

## COLONIAL ART NEEDLE SET



\$1.50 Postpaid

Easy  
and  
Quick

## STAINLESS STEEL HOOPS



8-inch diameter	\$ .75
10-inch diameter	1.00
12-inch diameter	1.25
14-inch diameter	1.50

W. E. HUBBELL CO.

BOX 786, JOPLIN, MO.

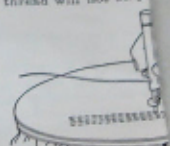
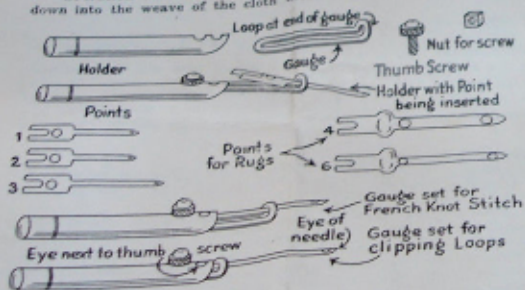
World's  
Most Beautiful  
Handicraft

## INSTRUCTIONS

For the use of the COLONIAL and PERFECTED - ART  
For making the world's most beautiful handicraft.

Use any pattern or design, except cross stitch, that you would use for ordinary embroidery in solid. You may also use applique or cut-out designs. Outline design down into the weave of the cloth without breaking the threads, as thread will not stay in solid.

**SPECIAL NOTE:**—The weave of the material will determine which point to use. The gauge set for French Knot Stitch is used on muslin, Indian Head, fine linen and similar materials.



Opposite side to you work is finished

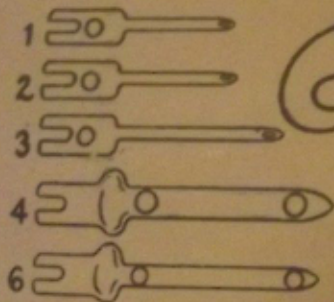
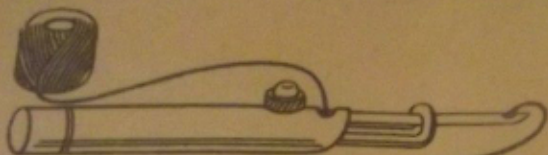
Correct Position for Working From You

**POINT NO. 1:**—is used with fine thread such as San-Sil, Silateen, Brilliant, Perfect for working on fine materials such as pillow slips, luncheon sets, handkerchiefs, babies' and some grades of domestic.

**POINT NO. 2:**—is used on muslin, Indian Head, fine linen and similar materials for doilies, hot pan holders, center pieces, bed spreads, pictures, purses, chair back sets, v.



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**Colonial Art Needle Punch Rug Set.** The black, yellow, and red bakelite plastic holder is signed: Mfg. By **W.E. Hubbell Co.** of Joplin, Mo. Included with the holder are 10 needle points, sizes 0 – 9. These were designed to be used for rug and embroidery punch work.



## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

**TO CHANGE POINTS** - loosen the set screw 1-2 turn or just enough to allow the point to come out. It is not necessary in changing needles to remove the thumb screw entirely.

To insert Points 1, 2, 3, 5 or 7, place the point of the needle through the loop at the end of the gauge, then slip the point back into the holder as you would a pen, (see illustration.) Set gauge for desired length of stitch and tighten thumb screw. To make a short stitch or French Knot effect, where you do not wish to cut the work, set the gauge about half way from the holder to eye of needle. For a longer stitch, giving a chenille or velvety effect, set the gauge close to the holder, and when the work is finished trim with a pair of sharp scissors on the opposite (right) side, just barely cutting the tops of the loops, trimming the outside row shorter to give a raised effect.

**THREAD THE NEEDLE** by passing the thread through the large eye next to the thumb screw from the outside, then back through the eye of the needle from the groove side, and pull thread down through groove. Hold the flat side of the gauge and groove side of needle in the direct direction that you are working. (See illustration.)

Pass the thread through the needle until there is about 1-4 to 1-2 an inch of thread from the point. Do not hold thread at either end but simply push needle through the cloth to the gauge. Then lift the point just high enough to scrape the surface of the cloth. NEVER lift the needle from the cloth. For the second stitch push the needle back through the goods from 1-8 to 1-4 inch from the first stitch. These little dots will give you an idea of about the right distance. Do not make the stitches too close together, for remember when the piece is washed the material will shrink and draw the stitches closer together.

