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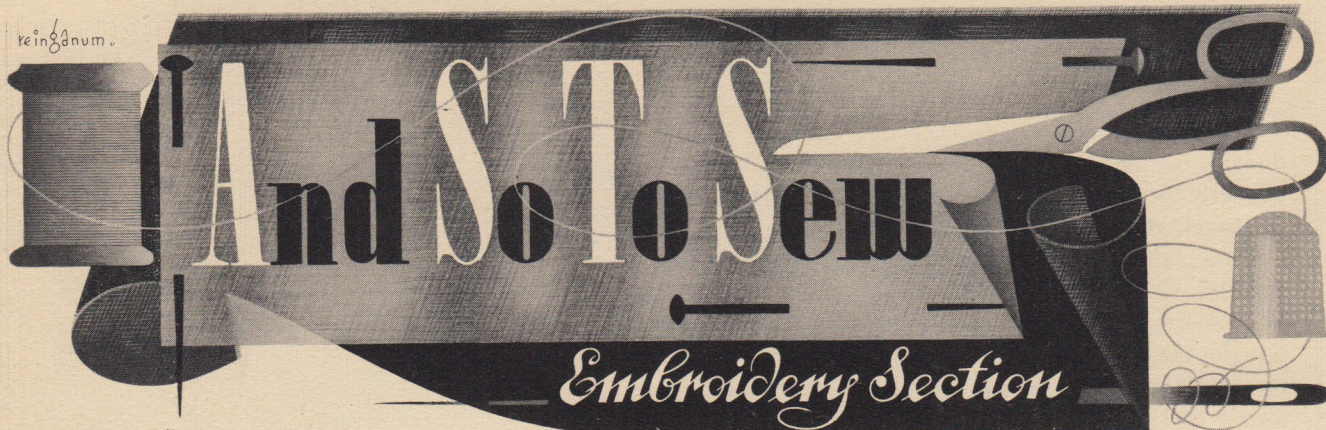
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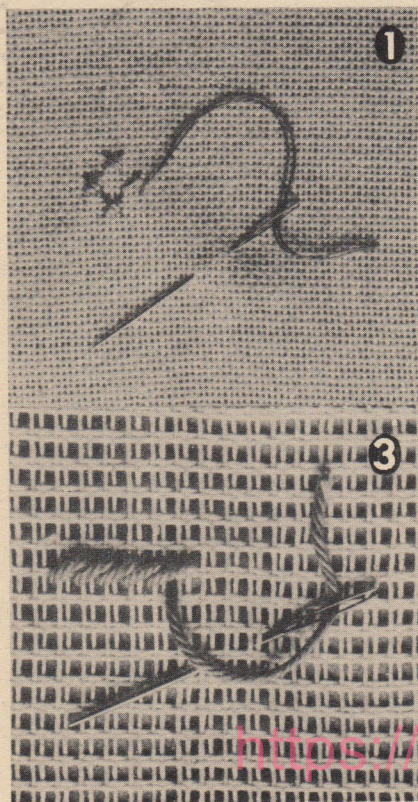


## NO. 2b.

For this bulletin we have selected

**CROSS STITCH, LONGLEGGED CROSS STITCH, TENT STITCH  
and HERRINGBONE STITCH**

They are simple to work and are very useful for all kinds of embroideries. Having chosen the material you must then select an embroidery thread in a size and finish suited to this material and thereafter you must obtain the correct size of embroidery needle to suit the thread. Normally the embroidery needle should be the finest size which will conveniently take the thread selected. Tapestry needles, which have blunt points, are suitable when embroidering by the counted thread or on canvas. To illustrate graphically the relative sizes of materials, threads, needles and stitch we give you here close-ups of the material selected for each of the objects described in this bulletin.



### 1. Nightdress Case

28 threads to the square inch of fabric. Tapestry needle No. 24.  
2 strands of Stranded Cotton.  
Cross stitch.

### 2. Comb Case

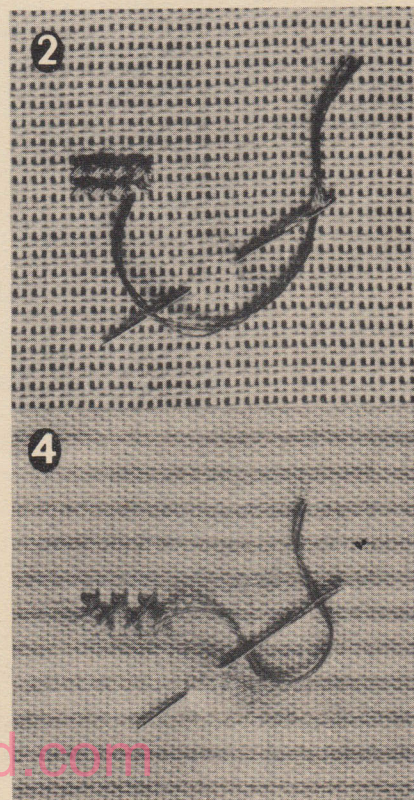
20 threads to the square inch of canvas. Tapestry needle No. 22.  
4 strands of Stranded Cotton.  
Cross stitch.

