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Stylish Separates

4-H CLOTHING PROJECT

Modern Miss Series

BY ESTHER NYSTROM



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no. 241

This Is Your Project . . .

Make a Mix-and-Match Outfit

Choose your outfit from one of these sets:

- A. One-piece jumper and blouse, a skirt and another blouse—make your jumper to wear with or without a blouse.
- B. One-piece jumper, two blouses and a jacket.
- C. Two skirts and two blouses—this makes four different mix-and-match combinations.
- D. Two blouses, a jacket, and a skirt.
- E. Blouse, jacket, camisole top, and a skirt—this makes six different mix-and-match combinations.
- F. Two-piece unlined suit and blouse, another skirt, and another blouse.

Do Other Work to Complete Project

Care for Your Clothes . . .

Learn how to remove stains from rayons, acetates, silks, nylon, orlon, dacron and other man-made fibers.

Keep the Body Beautiful . . .

Practice aids to good health and good grooming.

Keep a Record Book . . .

Exhibit Your Work

1. Complete set of mix-and-match garments—minimum of four pieces.
2. Record book.

STYLISH SEPARATES

ESTHER NYSTROM *



SEPARATES are wardrobe magic—they're easy to care for and they stretch your wardrobe wonderfully! Separates are more comfortable and adaptable than a dress or suit. They cost less and provide a greater variety of garments in your wardrobe. Three skirts and three blouses or sweaters make nine different combinations. Three dresses are still only three dresses.

There was a time when separates were restricted to sports or casual wear. Now they've come into their own to fit any occasion. You'll wear them 'round the clock.

In this project, carefully plan to make at least four garments you can team effectively into several different smart outfits. You'll have fun turning out a few separates that make up into a whole wardrobe in a little time for low cost. And you'll have more fun teaming up different combinations and wearing them.

So — have fun! Make the most of separates. Mix 'n match for a maximum number of outfits and go through the season with flying colors!

If you take this project make your garments to wear for school or party affairs. The clothes you make here are of a more tailored or dressy nature than those you make in "Funtime Favorites." If you want to make sportswear, take the project "Funtime Favorites."

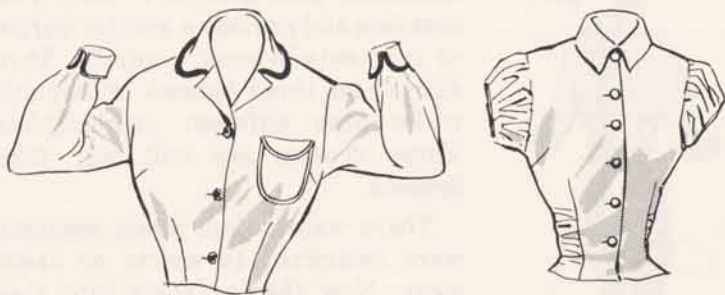


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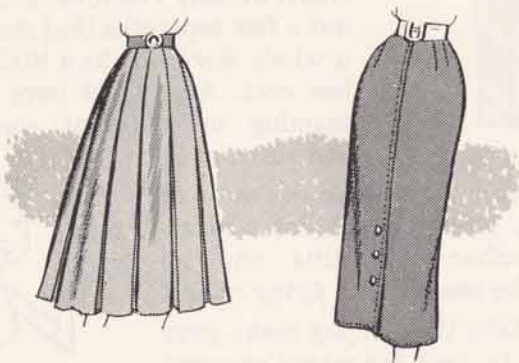
You Have Interesting Choices in This Project

Blouses and Skirts

You'll want to consider filling the gaps in your wardrobe with blouses and skirts. Well-mated blouses and skirts are simple to sew and whizzes at mixing and matching. They mix with what you have and team up with each other to give a new look to dawn-to-dark ensembles.



Blouses may include camisole tops, halters for evening wear, shirt-type blouses, overblouses, sleeveless blouses, or any other similar type top garment for school or dress occasions.



Skirts are good choices for wear at school.

Choose a style that is right for you and will mix or match with the blouses you make.

Flannel skirts match up with jersey blouses to look like a one-piece dress. This "costume" look eliminates the con-

trast of color which tends to make the waist and hips look larger. Wool tweed skirts with wool jersey blouses are a favorite combination, too.



A blouse and skirt in matching fabric make a crisp and lovely party dress. Team each piece with your other separates for variety in a limited wardrobe.

Warm, durable, light-weight rayons with the look of fine worsteds are appropriate for separates for year-round wear. And many of these are washable.

Separates in faille or taffeta are wonderful for special occasions.

