

THE NEW TIMES EXERCISE

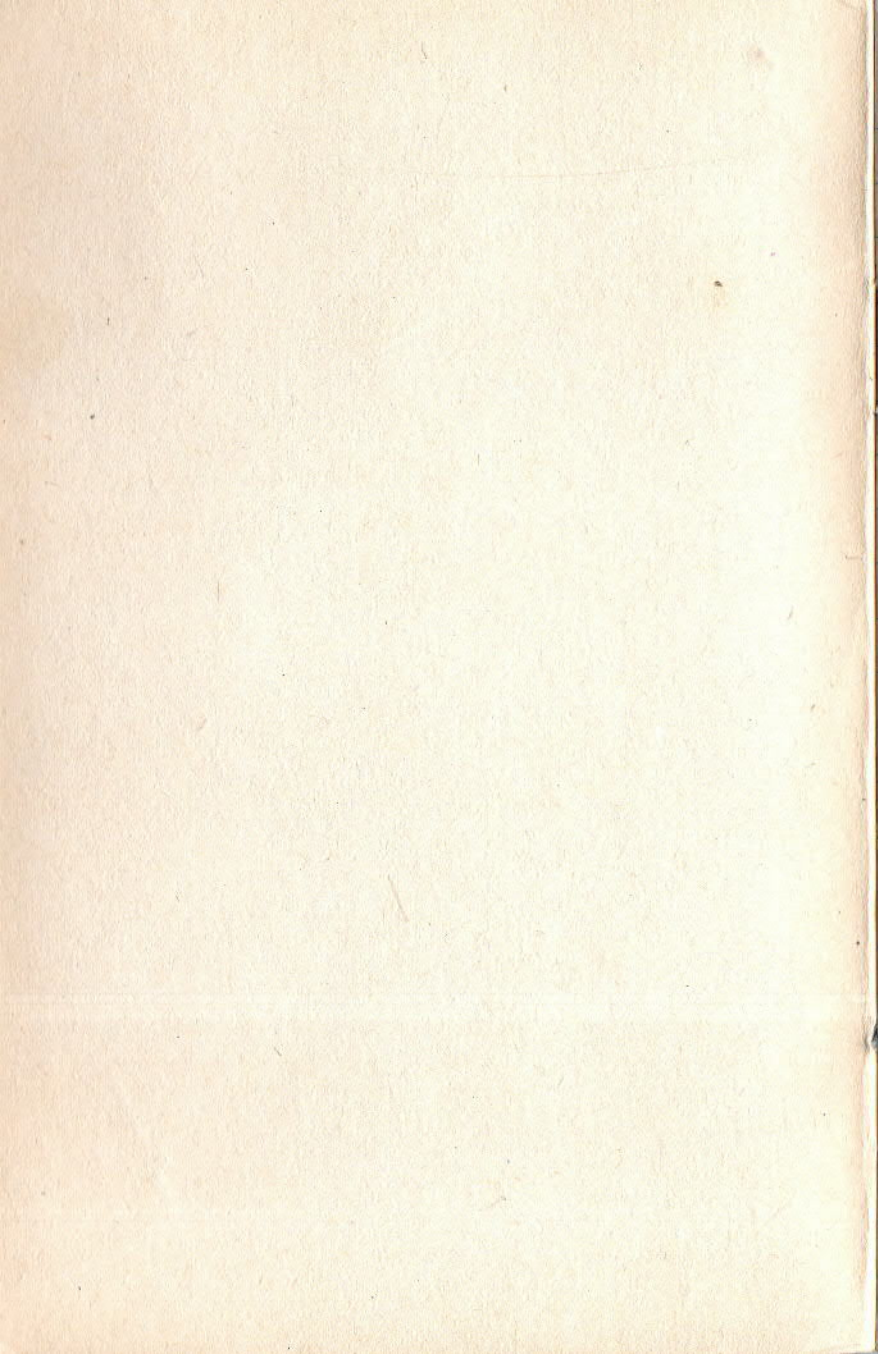
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Embroidery Stitches

FLAT STITCHES

stem stitch :- *

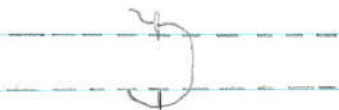
During the working, the thread must be kept to the same side of the needle, either to the right or to the left. If a fine line is required, the needle must enter and return through the material exactly on the traced line. If a heavier line is required, then the needle enters on one side of the line and returns on the other. The piece of material picked up by the needle for each stitch may be varied in size, but the most usual method is to form a line of back-stitch on the under side. This is done by picking up a piece of material, exactly on the traced line, half the length of the stitch. Stem stitch makes a good filling stitch.



