

Stitches: Embroidery Pattern

Instructions

You will need:

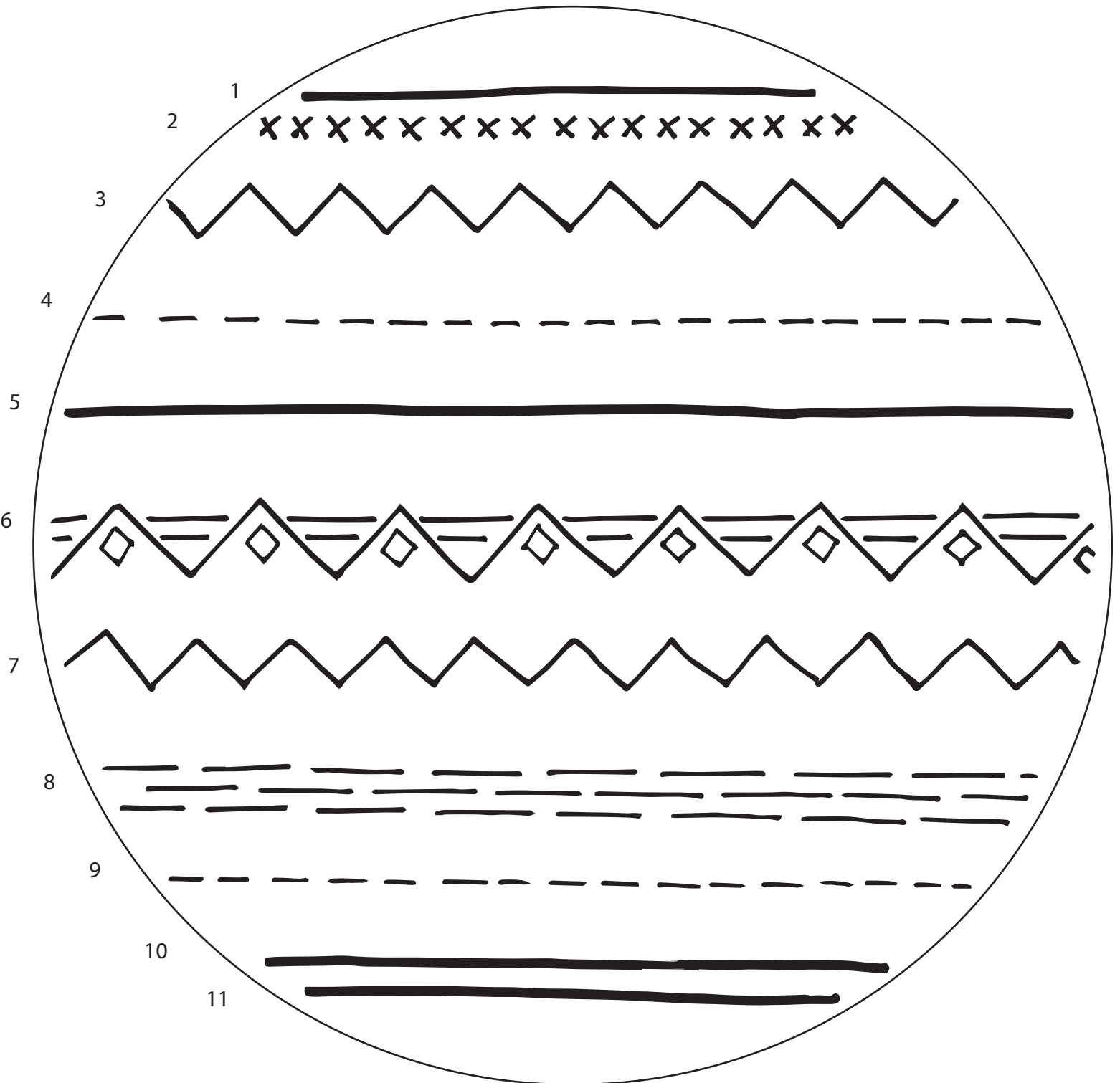
- *Your pattern and instructions
- *8-inch embroidery hoop
- *DMC Thread (you can use the suggested colors below, or any other colors you choose)
- *Black Linen Fabric (or any color fabric you choose)
- *Cotton Fabric (optional to make fabric sturdier – see step #3)
- *2 Needles
- *Felt (for the back of the hoop- see step #6)
- *White water-soluble marker (for darker fabrics) or blue water-soluble marker (for lighter fabrics)

If you would prefer a [kit](#) with all of the [materials included](#), one can be mailed to you.

| DMC # | Color | Instructions |
|-------|-------------|--------------|
| BLANC | White | Row 2, 6, 8 |
| 775 | Light Blue | Row 1, 4, 9 |
| 3852 | Yellow | Row 3, 7, 11 |
| 826 | Darker Blue | Row 5, 10 |

Stitches

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THREAD UNRAVELED

Final Product










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How to Use Your Pattern: Instructions

1. Decide where you want to put your embroidery pattern and tape or pin it onto your fabric so that it does not move.
2. Tape the fabric to a window or use a light box and trace the pattern onto your fabric. You can use a white water-soluble marker for darker fabrics or a blue water-soluble marker for lighter fabrics.
3. Once you have traced the design, remove the pattern from the back of your fabric. (tip: I like to place my fabric with the design onto another piece of cotton batting or fabric to give it weight and structure, and so that the thread does not show through on the other side if I am using a light color fabric. This is optional.)
4. Place the fabric(s) in your embroidery hoop, thread your needle, and begin stitching your design.

