

1: 9 Basic Hand Stitching Techniques Every Sewer Should Learn

In this video you will learn how to sew the running stitch, the backstitch, the whip stitch and how to make a simple hem. You will also see some examples of upcoming hand sewing project, the and.

This will act as a guideline, and will give you a perfect view of how you are managing the different hand stitching techniques. Once you are ready, get the needle, the needle threader and the thread of your choice ready and start stitching line by line. Here are the basic hand stitches to start with Hand Sewing Stitches:

Basting stitch This is a simple and yet indispensable stitch you should master. It is used for hand stitching your pattern on the fabric before machine sewing a hemline or pocket placement. This basic hand stitch is an easy to do alternative to pinning. It is done with a single thread, so that you can easily remove it once you are done with the sewing without damaging the fabric of your garment. Tie a knot at the end of the single thread and make wide stitches of about 3 to 8 inches from one another. Be careful not to make it too tight or too loose, because this will cause the fabric to become deformed. The goal is to keep it flat, so that you can trace the pattern properly. Once you are done with the hand stitching, secure the thread at the end so that it stays in place until you need it. Use a single thread with a knot at the end and make several of the running stitches at once, so that it goes faster. Once again, make sure that the thread is neither too loose nor too tight so that the two pieces of fabric remain flat. Once you are done, secure the end with a few back stitches.

Back stitch This is a stronger and more secure stitch which done with a single thread. Make a single stitch in and out of the fabric, and then go back with the needle to a spot before the previous stitch came out. Then bring your needle one stitch ahead of the previous one. Once you are done, the front should look straight and neat in a row, whilst the back should have longer and overlapping stitches. Make sure the fabric is flat by avoiding stitching too tight or too loose.

Whip stitch This one is for hemming, and the thread keeps going over the edge of the fabric in order to enclose it.

Overcast stitch This stitch is similar to the whip stitch. It is used for safe finishing of the fabric edges in order to keep them neat and to stop them from getting unraveled at the raw edges. The overcast is made with short, diagonal stitches over the edge of the fabric. Then go to the back again, so that the thread encloses the raw edge as you go. Make sure you maintain the same spacing and stitch length.

Double overcasting involves crossing the diagonal stitches over and forming small x-s as you go. The double overcast stitch will give your fabric edges a very smooth finish.

Catch stitch This is the one to use when you want to make a hem which has some stretch. It resembles the herringbone. The needle catches a couple of threads from the first fabric and then should go to catch the same amount of threads from the second fabric. The stitches are spaced at a quarter or half inch apart. Pull the thread through to the front. Then place the needle at a very small distance from the previous starting point and pull it from the front to the back of your fabric. Place the thread beneath the needle point and then pull it out. This is an invisible hand sewn stitch which is used for hemming. Pull the needle through the folded hem of the garment, then pull it out in order to catch a few threads of the fabric and push it back through the folded hem. The less visible the thread is from the front of the hem – the better. Fold the hem and pull out the needle and thread from behind the fold. Once your needle comes out vertically catching two threads of the fabric you should proceed to make the net stitch. Once you are done, only tiny dots of thread should be visible.

Half back stitch Used as a decorative one, this involves carrying the next stitch back only at half the length of the previous one. Once you are done practicing, you can start hand stitching your actual project. Even though it may seem old fashioned and outdated, hand sewing is an essential skill which every sewist should learn to use for the appropriate sewing tasks.

2: Basic hand sewing stitches

Hand-sewing is used very frequently in DIY projects so here are some basic stitches and techniques for beginners. These are the techniques shown: 1. Securing a Knot 2. Running Stitch 3.

