

Materials in this kit:

- Peel and Stick Felt (assorted colours)
- Embroidery Floss (Black and White)
- Stencil
- Embroidery Needle
- Thimble
- Safety Pins
- Pin Backs
- Pre cut Felt Shapes

Materials you may need from home:

- Pencil & Paper for sketching out ideas
- Scissors (small sharp scissors will work best)
- Embroidery thread in other colours
- Hot glue gun
- Thumbtack and scrap cardboard
- Anything else you can think of!

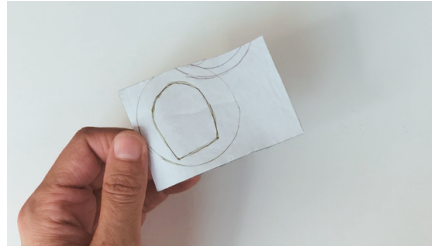


Each kit includes a unique selection of colours to be inspired by.

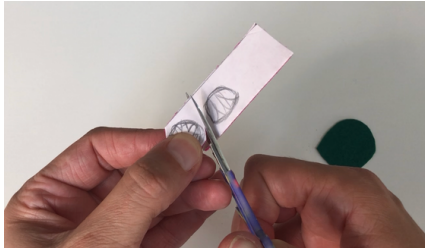
What sort of things could you create with those colours?

Follow along with our videos on the Judith & Norman Alix Art Gallery Youtube Channel or our website at www.jnaag.ca

Patchwork - Working with Peel and Stick Felt

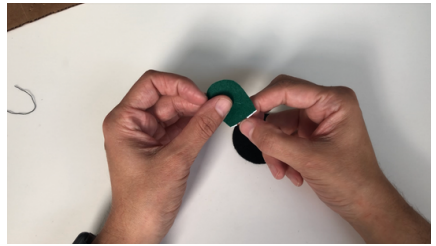
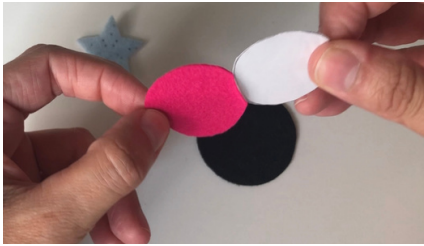


Use a pencil and stencils to draw your design onto the backing paper of the felt.



Use scissors to cut pieces into the shapes you need.

Small shapes can be cut and arranged together to create more detail.



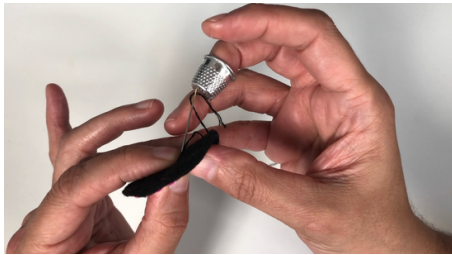
Peel the backing paper and stick onto other layers of felt.



Patchwork - Preparing to Sew



Use a thumbtack and a scrap of cardboard to pierce through felt layers before using a needle and thread to add details to your work.



A thimble is a pushing tool that can be used depending on the number of layers you're wanting to sew through.

To use the thimble place the eye end of the needle into one of the dimples and push.

A thimble should stay comfortably on your index finger, middle finger or thumb.

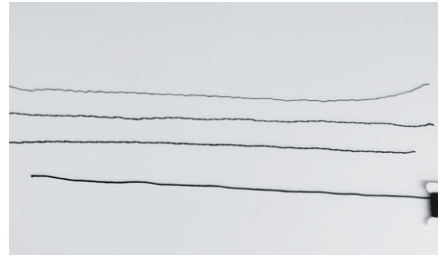
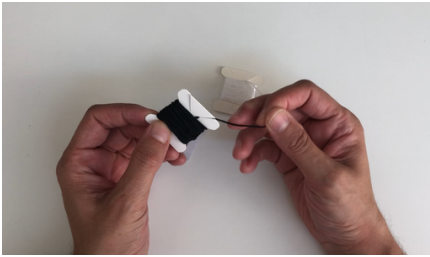
It is important to work in whatever manner is most comfortable for you.



It is possible to move the needle in a winding motion as it is gently pushed through the layers of felt, this will move the dense fibres apart just enough for the needle to slide through.

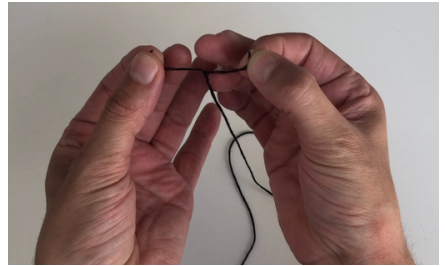
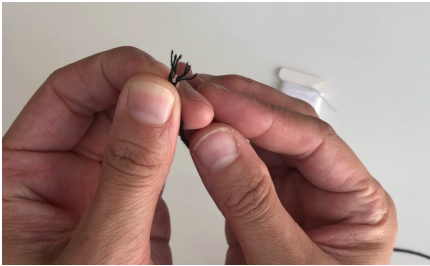
Most importantly avoid struggling to push the needle through your patch. It is especially important to avoid folding your patch as this will stretch your stitches and affect your design in ways you may not want.

Patchwork - Embroidery Thread and Stitching



Embroidery thread is made up of six strands of thread that have been braided together.

