

# **SURFACE ORNAMENTATION TECHNIQUES (EMBROIDERY)**

**(NSQF Level - 3)**

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## **TRADE PRACTICAL**

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**Sector : APPAREL**

**(As per revised syllabus July 2022 - 1200hrs)**



Directorate General of Training

**DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF TRAINING  
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**



**NATIONAL INSTRUCTIONAL  
MEDIA INSTITUTE, CHENNAI**

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Post Box No. 3142, CTI Campus, Guindy, Chennai - 600 032

**Sector : Apparel**  
**Duration : 1 Year**  
**Trade : Surface Ornamentation Techniques (Embroidery) - Trade Practical**  
**- NSQF Level -3 (Revised 2022)**

**Developed & Published by**



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## FOREWORD

The Government of India has set an ambitious target of imparting skills to 30 crores people, one out of every four Indians, by 2020 to help them secure jobs as part of the National Skills Development Policy. Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) play a vital role in this process especially in terms of providing skilled manpower. Keeping this in mind, and for providing the current industry relevant skill training to Trainees, ITI syllabus has been recently updated with the help of Media Development Committee members of various stakeholders viz. Industries, Entrepreneurs, Academicians and representatives from ITIs.

The National Instructional Media Institute (NIMI), Chennai, has now come up with instructional material to suit the revised curriculum for **Surface Ornamentation Techniques (Embroidery) - Trade Practical - in Apparel Sector**. The NSQF Level - 3 (Revised 2022). Trade Practical will help the trainees to get an international equivalency standard where their skill proficiency and competency will be duly recognized across the globe and this will also increase the scope of recognition of prior learning. NSQF Level - 3 (Revised 2022) trainees will also get the opportunities to promote life long learning and skill development. I have no doubt that with NSQF Level - 3 (Revised 2022) the trainers and trainees of ITIs, and all stakeholders will derive maximum benefits from these Instructional Media Packages IMPs and that NIMI's effort will go a long way in improving the quality of Vocational training in the country.

The Executive Director & Staff of NIMI and members of Media Development Committee deserve appreciation for their contribution in bringing out this publication.

Jai Hind

Directorate General of Training  
Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship  
Government of India.

New Delhi - 110 001

## PREFACE

The National Instructional Media Institute (NIMI) was established in 1986 at Chennai by then Directorate General of Employment and Training (D.G.E & T), Ministry of Labour and Employment, (now under Directorate General of Training, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship) Government of India, with technical assistance from the Govt. of Federal Republic of Germany. The prime objective of this Institute is to develop and provide instructional materials for various trades as per the prescribed syllabi under the Craftsman and Apprenticeship Training Schemes.

The instructional materials are created keeping in mind, the main objective of Vocational Training under NCVT/NAC in India, which is to help an individual to master skills to do a job. The instructional materials are generated in the form of Instructional Media Packages (IMPs). An IMP consists of Theory book, Practical book, Test and Assignment book, Instructor Guide, Audio Visual Aid (Wall charts and Transparencies) and other support materials.

The trade practical book consists of series of exercises to be completed by the trainees in the workshop. These exercises are designed to ensure that all the skills in the prescribed syllabus are covered. The trade theory book provides related theoretical knowledge required to enable the trainee to do a job. The test and assignments will enable the instructor to give assignments for the evaluation of the performance of a trainee. The wall charts and transparencies are unique, as they not only help the instructor to effectively present a topic but also help him to assess the trainee's understanding. The instructor guide enables the instructor to plan his schedule of instruction, plan the raw material requirements, day to day lessons and demonstrations.

IMPs also deals with the complex skills required to be developed for effective team work. Necessary care has also been taken to include important skill areas of allied trades as prescribed in the syllabus.

The availability of a complete Instructional Media Package in an institute helps both the trainer and management to impart effective training.

The IMPs are the outcome of collective efforts of the staff members of NIMI and the members of the Media Development Committees specially drawn from Public and Private sector industries, various training institutes under the Directorate General of Training (DGT), Government and Private ITIs.

NIMI would like to take this opportunity to convey sincere thanks to the Directors of Employment & Training of various State Governments, Training Departments of Industries both in the Public and Private sectors, Officers of DGT and DGT field institutes, proof readers, individual media developers and coordinators, but for whose active support NIMI would not have been able to bring out this materials.

**Chennai - 600 032**

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

National Instructional Media Institute (NIMI) sincerely acknowledges with thanks for the co-operation and contribution extended by the following Media Developers and their sponsoring organisation to bring out this IMP for the trade of **Surface Ornamentation Techniques (Embroidery) - Trade Practical** - in **Apparel** Sector for ITIs.

### MEDIA DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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NIMI records its appreciation of the Data Entry, CAD, DTP Operators for their excellent and devoted services in the process of development of this Instructional Material.

NIMI also acknowledges with thanks, the invaluable efforts rendered by all other staff who have contributed for the development of this Instructional Material.

NIMI is grateful to all others who have directly or indirectly helped in developing this IMP.

# INTRODUCTION

## TRADE PRACTICAL

The trade practical manual is intended to be used in workshop . It consists of a series of practical exercises to be completed by the trainees during the one year course of the **Surface Ornamentation Techniques (Embroidery)** in **Apparel** trade supplemented and supported by instructions/ informations to assist in performing the exercises. These exercises are designed to ensure that all the skills in compliance with NSQF LEVEL - 3 (Revised 2022)

The manual is divided into Ten modules.

<b>Module 1</b>	-	<b>Basic Hand Stitches &amp; Decorative</b>
<b>Module 2</b>	-	<b>Element of Design and Development</b>
<b>Module 3</b>	-	<b>Zig - Zag Embroidery Machine Frame Fitting and its Precautions</b>
<b>Module 4</b>	-	<b>Aari Embroidery</b>
<b>Module 5</b>	-	<b>Typical Embroidery</b>
<b>Module 6</b>	-	<b>Traditional Embroidery</b>
<b>Module 7</b>	-	<b>Fancy Net &amp; Applique work</b>
<b>Module 8</b>	-	<b>Placement of design</b>
<b>Module 9</b>	-	<b>Hand aari stitches</b>
<b>Module 10</b>	-	<b>Zig-Zag Machine Stitches and Work Style</b>

The skill training in the shop floor is planned through a series of practical exercises centred around some practical project. However, there are few instances where the individual exercise does not form a part of project.

While developing the practical manual a sincere effort was made to prepare each exercise which will be easy to understand and carry out even by below average trainee. However the development team accept that there is a scope for further improvement. NIMI, looks forward to the suggestions from the experienced training faculty for improving the manual.

## TRADE THEORY

The manual of trade theory consists of theoretical information for the one year course of the **Surface Ornamentation Techniques (Embroidery)** in **Apparel** Trade. The contents are sequenced according to the practical exercise contained in the manual on Trade practical. Attempt has been made to relate the theoretical aspects with the skill covered in each exercise to the extent possible. This co-relation is maintained to help the trainees to develop the perceptive capabilities for performing the skills.

The Trade theory has to be taught and learnt along with the corresponding exercise contained in the manual on trade practical. The indicating about the corresponding practical exercise are given in every sheet of this manual.

It will be preferable to teach/learn the trade theory connected to each exercise atleast one class before performing the related skills in the shop floor. The trade theory is to be treated as an integrated part of each exercise.

The material is not the purpose of self learning and should be considered as supplementary to class room instruction.

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## LEARNING / ASSESSABLE OUTCOME

On completion of this book you shall be able to

S.No.	Learning Outcome	Ref. Ex.No.
1	Identify and use embroidery tools with safety precautions following safety precautions. (NOS:AMH/NO102)	1.1.01 - 1.1.02
2	Prepare sample basic hand stitches (Temporary & permanent stitch). (NOS:AMH/N9407)	1.1.03
3	Describe & use different types of tracing method carbon paper, tissue paper, tracing paper, water soluble pen, tracing box (light box), hot pressing and wooden block method. (Mapped NOS: AMH/N1010)	1.1.04 - 1.1.05
4	Demonstrate the basic embroidery stitches flat, loop, crossed, knotted and prepare article. (Mapped NOS:AMH/N1010)	1.1.06
5	Draw, create & place free hand designs with Scribble, Geometrical, Cut Paper or Signature method. (Mapped NOS:AMH/NO801)	1.2.07 - 1.2.08
6	State & identify the color wheel, describe various types of color, color schemes & use these color schemes in different jobs. (Mapped NOS:AMH/N1010)	1.2.09
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13	Prepare frame fitting for hand aari. (Mapped NOS:AMH/N1010)	1.4.17
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15	Prepare samples or coaster through straight, curved & sequence lines.	1.4.19
16	Decorate a sari by Hand aari method with sequence work. (Mapped NOS:AMH/NO801)	1.4.20
17	Prepare the sample of drawn & pulled thread, Assisi, Cut, Swiss, shadow work with quality concepts. (Mapped NOS:AMH/NO802)	1.5.21
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19	Prepare the sample of single and double cane weaving, fancy net with lazy daizy, cross stitch, circle and button hole net work with quality concepts. (Mapped NOS:AMH/NO80)	1.7.23 - 1.7.24
20	Prepare the sample of simple, cut and felt applique work with quality concepts. (Mapped NOS:AMH/NO802)	1.7.25
21	Prepare Layout of frock, ladies kurta, gents kurta, toper and place them on article. (Mapped NOS:AMH/NO802)	1.8.26
22	Carry out estimation and costing of garments. (Mapped NOS:AMH/NO802)	1.8.27
23	Practice of different hand aari stitches. (Mapped NOS:AMH/NO802)	1.9.28
24	Develop various hand aari design with the help of accessories. (Mapped NOS:AMH/NO802)	1.9.29
25	Recall and prepare combination of zig-zag machine stitches and work style with the applique & satin, cording & stem, stem & satin, running & satin, shade & satin. (Mapped NOS:AMH/NO802)	1.10.30 - 31

## SYLLABUS

Duration	Reference Learning Outcome	Professional Skills (Trade Practical) with Indicative hours	Professional Knowledge (Trade Theory)
Professional Skill 30Hrs; Professional Knowledge 12Hrs)	Identify and use embroidery tools with safety precautions following safety precautions. (NOS:AMH/NO102)	1. Safety Precautions to be followed in the Laboratory. (15 hrs) 2. Identification & Handling of trade related tools. (15hrs)	Familiarization with the institute Introduction to the trade Job prospects and objectives of the course. Safety precautions to be followed in the lab. Knowledge of trade related tools. (12hrs)
Professional Skill 48Hrs; Professional Knowledge 06Hrs	Prepare sample basic hand stitches (Temporary & permanent stitch). (NOS:AMH/N9407)	3. Basic Hand Stitches. (30 hrs) a. Temporary Stitches • Basting Even • Basting Uneven • Diagonal • Slip Basting b. Permanent Stitches • Running Stitches • Hemming • Slip Stitch • Run and back stitch • Over casting • Whip stitch c. Practice of starting and ending off embroidery stitches • Frame fitting for embroidery and its precautions • Threading of hand needle (48hrs.)	Overview of embroidery and basic hand stitches. (06hrs)
Professional Skill 10Hrs; Professional Knowledge 06 Hrs)	Describe & use different types of tracing method carbon paper, tissue paper, tracing paper, water soluble pen, tracing box (light box), hot pressing and wooden block method. (Mapped NOS: AMH/N1010)	4. Practice of Various Methods of - Transferring and Tracing Design. (07 hrs) 5. Their Safety Precautions. (03 hrs)	Tracing Methods and Precautions used during Tracing Technical Terms Related To • Design • Embroidery (06 hrs)
Professional Skill 30Hrs; Professional Knowledge 12Hrs	Demonstrate the basic embroidery stitches flat, loop, crossed, knotted and prepare article. (Mapped NOS:AMH/N1010)	6. Sample Development of Basic embroidery stitches • Flat Stitch • Loop Stitch • Crossed Stitches • Knotted Stitches (30 hrs) <b>Flat Stitches</b> • Running, stem, satin, back, shade work, hemming bone. <b>Looped Stitches:</b> • Chain, lazy-daisy, fly, feather blanket, button hole. <b>Knotted Stitches:</b> • French knot, coral knot, bullion, pistil stitch (Palestrina stitch) (30hrs.)	Basic Embroidery stitches (contemporary stitches) • Flat Stitch • Loop Stitch • Crossed Stitches • Knotted Stitches (12hrs)



<b>Duration</b>	<b>Reference Learning Outcome</b>	<b>Professional Skills (Trade Practical) with Indicative hours</b>	<b>Professional Knowledge (Trade Theory)</b>
Professional Skill 60Hrs; Professional Knowledge 12Hrs	Draw, create & place free hand designs with Scribble, Geometrical, Cut Paper or Signature method. (Mapped NOS:AMH/NO801)	7. Practice Of Free Hand Drawing Design (30 hrs) • Scribble • Geometrical • Cut paper • Signature 8. Make a Hand kerchief with a free hand (Scribble, Geometrical, Cut Paper or Signature) embroidery design. (30hrs)	Elements of Design Sources of Design Inspiration (12 hrs)
Professional Skill 60Hrs; Professional Knowledge 12Hrs	State & identify the color wheel, describe various types of color, color schemes & use these color schemes in different jobs. (Mapped NOS:AMH/N1010)	9. Practical Exercise on • Types of Color • Color Wheel • Color Schemes • Elements of designs • Principle of designs (60hrs.)	• Color Theory • Color wheel • Color schemes • Psychological aspects of color • Combining color (12hrs)
Professional Skill 06Hrs; Professional Knowledge 06Hrs	Demonstrate the Enlarged & Reduced forms of design.NOS-AMH/N9408	10. Practice of Enlargement & Reduction of Designs using of printer and scanner (06 hrs)	Enlargement & Reduction of Designs (06hrs)
Professional Skill 30Hrs; Professional Knowledge 06Hrs	Decorate a garment part with a suitable Embroidery design. (Mapped NOS:AMH/N1011)	11. Practice of placing designs developing Border, Spray, Corner, Center, Link. (30 hrs)	Placement of Designs , Development of Borders, spray corners etc. (06 hrs)
Professional Skill 30Hrs; Professional Knowledge 12Hrs	Develop the different design for the garment components: sleeves yokes, neck, cuffs. (Mapped NOS:AMH/N1011)	12. Develop designs for the garment components • Sleeves • Yokes • Cuffs • Neck (at least 10 designs using component template)(60hrs) 13. Placing on different garments/ articles(30hrs.) • Cushions • Bed sheets • Wall hangings Using different embroidery stitches garments/ designs prepared during the session may be checked as per quality aspects and a report may be prepared for the same.	Introduction to Drawing of designs (Border, Spray, Corner, Center, Link, etc ) and placement of the designs that is suitable for the parts of the garments (Sleeves, Yoke, Cuff, Neck). Placement of colour schemes and embroidery designs.(12 hrs)
Professional Skill 18Hrs; Professional Knowledge 06Hrs	Identify, operate the Zig-Zag machine embroidery parts, demonstrate set the machine for embroidery. (Mapped NOS:AMH/NO801)	14. Frame fitting and its precautions. (18 hrs)	Introduction to various embroidery machines Introduction To Zig-Zag Machine(06 hrs) • Parts & their functions • Defects and Remedies • Threading a Machine • Winding a Bobbin • Operations

Duration	Reference Learning Outcome	Professional Skills (Trade Practical) with Indicative hours	Professional Knowledge (Trade Theory)
Professional Skill 30Hrs; Professional Knowledge 06Hrs	Decorate a cushion cover with embroidery design using Zig-Zag Machine. (Mapped NOS:AMH/NO801)	15. Practice of running Zig-Zag stitches on different lines and shapes: Strait line(30hrs.) • Dotted line • Rounded levels • Pointed leaves • Diamond shape	Overview of operations and handling of Zig-Zag Machine. • Parts & their functions • Defects and Remedies • Threading a Machine • Winding a Bobbin How to set the machine for embroidery. (06hrs)
Professional Skill 30Hrs; Professional Knowledge 06Hrs	Make samples with running stitch, running shade, satin, cording, back stitch.  Identification and rectification of defects. (Mapped NOS:AMH/N1011)	16. Practice and sample development of zig-zag machine embroidery • Running Stitch • Running Shade • Satin Stitch • Cording Stitch • Back Stitch • Chain stitches • Filling stitches (30hrs.)	How to set the machine for embroidery with different varieties of stitches. (06hrs)
Professional Skill 30Hrs; Professional Knowledge 12Hrs	Prepare frame fitting for hand aari. (Mapped NOS:AMH/N1010)	17. Frame Fitting for Hand Aari. (30 hrs)	Introduction To Hand Ari • Utilities and scope • Material & Stitches used in hand Ari. (12hrs)
Professional Skill 30Hrs; Professional Knowledge 06Hrs	Demonstrate locking, starting and finishing of the aari chain stitch, with factual knowledge of different types of materials & stitches. (Mapped NOS:AMH/NO801)	18. Practicing of locking, starting and finishing of stitch. (30 hrs)	• Stitch formation • Process & Techniques • Finishing • Sewing aids (06hrs)
Professional Skill 30Hrs; Professional Knowledge 06 Hrs	Prepare samples or coaster through straight, curved & sequence lines.	19. Practice and sample making of Aari embroidery basic stitches and its variations using silk thread and metallic thread: (30hrs.) • Chain stitch • Zigzag stitch • Chain with zigzag stitch • Water filling • Button hole stitch • Shade work • Flat loading (satin)	• Types and characteristics of sequence lines • Guides (06hrs)
Professional Skill 30Hrs; Professional Knowledge 06Hrs	Decorate a sari by Hand aari method with sequence work. (Mapped NOS:AMH/NO801)	20. Practice of fixing different sequences with aari. (30 hrs)	• Utilities and scope • Application of straight & curved lines. (06 hrs)
Professional Skill 60 hrs; Professional Knowledge 24Hrs	Prepare the sample of drawn & pulled thread, Assisi, Cut, Swiss, shadow work with quality concepts. (Mapped NOS:AMH/NO802)	21. Practice & sample making of the following Typical Embroideries - • Drawn and pulled thread work • Assisi Work • Cut Work • Swiss Work • Shadow Work (60 hrs)	Introduction To Typical Embroidery- • Drawn and pulled thread work • Assisi Work • Cut Work • Swiss Work • Shadow Work (24 hrs)

<b>Duration</b>	<b>Reference Learning Outcome</b>	<b>Professional Skills (Trade Practical) with Indicative hours</b>	<b>Professional Knowledge (Trade Theory)</b>
Professional Skill 60 Hrs. Professional Knowledge 24Hrs	Prepare the sample of phulkari of Punjab, kantha of Bengal, kasuti of Karnataka, chikankari of Luckhnow, kashida of Kashmir, chamba of Himachal, kutch of Karnataka with quality concepts. (Mapped NOS:AMH/NO802)	22.Practice & Sample making of the following traditional embroidery - • Phulkari • Kantha • Kasuti • Chikankari • Kashida • Chamba • Kutch (60hrs)	Introduction To Traditional Embroidery • Phulkari • Kantha • Kasuti • Chikankari • Kashida • Chamba • Kutch (24hrs)
Professional Skill 30 Hrs; Professional Knowledge 12 Hrs	Prepare the sample of single and double cane weaving, fancy net with lazy daizy, cross stitch, circle and button hole net work with quality concepts. (Mapped NOS:AMH/NO80)	23.Practice of making samples of Fancy Nets. (10 hrs) 24.Cane weaving - Single & Double • Fancy net with lazy daisy • Fancy net with cross stitch • Fancy net with circles • Button hole net (20hrs)	Fancy Net work • Introduction • Types • Use (12hrs)
Professional Skill 30 Hrs; Professional Knowledge 12Hrs	Prepare the sample of simple, cut and felt applique work with quality concepts. (Mapped NOS:AMH/NO802)	25.Practice & sample making of the following - • Simple Applique • Cut Applique • Felt Applique (30 hrs)	Appliqué work • Introduction • Type • Difference between Appliqué & patch (12hrs)
Professional Skill 30 Hrs; Professional Knowledge 06Hrs	Prepare Layout of frock, ladies kurta, gents kurta, toper and place them on article. (Mapped NOS:AMH/NO802)	26.Placement of Design on - • Cushion covers • Pillow covers • Bed sheets • Kurties • Wall hanging (30 hrs)	Marker planning for with the help of available patterns Cushion covers • Pillow cover • Bed sheets • Kurties • Wall hanging (06 hrs)
Professional Skill 18 Hrs; Professional Knowledge 06Hrs	Carry out estimation and costing of garments. (Mapped NOS:AMH/NO802)	27. Estimate costing of products. (18 hrs)	Estimation & Costing of Garment (06 hrs)
Professional Skill 30 Hrs; Professional Knowledge 06Hrs	Practice of different hand aari stitches. (Mapped NOS:AMH/NO802)	28.Practice and design variation in Aari for - • Basic Stitches • Mirror work (30 hrs)	Accessories used in Embroidery (06 hrs)
Professional Skill 30 Hrs; Professional Knowledge 06Hrs	Develop various hand aari design with the help of accessories. (Mapped NOS:AMH/NO802)	29.Practice and design variation in Aari using accessories for - • Stone work • Metallic Thread Embroidery • Beads & Sequins (30 hrs)	Various types of accessories used in embroidery; Laundry of Embroidery articles stains - Classification & Removal (06hrs)
Professional Skill 50 Hrs; Professional Knowledge 12Hrs	Recall and prepare combination of zig- zag machine stitches and work style with the applique & satin, cording & stem, stem & satin,	30. Combination of stitches and work styles with following stitches " Appliqué and satin • Cording and stem • Stem and satin • Running and satin • Shade and satin (30 hrs)	Quality Control • Definition, need & Planning • Types of Inspection • Stages of Inspection (12hrs)

Duration	Reference Learning Outcome	Professional Skills (Trade Practical) with Indicative hours	Professional Knowledge (Trade Theory)
	running & satin, shade & satin. (Mapped NOS:AMH/NO802)	31. About 4 samples shall be prepared, covering practice of different combination of stitches and work styles.(20 hrs)	
<b>Project work:</b> Preparation of following garments using above said stitches (any two) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frock</li> <li>• Ladies Kurta</li> <li>• Gents Kurta</li> <li>• Topper or Designer saree with a blouse using surface ornamentation techniques with two traditional embroideries.</li> </ul>			

## **Safety precautions to be followed in the laboratory**

**Objective:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- **safety rules when performing embroidery works (general hygiene requirements).**

### **PROCEDURE**

#### **TASK 1: Safety rules when performing embroidery works**

- 1 Before you begin cover the hair for safety purpose
- 2 The light should fall on the working surface then the left side a from the front

#### **Safety precautions when working with fabric, thread and accessories.**

- 1 Keep all small parts from the set in special bags with a zip lows.
- 2 Keep all needle works during work break in the product package.
- 3 When working do not bite through the thread with teeth or tear with your hands.
- 4 The length of a thread when sewing must not exceed the length of the distance to the elbow.

#### **Safety precautions when working with needle & pins**

- 1 keep needle and pins at a certain place like special box or pincushion
- 2 Use thimble when sewing.
- 3 Do not use rusty needles and pins while sewing.
- 4 Collect and dispose the pieces of broken needles or pins, and then wrap in paper.
- 5 Count the number of pins taken before works and the number of pins at end of the work, it must be the same.

#### **Safety precautions when working with scissors**

- 1 Keep the scissors in the case and out of reach of children.
- 2 When working, do not leave the scissors blades open.
- 3 When working closely observe the direction of cutting do not cut in motion.
- 4 Do not hold scissors with sharp sides up, and do not use them when central fastener is weakened.
- 5 When working hold the material with your left hand so that the fingers are away from the blade.

#### **Safety precautions when working with electric appliances.**

- 1 Before operating the appliance, check that the cord is in proper condition and if there are any faults correct them.
- 2 Turn on and turn of the appliance also hold the plug in the dry hands.
- 3 Do not leave the active appliance unattended.
- 4 Place the iron only in a special heat resistant position.
- 5 When working, make sure that the cord does not touch the iron soleplate.
- 6 Keep the appliance in an upright position.

#### **Safety precautions when working on the sewing machine.**

- 1 Before starting work remove needles and pins placed on the Machine.
- 2 Check the needle is fixed properly.
- 3 When working, the distance to the machine has to be 10 to 15cm.
- 4 No foreign objects should be placed next to the machine during operation.
- 5 While sewing hands should be at a safe distance from the moving parts of the machine.

**Fig 1**



## Identification & handling of trade related tools

**Objective:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

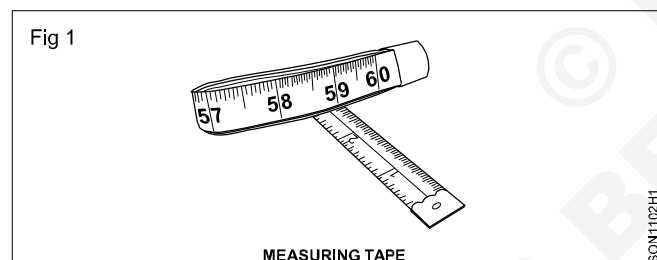
- identify the tools.

### Requirements

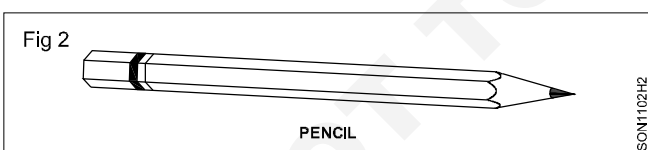
#### Tools

• Tape measure	- 1No	• Pinking shears	- 1No
• pencil	- 1No	• Thread cutter	- 1No
• Eraser	- 1No	• Seam ripper	- 1No
• Plastic scale 6"	- 1No	• Machine needle	- 1No
• Plastic scale 12"	- 1No	• Hand needles	- 1No
• Compass	- 1No	• Tracing table	- 1No
• Sharpener	- 1No	• Pressing table/Stand	- 1No
• Tailors chalk	- 1No	• Spray bottle	- 1No
• Tracing wheel	- 1No	• Wooden frames/Hoops	- 1No
• Needle threader	- 1No	• Tracing table	- 1No
• Pin cushion	- 1No	• Carbon paper	- 1No
• Awl Pin	- 1No	• Steam iron	- 1No
• Paper cutting scissors	- 1No	• Cart chob	- 1No
• Fabric cutting scissors	- 1No	• Color plate	- 1No
• Applique/Embroidery scissors	- 1No	• Coloring brush	- 1No
		• Thimble	- 1No

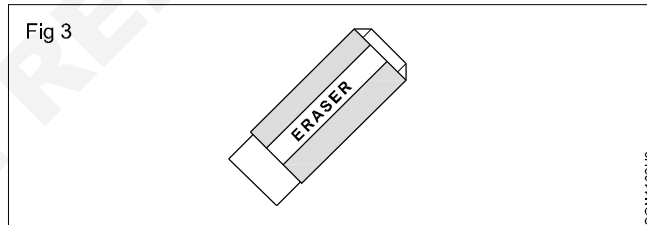
1 Tape measure (Fig 1)



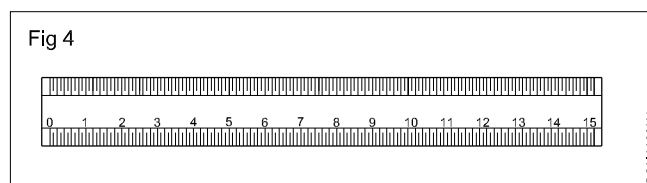
2 pencil (Fig 2)



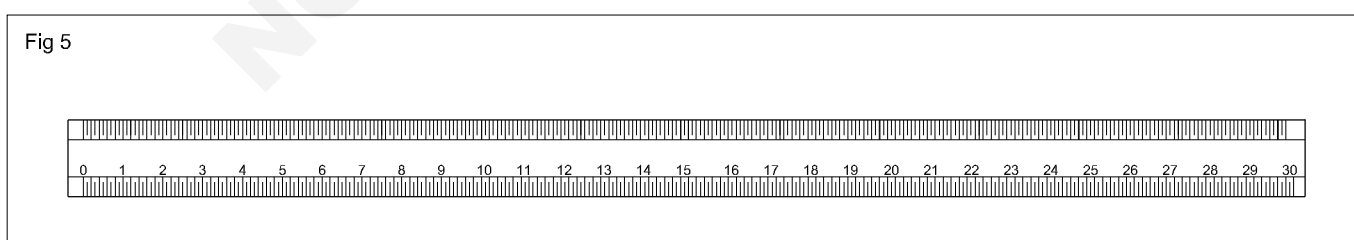
3 Eraser (Fig 3)



4 Plastic scale 6" (Fig 4)

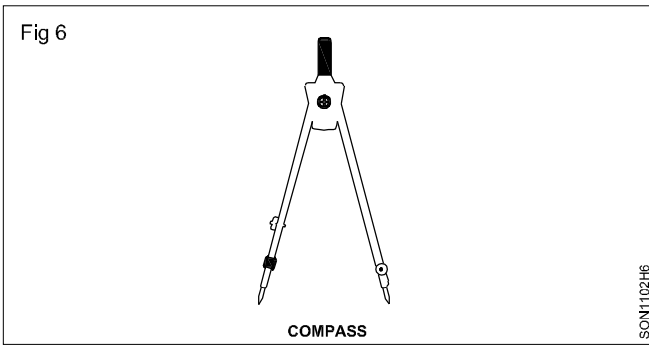


5 Plastic scale 12" (Fig 5)

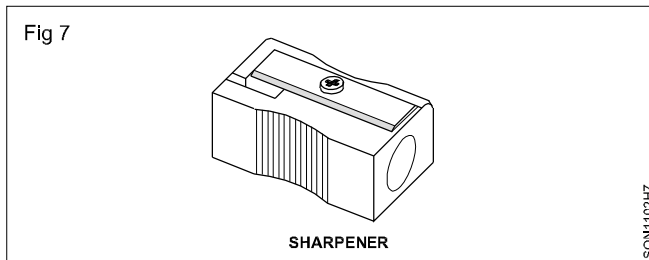




## 6 Compass (Fig 6)



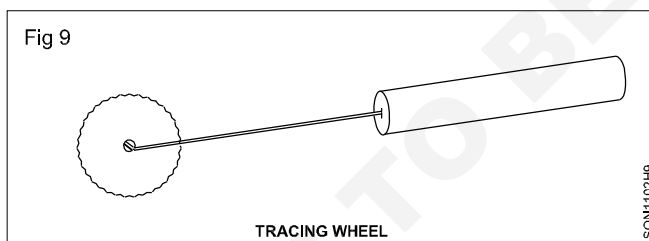
## 7 Sharpener (Fig 7)



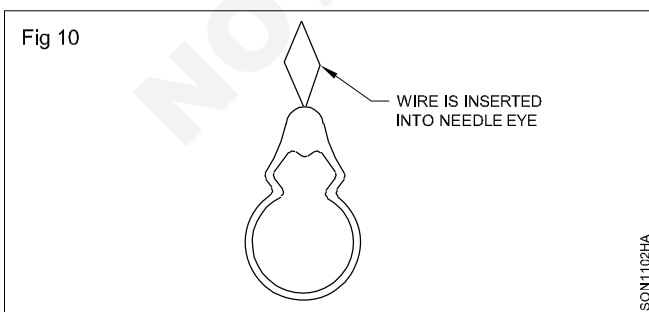
## 8 Tailors chalk (Fig 8)



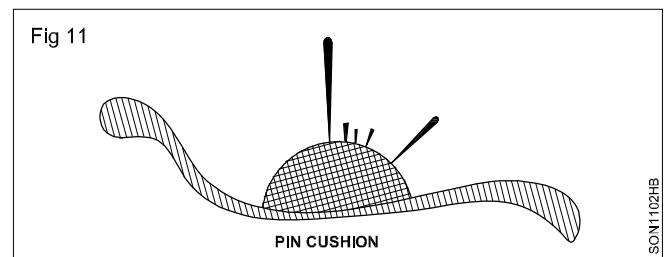
## 9 Tracing wheel (Fig 9)



## 10 Needle threader (Fig 10)



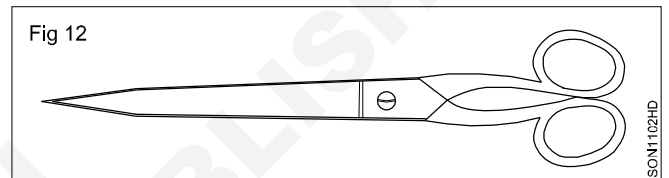
## 11 Pin cushion (Fig 11)



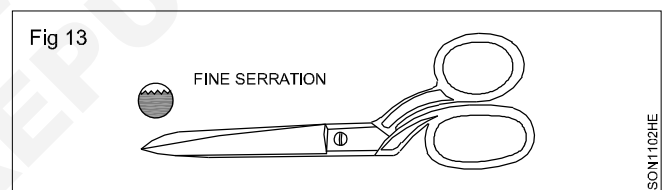
## 12 Awl Pin (Fig 12)



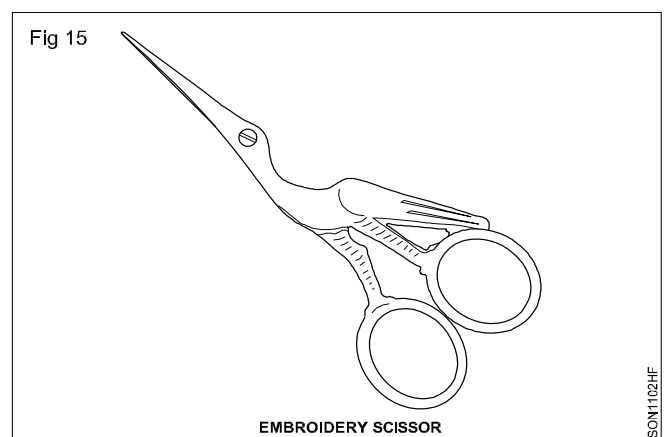
## 13 Paper cutting scissors (Fig 13)



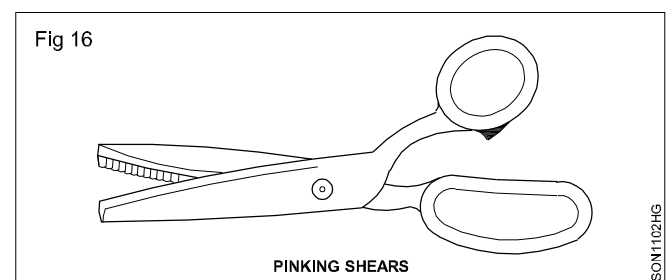
## 14 Fabric cutting scissors (Fig 14)



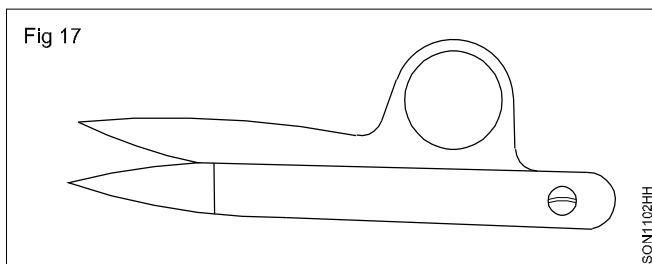
## 15 Applique/Embroidery scissors (Fig 15)



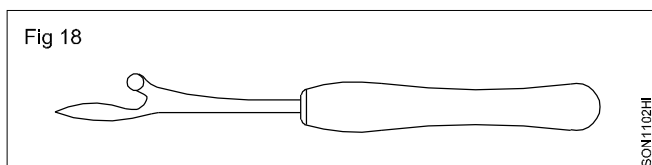
## 16 Pinking shears (Fig 16)



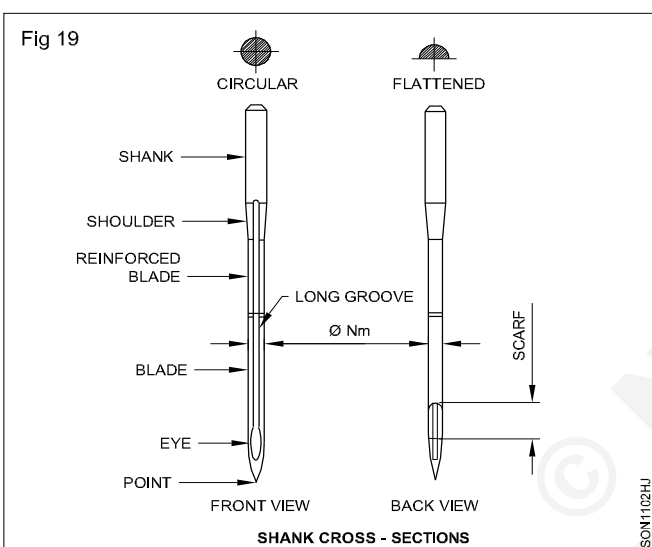
17 Thread cutter (Fig 17)



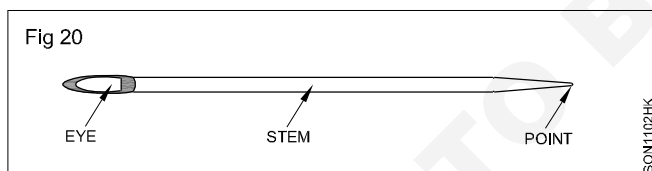
18 Seam ripper (Fig 18)



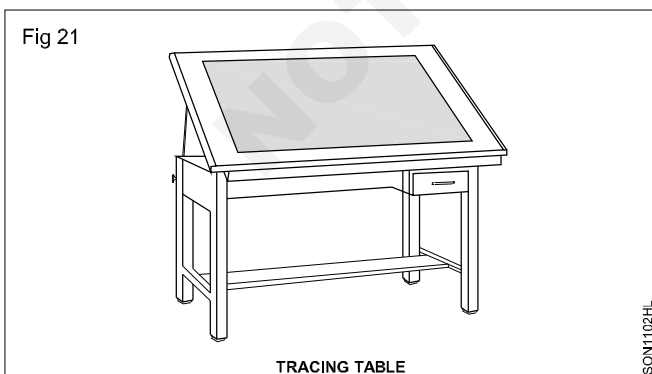
19 Machine needle (Fig 19)



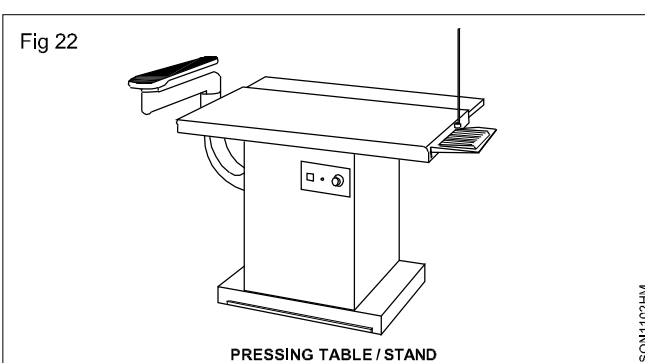
20 Hand needles (Fig 20)



21 Tracing table (Fig 21)



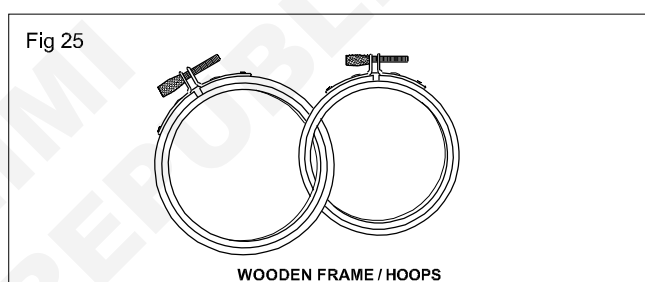
22 Pressing table/Stand (Fig 22)



23 Spray bottle (Fig 23)



24 Wooden frames/Hoops (Fig 24)

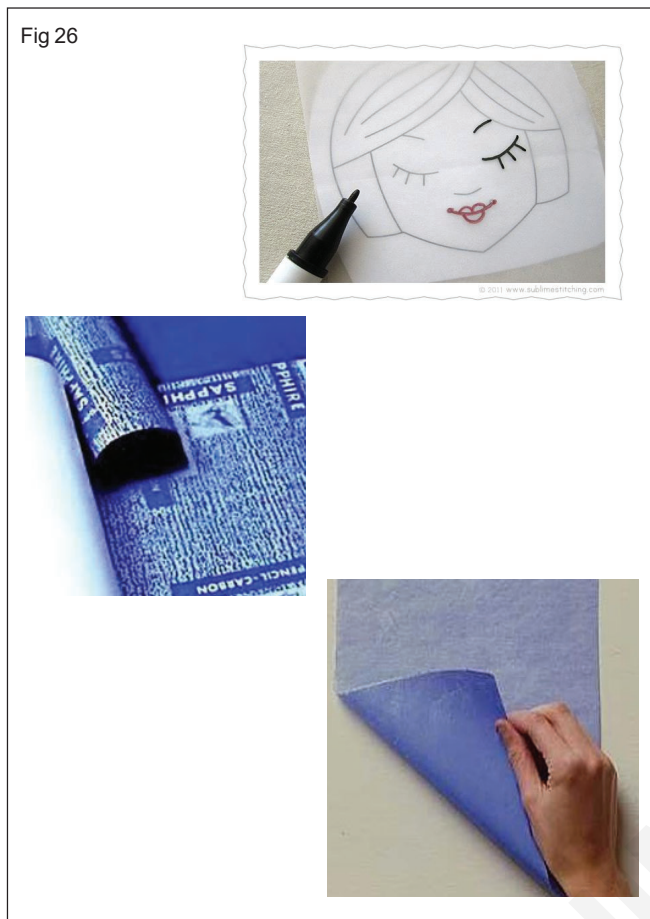


25 Tracing paper (Fig 25)





26 Carbon paper (Fig 26)



27 Steam iron (Fig 27)



29 Thimble (Fig 29)



28 Cart chob (Fig 28)



## Basic hand stitches

**Objective:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- explain acquire know how to handle the frame
- explain the safety precautions while using frame.

