Thank you

for downloading this pdf file from Knitting-and.com!

Your visits have helped keep Knitting-and.com online, providing free crafts and recipes since 1996.

There are hundreds of free patterns and crafts available and more added all the time!

Note: The pink watermark on the following pages will not show if you print this file.

https://www.knitting-and.com

And So To Sew

Embroidery Section

5b

This bulletin introduces Couching, French Knot, Chevron, Roumanian and Fly Stitch.

https://www.knitting-and.com

NDS ISSUED BY THE NEEDLEWORK DEVELOPMENT SCHEME, 89 WELLINGTON STREET, GLASGOW, C.2.

See how embroidery makes this Bag and Bonnet so decorative

We are illustrating here a simple and attractive bag and bonnet (Nos. 2137 and 2136) worked with a bold design in Couching Stitch, enriched by spots of Satin Stitch. We have shown this design in two different ways by working in a dark colour (blue) on white in the case of the bonnet and reversing the colour scheme on the bag, which is worked in white on a dark blue material. For practical reasons the material of the bag, which is continually handled, should be dark, whereas the colour scheme chosen for the bonnet can be predominantly light or dark according to choice. In both cases the couching thread is a light shade of the colour selected, to give an agreeable contrast to the basic colour of the embroidery.

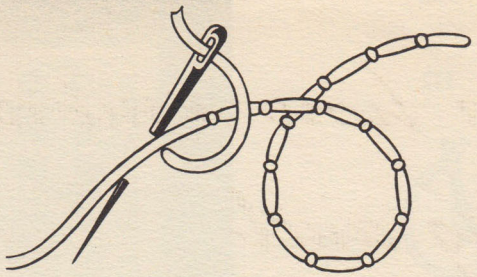
Our other objects are a trolley cloth (No. 2135), a mat (No. 2133) and a handkerchief case (No. 2134). Couching is still used in a subsidiary way in each of these objects but their designs are mainly built up with other stitches, namely Chevron, Roumanian and Fly Stitch.

The little handkerchief case is the typical shape used in many Continental countries for napkins instead of the napkin ring to which we are accustomed. All members of the family have individual designs or monograms. Apart from keeping the napkin cleaner than a ring, these cases can be very decorative.

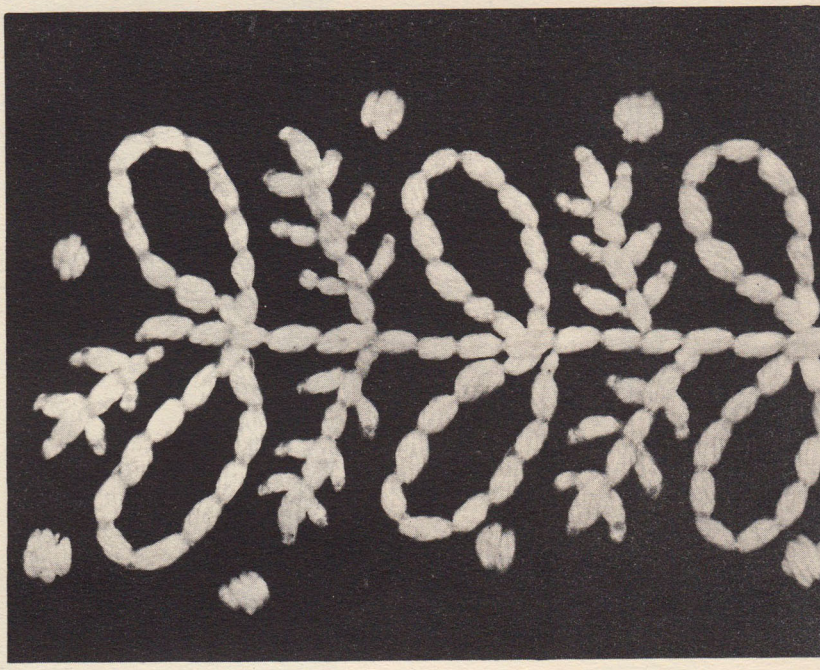
https://www.knitting-and.com

On the back page you'll find more attractive stitches and exa

Couching:
The tying down of one or more threads upon the material by means of another thread is the simplest and most straightforward way of working Couching. This method has been used for the embroidered bag and bonnet already described. As shown in diagram A, the thread (or threads) being couched down should be brought through the material at the starting point of the design, usually working from right to left, and then fastened to the material with tiny stitches, using a thinner thread which may be of a contrasting colour. If the fixing-down stitch is to be invisible, as is the case sometimes when couching down cord, the needle should be passed down between the twists of the cord. To get an even effect, the thread being couched should be held firmly in position — but not stretched — and the fixing stitches should be made firm and taut. Alternatively, an attractive bunching effect is obtained if loosely laid clusters of threads are couched fairly tightly — see diagram B. Sometimes the couching threads are placed in pairs with an interval between each pair — see diagram C.
Ordinary Couching is useful for outline work, for edging appliqué work, for solid fillings, etc. If, however, other stitches such as Cross Stitch, Herringbone or Buttonhole Stitch are used, the result will be a fancy couching, which is decorative in itself. This decorative couching can be employed successfully for various outlines, borders and fillings. (See diagrams D, E, F, G.)

