



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

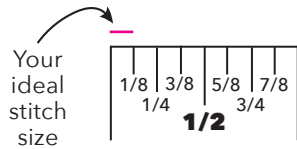


Always start your stitches from the **back of the fabric**, and pull the thread all the way through the fabric until you feel the knot act as an anchor.

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

Outline of the jacket: *WHITE thread, BACKSTITCH on the solid line*

Starting at one edge of the jacket, use a backstitch to stitch the entire solid line around the jacket's curves. Continue 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 the jacket outline. When finished, knot and cut your thread at the back of the fabric.

2

Front jacket details: *DARK PINK thread, LIGHT PINK thread, YELLOW thread, many stitches*

Based on the stitch diagram on the last page, stitch every detail shown on the front of the jacket EXCEPT the Turkey Stitch. You'll do that stitch at the very end.

3

Arm of jacket details: *DARK PINK thread, LIGHT PINK thread, several stitches*

Based on the stitch diagram on the last page, stitch every detail shown on the arm of the jacket EXCEPT the Turkey Stitch. You'll do that stitch at the very end.

4

Headband and earring: *YELLOW thread, WHIPPED STITCH, STRAIGHT STITCH, SPLIT STITCH on the solid line*

Starting on the left side of the headband, complete a yellow whipped stitch and accent straight stitches. Knot and cut your thread at the back of the fabric. Prepare a new piece of yellow thread, and move to the earring.

Starting at the top of the earring, complete a series of split stitches. Keep your stitches small and even to create a smooth, continuous circle. When you've completed the circle, add one small straight stitch to connect the earring to her ear. Knot and cut your thread at the back of the fabric.

5

Front of jacket fringe: *YELLOW thread, TURKEY STITCH on the solid line*

Starting at one end of the line, use a Turkey stitch across the entire solid line from one end to the other. You should be able to fit at least 6 loops on the line. Cut the tops of the secure loops with sharp scissors, and fluff the frayed thread with your needle.

6

Arm of jacket fringe: *DK PINK thread, LT PINK thread, TURKEY STITCH on the solid line*

There are three layers of Turkey stitches on the arm. Starting with the bottom, last line, use light pink thread to stitch a Turkey stitch across the entire solid line from one end to the other. You should be able to fit at least 5 loops on the line. When finished, knot and cut your thread at the back of the fabric. Do not cut the loops yet.

Switch to dark pink thread. Move to the line above the first Turkey stitch, and stitch a Turkey stitch across the entire solid line from one end to the other. You should be able to fit at least 5 loops on the line. When finished, knot and cut your thread at the back of the fabric. Do not cut the loops yet.

Switch back to light pink thread. Move to the line above the second Turkey stitch, and stitch a Turkey stitch across the entire solid line from one end to the other. You should be able to fit at least 5 loops on the line. When finished, knot and cut your thread at the back of the fabric.

Cut the tops of the secure loops with sharp scissors, and fluff the frayed thread with your needle.

STITCHING INSTRUCTIONS

THE STRAIGHT STITCH

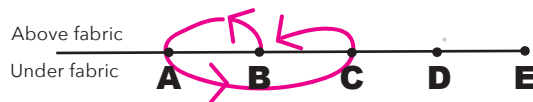
Bring your needle up through the fabric at one end of the line, A. Insert it back down at the opposite end, B, to create a straight line of thread.



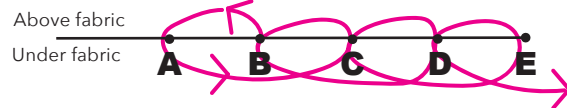
THE BACK STITCH

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:

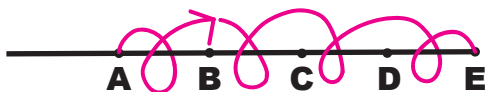


How the stitch continues:



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 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.



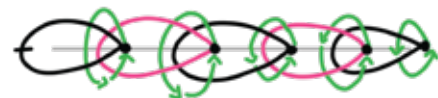
THE WRAPPED CHAIN STITCH

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:

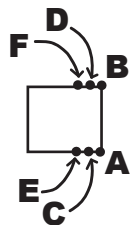


How the stitch continues:



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.

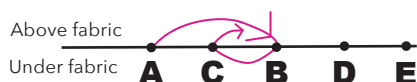


STITCHING INSTRUCTIONS

THE SPLIT STITCH

Bring your needle up at A and insert it at B to make your first small stitch. Bring your needle up at C, splitting the thread of the previous stitch, then insert it at D. Continue down the line, repeating this process at each set of letters until the shape is complete. Keep your stitches small and even to create a smooth, continuous circle. Knot and cut your thread at the back of the fabric.

How it starts:

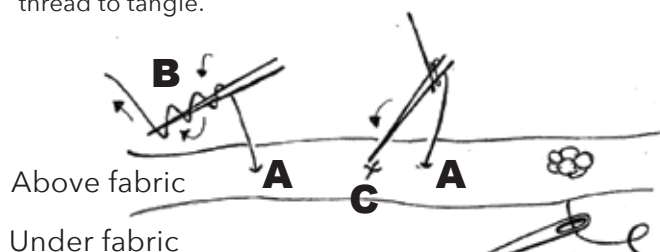


How the stitch continues:



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 TURKEY STITCH

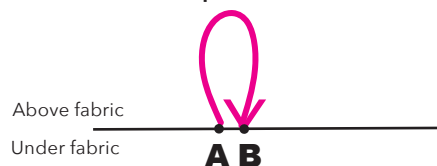
This is a tactile, 3D hand embroidery technique used to create plush carpet piles, furry animal textures, shaggy hair, or textured fringe.