### Requirements

#### Tools/Instruments

- Hand Needle – 1No.
- Embroidery scissors – 1No.
- Needle threaded – 1No.
- Pencil – 1No.
- scissors – 1No.
- rubber – 1No.
- scissors. 8" – 1No.
- Embroidery frame – 1No.

#### Materials

- Poplar cloth – as per reqd.
- Skier thread – 1No.
- Cotton cloth 20cm X 20cm – 1No.
- Thread – 1No.
- Hand needle – 1No.
- Inch tape – 1No.
- Thimble – 1No.

## PROCEDURE

### TASK 1: Handling of embroidery frame

One of the essential tools in an embroiderer's toolkit is an embroidery hoop. The cloth used for embroider should be 1 inch bigger than the embroidery frame.

- Thinner hoops should be chosen for fine fabric and thick hoops for thicker fabric.
- Plastic frames are easily bend and break. Avoid using them.
- The embroidery frame also holds kinds of the embroidered fabrics tightly. (Fig 1)

Fig 1



- The frame consists of two rings separate the inner and outer rings by loosening the screw (Fig 2)
- Internal ring (Screw less) lay it flat on top of the fabric to be embroidered. (Fig 3)

Fig 2



Fig 3



- Pull the fabric right side up over the inner hoop.
- Place the fabric on the inner ring and press on the outer ring.(Fig 4)

Fig 4



- Place the outer ring over the fabric tighten the screw as tight as it will go, then gently pull the fabric tight also press evenly on the rings. If the fabric is loose on the frame, unscrew a little more to remove the outer ring and fix again. (Fig 5)

Fig 5



- Straighten the fabric in the fix hoop by pulling evenly on all sides. (Fig 6)

Fig 6



- Remove the hoop when not in use

#### Safety precautions while handling frame

- 1 When attaching the frame to the fabric be sure not to fit loosely keep it tight.
- 2 Be careful not to break the frame as it is made of wood.
- 3 When attaching the frame to the fabric, if there are wooden splinters in the frame it will tear the fabric.
- 4 Make sure that the screw in the frame is not rusted as it is made of iron.

## Threading of hand needle

**Objective:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- learn thread to on hand needle
- thread using a needle threader.
- explain how to tie a knot using thread.

### Threading of hand needle

Choose a hand sewing needle of size no.9 (Fig 1)

Select the correct thread for the job.

Take single strand of 18 to 24 inches

Using sharp scissors, cut the thread at 45-degree angle. (Fig 2)

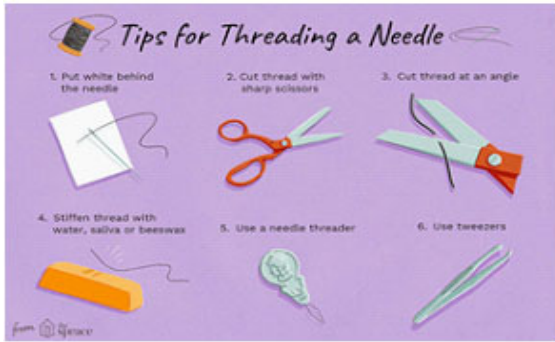
Pass the freshly cut end through the eye of the needle. Its easier if you slightly damper the end of thread first

Pull the thread through the eye about 4 or 5 inches using a needle threader This is the end that will remain knotted. (Fig 3)

Push the hoop in the needle threader through the eye of needle.(Fig 4)

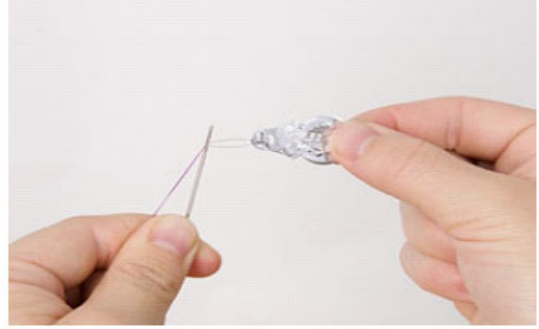


Fig 1



Holding the needle on left hand and threader on right hand pick up the thread and push it.(Fig 5)

Fig 5



Gently pull the needle threader back through the eye of the needle. (Fig 6)

Fig 6

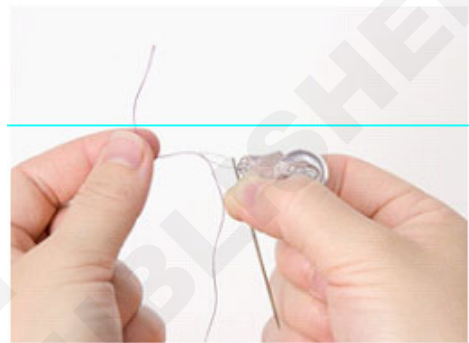


Fig 2

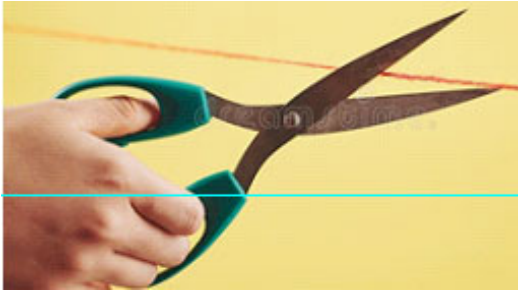
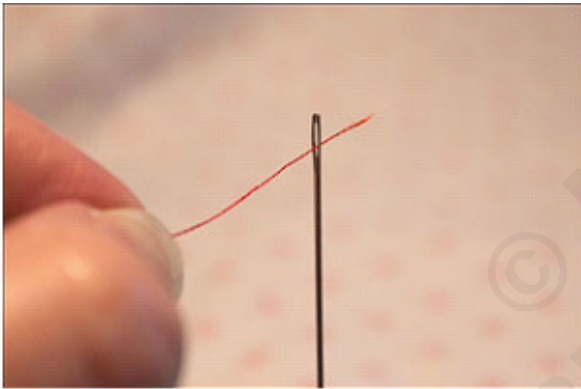


Fig 3



#### Hints

- 1 Additional light makes the job easier.
- 2 Place a contrasting color behind your needle to make it easier to see.

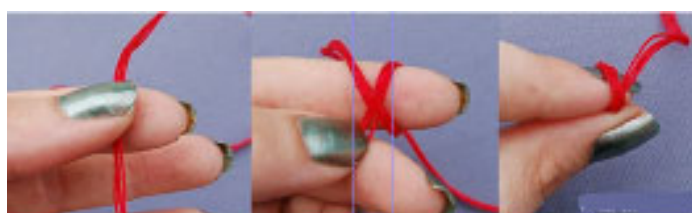
#### Tying a knot

- 1 Hold the thread between thumb and index finger.
- 2 Wrap a loop of thread completely around. The tip of opposite index finger.
- 3 Close your thumb over the loop. (Fig 7)
- 4 Keeping the thread taut, use thumb to roll the loop towards the end of index finger.
- 5 Just as it slides of use middle finger to step on the loop and hold white pull the thread into a tight knot.

Fig 4



Fig 7



## Practice of starting and ending of the embroidery stitches

**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- detect the design using the direct tracing method.
- explain how cloth manufacturers change the design of the fabric using carbonate
- change the design using the pin and jumping method
- use the design hacking method.

Requirements			
Tools		Materials	
• Needle	- 1 No	• Thread	- as reqd
• Pencil	- 1 No	• Fabric	- as reqd
• Scissors	- 1 No		
• Rubber	- 1 No		

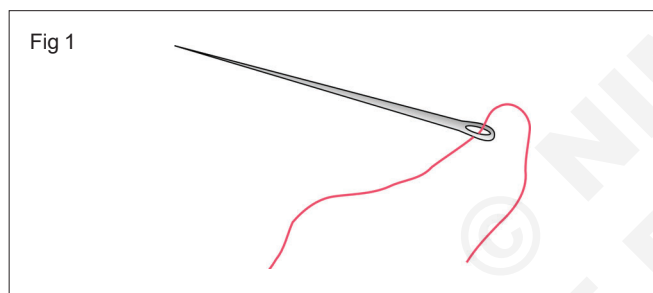
### PROCEDURE

#### How to begin handmade embroidery

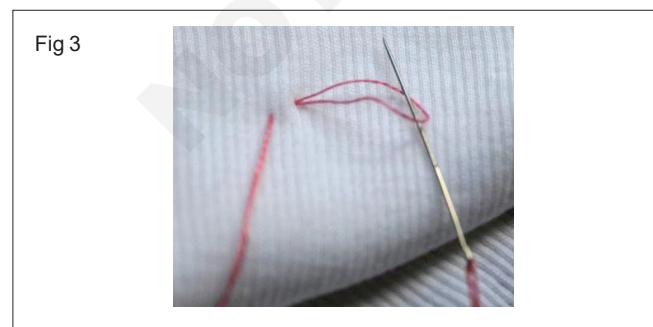
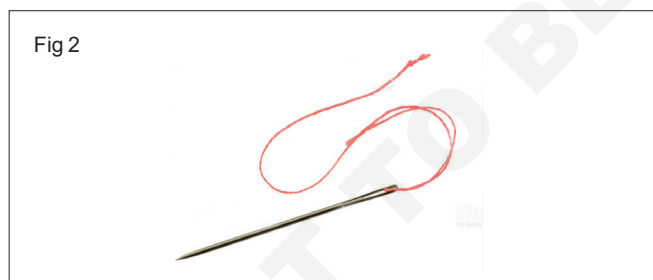
- 1 Make sure the seams are secure so that the stitches do not become loose.
- 2 it is necessary to pay special attention to the wrong side of the hand embroidery.

#### Knot the needle before starting:

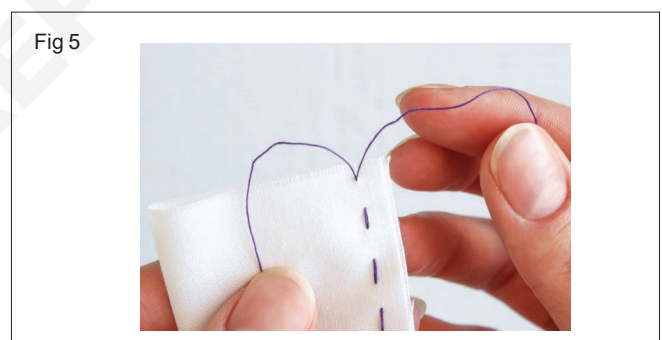
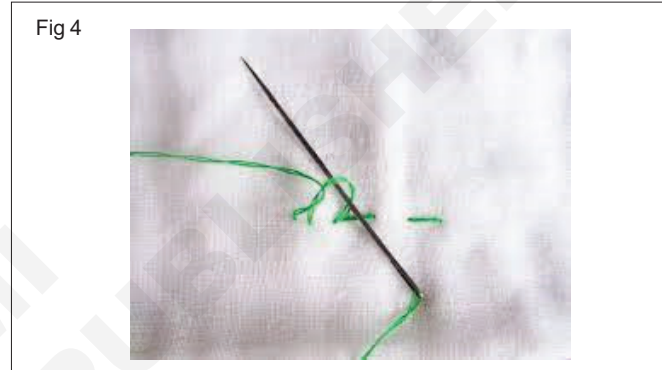
- 1 Pull both the ends through the needle. (Fig 1)



- 2 Start with the first stitch. Make a small stitch (Fig 2, 3)

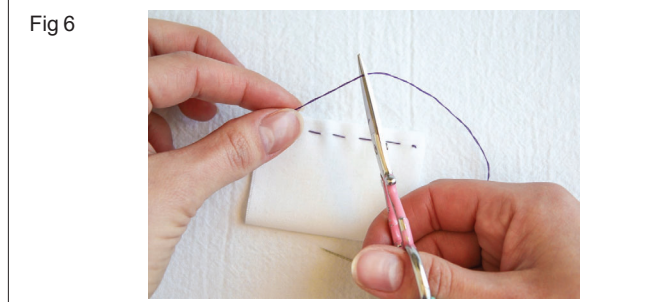


- 3 Go through the ring on the back side of the hole and tight the knot. (Fig 4 & 5)



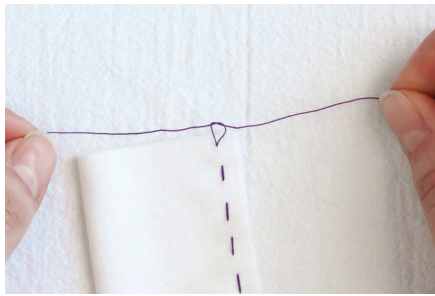
#### Thread Folding ( When double threading)

- 1 Cut the thread below the needle and join two parts together. (Fig 6)



- 2 Tie the knot (Fig 7)

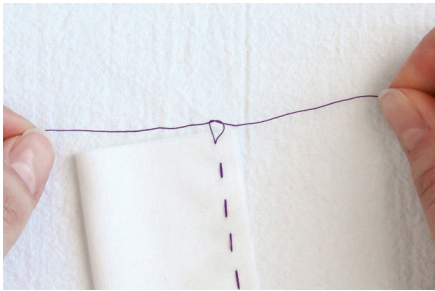
Fig 7



### Single Thread

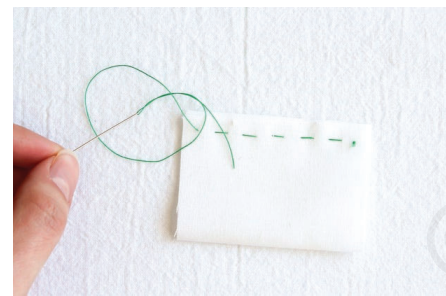
- 1 Leave sufficient thread or 3 inch thread. (Fig 8)

Fig 8



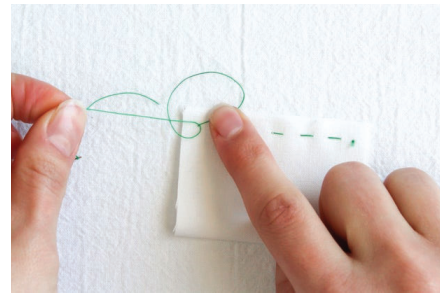
- 2 Rotate the thread to make a knot. (Fig 9)

Fig 9



- 3 Place your finger on top of the thread. (Fig 10)

Fig 10



- 4 Hold it against the fabric near the end of the knot.

### Things to pay attention before doing embroidery:

- 1 Make sure the object the item to be made for.
- 2 Select the appropriate fabric for the item.
- 3 Select the appropriate stitches for the fabric.
- 4 Select the designs suitable for sewing.
- 5 Make sure the design is in the right place before making the flower.
- 6 Check the materials like frame, needle, scissors are appropriate.

### Things to pay attention while doing embroidery:

- 1 Flower work to be done in a place with sufficient air and light.
- 2 While doing the flower work, make sure your hands are clean and sit in a proper position without moving the head and body.
- 3 Do not keep the fabric close to the eyes.
- 4 Do not sew the frame by keeping it on the lap.

## Temporary stitches

**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- stitch even basting by hand
- stitch uneven basting by hand
- stitch diagonal basting by hand
- stitch slip basting by hand.

### Requirements

#### Tools/Instruments

- Scale - 12" - 1 No
- Pencil HB - 1 No
- Scissor - 8" - 1 No

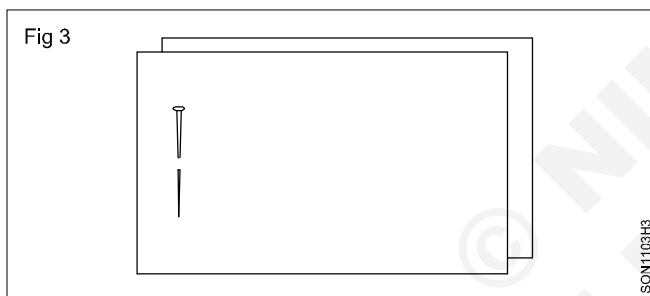
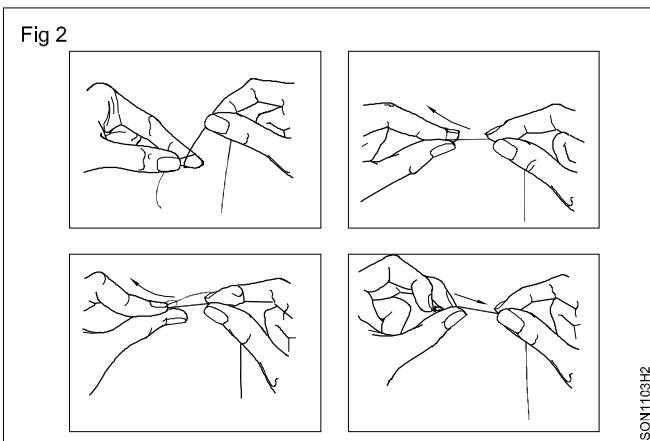
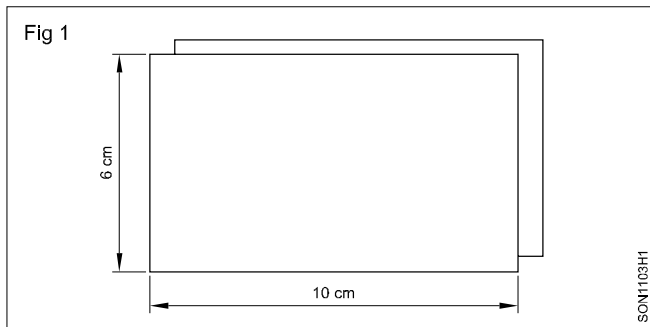
#### Materials

- Cotton fabric 10cm × 6cm - 1 No
- Thread - 1 No
- Needle - 1 No
- Measuring tape - 1 No

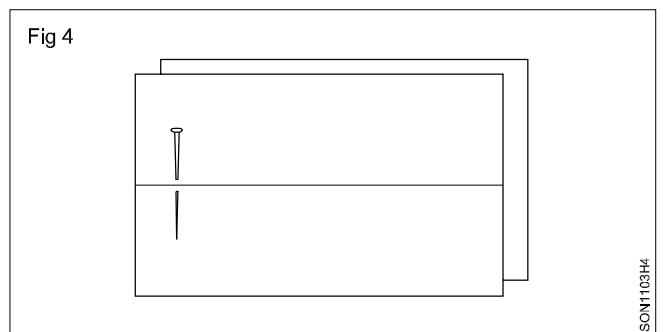
## PROCEDURE

### TASK 1 : Stitch even basting

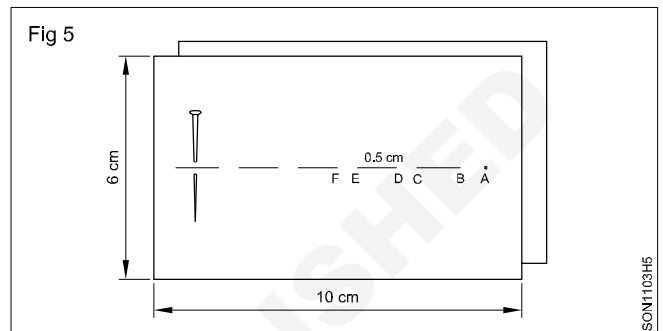
- 1 Cut two cotton fabric pieces of size (10cm × 6cm) (Fig 1)
- 2 Cut (50 cm) thread from the cone.
- 3 Make a knot at one end of the thread. (Fig 2)
- 4 Fix one fabric over the other fabric using ball pin. (Fig 3)



5 Draw a horizontal line at the center of the fabric. (Fig 4)



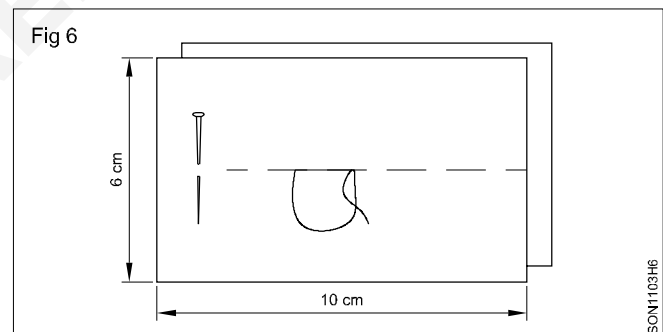
6 Mark equal stitch length with distance of (0.5cm) on the fabric. (Fig 5)



7 Bring the needle from the bottom of the fabric at point 'A' and pull the thread fully to the top layer.

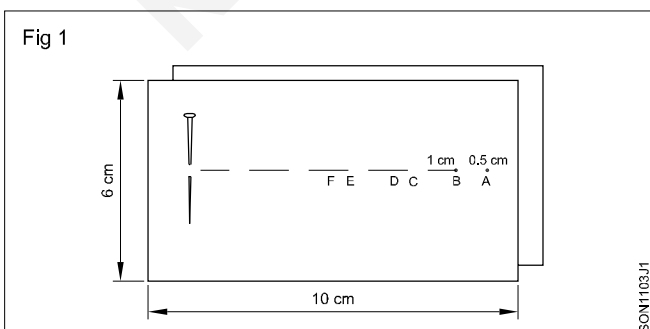
8 Insert the needle at point 'B' and bring the needle through point 'C' from the bottom of the fabric.

9 Insert needle into point 'D' and pull through 'E' and continue stitching with equal spaced. (Fig 6)

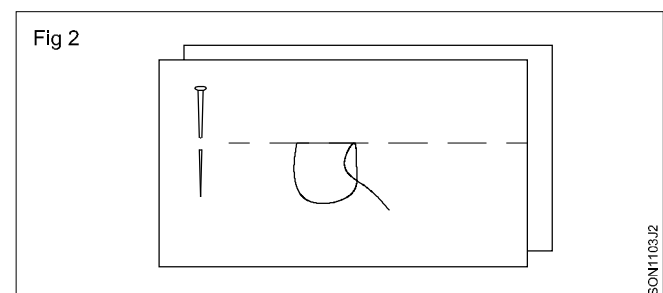


## TASK 2 : Stitch uneven basting

- 1 Follow the step 1 to 15 of task 1.
- 2 Mark points of 1cm and 0.5cm alternatively by naming A,B,C,D,E. (Fig 1)

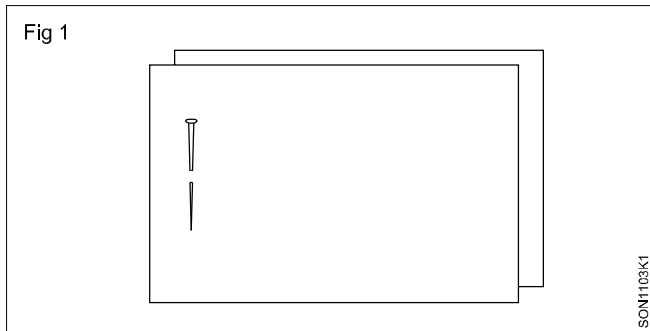


- 3 Follow the stitching procedure from point 7th 8th, 9th of task -1. (Fig 2)

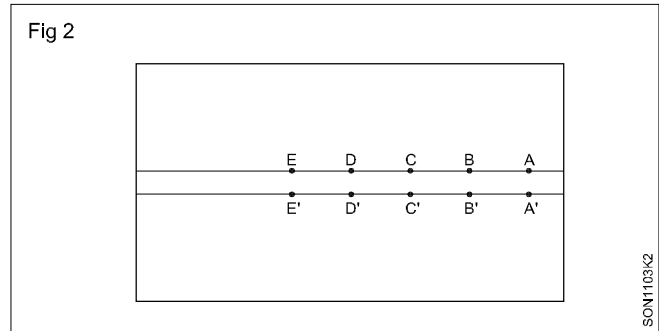


### TASK 3 : Stitch diagonal basting

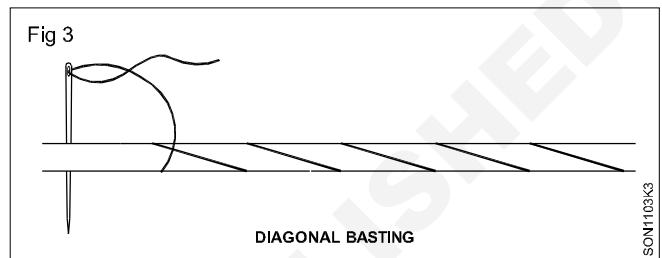
- 1 Cut two cotton fabric pieces of size 10cm ´ 6cm.
- 2 Fix one fabric over the other fabric using ball pin.
- 3 Draw 2 horizontal lines at the centre of the fabric with a distance of 1cm.
- 4 Mark points on the lines at equal distance on both the lines naming as A,B,C,D and A', B', C',D',...(Fig 1)



- 5 Bring the threaded needle from point 'A' from the base of the fabric.
- 6 Insert the needle from 'B' to 'B1' and pull the thread, diagonal stitch is formed.(Fig 2)

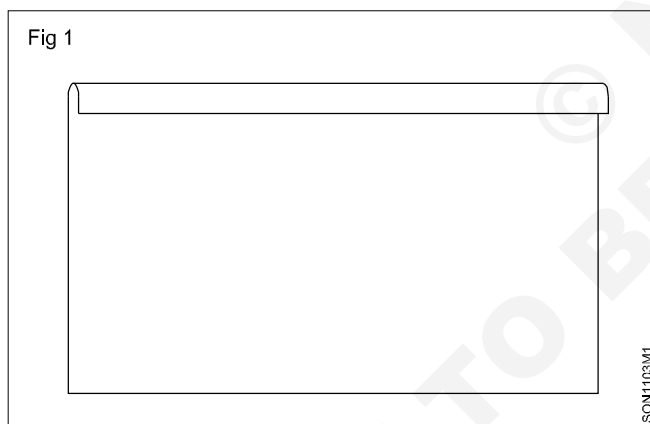


- 7 Repeat the same procedure along the points and finish the diagonal stitch with the knot at the base of the fabric.(Fig 3)

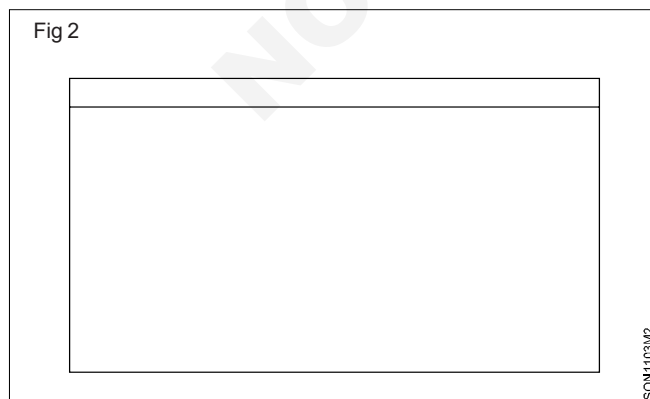


### TASK 4 : Stitch slip basting

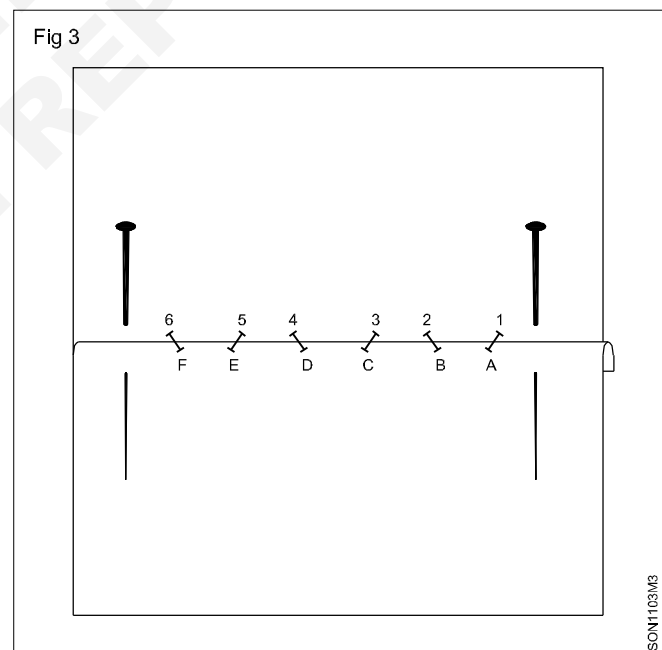
- 1 Cut two cotton fabric pieces of 10cm ´ 6cm. (Fig 1)



- 2 Take one piece and fold the edge of the fabric to 1.5cm. (Fig 2)

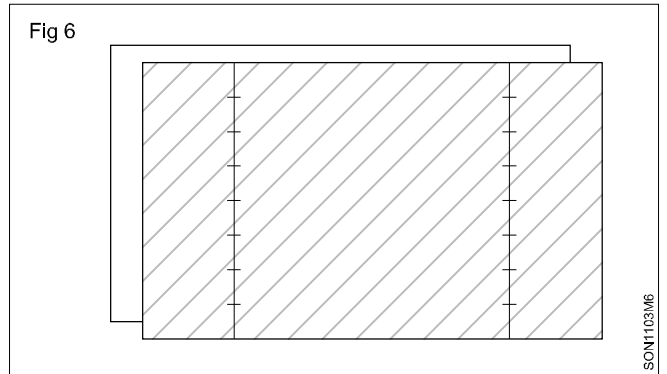
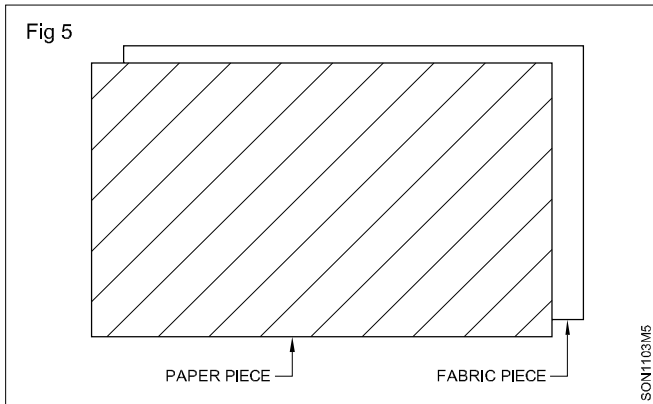
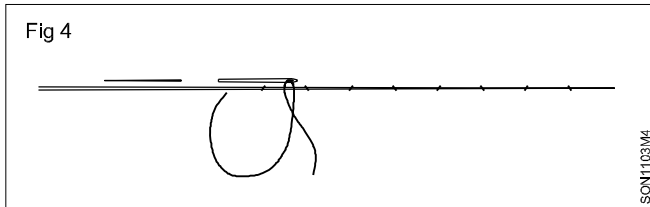


- 3 Mark 1.5cm at the other edge of the fabric. (Fig 3)

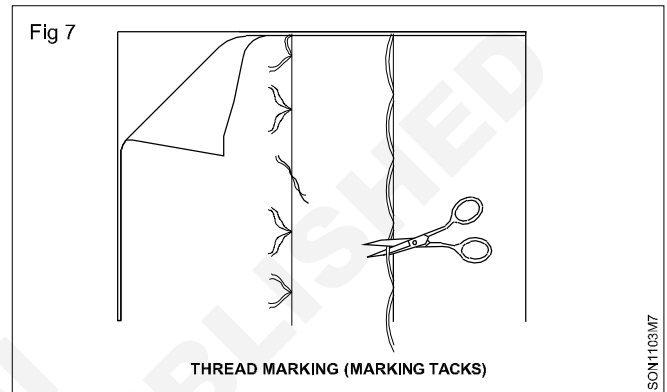


- 4 Place the folded fabric over the other flat fabric on the 1.5cm mark from the edge and pin on both the edges. (Fig 4)
- 5 Mark slant small line on both the fabrics together naming 1,2,3,4 on top fabric and A,B,C,D on the base of the fabric. (Fig 5)
- 6 Bring the needle out at the point 'A' from the base of the pinned fabric. (Fig 6)





7 Insert the needle backside through 1' and bring it out at '2', again insert the needle. (Fig 7)



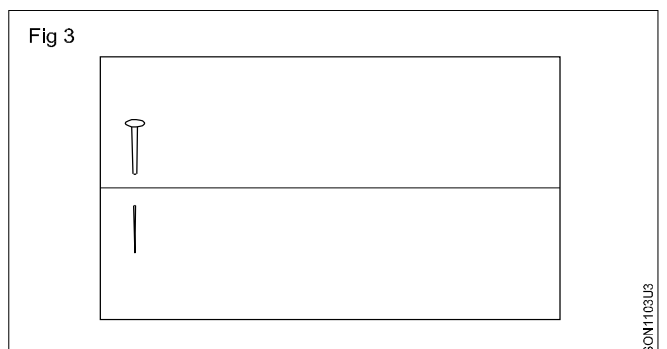
## Permanent stitches

**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

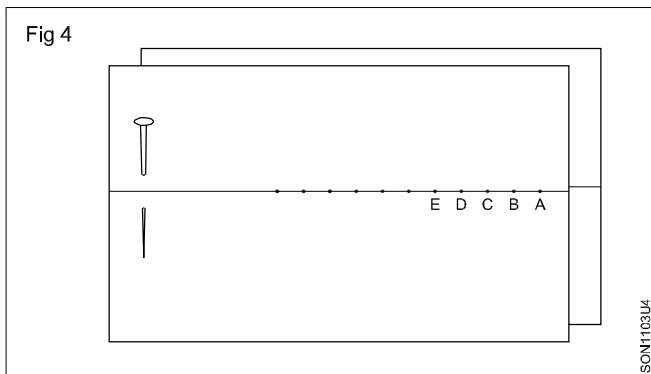
- cut the cloth to the required size
- mark the position of stitches
- make 5 types of permanent stitches.

### TASK 1 : Cut and make a running stitch

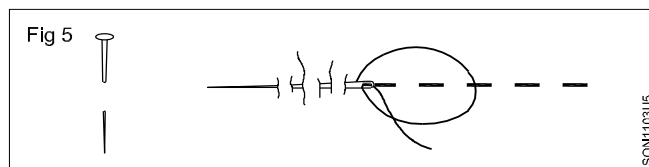
- 1 Cut two cotton fabric pieces of size (10cm width × 6cm length) (Fig 1)
- 2 Cut (50 cm) thread from the cone. (Cut required thread from the thread cone)
- 3 Make a knot at one end of the thread. Follow the previous Exercise (3.01) (Fig 2).
- 4 Fix one fabric over the other fabric using ball pin. (Fig 3)



- 5 Draw a horizontal line at the middle of the fabric. (Fig 4)



- 6 Mark equal stitch length with distance of (0.5cm) on the fabric. (Fig 5)



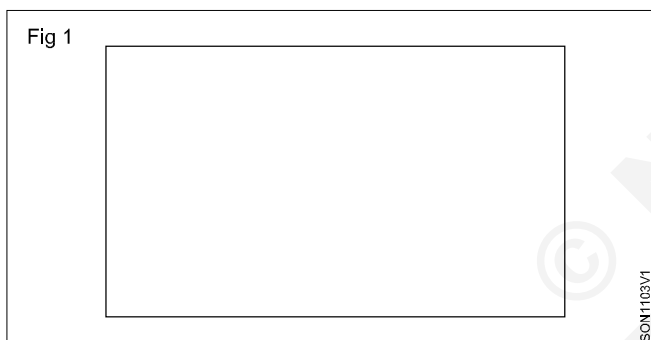
- 7 Insert the needle at point 'A' on the wrong side and bring it on the right side.  
8 Start the running stitch by inserting the needle at point 'b' and bring it out in 'C'.  
9 Complete the stitch by passing the thread through all point equally.  
10 Running stitch is completed.

