
HOME EDITION

COLAB

EMBROIDERY

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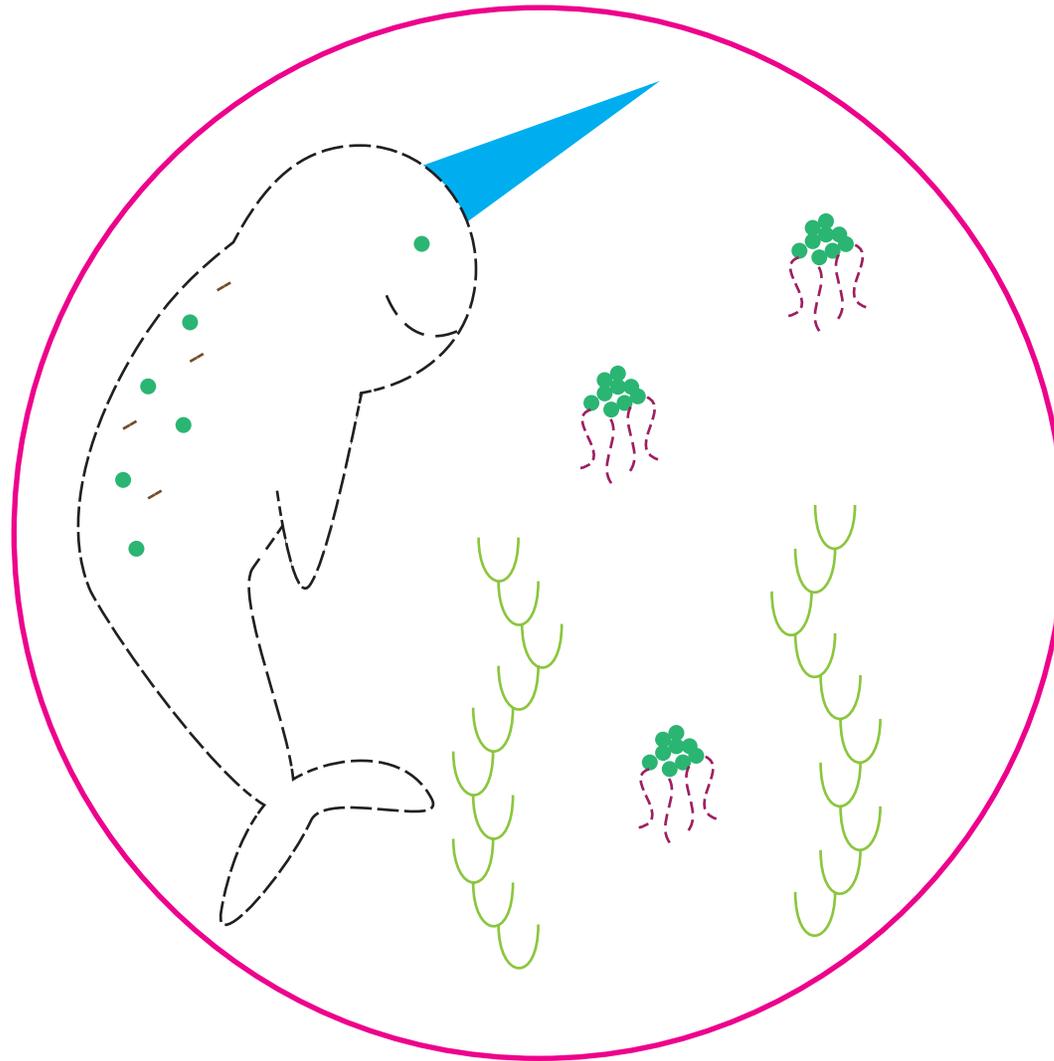
Materials

- Fabric
- Embroidery floss in assorted colors
- Needle
- Permanent marker
- Embroidery hoop (optional)
- PDF embroidery pattern (optional)