If you did not find the exact coloured thread, choose a darker coloured thread rather than a lighter one. The lighter colour will stand out and look very conspicuous. Ensure that the needle you are using is an appropriate one for the fabric. Checkout the 14 different needles available for hand sewing. More than that and you will find yourself in thread tangles. Knot at the end of the thread, catching the two ends of the threads. How to sew by hand Do not under any circumstance, while sewing, pull the thread and the fabric too tight. An even tension is necessary for good looking stitches At the end of the stitch make sure to make two or three back stitches to strongly anchor the thread. This will perfectly match the fabric and make the hand stitches invisible. That thin metal contraption is a saving grace for all those who think that the worst thing about sewing is threading the needle. Get one soon and go about sewing. For that a knot is needed. I make a ring on my forefinger with the end of the thread and twist it with my thumb and then pull. A knot is magically formed at the end of the thread. This is anchored at the wrong side of the fabric before beginning stitching. An alternative way is to make a slip knot at the end of the thread. After running the needle through the fabric once, pull the needle through the knot to tighten the thread. Another way is to slip the needle into the fabric to create a loop, and then slip the needle through the loop. Pull the loop tight, and repeat to make a second knot to strongly anchor the thread. Obviously finer fabrics call for fine needles and Choose thick needles for thick heavy fabrics. But even then smaller is better to sew with, so find the smallest of the biggest and strongest , if you get what I mean. I bought a small hand sewing needle kit and it had almost all the hand sewing needles I wanted. They come handy when sewing with faux leather straps in bags etc. Running stitch This is a very simple stitch. It is used to join fabric in the seams. It is made up of a straight line of stitches of equal length. Also used in embroidery as an outlining and filling stitch. Checkout the 9 variations of running stitches you can use to decorate your clothes. Kantha embroidery and Sashiko embroidery uses running stitch as the basic stitch. Basting stitch This is very much like a running stitch but the difference is that it consists of very long stitches. This stitch is usually used as an alternative to pinning. Also used to gather fabric. The three types of ways Basting stitches are used are Even basting: Long stitches are taken on one side and short stitches on the other side. Obviously this basting is done diagonally. Used to hold many layers of fabric together. Especially used to hold interfacing and lining to the main fabric. Whip stitch A stitch used usually to hem. The thread goes over and over the fabric edge to enclose it. Checkout other stitches used for hemming. Overcast stitch This is similar to whip stitch and is usually used on the raw edge of the fabric. It is used to finish edges to neaten them and to prevent unraveling of threads in the raw edge. The stitch involves short diagonal stitches made over the raw edge of the fabric. They are of the same length and regular spacing is maintained throughout. If this stitch crosses to form an x it is called double overcasting. Now place the needle point in the back. This will create a stitch which will enclose the edge. Make sure that all the stitches are the same distance apart. Checkout more details on this stitch in the article on How to stitch an overcast stitch A double overcast stitch is done by finishing the single overcasting stitch as earlier and then without breaking the thread another line is one crossing each of the overcast stitches done. Refer the picture below. This stitch gives a very smooth finish to the edges. Catch stitch It is similar to a herringbone stitch. The needle catches a thread or two from the first fabric and then the thread crosses and needle goes to catch a thread or two from the second fabric. This is a very stretchy stitch and very suitable for sewing the hem where you need some stretch. Now place the thread under the needle point and pull the needle. Checkout the 11 variations of Blanket stitch you can use to embellish your clothes. A buttonhole stitch is a blanket stitch with a knot. It is made slightly differently. Check out the post on Buttonhole stitch for more details on how to do it. Blind hem or Slip stitch This is an invisible stitch used to hem. The needle is pulled through the fold of the hem, then comes out to catch one or two threads, then back into the folded hem. Then on to the next stitch ensuring that not much of the thread is shown outside. Now the knot will be enclosed in the fold. Bring out the needle and take one or two thread

from the main fabric Now come back to the hem and insert the needle into the fold , just left to the place where you have drawn a thread. Bring the needle out. Repeat the above steps again The slip stitch doesnot show the thread outside. Check out this more detailed post on slip stitch. Checkout the post on making a perfect blind hem by hand and by sewing machine 8. Vertical hem stitch or Couch stitch This stitch is very good option to sew a hem as it is almost invisible from the outside. How to do it –” Bring out the needle from behind the folded hem. Then needle comes out vertically and catches two threads in the garment, then emerge to the front for the next stitch. Only tiny dots where you catch the two threads will be seen in the face of the garment. Back Stitch This makes a very strong hand stitch. Pull the needle through the fabric, Take a stitch downwards, then go forward the same distance beyond the first stitch to bring the needle up again. Bring the needle down to the start of the first stitch. Continue in the same vein to get a long line of strong stitches. This stitch carries back only half the length of the first stitch. A Pick stitch is another variation of the back stitch. In this the needle goes back only one or two threads of the fabric. Check out the post on Pick stitch for more details. This is very handy to know when marking patterns accurately. They transfer pattern markings from tissue patterns to your fabric. The best stitch for marking fabrics Related posts.