**Check with your instructor and press the piece and past it in the record .**

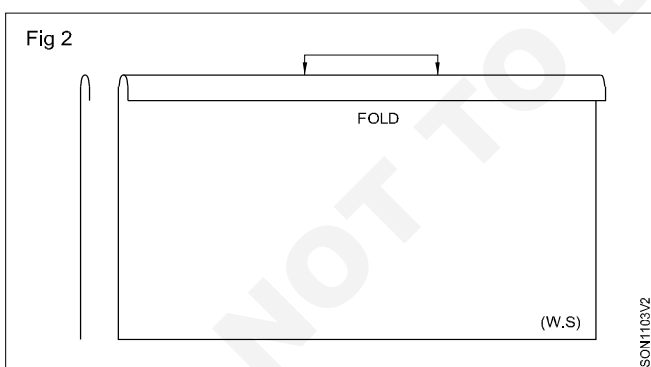
Follow the procedure to all the hand stitches.

## TASK 2 : Cut and make a hemming stitch

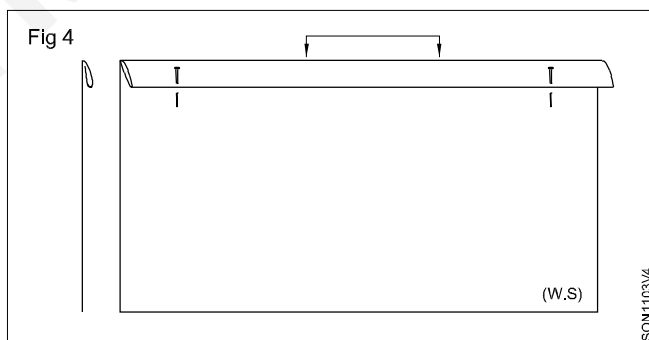
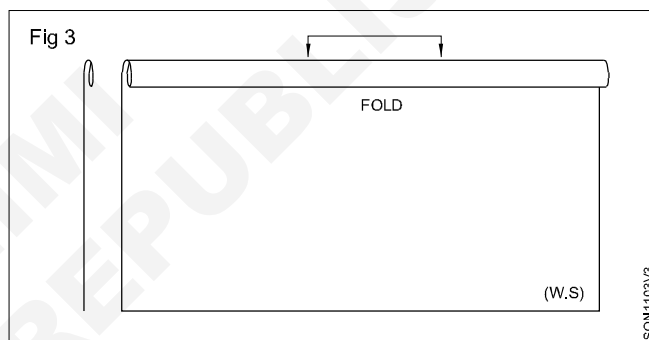
- 1 Cut one cotton fabric piece of size 10cm × 6cm as shown in (Fig 1).



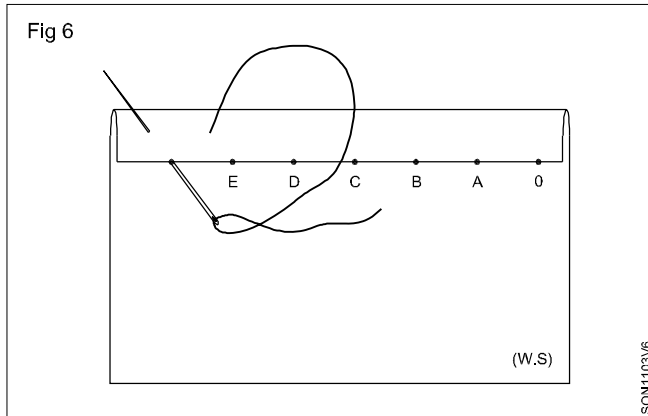
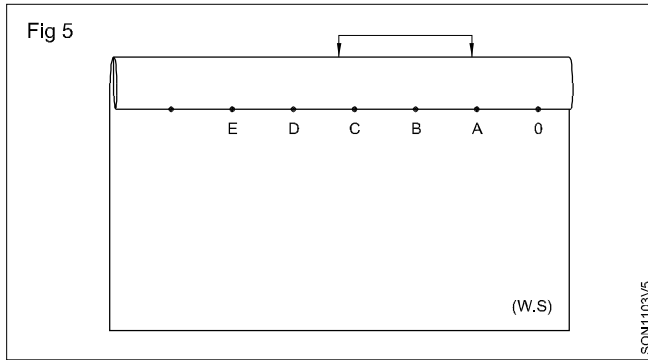
- 2 First make a fold with a distance of 0.5cm on the wrong side. (Fig 2)



- 3 Secondly make another fold on the same side with 1.5cm.(Fig 3)  
4 Using a ball pin fix the fold inplace. (Fig 4)  
5 Prepare the needle and thread to start the stitch.  
6 Mark equal stitch length with distance of 1cm on the fabric.

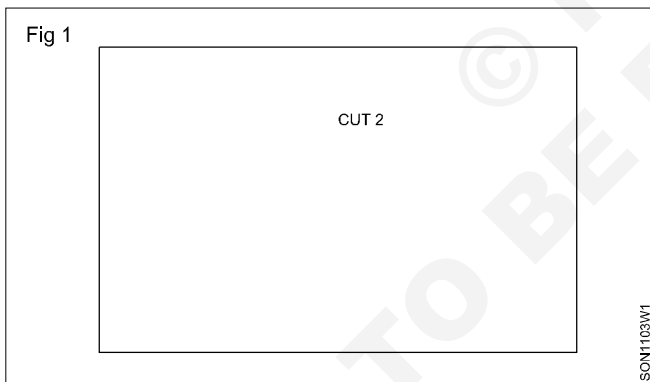


- 7 Insert needle through the folds and bring it out at point O. (Fig 5)  
8 Insert the needle at point A by picking 1 or 2 thread on the bottom fabric at a time and take the needle through the edge of the top folded fabric. (Fig 6)  
9 Complete the stitch till the end of the fabric.  
10 The finished look on the right side. (Fig 7)

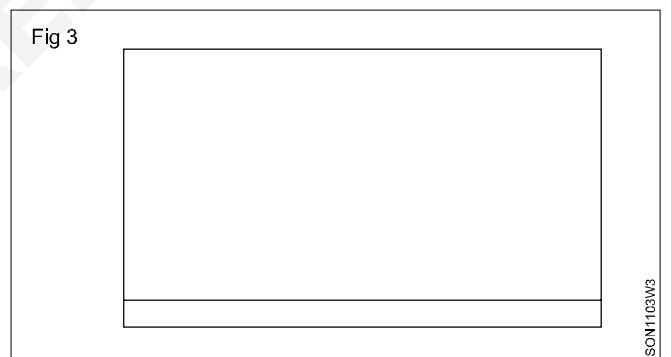


### TASK 3 : Cut and make a slip stitch

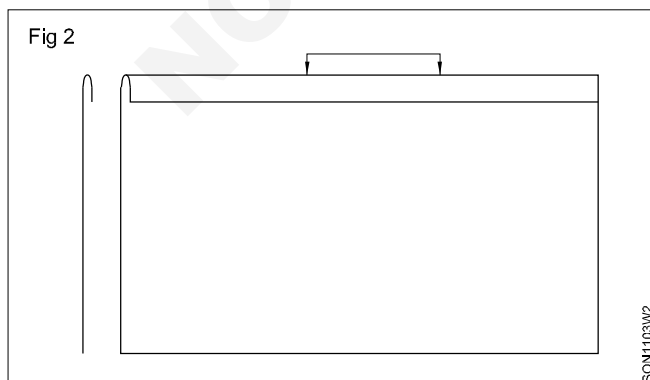
- 1 Cut two cotton fabric pieces of size 10cm × 6cm. (Fig 1)



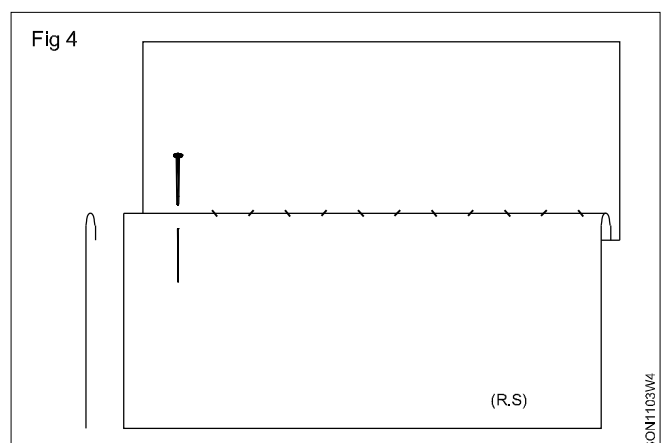
- 3 Take another piece of fabric mark a line of 1.5cm on the edge (Fig 3)



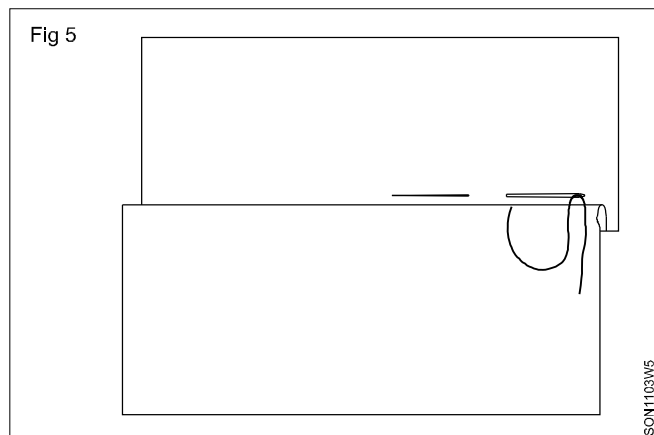
- 2 Take one piece of fabric and fold the edge to 1.5cm (Fig 2)



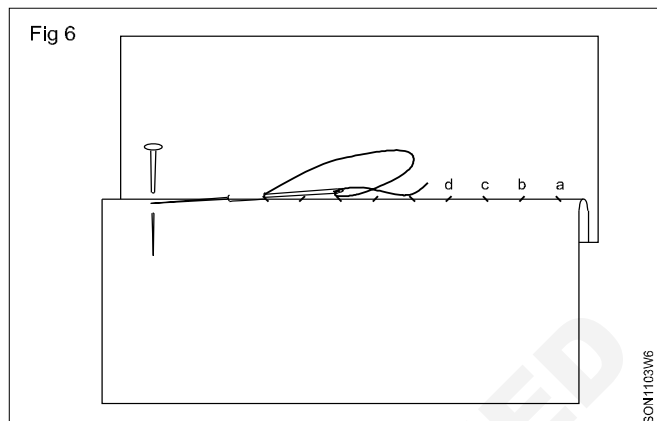
- 4 Place the folded edge fabric on the mark edged of the fabric and pin by using ball pin. (Fig 4)



- 4 Mark stitch length with distance of 0.5cm.
- 5 Insert needle at 'A' in the upper section of the fabric, insert the needle next into the folded fabric and bring out at 'b' on fold. (Fig 5)

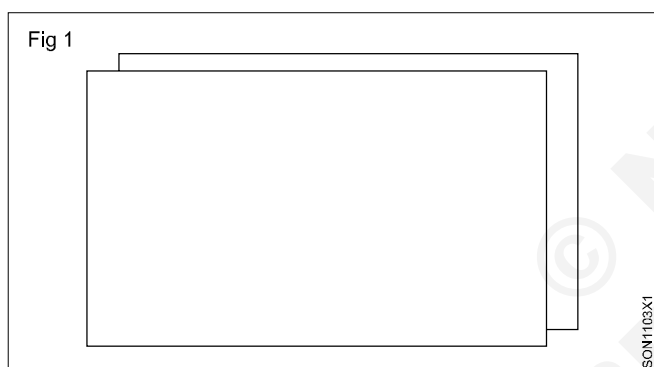


- 6 Next insert at 'b' on the plain fabric and bring at 'C'.
- 7 Insert at 'C' on folded fabric and bring out at 'd'.
- 8 Continue the stitches in the same way till the end of the fabric. (Fig 6)

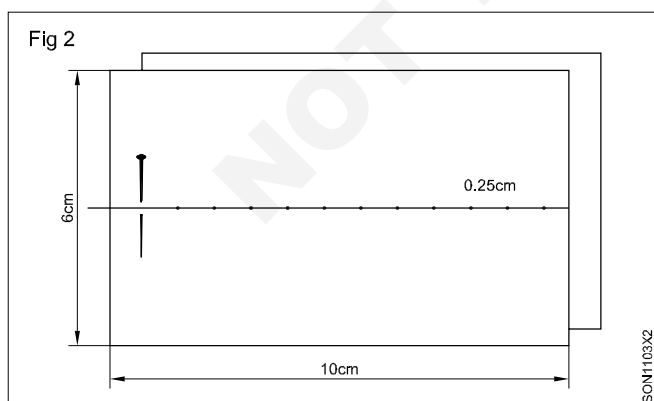


#### TASK 4 : Cut and make a back stitch

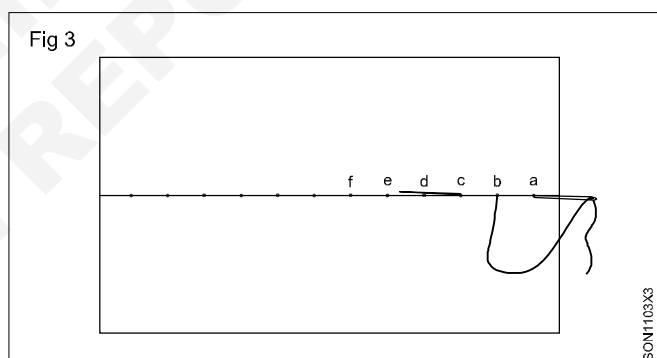
- 1 Cut two cotton fabric pieces of size 10cm × 6cm. (Fig 1)



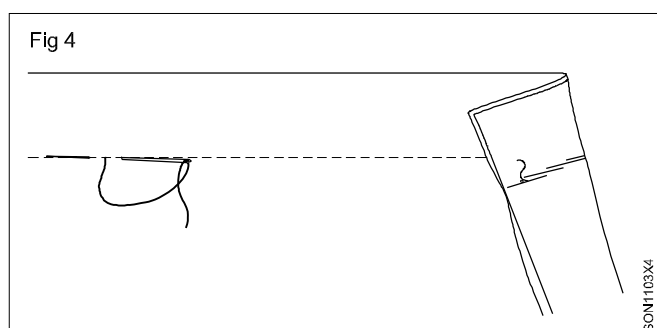
- 2 Fix one fabric over the other fabric using ball pin.
- 3 Draw a horizontal line at middle of the fabric.
- 4 Mark equal stitch length with distance of 0.5cm on the fabric. (Fig 2) naming (abcd..)



- 5 Insert the needle from the wrong side from 'B' and bring to the right side.
- 6 Insert needle again through A and bring it out at 'C'. Again insert the needle at 'B' and bring it out at 'D'. (Fig 3)

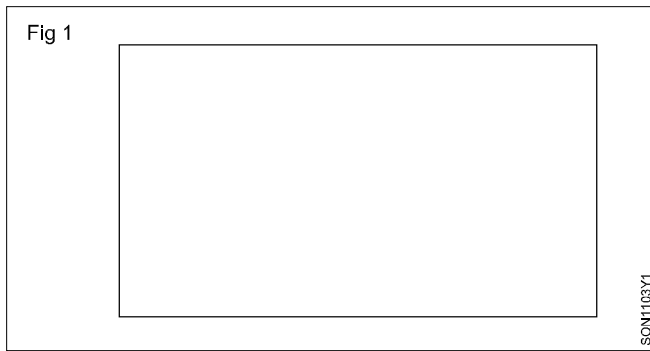


- 7 Continue this procedure till the fabric end.
- 8 The finished piece is shown in (Fig 4).

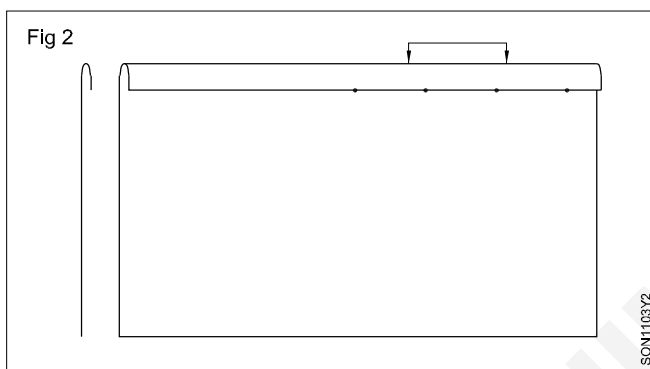


### TASK 5 : Cut and make a over cashing

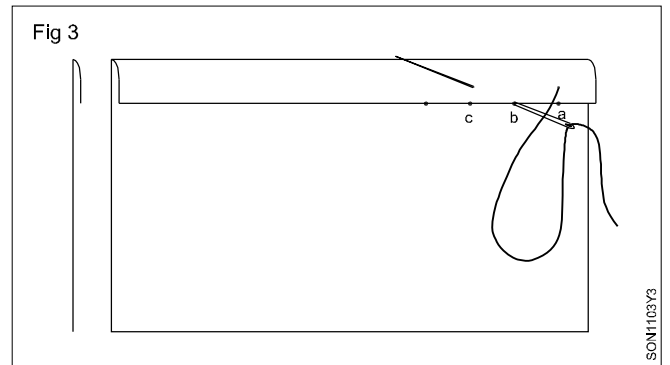
- 1 Cut one cotton fabric pieces of size 10cm × 6cm. (Fig 1)



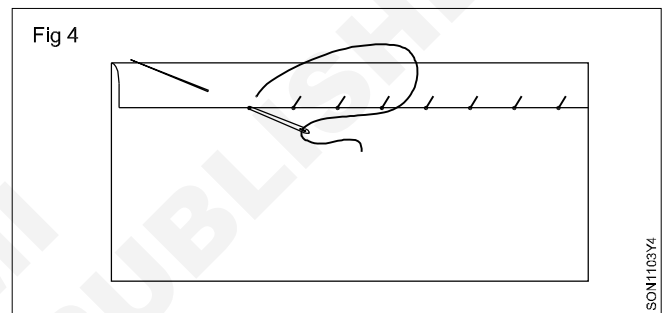
- 2 Take one piece of fabric and fold the edge to 1.5cm. (Fig 2) Mark equal stitch length of 0.5cm



- 3 Insert the needle through the fold at point 'A' little above the mark 'A'. (Fig 3)



- 4 Insert at point 'b' pick up 1 to 2 threads of the main material fabric and bring the needle through the folded top fabric.
- 5 Again insert at the point C and continues the stitch and finish till the end of the fabric. (Fig 4)

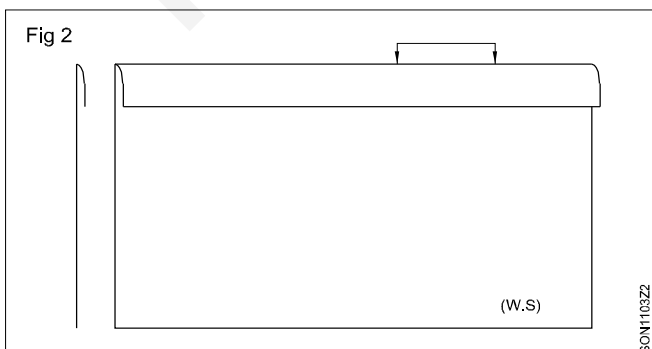


### TASK 6 : Cut and make a whip stitch

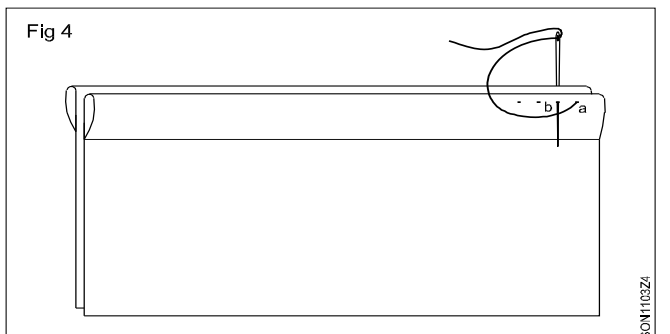
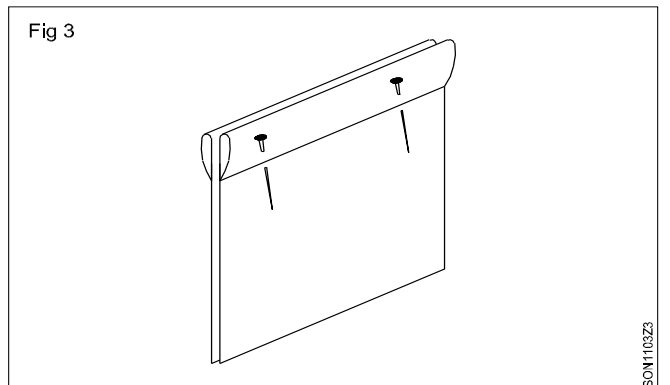
- 1 Cut two cotton fabric pieces of size 10cm × 6cm. (Fig 1)



- 2 Fold the edge of the fabric piece to 1.5cm. (Fig 2)



- 3 Fold the other fabric piece hold the pieces right side facing right together and pin with ball pins. (Fig 3)



## Practice of various methods of transferring and tracing design

**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- trace the design using direct tracing
- transfer the design on to the fabric using dress makers carbon
- transfer the design using prick and pounce method
- trace the design on to the fabric using tacking method.

### Requirements

#### Tools / Equipments

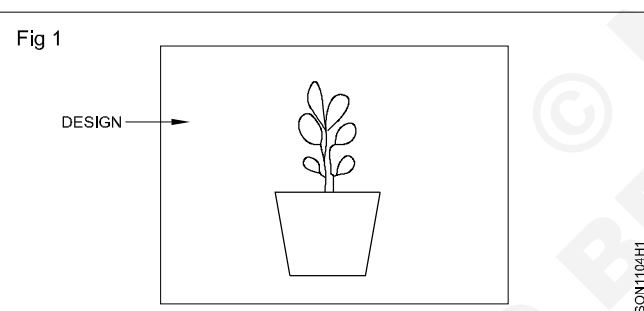
- |                               |            |                        |           |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------------------|-----------|
| • Sewing thread               | - as reqd  | • Small organza fabric | - as reqd |
| • Hand needle no:8            | - 1 No     | • Sharp pencil         | - 1 No    |
| • Light colour fabric         | - 17X17 cm | • Tracing sheet(paper) | - as reqd |
| • Dress maker's carbon paper  | - 1 No     | • Sharpener            | - 1 No    |
| • Ball point pen              | - 1 No     | • Eraser               | - 1 No    |
| • Fine chalk powder or pounce | - as reqd  | • White poplin fabric  | - 30x30cm |

## PROCEDURE

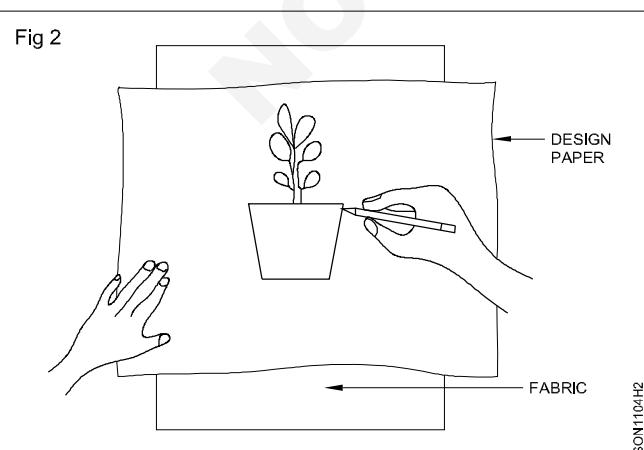
### TASK 1: Trace the design using direct tracing

#### For light coloured and light weight fabric

- 1 Lay the design sheet on the table with right side facing up. (Fig 1)



- 2 Place the sample fabric on the laid design at required position with right side facing up.
- 3 Trace the design on to the fabric with sharp pencil or disappearing ink marking pen following the design seen through the fabric. (Fig 2)



- 4 Attach the design to the light box/tracing board with masking tape with right side up.

**Use masking tape to fix the fabric over the design. Do not use cello tape, as it may leave sticky residue and dirt the fabric.**

- 5 Switch on the light box.
- 6 Place the fabric over the design, with right side up, at required position, where the design has to be transferred.
- 7 Trace the design with sharp pencil or disappearing ink marking pen.
- 8 Remove the masking tape and embroider the sample.

**Test the ink marking pen, on a scarp fabric before using, to prevent from causing damage to fabric.**

#### Tracing box (Length box)

A tracing box or light box is an illuminated flat workspace used to trace images or patterns from one source to another.

A Tracing box is a flat electronic pad that emits light. It allows drawing on one sheet of paper to be viewable through another sheet. This makes it easier to trace sketches, full drawing.

The box is an design paper placed on top of the transparent surface and the light shines behind it, and when the fabric is placed on top of it, the design on the design paper can be seen when the light shines on it with this you can draw the top design on the fabric with the help of tracing table It is easy while drawing the

design on tracing box. A quick transition can draw designs with more curves.

The tracing box is made of wood just like an ordinary table. The top is made of heavy gloves. A bulb or tube light is installed at the bottom of the tracing box. Designs appear brighter through this light, making it easier to draw.

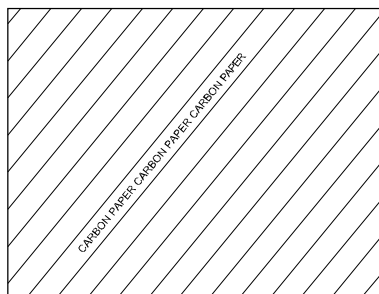
Fig 3



## TASK 2: Perform dress maker's carbon tracing method

- 1 Lay the sample fabric on a table with its right side up.
- 2 Place the dressmaker's carbon paper onto the fabric, with the colored carbon side down. (Fig 1)
- 4 Draw on the design using a pencil or ball point pen. (Fig 2)

Fig 1



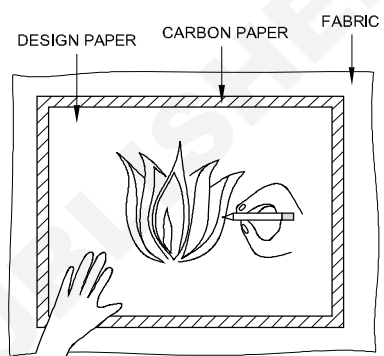
DRESS MAKER'S  
CARBON PAPER

SON1104.J1

**Selected carbon paper of appropriate color (i.e., contrast to the colors of fabric.)**

- 3 Place the design paper on top of the carbon and fix all the three layers together either with pins or masking tape.

Fig 2



SON1104.J2

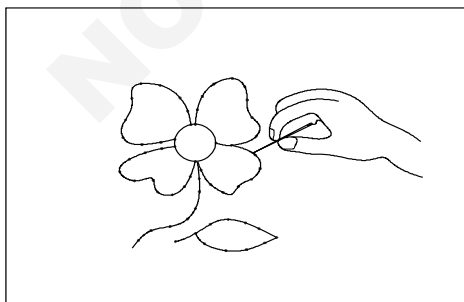
**Do not learn or rub on the paper while transferring the design as this can lead to smudges of the carbon marking on the fabric.**

## TASK 3: Perform Prick & pounce method

- 1 Place the design paper with right side up on a cutting mat.
- 2 Prick holes in the design paper using a sharp needle, the holes should be closer enough to show the design details correctly. (Fig 1)
- 3 Position the pricked out design on the fabric and fix it with pin.
- 4 Rub/spread a fine powder or "pounce", over the pricked holes so that it goes through it and onto the fabric. (Fig 2)

Fig 1

PRICKING THE  
DESIGN PAPER

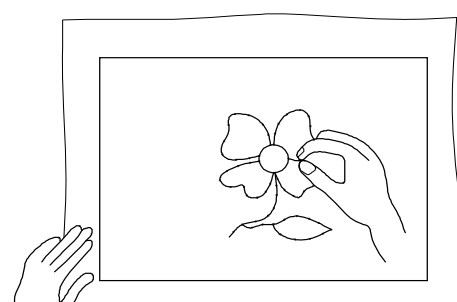


SON1104.X1

**For transferring large design, use special pricking wheels or a sewing machine without threading to create holes.**

Fig 2

FABRIC DESIGN  
PAPER



SON1204.H6

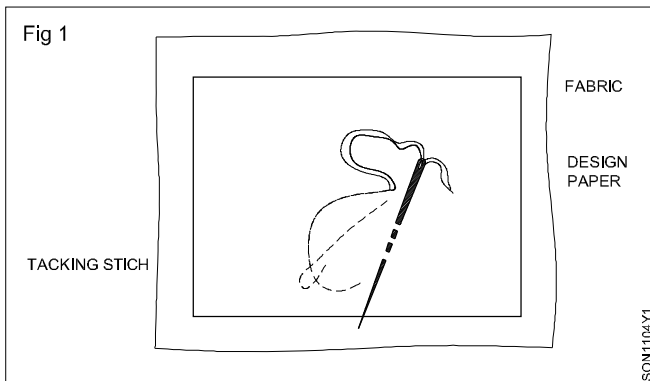
**Select light color (white) or dark color (blue) pounce for rubbing, contrast to the fabric color.**

- Remove the design paper and follow the (pounce) dotted design lines. If required, draw over any unclear areas with a pencil.

#### TASK 4: Perform tacking method

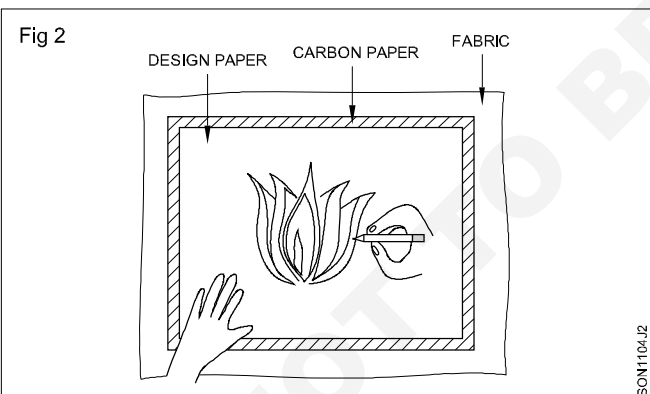
- Place the design paper on the right side of the fabric and fix both in position with pins.
- Thread a hand needle and baste/tack over the design on both the layers (i.e.,) design paper and fabric.

**Use same color thread for tacking, matching the completed embroidery or use a contrast color thread and unpick it after embroidery, leaving no trace of the marked up design. (Fig 1)**



- Tear the design paper, leaving only the tracked design line. (Fig 2)

**Take care while trimming/removing design paper that do not cut the basting**



#### Water soluble marker:

A water soluble fabric marker is a tool. Designed for marking fabric it uses non permanent ink which looks like a normal blue pen. When it is not needed the design can be removed by water. Fig 3

Fig 3



#### Hot iron method

Ready made designs are available in the market transfer the design paper on fabric cloth against the fabric and rub with an iron box. Fig 4

Fig 4

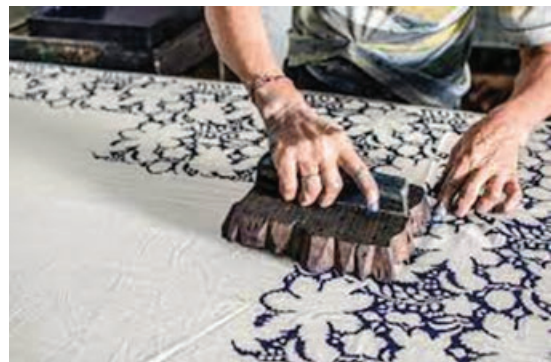


In this method the designs on the paper will be transferred to the fabric cloth.

#### Wooden block method (Fig 5)

Block printing is a method of printing by using ink on fabric called wooden blocks.

Fig 5

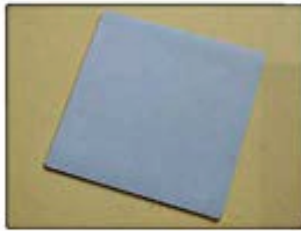




It takes less time in block printing with more designs on fabric, to designs will be printed by dipping in the dye. (Fig 6)

Fig 6

**TOOL 1.Ironing Pad 2.Electric irons(Do not steam iron) 3.Separater Paper**



1. The ironing Pad on the platform



2. Tile clothes in Ironing pad



3. The pattern on the position you want to paste



4. Turn Off the steam, temperature at 130-150 °C



5. **8-10** seconds with with a beat



6. Tear off membrane **immediately.**



7. If isn't Ironing intact Repeat step 5



8. Congratulations, patterns completion

## **Safety Precautions**

**Objective:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- **explain the safety precautions in tracing alternative method.**

- 1 Test your design selection process properly because there is no possibility to draw or redraw the marks once it is done

Fig 1



- 2 The texture of the fabric and the colour indicates which method should be used to transfer
- 3 When using carbon paper, if more pressure is on hand while drawing the design marks will fall on the fabric.
- 4 Be careful not to poke your hands while drawing the design during pick and pouncing method.
- 5 Strictly avoid working with loose broken wires and broken plug of the tracing board

### **Water soluble marker**

- 1 Water soluble fabric marker cannot be used on silk cloth because the marker cannot be completely removed.

Fig 2



- 2 Hot pressing is used in transferring design (tracing method) by hot pressing appropriate heat should be used for this method should wear sandals and use an iron box.
- 3 Avoid cables with cut wire and broken plugs.
- 4 Do not work on the iron box with wet hands.

## Sample development of basic embroidery stitches

**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- prepare the cloth for embroidery
- fix the cloth on the embroidery frame
- embroider the cloth with running stitches
- do embroidery with pinkenese running stitch.

### Requirements

#### Tools

- Hand embroidery needle (size 9-11) - 1 No
- Embroidery frame (20 cm) - 1 No
- Pencil - 1 No
- Ruler - 1 No
- Embroidery scissors - 1 No
- Pinking shears - 1 No

- Thimble - 1 No
- Trimmer - 1 No

#### Materials

- Poplin/cotton (40cm X40 cm) - as reqd
- Hand embroidery skein thread - as reqd

## PROCEDURE

### TASK 1 : Practice running Stitch

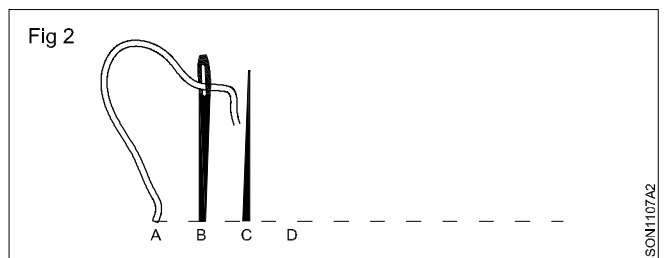
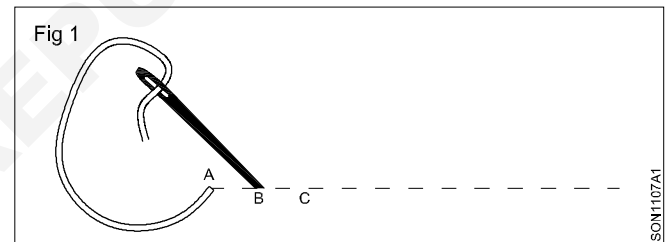
- 1 Prepare the poplin/cotton cloth(40×40 cm) for embroidering.
- 2 Fix the cloth on the embroidery frame.
- 3 Thread the needle with 2 strands of skein thread of 30 to 35 cm

**To protect your finger,put the thimble in the middle finger of the right hand for pushing the needle,while stitching.**

- 4 Fasten and secure the thread ends with the fabric at its starting point at A.
- 5 Insert the needle at B and pull it through C.
- 6 Continue the process following the marking points through out the line.

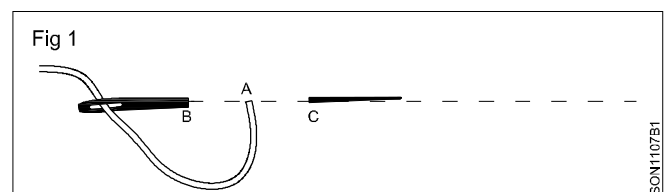
**The working thread should be always placed at back side of the stitch. (Fig 1, 2)**

- 7 End the stitch at wrong side of the cloth with fastening stitches.



### TASK 2: Practice back stitch

- 1 Draw a straight line on the cloth using pencil and ruler.
- 2 Fix the cloth on the frame.
- 3 Thread the needle and wear thimble at your left hand middle finger.
- 4 Fasten the thread at A.
- 5 Insert the needle at B and bring it out at C (Fig 1)
- 6 Pull through it slowly.



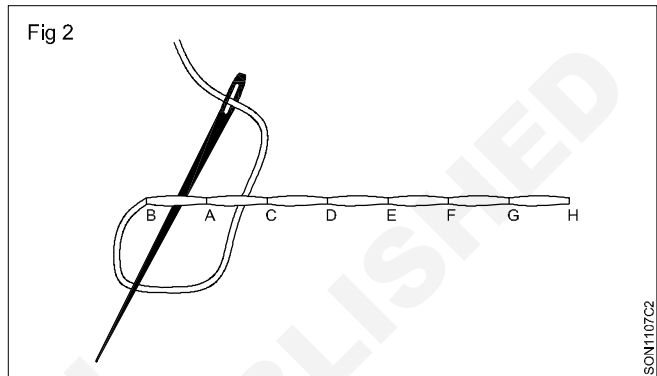
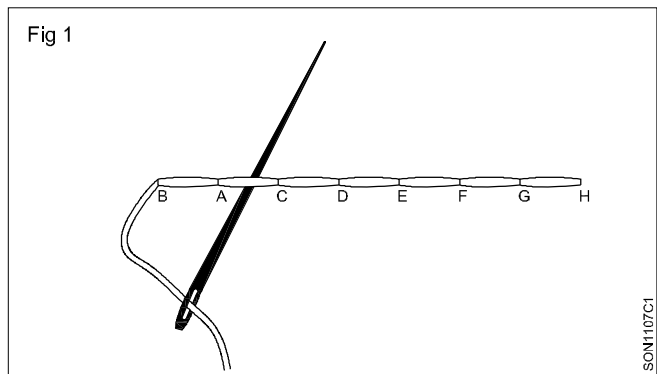
- 7 Insert the needle at 'A' and pull it out.
- 8 Continue the process till the end of the line.
- 9 Fasten the thread and trim it using a trimmer.

