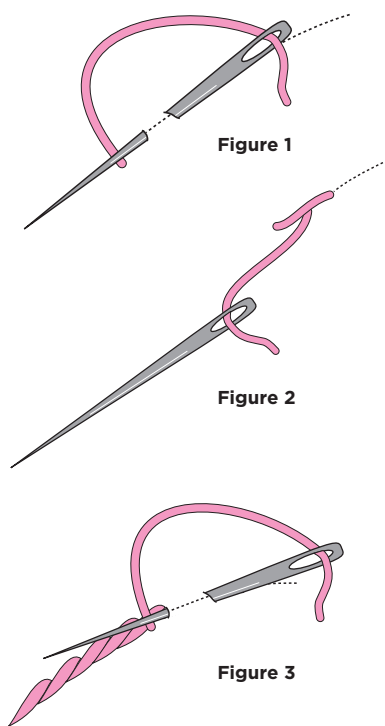


STEM STITCH

1. Stitch with one strand floss in #10 sharps needle; hoop is optional. Tie on at one end with a waste knot.
2. Take a tiny stitch along design line and emerge halfway back to starting point; bring floss through to surface. Always keep floss either below needle (stem stitch) or above needle (outline stitch) but never switch in the middle of a design line; illustrations show floss above needle (fig. 1).
3. To “set” each stitch, pull in direction that needle points and keep floss close to surface; do not pull needle straight up into air. Stitch should lie flat against fabric but not be tight enough to cause puckering (fig. 2).
4. Take another stitch and bring needle up in last hole of previous stitch; refer to figure 3.
5. Continue working to end of design line, then weave in beginning and ending thread tails (fig. 3).

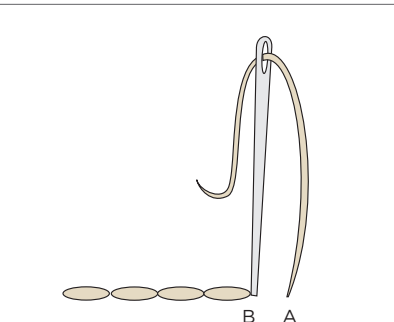
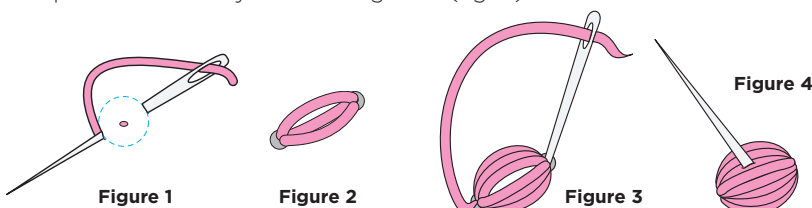


GRANITO

1. Stitch with one strand floss in #10 sharps needle; hoop is optional. A granito is simply a series of backstitches, all taken in same two holes. These stitches must be very tiny, sometimes only catching two or three fabric fibers. Draw or imagine a tiny circle for placement.
2. Tie on with a tiny backstitch at center of circle that marks granito placement; refer to figure 1.
3. Bring needle to surface at one edge of circle. Take needle down at other edge and re-emerge through first hole (fig. 1).
4. Pull floss through and tug gently to open holes and lay stitch straight

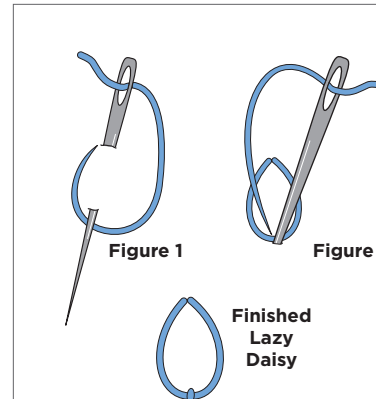
across granito; refer to figure 2.

5. Hold floss taut and repeat backstitch. Allow second stitch to lie to one side of first. Make a third stitch and lay to opposite side (fig. 2).
6. Continue stitching into same two holes until a firm, rounded shape lies on top of fabric, then finish with one or two stitches over center (fig. 3).
7. After last stitch, take needle to back though hole and take a tiny backstitch on wrong side to anchor floss and maintain surface tension. Slip needle up through granito at a slight angle to bury thread tail; pull floss taut on surface and clip close (fig. 4).



BACKSTITCH

1. Bring the needle up through fabric at point A and instead of inserting the needle forward, insert the needle backward at point B.
2. The second stitch will come up a short distance in front of the previous stitch at point A and the needle will be inserted into the hole at the end of the last stitch at point B. Stitches will share holes and butt head to toe. The stitch length on the back side will be twice as long as on the front.



