

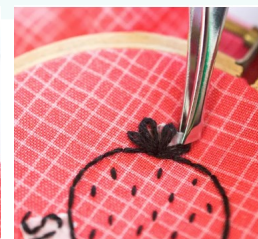


Hand-stitched patches/pins



Tip

Whichever stitch you choose, remember to make closely spaced stitches. This gives you a better finished line and will make it easier to remove the paper after the stitching has been completed.



INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Cut your felt sheet in half and place one piece in the embroidery hoop. Tighten hoop to make the fabric taught.



2. Choose a design. Draw or trace a simple image onto your tracing paper. Be sure to position your design so that there is ample space around it for trimming the patch.



3. Baste the traced design to the felt using large running stitches. (The goal here is just to make sure it won't move!)

Stitch the Design:

4. Working directly through the tracing paper and the felt, follow the pattern markings and embroider the design. Use back stitch or closely-placed running stitch to outline your design.



5. Embroider the pattern however you like. If you want to fill in a design, use the tracing paper method for the outline then remove the paper before starting the fill stitching.

Remove Basting and Paper

6. Remove the paper in small sections rather than trying to remove it in large pieces.

You can perforate the paper more with a needle if you're struggling to tear it away. Use tweezers to remove any stubborn bits of paper that remain under the stitching.

7. Cover the back of your work with the other piece of felt.
9. Holding both pieces together, cut around the embroidered shape, leaving a bit of space for stitching the edges. For this method of patch making, cutting more geometric shapes is best.



8. Attach the pieces together by stitching around the edges of the patch with a whip stitch or a blanket stitch.



9. Finally, on the back of the felt piece, sew a bar-style pinback.

Now you can attach your new pin to any article of clothing or accessory and move it whenever you wish!

Basic Embroidery Stitches

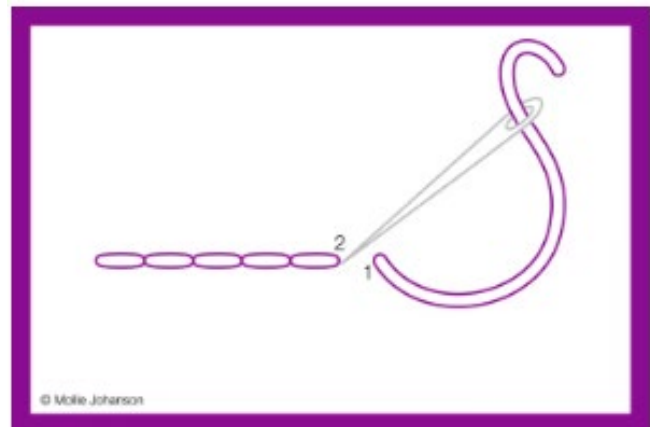
(from thesprucecrafts.com)

BACKSTITCH

Backstitch is so easy to learn that you'll have it down within the first few stitches. This basic stitch is likely to be the stitch you'll use the most. Backstitch is useful for any kind of outlining, but it's also a stitch that



pairs well with other stitches, making it a key stitch to learn.