### 3. Stool Top

16 threads to the square inch of canvas. Tapestry needle No. 18  
or 20. Soft embroidery cotton  
or wool. Tent stitch.

### 4. Work Bag

27 threads to the inch of fabric.  
Tapestry needle No. 25. 2 strands  
of Stranded Cotton.  
Herringbone stitch.

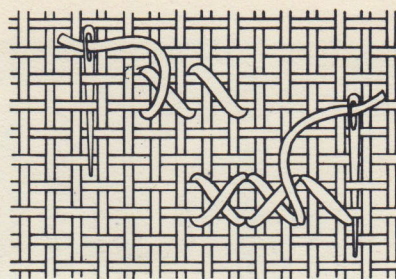




## CROSS STITCH

Cross stitch requires the accurate counting of threads, so that the design may be worked out correctly in relation to the weave of the cloth. It should, therefore, always be worked on canvas or on a cloth of regular weave which facilitates the counting of the threads. The fabric should have warp and weft threads which are of the same thickness, so that a square inch has the same number of threads running lengthwise as crosswise. Geometric designs are best suited to this "squared" technique. However, naturalistic motifs, if very much stylised, can also be used. The designs of the old samplers are often very attractive and many of them can provide inspiration for modern work. New patterns and motifs can be created by anyone who has learnt the basic elements of design.

The method of working Cross stitch is clearly shown in the diagram. The essential point is that all the crosses should cross in the same direction. The design should never be traced on to the cloth, because if this is done it cannot possibly be worked correctly according to the threads.

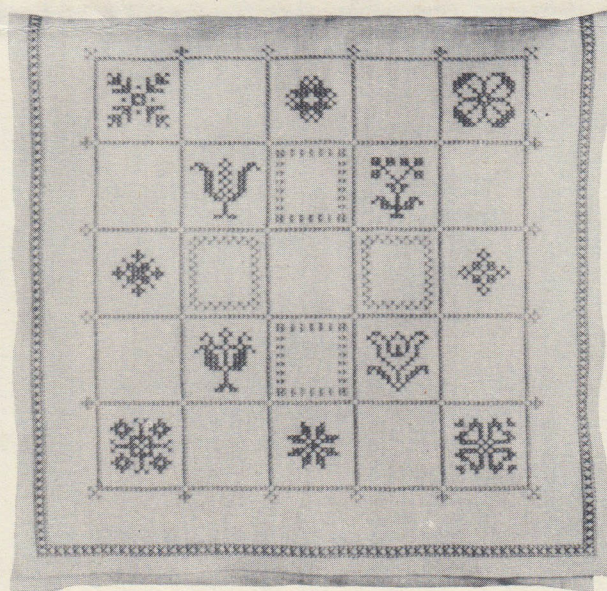
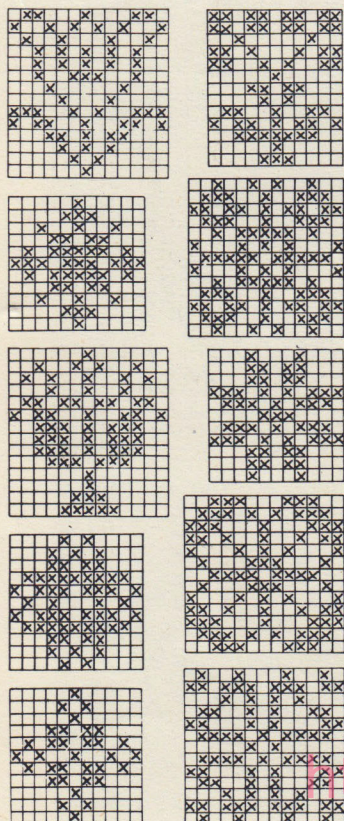


*Cross Stitch Diagram*



*Comb Case  
(back and front)*

*Cross Stitch Motifs*



*Nightdress Case*

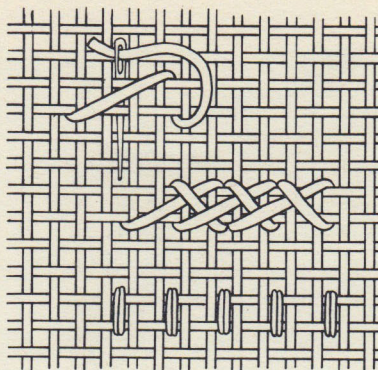
The comb case illustrated here is worked on a coarse, regularly woven cloth, using four strands of Stranded Cotton, which are sufficient to cover the material completely. On the back of the comb case you can embroider your own name in simple Cross stitch letters, if you wish to make it more personal.

We have already said that the thread must be exactly suited to the texture of the cloth, and for the nightdress case illustrated here you should choose a finer open-weave cloth and ensure that the embroidery thread is only slightly thicker than a thread drawn from the cloth. The completed stitch should look like a cross and not like a knot, as it would if the thread were too thick.



## LONGLEGGED CROSS STITCH

This is a very decorative variety of Cross stitch. Why it has got its name and how it is worked is shown in the diagram.



