

Handsewing Sampler

Your Name

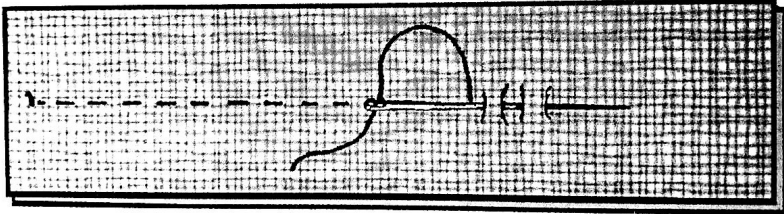
Class Period

Today's Date

The simplest form of hand stitch is the running stitch. Variations of this stitch can be used for basting or permanent stitching. Use two pieces of prepared muslin for this sample. Backstitch to secure the running stitch. Push the needle in and out of fabric, catching several evenly spaced stitches on the needle. Pull thread smoothly into fabric. For permanent seams, use very small stitches (1/16" to 1/8").

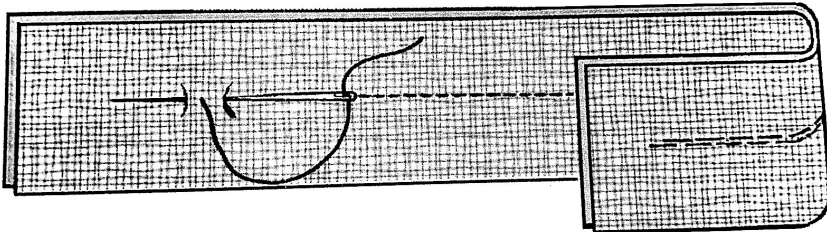
Stitch #1: Running Stitch

Upload a photo of your stitch sample here that we completed in class



The backstitch is used for secure permanent stitching machine sewing on the top side, but on the opposite side the stitches stagger. The stitch looks like an overlap. Use two pieces of prepared muslin for this sample.

Insert the needle and take one stitch. Insert the needle again in the fabric at the beginning of the first stitch and bring it out a stitch length ahead. For the next stitch, insert the needle at the end of the last stitch and bring it out a stitch length ahead. Continue to work remainder of seam in the same manner. Secure thread at the end of seam with two stitches through the same holes.

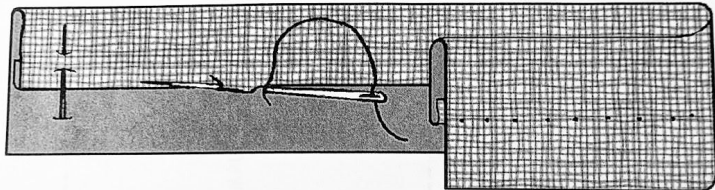


Stitch #2: Backstitch

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The slipstitch is used for hemming or invisible stitching on appliqués. Use one piece of prepared muslin and fold as illustrated for this sample.

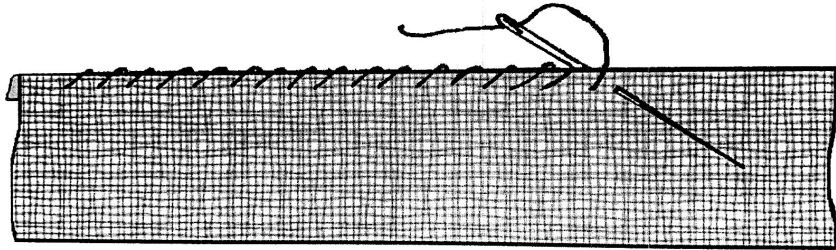
For appliqués, press seam allowance under the patch. For hems, fold hem up and press. Pin in position. Put the needle through the fold from the inside. Pick up a few threads from the under fabric at the edge of the fold and take a stitch through the fold of the top piece. Repeat along seam, keeping the stitches even



Stitch #3: Slipstitch

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Overcasting is usually used as a finishing stitch to prevent raveling on the raw edges of seams. Use one piece of prepared muslin for this sample. Take a series of stitches over the edge with the needle at an angle. Stitches should be close together and spaced evenly. The depth of the stitches should be the same. Stitching may be done over raw edges, folded edges, or over both seam allowance edges together.