### TASK 3: Prepare pikenese Back Stitch

- 1 Draw a straight on the cloth
- 2 Fix the cloth on the frame.
- 3 Thread the needle with suitable thread.
- 4 Wear thimble at your middle finger.
- 5 Fasten the thread at A.
- 6 Work with back stitches till the end of the line.(Refer Task 1)
- 7 Fasten the thread and trim it.
- 8 Thread the needle with contrast colour skein thread.
- 9 Name the stitches points as A,B,C,D.....etc,
- 10 Fasten it at A.
- 11 Interlace the needle between B and C,and pull through gently.(Fig 2)
- 12 Interlace the needle between B and A,pull through gently.

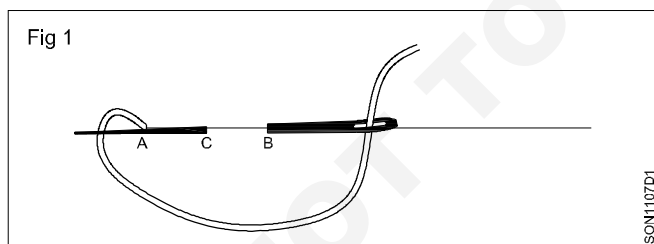
**The thread should be placed under the needle**

- 13 Continue the process till the end of the line.
- 14 Fasten the thread and trim it using a trimmer.

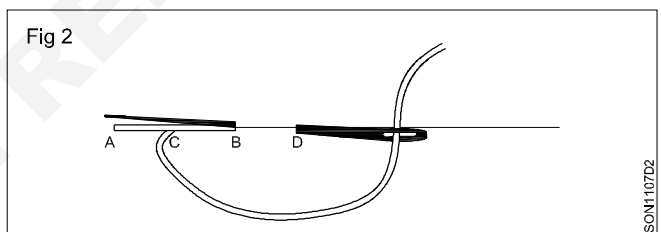


### TASK 4: Practice stem Stitch

- 1 Draw two parallel lines from previous running stitch at equal intervals of 2 cm.
- 2 Fix the cloth on the frame (Ref Ex.No.1.01)
- 3 Wear thimble at your left hand middle finger.
- 4 Thread the needle with suitable colour of skein thread.
- 5 Fasten thread at the starting point of the first line.
- 6 Bring thread up at A and pull through.(Fig 1)



- 7 Insert needle at B and bring up at C.(Fig 2)

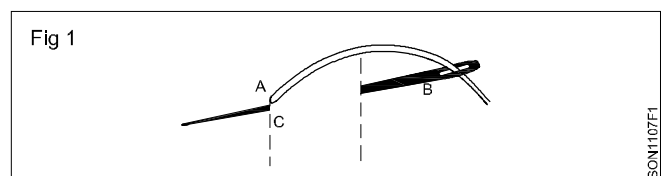


- 8 Hold the thread below the line,pull through
- 9 Insert needle at D to bring up at B and pull through.
- 10 Continue the stitches till end of the line and fasten the thread at wrong side .
- 11 Trim thread using trimmer.
- 12 Follow the same procedure to complete revised stem stitches in the next row of parallel line drawn.

### TASK 5: Practice satin Stitch

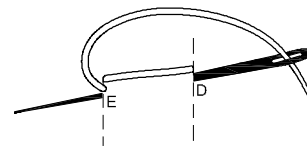
- 1 Draw the vertical parallel lines to form satin stitch on the cloth (Fig 1).
- 2 Fix the cloth on embroidery frame properly
- 3 Select the suitable skein colour thread as required ( 30 to 35 cm)
- 4 Thread the needle properly
- 5 Wear the thimble on your right hand middle finger.

- 6 Fasten the thread at 'A'
- 7 Bring the thread at 'A' and pull it through. (Fig 1)



- 8 Insert the needle at 'B' and bring it up at 'C' very close to 'A' and pull it through (Fig 1)
- 9 Insert the needle at 'D' (Fig 2)
- 10 Bring the thread up at 'E' and pull it through (Fig 2)
- 11 Continue the same procedure till the end keeping stitches even in length and lay closely together.

Fig 2



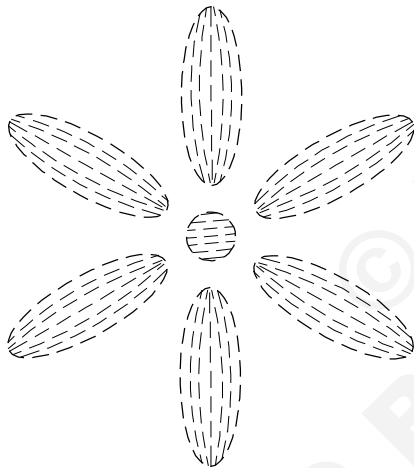
SON1107F2

Take one strand of the yarn to embroider. use this stitch for attractive out line.

#### TASK 6: Practice raised of Padded satin stitch

- 1 Draw an out line of the design raised or padded satin stitch.
- 2 Select the durable and thick fabric for making this design
- 3 Select the suitable colour skein yarn to make this design.
- 4 Use the needle number 5 to 7 with thin long eye to form the stitches
- 5 Fill the design using with running stitch. (Fig 1)

Fig 1

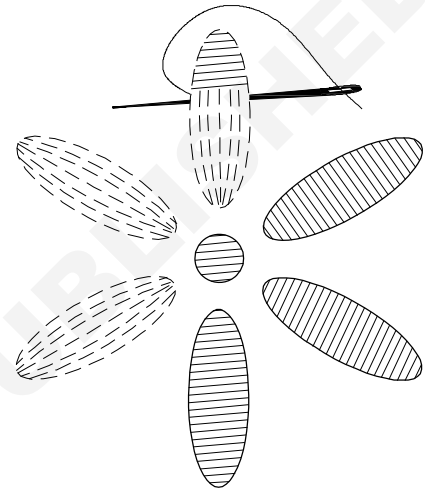


SON1107G1

- 6 Take the stitches close to one another pulling the yarn gently.

- 7 Follow the usual procedure to work with satin stitch (Fig 2)

Fig 2



SON1107G2

- 8 Work on embroidering carefully to avoid puckering.
- 9 Take care that the yarn does not overlap at curves.
- 10 Complete the work to give the design attractive and also padded or raised effect.

Fill the entire area of design uniformly. Then only top stitch will show raised effect.

#### TASK 7: Long & short stitch

- 1 The long and short stitch is a favorite filling stitch. Specially if we have large design to fill areas. When the details are in you need more stitches in between to have enough of a large side seam that extends are easy here.
2. This sewing thread is used for painting of silk shading. use needle and thread to create beautiful patterns with colors thread (double fine thread) for each row of stitches. the color contrasts given in the yarn color mix gives the designs a painterly look.
- 3 Long and short stitch is the name of this stitch. This stitch use only alternating long and short (half of the long stitch) stitches to fill the first row of the design.

- 4 The stitches in between are all the same length. The first row of these long and short stitch gives the illusion of a closely pack of long a short filling.

#### Long and short stitch

##### Even stitch

##### Step-1

Bring the needle up from the design and sew the first row with long and short stitches.

##### Step-2

The long and short stitch that this only row in which you will make over lapping and short stitches. All the above stitches.



Fig 1

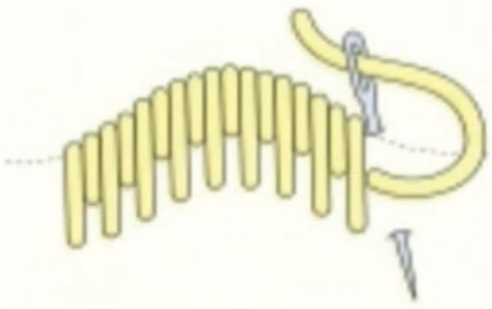
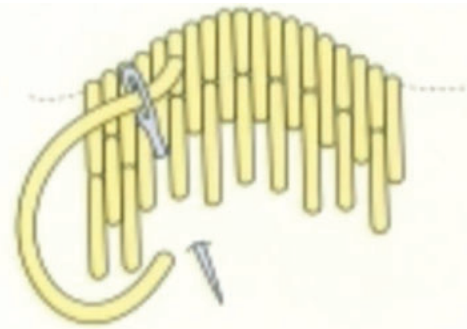


Fig 2



### Step-3

Begin sewing the next row with the same stitches, directing the stitches fit into the gaps made earlier make as many rows as required to fill the design

While completing the design can be completing with short stitches or long and short stitches only depending.

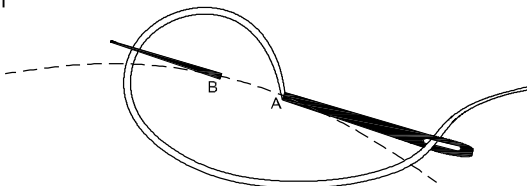
A leaf filling with long and short stitches.

The leaf can be filled by starting from the base (part) of the leaf i.e., Moving up words. Another alternative is to first give an outline with long and short stitches. and then fill in the middle by creating a vein inside (see image blow).

### TASK 8: Practice couching

- 1 Draw a straight line at a distance of 2 cm from the previous stitched line.
- 2 Fix the cloth on the frame.
- 3 Place a skein thread on the frame.
- 4 Thread the needle and fasten the thread at a by holding the skein thread.
- 5 Insert the needle at B at pull through as C. (Fig1)

Fig 1



SON1107H1

### Shade work

Start stitching the color thread on a flower petal from the top. First draw a dark red single stitch. One short stitch on top of the fabric, and without crossing another stitch over the stitch.

A little white red color should be stitched in the central part of the magazine. In this way if should be stitched with a slightly lighter colored thread than the red colors areal stitched earlier.

To reflect colored threads and finished with shade work.



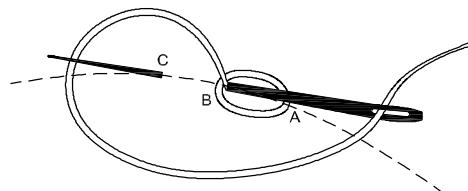
Miss Anja

- 6 Insert the needle at D and bring it out at E and pull through the thread gently (Fig 2).

- 7 Continue the process till the end of the row.

- 8 fasten the thread and trim it.

Fig 2



SON1107H2

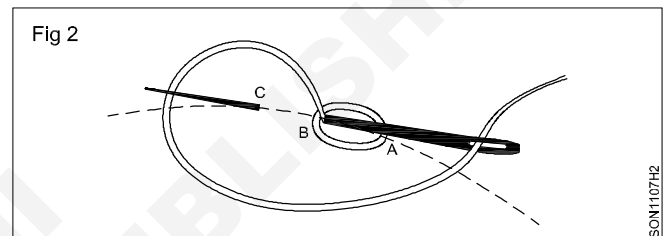
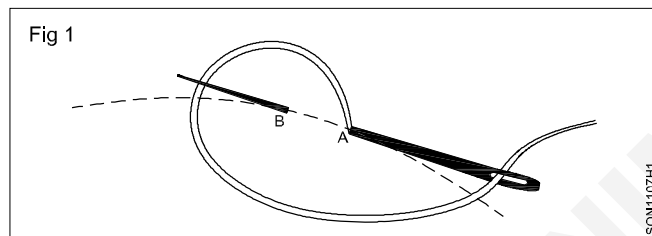
## Loop stitch

**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- draw a straight line on the material to form a chain stitch
- practice hand embroidery with chain stitches
- embroider the cloth with cable chain stitches.

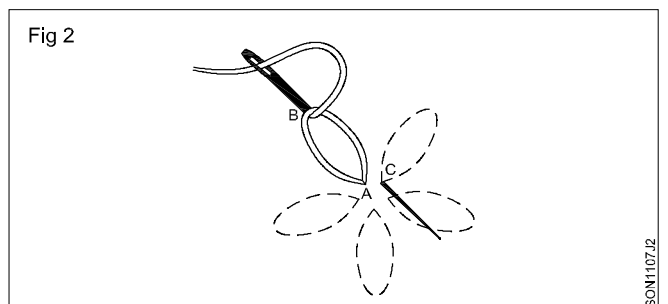
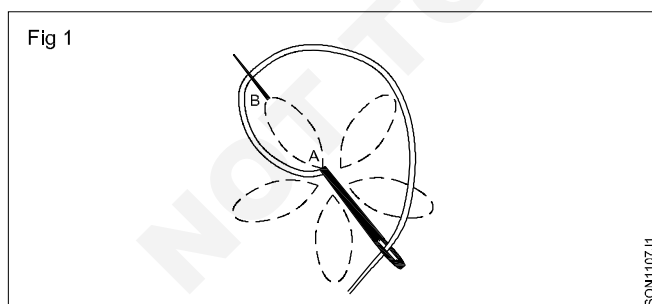
### TASK 1 : Practice chain stitch

- 1 Mark a straight line on the material to form a chain stitch using pencil and ruler.
- 2 Place the cloth on the frame
- 3 Adjust the tension of the frame, using the screw
- 4 The stitches should not be started with knot
- 5 Thread the needle using embroidery thread
- 6 Bring the needle at A pull through
- 7 Mark a loop down and around to the right side holding thread with left thumb
- 8 Insert needle at A into the same hole and taken out at B (Fig 1)
- 9 Pull the needle through loop and down towards you
- 10 Do not pull a loop up too tightly
- 11 Make a loop down and around to the right side
- 12 Hold the thread down with left thumb
- 13 Insert needle at B, inside first loop, making sure needle is in the same hole.
- 14 Bring out the needle at C (Fig 2) Pull through
- 15 Continue this process till end.



### TASK 2: Draw the design of Lazy daisy stitch on the material (cloth)

- 1 Select the suitable needle and thread as the quality of material for stitching.
- 2 Place the cloth on the wooden frame
- 3 Tight the cloth by using the adjustment screw.
- 4 Check the tension of the cloth.
- 5 Bring the needle at 'A' (Fig 1)
- 6 Pull the thread through the point 'A'
- 7 Make a loop in the direction of the end of petal.
- 8 Insert the needle again in the same hole at 'A'
- 9 Bring the needle up at 'B' as shown in figure and pull the thread in the needle point direction through the loop (Fig 2)
- 10 Insert the needle at 'B' as shown in figure 2.
- 11 Form the tack stitch on the outside of the loop (Fig 2)
- 12 Bring the needle out at 'C' for next petal. (Fig 2)



- 6 Pull the thread through the point 'A'
- 7 Make a loop in the direction of the end of petal.
- 8 Insert the needle again in the same hole at 'A'

- 13 Continue the same procedure of lazy daisy stitch to complete the design

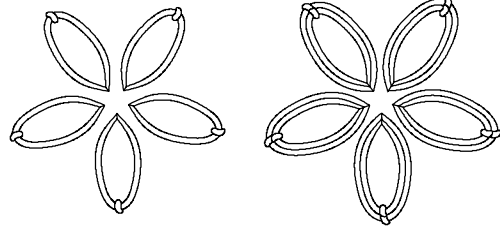
**Note:** Do not pull the loops up too lightly. To avoid twist in the yarn take out the needle from the nearest petal.



### TASK 3: Practice double lazy daisy stitch

- 1 Mark the out line all around the previous lazy daisy stitch by using the pencil and ruler C.
- 2 Take another shade of same colour thread about 25 cm to 30 cm long.
- 3 Insert the thread through the eye of the needle.
- 4 Set the material (cloth ) on the embroidery frame.
- 5 Check the tension of the cloth.Start stitching following the same procedure with larger than the previous stitch of lazy daisy stitch.
- 6 Trim the thread by using trimmer .
- 7 Finish the stitch on wrong side using a knot.
- 8 A third row of stitch may then be followed. (Fig 1)

Fig 1



SON1107/K1

**To protect your finger always use the thimble in the middle finger of right hand for pulling the needle while stitching.**

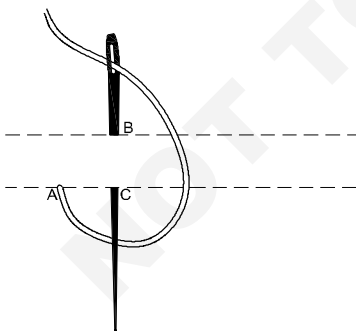
### TASK 4: Practice button hole stitch

- 1 Draw a pair of parallel line on the cloth
- 2 Fix the cloth on the embroidery frame
- 3 Check the tension of the cloth
- 4 Thread the needle using three strands of embroidery skein thread of 30-35 cm length
- 5 Fasten the thread at A
- 6 Pierce the needle from wrong side to right side at marked point 'A'.

- 1 The stitches should not be started with knot
- 2 The stitches should be done from left to right, stitching towards you.

- 7 Bring the thread out through point 'A'
- 8 Hold the thread using your left thumb,insert the needle at point 'B'and /bring out at the point 'C'. (Fig 1)

Fig 1

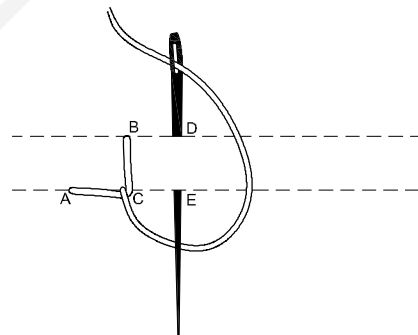


SON1107/M1

**The thread should pass under the needle at point 'C'**

- 9 Insert the needle at point 'D'to form the button hole stitch.(Fig 2)
- 10 Take out the needle at point 'E'.(Fig 2)
- 11 Follow the stitches viceversa
- 12 End the stitches at wrong side of the material with tacking stitches.

Fig 2



SON1107/M2

### TASK 5: Practice closed Button Hole stitch

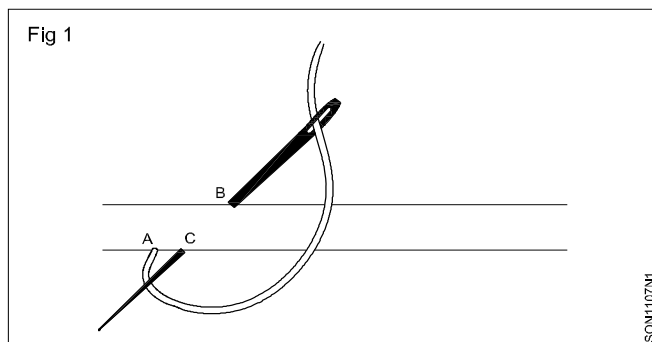
- 1 Draw a pair of parallel line on the right side of the material
- 2 Fix the cloth on the frame.
- 3 Check the tension of the cloth
- 4 Threadle the needle using three strands of embroidery skein thread

- 5 Pierce the needle from wrong side to right side of the material at marked point 'A'

**The stitches should be done from left to right,stitching towards you.**

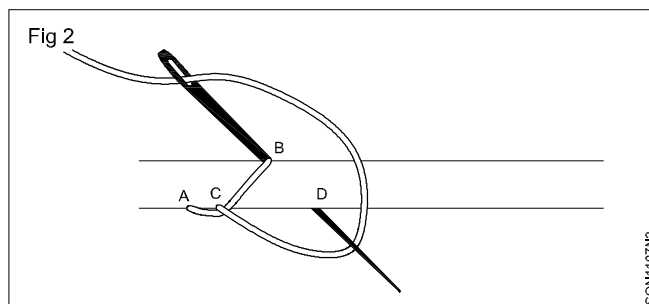
- 6 Bring the thread out through point 'A'

- 7 Hold the thread using your left thumb, insert the needle at point 'B' and take out at point 'C' (Fig 1)

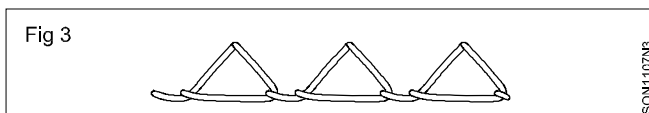


**The thread should pass underneath the needle at point 'C'**

- 8 Insert the needle again at point 'B' and bring it out at 'D'. (Fig 2)
- 9 Pass the thread underneath the needle at point 'D'



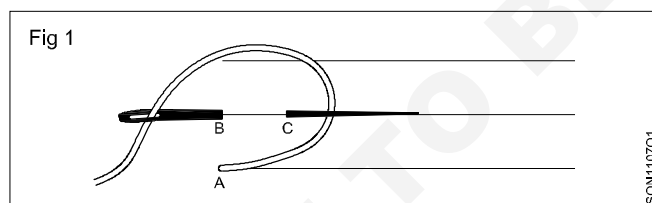
- 10 Follow the stitches vice versa (Fig 3)



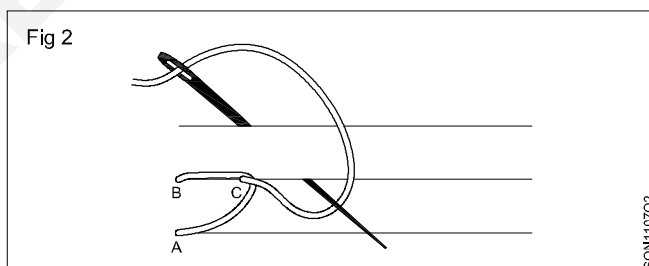
- 11 End the stitches at wrong side of the material using tacking stitches.

#### TASK 6: Practice feather stitch

- 1 Draw 3 parallel lines with equal intervals of 1 cm each at a distance of 2 cm from the previous stitch line using a pencil and ruler.
- 2 Fix the cloth on the frame.
- 3 Select the suitable colour thread of required measure (appr x 30 cm) and thread the needle
- 4 Wear thimble at your middle finger
- 5 Fasten the thread at 'A'
- 6 Insert the needle at 'B' and pull it through 'C' leaving the thread under the needle point (Fig 1)

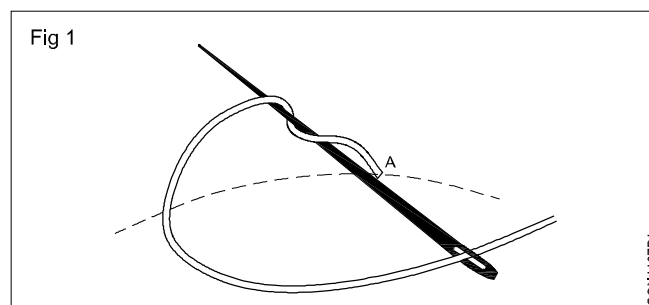


- 7 Pull out the thread slowly
- 8 Insert the needle at D and pull through the point E (Fig 2)
- 9 Follow the above same procedure till the end of the line.
- 10 Fasten the thread and trim it using a trimmer.



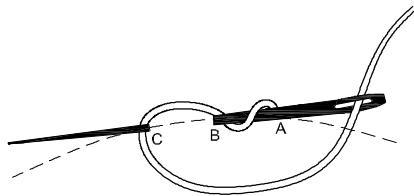
#### TASK 7: Practice cable chain stitch

- 1 Mark a straight line on the material to form a cable chain stitch using pencil & ruler.
- 2 Place the cloth on the frame
- 3 Adjust the tension of the frame, using the screw
- 4 The stitches should not be started with knot.
- 5 Thread the needle using embroidery thread
- 6 Bring the thread up at A and pull through
- 7 Hold the needle in right hand
- 8 Keep the thread in left and around the thread and needle (Fig 1)
- 9 Hold the thread in left hand



- 10 Insert the needle at B and bring out the needle at C (Fig 2)
- 11 Continue this process till end.

Fig 2

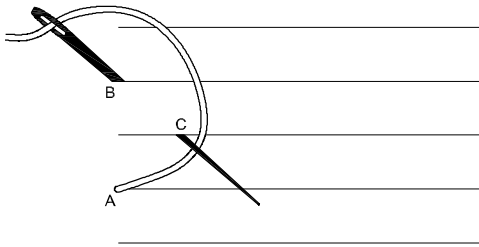


SON1107P2

### TASK 8: Practice double Feather stitch

- 1 Draw 5 parallel lines at equal intervals of 1 cm between each at a distance of 2 cm from the previous stitched line.
- 2 Fix the cloth on the frame
- 3 Thread the needle with required measure of skein thread
- 4 Wear thimble on your middle finger
- 5 Fasten the thread at 'A'
- 6 Insert the needle at 'B' and pull through 'C' (Fig 1)

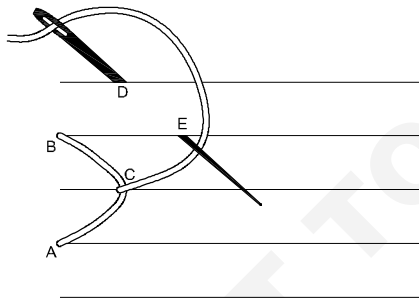
Fig 1



SON1107Q1

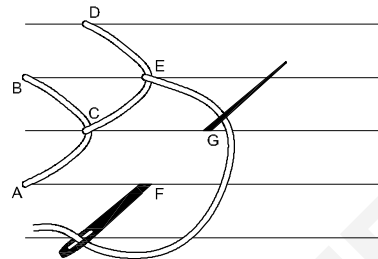
- 7 Pierce the needle at D and pull through E.
- 8 Insert the needle at F and pull it out at the point G. (Fig 2 to 4)

Fig 2



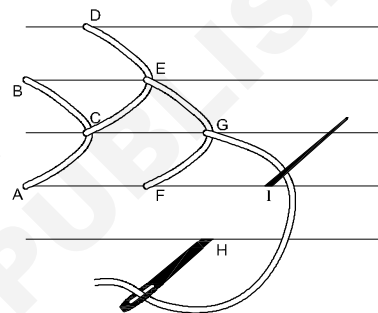
SON1107Q2

Fig 3



SON1107Q3

Fig 4



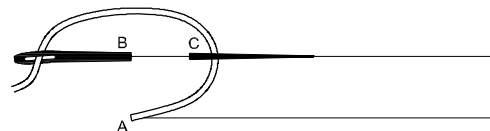
SON1107Q4

- 9 Follow the above mentioned process till the end of the line.
- 10 Fasten the threads and trim it with a trimmer.

### TASK 9: Practice closed Feather Stitch

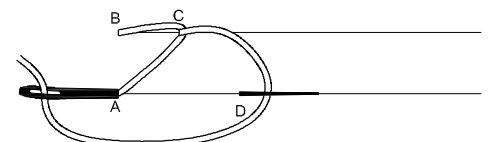
- 1 Draw 2 parallel lines at equal intervals of 0.75cm each at a distance of 2 cm from the previous stitch line.
- 2 Fix the cloth on the frame.
- 3 Thread the needle.
- 4 Wear thimble at your middle finger
- 5 Fasten the thread at A
- 6 Insert the needle at B and pull it out at C (Fig 1)
- 7 Pierce the needle at A and pull through D (Fig 2)
- 8 Insert the needle at C and pull through E

Fig 1



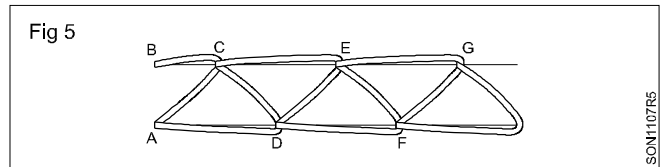
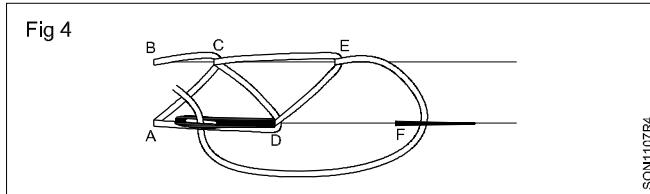
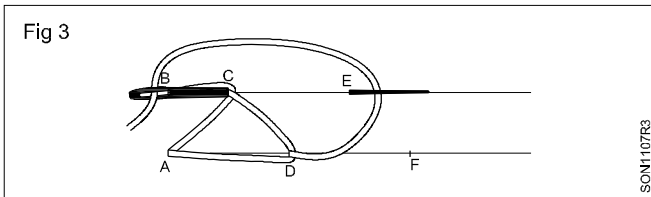
SON1107R1

Fig 2



SON1107R2

- 9 Insert the needle again at D and pull it through F. (Fig 3 to 5)



- 10 Continue the process till the end of the lines  
11 Fasten the thread and trim it.

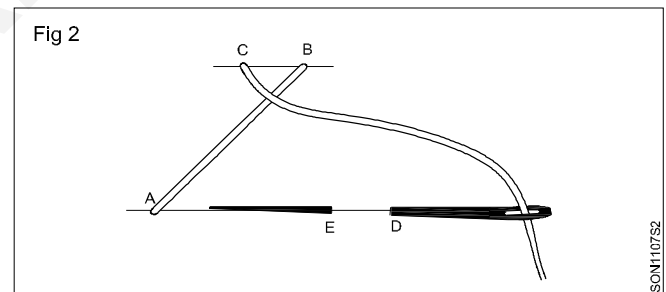
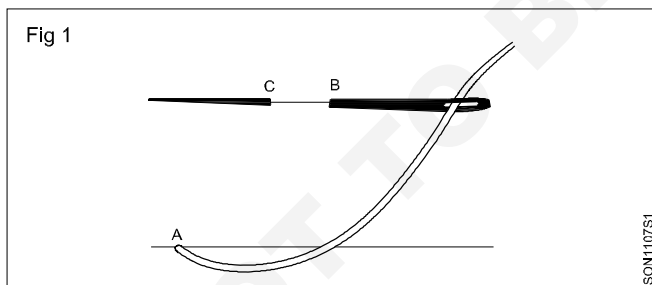
## Basic hand stitches - crossed stitches

**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- draw a parallel line on the material to form a Herring bone stitch
- practice hand embroidery with herring bone stitches
- embroider the cloth with double herring bone stitches.

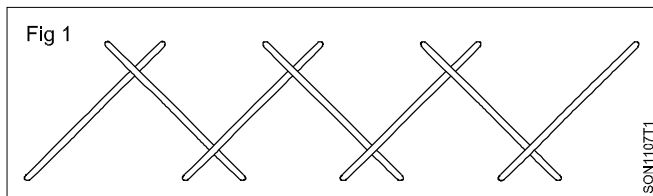
### TASK 1: Practice herring bone stitch

- 1 Mark a parallel line on the material to form a Herring bone stitch using pencil and ruler
- 2 Place the cloth on the frame
- 3 Adjust the tension of the frame using the screw
- 4 Embroidered needle of 7-9 number should be used for herring bone stitches
- 5 Yarn should be selected suitable to the fabric and the design
- 6 Bring thread up at A
- 7 Insert needle at B, bring at C and pull through (Fig 1)
- 8 Keep the thread above lower line, insert needle at D, bring up at E and pull through (Fig 2)
- 9 Continue until line is covered
- 10 Tack stitch is used to end the stitch.
- 11 Tack the stitches very close together while embroidering floral designs. This makes the design prominent and attractive.

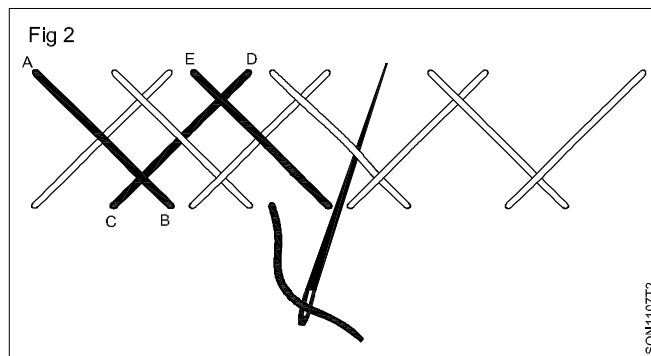


### TASK 2 : Practice double Herring bone stitch

- 1 Mark a parallel line on the material to form a double herring bone stitch.
- 2 Place the cloth on the frame
- 3 Adjust the tension of the frame using the screw
- 4 Embroidered needle of 7-9 number should be used for double herring bone stitches.
- 5 Select the yarn suitable to the fabric and the design.
- 6 Work the foundation stitch (Fig 1)



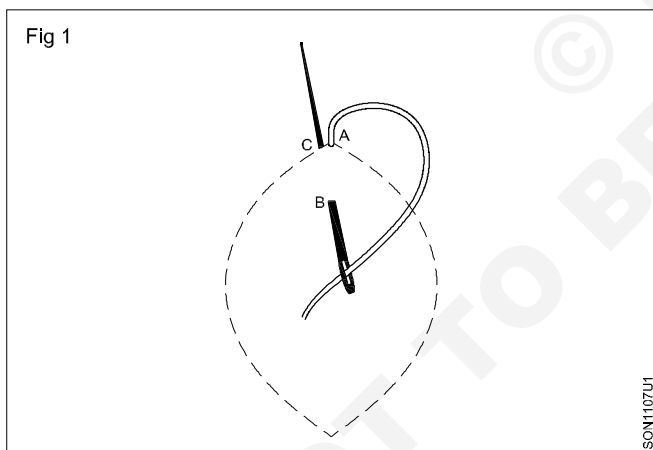
- 7 Bring thread up at A (Fig 2)
- 8 Insert needle at B, bring up at C
- 9 Slide needle under foundation stitch before stitch (D) at (E) as shown in (Fig 2)



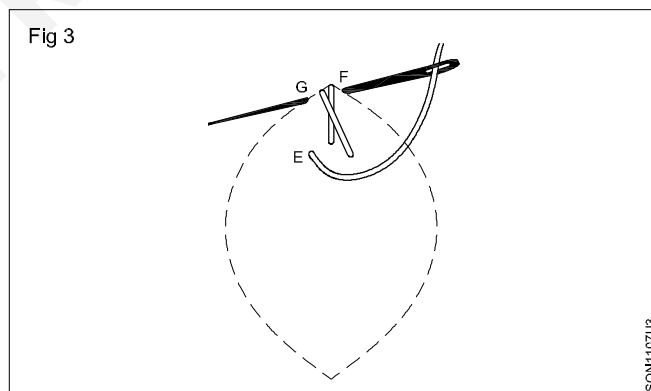
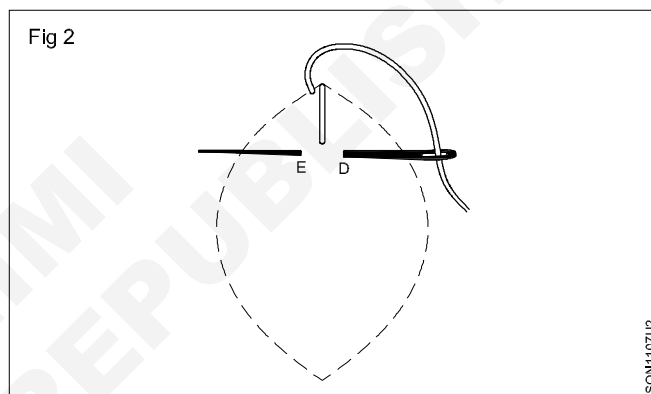
- 10 Continue until the line is covered
- 11 Use contrasting colour yarns in double herring bone stitch.
- 12 Trim the threads to complete the double herring bone stitch, at the end of the design.

### TASK 3: Practice fish Bone

- 1 Draw oval and narrow shape designs for making the fish bone stitch on the cloth
- 2 Place the cloth on the frame
- 3 Adjust the tension of the cloth
- 4 use a needle from 5-7 number with larger eye
- 5 Bring thread up at A pull through
- 6 Insert needle at B, bring up at C and pull through (Fig 1)

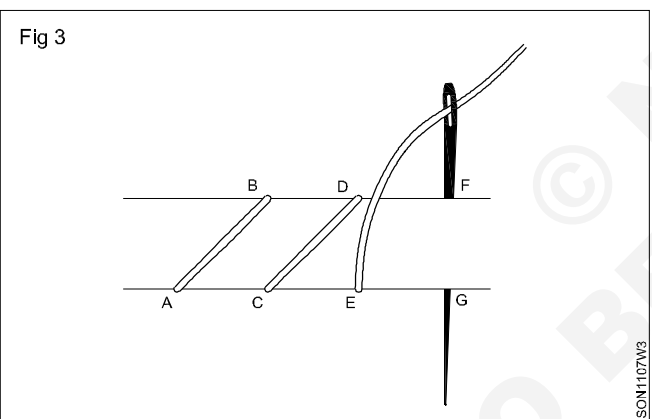
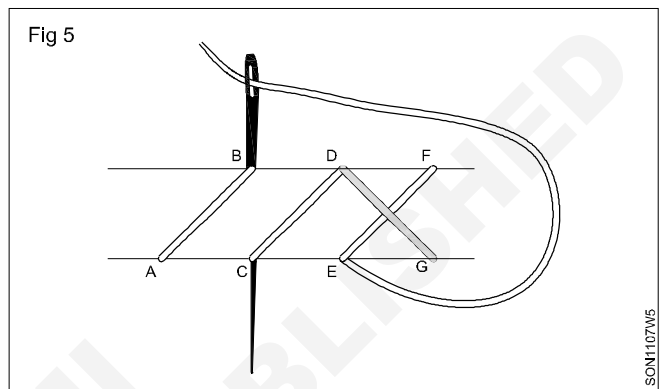
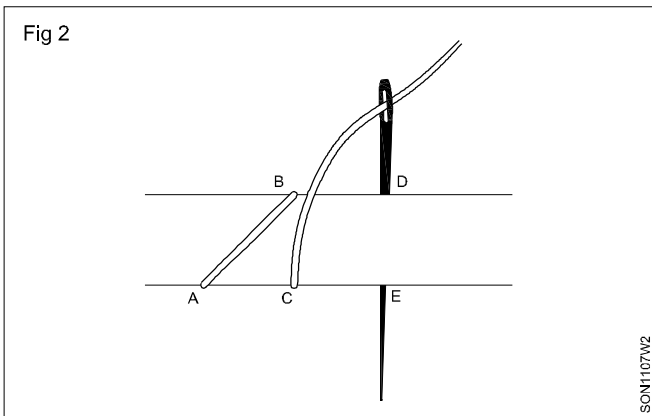
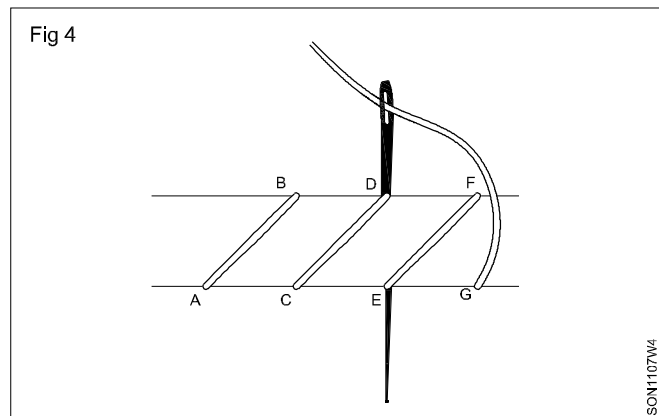
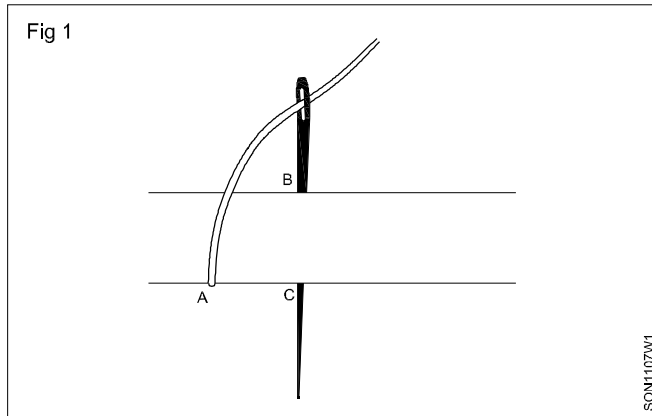


- 7 Use centre vein of a leaf as the centre core and stitches are taken alternately to its left and to its right (Fig 1)
- 8 Insert needle from right to left at D, bring up at E and pull through (Fig 2)
- 9 Insert needle at F, bring up at G, pull through (Fig 3)
- 10 Insert needle at H, bring up at I, pull through as shown in Fig 4
- 11 Continue same procedure as A,B,C's ;C and B to end (Fig 4)
- 12 Continue same procedure as A,B,C's;C and B to end



- 13 Shape of the vein is clearly seen after completion of the embroidery.
- 14 Use two shades of the same colour are in the design to make it more attractive.
- 15 Trace two contrasting colour yarns in the needle and then each colour is used one after the other
- 16 Embroidery of this stitch consume more time.