EMBROIDERY TEMPLATE

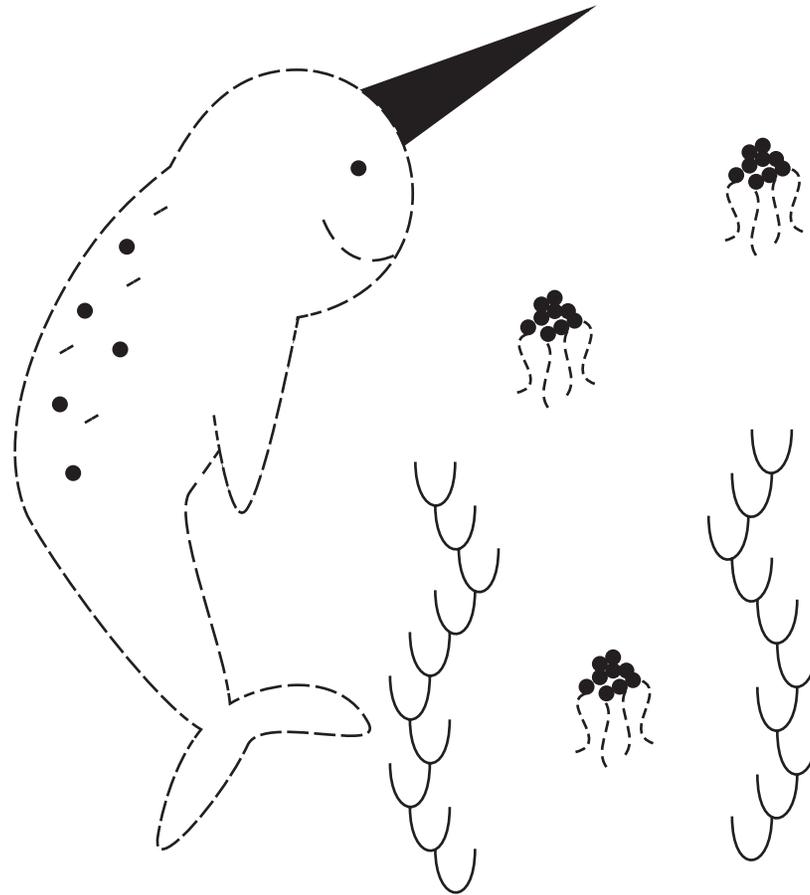
Stitching Template

- French knot
- Split stitch
- ∪ Feather stitch
- ∩ Stem stitch
- - - Backstitch
- Satin stitch



