

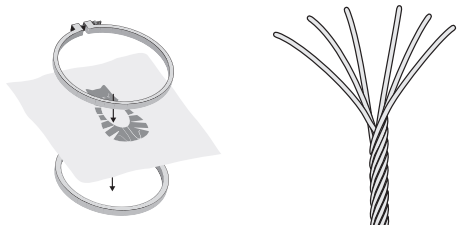
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TIPS & TRICKS

EMBROIDERY HOOP

Center the fabric over the inner hoop and press the outer hoop down over fabric. Carefully pull the fabric taut without distorting the pattern. Tighten the nut.



EMBROIDERY FLOSS

DMC embroidery floss comes in six strands. This pattern requires only one to two strands of thread to be used at a time. Gently separate the number of strands needed before threading the needles by gently pulling apart from the top. Set aside the remaining strands.

FLOSS LENGTH

The floss in this kit comes pre-cut to 20" in length. When cutting your own floss lengths from a skein, 16-22" is ideal because lengths that are too long will tangle, while at the same time, you don't want your floss to be too short or else you will constantly have to re-thread your needle.

THREADING NEEDLE

Once you've separated the number of strands you need from the six strands, thread the needle, leaving a 3" to 4" tail on one end and knot the longer end.



STARTING A STITCH

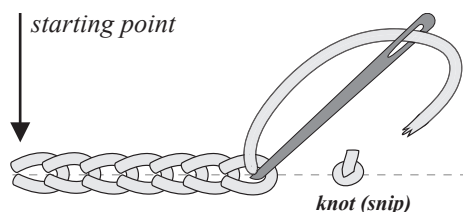
The back of an embroidery is just as important as the front! A back side filled with knots and tangled threads makes it very difficult to produce neat and

beautiful stitches. For this reason, I recommend starting and stopping stitches without leaving knots. There are several ways to achieve this:

Waste Knot

The Waste Knot works best when you are stitching a line and there are no previous stitches on which to anchor your thread.

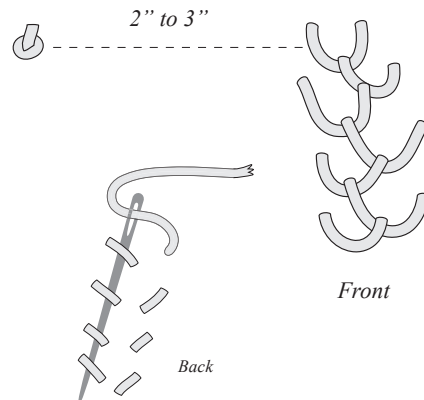
To begin, take the needle from the front to the back about 1" from your starting point, leaving a knot on the front side of your fabric. Take the needle through the start-



ing point and stitch towards the knot, ensuring that each stitch helps to secure the thread on the back. Snip the knot with scissors just before reaching it.

Away Knot

The Away Knot is a good choice when you are stitching detached stitches and there are no previous stitches on which to anchor your thread. To begin, take the needle a few inches from the starting point, leaving a knot on the front side of your fabric. When you finish stitching with your thread snip the knot. Turn over your hoop and re-thread the needle with the loose piece of thread, weaving it through stitch-

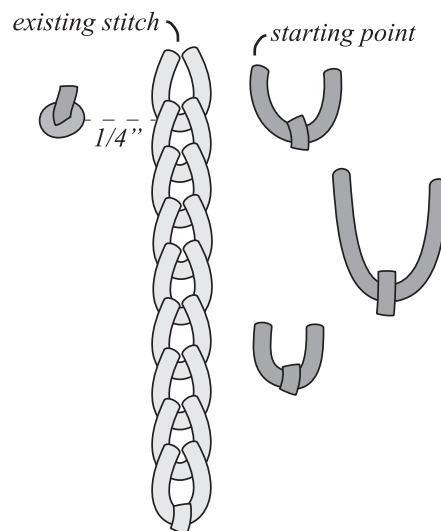


Anchor Stitch

If you are stitching over an area that will be filled (i.e. with Satin Stitch) you can make a Straight Stitch, then a perpendicular stitch into it, securing it in place (in the shape of a 'T').

