

Embroidery Stitch Sampler

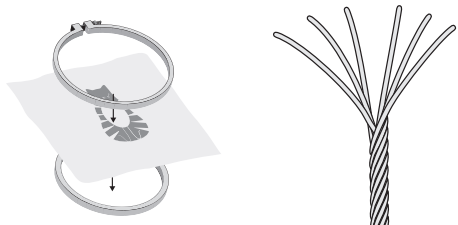




TIPS & TRICKS

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

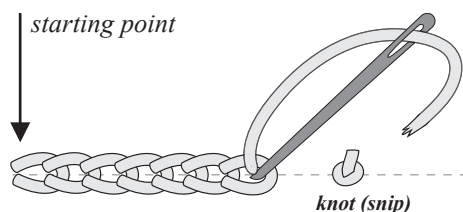
The back of an embroidery is just as important as the front! A back side filled with knots and tangled threads makes it very difficult to produce neat and

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.

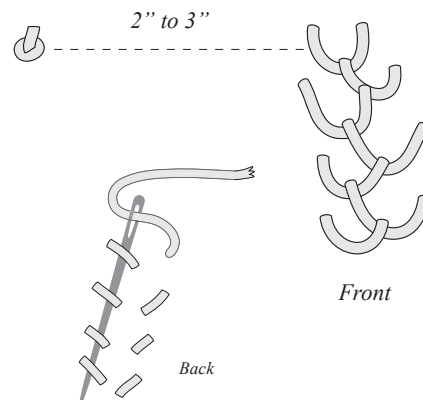
To begin, take the needle from the front to the back about 1" from your starting point, leaving a knot on the front side of your fabric. Take the needle through the start-



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-

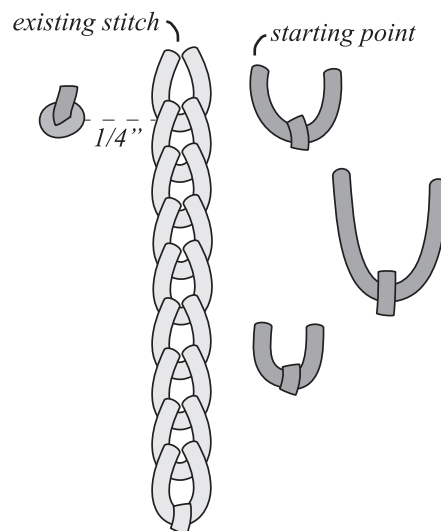


Anchor Stitch

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.



