

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 right way.

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 5/6 - Running/back/cross stitch - accurate stitches shown with even gaps in between. Accurate Complex two/four hole button tightly sewn on using accurate stitches for both buttons. Applique through layering two complex shapes which shows a detailed shape using straight stitch, back stitch and blanket stitch. Demonstrated the use of satin and stem stitching to apply their decoration.