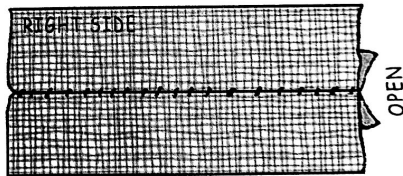
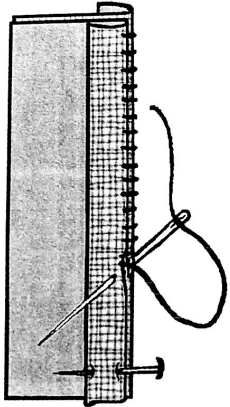


Stitch #4: Overcasting

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Similar to the overcasting stitch, the whipping stitch is used for sewing hems, patches, fur, or lace. In costuming the nametag is attached to the costume in the back neck or waist of a garment with the whipping stitch. Use two pieces of prepared muslin for this sample.

Press back the seam allowance (if more than $\frac{1}{4}$ ") and put right sides together, matching seam lines. Put needle at an angle through folds of both seam allowances, picking up only a few threads from each, and draw it through. Draw thread across the top of fold and put needle through from back to front as before. Stitches should be close together, but not tight. Stitches will be straight across top of the fold and slanted in the fold.

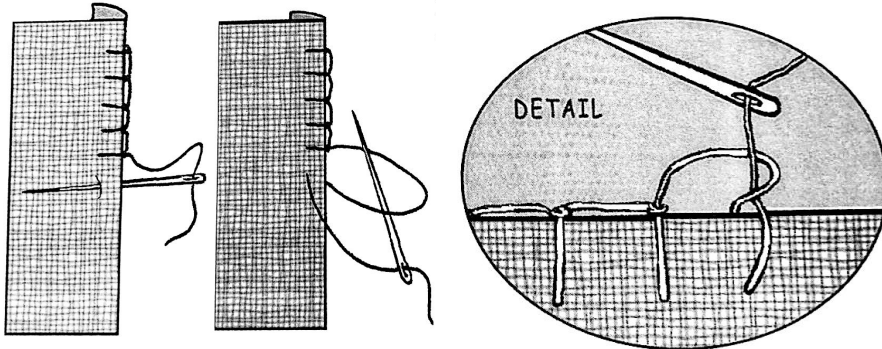


Stitch #5: Whipstitch

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The buttonhole stitch is a lock stitch used for handmade buttonholes, applique work, and thread eyes or loops. Use one piece of prepared muslin for this sample.

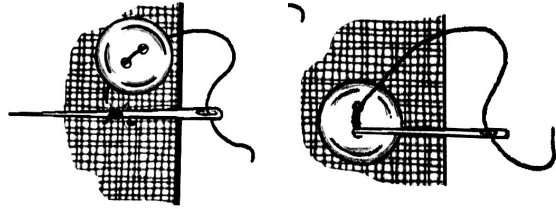
Insert needle from back. Repeat in same place. Put needle through the thread loop from the back of the loop. Pull thread smooth forming knot. Take another stitch from back to front, putting needle through loop front back to front. Pull knot and stitch smooth. For buttonholes and thread eyes, stitches should be as close together as possible; for appliqués, stitches are usually $\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " apart. (Also known as the blanket stitch)



Stitch #6: Buttonhole Stitch (Blanket Stitch)

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Insert needle from back of cloth in the place where the button is to be secured. Take one or two stitches in place. Put needle through the holes of the button and take a stitch in the cloth immediately over the first two stitches. Bring needle up through one hole in button and out through second hole. Sew back and forth through holes in button and through cloth three or four times until button is secure. Insert needle to the back and knot thread.



Proceed in the same manner as for two-hole button, using one of the following stitching patterns.



PARALLEL



CROSS



DECORATIVE

Stitch #7: Sewing a Button

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