LAZY DAISY

1. Bring needle up at base of stitch; loop floss and insert needle very close to entry point.
2. Bring tip of needle out at “tip” of leaf or petal; make sure needle emerges over looped thread (fig. 1).
3. Pull floss through until stitch lies snugly against fabric but do not pucker fabric. Take needle to back of fabric over end of loop and tie off (fig. 2).

BLANKET WHEEL

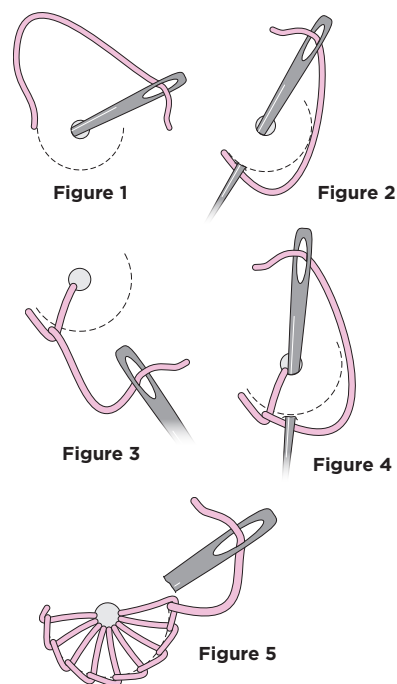
1. Work with one strand of floss in crewel/embroidery needle. Tie on with a waste knot for thread weaving; or, weave into existing stitches on wrong side. Bring floss up at one end of traced scallop and sink into center of scallop; work needle into center to enlarge a hole (fig. 1).
2. Loop floss down and around in direction of travel and take a stitch from center to outer edge, one floss width from original entry point; tip of needle must remain above loop as stitch is pulled through (fig. 2).
3. This creates leg and spoke of first stitch; spoke should be perpendicular to edge of scallop. Give a little tug as thread is pulled through; this will help to keep center hole open

but should not pucker fabric (fig. 3).

4. Loop floss down, stitch down into hole and out on scallop one stitch width away as before. Stitches may be spaced closer for a denser look, or farther apart for a lighter look (fig. 4).

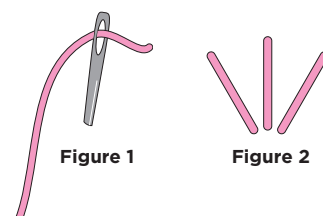
5. Continue stitch sequence to move around scallop. Always stitch down into hole and up at outer edge; always tug as floss comes up through fabric and never as it goes down into hole. Keep tension and stitch width (legs) even.

6. As last stitch is made, take needle to wrong side over loop at edge of traced scallop to complete the last spoke. Tie off on wrong side with weaving into existing stitches (fig. 5).



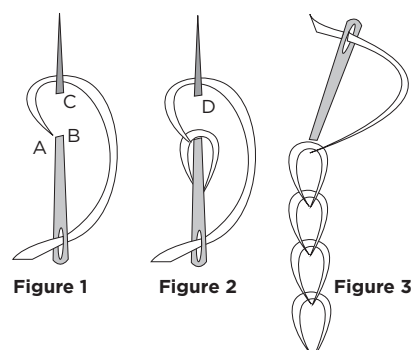
STRAIGHT STITCH

1. Tie on with waste knot or weaving and bring embroidery needle up at one end of stitch and sink into other end of stitch (fig. 1).
2. Work clusters of three stitches; come up at center of cluster each time and sink needle at outer end of stitch. Tie off with weaving on wrong side (fig. 2).



CHAIN STITCH

1. Bring the needle up through the fabric at point A. Insert the needle down at point B and back up at point C and loop the thread behind the needle clockwise. (fig. 1) Pull the needle and thread through to form a loop.
2. Insert the needle back down at point C and up at point D. Loop the thread behind the needle and pull the needle and thread through. (fig. 2)
3. Continue to the end and insert the needle down on the outer edge of the loop. (fig. 3) Pull the thread to the back and tie off.



FRENCH KNOT

1. Tie on and bring needle to surface; wrap emerging thread one time around needle (fig. 1).
2. Insert needle close to emerging thread (fig. 2).
3. Pull firmly to tighten and slide wrap down needle close to fabric; push needle through to back of fabric. Tie off or bring thread to surface to make next French knot (fig. 3).