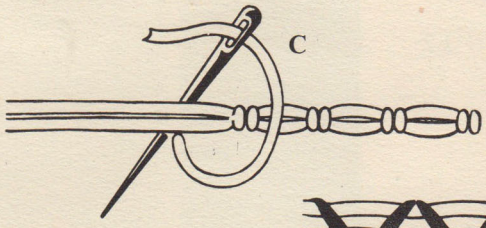

A

B



French Knots:
French Knots are used either massed together as a type of filling or else detached, when the effect of a single dot is required. The irregular texture which they give to the surface of the material can make a pleasant contrast to the smoothness of flat stitches.
To be satisfactory, the French Knots must be neat and firm or they will move out of place and become loose and irregular. The thread is brought through the material and held with the left forefinger and thumb as shown in Diagram H.1. The needle is then twisted round the thread and passed back through the material near to where the thread emerges (see Diagram H.2). The size of the knots depends on the thickness of the thread used and how many times the needle is twisted, the maximum being three times. When a large area of French Knots is to be worked, the use of a frame is advisable to keep the hands freer for working. The secret of success lies in twisting the needle firmly, keeping the thread taut and keeping the thumb in position on the knot while completing the stitch.

Chevron Stitch:
This stitch is worked on a double line in a manner not unlike plain Herringbone Stitch. As shown in diagram J, the needle emerges at the left on the lower line and the stitches are then made alternately upon the lower and upper lines as illustrated. To be worked correctly, the stitches should be evenly spaced and it is essential that the sloping stitches should meet at a point exactly in the centre of the horizontal stitch. Chevron Stitch is quick and easy to execute and is mainly used for border lines and light fillings (Diagram K) — both types being illustrated by our specimens.
In order to show the necessary regularity of stitchery, we have chosen for the mat and the trolley cloth a material on which the threads can be easily counted. However, other types of material can be used for Chevron Stitch, e.g. the close cotton weave which we have used for the handkerchief case.


C

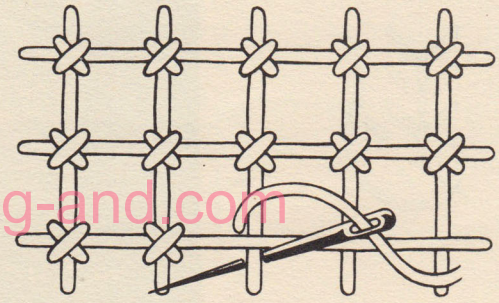
D

E

F

Roumanian Stitch:
There are many slightly different ways of working Roumanian Stitch, the necessary characteristic being one long stitch tied down in the centre with a shorter one which is usually slanting. Roumanian Stitch makes an excellent filling, as every stitch is kept firmly in position. The working of this stitch is clearly seen in diagrams L.1 and 2. Sometimes the shorter stitch is taken straight across at right angles, as in the case of Open Roumanian Stitch shown in diagram M.

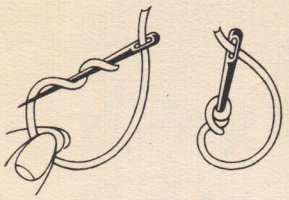
Fly Stitch :
As shown in the diagrams N and O, Fly Stitch is worked basically in the same way as Roumanian Stitch, the main difference in the appearance being the V shape. The tying stitch may vary in length to produce different effects. A tiny stitch is shown in diagram N, whilst a longer one gives the " fishbone " effect to the border worked in diagram O.

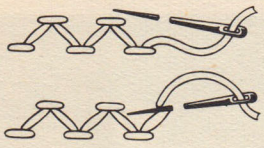

G

https://www.knitting-and.com

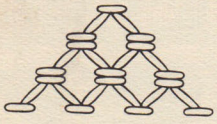
oles of how to use them !

