



embroidery kit INSTRUCTIONS



This kit includes:

- hoop
- needle
- thread
- fabric with original pattern
- step-by-step instructions

What you'll need:

- scissors
- a sparkling beverage
- a few hours
- a little patience

PREP YOUR CLOTH & HOOP



Before you start, iron the cloth with the steam set to **off** to remove wrinkles. It's okay to iron over the design.

Loosen the screw at the top of the wooden embroidery hoop and separate the two hoops. Lay the smaller hoop on a table, then lay the piece of fabric over the smaller hoop, making sure the design is in the center of the hoop. Lay the larger hoop over the fabric and small hoop, then push the larger hoop down, sandwiching the fabric between the two hoops. Tighten the screw and pull the fabric taut. Keep tightening the screw until it feels tight, but not too tight. If you tap on the fabric it should sound like a drum.

If your thread didn't come pre-cut, use an arm's length (hand to armpit) at a time.

Embroidery floss has multiple strands of thread. Using less strands gives you more detail. Your kit includes 6-strand embroidery floss. Use all 6 strands at a time for this project. If you would like your work to look more detailed, separate the floss to use less strands at a time. You'll have extra floss at the end of this project.

Make a knot at one end of the floss and thread the needle with the other end. Moisten the end of the thread (with water, your mouth, or something like chap stick) to make it easier to thread the needle. After you have threaded the needle, make sure the end **with the knot is long** and the **end without the knot is hanging** about 4 inches.

PREP YOUR THREAD & NEEDLE



STITCHING

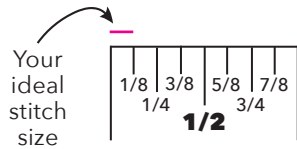


Always start your stitches from the **back of the fabric**, and pull the thread all the way through the fabric until you feel the knot act as an anchor.

When you are stitching and start to notice you only have about 5 or 6 inches of thread left on your needle, it's time to change your thread. First, knot or tie the thread you are currently using in the back of the fabric. If you don't, the embroidery will unravel. Then snip off any extra thread so it doesn't tangle. Then thread your needle with a new piece of thread.

STITCH GUIDE

How long should your stitches be? For this pattern, I recommend your back stitches and chain stitches be at least 1/8 of an inch. Your stitches can be slightly longer, but definitely don't creep up to 1/4 of an inch. That's too long.



1

REIGN: RED thread, BACKSTITCH on the solid line

Starting at the top left corner of the first R in REBEL, use a backstitch to stitch the entire solid line around the letter. When you are done with the R, move to the E. Keep going until you start to run out of thread (about 5 inches of thread). Knot and cut your thread at the back of the fabric, then prepare a new piece of thread. Keep stitching each letter. When finished, knot and cut your thread at the back of the fabric.

2

Outline of the Monstera and two Big Philodendron leaves: PURPLE thread, WHIPPED BACKSTITCH on the solid line

Starting at either end of a leaf, use a whipped backstitch to stitch the entire solid line from one end to the other. Knot and cut your thread at the back of the fabric. Do this for the monstera and two larger philodendron.

3

Outline of the remaining two Philodendron: LIGHT PURPLE thread, WHIPPED BACKSTITCH on the solid line

Starting at either end of a leaf, use a whipped backstitch to stitch the entire solid line from one end to the other. Knot and cut your thread at the back of the fabric. Do this for the remaining philodendron.

4

Spine of the Monstera and two Big Philodendron: PURPLE thread, GREEN / RED thread, WRAPPED CHAINSTITCH on the solid line

Starting at the top of a monstera or philodendron middle spine, use a purple chain stitch to stitch the entire solid line from one end to the other. Knot and cut your thread at the back of the fabric.

Next, prepare a new piece of red thread. Wrap the purple chain stitch from bottom to top. You can do this in either green or red -- your choice! When done, knot and cut your thread at the back of the fabric. Do this for the monstera and larger philodendron.

5

Veins of the Monstera and two Big Philodendron: PURPLE thread, GREEN thread, BACKSTITCH on the solid line

Starting at the end of the monstera or philodendron vein, use a backstitch to stitch the entire solid line

from one end to the other. Move to the next vein. Continue until you start to run out of thread. Knot and cut your thread at the back of the fabric. Prepare a new piece of thread, and continue backstitching until all the veins are stitched.

For the monstera on the bottom right and philodendron on the top, use purple. For the philodendron on the bottom left, use purple on the left side of the leaf and green on the right side of the leaf.

