

Craftsly Embroidery Manual Kit



A complete guide for both beginners and advanced users, clearly explaining all stitches and techniques. Includes instructions for using the colours in the right places.

Prepare and close the hoop

• Steps

Unscrew the screws and separate the inner and outer rings of the embroidery hoop (1). Place outer ring on the fabric, and the inner ring on top of the fabric and fasten it.



Once you finished the embroidery, cut the excess of the fabric around the hoop (2). Start to make even stitches on that border as in photo 3. After you made all the stitches (4), turn your hoop backwards and strongly pull the thread (5) until the fabric tightens (6). Hold the thread so that the fabric can stay tighten up and make a simple know that will fix the stitches.

• Optional

Add an extra layer of fabric on the back of your hoop to hide the stitches from behind.

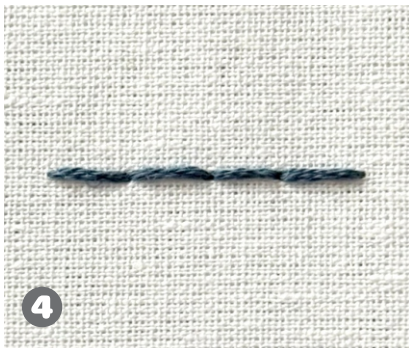
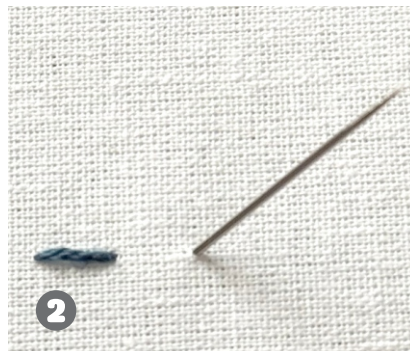
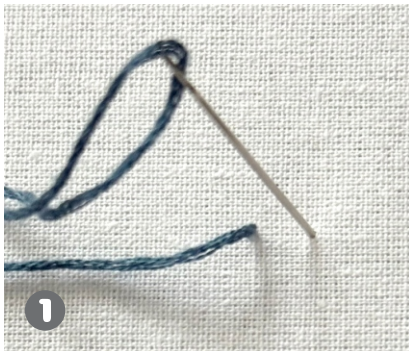




Stitch types and how to make them

• Back stitch

- Bring your needle up through the back of the fabric where you want your line of back stitch to begin and make a straight stitch (1).
- Leave a gap the same length as your first stitch and bring the needle up (2).
- Work back towards your first stitch making the second one by taking the needle down at the end of the first stitch (3).
- Continue making stitches of equal length (4).



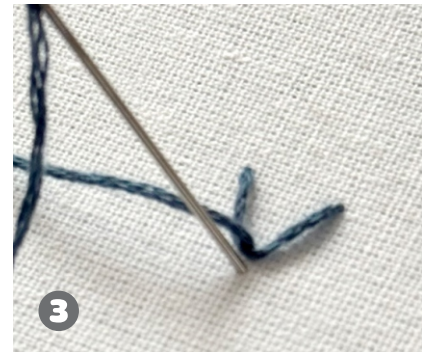
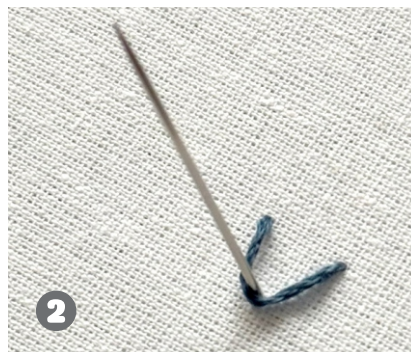
*Each embroidery thread can be divided into 6 strands, one by one drawn out.



Stitch types and how to make them

• Fly stitch

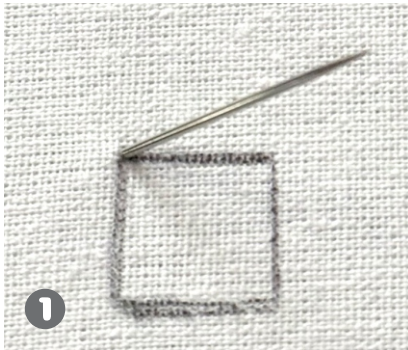
- Make a straight stitch but don't pull the thread all the way though, instead leave a small loop on the surface (1).
- Bring the needle up half way, between the start and end of this first stitch but a little way below, making sure your needle is inside the loop. Tighten the loop against your needle (2).
- Pull the needle and thread the rest of the way and then put the needle down through the fabric again the other side of the loop to secure it with a small stitch (3).