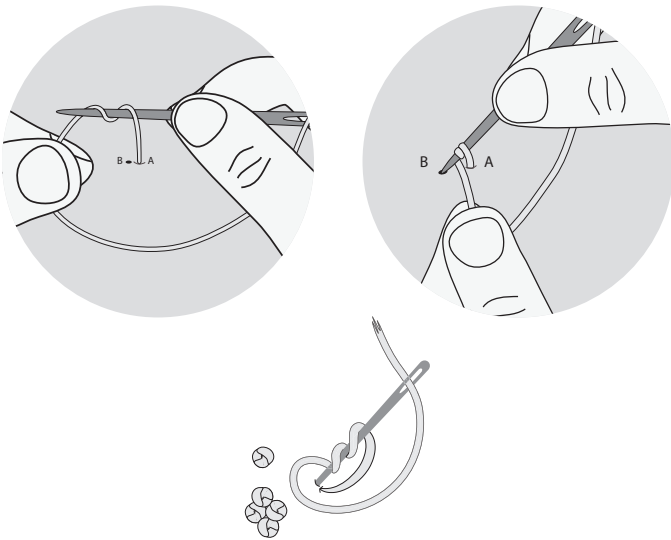
ENDING A THREAD

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 FOR PRACTICE STITCHES

French Knot

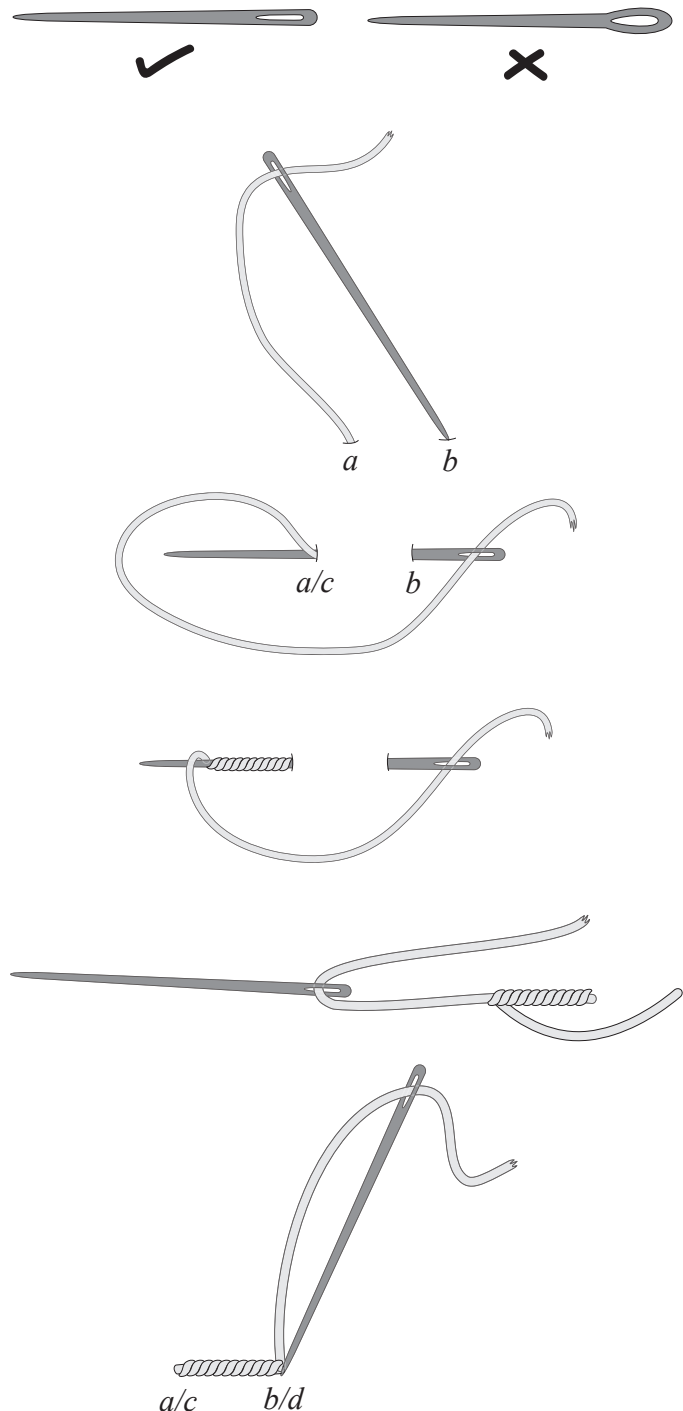
Bring the thread out where you want to place your knot. With your left thumb and index finger pull the thread firmly to the left. Wrap the thread around the needle twice, and angle the needle close to where the thread first emerged (but not in the exact place or it will pull through) slightly piercing through the fabric. Give the thread a tug, tightening up the coil. Slide the coil down towards the fabric and, keeping the tension, pull the needle through to the back, leaving a small knot on the surface. You can make single knots or clusters of knots by placing them close together.



Bullion Knot

Come out at (a) and go back into the fabric at (b): the space in between these two points will be the length of your knot. Come back out at (a) and wrap the needle with the floss until the coil is the same length as the distance between (a) and (b). Use your finger to push the coils down as you wrap. Gently hold the coil in place as you slide the needle through. Go back in at (b).

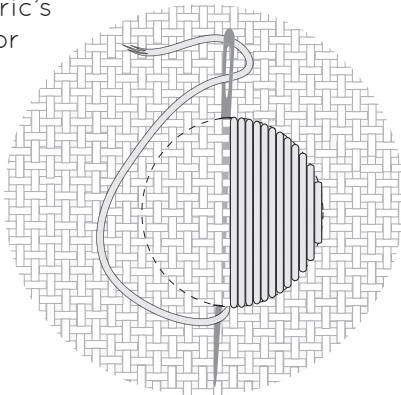
Note: only use a needle with an eye that is similar in width to the shaft of the needle



Chunky Satin Stitch

I'm a purist when it comes to the Satin Stitch (i.e. use only a single strand, pad underneath) but with the Chunky Satin Stitch the only rules are to use at least 2 strands of floss, which creates a more textured look, and try to keep your stitches parallel.