EMBROIDERY TEMPLATE

Print Template



EMBROIDERY TEMPLATE

Stitching Template



Chain stitch



Woven wheel stitch



Blanket stitch



Back stitch



Split stitch



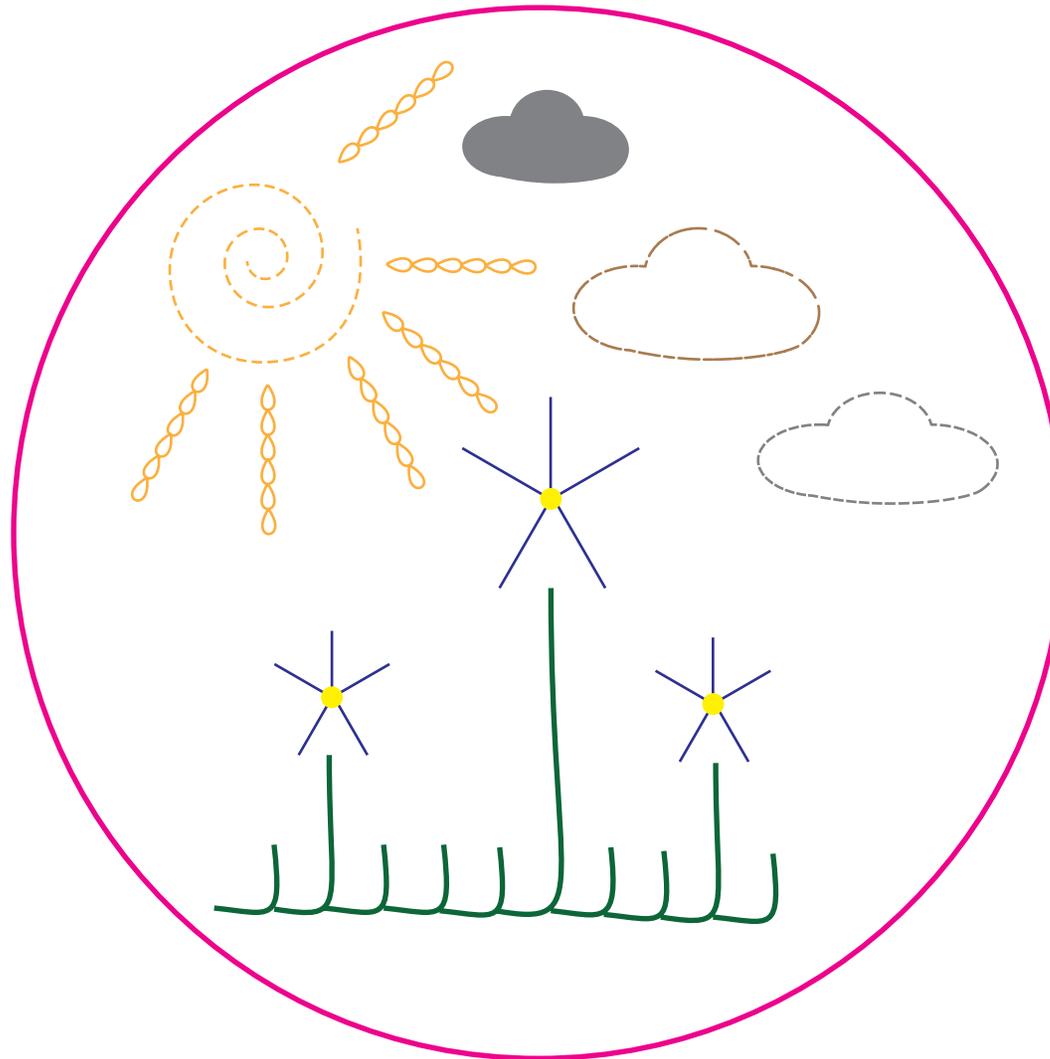
French knot



Stem stitch

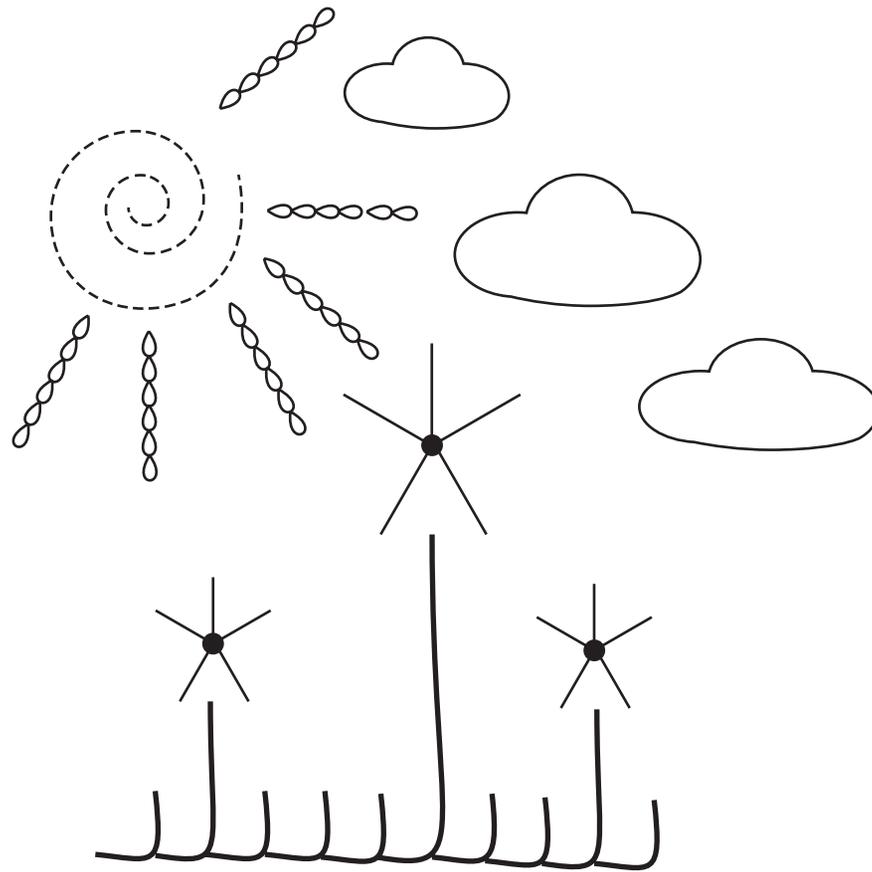


Satin stitch



EMBROIDERY TEMPLATE

Print Template

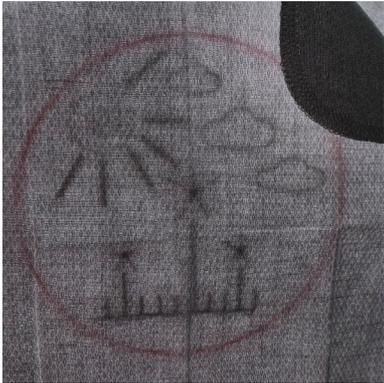


Step 1: Choose a Pattern

Choose the pattern you wish to embroider. You can draw your own pattern directly on the fabric. If you wish to use one of our patterns or another prefabricated pattern, you can easily trace the pattern onto your fabric:



1.
First, print the PDF tracing pattern and tape it onto a window.



2.
Tape the fabric securely on top of the pattern. Be sure the fabric is flat and the pattern centered where you wish it to be.



3.
Carefully trace the pattern using a thin permanent marker.

Step 2: Prepare Your Fabric

Before you start, you will need to get your fabric ready for embroidering. If you are not using an embroidery hoop, you can skip this step.



1.
Loosen the screw
on your embroidery
hoop.



2.
Remove the outer hoop.



3.
Lay your fabric over
the inner hoop with
the portion you wish
to embroider inside
the circle.



4.
Slide the outer hoop
into place over top of
the inner hoop.



5.
Gently tug the corners
of the fabric until the
fabric is taut across the
embroidery hoop.



6.
Tighten the screw on
the embroidery hoop
to hold it in place.
Turn it until it is tight,
but do not overtighten.

Step 3: Prepare your Embroidery Floss

Choose where you wish to start your embroidery project. Pick which color you wish to use for this element. If you are new to embroidery, you may wish to start with a simpler stitch, such as the backstitch.