Stitch types and how to make them

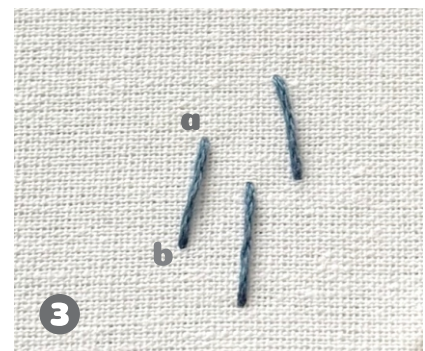
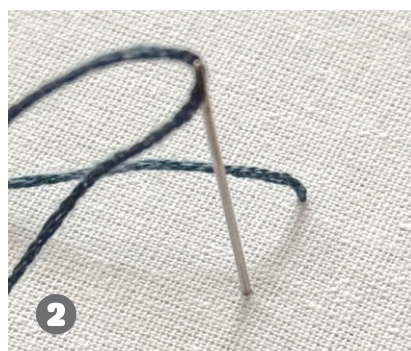
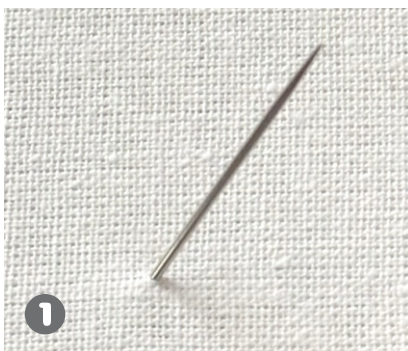
• Satin stitch

- To begin, bring the needle up through the back of the fabric to the front at the starting point of the element **(1)**.
- Take the needle down to the opposite side of the shape **(2)**.
- Bring the needle up on the side of the shape where you started **(3)**.
- Repeat the above steps and fill the element with stitches that are distributed side by side **(4)**.



• Straight stitch

- Bring the needle up through the back of the fabric and take the needle down to the opposite side - the distance between points **a** and **b** equals the length of the stitch.



Stitch types and how to make them

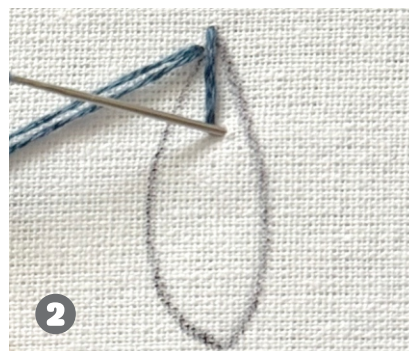
• Lazy daisy stitch

- Bring the needle up where you want the point of this petal shaped stitch to be (1).
- Take the needle back down through the same hole leaving a small loop of thread on the surface (2).
- Decide on the length of the petal and bring the needle up inside the loop at this distance (3).
- Holding the needle in the fabric, gently tighten the loop against your needle (4) and (5).
- Repeat the above steps until all petals of the flowers are made (6).



• Fishbone stitch (Leaf stitch)

- To begin, bring the needle up at the center top of the shape you are filling and make a vertical stitch (1).
- Come up again outside the shape close to the top of the vertical stitch you have made and make a slanted stitch that overlaps the end of the vertical stitch (2).
- Working down the shape and placing your stitches so they touch, continue making slanted stitches that overlap the center line (3).



Stitch types and how to make them

• French knot

- To begin, bring your needle up through the back of the fabric to the front where you want your knot to sit **(1)**.
- Wrap the thread the floss around the needle once or twice depending on the size of the knot that you want to obtain - keep the tension of the floss with your non-needle hand to prevent it from uncoiling **(2)**.
- Re-insert the tip of your needle just next to, but not into the same exit point of your fabric and hold it right there - don't push it all the way through just yet **(3)**.
- Give the floss a little downward tug with that hand and slide down your needle to make a little bundle against the surface of your fabric **(4)**.
- Now push your needle all the way through and the floss trailing behind it, down through the center of the coil **(5)**.

