

## Year 9 – Machine embroidery/sewing techniques

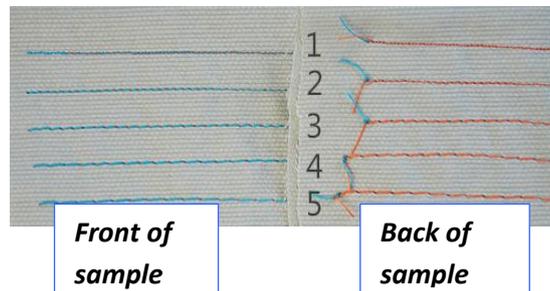
### Straight stitch

These stitches will repeat a line of stitches, and they may vary in length and width. When using a straight stitch, you'll have a repeat of single lines to make a single pattern. Since patterns are meant to be fun and exciting, curves and shapes are able to be made, so everything isn't just straight.

When you want to use a straight stitch, remember that they're used most often for:

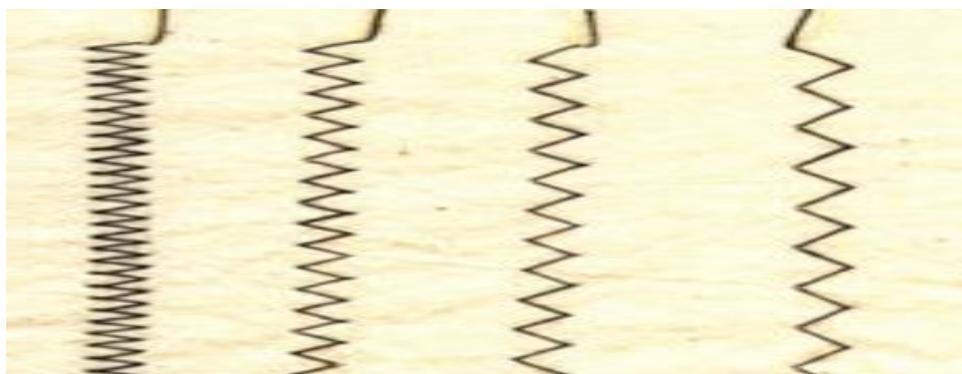
- Detail work
- Single color drawings
- Outlining

### Experimenting with stitch length



### Zigzag stitch

Similar to the zigzag stitch but is much closer together. Can be used to apply decoration such as applique or reverse applique and also lettering/shape outlines.



### Applique

Design a shape onto the paper side of the bonda web and then cut out using paper scissors. Iron onto chosen material (felt) and then cut out shape using fabric scissors. Peel paper layer off to reveal the glue layer. Then iron onto chosen fabric (cotton). Then choose a suitable stitch type to attach it to the fabric. The use of bonda web can stop the material from stretching when it is being sewn on.

**Finished example – combination of straight and zig zag stitch with attachments added for decoration.**



### Reverse applique

This is where holes/shapes are cut out of the chosen fabric (denim) using embroidery scissors. The edge is then sewn using either a straight or zig zag stitch. Behind the fabric is the design itself (use of fabric pens). The hole cut out is used to show a section or all of the design underneath.



**Grade 3/4** - features such as applique and reverse applique are accurately sewn on through the use of straight and zig zag stitching which are securely sewn on. Identify and describe each technique.