



Tips & Tricks Guide

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Tools and materials.

For embroidery you will need the following tools and materials.

1) **Fabric.** For embroidery of our designs, it is better to use a plain fabric of uniform weaving (Fig1). You can experiment with fabric colors to create your own unique design.

2) **Thread for embroidery.** We recommend using cotton floss (Fig2). The floss thread consists of 6 individual threads. We will give recommendations on how much thread to take for each stitch and for specific areas of the pattern.

3) **Needle.** Use thin, sharp embroidery needles.

4) **Embroidery hoop.** Choose the most suitable hoop size so that all the embroidery fits in the hoop and is comfortable for you to hold.

5) **Scissors.** You will need sharp scissors to cut the thread.



Figure 1



Figure 2

Transferring the pattern to fabric.

There are several ways to transfer a design to fabric.

1) The easiest way is to go to a specialized store where they print on fabric. Print the pattern on your fabric. This option is very fast and accurate. The main thing in this technique is that we recommend making the saturation of the picture minimal (about 20%). Thus, the pattern will not be visible through the embroidery.

2) Transferring the pattern to the fabric using carbon paper. Attach the carbon paper between the fabric and pattern. To fix use paper clips, clothespins, or make large stitches around the perimeter. Trace around the pattern using a pencil or pen. Don't rush or get distracted, otherwise you might lose some parts.

3) Use light - window and sunny weather. Position your fabric over the pattern. To fix use paper clips, clothespins, or make a few large stitches around the perimeter. If your fabric is thin enough and the lines are visible, you can work on a table. Or attach the fabric with the pattern to the window on a sunny day. The lines will be visible. Slowly swipe along each line with a pencil or a washable marker. In this case do not use a pen, it will not be possible to remove it from the fabric. Do not hurry!

Beginning of work.

1) There are a huge amount of beautiful stitches for embroidery. We will give examples of the most suitable for our designs, but you can experiment creating your own unique pattern.

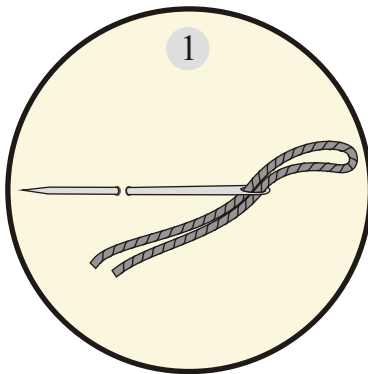
2) Prepare all the necessary materials. Hoop your fabric between the hoops. Stretch the fabric. Be careful and slow so as not to damage the fabric.

3) Use thread about 50-60cm. This will prevent the appearance of knots in the process.

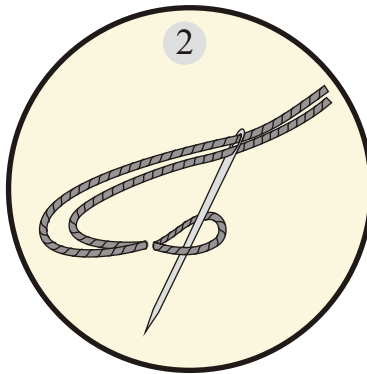
4) Do not use a knot to fasten the thread. This will create bumps on the surface of the fabric and the result will look sloppy.

Ways to fasten the thread.