3: Basic Sewing Stitches For Hand And Machine Sewing

Basic Hand Sewing Stitches If you have a sewing project, some basic hand sewing stitches will get you the result you desire. Many different tasks are performed by the new generation sewing machines, but they cannot give a sense of accomplishment that you get from hand sewing.

Slip Stitch Backstitch The backstitch is the strongest and most durable hand-sewn stitch. This stitch is the closest to the machine straight stitch. Use the backstitch to repair a torn seam or join two pieces of material together. **Basting** Basting is a more open and longer stitch. Use basting as a temporary method of holding two or more pieces of fabric in place before permanently machine sewing them together. Basting is often done by hand. **Overcast Stitch** Use an overcast stitch to help stop edges from fraying. This stitch closely resembles a serger stitch. Typically, an overstitch starts with a line of backstitching. **Running Stitch** The running stitch is like basting but with much smaller stitches. It is usually used for gathering fabric or when smocking. It is also used for repairs on delicate fabrics because the short even stitches spread any stress on the fabric along the entire seam. **Slip stitch** Use the slip stitch to hold a folded edge in place as in hemming. As with all types of stitches, these stitches should be even and consistent to get the best results. I got inspiration for this pillow by enrolling in the Stupendous Stitching Class at Craftsy! Makes a person look at scraps of wool in a whole new creative way! Even the most basic sewing machines come with at least two basic sewing stitches. These basic stitches are the straight stitch and the zigzag. These are all you need for basic machine sewing. Most machines come with more than the two basic sewing stitches, however. The most common machine sewing stitches are:

4: Sewing Basics | Martha Stewart

This stitch (made with pink thread in the photo above) is a small, very strong stitch that is great for sewing together seams that need lots of strength. You can also use this stitch for basic embroidery- it's useful when embroidering typography or other illustrations for home decor.