Knot & Weave

Once there are stitches to which you can secure a new thread, you can commence a new stitch with a far shorter version of the Away Knot, placed 1/4" inch away from the anchoring stitches and close to your starting point. Weave into the back of these stitches and snip the knot away once the thread is secure. Begin your new stitch.



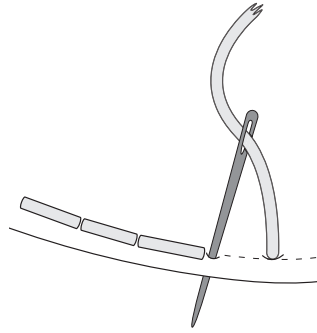
ENDING A THREAD

When you are getting close to the end of your thread leave enough so that it is easy to secure by weaving through several stitches on the back side of the embroidery. If you are halfway through a stitch do not attempt to tie on a new thread and continue stitching. Treat it as a finished stitch and commence anew with a new thread using one of the methods described in the previous section.

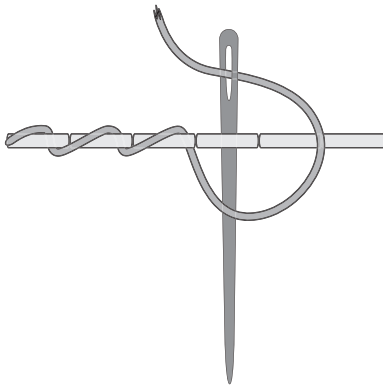
USE 2 STRANDS OF FLOSS FOR PRACTICE STITCHES

Whipped Backstitch

Start by making a single straight stitch along your line, about 1/4" or less. Come back up with your needle one stitch length over and stitch back into the line towards the first stitch. Continue this with each stitch, forming a simple, clean line.



Using a different colour floss, come up with your needle at the beginning of the line. Do not go through the fabric, just slip the needle under each Backstitch as you move along the line. Go back through the fabric once you reach the end of the line.



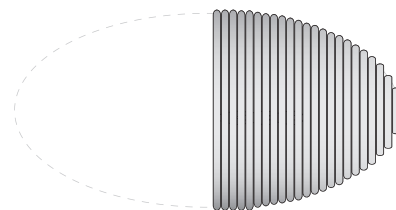
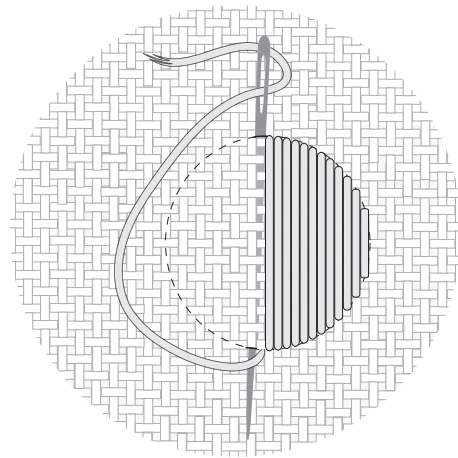
Satin Stitch

Mastering the Satin Stitch is essential. It is one of the most straight forward stitches - straight stitches parallel to one another - yet possibly the most difficult to perfect. Generally, I recommend to use a Split Stitch padding under a Satin Stitch, but based on this embroidery pattern, padding is not necessary.

Here are a few rules to live by:

- 1) **Use only 1 strand of floss at a time.** It will take longer to cover the area, but will result in the smooth texture and sheen that give the stitch its name
- 2) **Use the fabric's woven texture as your guide.** Move through the fabric one thread at a time - this will keep the stitches perfectly parallel.
- 3) **Start from the widest point of a pattern and work to one end, before going back and working the stitch towards the opposite end**

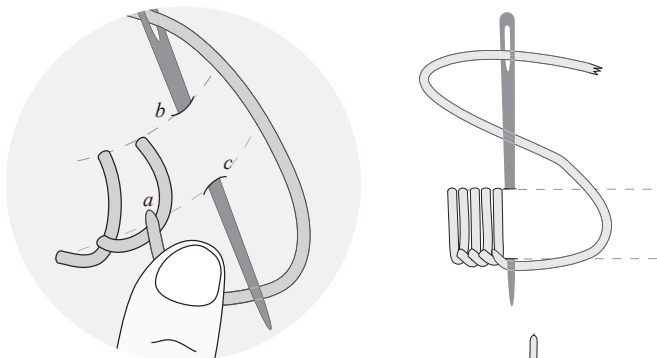
The satin stitch requires patience, finesse, and an observant eye, but once you perfect this stitch the quality look of your embroideries will increase exponentially.



