

EMBROIDERY

Embroidery is the art of making designs on a fabric by following systematic processes using needle, thread/yarn.

Means of Embroidery

1. Hand method: This is the use of the human hands to create designs on a fabric or related materials using needle, thread/yarn.
2. Machine methods: This is the use of machines to create designs on a fabric or related materials. With the use of machines, various designs can be made. It also saves time and energy when compared to the use of hand embroidery.

Tools/materials for embroidery

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Thread | 7. Embroidery frame |
| 2. Needle | 8. Floor stand |
| 3. Beads | 9. Tape |
| 4. Tracing paper | 10. Embroidery machine |
| 5. Scissors | 11. Fabric |
| 6. Hoops | |

Sources of Embroidery

This refers to the various sources from which one can obtain ideas or inspirations on the various designs or motifs to use for an embroidery. Below are some sources

1. Nature: These are motifs derived from the natural things around us such as human and animal figures, leaves, trees, fruits, flowers etc.
2. Man-made: This has motifs of designs derived from the things created by man such as bucket, tray, spoon, cup etc.
3. Abstract: These are motifs of designs which are derived from imagination and are not directly drawn from things seen in our environment.
4. Magazines: One can draw ideas of motifs for an embroidery design from magazines.
5. Gift Wrappers: Many gift wrappers appear in designs. One of the designs can be used for an embroidery design.

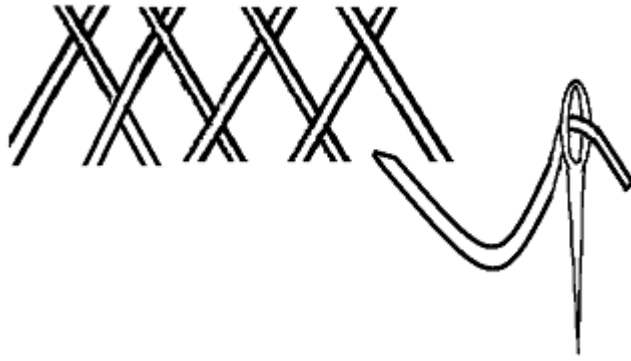
Designs for embroidery can be derived from several other sources such as tile designs, ceiling designs, wallpaper designs etc.

Method of transferring embroidery designs

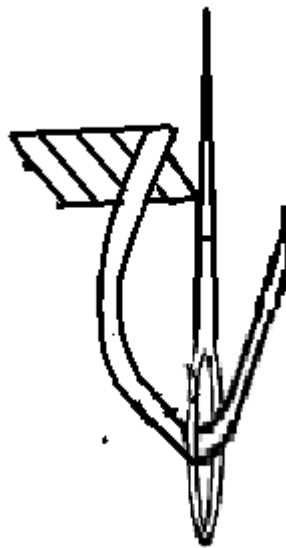
1. Use of carbon paper: Draw a motif on a paper. Place the paper on top of a carbon paper. Place both of them on a fabric. Trace the image on the paper using pencil or an ink pen. With the help of the carbon paper, the image will be transferred to the fabric. Stitches can now be made following the image on the fabric.
2. Pricking method: This is the usage of objects that are sharp to make impression on a fabric before stitches take place.
3. Tailor's tack: This is a temporary stitch created by a tailor to create an impression or guide him ahead of permanent stitches. These temporary stitches can be removed later.
4. Direct drawing: This is the creation of the impression of an image directly on a fabric without any other medium.

Embroidery stitches:

Herringbone stitch



Stem stitch



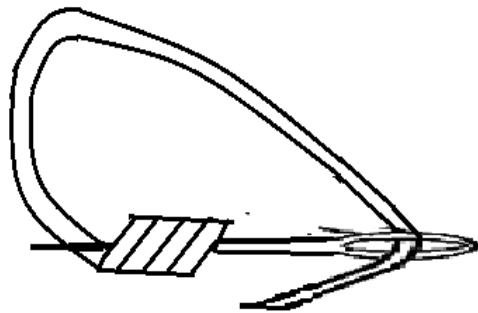
Lady Daisy stitch



Cross stitch



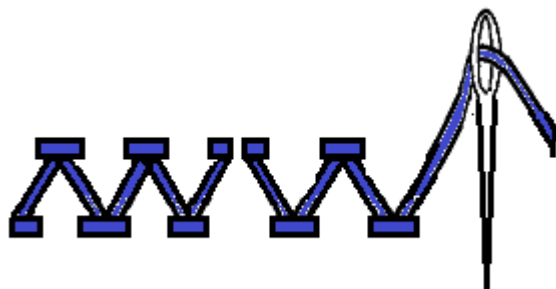
Bullion knot



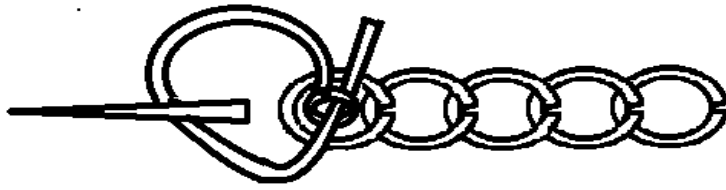
French stitch



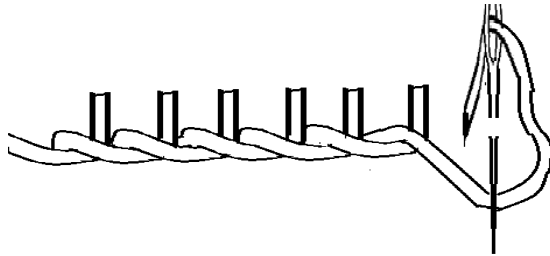
Chevron stitch



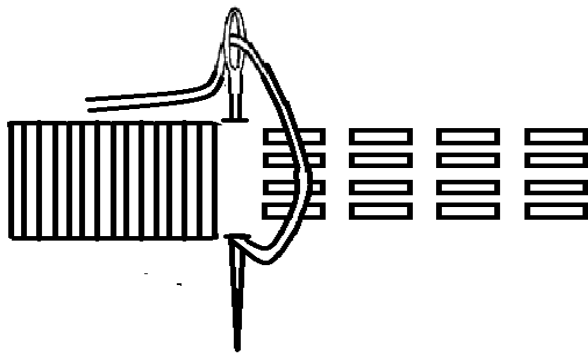
Chain stitch



Blanket Stitch



Satin Stitch



Summary

Embroidery is the art of making designs on a fabric by following systematic processes using needle, thread/yarn. One may use hand or machine to perform this. With the use of effective tools/materials, a good embroidery can be achieved. Inspiration of various motifs can be gotten from nature, magazines, man-made things etc. methods of transferring embroidery designs include use of carbon paper, pricking, tailor's tack, direct drawing. Various stitches can be applied such as satin stitch, blanket stitch, Herringbone stitch, stem stitch etc.

Review Questions

1. Define the term, Embroidery
2. Explain the two means of embroidery
3. List at least five tool/materials for embroidery
4. State five sources of embroidery
5. State three methods of transferring embroidery designs
6. [List four](#) embroidery stitches