#### TASK 6: Practice double cross stitch

- 1 Draw 3 parallel lines with equal intervals of 0.5 cm each.
- 2 Fix the needle on the cloth.
- 3 Thread the needle with suitable colour of embroidery skein thread.
- 4 Fasten the thread at A.
- 5 Insert the needle at B and pull it out at C.(Fig 1)
- 6 Insert the needle at D, Pull it out at E gently.(Fig 2)
- 7 Pierce the fabric at F and pull through the needle at G.(Fig 3)

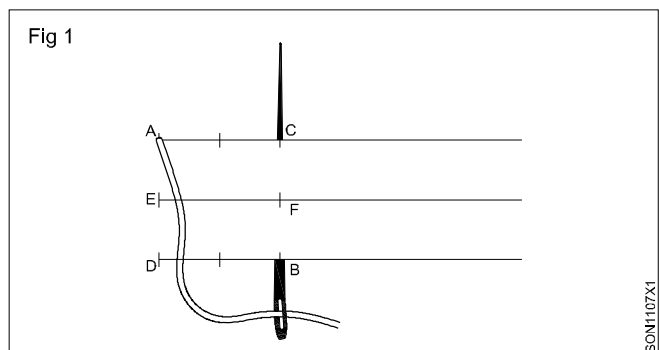
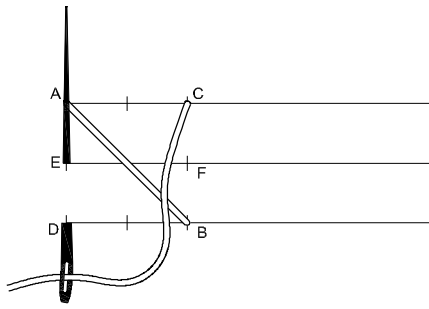


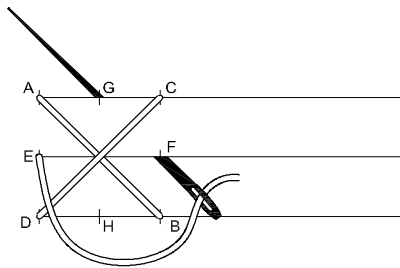


Fig 2



SON1107X2

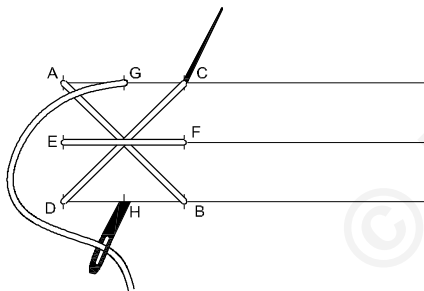
Fig 3



SON1107X3

- 8 Insert the needle at H and bring out the needle at C, pull it through gently. (Fig 4)

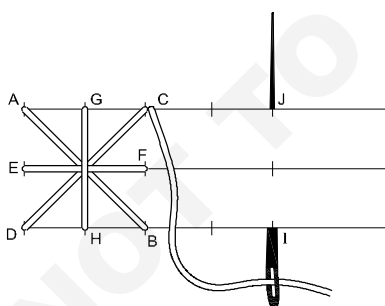
Fig 4



SON1107X4

- 9 Insert the needle at I and pull it out at J. (Fig 5)

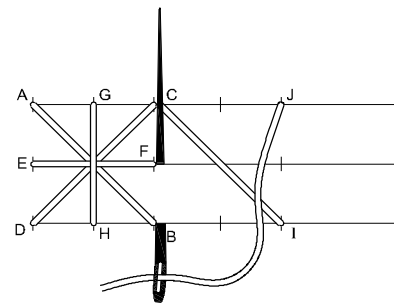
Fig 5



SON1107X5

- 10 Re insert the needle at B and pull through it at F. (Fig 6)

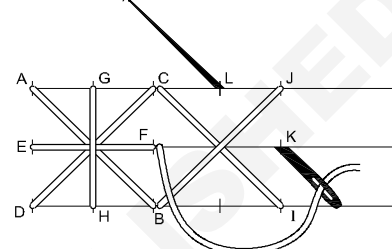
Fig 6



SON1107X6

- 11 Insert the needle at K and bring out at L. (Fig 7)

Fig 7

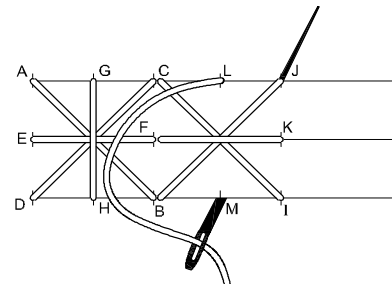


SON1107X7

- 12 Pull through the needle gently

- 13 Insert the needle at M and pull through the needle at J. (Fig 8)

Fig 8



SON1107X8

## Knotted stitches

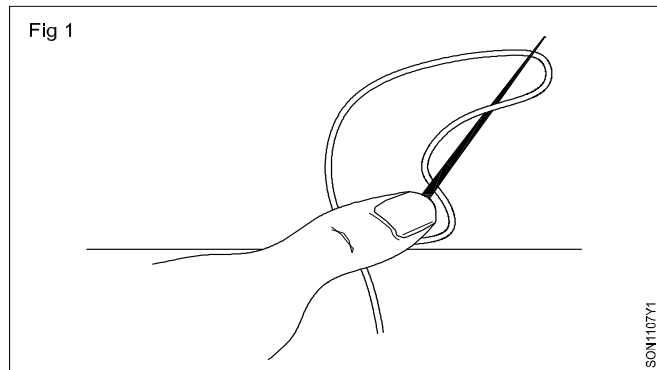
**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- draw a straight line on the fabric
- practice knotted stitches.

### TASK 1: Practise Embroidery work by making a French knot

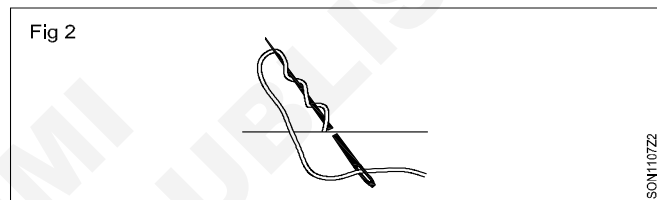
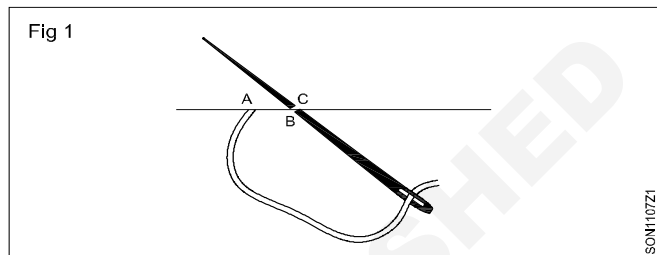
- 1 Draw a straight line.
- 2 Fit the fabric to the frame.
- 3 Insert the suitable coloured thread into the needle.
- 4 Lead the thread through A with initial knot and take it out.
- 5 Hold the thread tightly with the left thumb.

- 6 Spin the thread once or twice around the needle.
- 7 Gently pull the thread from the needle by holding it firmly.
- 8 Insert the needle back at the point where the thread is held.
- 9 Tie the thread and fix it properly.
- 10 Use this procedure till the end to complete the task.  
(Fig 1)



## TASK 2: Practise Embroidery work by making a Bullion knot

- 1 Draw a straight line using a pencil.
- 2 Mark a point leaving a gap of 1 cm in 2 lines.
- 3 Fit the fabric to the frame.
- 4 Insert the suitable coloured thread into the needle.
- 5 Lead the thread through A with initial knot and take it out.
- 6 Insert the needle through B and take it out of C. (Fig 1)
- 7 Hold the thread tightly with left thumb.
- 8 Spin the thread 6 to 11 times around the needle.  
(Fig 2)



## Coreal knot

**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- sewing about the coral knot stitch
- practicing the knot stitch.

The best shaped knots are created by holding the thread parallel to the surface of the fabric and sewing through the fabric and then carefully tightening the knot as the needle and thread are sewn into the fabric.

- 1 The thread a suitable coloured thread into the needle.
- 2 Starting from point "A" through the balls side of the fabric.
- 3 From B to C should bring the needle
- 4 Sew as shown in picture.

### Pistil stitch

### Long French knot

Bring the needle out through the fabric. Wrap the thread around the needle twice as in 'A'.

- 1 Insert suitable colour thread into the needle.
- 2 The needle should be drawn through A the needle should be held in the right hand.
- 3 Wrap the yarn around the needle to the right side.

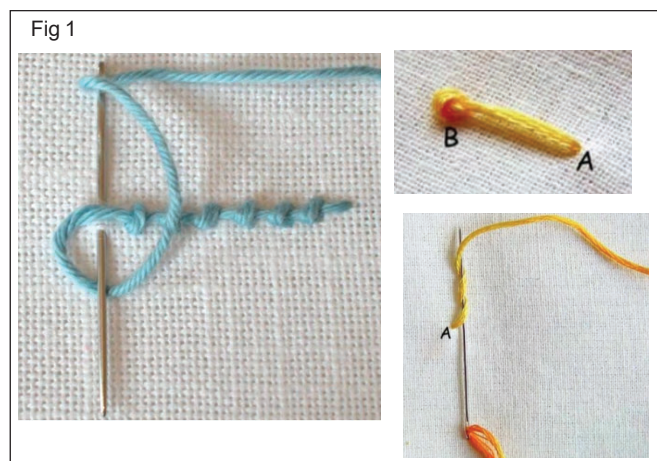
Pull the long end of the yarn with the other hand and sew to point 'B' as you would when doing a French knot.

### Sippy stitch (Double knot)

Another name for sippy stitch is double knot.

This is a beautiful stitch. It looks like beads strung on a string. These knots are stitched on the outline of the design.

- 1 Insert the suitable coloured thread into the needle.
- 2 Starting from point A through the right side of the fabric  
(Fig 1)



3 Insert the needle through B and take it out of C (Fig 2)

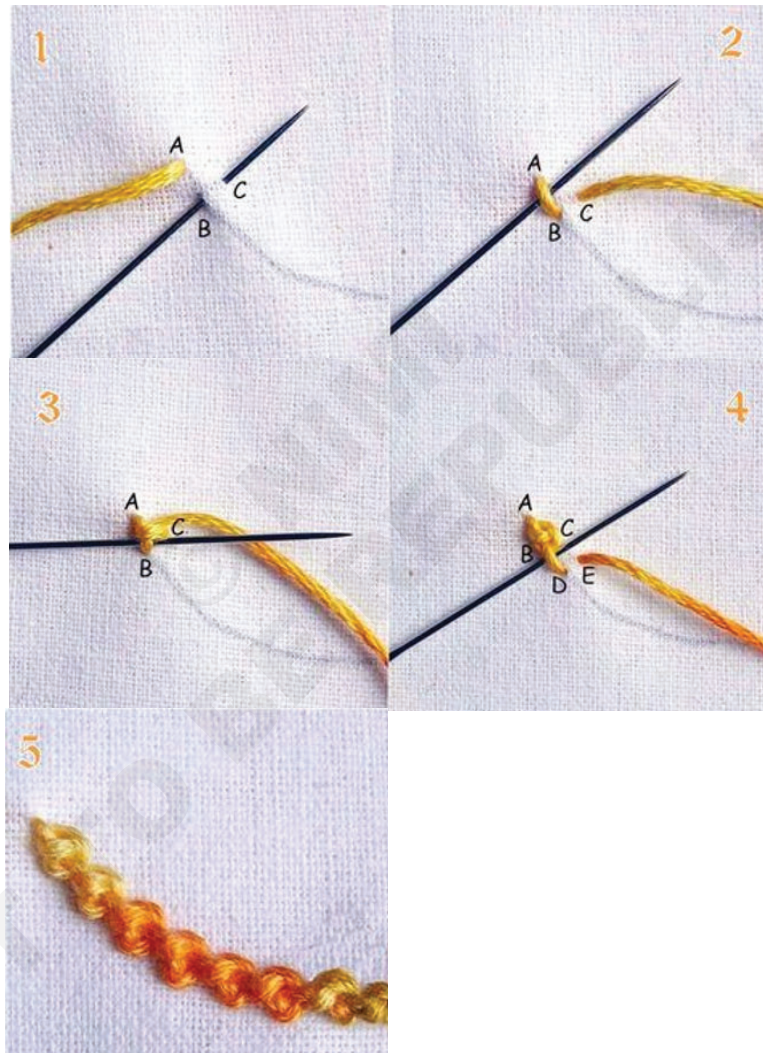
Fig 2



4 Sew the needle under the stitch without piercing the fabric as (Fig 3).

5 Should be stitched like a chain stitch.

Fig 3



## Draw free hand shapes and design

**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

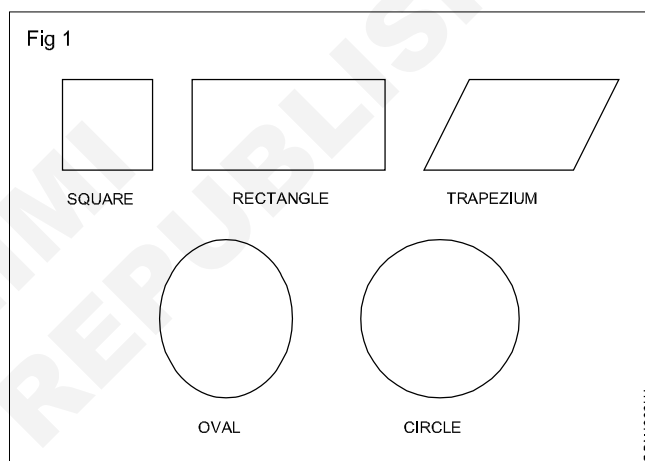
- draw different types of shapes
- create design using shapes
- identify the shapes and it's types.

Requirements			
Tools		Materials	
• Plastic scale (15 cm)	- 1 No	• Cartridge paper of A4 sheet	- as reqd
• Drawing Table	- 1 No	• Pencil (HB,2B to B)	- 1 No on each
• Pencil sharpener	- 1 No	• Pencil Eraser	- 1 No

## PROCEDURE

### TASK 1 : Draw different shapes

- 1 Draw different shapes like square, rectangle, trapezium, circle, oval etc using scale and pencil on A4 papers. (Fig 1)



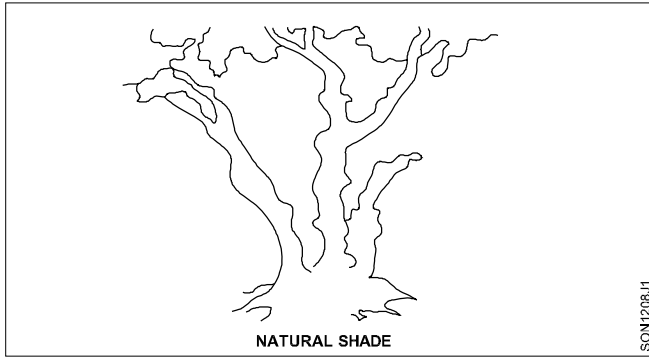
### TASK 2 : Create designs

- 1 Create and draw different types of design using various lines, curves and shapes.
- 2 Practice drawing different shapes o free hand.

### TASK 3 : Identify the shapes and its types and draw in the given column

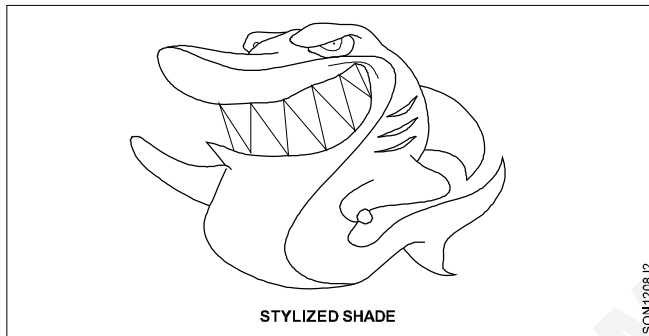
- 1 Shapes and its types

### Natural shapes



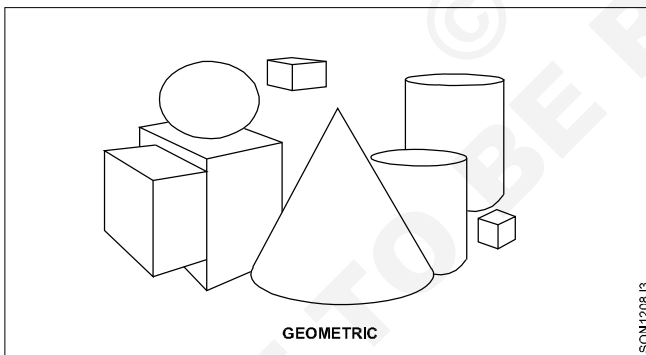
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### Stylized shape



SON1208J2

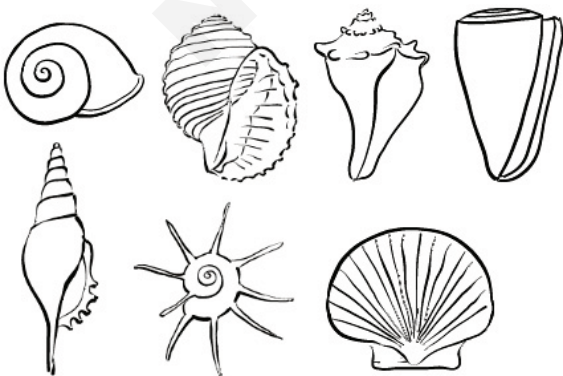
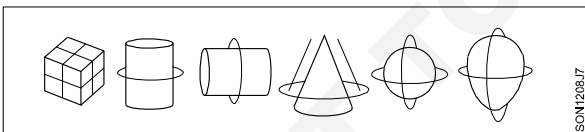
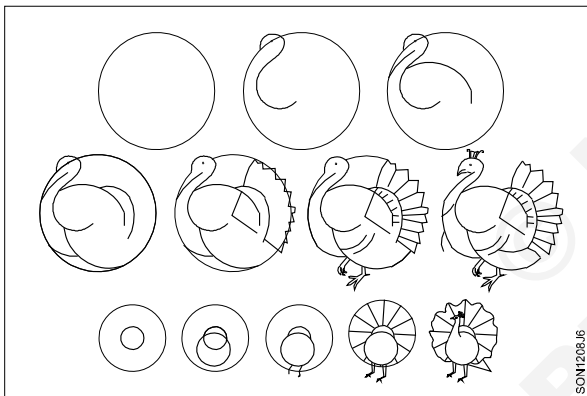
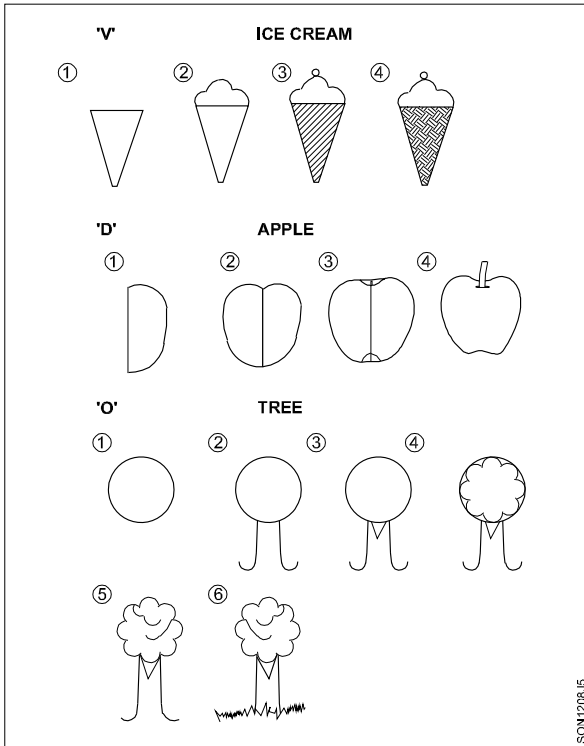
### Geometric



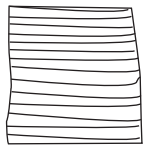
SON1208J3

### Abstract

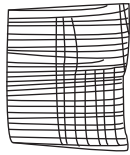




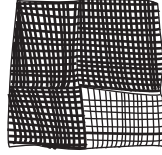




example A



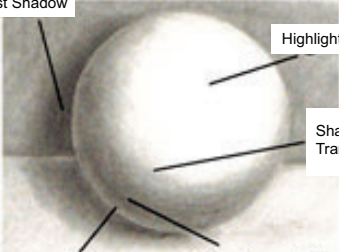
example B



5 VALUE GRID



Cast Shadow



Highlight

Shadow Edge Transfer

Reflected Light

Shadow Edge



Tonal



Scumble



Smudge

Hatching



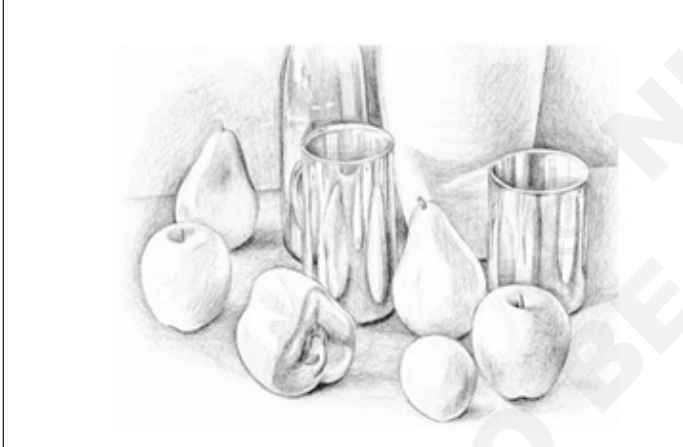
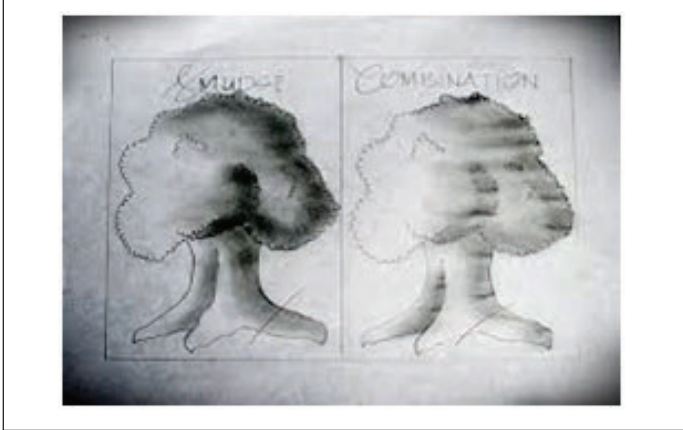
Accent Lines

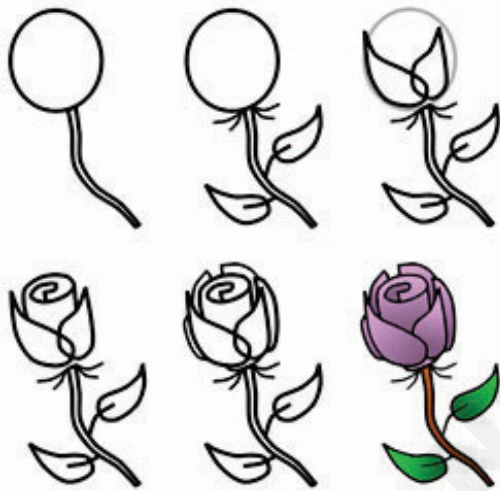
Cross-Hatching



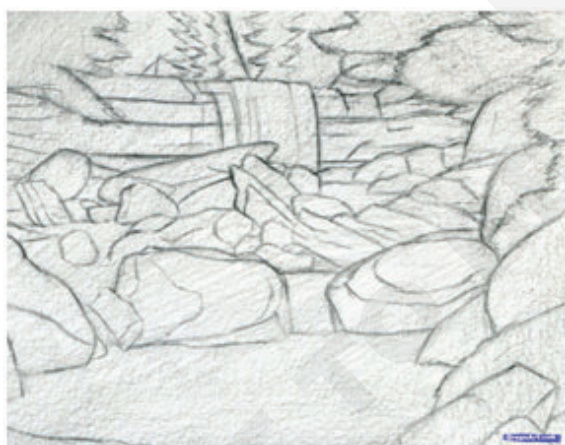
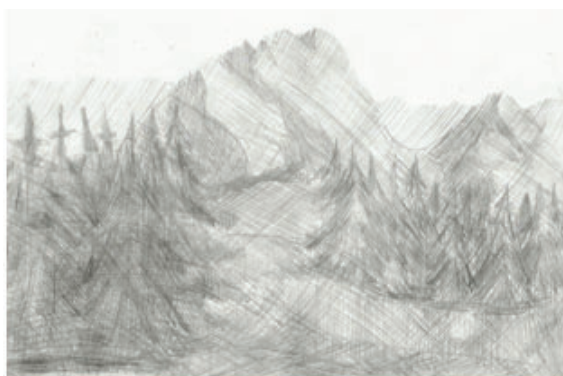
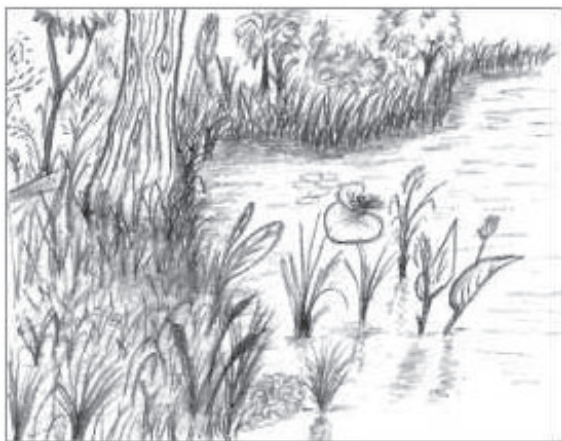
Pointillism	Hatching	Crosshatching	Circulism















## Practice of scribble design

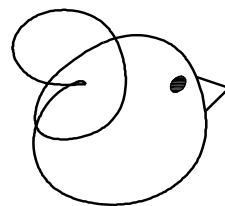
**Objectives:** At the end of this lesson you shall be able to

- draw different shapes
- identify various shapes.

### TASK 1: Draw many scribble designs

- 1 Draw the design on A4 sheet using pencil and scale.

Fig 1

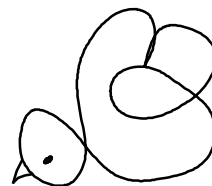


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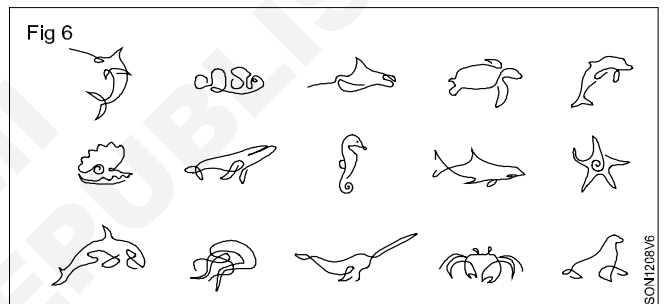
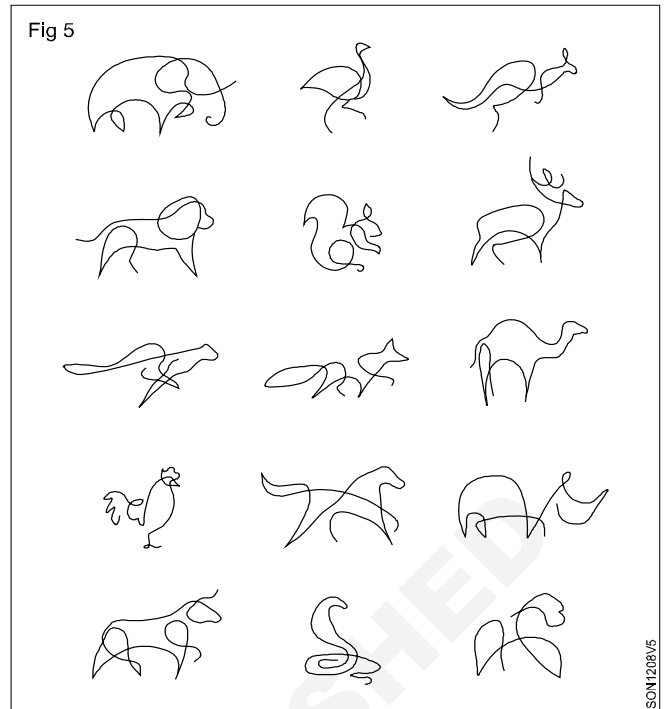
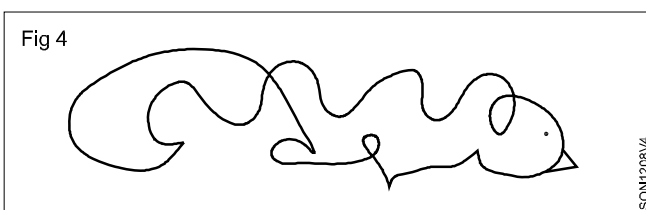
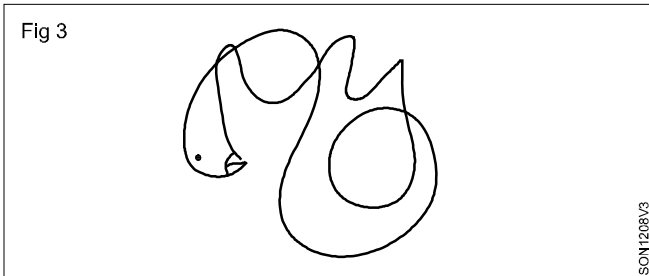
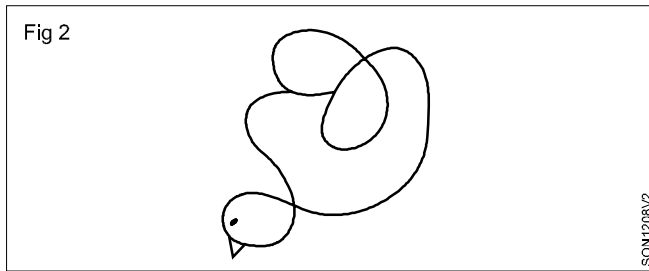
### TASK 2: Creating Design

- 1 Create design using scribbles and curves.
- 2 Practice drawing different designs by hand.

Fig 1



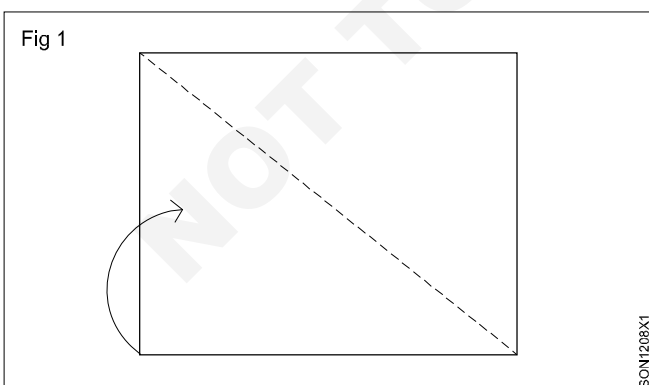
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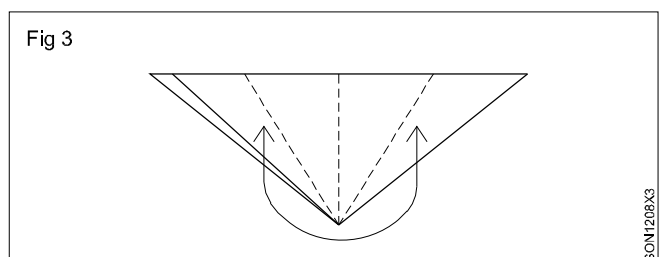
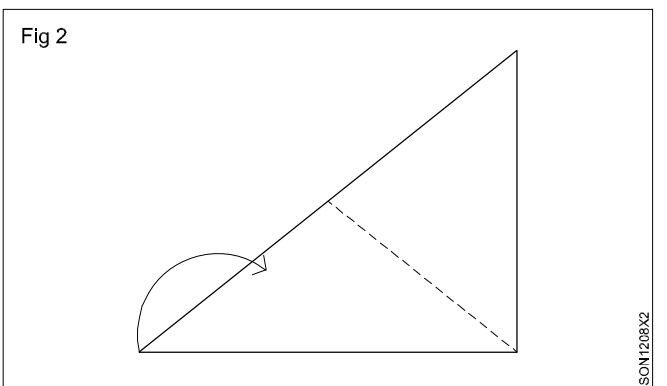
### TASK 3: Creating a variety of flower designs in cut paper

Drawing various shapes on colour paper using pencil and scale.

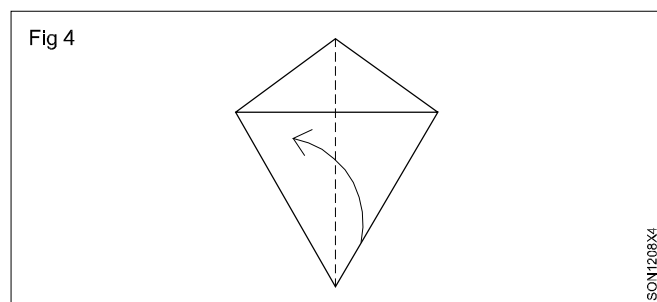
- 1 First we need to take the paper to be cut.
- 2 Fold the paper into half from the bottom to top as shown in the (Fig 1)



- 3 After folding the paper in a triangular shape, fold it as shown in Fig 2
- 4 After folding the triangular piece, fold the paper by leaving middle and side lines as given in the Fig 3

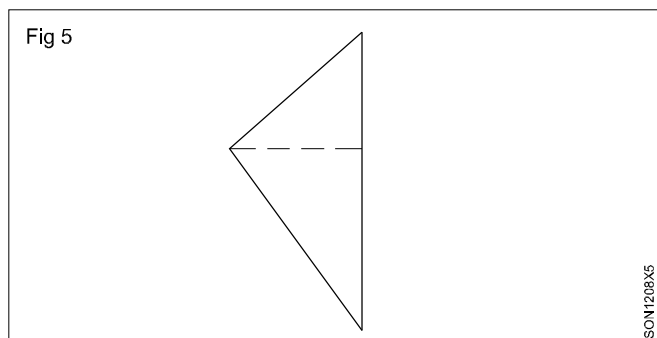


5 Fold lines on both the sides as shown in Fig 4.



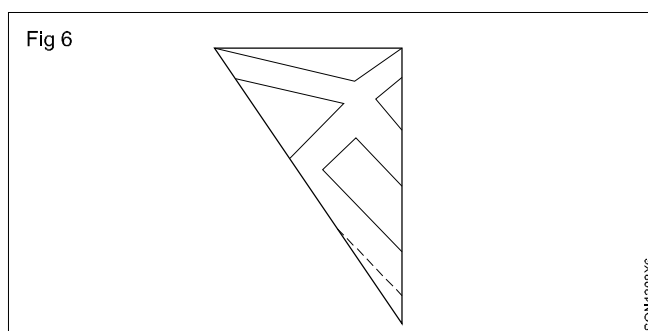
6 Fold evenly towards the centre again.

7 Fold like a cone as given in Fig 5.



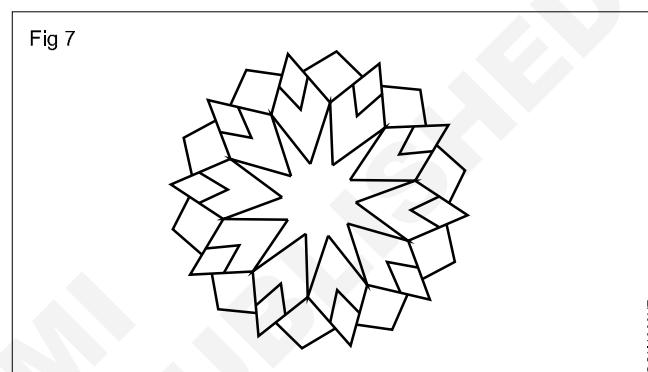
8 Cut off the excess portion on the top side.