Learn the basics and the essential hand stitches here! Whip Stitch Image via Holiday Crafts and Creations The whip stitch is one of the easiest hand stitching techniques you can learn. This hand stitch consists of short diagonal stitches often used in hemming. To create this stitch, follow these step-by-step instructions: Pull the thread or your threaded needle through your top fabric, making sure the knot stays in between the two fabrics. Pierce through your bottom fabric and exit at the same place you started with on the top fabric. This will lock in your starting stitches in place. Push the needle through the bottom fabric, creating a diagonal stitch on the edges of your fabric. Your needle and thread must exit the top fabric to secure the fabrics together. Catch Stitch Image via Megan Nielsen The catch stitch is identified by the crisscross stitches, great for front-facing fabrics and hemming-lined garments. This hand stitching technique allows for a bit of a give and is also a great stitch to work on circular garments like tablecloths. Unlike most hand-sewn stitches, this technique starts from the left. To learn more about this stitch, refer to the following steps: Starting at the opposite end of where you usually start, pull the thread or your threaded needle. Make a diagonal stitch from where you popped your threaded needle to the other fabric. Pull your threaded needle a small length away and make a diagonal stitch back to your starting fabric. Basting Stitch Image via Sew Guide The basting stitch is great for temporarily holding pieces of fabric together. It is made with a quick and large straight stitch. Usually, it is sewn using a thread of a different color from the fabric to make it easier to spot which stitches are just placeholders and for easier removal. Follow these easy steps to create this stitch: You can make several stitches by popping the needle in and out of the fabric before pulling through. Do not lock the stitch from both ends. Running Stitch Image via Instructables The running stitch is one of the most common and basic stitches you can do, both by hand and by machine. Sewing by machine assures precision and firmness. See the following steps to make this stitch: Take the needle in and out of the fabric up to your desired stitch length. You may also make several stitches by popping your needle in and out the fabric at equidistant lengths before pulling your needle through the fabric. A post shared by Sewing. Back Stitch Image via Apartment Therapy The back stitch features small stitches that can hold a great amount of strength. This hand stitching technique is often used in mending seams or in a seam that will resist a lot of strains and pulls. Learn how to make this stitch by going through these steps: Pull your threaded needle from the underside of your fabric. Make a single running stitch. From the underside of your fabric, pull the thread to keep the stitch taut. Bring your needle up again, piercing through the fabric at a distance equivalent to the length of your single running stitch. Use the photo above for reference. Repeat the process until you finish your stitches. Overcast Stitch Image via Burda Style The overcast stitch is used to secure the edges of the fabric from unraveling. Also called whip stitch, an overcast stitch can also be used to mend a tear. Follow these easy steps to make this stitch: Start on the other side of the raw edge of the fabric. Image via Squishy Cute Designs The slip stitch is commonly used to make hidden seams in between two fold edges of a flat edge. It is also called a ladder stitch because, in the process of doing this stitch, you are creating ladders with your threads. This stitch is used for bindings, closing a lining, applying an applique invisibly, or closing stuffed sewing projects. Iron the folds of the fabric. Take the threaded needle underneath the fold to hide the knot. Pull the needle and thread out from the folded edge. Grab a little bit of fabric underneath from the opposite side of the folded fabric. Pull the needle out. Insert the needle again to the opposite side. Repeat the same pattern until you close the opening. Blind Hem Stitch Image via Sews It All The blind hem stitch is called as such because you are essentially creating invisible hems with this stitch. Just like the ladder stitch, you grab a little bit of the fabric and produce an almost flawless hem. This hand stitching technique is usually used on lighter and silkier fabrics. Learn how to make the blind hem stitch by following these steps: Slip the threaded needle underneath the folded side of the fabric to hide the knot. From underneath, pull your needle out and through. Grab a bit of the fabric underneath where the hem is

sitting. Then, grab the folded part of the fabric again from the side where you started. Repeat the same pattern until you finish the opening. Securing Stitch Every sewing project ends somewhere. With a securing stitch , you prevent your stitches from unnecessary loosening. Make a small back stitch and create a loop thread. Point the needles inside the loop and pull through. Repeat the process twice to make a small knot and to make a stronger lock. Learning these essential hand stitching techniques is quick and easy! Keep on practicing them for more embroidery stitches. Do you know of other essential hand stitching techniques? Let us know in the comments below!

5: Basic Stitches for Hand Sewing with Step by Step Pictures | FeltMagnet

The running stitch is one of the most common and basic stitches you can do, both by hand and by machine. Sewing by machine assures precision and firmness. Sewing by machine assures precision and firmness.