I like to use the fabric's weave as a guide for keeping the stitches straight.



Turkey Work - Single Layer

This pattern only requires a single layer of Turkey Work stitches to create length for hair. This is achieved by creating a series of loops that are locked in by a series of straight stitches. Try to keep the length between stitches to about 1/8".

Use the 28" lengths of floss. To begin, DO NOT knot the end of your embroidery floss.

1) Go into your fabric at (a), leaving approx. a 5" tail.

2) Create the first locking stitch: emerge half a stitch length back at (b) and go into (c).

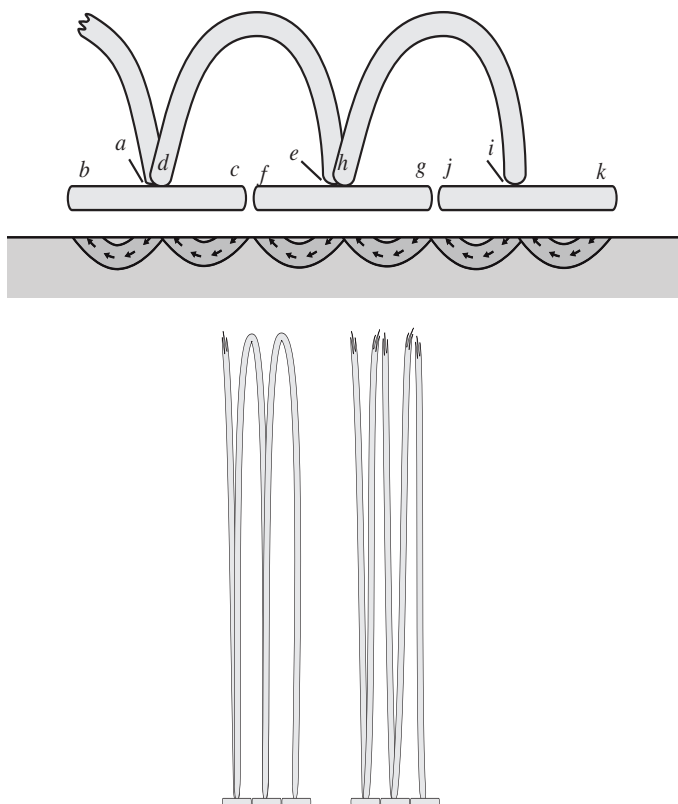
IMPORTANT: the locking stitches should be along the inside of the head shape (touching the satin stitches) so they are hidden when the hair is flipped up and gathered into the bun. The loops should be on the outside

3) Come up at (d), through the same hole as (a) and just outside of the locking stitch.

4) Go into (e), leaving a loop approx. 5", and lock the loop in by making a straight stitch from (f) to (g).

5) Make another loop and lock stitch in the same manner and finish by pulling up the tail (I).

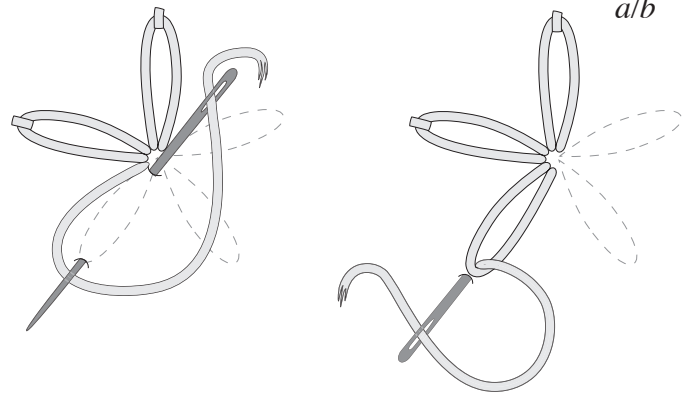
You should now have 1 tail end and 2 loops that are approximately 5" in length. Continue with your next length of floss around the lower half of the HEAD where indicated. When all of the Turkey Work stitches have been completed, snip the loops and even out the length of the hair by trimming until the length is fairly even.



