

# Year 8 – Hand embroidery/sewing techniques

## Running stitch

A simple needlework stitch consisting of a line of small even stitches which repeat themselves.



### Quality control checklist

- ✓ Even stitching in length
- ✓ Even gaps between stitches
- ✓ Same thickness of thread,
- ✓ Pattern is neat and accurate

## Back stitch

A simple needlework stitch consisting of a line of no gaps to make it appear like a singular stitch line.



## Straight stitch

A single short separate embroidery stitch usually used to sew applique shapes on or patches of fabric. Can also be used to create a pattern.



## Buttons

### Two hole button



### Running stitch



### Four hole button



### Cross stitch -

A stitch formed of two stitches crossing each other.

### Quality checks –

- The button must be securely sewn on by repeating the stitches
- The holes must be facing the

## Applique

Applique involved sketching your design onto tracing paper to gain an accurate shape. You then cut it out using paper scissors. It must then be pinned onto the felt fabric. The shape is then cut out using fabric scissors whilst being flat against the table for accuracy. It is then pinned onto the fabric and sewn on using a specific type of stitch – running, back or straight.



*Finished example of applique – layered pieces of felt stitched on using the running stitch.*

## Blanket stitch

Blanket stitch is used to reinforce the edges of the fabric to make it look neat and can also be used to secure wadding between two pieces of fabric. It can also be used or applique as decoration.



**Grade 4/5** - Straight/back showing accurate stitches with even gaps in between. Accurate two/four hole button tightly sewn on. Applique is shown with the use of tracing paper which will include a detailed shape through the use of running and back stitch.