Liz Johnson Tuesday, 12 December 1: Hems are often hand stitched. Or, you might need to hand stitch a facing in place. Whatever the task, a bit of hand stitching comes in. Simple drawings and steps show how to do each one. But for additional details, check out: [Selecting the Right Thread for the Job](#). Dritz makes lots of options. The eyes of hand sewing needles can be teeny tiny. A needle threader gives you a bigger hole to shoot for. There are numerous styles. Using a Thimble A thimble protects your finger from pain as you push the needle through layers of fabric. Choose a thimble that comfortably fits the middle finger of the hand you use for hand sewing. Hold your needle between your thumb and index finger. Insert the needle into the fabric, then push it through with the side or end of the thimble. Hand Stitch Types The seven types shown below are just a few of the many stitches that can be done by hand. To begin, thread your needle and knot the thread to learn how to do this, read [Hand Sewing: Thread a Needle, Tie a Knot](#). Next, determine which stitch to use from the list below. As with machine stitching, when you finish hand sewing, use a securing stitch to prevent your work from coming undone. Basting Stitch A basting stitch is used to temporarily hold together pieces that may shift as you use your sewing machine. For example, when you want a stripe or plaid to match across a seam, it helps to have the extra precision of manipulating the two pieces by hand to get perfect alignment. We have a full tutorial on machine basting for more information on this technique. Weave the needle in and out of the fabric creating the look of a dashed line. Do not lock the stitch at the beginning or the end. Running Stitch The running stitch is done in the same way as the basting stitch, but with much smaller stitches and with a locking stitch at the end some people lock at the beginning as well. The actual size will depend on your fabric – smaller stitches for lightweight fabric, wider stitches for heavyweights. The running stitch mimics what is done on a sewing machine. Backstitch The backstitch creates a very strong seam. Begin at the right end of the opening and work right to left. Bring your needle up through the fabric at point 1. Insert your needle and go down through the fabric at point 2. Bring the needle up through the fabric point 3. Insert your needle and go down through the fabric at point 4. Repeat until you reach the end of your opening. Overcast Stitch The overcast stitch sometimes called a whip stitch is used to finish cut edges on fabrics that tend to ravel, such as linens and gabardines. Your sewing machine may have an overcasting stitch that will save you hand sewing time. This stitch can also be used to close a tear when mending. To overcast by hand, start on one side of the edge you want to finish. Make a series of equally-spaced, diagonal stitches that loop around the edge of the fabric. How close together you keep the stitches depends on your task. For example, mending stitches would be quite close, almost one on top of the other. Slip Stitch or Ladder Stitch This is the hand stitch we find most useful. A slip stitch is used to create an invisible seam between two folded edges, or a folded edge and a flat edge. Iron the folds flat. Slip your threaded needle inside the fold to hide its knot. Bring the needle out through the folded edge. Push the needle into the opposite fold directly across from the fold where it came out. Bring the needle straight up from where it came out and insert into the opposite fold. Continue this back-and-forth-and slide pattern until you reach the end of your opening. As shown in the drawing above, as you cross from folded edge to folded edge, you are creating the look of the "ladder" that gives the stitch its name. The smoother and tighter your stitches and the better the match of your thread to your fabric, the more invisible the stitches will appear. We have an extended tutorial on this pro finish. As above with the Ladder Stitch, the trick is to pick up just a tiny bit of the fabric with each stitch. In combination with a matching thread, the visible part of the stitch will be minimized. Bring the needle out through the folded edge of the hem. Using the point of your needle, pick up just a few threads from the flat fabric against which the hem is sitting this is the tiny stitch that will be seen on the right side of your project. Push the needle back into the folded edge of the hem. Repeat for the length of the hem. Securing Stitch Regardless of the type of stitch you use, you will need to finish with a securing stitch to prevent your work from coming undone. Take one small backstitch and make a loop over the point of the needle. Pull the thread through the loop to create a knot,

cinching it at the base of the fabric. For a stronger lock, repeat the process to create two or three small knots. As mentioned above, we have a full tutorial on threading and securing: [Log in or register to post comments 7](#).

6: Miss Sews-it-all: Hand Sewing: The Basic Stitches

Even if you have a sewing machine, there are times that basic hand sewing is going to give you the results you want without using a sewing machine. Learn about hand sewed stitches and how to sew them so that you will automatically know what stitch works best and where to use the various hand sewing stitches.

Grab a 12" ruler or straight edge and a pencil or fabric marker. Follow along with the template and stitch the samples as numbered below: After you have completed stitch 4, press each end of the fabric over following the instructions on the template to get ready for the hem stitches.

Basting stitch The basting stitch is usually sewn with a single thread, and is used to hold pieces of fabric together temporarily until final sewing by hand or machine. Basting stitches can also be used to trace pattern markings onto fabric with thread, such as marking pocket placement or a hemline. The trick is not to leave the thread too loose or pull the thread too tight as you are sewing, the fabric should not buckle or pucker, but should lay flat. Secure the thread at the end of the row of stitches.