Be sure your blouse-and-skirt separates are well mated. Too often girls tend to wear blouses and skirts that have no relationship to one another, giving a badly dressed look that speaks ill for their taste. So when you are choosing your sets make a point of mating tailored skirts with tailored shirtwaists — and dressy blouses with soft, dressy companions. Then you'll look well and be tastefully dressed.

Jumpers

Jumpers do double duty — for daytime with blouses, for evening parties without a blouse. With the right accessories the jumper minus the blouse goes out to dinner. A one-piece jumper is as pretty and useful as it can be. Make a jumper to wear to school or to parties. Make appropriate blouses to wear with it.



Tweed or flannel jumpers team beautifully with jersey or cotton blouses. You'll like corduroy jumpers with cotton blouses for school.

Consider velveteen jumpers for more dressy wear. With a velveteen jumper you might like to make a gay blouse of rayon or cotton. Plan the velveteen jumper so you can wear it without the blouse for certain party occasions.

Jackets

Jackets may be varied to include weskits, vestees, capes, boleros, or other similar garments.



Suits

A simply styled unlined suit is a good basis for a well-planned wardrobe of separates. A box jacket style without defined, figure-revealing lines, is a good choice, and the jacket may be combined with other skirts. The suit skirt can team up with sweaters, blouses, or weskits in matching or harmonizing colors.

Plan Your Separates Carefully

You learned from other 4-H clothing projects how to choose color, line and design. Suit your clothes to your personality. Choose the right styles, colors, and fabrics for your type. Now you can go ahead with planning your new set of mix-and-match garments.

Your Pattern

Choose your pattern carefully. Be sure it's suitable for school or dress occasions. Choose a pattern that is right for you and for the fabric you buy.



Your Fabric

For this project you may choose almost any kind of fabric. You yourself, your pattern, and the occasions for which you wear your mix-and-match sets will largely determine the kind of fabric you will choose.

Choose your fabric and colors oh so carefully to mix well.

For school wear keep in mind simple, durable, easy-to-care-for fabrics. Do consider those fabrics that are washable.

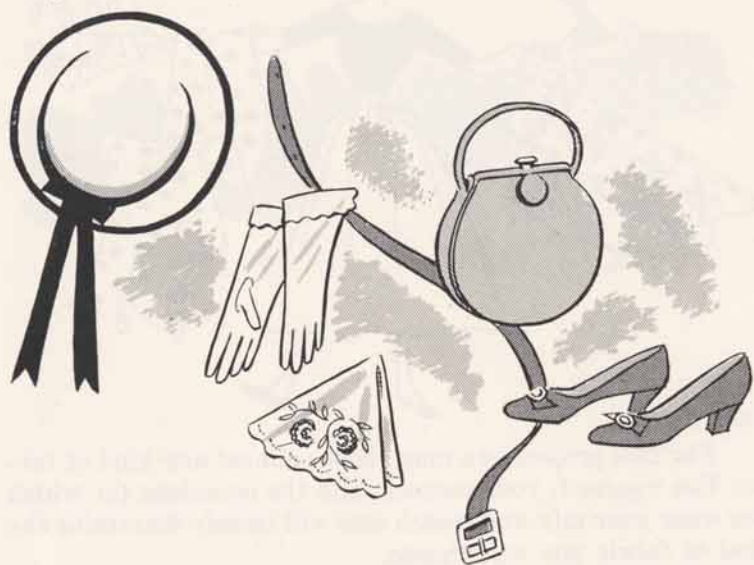
Cotton has come into its own as a year-round fabric, so don't disregard winter cottons. Woolen fabrics are exceptionally wearable and practical for fall and winter. There are also many fine fabric blends on the market today.

For more dressy wear let's look at silks, rayons, acetates, synthetics, and various blends. Cotton and wool are fine, too, for dress-up occasions.

Plan a harmonizing color scheme and select fabrics that go well together and are right for you. Then you will have separates that create heavenly harmony and hit the fashion mark.

Your Accessories

And don't forget the role imaginative use of accessories can play in giving each outfit a personal and distinctive look. A pleasing costume is one in which the accessories harmonize properly with the costume, the wearer, and the other accessories, in design, color, and texture. Remember — too many accessories give an over-decorated effect.



Hats, gloves, scarves, jewelry, belts, bags and shoes can blend with or become smart accents to clothes colors.

Want to dress your outfit up or down to suit many occasions? For school and street wear, dress your outfit **down** with simple, trimly tailored accessories. For parties dress your outfit **up** with special-occasion accessories.