9 Draw the design on a triangular shaped paper as shown in Fig 6



10 Use scissor to cut on the design.

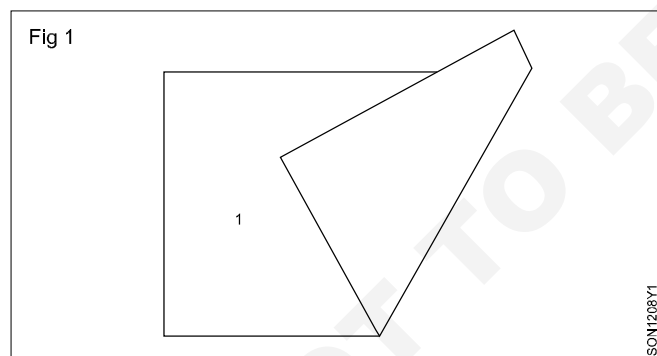
11 After cutting, if you unfold the paper the design created will be very beautiful. Fig 7



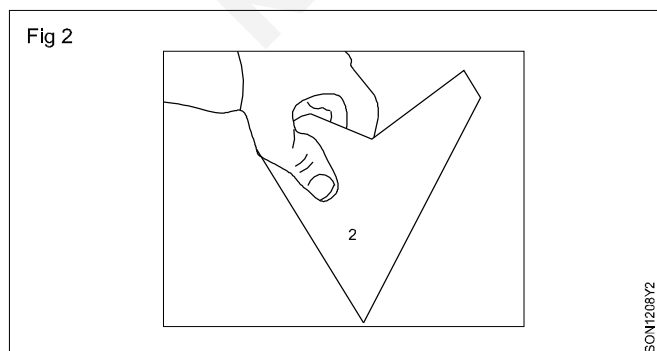
#### TASKS 4: Fold the colour paper, draw the design, cut it with the help of scissors and create the design

1 Take the colour paper.

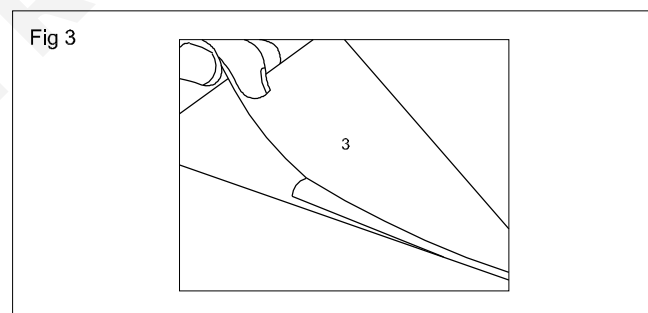
2 Fold the colour paper as given in Fig 1



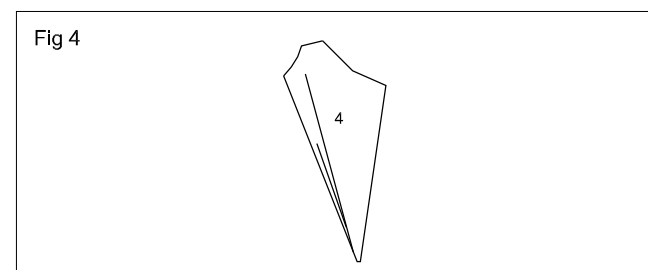
3 Fold another fold on the opposite side of the fold of the colour paper as shown in Fig 2



4 Do the third fold in the triangular shape as shown in Fig 3.



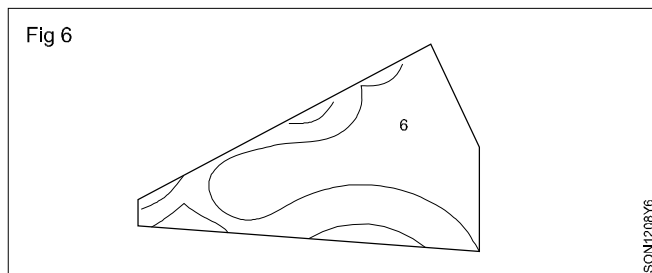
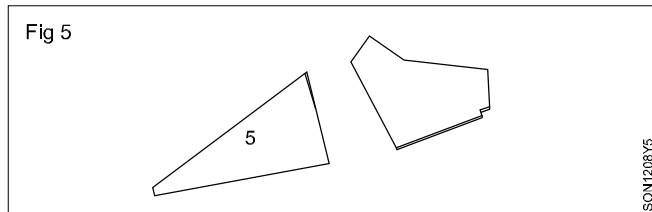
5 Fold the colour paper as shown in Fig 4



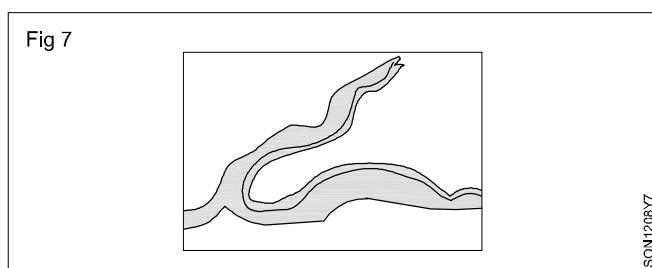
6 After folding in a triangular shape, cut the excess colour paper with the help of a scissor. Fig 5

7 Draw the design on the top of the paper as shown in Fig 6

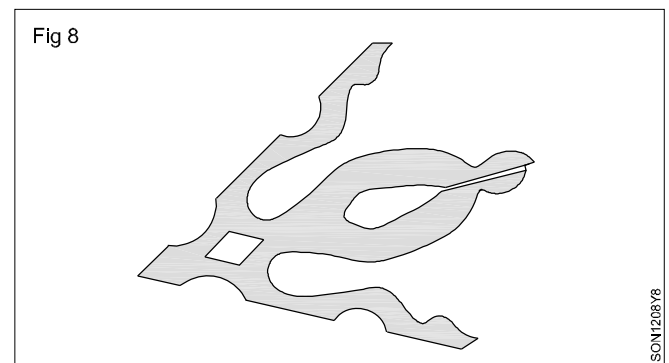




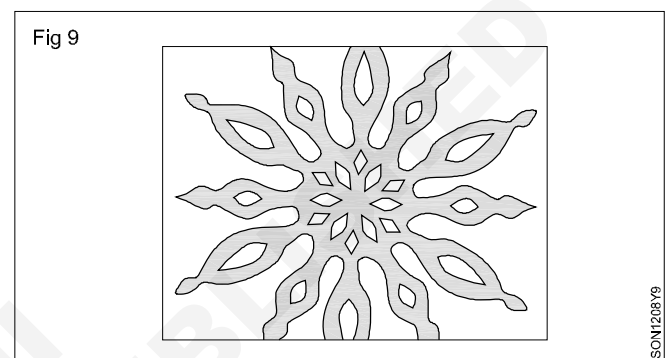
8 Cut on the top of the design using scissors as shown in Fig 7.



9 Divide the colour paper into halves. Fig 8

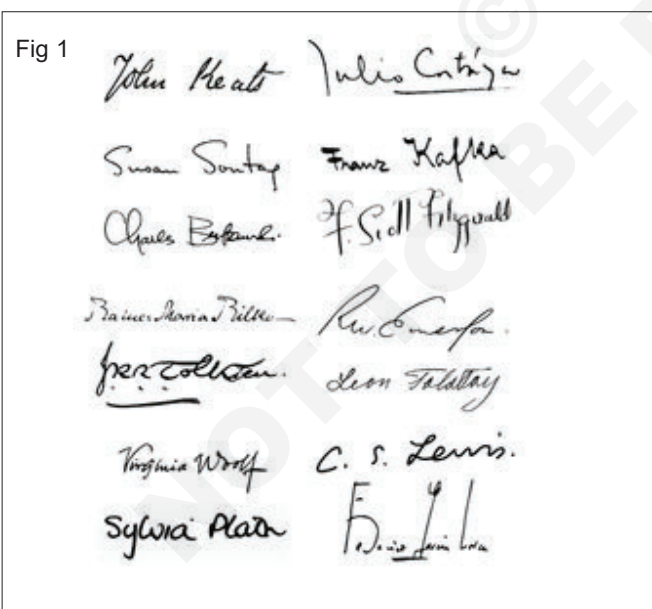


10 After unfolding all the folds of the colour paper, we will get a beautiful flower design. Fig 9

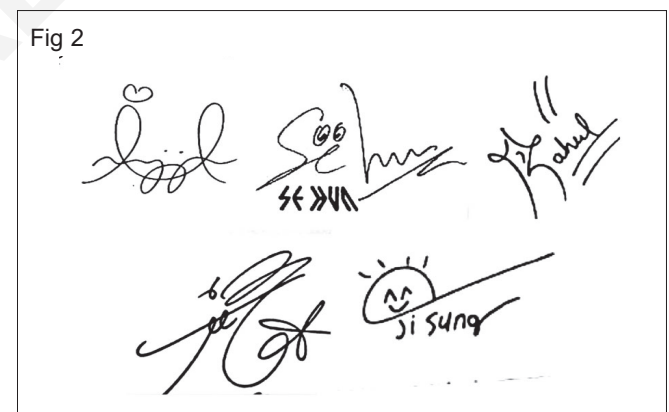


### TASK 5: Creating a variety of signatures.

1 Creating beautiful handwriting designs with a pencil. Fig 1



2 Many patterns are given here Fig 2



# Make a hand kerchief with free hand scribble embroidery design

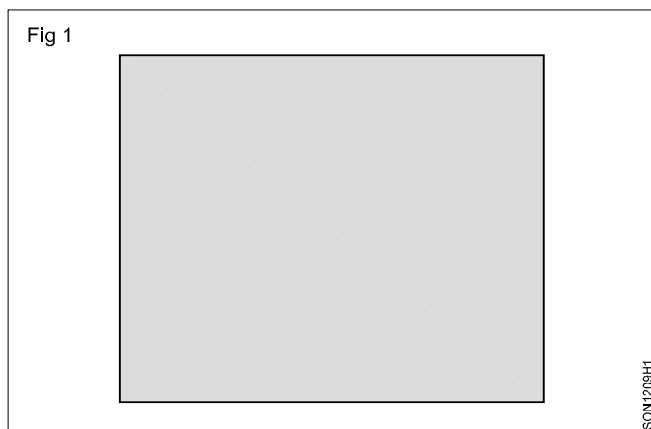
**Objectives:** At the end of this lesson you shall be able to

- draw varied designs
- create variety of scribble designs
- draw scribble design on the handkerchief.

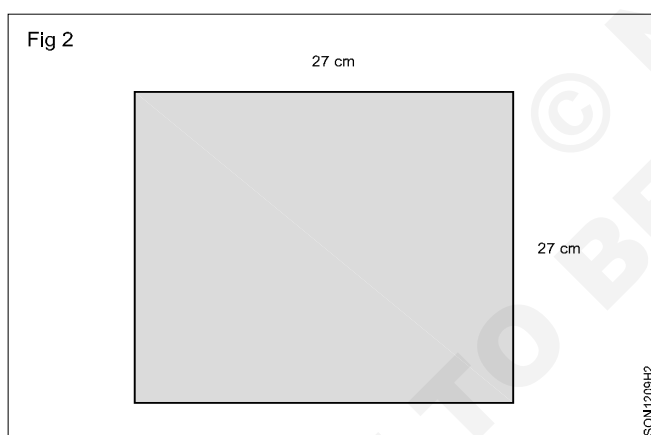
## PROCEDURE

### TASK 1: Create scribble designs on the hand kerchief

- 1 Place the poppy cloth on the table.  
Fig 1
- 2 Remove the wrinkle on the poppy cloth by ironing.  
Fig 2

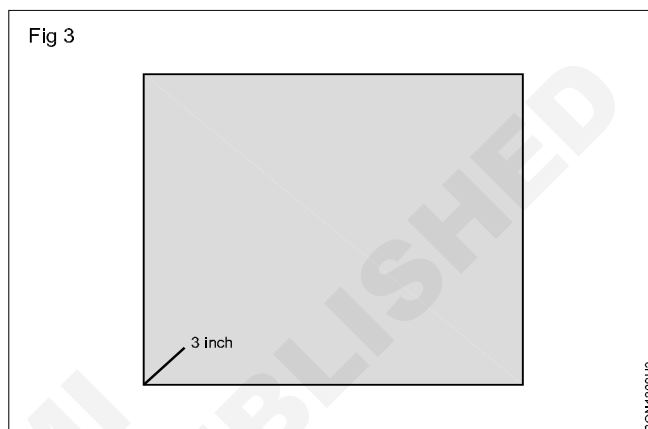


- 3 Cut the required cloth with the length and width of 27 cm each for the kerchief. Fig 2

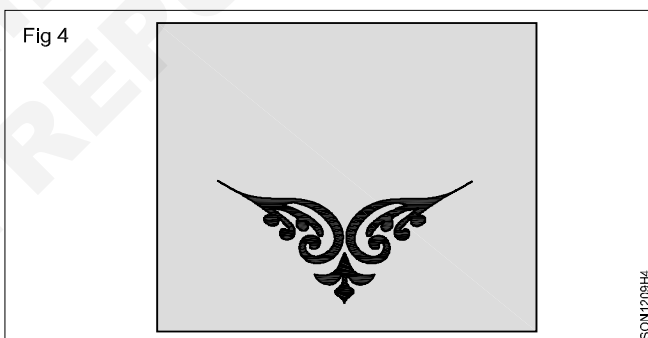


- 4 Fold the edge of the fabric on one side for 0.5
- 5 Place the fabric facing the back side of the cloth.
- 6 Fold the edge of the kerchief on one side for 0.5
- 7 Running can be done with the help of the sewing machine after sewing in tacking mode.

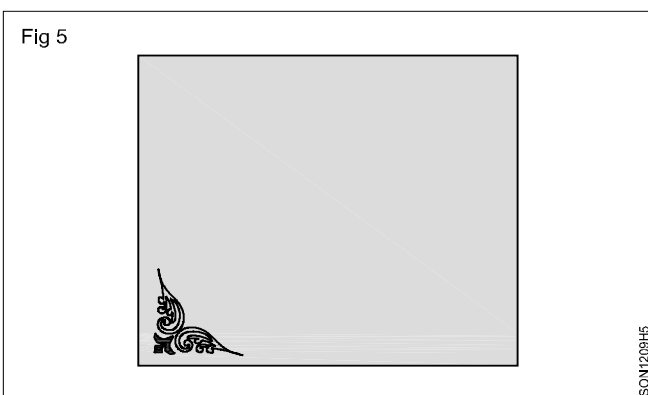
- 8 Create the corner design on the kerchief.
- 9 Draw a line 3 inches long from the corner of the kerchief as shown in Fig 3.



- 10 Choose the designs for the scribble designs. ( Fig 4)



- 11 Use Direct Tracing method to draw the design on the handkerchief. ( Fig 5)



## Make a hand kerchief with a geometrical design

**Objectives:** At the end of this lesson you shall be able to

- draw various types of geometrical designs
- draw various geometrical designs on the handkerchief
- draw border designs on the handkerchief.

1 Place the poppy cloth on the table. Fig 1

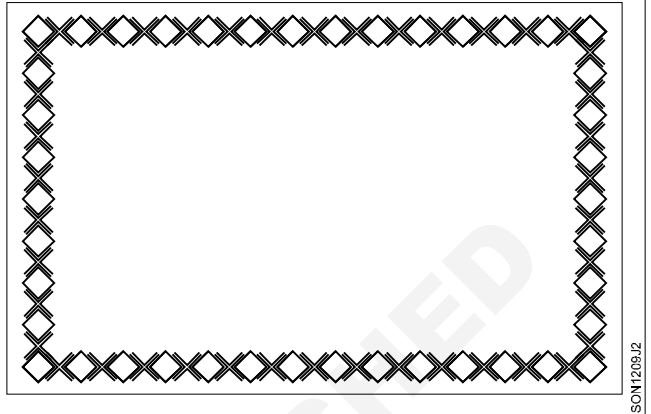


2 Take the required amount of cloth for the handkerchief.

3 Do hemming on four sides on the cut handkerchief cloth.

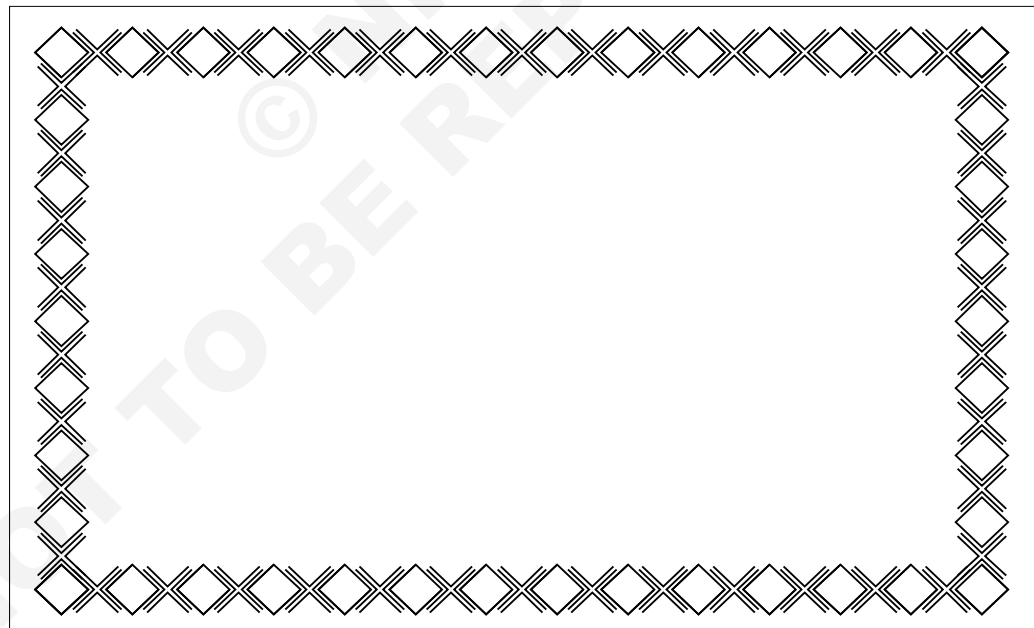
4 Create a border design that suits the geometrical designs. (Fig 2)

Fig 2



5 Draw the outline with the size of 1 on the handkerchief and draw the design. (Fig 3)

Fig 3



## Elements of design and development

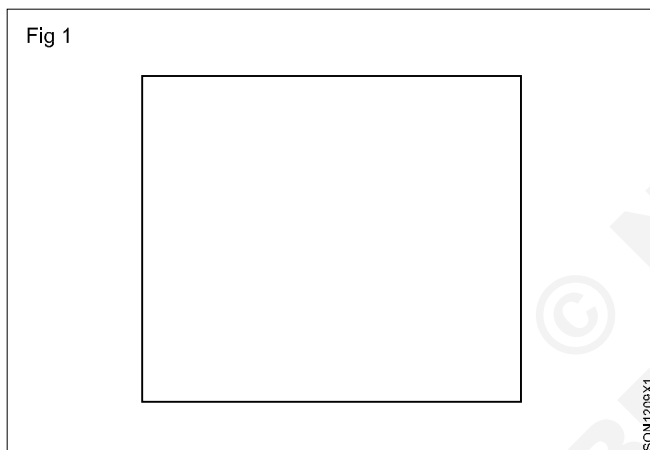
**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- create a cut paper design
- draw cut paper design on the handkerchief
- draw border design on the handkerchief.

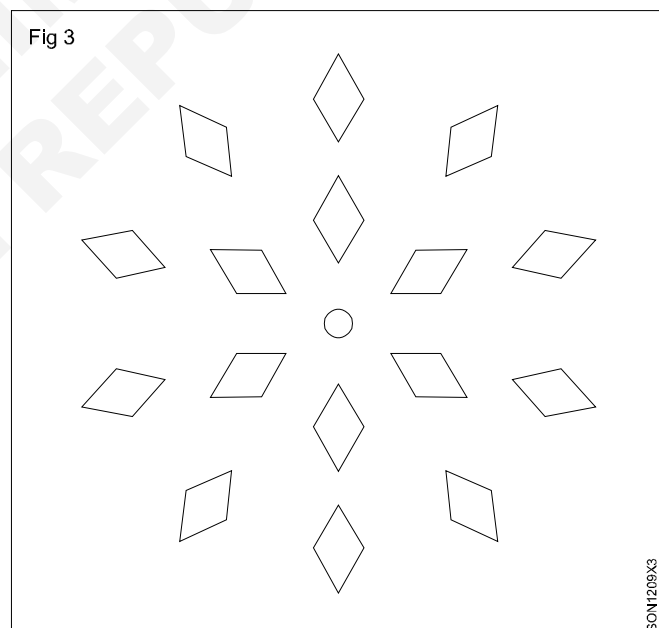
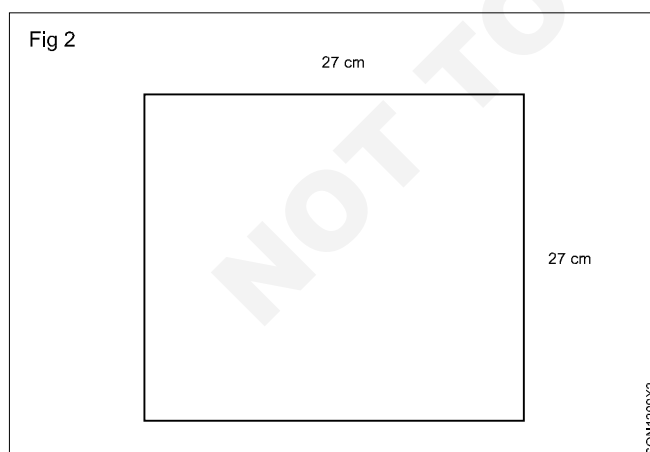
Requirements			
Tools/Instruments		Materials	
• Scale	- 1 No.	• Poppy Cloth	- reqd.
• Scissors	- 1 No.	• Pencil	- 1 No.
• Trailing paper	- 1 No.	• Eraser	- 1 No.
• Carbon paper	- 1 No.		

### TASK 1: Creating cut paper design on the handkerchief

- 1 Take the poppy cloth.
- 2 Take the required amount of clothing for the handkerchief. (Fig 1)
- 4 Fold 0.5 cm on one side from the edge of the fabric.
- 5 Have another fold and fold all the other 3 sides in the same way.
- 6 Fold and sew all four sides with the help of a sewing machine.
- 7 Cut paper method: Choose the appropriate design for the handkerchief using cut paper method. (Fig 3)

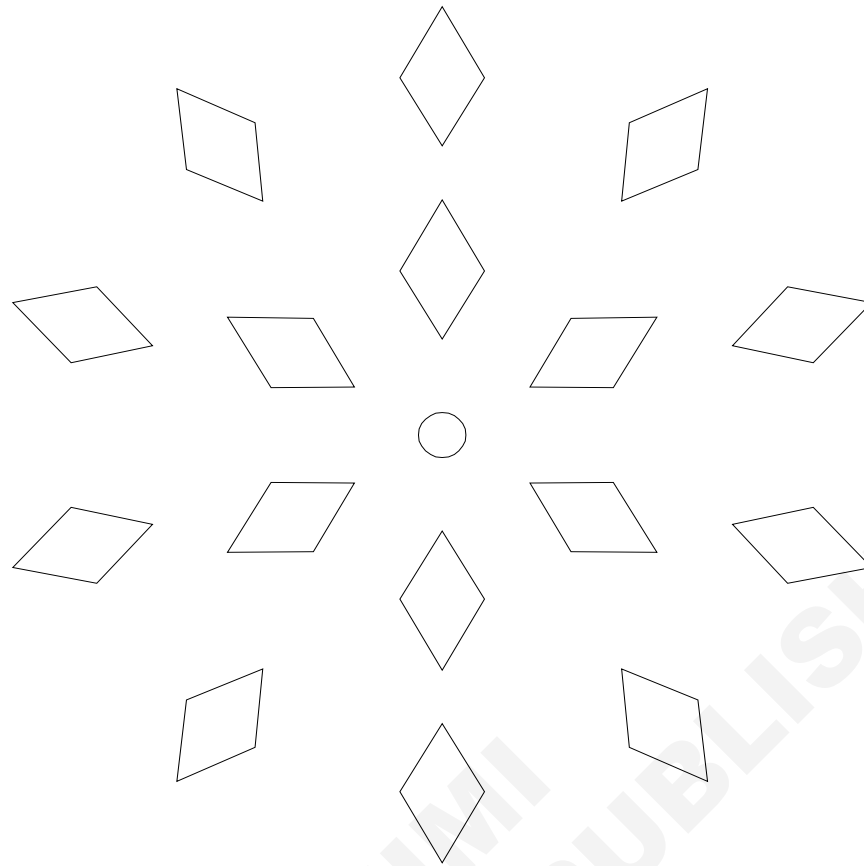


- 3 Take the cloth needed for the handkerchief with the length of 27 cm and width 27 cm (Fig 2)



- 8 (Cut paper method) Cut the design in the cut paper method and then draw the top middle of the handkerchief. (Fig 4)

Fig 4



SON1209X4

## Signature design

**Objectives:** At the end of this lesson you shall be able to

- create various types of designs
- create different types of handwriting designs.

### TASK 1: Drawing handwriting design on the handkerchief

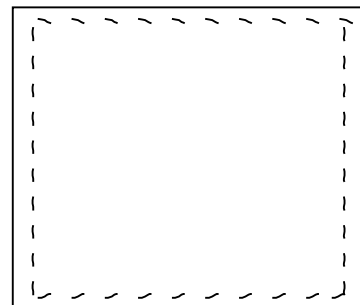
- 1 Place the poppy cloth on the table.
- 2 Iron the poppy cloth to remove wrinkles. (Fig 1)
- 3 Take the required amount of cloth for the handkerchief.
- 4 Do hemming on all the four edges of the cut handkerchief cloth.
- 5 Create all over design. Divide the handkerchief into equal parts. (Fig 2, 3)

Fig 1

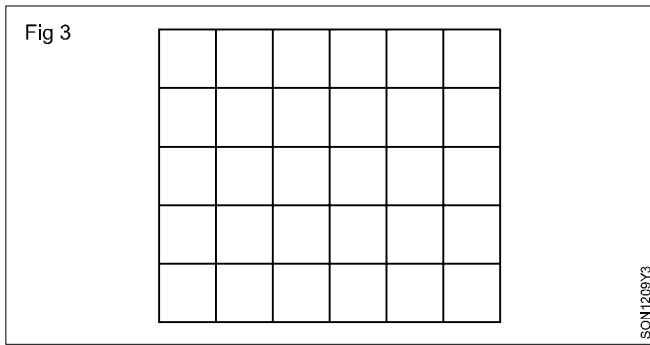


SON1209Y1

Fig 2



SON1209Y2



- 6 Choose a design that fits the signature design. ( Fig 4)
- 7 Use carbon method to draw design on the handkerchief.

- 8 Use coloured threads to decorate the handkerchief with stitches. (Fig 5)





## Colour wheel

**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- practice brushes and strokes
- make a color wheel
- color strokes on paper
- create shades of colour
- create tones of colour
- identify and marking of color
- paint the color wheel
- illustrate color relationship.

### Requirements

#### Tools

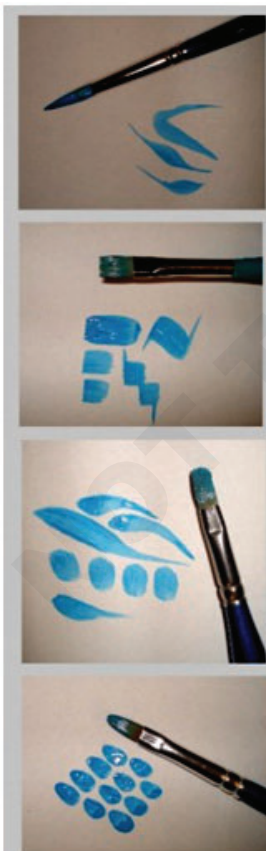
- Plastic scale - 15cm - 1 No.
- Painting brush no 1 and 3 - 1 No.
- Drawing table - 1 No.
- Pencil sharper - 1 No.
- Palette - 1 No.

#### Materials

- Cartridge paper of A4 size - as reqd
- Compass - 1 No.
- Pencils(HB,2B to 6B) - 1 No in each
- Pencil eraser - 1 No.
- Poster colors - yellow,red and blue - 1 No.
- Cup of water
- waste cloth

## PROCEDURE

### TASK 1 : Practice - Brush



#### Round

This a #6 round sable in this example used for tapered lines, and dots.

Flat or square sometimes called a shader. Handy for dry blending square shapes and edges.

#### Filbert

Petals, rounded strokes and blending

Cat's tongue (a filbert with a longer loofe or hairs)

Nice for petals and scales, also offers good control for eyeliner.



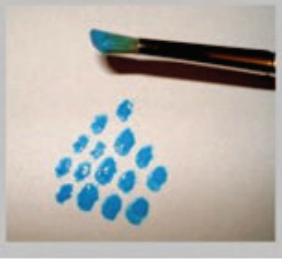
### **Dagger**

Good for long varied strokes like ribbons and swirls, can do very fine lines and marbling.



### **Rake or comb**

Great for fur, blending for uneven effects texture



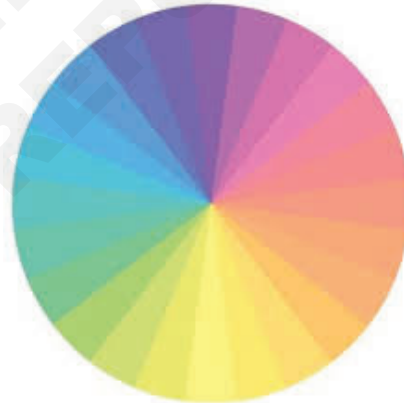
Deer foot stippling, texture, fur uniform blotches.

## **Types of tool**

**Crayons**



**Pastels**

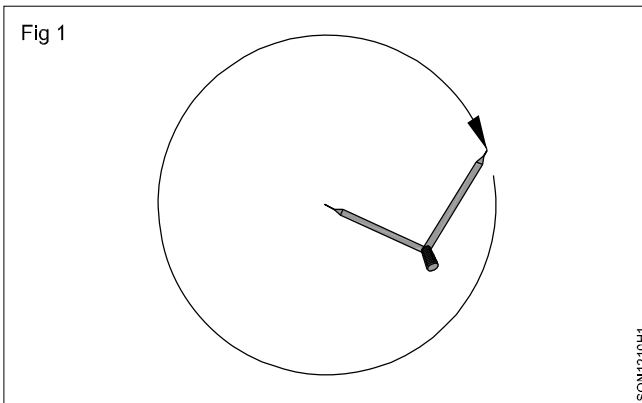


**Colour Pencils**

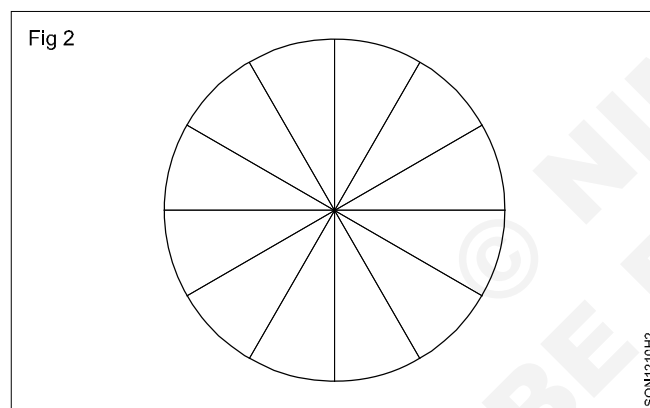


### TASK 2 : Make a color wheel

- 1 Take the cartridge paper and place it on the drawing table.
- 2 Mark a point at the center of the paper.
- 3 Fix a sharp pointed pencil on the compass
- 4 Draw a circle of 5 cm radius with the marked point as its mid point, using compass and pencil. (Fig 1)



- 5 Divide the circle with straight lines into 12 equal parts from its center point (Fig 2)



- 6 Name each part of the color wheel with its appropriate sequence of colors to be painted in it.

#### Sequence of Colors in Color Wheel

- Red
- Red orange
- Orange
- Yellow orange
- Yellow
- Yellow green
- Green
- Blue green
- Blue
- Blue violet
- Violet
- Red violet

- 7 Paint the color wheel; with primary colors -yellow, red and blue in suitable parts of the color wheel using a clean painting brush. (Fig 3)
- 8 Allow it to dry before proceeding

### TASK 3 : Color strokes on paper.

- 1 Take A4 sheet one color,brush & cup of water
- 2 Dip the brush in the cup of water & wipe of the excess water in the brush with cloth.
- 3 Mix one colors(Red) with little water on the pallet.  
(Let the mixture be of medium)
- 4 Start making strokes on the paper using the mixed color from one end to another.
- 5 The same pocedure is followed for all the 11 colors  
Red orange,orange,yellow orange,yellow,yellow green,blue green,blue,blue violet,violet,red violet.

### TASK 4 : Practice shades of colors

- 1 Take A4 sheet one color,brush,cup of water & black colors.
- 2 Dip the brush in the cup of water and wipe of the excess water in the brush with cloth.
- 3 Mix one color (one drop) with black(1/2 drop)
- 4 By mixing these two colors we get a dark shade.
- 5 Start making strocks on the paper using this mixture from one end to another.
- 6 The same procedure is followed for all the 11 colors.

### TASK 5 : Practice tints of colour

- 1 Take A4 sheet one color, brushes, cup of water & white colour.
- 2 Dip the brush and in the water and wipe of the excess water with cloths.
- 3 mix one colours (one drop) with white(1/2 drop)
- 4 This mixture gives light colour.
- 5 Start making strockes on the paper using this mixture from one end to another.
- 6 The same procedure is followed on with all the 11 colors.

### TASK 6 : Practice tones of colour

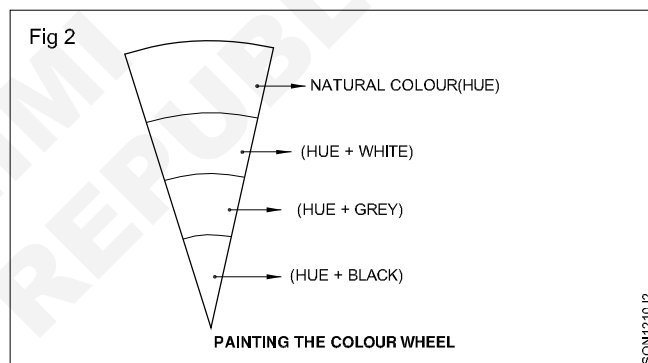
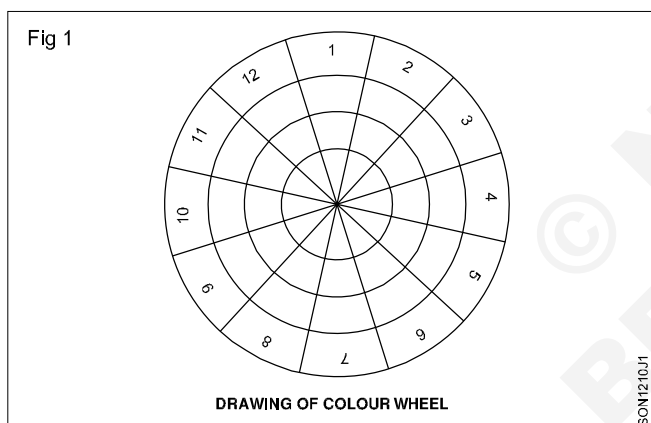
- 1 Follow the procedure of task 1,2 of the task 3 as previous procedure.
  - 2 Mix one colour with grey with the same propostion followed in procedure 3.
- Follow the procedure according to the task3 procedure 4,5,6.

### TASK 7 : Identify and marking of colour

- 1 Mark primary,secondary and tertiary colours from the painted sheets of task 1.

### TASK 8 : Draw a of colour wheel

- 1 Draw a circle with a radius of 12.5cms.
- 2 Divide the circle into 12 equal parts.
- 3 Divide the circle into 4 equal circles in the big circle.



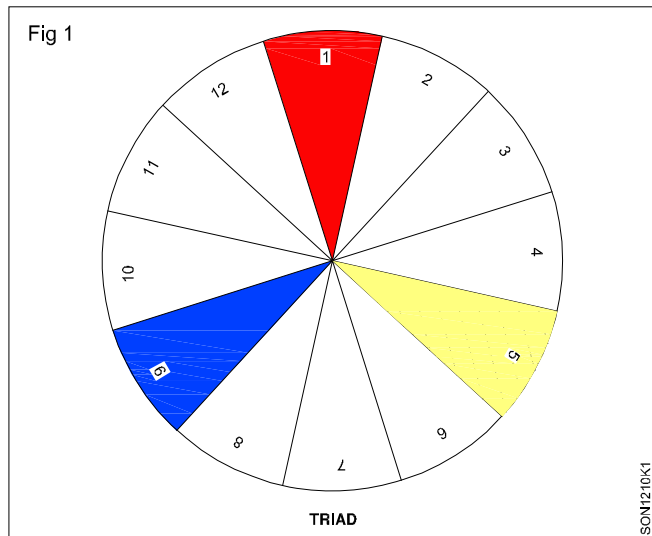
### TASK 9 : Painting the colour wheel

- 1 Take the draw colour wheel, painted papers.
  - 2 Start painting with natural colours on the first row in order.
  - 3 Paint the second row with tints.
  - 4 Paint the fourth row with shades.
- Colour wheel order**
- 1 Red
  - 2 Red orange
  - 3 Orange
  - 4 Yellow orange
  - 5 Yellow
  - 6 Yellow green
  - 7 Green
  - 8 blue green
  - 9 Blue
  - 10 Blue violet
  - 11 Violet
  - 12 Red violet

## TASK 10 : Identify illustration of colour relationship

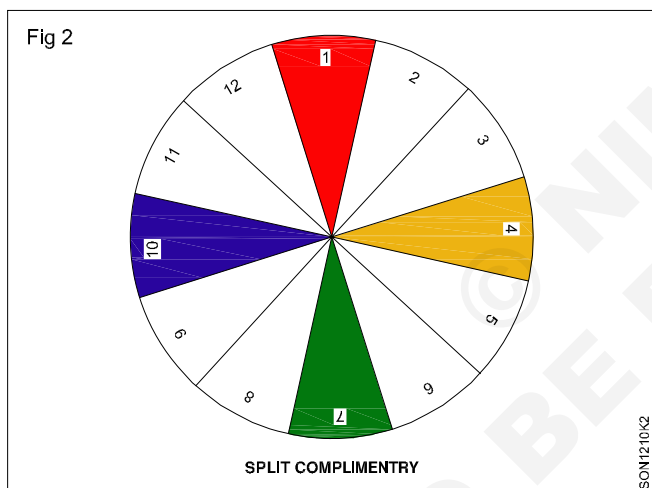
### Triad

3 colours equally spaced from each other



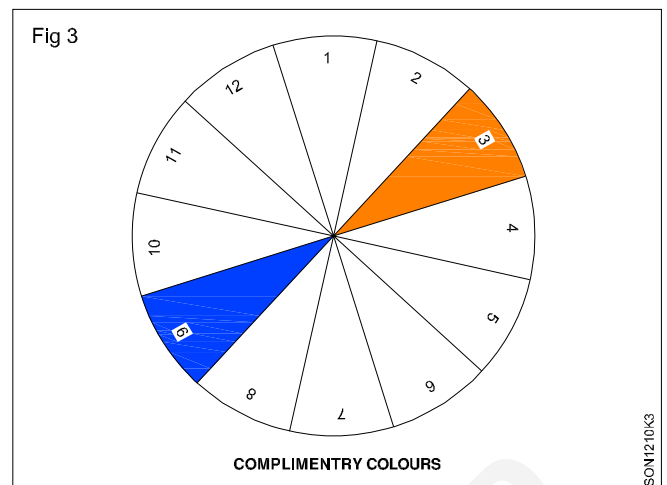
### Split complimentary

4 colours equally placed on the colour.