Continue in this manner and work the outer edge of the pattern first. Then fill in by working toward the center. To work in a different direction, turn the needle while it is still inserted through the goods up to the gauge. Then bring the needle to the surface of the cloth, always remembering that it should not be lifted away from the goods, and continue the stitches.

If you accidentally lift the needle too high, push the needle back where you left off pull the thread back as it was before the stitch was taken, and make the stitch again.

Always be sure that your thread does not become tight in the groove of the needle, or fastened in any other way. It must have free passage through the needle. Keep all ends cut close to work or pattern side (the wrong side of goods on which you are working) and never knot your ends.

Our Perfect Adjustable Sewing Art loops are made especially for this purpose and will hold your work absolutely tight.

**TO MAKE FRINGE** - Place pins well back from edge of material (about 3-5 inch) and push down to make a long loop. Hold this loop with left hand, close to edge of cloth, pull needle back to surface and place point through the loop. This makes a loop through first loop. Release first loop and take hold of second loop and pull tight on edge of cloth as you would in making a button hole stitch. This second loop is your fringe. It is not necessary to hem, baste or stitch the edge of the material. Continue, making stitches close together. Remove cloth from hoop before making fringes. You may use two or more strands of thread at same time for desired result.

### COLONIAL ART NEEDLE SET

HOLDER WITH 5 POINTS - \$1.50 Postpaid

### COLONIAL ART NEEDLE SET

HOLDER WITH 9 POINTS - \$2.00 Postpaid

SEPARATE POINTS, ANY SIZE, 15¢ EACH

W. E. HUBBELL CO., Box 786, JOPLIN, MO.

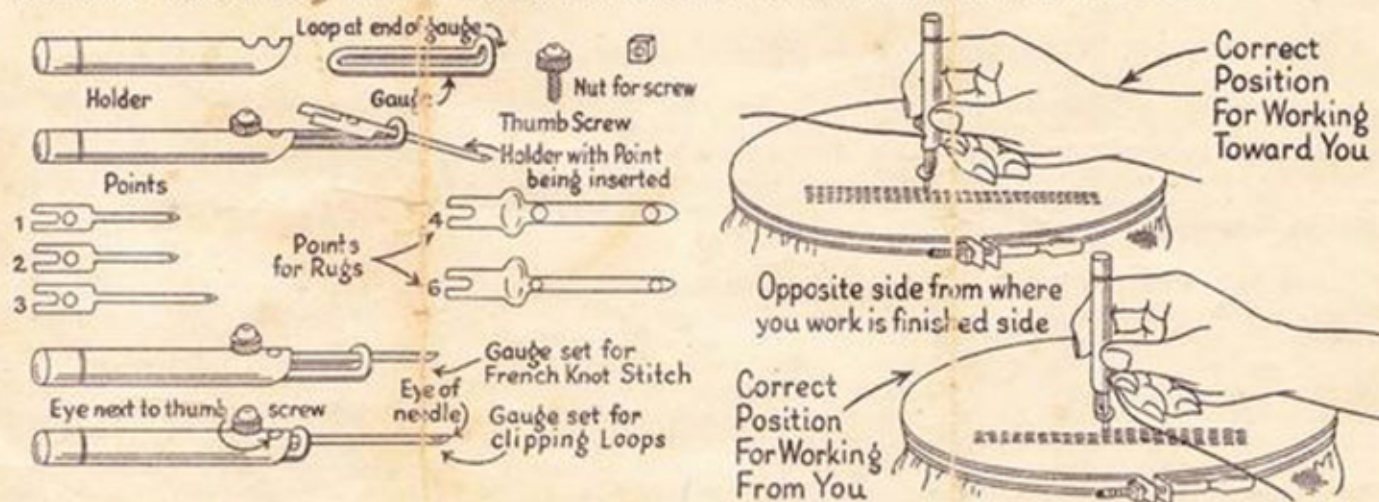


# INSTRUCTIONS

For the use of the COLONIAL and PERFECTED - ART - NEEDLE  
For making the world's most beautiful handicraft.