Detached Chain/ Lazy Daisy

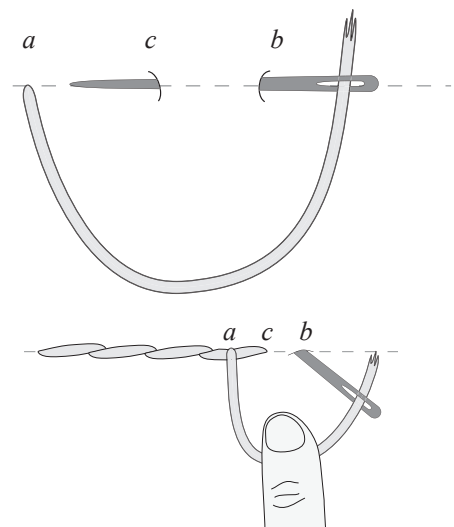
To make this stitch, bring the thread through the fabric (a) and catch with your free thumb. Go back through the same hole (b), still holding down the thread, and create a loop. Bring the needle up where you want to anchor the loop (c), and make a small stitch upwards, securing the thread.

Three or more Detached Chain Stitches radiating from a central point make up a Lazy Daisy.



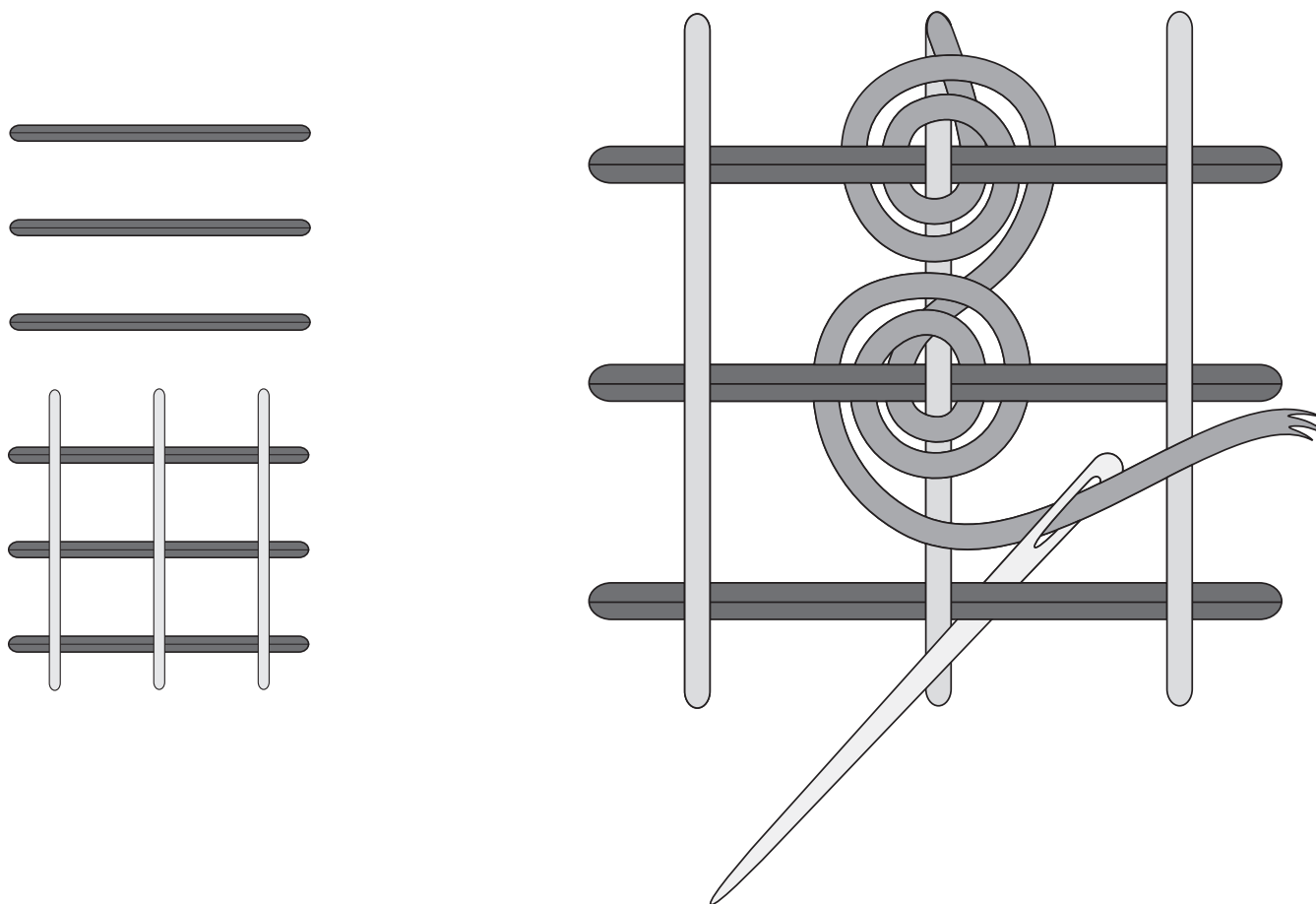
Stem Stitch

The Stem Stitch creates a twisted rope effect, perfect for filling in straight or curved lines. It can be used to fill an area by stitching parallel lines very close to one another. To begin the Stem Stitch, come out at your starting point (a). Bring the needle out a stitch length's away (b), keeping the working thread below the needle (you can use your thumb to hold the thread down). Come out halfway between (a) and (b) at (c). Repeat these steps along the path you are stitching.



Woven Rosette Fill

- 1) Make a series of parallel lines that are doubled up (stitch the second line alongside the first so it looks like a single, thick, flat line).
- 2) Create a row perpendicular to the first set of lines, overlapping it
- 3) With your "rosette" colour floss, come out at the top of the single line and wrap around the first intersection clock-wise, always going under the double line and over the single line.
- 4) Wrap around one more time, creating a concentric circle. Keep your tension light and even so that the floss wraps around the first circle of the rosette without distorting the shape.