H1 H2

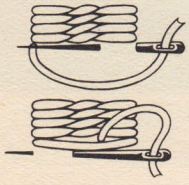




J

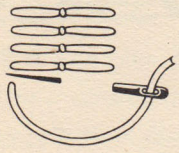


K

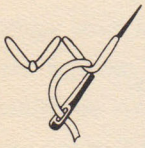


L1

L2

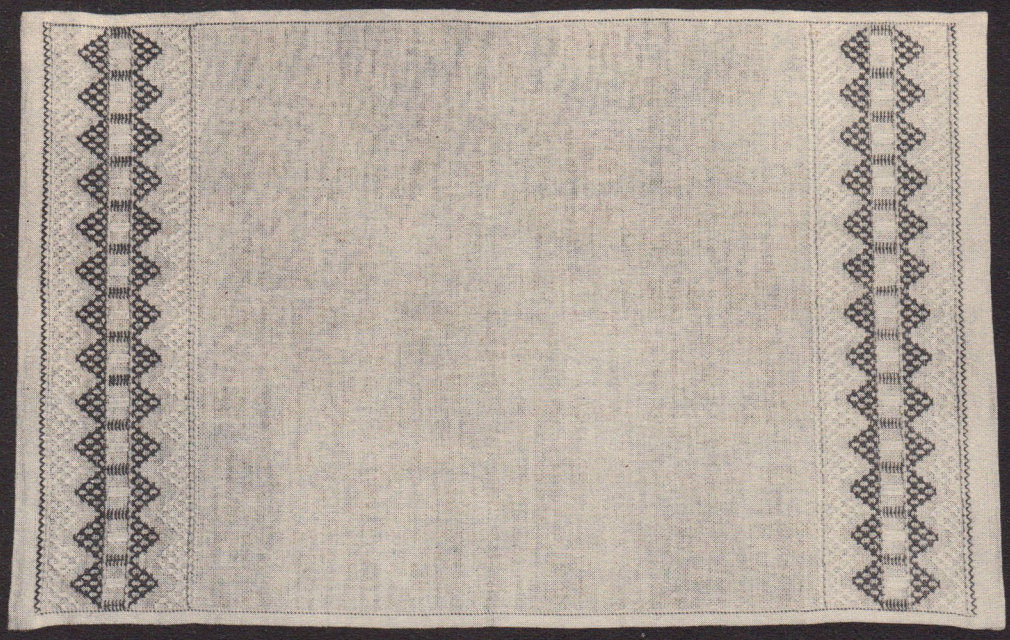


M

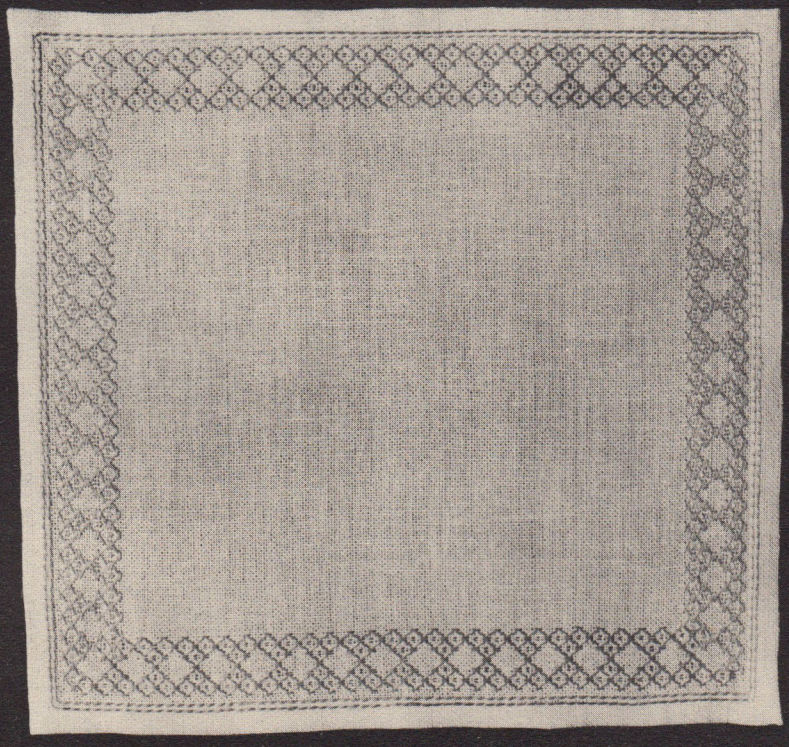


N

O



No. 2135



No. 2133

No. 2134

https://www.knitting-and.com

Our next Bulletin for the Winter Term will deal with Buttonhole Stitch and Needleweaving.