Running stitch The running stitch is a small stitch, usually sewn with a single thread for securing two pieces of fabric together in a plain seam. You can use the running stitch sewn with double thread knotted securely at the end to pull fabric into gathers. Take several running stitches with your needle at once before pulling the thread through to make stitching go faster! The fabric should not buckle or pucker, but should lay flat.

Back stitch The back stitch is usually sewn with a single thread and creates a strong, secure seam. The front of the stitch should lie in a neat row, and the back will look like longer overlapping stitches. The back of the Back Stitch, showing overlapping of the stitches. Use a single thread knotted at the end. Begin by taking one stitch in and out of the fabric. The stitching should appear even, and should not pull or pucker the fabric but should lay flat.

Overcast stitch The overcast stitch uses a single layer of thread and can be used to finish the raw edges of a seam. Begin stitching from the back of the fabric, bringing the needle through to the front, and then over the fabric to stitch through the back to the front again.

The Hem Stitches A quick word about hemming stitches. I learned to sew these stitches as the others, from right to left.

Hem stitch The hem stitch uses a single layer of thread and is a quick and easy way to stitch a hem. Begin stitching up through the folded fabric of the hem. Take the next stitch to the left, picking up a few threads of the main fabric. Again, take a stitch to the left through a few threads of the folded hem, and repeat. The hem should lie flat.

Blind hem stitch Similar to the hem stitch but sewn in a way that the stitch is nearly invisible. Take the next stitch to the left, picking up only one or two threads of the main fabric. Then move the needle to the left and below through the folded hem, and repeat. Be careful not to pull the stitches too tight, the hem should lie nice and flat. Even though the stitches are made with red thread, it is still very hard to see the stitches from the other side of the fabric. Once you have a handle on these few basic stitches, you can tackle any simple sewing project! Here are a few ideas: Sew an apron - check out this great list of free apron patterns from TipNut. Stitch up a pillowcase - go get a free pattern from AllPeopleQuilt. And please let me know if you have any great hand sewing tips or tricks to share!

7: basic stitches Â» Sarah's Hand Embroidery Tutorials

Nine Basic Hand Stitches You Should Know for sewing or repairing Your Own www.enganchecubano.com {How to sew by Hand} with these hand stitches for perfect results.

Even people who are unfamiliar with the names for the stitches may already be familiar with them and just not realize it! These stitches are important for hand sewing, whether someone is creating an entire garment by hand, or needs to do some quick repairs on the fly.

Running Stitch The first basic stitch is called the running stitch. This is that stitch everyone thinks of when they think hand sewing. It is the fastest stitch to make because you can simply pass the tip of the needle in and out of the fabric to form several stitches on the needle before pulling the thread through. Ideally, the stitches should be in a straight line and of equal length, both front and back. For example, if you sew silk with very small stitches, it can perforate and tear. This is what the running stitch looks like. Of course, you probably would want your stitches to be smaller and in a matching thread! This stitch is popular because it is fast and easy, but it is also the weakest of the three main hand sewing stitches.

The Running Backstitch The running backstitch is a little slower than the running stitch, but also stronger. Forming the stitch is pretty much the same process as the running stitch, but at the beginning of each needle full of stitches you want to, essentially, go backwards for one stitch. For this first stitch, put the needle from front to back in your cloth just as before. Instead of going forward the stitch length to return the needle to the front of the fabric, go back so this stitch ends at the same place as the leading end of the previous stitch. It is difficult to put into words, but it is easy to do once you have the needle and fabric in your hands. The picture above shows the front side of the running backstitch. You probably will want to make sure your stitches are in a straight line, but I offset the two touching stitches a little to make them easier to see.

The Backstitch The backstitch is the slowest and strongest of the three basic stitches. Every single stitch touches the one before and after it, so it is not possible to scoop the needle through the fabric to create several stitches at a time. You can scoop one stitch at a time, or you can pull the needle and thread through the fabric for the beginning and end of each stitch. When forming a stitch, you want the thread to emerge from the back of the fabric one stitch length ahead of the previous stitch. This ensures nice, straight stitches. Do not pull the stitches overly tight, though, because this can cause small holes to form. Then, pull the thread from back to front by pulling the needle to the front of the fabric so the thread emerges a stitch length away from the previous stitch. These three stitches give you the tools you need for most sewing projects. People sometimes call them by other names, so the names I have used are by no means authoritative and absolute - they are just the names I prefer to use. Good luck sewing and I hope you enjoy!