Stem Stitch.

Satin stitch :-

These stretch from side to side of the space to be filled, and should not be too long. If this is the case, satin stitch is inclined to look loose and untidy, and to wear badly.



Satin stitch

Double Back - Stitch :- (Herringbone). *

The needle picks up a small portion of material, first on one side and then on the other. This process carries the thread to and fro, from side to side, which results in a plait-like effect upon ^{the} form which it covers. If correctly worked, these stitches should hold up a double row of back-stitches upon the reversed side of the material. When working on transparent material, such as organza, what is usually the reversed side can be made the right side. Thus, the back-stitches make the out-line and the crossing to and fro underneath shines through. Double back-stitch is an alternative to satin stitch and is easier, quicker and more economical in the amount of thread used. ✓

 Double back - stitch

Roumanian Stitch :-

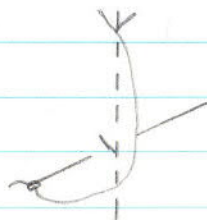
This makes an excellent filling for broad stem stitch or border line. Its main characteristic is one long stitch tied down by a shorter one taken across it. Sometimes the tying down part of the stitch looks best taken straight across at right angles, or it may be taken across obliquely. To work Roumanian Stitch, bring the thread through at the right hand corner. Take it to the back upon the opposite margin of the space to be filled, and bring the needle through again just a little before the centre and above the half-worked stitch now laid upon the surface of the material. For the next stitch, bring the thread to the surface upon the left-hand margin, immediately below the point where it first emerged. ✓



Roumanian stitch

Fern Stitch (or closed fly-stitch) :- *

A simple stitch, useful for working feathery sprays, open border-line light veinnings for leaves, and scrolling back-ground patterns. It is composed of three single stitches of about the same length which radiate from a common centre. The three single stitches of which it is composed are worked in succession, and then the next group is commenced. If the lateral stitches require to be close together then the centre stitch must be proportionately shorter.



Fern stitch

Back-Stitch :- *

To show to most advantage, back-stitch should be worked with a fairly coarse untwisted thread. The effect of a completed line of stitches should resemble a neat row of pearls and this effect cannot be obtained too thin a thread, or too long a stitch is used. ✓

Very neat!

The needle brings the thread through the back about one - sixteenth of an inch or less, from the beginning of the line to be worked. It then returns to the back at the commencement, and comes through again, a step beyond the starting point.



Back stitch

Three-sided stitch:-

The back stitches are worked in this order:- To begin, the needle brings the thread to the surface at a point shown in the sketch, then two back-stitches are taken horizontally in succession over the same six threads of the material. The needle is now at the starting point, and the next two back-stitches are taken in a slanting direction, inclining to the right over six threads in height, and three threads in width. At the completion of the second stitch, the needle is brought up six threads further to the left of the place at the upper edge of the band. Now the first two back stitches are worked on the upper row. Then, from the same point, two more are worked in a slanting direction to-wards the right, and downwards. Then the needle is brought to the surface upon the lower edge

of the band, six threads further to the left from the starting point. This stitch could be treated as an all-over ground stitch by working row beneath row in succession, omitting the uppermost line in all but the top row.



3-sided stitch

Four-sided stitch :-

The stages of this stitch are shown clearly in the diagram below. Before working this stitch, it is usual to withdraw a thread of the warp, both above and below the stitching.



4 - sided - stitch .

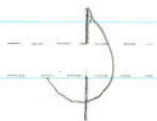
LOOPE D STITCHES

Tailor's Buttonhole :-

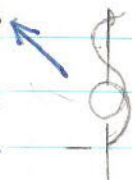
The difference between tailor's and the usual *buttonhole is that there is an additional knot at the heading, which gives it a firmer and more ornamental appearance. Tailor's buttonhole cannot be satisfactorily worked when the stitches are spaced far apart, because the heading knot needs support on either side to keep it rigid. This stitch is perhaps most used for working small petals or leaves. For the first part of the working, treat as for ordinary buttonhole and when the needle is in position in the material, take hold of the thread fairly near the eye of the needle and pass it under the point from right to left. Then, pull the needle through over the threads which now lie under it, and the stitch is complete.

Knotted Buttonhole :-

This is the ordinary variety, with the addition of a knot at the apex. To work knotted buttonhole, bring the thread through at the left-hand end of the traced line. Pass the working thread once round the thumb of the left hand which will now be holding the material near to the starting-point, and then transversed the loop thus forward on to the needle by passing this up through the loop (see sketch). Then, with the loop round the needle, continue to work buttonhole stitch in the usual way.



Knotted Buttonhole



Sailor's Buttonhole.