6

Spine of two remaining Philodendron, one Palm Leaf: LIGHT PURPLE thread, RED thread, PURPLE thread, WHIPPED BACKSTITCH on the solid line

Starting at the top of a leaf middle spine, use a backstitch with light purple thread to stitch the entire solid line from one end to the other. Knot and cut your thread at the back of the fabric. Next, prepare a new piece of red thread. Whip the light purple backstitch from bottom to top. When done, knot and cut your thread at the back of the fabric. Do this for the two philodendron leaves.

Do the same for the palm leaf, but whip it with purple instead of red.

7

Veins of the small left Philodendrons: RED thread, STRAIGHT stitch on the solid line

For each single dashed line, use red thread for stitch each line. Repeat until all the lines are stitched.

8

Veins of the right Palm Leaf: PURPLE thread, STRAIGHT stitch on the solid line

For each single dashed line, use purple thread for stitch each line. Repeat until all the lines are stitched.

9

Veins of the left Palm Leaf: LIGHT PURPLE thread, SINGLE CHAIN STITCH on the solid line

For each single dashed line, one single chain stitch for each line. Repeat until all the lines are stitched.

10

Finishing the bottom left Philodendron: PURPLE thread, SATIN STITCH on triangles

Fill in each triangle with a satin stitch. Three triangles total.

11

A little razzle dazzle on the bottom left and top Philodendron: LIGHT PURPLE thread, GREEN thread, FRENCH KNOTS over the dots

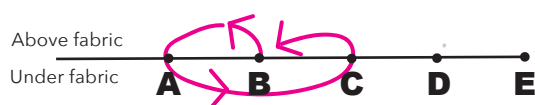
Stitch a French Knot on each dot. When finished, knot and cut your thread at the back of the fabric.

STITCHING INSTRUCTIONS

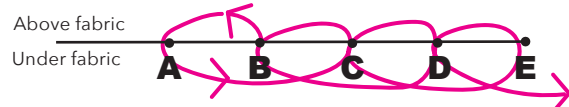
THE BACK STITCH

The back stitch is one of the most common stitches in embroidery. From the back of the fabric, the needle goes up through B and down through A. Up through C and down through B. Up through D and down through C. Up through E and down through D. Each stitch hops "back" one before moving forward. Hence the name "back stitch".

How it starts:

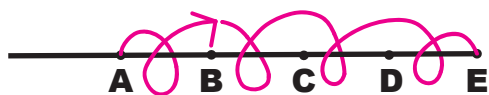


How the stitch continues:



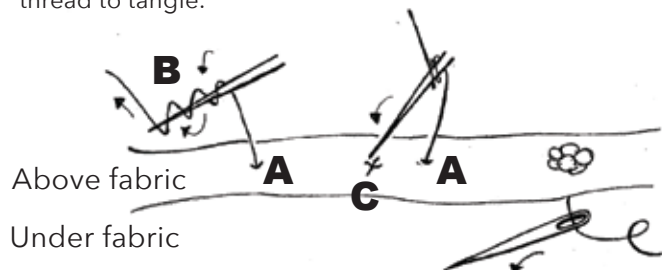
THE WHIPPED BACK STITCH

First, make a row of back stitches using the instructions above. Then pick out a new color and thread your needle (or use the same color if you want a monochromatic look). From the back of the fabric, bring the needle up through A. **Do not put the needle back into the fabric.** The rest of this stitch will be entirely above fabric until the end. Then slide the needle under the stitch made by A and B over the fabric. Then slide the needle under the stitch made by B and C. Then slide the needle under the stitch made by C and D. And so on. When you have reached the end of the back stitch put the needle back into the fabric and tie off the thread.



THE FRENCH KNOT

This creates a cute little raised knot. From the back of the fabric, the needle goes up through A (be sure to pull the thread all the way through first before moving on). Then wrap the thread around the needle 6 times (shown as B), then slip the needle back into the fabric at C, which is right next to A. **Slowly** pull the thread down all the way, looking out for and fixing tangles. Moving too fast will cause the thread to tangle.



THE EASY CHAIN STITCH

From the back of the fabric, the needle goes up through A and down through B to create a very tiny straight stitch. The needle then goes up through C. **Do not put the needle back into the fabric.** The rest of this part of the stitch will be entirely above fabric. Slip the needle through the stitch created by A & B. Then put the needle back into the fabric through the same C hole. Then bring the needle up through D, then above the fabric, slip the needle under the loop created by C, and down through the same D hole. Keep going like this until you get to the end of the line in the pattern.



THE WRAPPED CHAIN STITCH

Bring your needle up at the base of the first chain stitch. Wrap the thread under the chain loop and return the needle through the same hole. Bring the needle up at the center of the next chain stitch and repeat. Continue along the line, creating a "hug" around the base of each chain loop. Keep the wrapping thread relaxed as you work so you don't pull or distort the chain stitches.