8: Sewing on the Edge with Barbara Emodi: Basic hand sewing stitches #4: the swing tack

The first basic stitch is called the running stitch. This is that stitch everyone thinks of when they think hand sewing. It is the fastest stitch to make because you can simply pass the tip of the needle in and out of the fabric to form several stitches on the needle before pulling the thread through.

She is an expert on things related to internet culture. Embroidery is a fun and relaxing craft that lends to making beautiful pieces of art. This guide will show you five stitches that are perfect for beginners, but also look impressive. This is an extremely basic, albeit boring, stitch. However, the running stitch is super easy and is the basis for some really intricate and more fun stitches introduced later. The running stitch is extremely simple to make, making it the perfect stitch for learning how to embroider. The running stitch is useful in making simple, yet fun designs, and is especially useful in making cute, trendy borders and edging. I learned to embroider with this very first stitch after I was inspired by really cute designs I found in the book, Doodle Stitching. To this day, Doodle Stitching is one of my favorite embroidery books. If you want some trendy design motifs to get you started, I highly recommend this book. In this tutorial, I am using unbleached muslin which is a loosely-woven cotton fabric. Embroidery hoop - Wood or plastic is fine. I prefer the plastic ones as the wooden ones tend to break easily. Embroidery floss - Floss is made up of six strands of thread. Fewer strands make thinner stitches. I find six strands stitches to be kind of wide, so I use four. Also, the fewer strands you use, the easier it is to thread your needle. However, make sure that you get a needle with an eye big large enough to thread your floss. Scissors - So you can cut your thread. P Patience - Everyone messes stuff up. If you mess up, just start over. This is the topside of the project. The knot is underneath, on the bottom. This is your first stitch! This is what your first stitch looks like from underneath. Source Floss Tangle Prevention! Source I just followed the edge of the hoop. You may need to trim the end of your floss so that all the threads are the same length even one little stray fiber can making threading a nightmare. Pull gently with the needle until you feel the knot hit the fabric on the bottom side. Start out by making a straight stitch. Source Figure 2 Source A nice, clean row of back stitches Source Make a Back Stitch Another simple stitch that is very useful one of my favorites , is the back stitch. Back stitches give you a clean way to make outlines and designs. This stitch is very similar to the running stitch, the only visible difference being that back stitches do not have the dashed line look to them line running stitches. Start out by making a straight stitch going from left to right figure 1. Instead of making another stitch forward as you would in making a line of running stitches, create another running stitch going back toward where you closed your first stitch. This is essentially "closing the gap" of your previous running stitch. You can probably see by now, why this is called a back stitch: Start out with a line of running stitches. Start your second thread at the same spot you started your first one. Make sure you stay on the surface as you thread through your running stitch. Threading down through the second stitch. Source Threaded Running Stitch In order to make this stitch, you must first be able to make a running stitch. Make a nice sized line of running stitches figure 1. Push your needle up where you started your running stitches figure 2. Then, thread your needle up through the first running stitch while staying on the surface of your work figure 3. After coming up through the first running stitch, bring your needle through the second running stitch, essentially threading your second piece of floss through figure 4. Continue threading down and then up through the next stitch. This is threading figure 5! I used two different colors of embroidery floss so you can see which part is the initial running stitch and which part is the threading. Using various colors also gives the opportunity to show off the alternating pattern of this stitch. Make a Split Stitch How to embroider: The split stitch Click thumbnail to view full-size Figure 1: Start by making a running stitch Source Figure 2: Finding the center point Source Figure 3: Splitting your first stitch Source Figure 4: Complete your first split by pulling the floss through Source The Split Stitch A split stitch is a basic, yet very popular stitch in embroidery. Split stitches are quick and easy-to-make stitches that form clean lines. Because of this, these stitches are commonly used to outline shapes or add border detail to a design. Start out by pushing your needle up from the bottom of your hoop and making a straight running stitch figure 1. With the tip of your needle find the halfway point of your stitch figure 2 and push your needle through. While doing this, keep an eye on the

