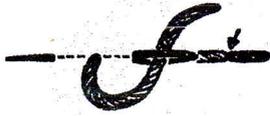


STITCHES

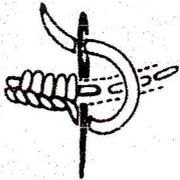


BACK STITCH.—Bring the needle through on the line a little in front of the commencing point (see arrow), make a straight stitch backwards; pass the needle a little in front of the first stitch and continue as previously described.



BULLION KNOT.—This stitch is only a back stitch covered with a coil of twisted thread.

1. Bring the thread through at point A.
2. Insert the needle at point B and bring it up again at A.
3. Wind enough thread round the needle, to cover the length of stitch between A and B.
4. Pull the needle through after placing left thumb lightly on the coils, then pull the thread so that the stitch lies in position between A and B.



BUTTONHOLE STITCH, Close. Work from left to right. Bring the thread through on the lower line; hold the thread down with left thumb, take needle through and out again pulling over the thread as shown in the diagram. For Cut and Richelieu work keep the stitches close together and work a preliminary row of running stitch around all edges to be cut, for additional strength. Make sure the corded or purl edge lies to edge which will be cut away. Only cut the edges when all buttonholing has been completed.

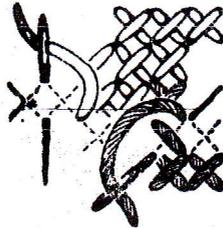


BUTTONHOLE STITCH, Open. Work from left to right. The diagram explains clearly the method of working. The thread is held with the thumb until the needle is pulled through.



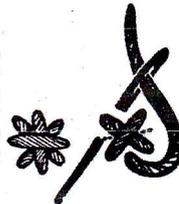
CHAIN STITCH.—Embroider a loop as shown in the diagram; pick up a small piece of material and pull through, insert again at the point where the thread last came up, forming a back stitch on the reverse side of the material.

COUCHING. —The simplest form of couching is shown here. The thread (or threads) to be couched is brought through at the right-hand end of the line to be covered and allowed to lie across the material. Holding this with the left hand, bring out the couching thread at the beginning of the laid thread and take a tiny upright stitch over this; bring the needle out further along ready for the next stitch.



CROSS STITCH.—For filling in large areas it is often worked in rows. The first half of the stitch is worked along a line from right to left then the return journey is made from left to right. The final stitches must all cross in the same direction. This is important. For small areas of colour it is necessary to complete each cross before passing to the next.

CROSS STITCH, Double. — These consist of a cross stitch, with another cross stitch over the first, set straight as traced.



FLY STITCH.—Sometimes called "Open Lazy Daisy". Embroider a loop as shown in the diagram; to hold the loop in position, insert the needle just below the point where it came up so that a small stitch is formed tying down the previous thread.

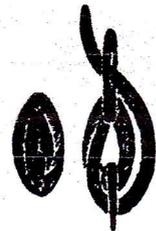


FRENCH KNOT.—Bring the thread up through the material, hold it with finger and thumb of left hand. Turn the needle round it once or twice and then still holding the thread, turn needle and insert close to the same point at which it first came up. Do not release the thread until the last minute.

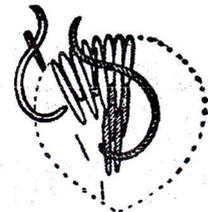
LAI D THREADS. Threads laid across from side to side, crossed with stitches placed at right angles. The threads are then couched down with a tiny stitch where the threads cross one another.



LAZY DAISY STITCH.—Embroider a loop as shown in the diagram. To hold the loop in position insert the needle just below the point where it came up (see arrow) so that a small stitch is formed tying down the previous thread.



LAZY DAISY STITCH, Double. Work a lazy daisy stitch (as illustrated) with another lazy daisy stitch inside.



LONG AND SHORT STITCH. This is a variation of satin stitch. Work a long and short stitch alternately (there must be a distinct difference between the lengths of the stitches). The next row is worked into or up through the ends of the stitches of the previous row. The stitches should be fairly close together so that no background is visible, but do not "crowd" them.