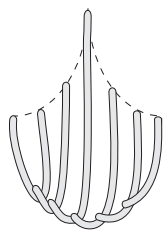
Buttonhole Stitch/ Buttonhole Scallop

The Buttonhole Stitch (a.k.a. Blanket Stitch) creates a rope-like effect that's ideal for finishing edges of a design (you see this stitch on the edges of fleece blankets). Worked as a wheel or in scallops, it is a beautiful decorative stitch. Stitches can be made very close together or spaced out.

Bring the thread out on the lower line at (a). Insert the needle on the upper line one space to the right at (b). Catch the thread with your thumb and take a straight downward stitch to (c), ensuring that the working thread is under the needle. Repeat.



Follow the same directions for Buttonhole Scallops but the lower and/or upper line will follow a shape



Note: I decided against labelling the brim of the hat a Buttonhole Wheel because the spokes don't meet at the same point in the center. The brim is simply a regular Buttonhole stitched along a curve.

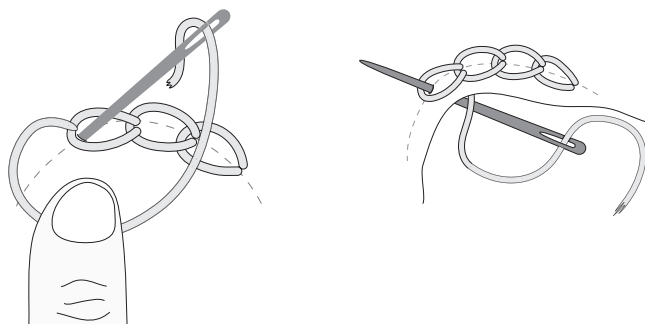
Chain Stitch

The Chain Stitch is great for lines and curves. It's very versatile, creating not only detailed outlines, but dense fills that have a beautiful texture.

To make this stitch, bring the thread through the fabric and hold down with your left thumb. Go back through the same hole, still holding down the thread, and bring the needle back through a short distance away (1/8" or less). Once the needle is through the loop you can remove your thumb and give a light tug to tighten up the chain. Repeat.

Shorten the distance between chain "links" when going around curves for an even smoother line.

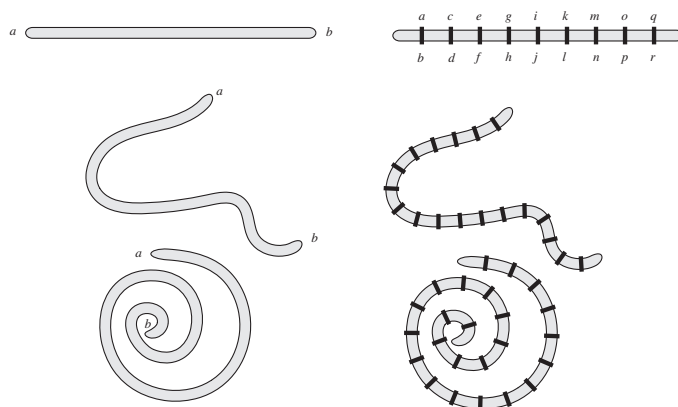
To make a Lazy Daisy (a.k.a. Detached Chain Stitch), simply follow the directions for Chain Stitch, but instead of repeating each step to form a chain, anchor each "link" with a single stitch.



Couching

Couching is a method of securing long or curved lengths of embroidery floss by making a series of perpendicular straight stitches that tack your floss onto the fabric.