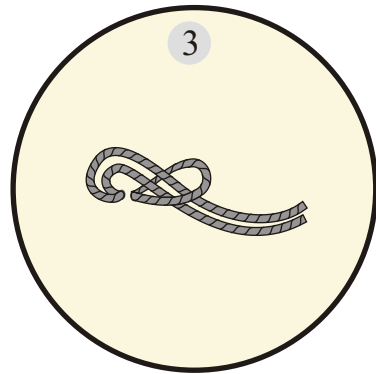
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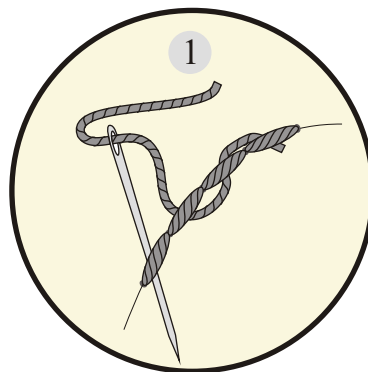
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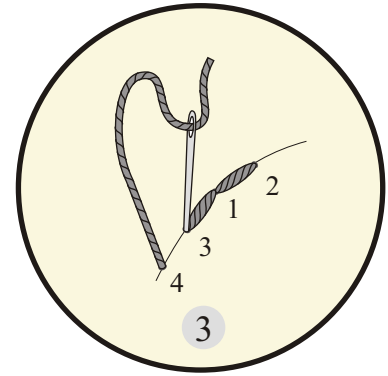
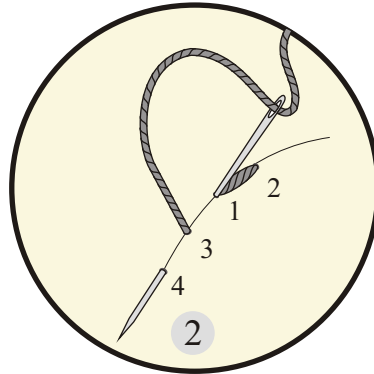
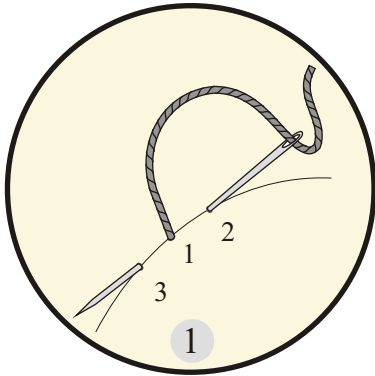
5) Do not make large broaches of the thread. They will be visible through the fabric and this will make the result not neat. Each time carefully fasten the thread, and then cut as close to the fabric as possible.

6) Follow as you like. You can start from one area and move from it in any direction. Or you can first make contour lines, and then fill in the drawing with small details, and finally sew up large areas with satin stitch.

Making stitch.

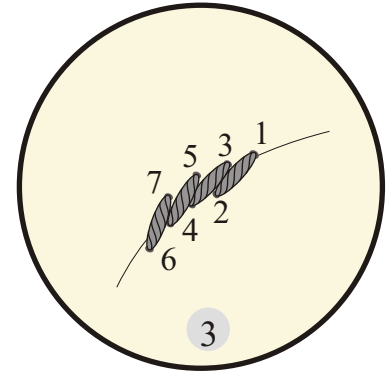
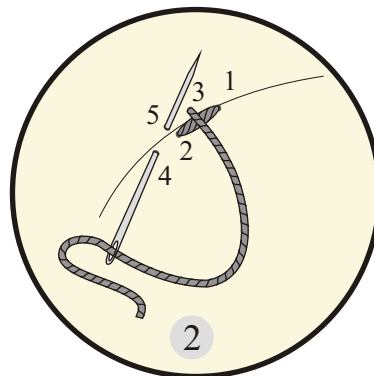
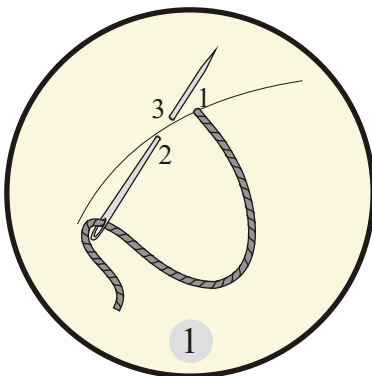
1) Backstitch.

This stitch is used for fine line embroidery. We recommend embroidering it in one thread for the finest lines, two threads for contour lines in design sizes 6", 7" and 8".



