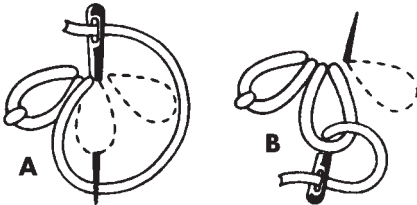
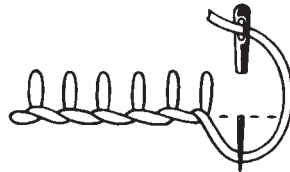


Embroidery Stitch Guide

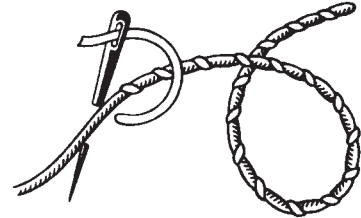
Lazy daisy stitch: Work in the same way as chain stitch (A) but fasten each loop with a small stitch (B). May be worked singly or in groups to form leaves and flower petals.



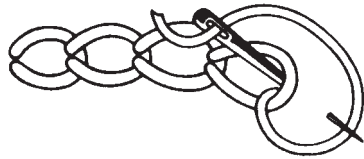
Blanket stitch: Bring the thread out on the lower line, insert the needle in position on the upper line, taking a straight downward stitch with the thread under the needle point. Pull up the stitch to form a loop and repeat.



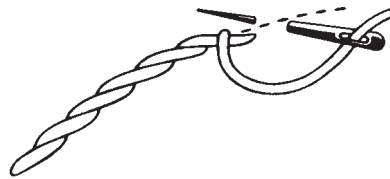
Couching: Lay a thread along the line of the design and, with another thread, tie it down at even intervals with a small stitch into the fabric. The tying stitch can be a contrasting color if desired.



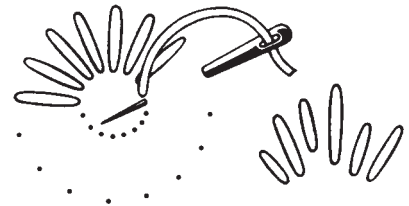
Chain stitch: Bring the thread out at the top of the line and hold down with your left thumb. Insert the needle where it last emerged and bring the point out a short distance away. Pull the thread through, keeping the working thread under the needle point.



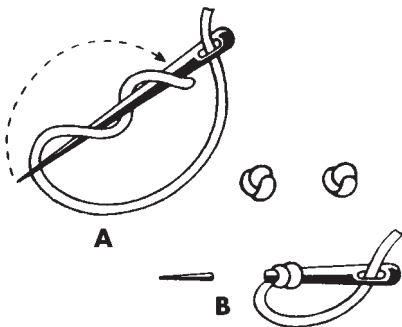
Stem/outline stitch: Work from left to right, taking regular, slightly slanting stitches along the line of your design. Keep the thread below the needle for stem and above for outline. This stitch is used for flower stems and outlines.



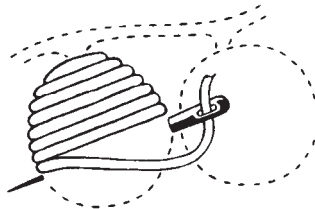
Straight stitch: This is shown as single, spaced stitches worked either in a regular or irregular manner. Sometimes the stitches are of varying lengths. The stitches shouldn't be too long or too loose.



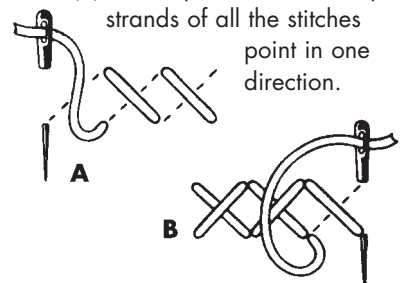
French knot: Bring the thread out at the required position. Hold the thread down with the left thumb and wind the thread twice (or three times) around the needle (A). Still holding the thread firmly, twist the needle back to the starting point and insert it close to where the thread first emerged. Pull thread through to the back and secure for a single French knot or pass on to the position of the next stitch (B).



Satin: Work straight stitches across the shape to be filled. If desired, small running stitches can be worked underneath first to form a padding and to give it a raised effect. Care should be taken to keep a sharp edge and don't make the stitches too long as they can be pulled out of position.



Cross stitch: Bring the needle through on the lower right line of the cross and insert at the top of the same line, taking a stitch through the fabric to the lower left line (A). Continue to the end of the row in this way. On the return journey, complete the other half of the cross (B). It is important that the top strands of all the stitches point in one direction.



Please visit the blog at <http://primrosedesign.blogspot.com> for our Stitch School embroidery lessons. Each has detailed instructions in both words and step-by-step photographs.