*For help creating the stitches, see the “Stitching Legend” at the end of the pattern and visit the tutorial: <http://threadunraveled.com/7-simple-embroidery-stitches/>

| | | |
|---------------|---|--|
| Row 1: | Use 6 strands of the light blue thread (DMC 775). Use a large chain stitch. |  |
| Row 2: | Use 6 strands of the white thread (DMC BLANC). Do a regular stitch over the x's on the pattern. |  |
| Row 3: | Use 3 strands of the yellow thread (DMC 3852). Use a back stitch. I used large stitches and went from one point to the next on the triangles. |  |
| Row 4: | Use 4 strands of the light blue thread (DMC 775). Use a running stitch. |  |
| Row 5: | Use 6 strands of the darker blue thread (DMC 826). Use a large chain stitch. |  |
| Row 6: | Use 6 strands of white thread (DMC BLANC). Simply stitch over the lines from one point to another. Use a back stitch to do this. |  |

| | | |
|----------------|---|--|
| Row 7: | Use 3 strands of the yellow thread (DMC 3852). Use a back stitch. I used large stitches and went from one point to the next on the triangles. |  |
| Row 8: | Use 6 strands white thread (DMC BLANC). Use a running stitch. |  |
| Row 9: | Use 4 strands of the light blue thread (DMC 775). Use a running stitch. |  |
| Row 10: | Use 6 strands of the darker blue thread (DMC 826). Use a back stitch to create this stitch. |  |
| Row 11: | Use 6 strands of the yellow thread (DMC 3852). Use a stem stitch. |  |

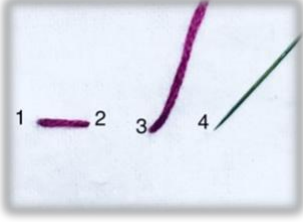
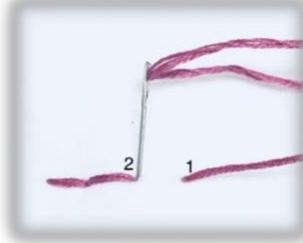
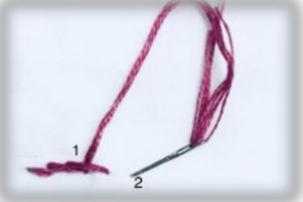
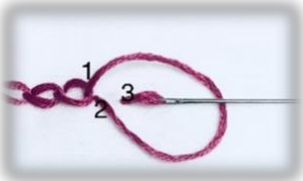
5. After you have finished stitching your design, rinse your fabric in cold water to remove any marks.

6. After the fabric dries, you will want to iron it to get rid of any wrinkles that may exist. You can decide how you will display your art. I like to display it in the actual hoop and back it with felt. (For instructions on how to frame your art in an embroidery hoop, see this tutorial for how to back your embroidery hoop: <http://threadunraveled.com/how-to-back-an-embroidery-hoop-with-felt/>)

7. Enjoy your hand-embroidered creation!

Tag your creation on social media: **#threadunraveled** and **@threadunraveled**

Stitching Legend

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| <p>Running Stitch</p> |  | <p>The <i>running stitch</i> is perfect for creating a simple line. Begin the running stitch by pulling your threaded needle up through the bottom of the fabric. Go one stitch forward and put the needle back through the fabric, creating your first stitch. Now pull your needle back up through the fabric, leaving a space from the previous stitch. Then poke the needle back down through the fabric again making your second stitch.</p> |
| <p>Back Stitch</p> |  | <p>The <i>back stitch</i> is perfect for outlining a design and creating solid lines. Begin by pulling the needle and thread up through the fabric and do one stitch forward. From underneath, space the needle out the length of your desired stitch and pull up through the fabric. Then bring the needle and thread back down through the end of the previous stitch. Keep your stitches about the same size.</p> |
| <p>Stem Stitch</p> |  | <p>The <i>stem stitch</i> is perfect for creating vines and stems, hence the name. It can also be used for lettering. Begin by creating one straight stitch forward. Then bring the needle and thread up underneath the fabric to the side of the stitch you just made and pull the thread all the way through. Then stitch forward. Repeat by bringing the needle up next to the previous stitch and stitch forward.</p> |
| <p>Chain Stitch</p> |  | <p>The <i>chain stitch</i> can be used to fill in lettering or create a rope-like texture. Pull your needle and thread up through the fabric, then insert it going down right beside where you first inserted it. However, don't pull the thread all the way through the fabric—allow it to form a loop. Decide how long you want your chain stitch to be and bring the needle up through the fabric, making sure that it also goes through the loop you created and pull it tight. This creates your first chain stitch. To make the next chain stitch, place the needle close to the hole you just stitched through and pull to create another loop. Remember not to pull the loop all the way tight. Pull the needle up through the loop and then pull tight. Repeat these steps to continue the chain. To end the stitch, instead of creating a loop, pull the loop tight and stitch over the edge of the loop to secure your last chain stitch.</p> |