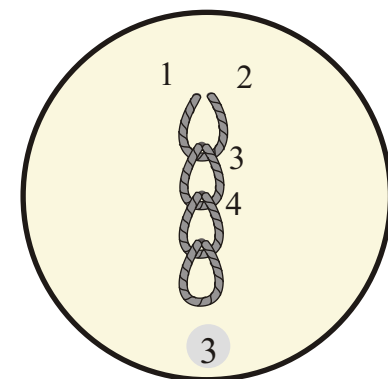
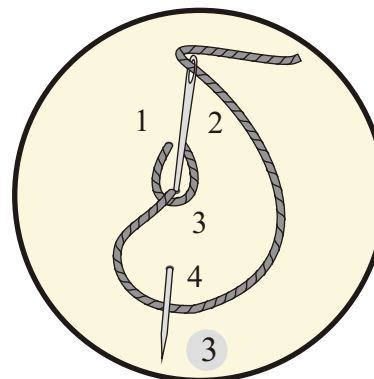
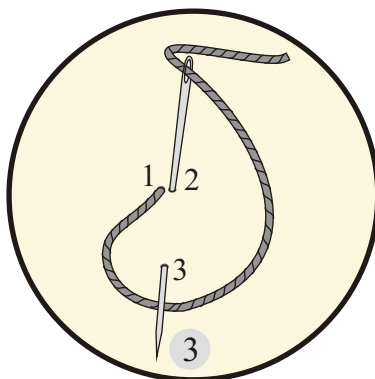
2) Outline stitch.

You embroider it in two threads and use it to embroider the contour ring.



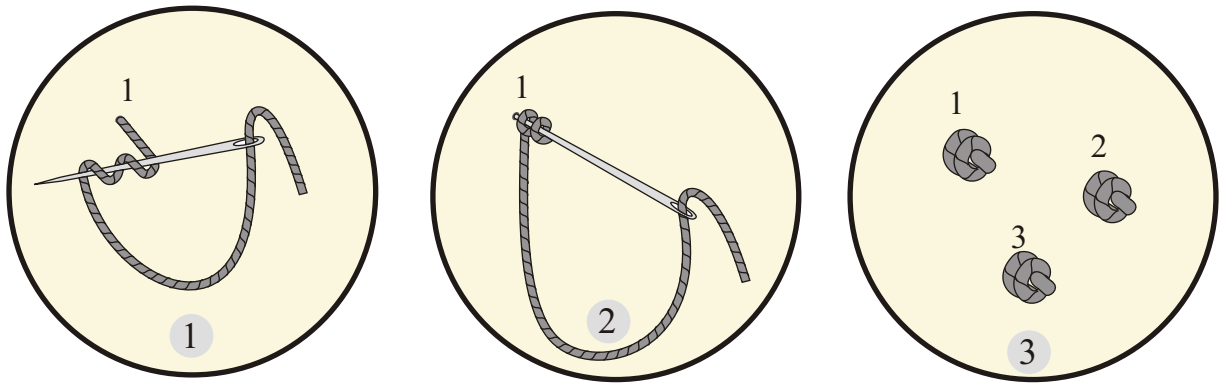
3) Chain stitch.

We didn't use this stitch in our designs, but you might want to use it.



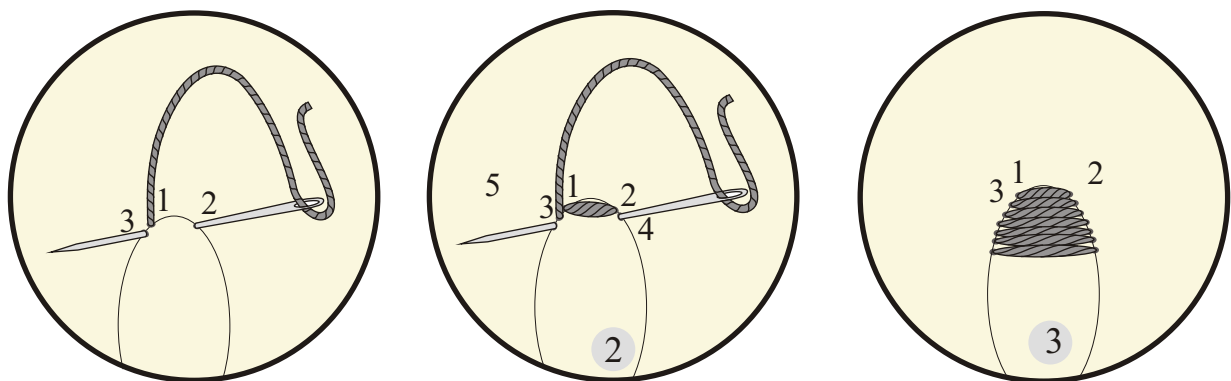
5) French knot.