- 5) Wrap around the second intersection, crossing over to the opposite side so that your next circle will be created in a counter-clockwise direction.
- 6) Continue creating concentric circles in this same manner at each intersection, alternating between clockwise and counter-clockwise. No matter the direction, you will always go under a double line and over a single line.
- 7) Once you reach the end of a line, go back in through the fabric and emerge at the next set of single lines.



NOW PUT IT ALL TOGETHER!

HAIR (FIRST LAYER)

Chunky Satin Stitch/3

Take one 28" length of each shade of brown and cut in half so you have two 14" lengths.

Combine floss colours (so you have three strands of mixed colours on your needle) following the diagram and formulas below.

a: $2 \times 632 + 1 \times 938$

b: $2 \times 938 + 1 \times 632$

c: $2 \times 3371 + 1 \times 938$

BUN

Turkey Work/2

Use 28" lengths. Follow diagram and photo guide on next page

Combine floss colours (so you have two strands of mixed colours on your needle) following the diagram and formulas below. Each grouping (i.e. A1) should have one tails + two loops that are approx. 5" in length

A1: 2×3371

A2: $1 \times 3371 + 1 \times 938$

B1: 2×938

B2: $1 \times 938 + 1 \times 632$

C1: $1 \times 938 + 1 \times 632$

C2: 2×632

SHIRT

Woven Rosette Fill/2

Double Lines: 20 & 834 (alternate)

Single Lines: 155

Rosettes: 351

Outline: Stem/351

do not outline the bottom edge

Key for Stitch Diagram:

Open Fishbone/310/2

type of stitch

colour

of strands

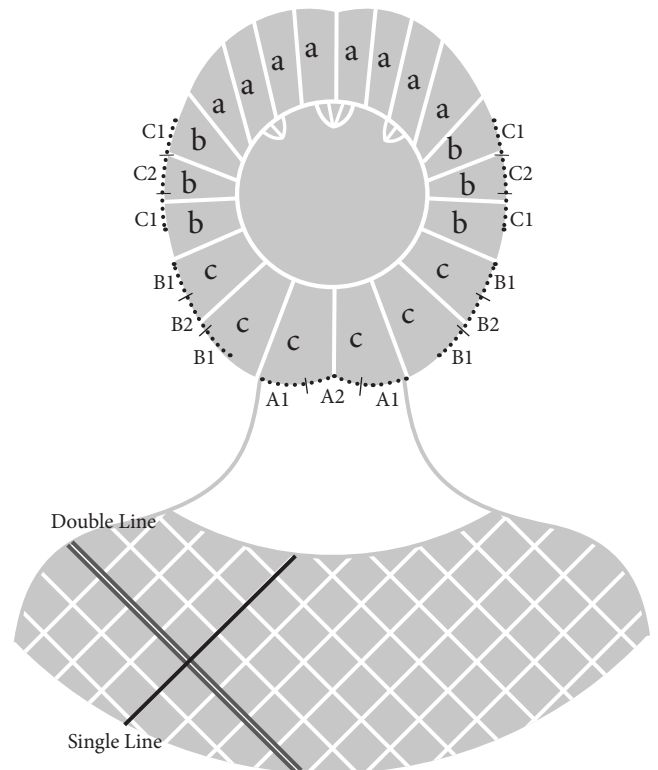
EMBROIDER THE ELEMENTS IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER (YOU CAN START WITH EITHER THE HAIR OR SHIRT):

HAIR

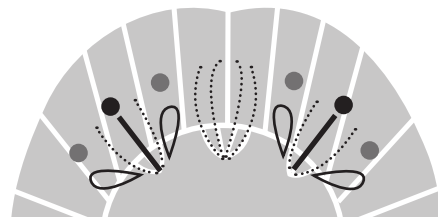
1) HAIR (FIRST LAYER)

2) FLOWERS

3) BUN



FLOWERS



* Mostly unmarked on pattern, approximate*

Stitch Order:

- Bullion Knot/155/2
- ◡ Detached Chain/503/2
- Straight/834/1
- French Knot/20/1
- French Knot/351/1

COLOURS:

20" lengths:

Medium Coral: 351

Light Pink: 20

Periwinkle: 155

Bluish-Green: 503

Golden Yellow: 834

28" lengths

Darkest Brown: 3371

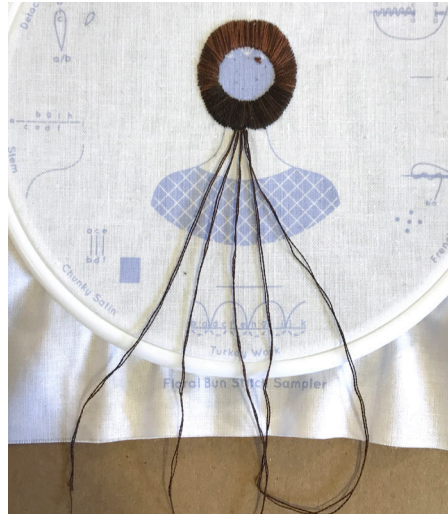
Medium Brown: 938

Reddish Brown: 632

*NOTE: FLOWERS should be completed before Step 2



1. Complete Chunky Satin Stitch



2. Use 28" lengths of floss to make Turkey Work segments*



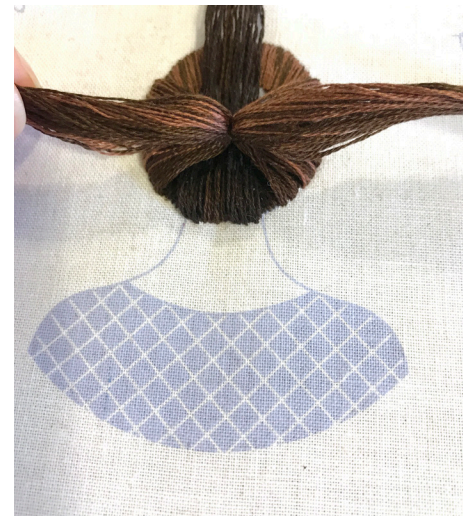
3. Complete Turkey Work, cut loops



4. Flip bottom section up



5. Use a small length of brown floss to tie remaining sections together. Double knot.



6. Pull the left/right sections apart to push the knot down



7. Trim the ends so they are even



8. Use a small length of brown floss to tack down the bottom section. Pull gently on the bottom to round and create volume