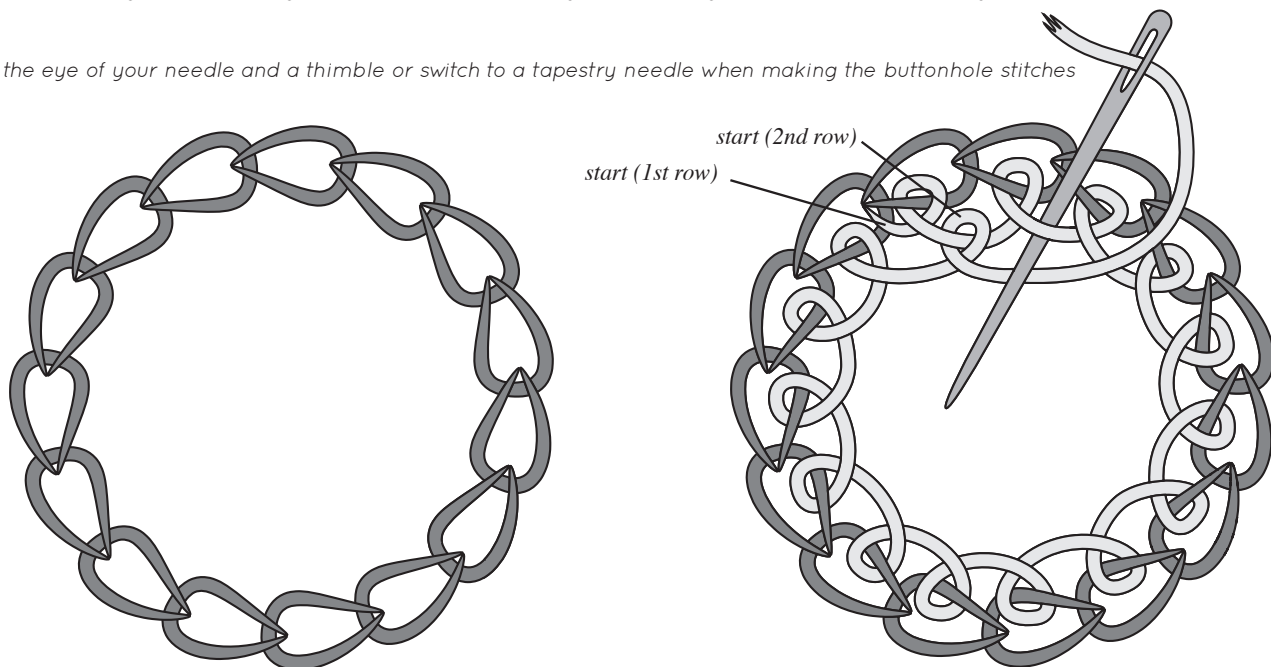
Begin by making your primary stitch, simply from (a) to (b). Using either the same colour floss or a different colour, make small, evenly spaced stitches over the primary stitch. Your floss should now be secure. If you want to shape or curve the floss, enter the fabric through the starting point and leave the floss loose as you shape it along the line and secure it with the couching stitches, before going through your end point.



Detached Buttonhole Stitch (uncorded)

Make a Chain Stitch around the outline of the shape you want to fill. Come out through one of the chain stitches and loop through the next one, making sure the needle comes over the working thread. Work your way through the remaining chains until you come back around to the first detached buttonhole. Commence the second row by looping between the buttonhole stitches. Eventually, the row will gather at the center and you can bring the needle back through the fabric to tack down the stitch.

Tip: Use the eye of your needle and a thimble or switch to a tapestry needle when making the buttonhole stitches



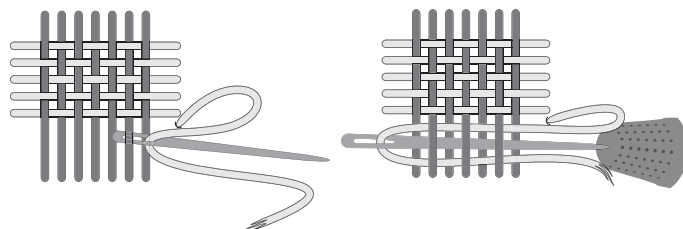
Needleweaving

Needleweaving is a detached fill that, like weaving on a loom, lays vertical (warp) and horizontal (weft) threads in an under-over sequence.

NOTE: in this pattern, a Buttonhole Stitch will act as the warp, but review the directions below for general directions on needleweaving.

Begin by making a series of vertical straight stitches, coming through the fabric at the top and bottom of the shape you're filling. Leave at least a floss width between stitches (as opposed to satin stitch where the stitches are up next to one another).