Embroidery floss comes in what are called skeins, bundles of six strands of thread twisted together. You can choose to use all six strands for a thicker element, or you can separate the strands and use any number together for finer work using the following method:



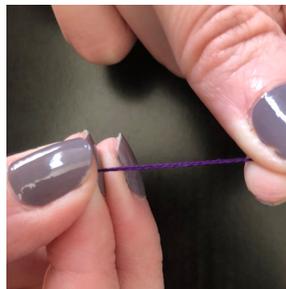
1.
Cut a length of embroidery floss from the bundle. About 18" is generally a good amount to work with at a time.



4.
Slowly pull the single thread up away from the rest. The rest of the bundle will bunch up under your pinched fingers, but not tangle. Repeat this process to remove as many strands as you wish to use.



2.
Pinch the thread near the end you just cut. Gently tap the top of thread to separate the strands slightly.



5.
Take the strands that you removed and pinch them in one hand near the end. Gently run your fingers down the strands several times to wrap them back together.



3.
Gently pinch a single strand in one hand while still holding the bundle pinched in your other hand.



6.
Thread your needle and get started.

BACKSTITCH



1.
Start on the outline
you wish to follow.



2.
Take a stitch back
towards yourself
and pull tight.



3.
Come up a stitch
length away from
your first stitch.



4.
Come back down
through the top hole
of your first stitch.
Your stitches should
connect to form a
solid line.



5.
Continue in this
manner until your
entire line has
been covered.

STEM STITCH



1. Start at the bottom of the line that you want to follow. Push your needle through from the back and pull all the way through.