This stitch is used for dots or stars. You can take a different number of threads and make as many turns as you want. This determines the size of the element. We recommend embroidering white "stars" on a black "sky" with white thread after you finish embroidering "sky" with the satin stitch.



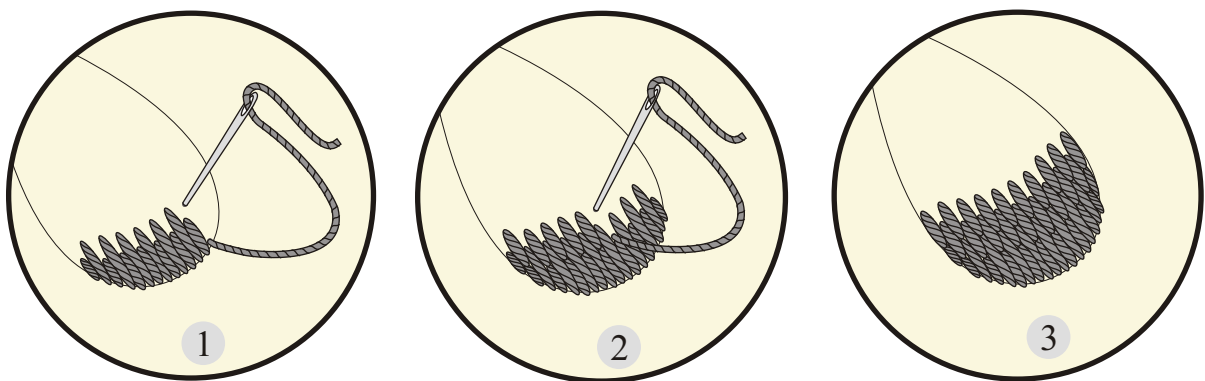
6) Satin stitch.

We recommend doing in two threads and use for small black areas.