Once the warp is complete, start the weft stitches. Pierce through the fabric where you want to lay the stitch, then use a tapestry needle or eye of the needle (to not catch fabric) and bring the floss under/over the warp, and pierce back through the fabric at the edge of the shape you are filling.



Each weft stitch should go under/over in the opposite sequence as the previous one - this is what creates the weave.

Tips:

1) A thimble is recommended to help with pushing the needle along through the stitches. Alternately, use a tapestry needle, which has a blunt tip.

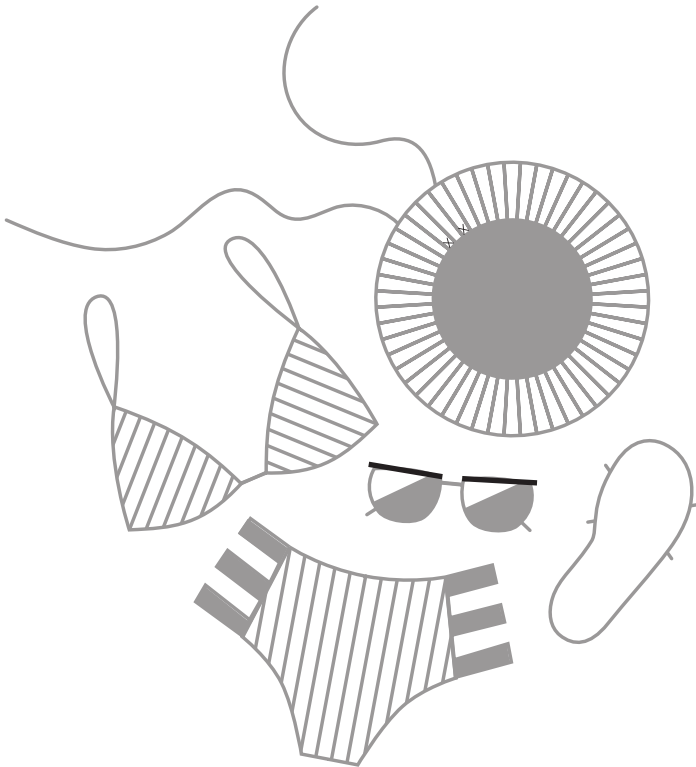
2) On tight weaves, it may become challenging to weave the final weft stitch close to where the warp goes through the fabric. While the fabric is quite strong and can sustain a fair amount of pressure, don't force the floss too much or the fabric may tear. Instead, you can make small straight stitches, imitating the weaving pattern, to cover any fabric showing through.

SUNGLASSES

Stitch in order:

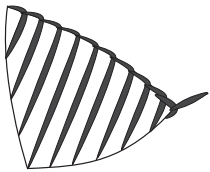
LENSES: Satin/(a)844 + (b)310/1

FRAMES/ARMS: Straight/3705/2

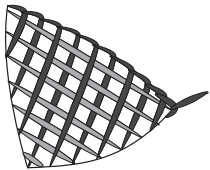


BIKINI TOP

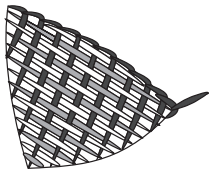
Buttonhole Scallop/3705/2



Needleweaving/3839/2
space out 7 stitches evenly, commencing at the strap of the bikini top down to the inner corner. All of these stitches should follow the same under/over pattern rather than alternate



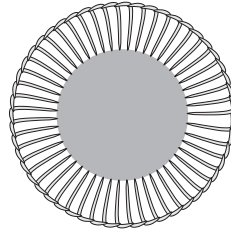
Needleweaving/Blanc/2
fill out the remaining spaces following the opposite under/over pattern



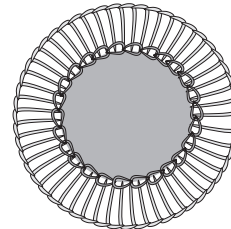
BIKINI TOP (STRAPS)