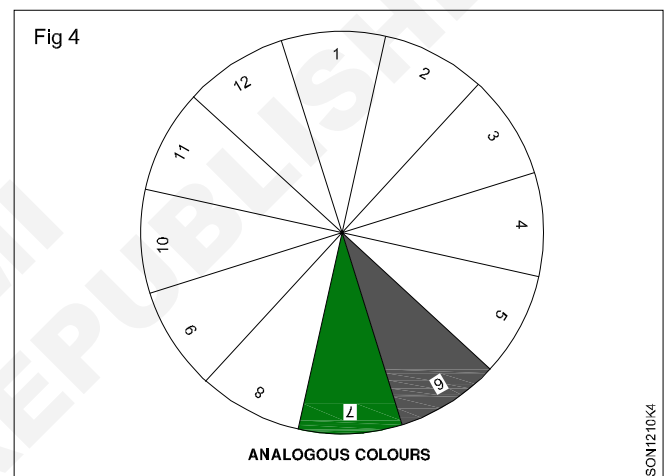
### Complimentary colours.

colours directly opposite to each other.

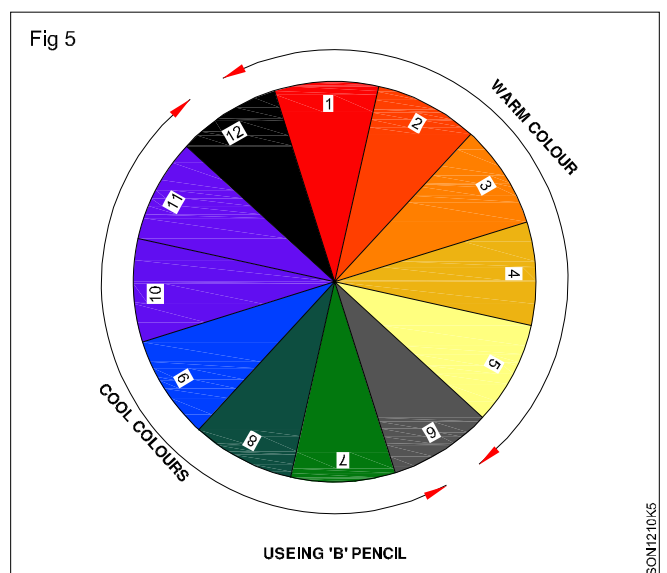


### Analogous colour

Neighbouring colours on the colour wheel.



### Warm and cool colours



## Color schemes

**Objectives :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- color a design with different color schemes
- identify the color and repeat in the given column.

**Trace /draw a design suitable for coloring with various color schemes in 4 A4 papers.**

### TASK 1: Create natural color scheme

- 1 Mix white and black color together in equal proportions in a palette to get grey color
- 2 Mix white and black colors together in different proportions to get different shades of grey color.
- 3 Color the traced design with various shades of grey color.

### TASK 2 : Create monochromatic color scheme

- 1 Mix white and red (any color) together in equal proportions in a palette to get lighter shade of red color
- 2 Mix white and red (any color) in different proportions to get various shades of the color
- 3 Color the traced design with various shades of the mixed color.
- 4 Mix black and red (any color) together in equal proportions in a palette to get darker shade of red color.
- 5 Mix black and red (any color) in different proportions to get various shades of the color.
- 6 Color the traced design with various shades of the mixed color.

### TASK 3 : Create dichromatic color scheme

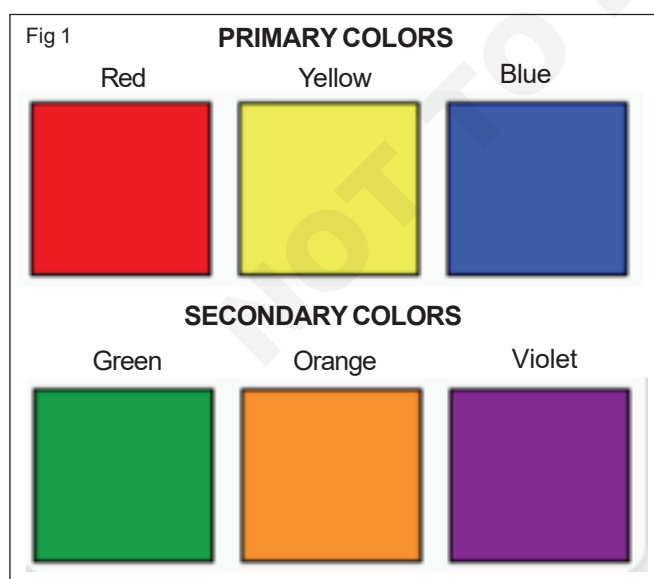
- 1 Mix any two colors in different proportions to get a newer shade of dichromatic color.
- 2 Color the traced design with the dichromatic color.

### TASK 4 : Create related color scheme

- 1 Mix any secondary color with any two primary colors or mix one primary color with two secondary colours to get a related color.
- 2 Color the traced design with the related color.

### TASK 5: Identify the Colors and repeat in the given column

- Colors Fig 1



- Tertiary colors Fig 2



- Color wheel Fig 3





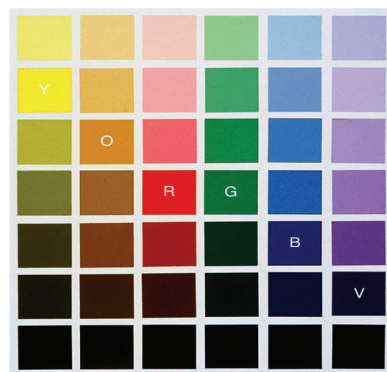
## TASK 6: Identify the Value of the hues/color and repeat in the given column

Value Chart–Light & Darkness of the Color

**Light color:** Any color mixed with white

**Dark Color:** Any Color mixed with Black

Fig 4



## TASK 7 : Identify the Intensity of the hues & repeat in the given column

Intensity Chart– Brightness and dullness of the Color

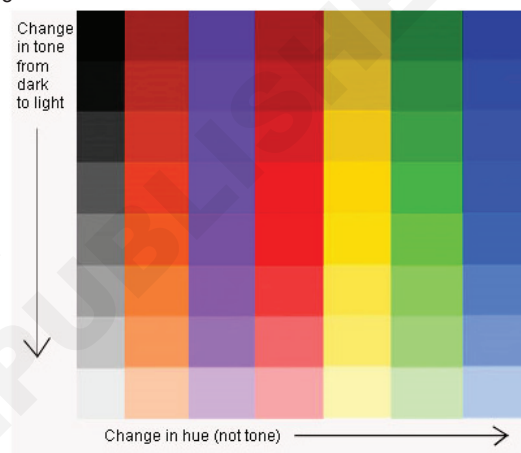
Fig 5

**Bright Color:** Any color mixed with white/Light color

**Dull Color:** Any color mixed with black/ dark color

**Practice the arrival of light and dark tones and hues repeatedly**

Fig 5



## Make a grey scale

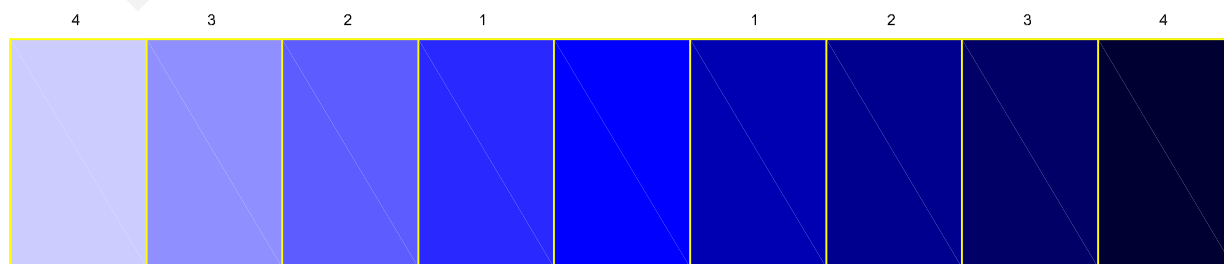
**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

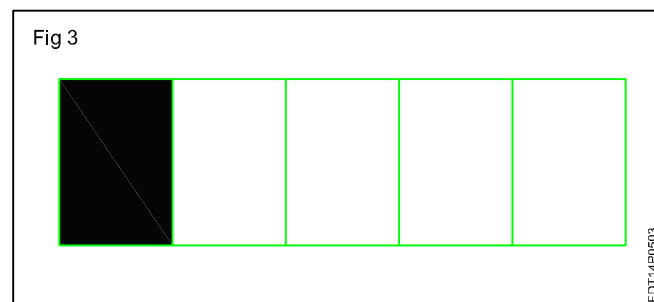
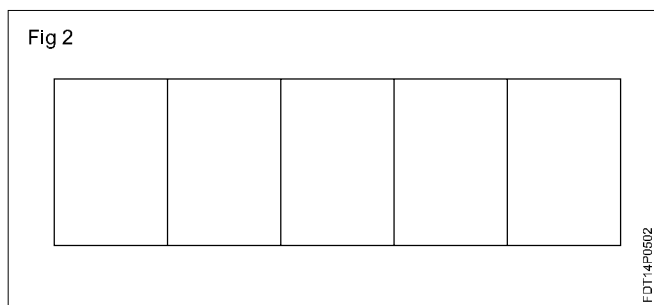
- create a grey scale using black & white colour

### TASK 1 : Create a grey scale using black & white colour

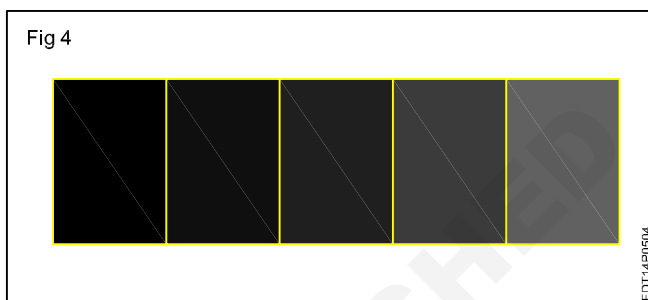
- 1 Take a A4 sheet on the drawing table.
- 2 Draw a rectangle of length 10cms and width 10cms at the centre of the paper using scale and pencil (Fig 1).
- 3 Divided the square with straight lines into 5 equal parts from its front point Fig 2
- 4 Take pure black color and fill it in first box Fig 3

Fig 1





- 5 Take white and black colour, brush, cup of water.
- 6 Dip the brush and in water wipe of the excess water in the brush with cloth.
- 7 Mix black one drop and white 1/4 drop and fill it on second box Fig 4.
- 8 Mix black colour one drop with white 1/2 drop.
- 9 This mixture gives light colour.
- 10 Start making strokes on the third box using the mixture from one end to another end.



### TASK 2 : Procedure of Mixture

- 1 Take white and black colour, brush, cup of water.
- 2 Dip the brush in water wipe of the brush with cloth.
- 3 Mix black colour one drop with white  $\frac{3}{4}$  drop.
- 4 This mixture gives light colour.
- 5 Start marking strokes on the fourth box using the mixture from one end to another end.
- 6 The same procedure is followed with all the box but white color will be increased accordingly.

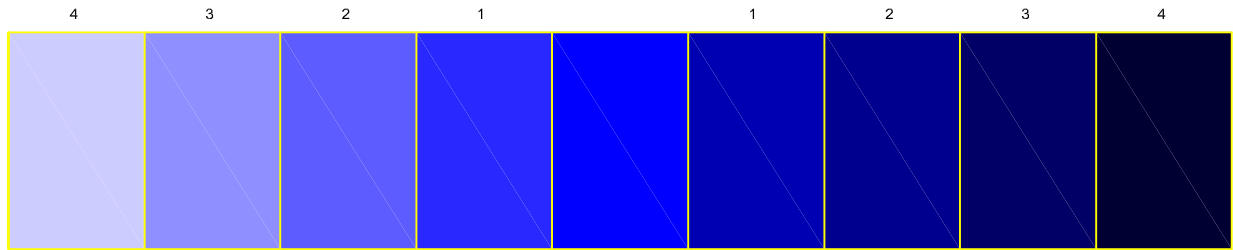
### TASK 3 : Make tints of shades

- 1 Take A4 sheet, red color, brush, cup of water and white color.
- 2 Take red color, brush, cup of water and white color
- 3 Fill the pure red color on the center of the box (box 9). The mixture from one end to another end.
- 4 The same procedure for another box (right side box)
- Red(one drop) + white (1/4 drop)
- Red(one drop) + white (1/2 drop)
- Red(one drop) + white (3/4 drop)
- Red(one drop) + white (one drop)
- 5 This mixture gives light colour with shades of color.

### TASK 4 : Make shades of colour

- 1 Take A4 sheet red colour, brush, cup of water and black colour.
- 2 Dip the brush in the cup of water and wipe of the excess water in the brush with cloth.
- Mixed color (one drop) with black 1/4 drop. fill it on left side box
- 3 Mix red colour (one drop) with black (1/2 drop)
- 4 By mixing these two colours we get a dark shade
- 5 Start making strokes on the paper using this mixture from one end to another end.
- 6 The same procedure is followed all the steps Fig 1.

Fig 1

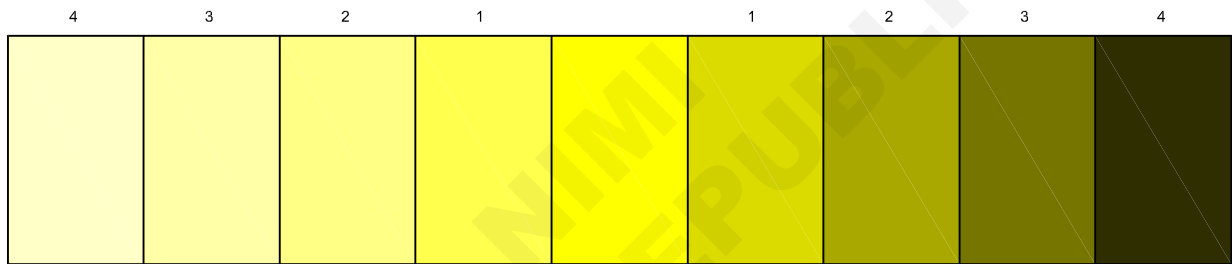


FDT14P0604

**TASK 5 : Make blue with black and white**

- 1 Mix blue color (one drop) with black and white (1/4 drop)
- 2 The same procedure task 7 & 8 is followed this 2 task Fig 2.

Fig 2



FDT14P0605

**TASK 6 : Make Yellow color with black and white**

- 1 Mix yellow color (one drop) with black and white (1/4 drop)
- 2 The same procedure task 7 & 8 is followed this 2 task

## Principles of design

**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

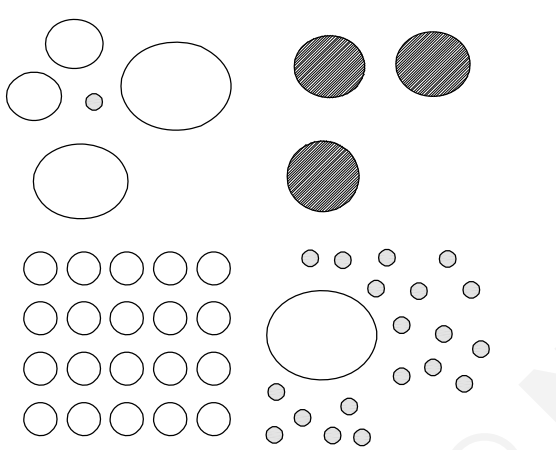
- identify the method of designing
- prepare design on fabric
- practice give designs and develop.

The instructor shall arrange for the necessary wall charts/tools/ equipment etc from other sections/ department and also arrange for the required materials to enable the trainees to practice the TASK effectively.

**TASK 1: Identify the principle of design – Emphasis & draw in the given column**

### Emphasis – Centre of Attraction


- 1 Identify the designs which are highlighted among the circle designs given in each boxes. (Fig 1)

<p>Fig 1</p> 	
---	--

**TASK 2: Identify the Harmony in design and draw in the given column**


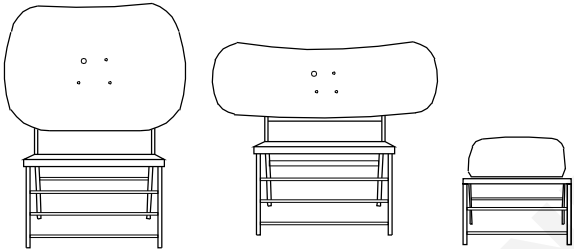
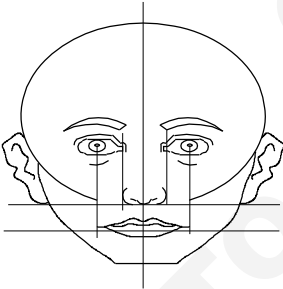
### Harmony of Design – Unity

- 1 Identify the similarities inside the designs given Similar colors and kind of designs. (Fig 2)

<p>Fig 2</p> 	
--	--

**TASK 3: Identify the principle of design proportion in the examples & draw in the given column**

Proportion – the size of each designs and order of arranging the designs according to size. (Figs 3, 4, 5)

<p>Fig 3</p>  <p>FAD501P1103</p>	
<p>Fig 4</p>  <p>SON1210Z4</p>	
<p>Fig 5</p>  <p>SON1210Z5</p>	

**TASK 4: Identify the principle of design Balance & Imbalance in the examples and draw in the given column**

Balance and Imbalance – The balance / imbalance of designs and objects can be identified.

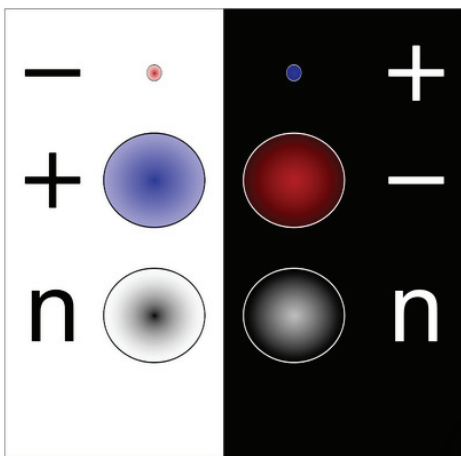
Balance (Fig 6)  
mbalance (Fig 7)

Fig 6



FAD901P1106

Fig 7



FAD901P1107

**TASK 5 : Identify the principle of design Rhythm in the examples and draw in the given column**  
Rhythm through Lines (Fig 8)

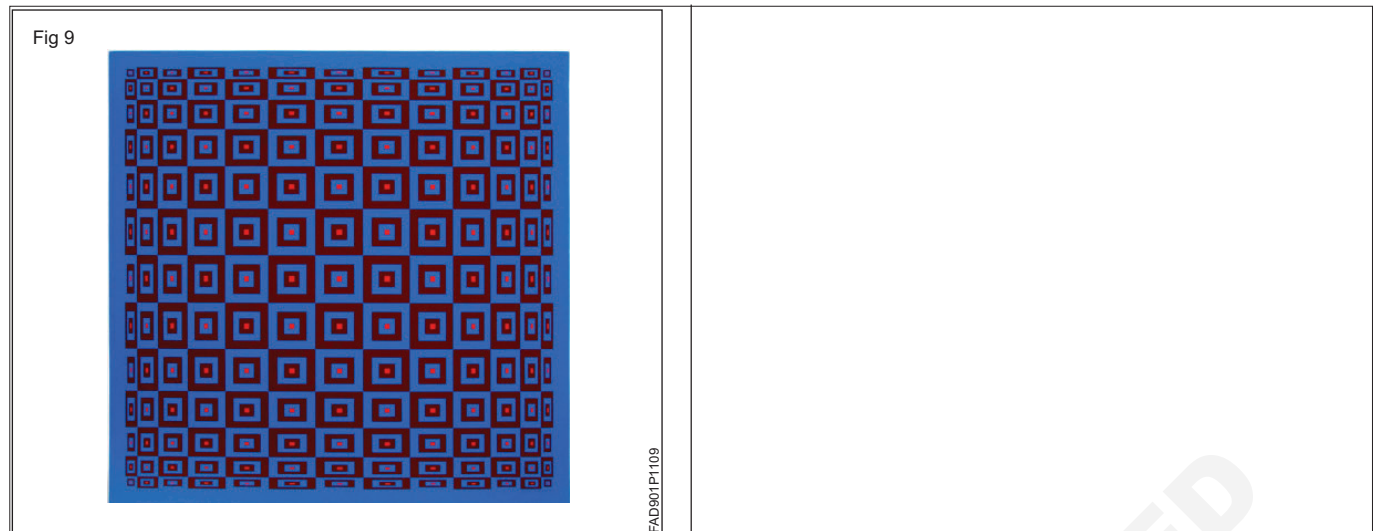
Fig 8



FAD901P1108



## Rhythm through Repetition (Fig 9)



## Rhythm through progression (Fig 10)



## Rhythm through gradation (Fig 11)



## TASK 6 : Identify the Emphasis or centre of interest and draw in the given column

### Emphasis – Centre of Attraction (Figs 12, 13)

- 1 Identify the designs/colors highlighted in the picture that makes the picture meaningful.

Fig 12



FAD901P1112

Fig 13



FAD901P1113

**TASK 7: Identify the harmony in the given examples and draw in the given column**

**Harmony of Design – Unity**

b Unity in family. (Fig 15)

a Though the colors are varied it's the same guitar.  
(Fig 14)

Fig 14



FAD901P1114

Fig 15



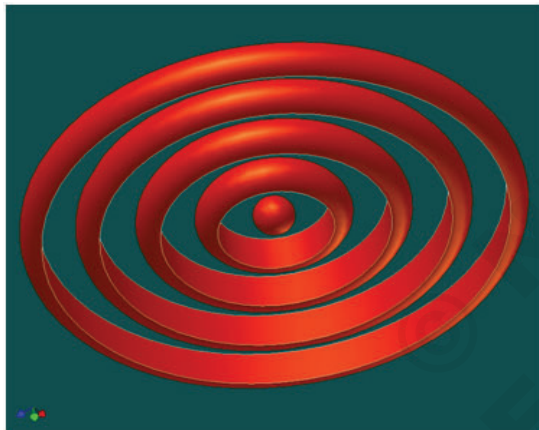
FAD901P1115

## TASK 8 : Identify the Proportion & draw in the given column

### Proportion

a Proportion of circles and its revolution. (Fig 16)

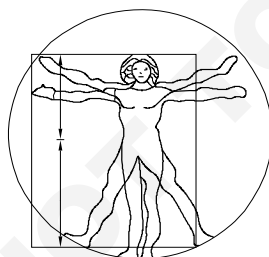
Fig 16



FAD901P1116

b Proportion in human balanced anatomy. (Fig 17)

Fig 17



SON1210212

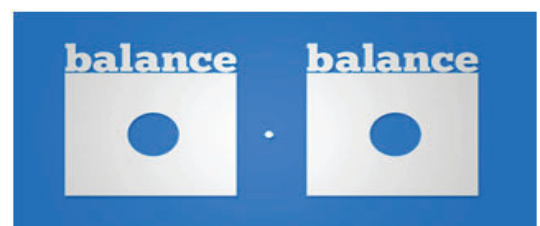
## TASK 9 : Identify the Balance & Imbalance and draw in the given column

### Balance/Symmetry & Imbalance/Asymmetry

a Balance / Symmetry (Fig 18)

b Imbalance/Asymmetry (Fig 19)

Fig 18



FAD901P1118

Fig 19



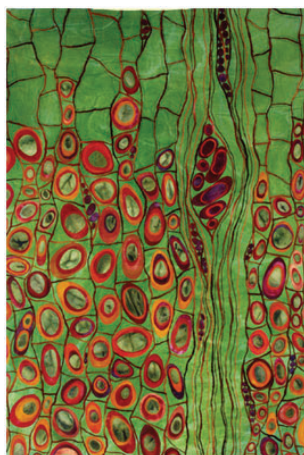
FAD901P1119

**TASK 10 : Identify the Rhythm & draw in the given column – with your own examples**

### Rhythm

1 Rhythm through repetition. (Fig 20)

Fig 20



FAD901P1120

2 Rhythm through Lines- the designs shows rhythm formed by lines. (Fig 21)

Fig 21



FAD901P1121

3 Rhythm through progression- this denotes the progression of sound. (Fig 22)

4 Rhythm through gradation- Neat centre-pull ball shows the color gradation nicely and clearly. (Fig 23)

Fig 22



FAD901P1122

Fig 23



FAD901P1123

**TASK 11 : Identify the Emphasis and draw in the given column – with your own examples**

### Emphasis of Design – Centre of Attraction

1 The circle is highlighted on the garment (Fig 24)

Fig 24



FAD901P1124

2 The design features of the garment are highlighted.  
(Fig 25)



Fig 25



FAD901P1125

TASK 12 : Identify the Harmony & draw in the given column

Harmony of Design – Unity (Fig 26, 27)

Fig 26



FAD901P1126

Fig 27



FAD901P1127



**TASK 13 : Identify the Proportion & draw in the given column**

**Proportion**

- 1 The color on the dress is proportionally balanced (Fig 28)
- 2 The Gathers are proportionately balanced at the lower level of the garments. (Fig 29)

Fig 28



FAD901P1128

Fig 29



FAD901P1129

**TASK 14: Identify the Balance & Imbalance and draw in the given column**  
Balance and Imbalance

- 1 The Horizontal designs are balanced on the garment. (Fig 30)

Fig 30



FAD901P1130

## Imbalance

### 2 The other side of sleeve is imbalanced. (Fig 31)

Fig 31



FAD901P1131

## TASK 15 : Identify the Rhythm and draw in the given column

### Rhythm

### 2 Rhythm through Lines (Fig 33)

#### 1 Rhythm through repetition (Fig 32)

Fig 32



FAD901P1132

Fig 33



FAD901P1133

### 3 Rhythm through progression (Fig 34)

Fig 34



FAD901P1134

### 4 Rhythm through gradation (Fig 35)

Fig 35



FAD901P1135

## Spare practice of Enlargement and reduction designs

**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- measure and divide- the design into equal partition
- create enlargement the select different design
- create reduce the selected different design.

### Requirements

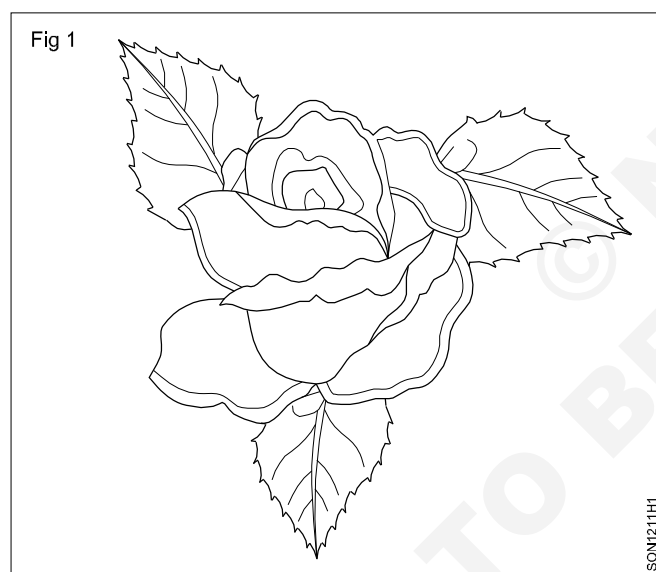
#### Materials

- |                 |            |            |         |
|-----------------|------------|------------|---------|
| • Plain papers  | - as reqd. | • Eraser   | - 1 No. |
| • Scale         | - 1 No.    | • Sharpner | - 1 No. |
| • Pencil HB,2HB | - 1 No.    |            |         |

### PROCEDURE

#### TASK 1 : Draw enlargement

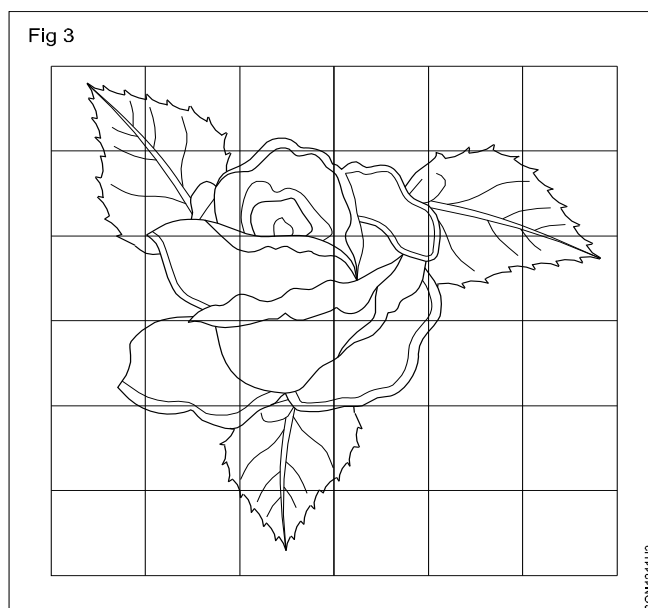
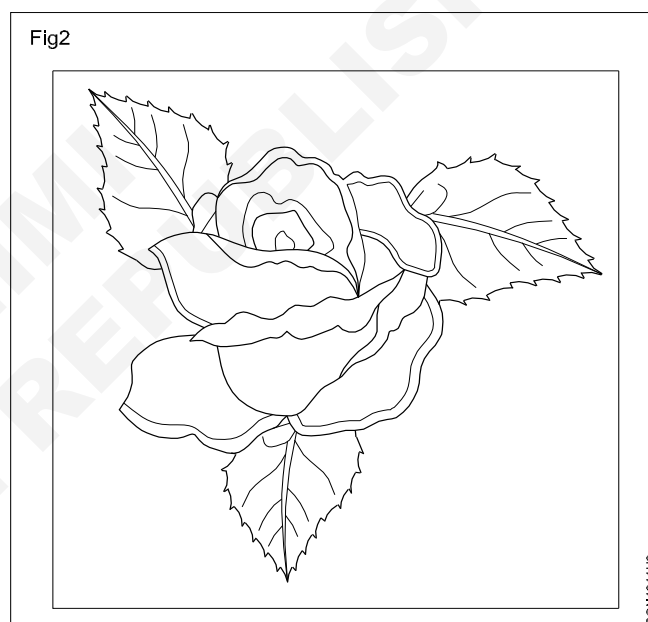
- 1 Select a flower design to enlarge
- 2 Trace or draw the selected design on a paper using a drawing pencil. (Fig 1)



- 3 Draw the outline around the flower design using a measuring scale and pencil. (Fig 2)

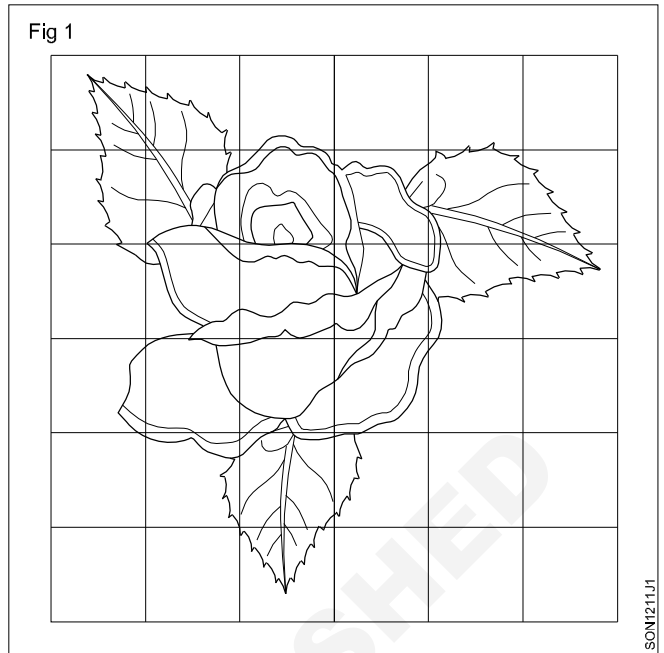
**Note: Use only HB pencil (Lighter) to draw the lines across the designs.**

- 4 Measure the length and width of the block (outline) drawn around the design.
- 5 Measure and mark points on all the four sides of the block using pencil at about 1cm interval each.
- 6 Join the marked points both lengthwise and widthwise using scale, pencil (i.e) horizontal and vertical lines across design, forming small squares block. (Fig 3)



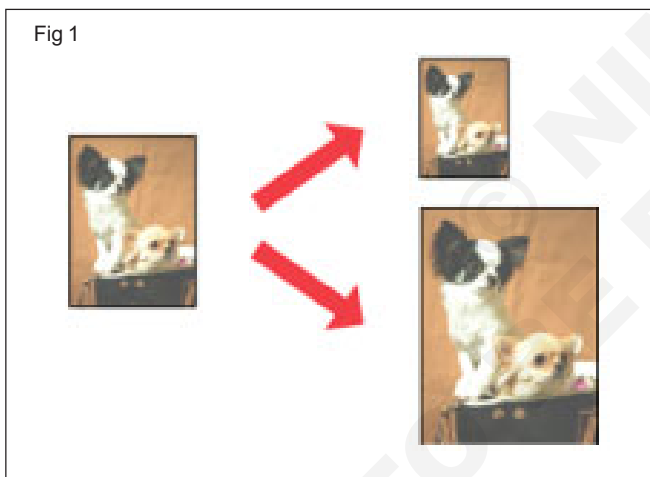
## TASK 2: Draw reduction

- 1 Follow steps 1 to 6 from task 1.
- 2 Take another plain paper to draw the reduced design.
- 3 Draw a square measuring about 2 times smaller than the first square drawn.
- 4 Divide the square with horizontal and vertical lines drawn at equal intervals of 0.5cm each.
- 5 Draw the flower design following the first block of flower design on the second block of squares, observing each small squares carefully. (Fig 1)
- 7 Take another plain paper to draw the enlarged design.
- 8 Draw a square measuring 2 times or 3 times larger than the first square drawn.
- 9 Divide the square with horizontal and vertical lines drawn at equal intervals of 2cm each.
- 10 Draw the flower design following the first block of flower design on the second block of squares, observing each small squares carefully.



## TASK 3: Practice to reduce and enlarge image by using printer

Reduce the data size to fit the size of the paper to be printed on.



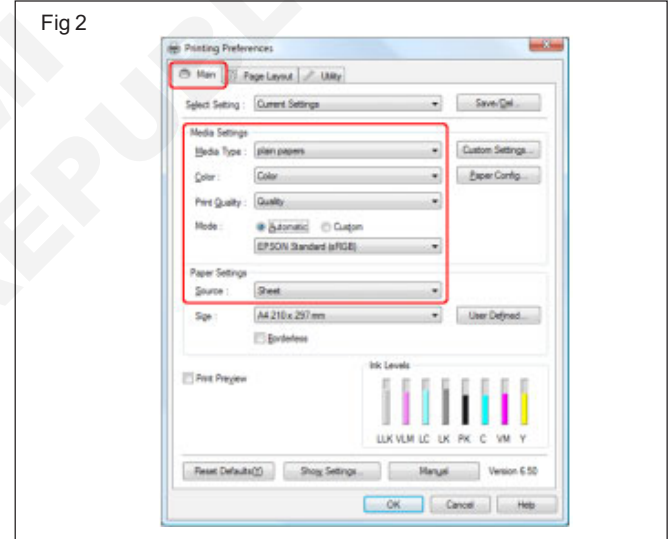
### Run the driver for windows

You can use the other fit to page printing function for printing for example another A4 size document to another size paper.

Fit to page printing adjust your page to the paper size you choose you can manually resize your text.

- 1 Open the file you want to print
- 2 Assess the printer setting (Fig 2)
- 3 Click the main menu and select the appropriate media. Type setting and select preferred items for color, print quality, and mode settings.

**Note :** The availability of setting items may vary depending on the setting you select system.

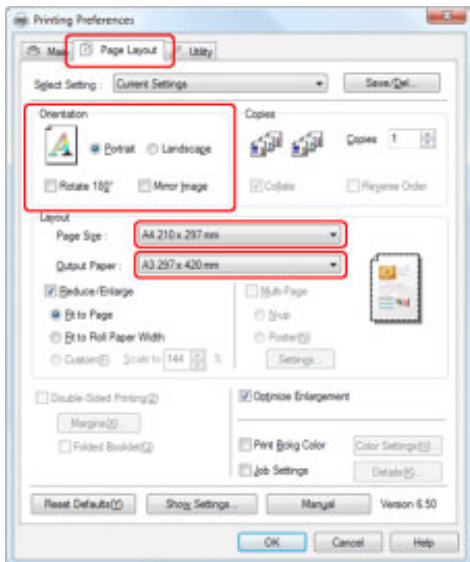


- 4 Select the appropriate source for the setting
- 5 Click Page layout and select Portrait or lands cape (wide) to change the orientation of the printout and then select size of page from the paper size list. (Fig 3)
- 6 Select the paper size loaded in the printer from the output paper list.
- 7 Check other settings and start printing

### Fit to page (mac os x 10.5)

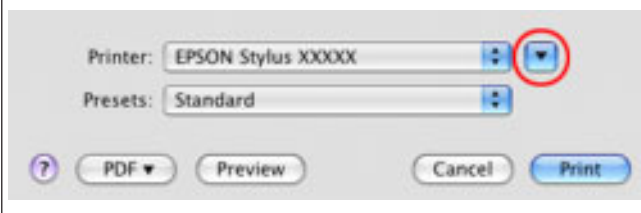
**Note: (Mac os X 10.4)** This is a feature to use the standard feature select a standard paper size (A4 ) as the paper setting and select the appropriate size to set the paper size page setup ) do not optionally select paper size (for example sheet feeder borders This feature is not available in earlier versions.