2. Take a short stitch up and diagonally to the right.



3. Pull the thread taut. Your stitch should cover the width of your line at a diagonal, like this.



4. Start the next stitch in the middle of the last one and as close to the left of it as possible.



5. Make the next stitch at roughly the same angle as the first.



6. Continue in this manner until your entire line is filled in.

SPLIT STITCH



1. Start at end of the line you wish to follow.



2. Take a medium to large stitch.



3. Come back up for the next stitch through the center of the last one you took. Be sure to 'split' the thread.



4. Take another stitch about the same length as the first one.

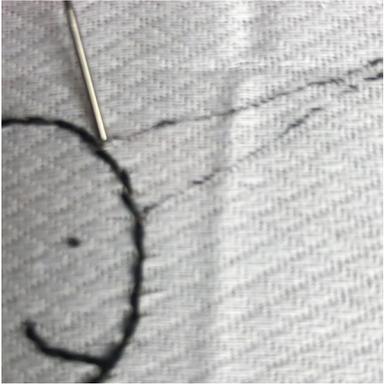


5. Come up for your next stitch in the middle of your last one, splitting the thread. Continue until you reach the end of your line.



6. End with a small stitch. Tie it off on the backside.

SATIN STITCH - Thread Saving



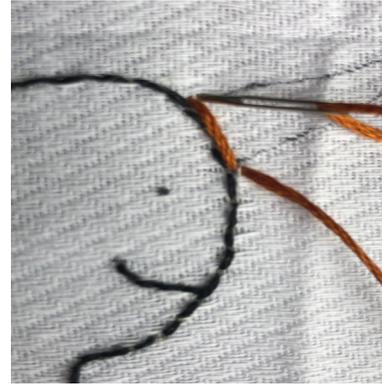
1. Start on the far end of the area you wish to fill in.



2. Take a stitch across the entire length of the area you wish to fill in.



3. Come up for the next stitch as closely as possible beside the hole that you just went down through.



4. Take another stitch. Push the needle down through the cloth as closely as possible beside your first hole so that the threads lay tightly together.



5. Continue in this manner until your entire area is filled in.

FEATHER STITCH



1. Start at the top of one side of the 'U' shape.



2. Take a stitch across to the other side of the 'U'. Leave a loop rather than pulling your stitch tight.



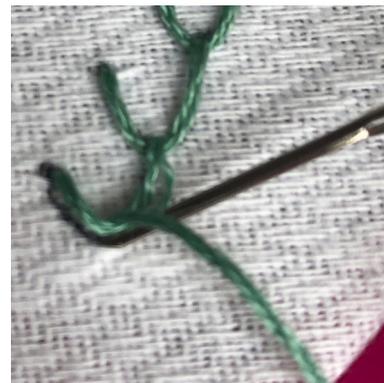
3. Come up for the next stitch at the bottom of the 'U' shape. Be sure that your needle passes through the center of the loop but does not go through the thread.



4. This stitch becomes the top of your next 'U' shape. Continue in this manner along the feather path. You can make the shape more pointed by pulling the loops tighter.

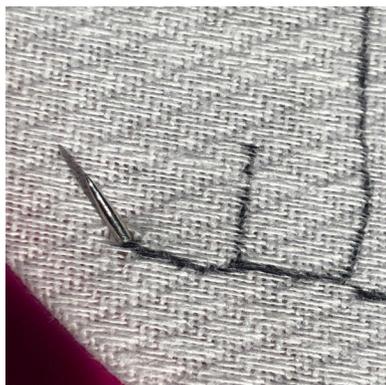


5. To finish the feather stitch, come up at the bottom of the 'U' shape and catch the loop as you normally would.



6. Take a tiny stitch over the loop and secure the base of the 'U' in place. Then, tie it off with a knot on the back.

BLANKET STITCH



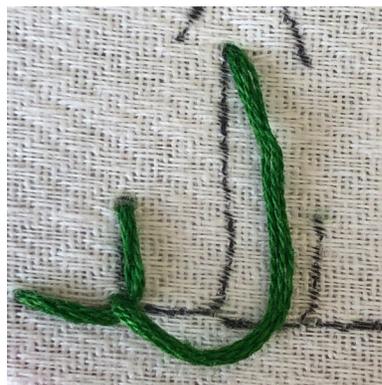
1. Start at bottom edge of the 'L' shape.