Whipped Backstitch/3705/2

HAT



Brim: Buttonhole/739/2

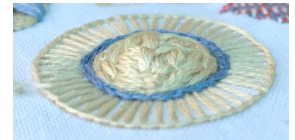


Cap outline: Chain/3839/2

Use the buttonhole "spokes" as a guide to make a chain stitch every 2 spokes



Cap (padding):
Couching/739/6



Come out at the center with all 6 strands of floss and rethread your needle with just 1 strand for the couching. Start a spiral from the center and once you get to the chain stitch outline, return to the center and keep building up the padding. You want more volume in the center for a mound effect

Cap (outer): Detached Buttonhole/739/2

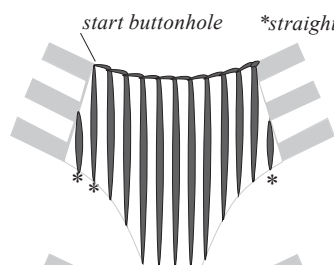
HAT (RIBBON)

1 Floss Length/3839/6 + Couching/3839/1

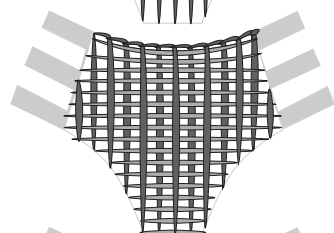
As a final steps after the other parts of the hat have been stitched:

- 1) Thread your needle with a floss length of all 6 strands without tying any knots. It will fit in a no.9 needle with some effort but you can also switch to a larger needle if you have one.
- 2) Go in at the location of one 'X' and out the other 'X'.
- 3) Remove the needle and even out the ends so both sides are the same length
- 4) Tie a bow ("bunny ears" style works best, you want both ends of the floss to end up towards the flowing ribbon)
- 5) Couch, then re-thread your needle with the 6 strands to go back through the fabric at the end of each ribbon tip

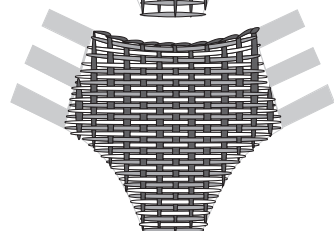
BIKINI BOTTOMS



Buttonhole + Straight
Stitches/3705/2



Needleweaving/3839/2
*space out 17 stitches
evenly, commencing at the
top. Following same steps
as BIKINI TOP*



Needleweaving/Blanc/2

BIKINI BOTTOMS (STRAPS)

Satin/3705/1

SANDALS

SOLE: Chain Fill/739/2

STRAPS:

Straight Stitch/Blanc/2

* depending on how far over
the edge your Chain Fill goes,
you may need to push the
chain stitches out of the way
to see the cross-markers*

Straight Stitches/3839/2

* place two stitches parallel to
either side of the white stitch*

Repeat with the other strap,
overlapping the first one.



Key for Stitch Diagram:

Open Fishbone/778/2

colour # of strands

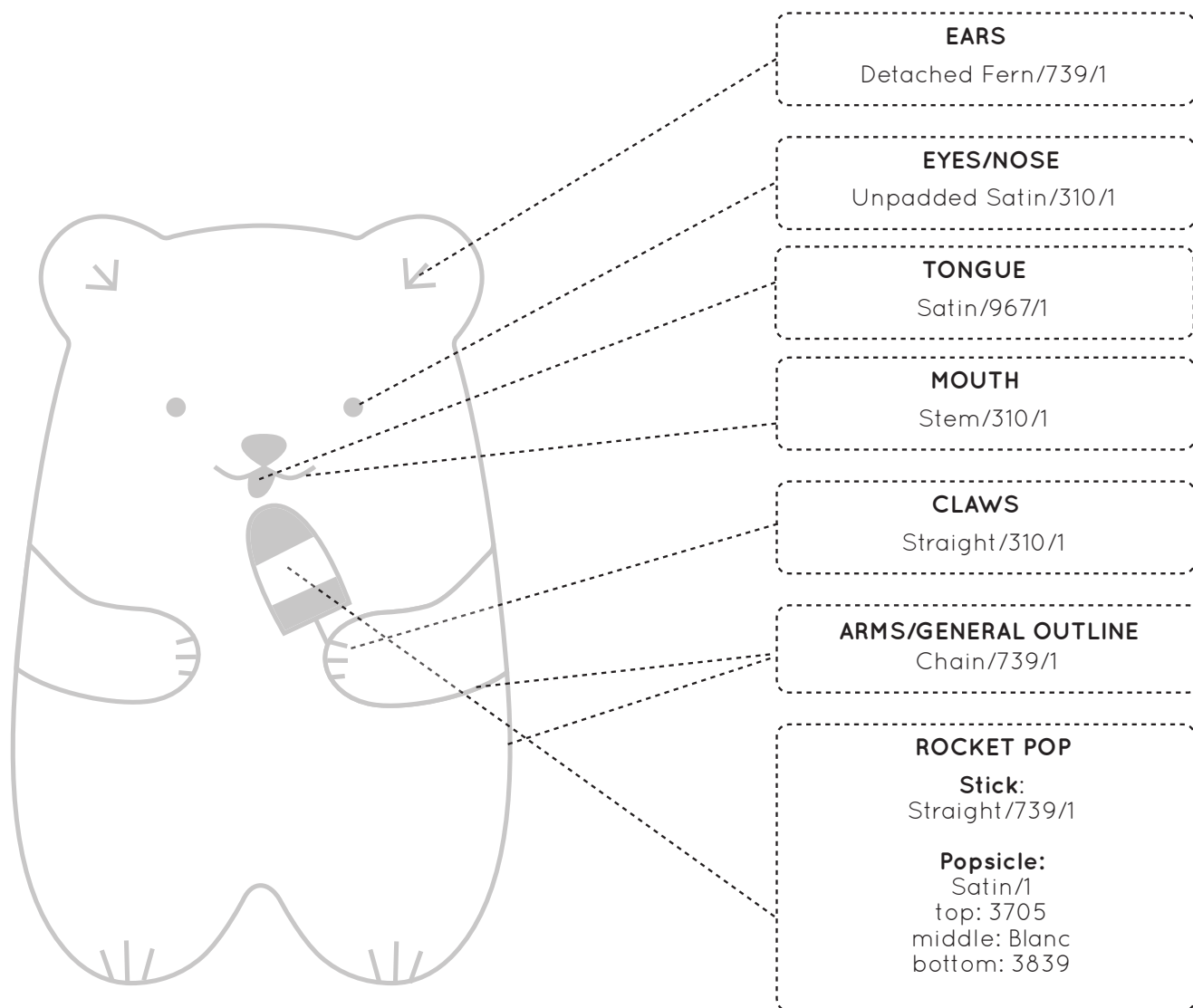
COLOURS:
Cream: 739
Red: 3705
Blue: 3839
White: Blanc
Black: 310
Gray: 844

Sampler Club Bonus Print!

If you are part of the [Sampler Club](#) you will have received this screen printed pattern along with the Berries sampler.

Any stitches not found on this instruction guide can be found in the [Stitch Library](#)

Stitch TONGUE before MOUTH. Overlap the CLAWS with the ARMS/GENERAL OUTLINE.

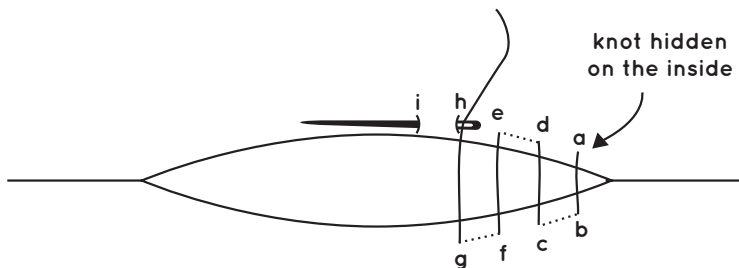


Bonus Floss: DMC 967 = Light Pink

PUTTING THE DOLL TOGETHER



- 1) After you finish embroidering Summer Bear, place the blank area (below "SAMPLER CLUB!") over the embroidered side. Put the pieces back into the hoop before stitching, or else use pins to hold together so the pieces don't move around once lined up. The back side of the embroidery should be facing out.
- 2) Use a backstitch to sew along the pattern, using the General Outline as your guide.
- 3) Cut around the shape, clipping between the ears and legs and notching all around.
- 4) Use a sturdy straw and something thinner (like a paintbrush handle) to help turn the doll right-side out
- 5) Stuff the doll. Sew closed using a ladder stitch.



Ladder Stitch

