



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, but you will only need 3 strands at a time for this project. Separate the floss so you end up with two 3-strand pieces. You'll have extra floss at the end of this project. Make something else with it!

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 thread 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.

Find tutorials, events, and more embroidery kits:



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STITCH GUIDE

This pattern uses several different stitches, which are indicated by shapes. The shapes shown below are displayed on the pattern. Each shape uses a different stitch.

 = The Twinkler

 = The French Knot

 = The Cross

 = The Single Chain Stitch

 = The Back Stitch

 = The Single Fern Stitch

 = The Satin Stitch

COLOR GUIDE

The guide below shows what color thread to use and where. Get creative and mix up the colors if you like!

Light Orange:

Upper 1/3 of decorative elements

Orange:

Middle 1/3 of decorative elements

Dark Orange:

Lower 1/3 of decorative elements



White:
Use for "you GOT this"

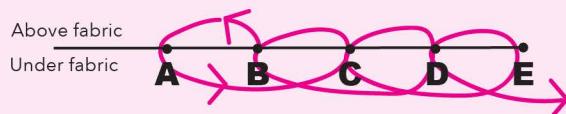
THE BACK STITCH

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:

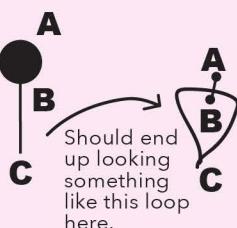


How the stitch continues:



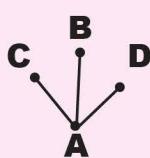
THE SINGLE CHAIN STITCH

Starting from the back of the fabric, the needle goes up through A and down through B to create a small straight stitch over the dot. Then the needle goes up through C. Then, staying on top of the fabric, carefully slip the needle underneath the tiny stitch created by A & B, and put your needle down back through the same C hole. This creates a small chain link.



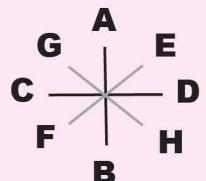
THE SINGLE FERN STITCH

The fern stitch is a great example of how a combination of simple stitches can be used to make a complex element. In this case, the fern stitch is a series of three straight stitches with A as the central point. From the back of the fabric, the needle goes up through A and down through B, then up through C and down through A, then up through D, then down through A.



THE TWINKLER & THE CROSS

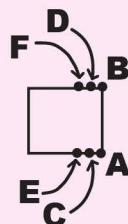
For The Twinkler: From the back of the fabric, the needle goes up through A and down through B. Up through C and down through D. Up through E and down through F. Up through G and down through H.



For the The Cross: Same instructions as above, except only do A, B, C, D.

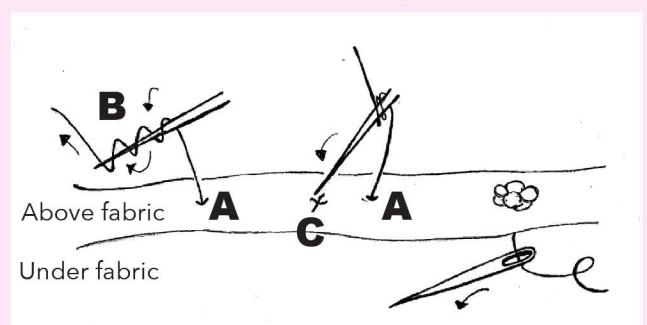
THE SATIN STITCH

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 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.



(This one can be tough. Check out the tutorial on my website www.theothercat.co/tutorials)