Bring your needle up at A and insert it at B, leaving a loop of thread on the fabric. Bring your needle up at C, just ahead of the loop, and pass the needle over the top of the loop. Insert your needle at D, directly across from C, to create a small straight stitch that locks the loop in place.

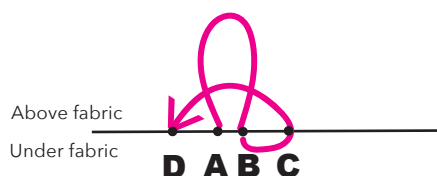
Continue along the line, creating a loop and securing each one with a straight stitch across the top. Once complete, carefully cut the loops to create a fluffy texture.

Tip: Keep your loops consistent in size for an even, fluffy finish.

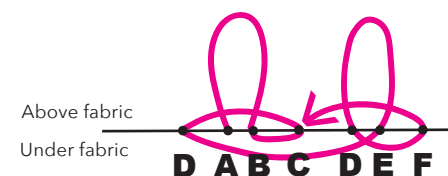
How it starts, a loop:



Secure the loop:

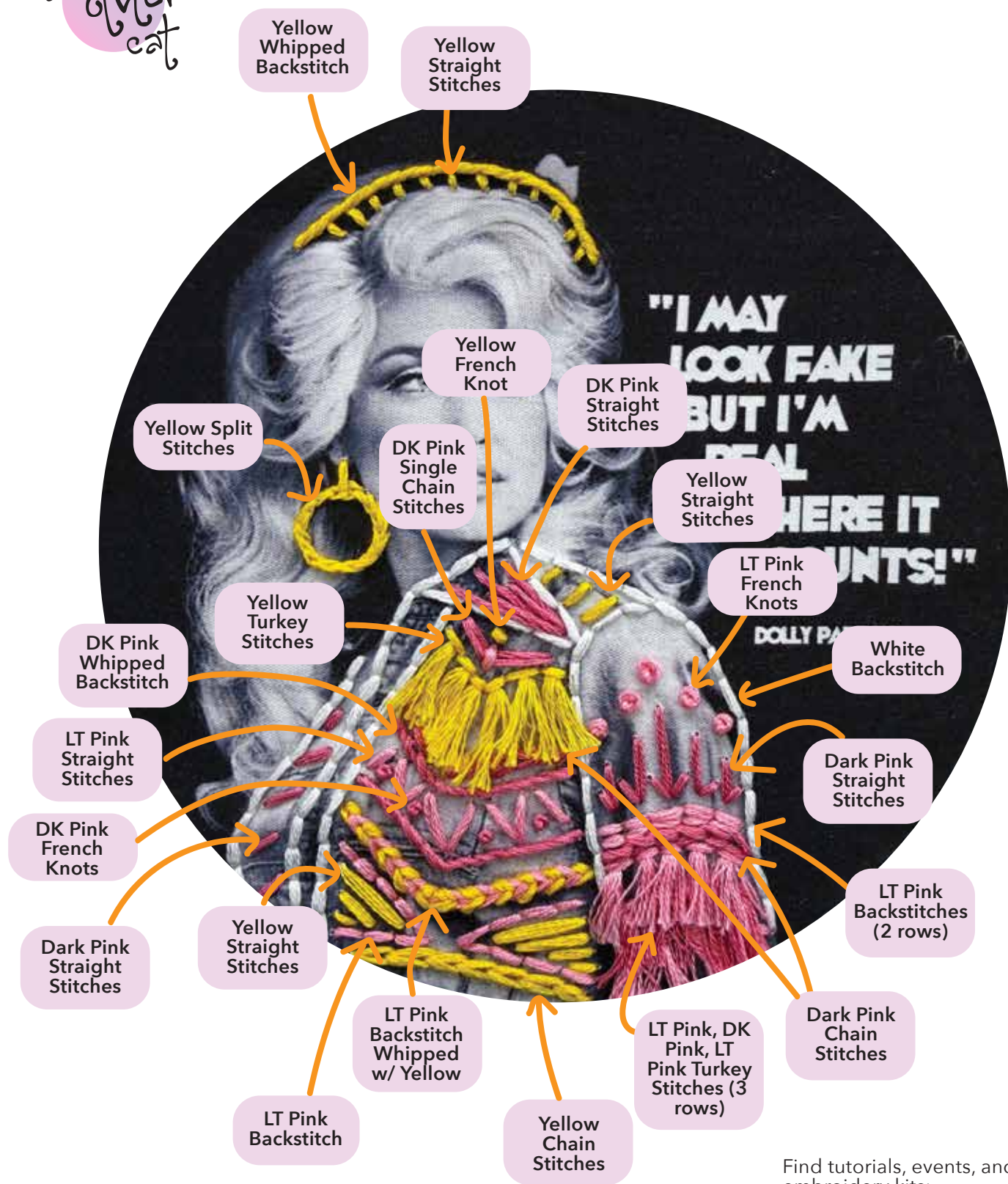


Give it a friend:



Cut the top of the loops with scissors, and fray the ends using the needle:





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