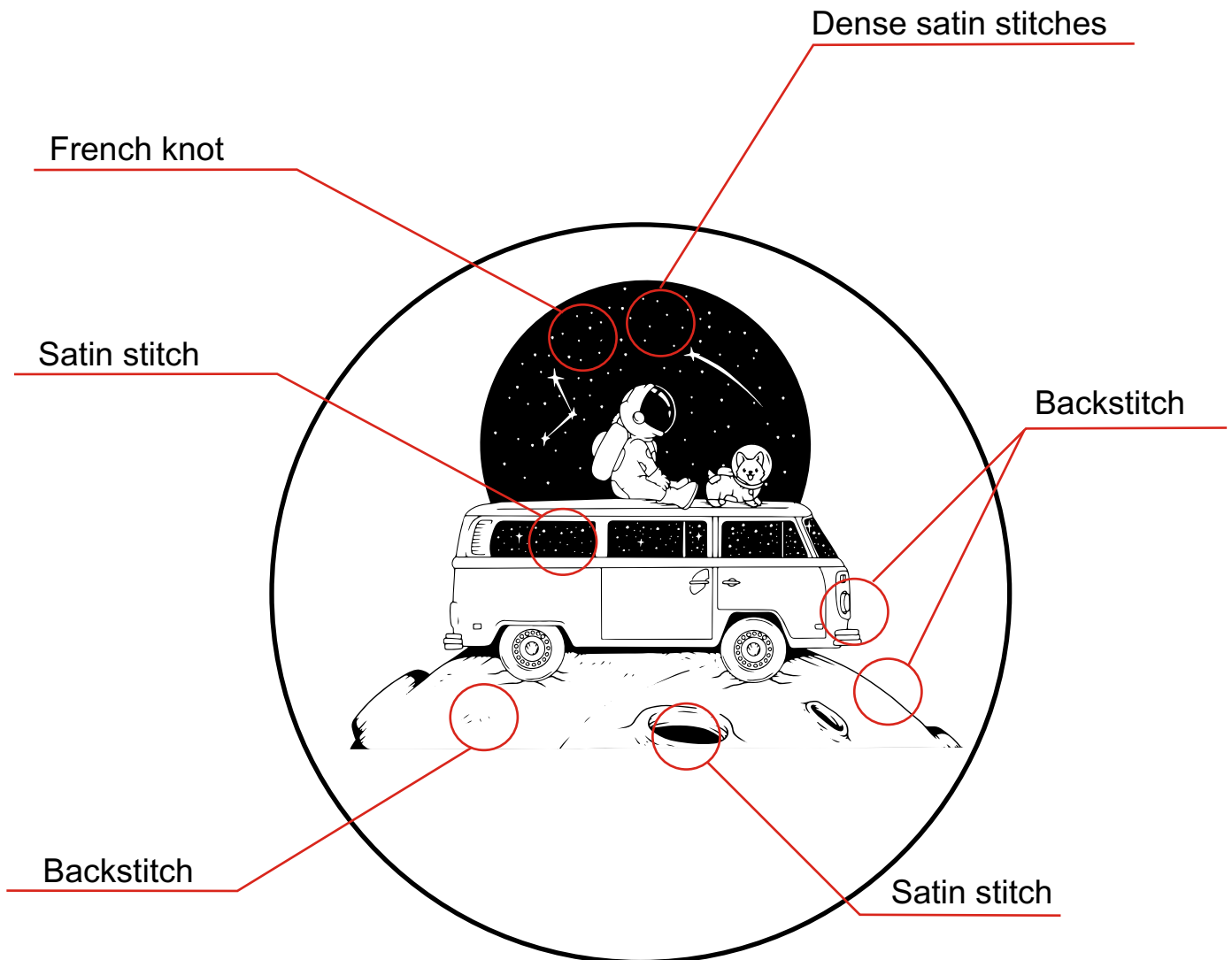


7) Dense satin stitches.