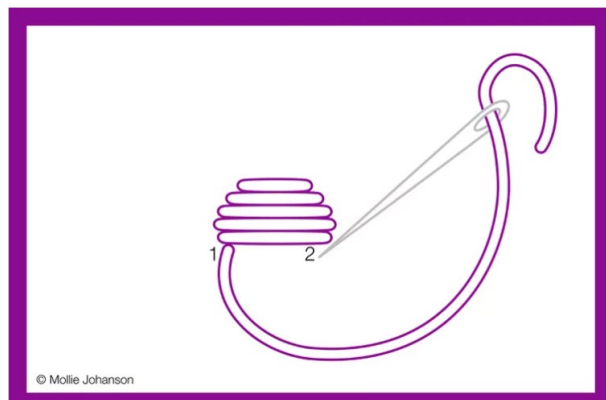


SATIN STITCH

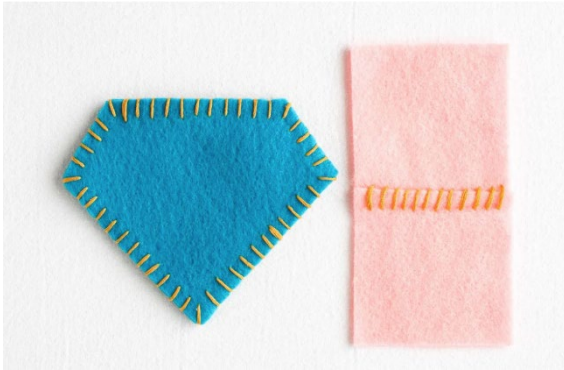
One of the most classic embroidery stitches for filling an area is the basic satin stitch. There are a few variations, but at its essence, satin stitch is a series of straight stitches worked next to each other.



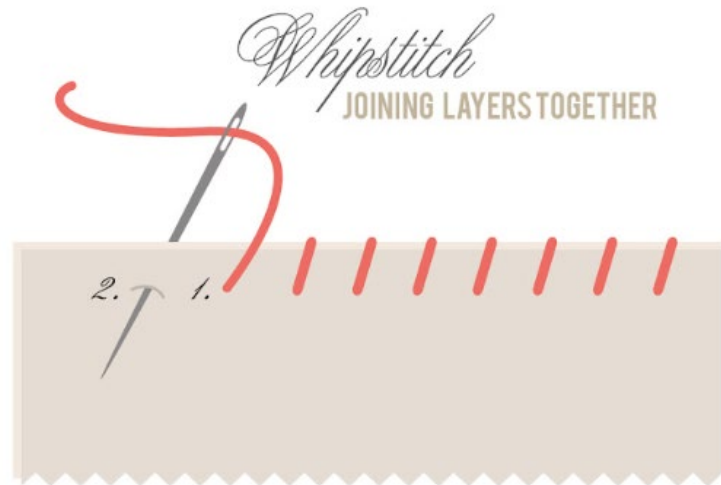
The secret to making those straight stitches turn into something special is in practicing the length and proximity of the stitches.



WHIP STITCH



A whip stitch is an easy way to sew a seam fast. The way you sew a whip stitch encases the seam allowance in the stitching, so it can be used in conjunction with backstitching for an extra secure seam.



A whip stitch is often used to sew felt because it allows for nice flat seams. It's also used to join flat panels when knitting since it's almost invisible that way.

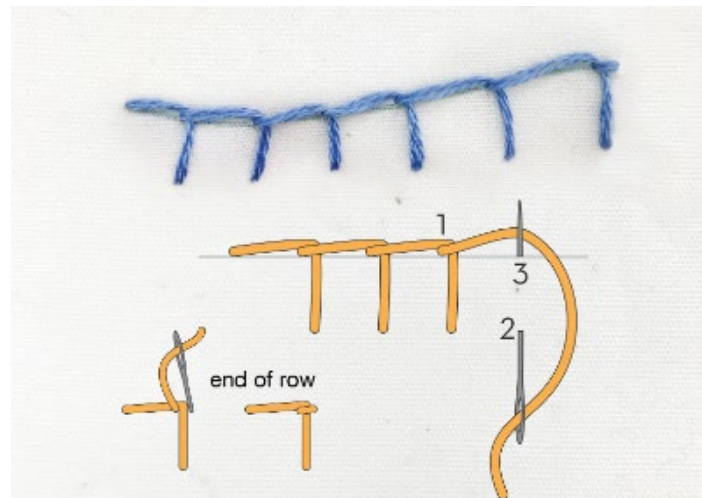
You can also use a closely spaced whip stitch to finish the edges of patches!

BLANKET STITCH



If Starting the blanket stitch is usually the trickiest part, but once you start, it's so easy to do. Use this stitch to make borders and decorative lines or as an edge for applique within your embroidery.

Add variation to the stitch by adjusting the spacing and height of the stitches.



Bring the needle UP at 1. Insert the needle DOWN at 2, a stitch length both to the right and down from the line. In the same motion, come UP at 3, perpendicular to the line. Place the floss under the needle tip and finish pulling the needle to the front of the fabric. Continue along the line. To end the row, make a tiny stitch over the last stitch, securing the stitch in place.

.....
Brought to you by your crafty friends at
penguinandfish.com