How it starts:

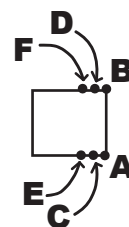


How the stitch continues:



THE SATIN STITCH

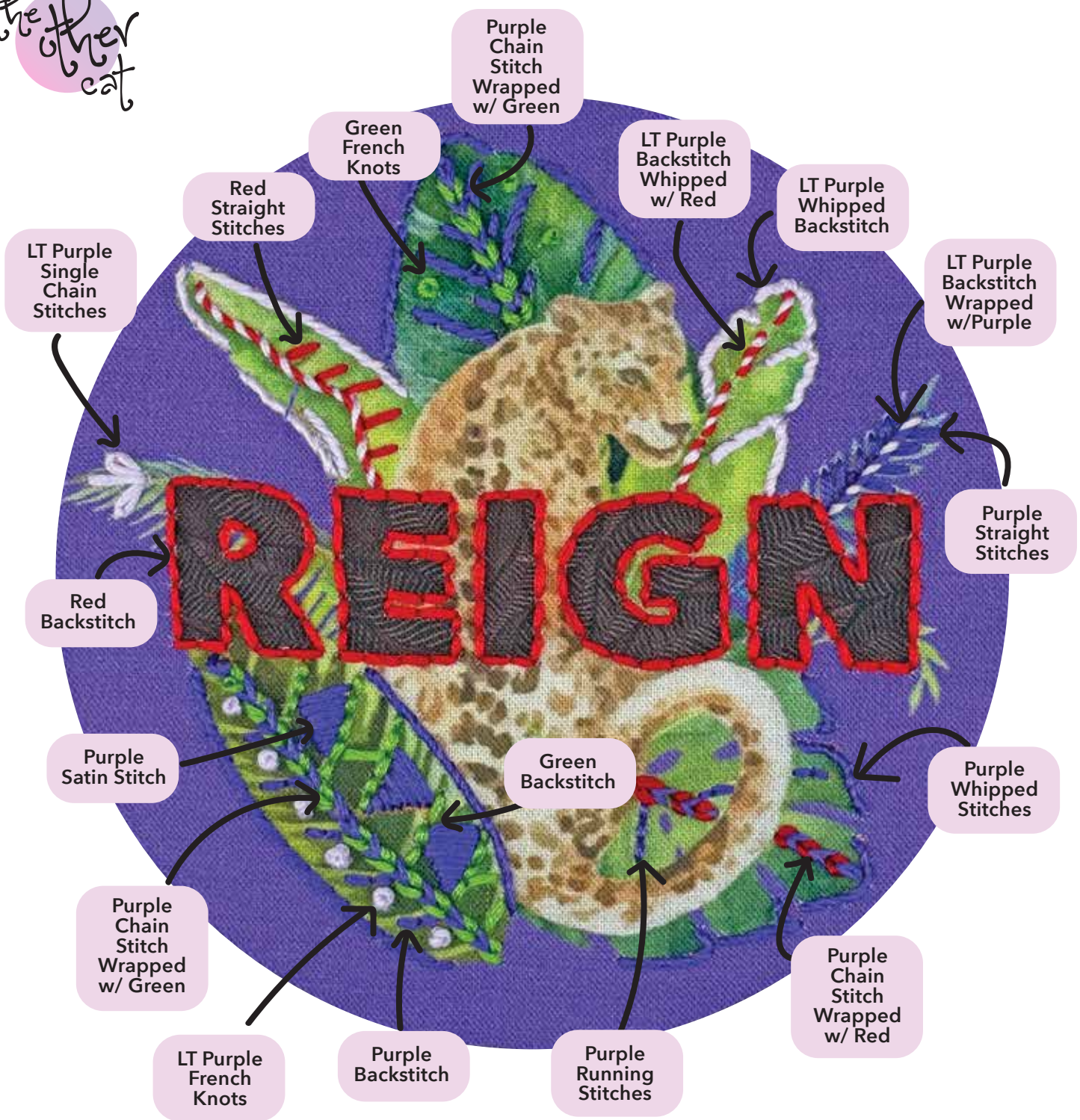
The satin stitch is an easy way to "color in" a large area. There are a few ways to do a satin stitch, but this way is the easiest (a thread saver version is on my website). The thread goes up through A and down through B, up through C and down through D. Keep going until the whole shape is filled in.



THE STRAIGHT STITCH

Bring your needle up through the fabric at one end of the line, A. Insert it back down at the opposite end, B, to create a straight line of thread.





Find tutorials, events, and more embroidery kits:



@THE_OTHER_CAT



@OTHERCATCREATIONS



WWW.THEOTHERCAT.CO

Check out video tutorials of these stitches at:
www.youtube.com/@theothercatcreations