*Longlegged  
Cross Stitch  
Diagram*

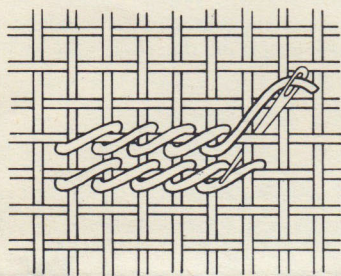
## TENT STITCH

This is another stitch often used for canvas embroidery. We give two diagrams showing Tent stitch on the right side and on the reverse side. Care must be taken in carrying the thread correctly from stitch to stitch in order to get the right tension. We illustrate here the close-up of a design suitable for a stool top and our sketch shows how it would look if used in this manner. You will see that in our design Tent stitch has been used on the reverse side.

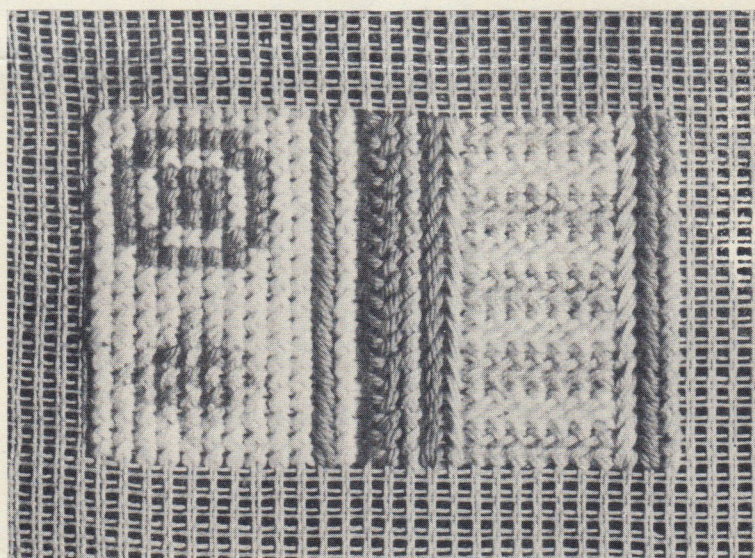
If you wish to embroider a stool top or chair seat on canvas, and therefore want a definite texture which will also wear well, you will require a thread which is strong and which will also cover the canvas completely.



*Tent Stitch  
Diagram*

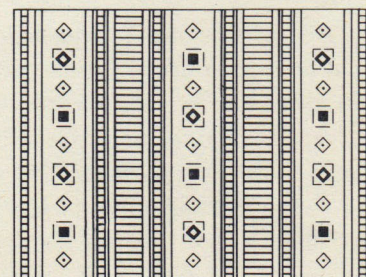


*Tent Stitch  
Reverse Side*



*Stitch Chart*

- X WHITE } CROSS STITCH
- GREY }
- YELLOW }
- || GREY } TENT STITCH
- \\ YELLOW }
- /// GREY HERRINGBONE STITCH
- \\ WHITE } LONGLEGGED CROSS STITCH
- \\ YELLOW }



*Stool Top*



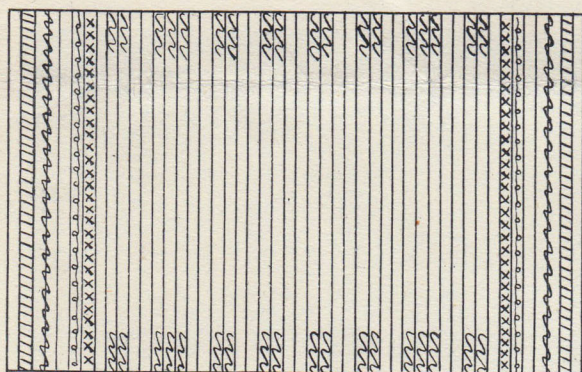


## HERRINGBONE STITCH

Herringbone stitch is easily and quickly worked and as regularity is the most important point to be watched we have chosen striped material to guide the stitches on the bag illustrated here. After practice, however, you can use this stitch on almost any material.

As shown in the diagram, it is worked from left to right. It is very important to keep all stitches the same size, and also to realise that Herringbone is made of a succession of *parallel* stitches as shown in this diagram. Where the material permits, complete regularity can be ensured by counting the threads.

Herringbone is the foundation of many attractive interlacing stitches, some of which have been used for decorating the little bag, and these are shown in separate diagrams. Good effects can be achieved by having the interlaced thread thicker than that used for the Herringbone stitch. If Herringbone stitch is worked close together it is called Double Back stitch. When worked on the *wrong* side of transparent material to produce the double lines of Back stitch on the *right* side it is known as Shadow Work.



Sketch showing the stitchery arrangement on striped material used as a table mat.

## TWISTED CORD (For the Bag)

This can be made from any coarse thread or wool or from stranded cotton using the full six ply. Cut about four or eight threads according to thickness required, three times the length required when finished, and knot them together at each end. Slip one end on to a nail or hook and slip a pencil through the other end. Holding the threads taut, begin twisting from left to right. When it is twisted as tightly as possible double it in half and roll it into a smooth twisted cord. Knot the ends together.

