encase the edge and create a clean finish. I simply stop with my needle on the outside edge, pivot the postcard and start stitching again. If you have threads hanging off, just cut them off.



3. There are so many threads on the market that the possibilities are truly endless! Always test your stitching on stabilized scrap fabric, especially when using variegated threads. Don't like the look? Simply stitch over what you don't like with a new thread. Remember that you can use a different color thread in the bobbin to coordinate with the address size of the postcard!

4. Train your eye to watch the edge of the postcard, NOT the needle. The sewing machine needle movement is distracting.

Simplified Binding

1. Use pinking or specialty scissors to make a simple binding.
2. Cut a strip of fabric 3/4" - 1" wide by 21" long.
3. Fold the fabric over the edge of your postcard. Straight stitch to hold it in place. You can miter the corners if you like or simply fold over. Doesn't need to be perfect! It's part of the fun.
4. When you get to the end simply fold the extra fabric under so the folded edge is flush with the postcard edge.



COURTESY: Franki Kohler
Author & Designer

www.postmarkdart.com

Parchment Crafts



1. Start by drawing or tracing a design on the smooth side of parchment paper using white ink, white gel pen, or quilters white pencil.
2. Do any color tinting with colored ink or dorso colors on the rough side of your design. Dorso colors need to be blended in with a cotton swab.
3. Do all embossing of both design and border by working from the rough side.

design and border by working from the rough side. Be sure to have a soft embossing pad below your paper.

4. Add any additional color to the rough side to get the look you desire.
5. Perforate working from the right side and going through a perforating pad.
6. Cut out any desired areas with very small scissors, preferably curved.
7. Cut out your card, fold in half and cut a sheet of paper to match. Colored paper and scrapbook paper can be used for this.
8. Glue paper inside of your card using clear adhesive or glue stick.
9. Glue any desired embellishment for 3-D effect at this time; also any bows etc.

Pretty Prairie Points

Prairie Points have long been a favorite of quilters. Using contrasting fabric and decorative stitches gives them a whole new twist on this project.

Supplies Needed:

- Purchased Dish Towel
- 2 pieces of fabric 2 1/2 inches wide by 30 inches long
- (Choose fabric that picks up the colors in the towel)
- 1 piece of fabric 1 1/4 inches by 44 inches
- Machine

embroidery thread to pick up a third color in the towel

- Stabilizer — optional



With right sides together, sew the 2 1/2 inch strips using a 1/4 to 3/8 inch seam. Press the seam to one side. With the fabric laid flat, choose a decorative stitch that will fit to top of the seam allowance and stitch on the right side of the fabric the full length of the strip. You may want to use stabilizer under your stitching for a more uniform stitch.

Now press the fabric under the decorative stitching to the back side (just beyond the seam you sewed first) that has the decorative stitching on it. See Figure 1.

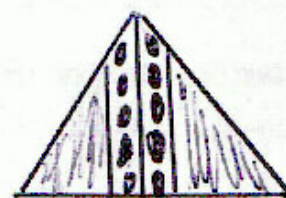
Figure 1



Mark the center of your longer strip of fabric on the right side. Place stabilizer under this strip. Using the line you drew as a center guide, sew down the entire strip with either the same decorative stitch or a different one. Fold the raw edges of the strip to touch the outside edges of decorative stitching on the back side and press. This will be the decorative bands that go at the top of the dish towel and over the raw edges of the prairie points.

Using your two color strip, fold the top left corner down so the decorative stitching is perpendicular (straight across) to the long strip. Fold the other side similarly so the decorative stitching makes a point at the top and stays next to itself in the center of the prairie point. See figure 2. Cut this section off; unfolded it will be a rectangle. Use this piece as a guide and cut four more rectangles the same length. Fold into Prairie Points and pin along the bottom of the dish towel (edges will overlap a bit). Stitch in place. Trim excess fabric above stitching.

Figure 2



Turning the ends under, stitch the decorative band across the top of the towel along all edges of the band and also over the raw edges of the prairie points at the bottom of the towel.

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