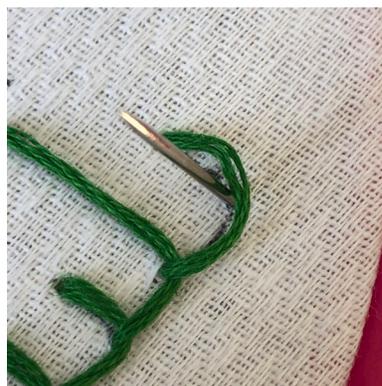
2. Take a stitch to the top of the 'L' shape and leave a loop.



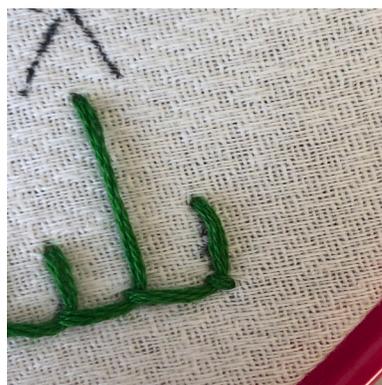
3. Come up for the next stitch at the bend of the 'L' shape. Be sure to put your needle through the loop and pull tight.



4. This becomes the start of your next 'L' shaped blanket stitch.



5. To finish the blanket stitch, come up at the corner of the 'L' like you would if you were continuing.



6. Take a tiny stitch over the loop and tie it off on the back side.

CHAIN STITCH



1. Start at top of the line and pull your thread all the way through.



2. Go back down through the same hole you just came through.



3. Leave a loop.



4. Go a stitch length down the line and come up through the center of your loop. Gently pull the loop as tight as you wish.



5. This becomes the start of your next chain stitch. Go back down through the same hole and leave another loop. Continue in this manner until your chain is as long as you wish.



6. Take a tiny stitch over the loop and tie it off on the back side to hold it in place.

WOVEN WHEEL STITCH



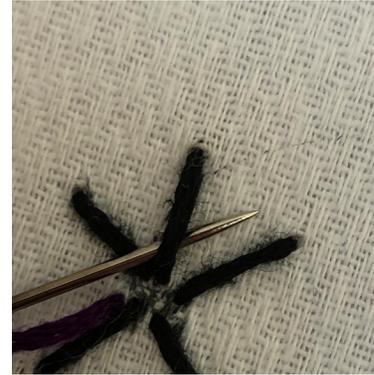
1. Take a long stitch from the top of the first line, down to the center of the flower.



2. Repeat this with all five lines.



3. Come up to start the woven wheel as close as possible to one of the lines near the center.



4. Weave your needle over one stitch and under the next.



5. Gently pull tight.



6. Continue weaving under one stitch, over the next until you have reached the ends of your lines and can fit no more. Push the needle to the back and tie the thread off.

FRENCH KNOT



1. Bring your needle up where you wish the knot to be.



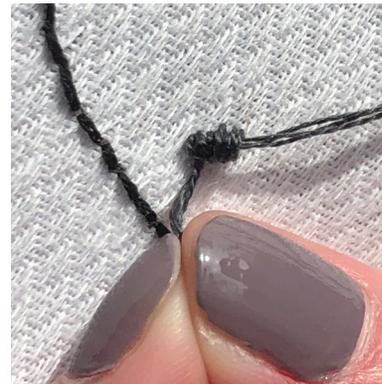
2. Pinch the floss between your fingers and gently hold it away from the fabric



3. Loosely wrap the floss around your needle 3-5 times. Be sure you wrap with the point of your needle facing where your fingers are pinching the floss.



4. Continue to pinch the floss. Push your needle down through the fabric as close as possible to the hole you originally came through.



5. Continue to pinch the floss and hold it taut as you pull the needle all the way through the fabric.



6. Pull the thread through all the way. If you are doing more French knots, move your needle to the next location and repeat. Tie your floss off on the back when finished.