topside, making sure that the needle goes through the center of your floss figure 3 and pull the floss through figure 4. To start your next split stitch, make another running stitch as before figure 5. A split stitch is just one of many different types of back stitches. Make a Star Stitch Star light, star bright, you can learn to make lots of star stitches tonight! Star stitches are usually used as an accent on a project. They get their name from their pretty, star-like appearance. This stitch is an independent stitch, which means that after you make this stitch, you tie it off and before moving on to another area of your canvas. Before diving right in and making your first star stitch, you will have to make a cross stitch. Push your needle down just to the right of your cross stitch to complete your star figure 3. Click thumbnail to view full-size Source.

9: List of sewing stitches - Wikipedia

The running stitch is the most basic of all hand sewing stitches and it's what all other forms of sewing are based off of. In the video above, Lauren Bradley from the expertvillage YouTube.

Many different tasks are performed by the new generation sewing machines, but they cannot give a sense of accomplishment that you get from hand sewing. Hand sewing is an art form that can satisfy your creative side. If you learn some of these basic stitches, you will be able to do embroidery, seams and hems. You can make clothing articles and decorative items for your home once you have mastered these stitches.

Sewing Materials Available

How to Sew Straight Stitch This is a basic hand sewing stitch and as the name implies it is made in a straight line from one point to another. Bringing the needle from the back of the fabric into the front where your line begins and you repeat the process following the pattern making a straight stitch. Embroidery and basic seams are the most common uses of the straight stitch.

How to Sew Whip Stitch If you want to hold two pieces of fabric together in a tight narrow seam, you can use the whipstitch, another of the basic hand sewing stitches. You start by holding the two edges together and going through the top layer fabric with your needle between the two pieces, this will hide the knot. Next, you run the needle through both fabrics close to where you started by wrapping around the edges of the fabric. This stitch holds different types of materials including plastics and leather. It is a stitch used to temporarily hold your fabrics in place while you are making permanent stitches. Sewing long stitches that can easily be removed is basting. When you are altering an item, use basting stitches to check for the right fit before final stitching is applied. A straight stitch can be used as a basting stitch as long as it is not made very tight and the stitches are not close together, generally, straight stitches are permanent.

How to Back Stitch When you have a project that requires a strong stitch that will not come apart, you have to use the back stitch. This is considered the strongest hand stitch and it is used for strengthening areas of a garment that has stress. The stitch is made by going through the fabric with a needle; you insert the needle a little behind or to the right of where the thread came out. On the backside, you bring the needle forward or to the left side going through the fabric covering the same distance as in the front. The stitches will overlap and this is the reason it is so strong.

How to Sew Slip Stitch As you keep progressing with the basic hand sewing stitches you will be hemming clothing items that require slip stitching. Used for hemming you can barely notice it. After making the size of the hem you put the needle in the fold and go through to the front layer of the fabric by picking only a couple of threads, but not going to the other side, you go back to the fold repeating the process until the hem is finished.

Need an easy hand sewing project? What Is a Blind Hem Stitch? A blind hem stitch hides the stitch on the right side of the fabric. The best way to accomplish this is by not going through the fabric but instead only a couple of threads at a time. The stitch is made by folding the hemmed edge back and making a small stitch in the fabric the next stitch will be on the hem and you keep alternating between the hem and main part of the fabric.

Hemming An important process in one of the basic hand sewing stitches is hemming. The key to a good hemming is finding thin thread and taking your time by being precise. You begin by holding the open side of the hem and start stitching from left to right. The key is to only catch only a few threads of the fabric on the top and a deeper stitch on the hem that way you can be sure the stitch will not show on the other side. Learning basic hand sewing stitches is a step you can take to enjoy what others are doing and the right tools will help you become more efficient. To assemble your kit, include:

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