Use any pattern or design, except cross stitch, that you would use for ordinary embroidery. Large designs are easier and more beautiful than small ones. You may also use applique or cut out designs. Outline design first in a contrasting color, then fill in solid.

**SPECIAL NOTE:**—The weave of the material will determine which point to use. Always use the largest point that will go down into the weave of the cloth without breaking the threads, as thread will not stay in if the weave is broken.



**POINT NO. 1:**—is used with fine thread such as San-Sil, Silateen, Brilliant, Pearl line, (skeins) or any thread that size, for working on fine materials such as pillow slips, luncheon sets, handkerchiefs, babies dresses, silk and satin lingerie, blouses and all work where a dainty effect is desired. It does not work successfully on lock weave material such as piquet or percale, hops and some grades of domestic.

**POINT NO. 2:**—is used on muslin, Indian Head, fine linen and similar materials, for making pillow tops, scarfs, runners, dollies, hot pan holders, center pieces, bed spreads, pictures, purses, chair back sets, vanity sets, lunch cloths and similar articles, and is used with No. 5 Pearl Cotton, Shetland, Knit Cashmere, bed spread cotton or any thread that size. No. 5 Pearl Cotton is a soft twisted thread and makes prettier work than hard twisted thread.

**POINT NO. 3:**—is used on heavy or coarse material for making heavy scarfs, bed spreads, drapes, bath mats, floor pillows (on velvet), foot stool covers, shopping bags, chair seats and chair back sets. Use No. 3 Pearl Cotton, carpet warp, two ply yarn Shetland Floss or Saxony yarn.

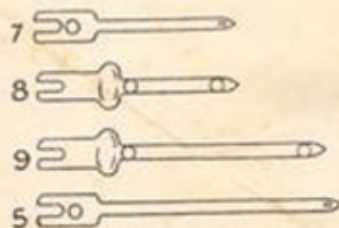
## RUG POINTS No. 4 and No. 6

These two points are for making rugs, and in using them the gauge in the holder is not used. Put the shoulder of the point over the loop of the gauge, and push back into the holder, then tighten set screw to hold it in place. Be sure your cloth is stretched tight on the frame or hoops. Make your first row or outline in black, then fill in solid with the desired color. When using the rug needle always hold in position illustrated above, working away from you, or turn it while down in the cloth and work toward you. Push the needle down in cloth as far as possible, thus making all loops the same length. The needle cannot be adjusted for any other length of stitch. Then cut thru each loop with scissors. This makes a nice thick rug. Rugs made on light weight canvas (fluff or pom-pom patterns) may be washed in the washing machine. When making rugs on burlap wash carefully in luke warm water.

**POINT NO. 4:**—is used for making rag rugs. Cut your strips from 1-4 to 1-2 inch wide, depending on the weight of the material, so that the strips will run freely thru the groove of the needle. Work on closely woven burlap, Monk's cloth, or imported Hessian cloth. Use this needle also for making rugs of silk stockings and rayon underwear.

**POINT NO. 6:**—is used to make yarn rugs on tightly woven burlap, or loosely woven crash, canvas, or any material where the needle does not break the weave. Some fluff or pom-pom patterns are suitable. Use Germantown yarn, knitting worsted, candle wicking and most cotton rug yarn. With the cotton yarn it is not necessary to make the stitches as close together as with wool yarn.

## SPECIAL POINTS



**POINT NO. 7:**—is used for making velvet pillow tops or rugs on light weight canvas or felt sports jackets with 4 ply yarn or small size cotton yarn.

**POINT NO. 8:**—is used for making the new "pebble" stitch, so often mistaken for expensive needle point, for dollies, mats, center pieces, chair sets, foot stool covers, dining chair sets, etc.

**POINT NO. 9:**—is same size as No. 6 except that it is longer, giving a longer loop for rugs. Especially nice where you wish your design to stand out above the background with a raised effect. It is also an outstanding needle for making fringe on rugs.

**POINT NO. 5:**—is used for making the popular loop rug or the tied fringe rugs, which are the most durable ever made, as each stitch is tied in the the cloth. Use as for fringe, and when one row is finished start another row 1-2 to 3-4 inches from first row. Continue until rug is finished. Use butcher's twine, small cotton yarn, wool yarn or double strands of carpet warp.