Some Helpful Bulletins

Shrinking Fabrics

Pattern Alteration—F.B.
1968

Guides to Sewing New
Fabrics

Piped Buttonhole — One-
piece patch method

Keys to Good Sewing

Know Yourself — Know
Your Pattern

Clothes Should Fit the
Figure

Modeling Tips

Every Girl a Model

Care for Your Clothes

In this division, learn to remove stains from rayons, acetates, silks, and man-made fibers. Give a demonstration on stain removal at a club meeting.

Really, the time to remove any spot is just as soon as it happens. A spot is more difficult to remove when it becomes dry. Don't give it time to "set." You can successfully remove spots if you know the stain, the kind of material, and what treatment to use.



It is always good procedure to use cold water first on a stain. If the spot is fresh perhaps cold water will be all you will need. Even if cold water doesn't remove the stain completely, it helps soften it and keeps the stain from spreading. Don't put hot water on an unknown stain.



If in doubt about any cleaning agent, use commercial spot remover, carbon tetrachloride, or other non-flammable cleaner, or soap and water. It is best to test the spot remover first on a sample. When using carbon tetrachloride or other cleaning fluid, work in a well-ventilated room. Keep all stain removers out of the reach of children.



Do not attempt to remove the spot from the right side. Place the spot with the right side of the garment down on

an absorbent pad, such as a bath towel, and sponge the spot from the wrong side. This way you are pushing the stain back the way it came and not forcing more of it to spread into the fabric. Begin at the outer edge of the spot and work toward the center. Use a light, quick, brushing motion, tapering or feathering out in all directions to prevent a ring forming. It is better to use a small amount of spot remover and do the job several times than to use too much remover and rub too vigorously the first time.

Acetate and Rayon

Many rayon fabrics contain both acetate and rayon yarns. Some are all acetate. It is important to know which fabrics are acetate before undertaking to remove spots or stains. Some methods may harm the fabric if acetate is present.

The easiest and most definite way to find out whether acetate is present is to test a hidden part of the fabric—an inner seam will do—by applying a drop or two of acetone which you can get from your local drug store. Be sure to apply the acetone where it will not show, as otherwise you will make a spot which cannot be removed.

If the fabric becomes soft and sticky when you apply the acetone and then hardens as the acetone evaporates, you know acetate is present. Then treat the stain accordingly.

Silk

Most silk fabrics water spot — silk shantung, flat crepes, and other silk fabrics. If you get caught in the rain or the glass of water tips over, don't despair! Your dress is not ruined. Usually the spots disappear when the silk is entirely dry cleaned or washed—if the fabric is sold as a washable silk. When silk is dyed and finished, a residue of finish is left in the cloth. It is impossible and probably undesirable to remove all of the residue. When the water hits it, it displaces the gum. This is what makes the spot. After the entire garment has the same treatment the spot appears to be gone. Don't try to cope with a badly water-spot-

ted garment yourself. You will probably damage it permanently. Send it to an expert.

When a silk is sold as washable, it means hand-washable. Silk should always be hand-washed. Make a suds in luke-warm water of any pure soap or soap flakes, nothing else. Squeeze the suds through the garment for several minutes—**don't rub!** Rinse at once and roll in a dry towel. Never wring it out. It should be ironed fairly moist, always on the wrong side and with the straight of the goods so that it resumes its original length and width. This should be a gentle, thorough operation. **Never** put silks in the washing machine! Even if the soap is mild enough, with no bleaches present, and the water is cool enough, it is still too high speed and the treatment is too rough for silk.

Inform your "cleaner" that the fabric is silk—that it must be hand-pressed on the wrong side. This is particularly true of the ribbed families—the bengalines and failles. They must be pressed carefully to avoid making them shine. The automatic steam board is much too rough treatment for them. Do not try to rub out spots on silk fabric (or any other fabric for that matter) because it shifts the dye and rubs out the color. Also it is apt to chafe silk. If you have a washable silk garment dry cleaned at least once before it is washed, you will probably get better results. The dry cleaning levels out the finish and it will wash and iron more smoothly.

Nylon

Because many stains will come out of nylon fabrics with just soap and water, these fabrics are the answer to travel and emergency problems. Simply sponging off a stain at the time of a mishap will often restore a fabric to its original appearance, in short drying time.

Catsup, mustard, chocolate sauce, sherbet, lipstick, ink, and even grease have been removed from some nylon fabrics by this easy method, leaving no stains at all.

The usual standard cleaning fluids will remove spots from nylon, too. Just follow the directions on the bottle. Ex-