9. Trim below hair line



10. Twist and tie close to the end with a double knot using a small length of bross floss



11. Coil the twist around itself to form a bun until it completely covers the blank section when it sits flat



12. Tack the twist down with some floss below the hairline in the blank section



13. Lay the bun flat and gently pull it outwards to create greater volume and circumference



14. Once you are happy with it, trim the excess just above where you tacked it down

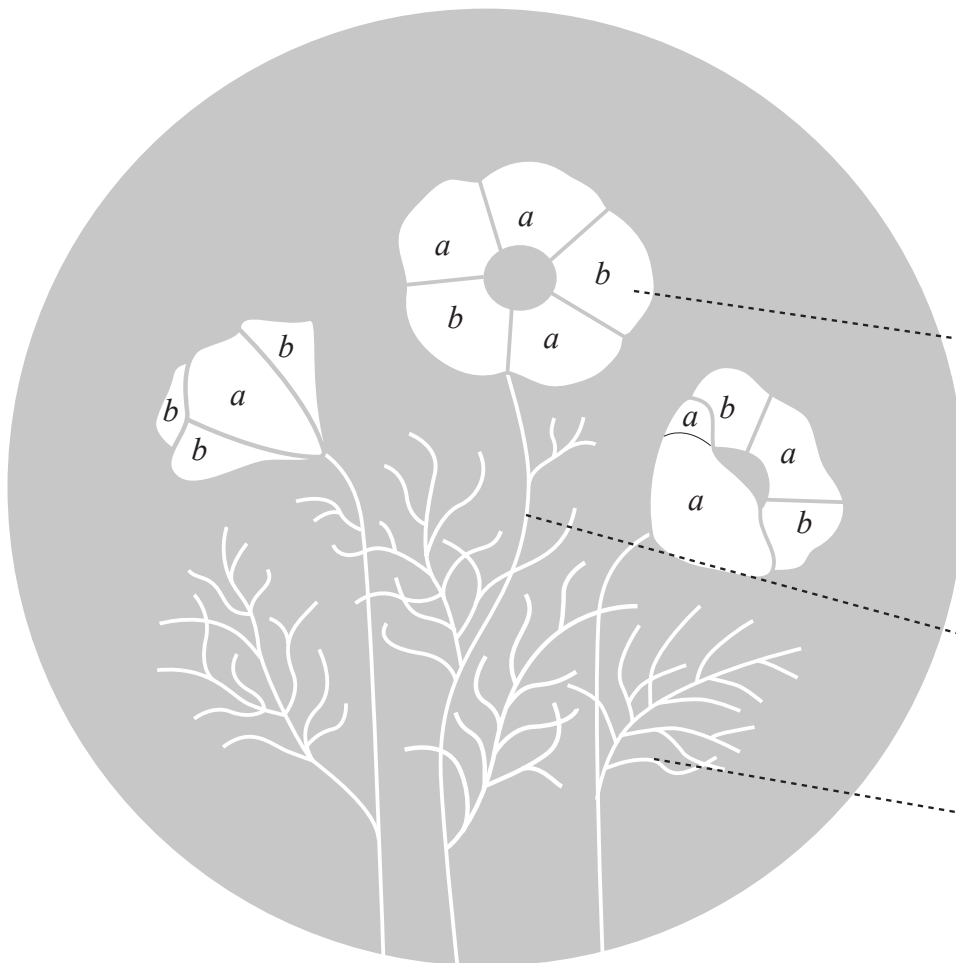


15. Make small, hidden stitches to tack down the top of the bun

Sampler Club Bonus Print!

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

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



POPPIES

Petals: Buttonhole Scallop/2
a: 351 b: 349

Center: Pistil Stitch/310/1
French Knots/834/1
*overlap the petals with the Pistil Stitches, then add a ring of French Knots, leaving some black showing in the center

STEMS

Stem Stitch/732/2

LEAVES

Stem Stitch/834/1

EMBROIDER THE ELEMENTS IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER:

- 1) STEMS
- 2) LEAVES (OVERLAP STEMS)
- 3) POPPIES (PETALS)
- 4) POPPIES (CENTER)

Bonus Floss: DMC 349 = Red, DMC 732 = Olive Green, DMC 310 = Black