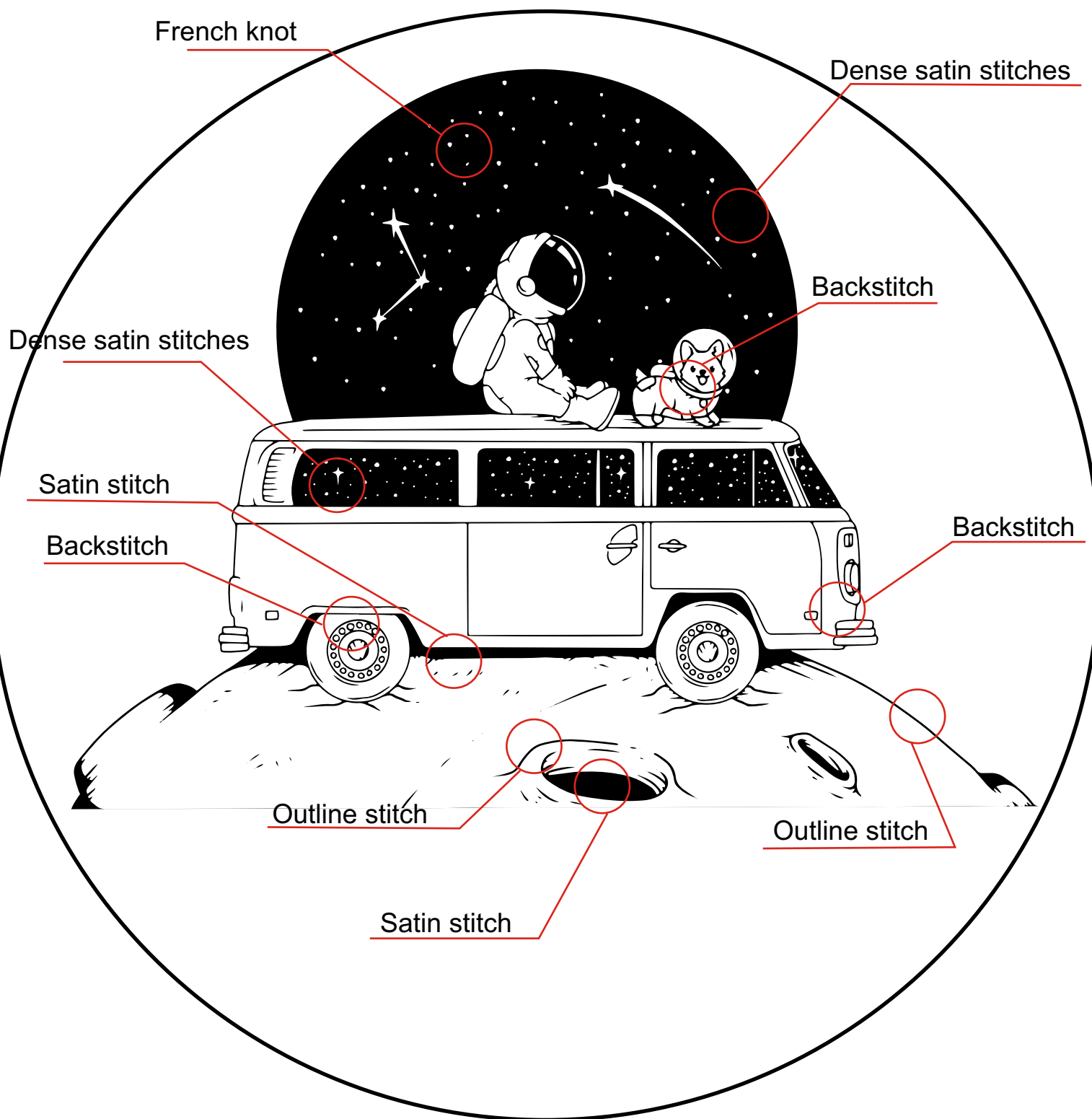
Work this stitch in two threads. Recommended for large areas



Examples of the use of stitches in our pattern 3", 4" size.



Examples of the use of stitches in our pattern 7", 8" size.



Laundry and ironing.

1) After completing the embroidery wash the finished embroidery. This will help remove transfer marks and also clean the fabric. Do this even if your embroidery is clean. This is necessary so that the fabric shrinks, and your stitches are evenly distributed. Do not use the washing machine!!!

2) Place the embroidery in warm water (not hot) with a mild detergent (such as liquid soap or washing gel)

3) Leave the embroidery in warm water from a few minutes to half an hour. This time depends on degree of pollution. Then rub gently with your hand.

4) Gently wring out the fabric. Do not twist.

5) Then lay the embroidery on a soft towel, wrong side up. Cover the top of the embroidery with a thin cotton cloth. Iron with a hot iron. Use the iron until the embroidery is dry.

Application of embroidery.

1) You can sew your embroidery on clothes, bag, backpack, etc.

2) Using the hoop as a frame. Place the clean and ironed embroidery back on the hoop. Remove excess fabric around the hoop with scissors. Turn the rest of the fabric inside out and sew with large stitches. Make sure that your stitches are not visible on the front side of the embroidery. Cut around the circle from the felt. Sew the felt to the fabric with an overlock stitch.

3) Use a baguette frame to decorate the embroidery.