The strands can be separated and used in varied strand counts to create a thinner or thicker line.



Tap one end of the thread until the individual strands come apart and then slowly with 3 strands in each hand pull the threads apart.



Starting and ending an embroidery thread without knots will give you the best possible results.

The neatest way to lock the thread ends into place is to weave the loose ends under a few of the stitches on the back of the work and then cut it off close to the stitching.

To avoid tangles, work with roughly one foot lengths of embroidery thread.

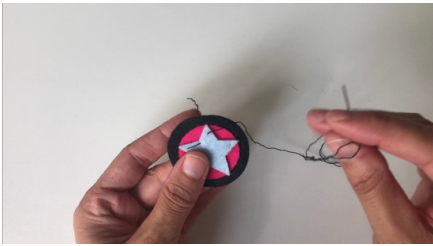
Patchwork - Straight Stitch

A straight stitch or running stitch, is the most basic stitch that all other sewing and embroidery methods stem from.

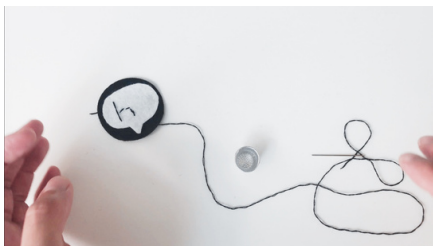
Use this stitch to draw a line on a patch.



Traditionally, a straight stitch is worked by passing the needle in and out of the fabric at a regular distance.

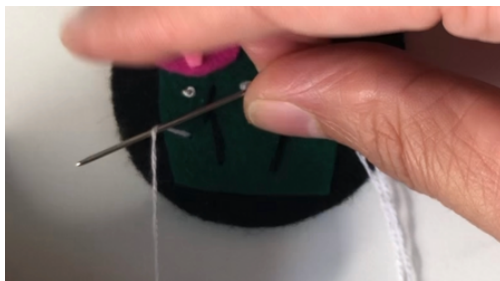


For this project, work the stitches in the places you need to create the desired visual effect.

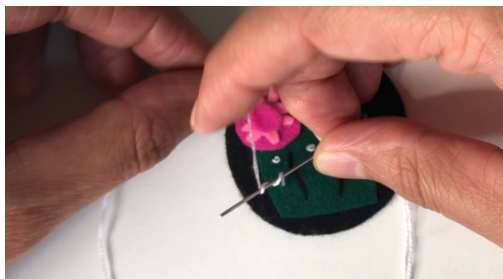


To create a curved line, work in smaller stitches closer together.

Patchwork - French Knots



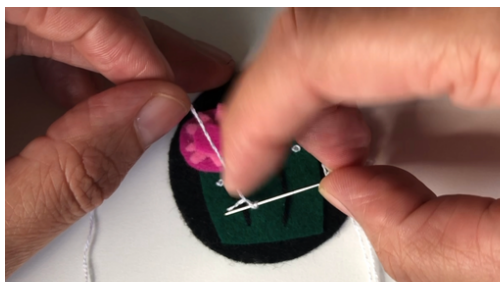
To create a french knot, bring the needle through the fabric from the underside, then with the hand that isn't holding the needle pinch the thread a few inches from where it is coming out of the fabric.



Place the needle **in front** of the thread just beside where it came through the fabric.

Keep holding the needle and wind the thread around the needle once or twice depending on the size of the knot you want.

Make sure that the thread is snugly wrapped around the needle.



Now insert the tip of your needle just next to but not into the same point it came through the fabric.

If the needle goes through the same point the knot may pop all the way through and disappear.



With your coil snugly held in position against the surface, push the needle all the way through and pull until the thread trailing behind it has gone all the way through.

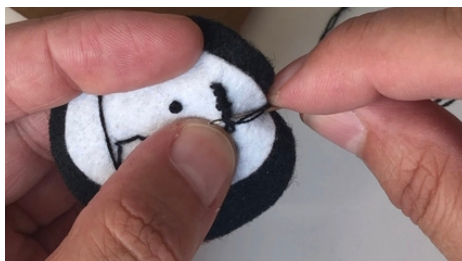
Patchwork - Satin Stitching

A satin stitch can be used to embroider a solid block of colour in an area.

This is a perfect stitch for embroidering bold letters.



Start by using a straight stitch to create an outline of the letters or shapes you wish to create.



Then weave the thread through the outline, working your way from top to bottom

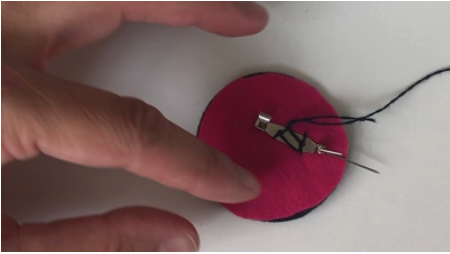


A satin stitch can also be used to create a border around a patch by looping the thread around the edges.

Patchwork - Finishing Your Patches

There are many ways to make a patch wearable.

If you know the perfect spot for your patch, sew it directly into place.



You can sew the pin back to the back side of your patch.



If you have a hot glue gun you can use a dot of hot glue to fasten the pin back in place.



Other fabric friendly glues can be used.

Be sure to wait for any glues to set before wearing.



You can also use safety pins by attaching them to the back of your patch and using that safety pin to attach your patch wherever you like.