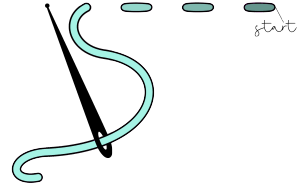


Stitches used in the Happy Camper design:

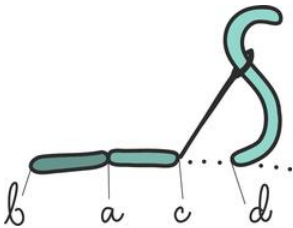
Running Stitch

Decide how long to make your stitches and the space between them.

To begin, bring the needle up through the back of the fabric to the front at the right end of the line to be worked. Take the needle down from front to back a stitch length from the first point to complete a single stitch. Bring the needle up again from back to front a space length from the end of the previous stitch. Continue stitching in the same manner, spacing the stitches at regular intervals and keeping the stitches uniform in size, until you reach the end of your line.



Back Stitch



Back stitch is worked from right to left and is great for creating solid lines. It helps to shorten the stitch length when using this stitch (and other linear stitches) to outline curved lines. Start a stitch length away from the beginning of your line. Come up at A, then down at B, the start of your line. Then up a stitch length away at C, and back down at A. Up again at D and then down at C. Be sure to use the same same holes (A, C, etc) so there is no gap between your back stitches.

Satin Stitch

A smooth fill stitch requiring patience. Go slow and experiment with tension to keep the stitches smooth. Using fewer strands of floss will result in a more satin look but will obviously take more time. You can outline and even pad your shape beforehand to give a more three dimensional look.



Detached Chain Stitch AKA Lazy Daisy

Detached Chain Stitch AKA Lazy Daisy is great for leaves and flowers. You can experiment with tension here, giving a thin or more rounded leaf/petal shape. Here you create a series of single chains.



French Knots

A textured filler and accent stitch. You can wrap the thread around the needle one to four times to change the size of your knot. The key is to keep the floss taut and the wrap pulled down to the fabric surface as you pull the needle through.

Woven Wheel

Woven wheel roses start with a scaffolding of 5 stitches in the shape of a star. I like to start by drawing a circle and then doing these stitches ("spines" or "spokes" of the wheel) from the perimeter, all converging in the center (B). Next, come up with your needle near that center (A, diagram #2) and begin to weave counter clockwise, over and under and over and under the spines. You will not be piercing the fabric, just weaving. Continue until the spokes of your wheel are completed covered. Bring your needle back down through the fabric and anchor. Play with tension to get more volume in your rose. Larger roses (quarter size) do well with additional spokes, but remember to always use an odd number, such as five or seven.

For video tutorials on each of these stitches, visit my website:

<https://stonesandglassdesigns.com/embroideryHa>