

# Make Do and Mend

## Clothes rationing

In 1941, during the Second World War, the British government introduced clothes rationing. This freed up factory space and labour for other essential war purposes. Clothing coupons were given to every family, limiting the amount of new clothes they could buy.



## Make Do and Mend campaign

In 1943, the government introduced the 'Make Do and Mend' campaign to encourage people to recycle and repurpose worn-out clothes. Everyone was encouraged to improve their sewing skills. The character 'Mrs Sew and Sew' was introduced as part of the publicity campaign.



## Deconstruction

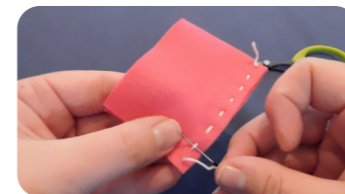
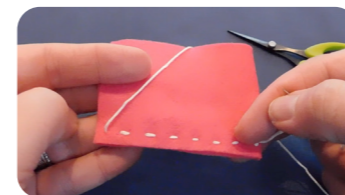
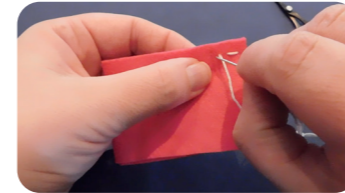
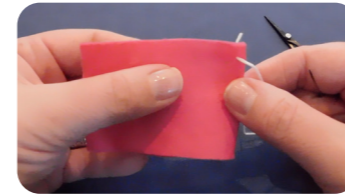
Deconstruction means taking things apart. Deconstruction helps to identify how an article of clothing was made, the material it was made from, and the properties that might make the item suitable for another purpose. During the Make Do and Mend campaign, people were encouraged to deconstruct old clothes and use the material for other garments.

## Stitches

Various stitches can be used to join two pieces of fabric together. These include a running stitch, whip stitch and blanket stitch.

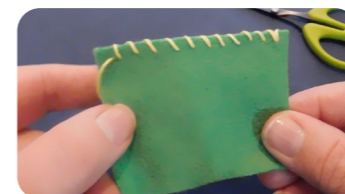
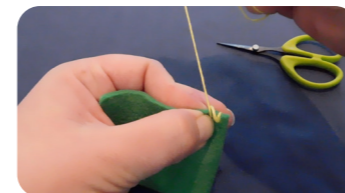
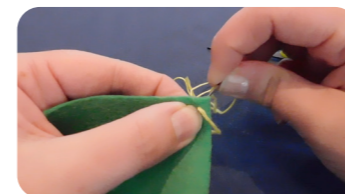
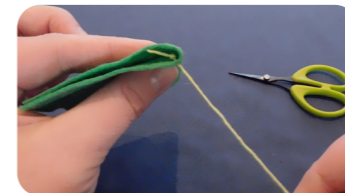
### Running stitch

1. Push the needle and knotted thread from the back of the two layers of fabric to the front. Pull the thread to tighten.
2. Push the needle from the front to the back of the pieces of fabric. Pull the thread to make a stitch.
3. Repeat the running stitch along the edge of the fabric.
4. At the end, secure the stitching with a knot to finish.



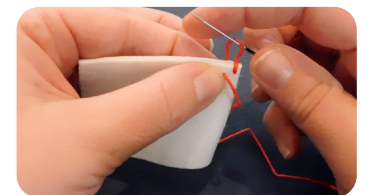
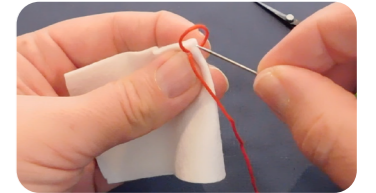
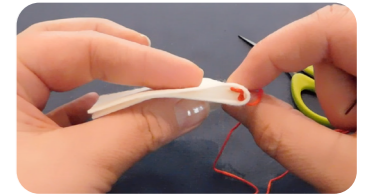
### Whip stitch

1. Push the needle from the back to the front of the top layer of fabric. Pull the knotted thread to tighten.
2. Push the needle from the back to the front of both layers of fabric and pull the thread to tighten. The stitch will loop over the edges of the fabric.
3. Move the point of the needle a few millimetres away from the first stitch. Push the needle from the back to the front of the fabric again and pull the thread.
4. Continue the whip stitch along the edge of the fabric and secure the stitching with a knot to finish.



### Blanket stitch

1. Push the needle from the back to the front of the top layer of fabric. Pull the knotted thread to tighten.
2. Push the needle from the back to the front of both layers of fabric. Leave a loop of thread at the top of the stitch. Push the needle through the loop and pull to tighten.
3. Move the point of the needle a few millimetres away from the first stitch. Push the needle from the back to the front of the fabric again and pull the thread, leaving a loop at the top of the stitch. Push the needle through the loop and pull the thread to tighten.
4. Repeat the blanket stitch along the edge of the fabric and secure the stitching with a knot to finish.



## Repairing clothes

Rips in clothing can be repaired by sewing a piece of the same, or contrasting, fabric on the underside of the material to cover the rip. Holes in knitted fabric can be repaired by darning.



## Glossary

<b>coupon</b>	A voucher entitling the holder to buy a certain amount of a rationed item.
<b>darn</b>	A way to mend a hole in knitted fabric by interweaving yarn.
<b>rationing</b>	The system that limits the amount of something that a person is allowed to buy when resources are scarce.
<b>repurpose</b>	To find a new use for a used item.