



“बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ”

JAYOTI VIDYAPEETH WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR

(Format for Preparing E Notes)

Faculty of Education and Methodology

Department of fashion

Faculty Name- **JV'n Ritu Sharma Assistant Professor**

Program- M.sc, 1 Semester / 1 Year

Course Name - Embellishment Techniques and Textile Manipulation.

Session No. & Name – Types of basic hand stitches.

Academic Day starts with –

- Greeting with saying ‘**Namaste**’ by joining Hands together following by 2-3 Minutes Happy session, Celebrating birthday of any student of respective class and **National Anthem**.

Lecture Starts with-Types of basic hand stitches.

- **Types of basic hand stitches-**

1. Running Stitch:

- The running stitch is one of the simplest embroidery stitches.
- To create it, bring the needle up through the fabric and then insert it back down a short distance away, creating a straight line of evenly spaced stitches.

- It is often used for outlining and creating simple designs.

2. Backstitch:

- Backstitch is a strong and versatile stitch used for outlining and creating solid lines.
- Start with a single backstitch by bringing the needle up, then inserting it backward, coming up ahead of the starting point.
- Continue by bringing the needle up ahead of the last stitch, then inserting it backward through the same hole created by the previous stitch.

3. Stem Stitch:

- The stem stitch is commonly used for creating smooth, curved lines and outlining.
- Start by bringing the needle up and then inserting it back down a short distance away.
- The needle comes back up at the midpoint of the previous stitch, creating a twisted or rope-like appearance.

4. Chain Stitch:

- Chain stitch is a decorative and textural stitch often used in floral and leaf motifs.
- Start by making a small straight stitch. Then, bring the needle up from the end of the first stitch, pass the thread under the needle, and pull the needle through to create a loop.
- Continue this process to create a chain-like line of stitches.

5. French Knot:

- French knots are small, raised knots used for adding texture and creating small dots or accents in embroidery.
- Bring the needle up through the fabric, then wrap the thread around the needle a few times near the fabric.

- Insert the needle back into the fabric near the starting point and pull tight to form a knot.

6. Blanket Stitch:

- Blanket stitch is often used to finish the edges of fabric, preventing fraying.
- Start by bringing the needle up from the back of the fabric, then insert it back down a short distance away.
- Before pulling the thread tight, pass the needle under the loop of the thread, creating a neat edge.

7. Lazy Daisy Stitch (Detached Chain Stitch):

- The lazy daisy stitch is used to create flower petals and leaf shapes.
- Start by making a small loop with your thread on the fabric, securing it with a small stitch at the base of the loop.
- This stitch resembles the shape of a daisy petal.

8. Whipped Backstitch:

- Whipped backstitch is a variation of the backstitch.
- After creating a row of backstitches, use a contrasting thread to whip around the backstitches. This adds a decorative element and can fill in the stitch.

9. Fly Stitch:

- The fly stitch creates a V-shaped, often used for making leaves or filling in small areas.
- Start by making a small vertical stitch, then bring the needle up at the top of the stitch.
- Pass the needle through the loop created, forming the V-shape.

These are some of the fundamental hand embroidery stitches that can serve as building blocks for more complex and creative embroidery projects. Practice these stitches to enhance your embroidery skills and explore various combinations to create beautiful designs.