

# How To Stitch A Rolled Hem

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Rolled hems are a fairly easy way to create small, tidy hems on lightweight fabrics. Perfect for making napkins, edging neck-ties and furoshiki fabric wraps.

## Equipment Needed

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A piece of fabric approx. 50x50cm  
Needle & thread  
Scissors & an Iron

## Choose Your Stitch

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- 1.The 'Basic Rolled Hem' is good for lightweight and sheer cotton fabrics and silks, this is a relatively fast and straightforward stitch.
- 2.The 'Blanket Stitch Rolled Hem' is good for slightly heavier fabrics like cotton and linen. This stitch takes a bit longer, but creates a lovely detail along the edge, and can be sewn with a contrasting coloured thread for extra decoration.



# Basic Rolled Hem

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## Step 1.

Lay the fabric out, fold the edges over about 5mm, and iron down. Thread your needle and knot the end of the thread. Starting at one corner, position your needle just under the folded hem. If you're right handed, you may find it easiest to stitch from right to left.

## Step 2.

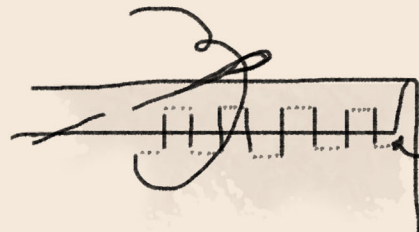
Push your needle through the main fabric, from front to back. Move the needle a few millimetres along horizontally and then push the needle back through, from the back to the front, to create one horizontal stitch.

## Step 3.

Now, directly above this last needle point, repeat the stitch in the same direction, making sure to only catch the folded hem and not the main square of fabric.

## Step 4.

Repeat step 2 & 3 as you work along the edge of the fabric, in a crenellation shape. Every 5-10 stitches gently pull the thread taught, and this will roll the hem down.



# Blanket Stitch Rolled Hem

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## Step 1.

Hand roll the edge of the fabric towards you, between your fingers (it helps to slightly wet your fingers.) Thread the needle and knot the end of the thread.

## Step 2.

Starting at one corner, push the needle through the main fabric, from back to front, just underneath the edge of the rolled hem. If you're right handed you may find it easiest to stitch from right to left. Whip the needle over the top edge and back through the same hole, from back to the front. This is stitch 1.

## Step 3.

Whip the needle over the top edge again, move a few millimetres along in a horizontal line and push the needle back through, from back to the front, to create a diagonal stitch. As you pull the needle through, catch the first stitch, and this will turn the diagonal stitch into an 'L' shape.

## Step 4.

Repeat step 3, moving along in equal increments, and rolling the edge as you go.