Fig 3



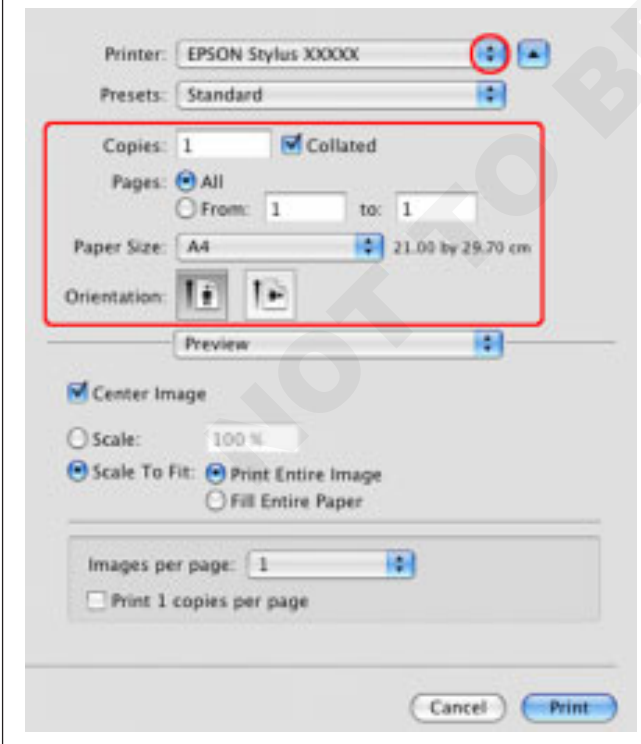
- 1 Access the print dialog box and access printer 4 for Mac os x (Fig 4)

Fig 4



- 2 Click the button to expand this dialog box
- 3 Select the printer setting you are using as the printer setting and then select appropriate settings. (Fig 5)

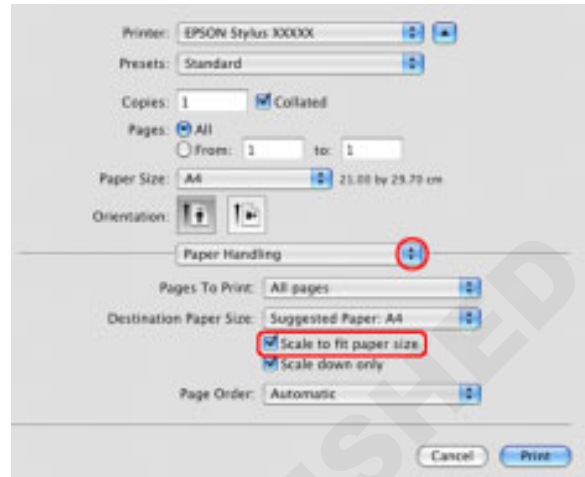
Fig 5



You may select some items in this application dialog box (dialog box) it that doesn't work click on the file menu and select the appropriate settings.

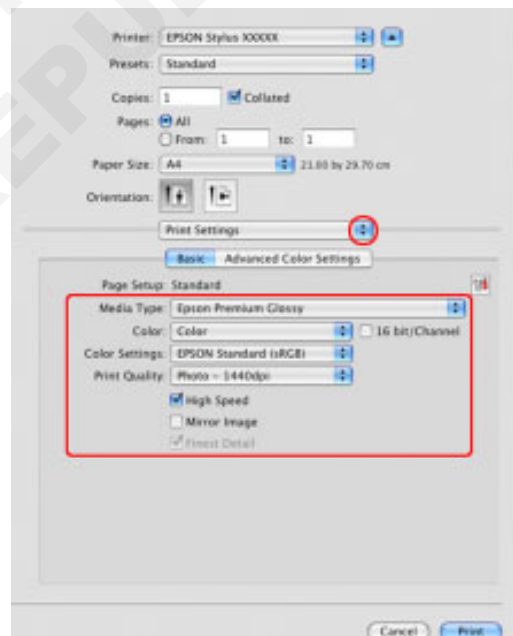
- 4 Select paper handing from the pop – up menu (Fig 6)

Fig 6



- 5 Select paper size matching size
- 7 Select the appropriate setting and click print. (Fig 7)

Fig 7



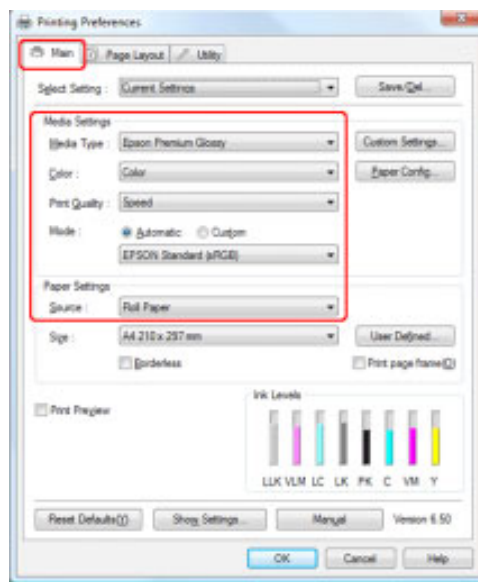
### Fit to roll paper with (Window's only)

- 1 Open the file you want to print.
- 2 Access printer settings access the printer driver for windows. (Fig 8)
- 3 Click the Main tab, select the appropriate media type setting and then select the colour, print quality and mode setting options.

**Note:** The setting item may very depending on the system selected select the appropriate source setting

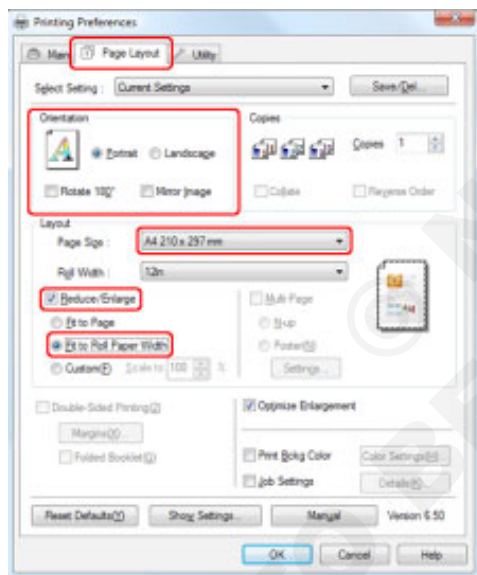


Fig 8



- 4 Select Roll paper as the source setting.
- 5 Click page layout and select portrait or land select the size of the data from the list. (Fig 9)

Fig 9



- 6 Select reduce / enlarge and then click fit to paper width. (Fig 10)
- 7 Select the roll paper width that is loaded in the printer from the roll width list.
- 8 Check other settings and start printing.

### Custom

Allows you to define the percentage you want to reduce or enlarge.

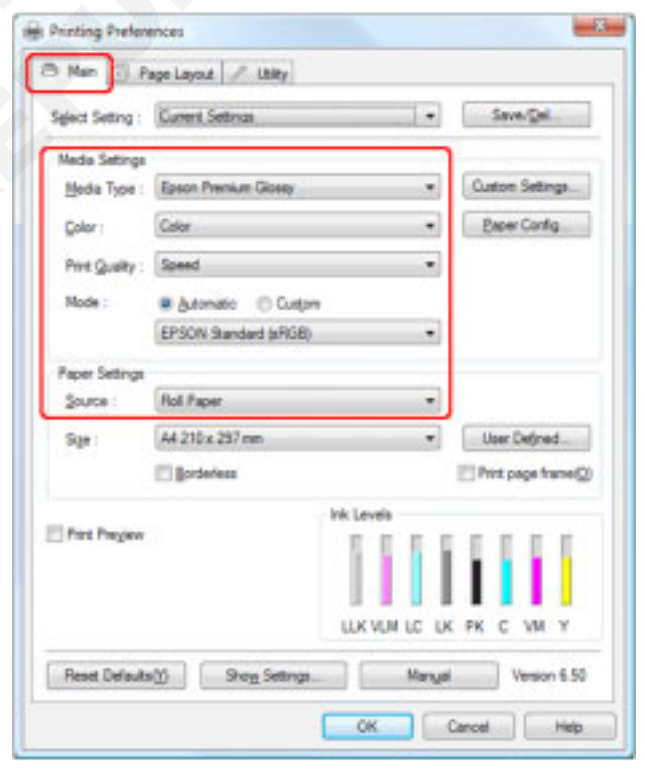
### Windows

- 1 Open the file you want to print.
- 2 Access the printer settings accessing the printer driver for windows.

Fig 10



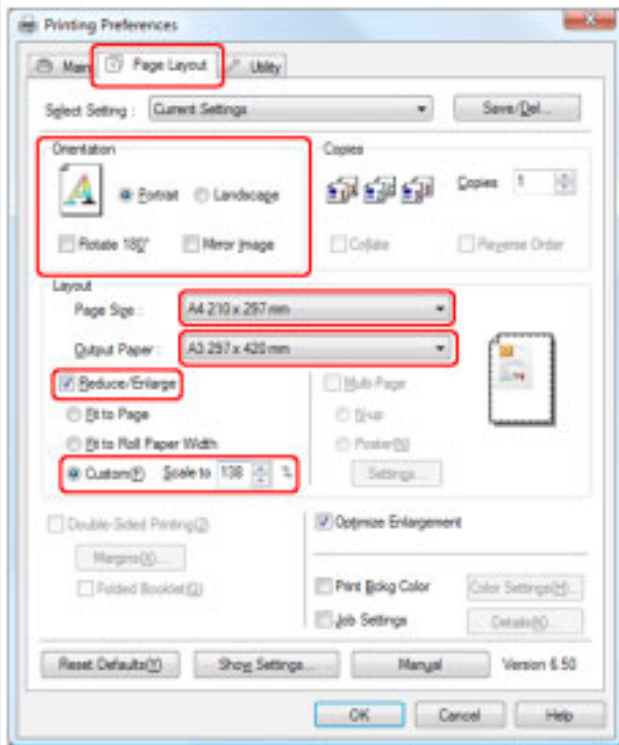
Fig 11



- 3 Click the main menu select the appropriate media type setting and then select your preferred items for colour print quality and mode settings.
- 4 Select the appropriate source system
- 5 Click page layout select portrait or landscape in print out and then select a data size from the paper size list. (Fig 12)



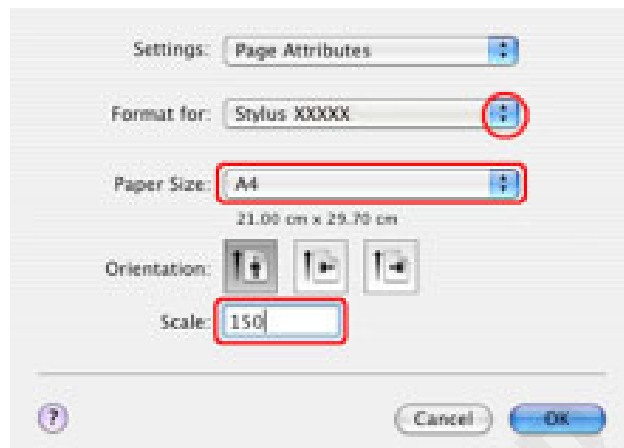
Fig 12



- 6 Select the paper size that is loaded in the printer from output paper or roll width.
- 7 Select reduce / enlarge and then click custom
- 8 Click the arrows next to scale to select a ratio between 10 to 650

## 9 Check other settings and start printing

Fig 13



### Mac os X

- 1 Page Setup for Mac os X Access the page setup dialog box. Access printer driver 4 for mac of **Mac os X** (Fig 13).

**Note: The base setup dialog box may not be available depending on the application. Then you can do this setting in the print dialog box in the section.**

- 2 Select the printer you are using as the format for setting.
- 3 Select the appropriate paper size setting.
- 4 Set a value for the scale between 25 to 400.
- 5 Check other settings and start printing.

**Practice placement of design on fabric**

**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- draw border design
- drawing spray design
- practice drawing corner design on the cloth
- practice ink design on the cloth.

**Requirements**

**Tools / Instruments**

- Paper baton - 1 No.
- Water soluble pen - 1 No.
- Tracing paper - 1 No.
- Pencil - 1 No.
- Rubber - 1 No.
- Carbon paper - 1 No.

- Scale - 1 No.

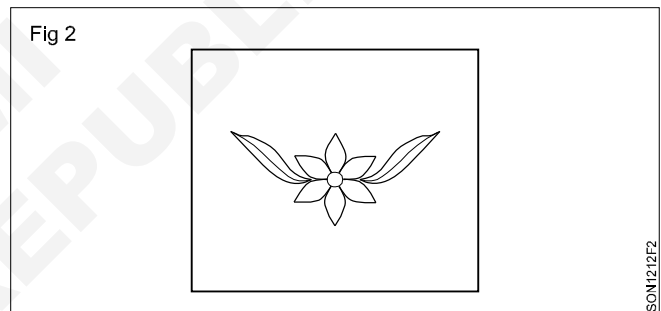
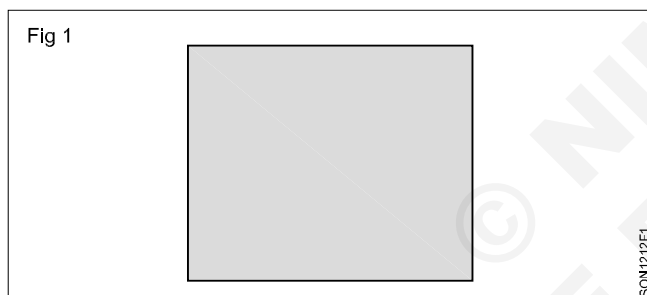
**Materials**

- Cartridge paper A4 - 1 No.
- Cloth - 1 No.

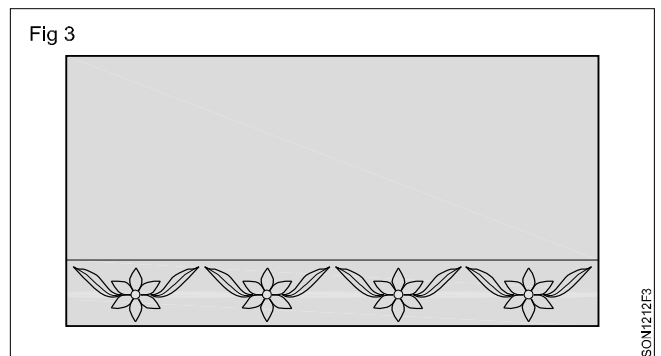
**PROCEDURE**

**TASK 1: Draw border design**

- 1 Place the cloth on the table (Fig 1)

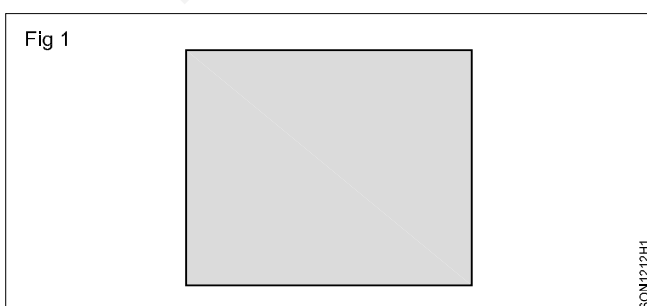


- 2 Since the design has to draw on the edge of the fabric, top line should be drawn from the edge part of the fabric.
- 3 Choose the appropriate border design. (Fig 2)
- 4 Draw the design on the fabric using the correct tracing method (Fig 3).

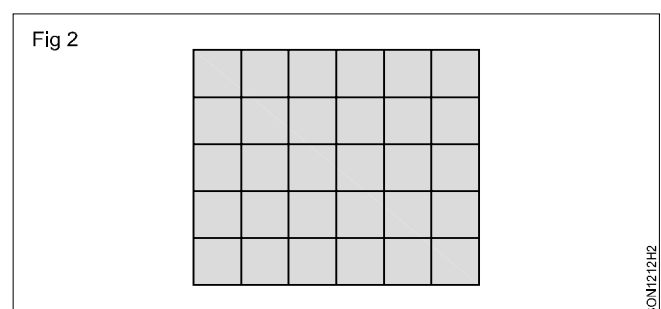


**TASK 2: Design drawing using spray method**

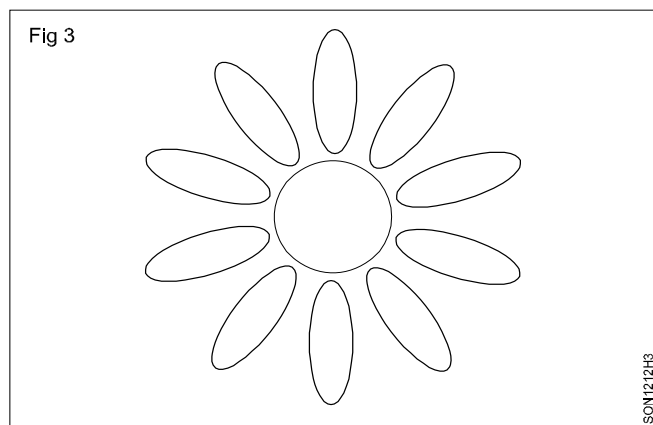
- 1 Place the cloth on the table. ( Fig 1)



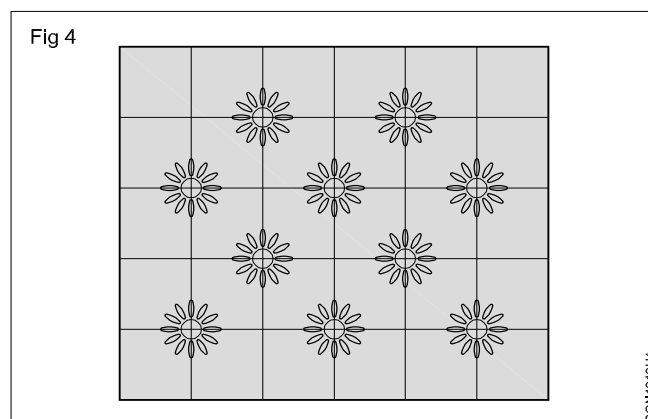
- 2 Draw lines on the fabric using the ruler and marking chalk. Draw a square. (Fig 2)



3 Choose the design that suits the spray setting (Fig 3)

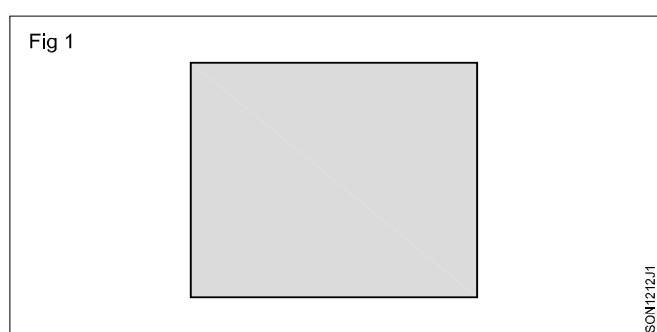


4 Draw the design at the cross point with a pencil on the fabric as shown in the Figure 4.

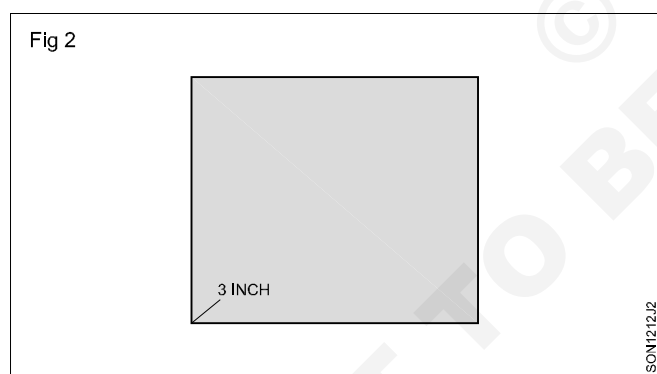


### TASK 3: Corner design drawing

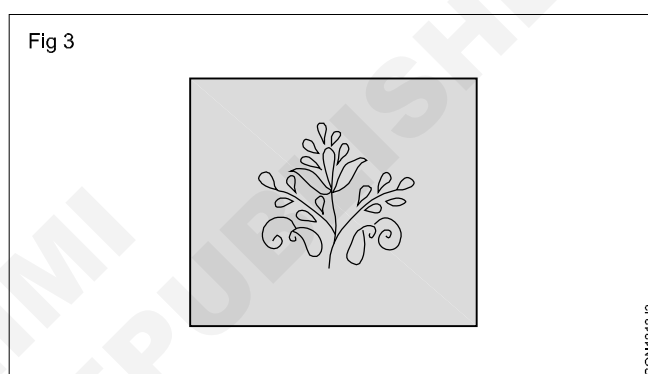
1 Place the cloth on the table. (Fig 1)



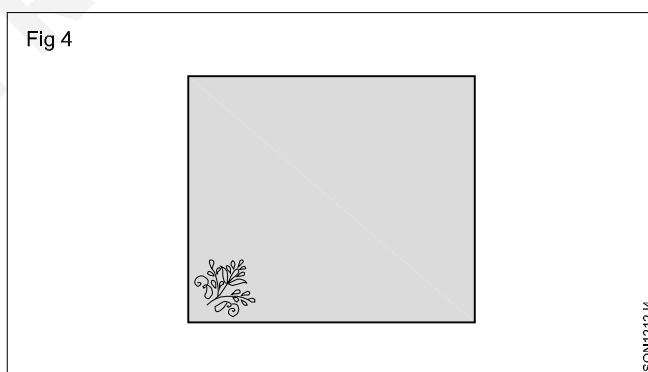
2 Draw the line 3 inches from the corner area of the fabric upwards. (Fig 2)



3 Choose the design that suits the corner design (Fig 3)

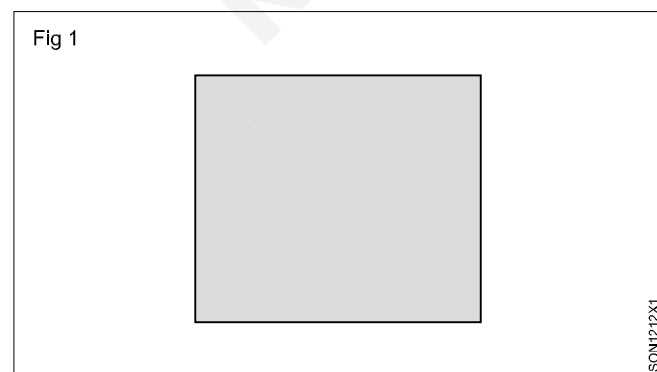


4 Draw the line 3 inches from the corner area of the fabric upwards. (Fig 4)

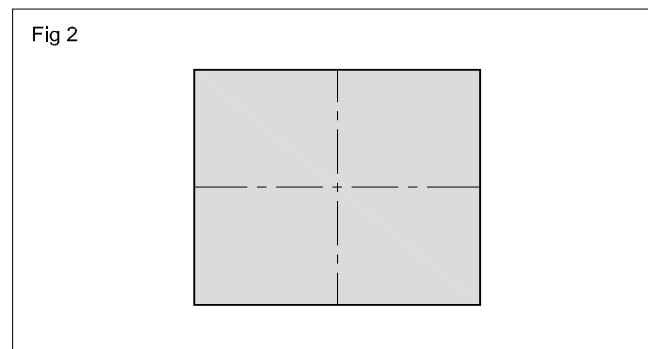


### TASK 4: Centre Design drawing

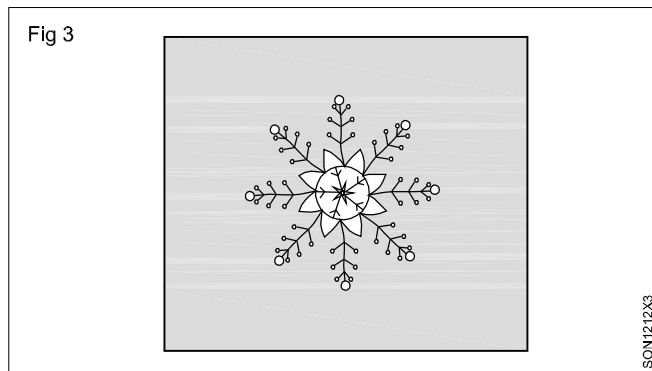
1 Place the cloth on the table (Fig 1).



2 When the fabric is folded into four folds, the centre point of the mark is formed (Fig 2).



- 3 Select the appropriate design for the centre design. (Fig 3)



- 4 Draw the design using carbon paper method by making sure the centre of the fabric and the centre of the design should be one on top of the other.

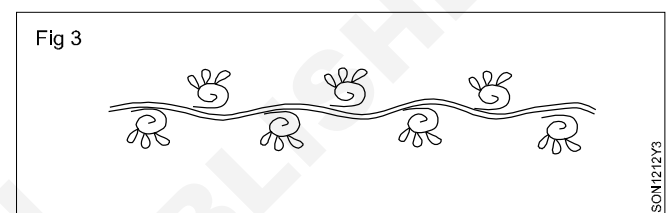
**Use the pin to keep the design from moving.**

### TASK 5: Draw the link design

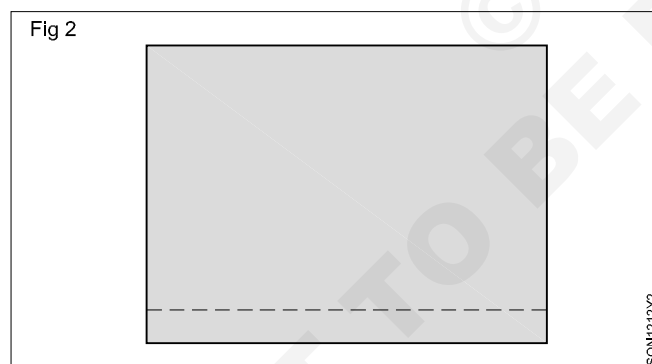
- 1 Place the cloth on the table top. (Fig 1)



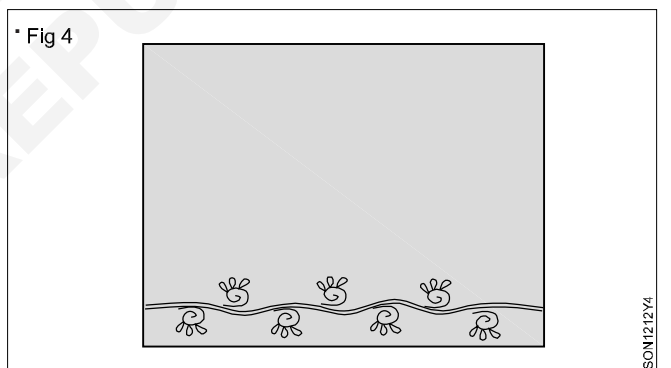
- 3 Choose the design appropriate for the link design (Fig 3).



- 2 As the design to be drawn on the edge of the fabric, draw a 2 inches line from the edge. (Fig 2)



- 4 Draw the link design on the fabric using the tracing method over the link on the edge of the fabric. (Fig 4)



## Develop designs for the garments components

**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- place the design on the sleeves setting
- place the design on the yokes setting
- place the design on the cuffs setting
- place the design on the neck setting.

### Requirements

#### Tools

- Paper pattern - 1 No
- Water soluble pen / pencil - 1 No
- Tailor chalk - 1 No

#### Materials

- Fabric - as reqd

## PROCEDURE

### TASK 1 : Place the design on the sleeves using spray setting

- 1 Make a paper pattern of sleeve according to measurement (Fig-1)
- 2 Select suitable design for spray design
- 3 Mark vertical and horizontal lines (3"x3") on using a tape measure
- 4 Change the design of the fabric using tracing as appropriate on the front side of the method (Fig-2)
- 5 Make sure the design is horizontal and vertical

Fig 1

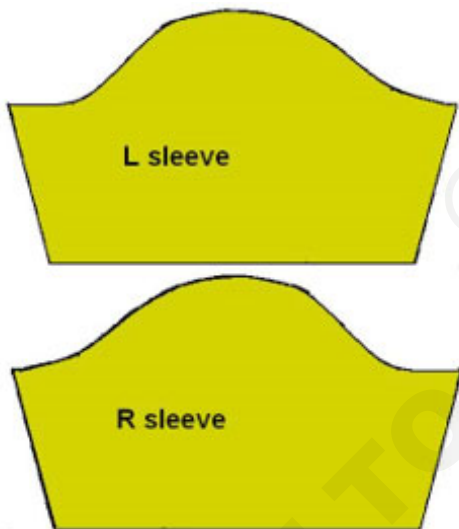


Fig 2

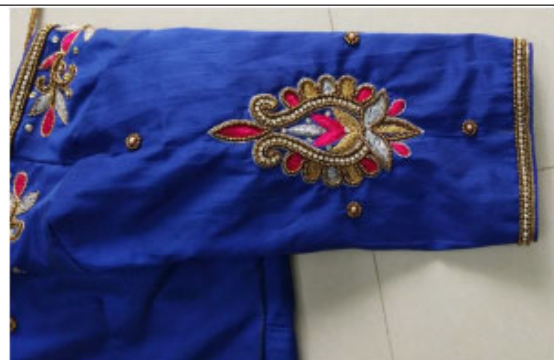


- 3 Mark vertical and horizontal lines (3"x3") on using a tape measure

### TASK 2 : Place the design on the sleeve using center setting

- 1 Draw and cut the sleeve part on the fabric
- 2 Select a suitable design for the sleeve.
- 3 Make the tailor chalk design or water soluble.
- 4 Transfer the design to the fabric using the appropriate tracing method.
- 5 Make sure that the design is in the center of the sleeve piece. (Fig-3)

Fig 3



### TASK 3 : Place the design on the sleeve using border design setting

- 1 Draw the sleeve part on the fabric and cut it.
- 2 Select the appropriate design for the sleeve border design.
- 3 Suitable tracing method should be used for the fabric.
- 4 Draw the design on the sleeve using a water soluble pen / pencil.
- 5 Make sure the design is at the bottom of the sleeve.  
(Fig-4)

Fig 4



### TASK 4 : Place the design on the sleeve using the over all design patten

- 1 Create a paper pattern for sleeve and place it on the fabric.
- 2 Trace the design using a water soluble pen pencil tailor chalk piece.
- 3 Cut the fabric and remove the paper pattern
- 4 Place the front side of the fabric (Refer Task - 1)
- 5 Mark the entire sleeve with design
- 6 Place or transfer the design on the fabric using a suitable tracing method.
- 7 Make sure the design is all over the fabric (Fig-5)

Fig 5



## Practice placement of design on yoke

**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- select the center of the yoke and place it in the design
- select the border design yoke area apply the design
- apply all yokes setting to the design.

### TASK 1 : Select the center of the yoke and place the design

- 1 Place the paper pattern on the fabric
- 2 Mark the pattern using water soluble pen, pencil
- 3 Remove the paper patten and cut out the fabric
- 4 Place the fabric on the front side

- 5 Fold the yoke in half and iron.
- 6 Select a design for the center piece.
- 7 The print will be in the center of the yoke dividing.
- 8 Using appropriate tracing method the design is transferred to the centre of yoke.(Fig 1)



#### TASK 2 : Select the yokes border area and apply the design

- 1 Prepare a paper pattern & place the paper pattern on the fabric
- 2 Mark the shape using a water soluble pen / pencil
- 3 Remove the paper pattern and cut the fabric in to a yoke.
- 4 Mark the design 1 " above from the bottom line of the yoke.
- 5 Select a suitable design for the yoke.
- 6 Place or change the fabric design using the appropriate method.(Fig 2)



#### TASK 3 : Use all the structure and place it in the design of the yoke.

- 1 Create a paper pattern and place it on the garment.
- 2 Mark the design using a water solubele pen pencil
- 3 Remove the paper pattern and cut out the fabric
- 4 Place the design on the front side of the yoke.
- 5 Place or change the fabric using the appropriate tracing.
- 6 Make sure that the pattern design is through out the yoke. (Fig 3)



Fig 3



## Practice placement of design on cuff of neck

**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- select the center of the cuff and place it the design
- select the border design cuff area apply the design
- apply all yokes setting to the design.

### TASK 1 : Place the design on the cuff using centre setting

- 1 Place the paper pattern of the cuff on the fabric
- 2 Mark the shape using a water soluble pen / pencil
- 3 Remove the paper pattern and cut the fabric
- 4 Place the cuff pattern on the front of fabric
- 5 Mark the center of the cuff by folding the cuff
- 6 Place teh appropriate shape in the center.
- 7 Using appropriate tracing method transfer the design to the fabric.
- 8 Make sure that the design is centered horizontally. (Fig 1)

Fig 1



## TASK 2 : Place the border design on the cuff

- 1 Place the paper pattern on the fabric
- 2 Mark the shape using a water soluble pen / pencil
- 3 Remove the paper pattern and cut the fabric
- 4 1 cm above the cuff bottom place the border design
- 5 Place the designed cuff in the correct position and mark.
- 6 Use the appropriate tracing method to transfer the design.
- 7 Design should be on the edge of the cuff. (Fig 2)

Fig 2



## TASK 3 : Place the design on the cuff using all over design pattern

- 1 Place the paper pattern on the fabric
- 2 Draw the pattern using a water soluble pen / pencil
- 3 Remove the paper pattern and cut the fabric
- 4 Place the design on front side of the fabric
- 5 Trace the overall pattern on the cuff.
- 6 Place and transfer the design of the fabric using appropriate tracing method. (Fig 3)

Fig 3



## TASK 4 : Place the design on the neckline

- 1 Make a paper pattern and lay the paper pattern on the fabric.
- 2 Mark along the layout using water soluble pen / Pencil/ Tailor chalk.
- 3 Remove the paper pattern and cut the fabric
- 4 Place the front side of the fabric.
- 5 Mark the position of the placement using design from the shoulder along the neck line.
- 6 Select a suitable design for neck line.
- 7 Place and transfer the design of the fabric using appropriate tracing method. (Fig 4)

Fig 4



**Placement of design- cushion cover**

**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to  
• **Place the design on the cushion cover.**

**Requirements**

**Tools / Instruments**

- Paper pattern - 1 No.
- Water soluble pen/ pencil/ chalk - 1 No.
- Tracing sheet - 1 No.

**Materials**

- Fabric - as reqd

**PROCEDURE**

**TASK 1 : Place the design on the cushion cover**

- 1 Take a 18" X 18" size poplin fabric with seam allowance to sew cushion cover.

Fig 1



- 2 Remove the wrinkles from the poplin fabric and (Iron) prepare the necessary materials.
- 3 Place the embroidery frame on the poplin fabric where the design is to be traced.

Fig 2



Fig 3



- 4 Thread a long embroidery thread on the needle according to the colour of the cushion cover cloth.
- 5 Flowers design should be stitched with sippy stitch stem stitch, eyelet work. Herring bone stitch is applied to the fill the inner part of flower.
- 6 The design stems and branches are stitched using stem stitch.

Fig 4



- 7 Thus the entire design should be worked with herring bone stitch, running stitch and stemstitch.

Fig 5



- 8 Cut off the excess thread on the back of the cushion cover using scissors.

Fig 6



- 9 Loosen the embroidery frame and tighten the top screw to remove the inner and outer rings.
- 10 If there are any folds in the embroidery fabric it should be ironed with the help of an iron box without overlapping the stitches.

## TASK 2 : Place the design on the bed sheet

### Placement of design - Bed sheet

- Single bedsheet = 90cm X 190cm
- double bedsheet = 135cm X 190cm

Single bed sheet 90 X 60 (a) 60 X 90 double bed sheet 96 - 90 (90 X 96)

- 1 Take poplin cloth size of single/double bed sheet (required) including seam allowance.
- 2 Iron the fabric to remove the wrinkles.
- 3 Prepare the needle, thread and frame suitable the fabric.
- 4 After drawing the design on the fabric the frame should be fixed.
- 5 Thread the needle and start embroidering
- 6 As the bed sheet are commonly white in colour (dark) use dark colored threads and start doing flower work.

Fig 7



- 7 After embroidery cut the unnecessary threads on the back side of the fabric.

## TASK 3 : Place the design on the embroidery work on the wall hanging

### Placement of design - wall hanging

- 1 Choose casement or matte fabric for wall hanging.
- 2 Make sure there is no wrinkle in the fabric to be embroidered.

- 3 Prepare the necessary materials for embroidery.
- 4 Fix the frame on the matty fabric.
- 5 Embroider the matty fabric in such a way that the threads can be counted.
- 6 After embroidery work is done remove the unnecessary threads on the back side and iron.



Fig 8



Fig 9



# Apparel

## SOT (Embroidery) - Zig - Zag Embroidery Machine Frame Fitting and its Precautions

### Exercise 1.3.14

#### Practice frame fitting and its safety precaution

**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

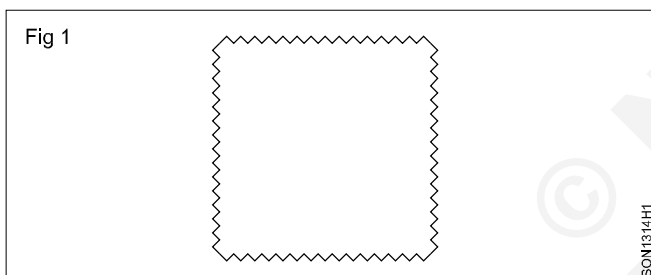
- prepare the given cloth for embroidering
- fix cloth on the embroidery frame
- prepare and follow the safety precaution of the machine.

Requirements			
Tools/Instruments		Materials	
• Embroidery frame	- 1 No.	• Cloth - 20X20 cm	- 1 No.
• Scale 12"	- 1 No.	• Thread	- 1 No.
• Pinking scissor	- 1 No.	• Jamikki	- 1 Set.

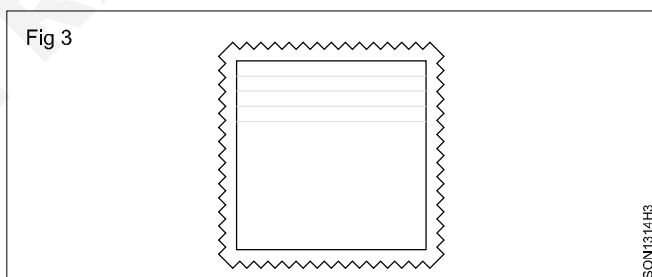
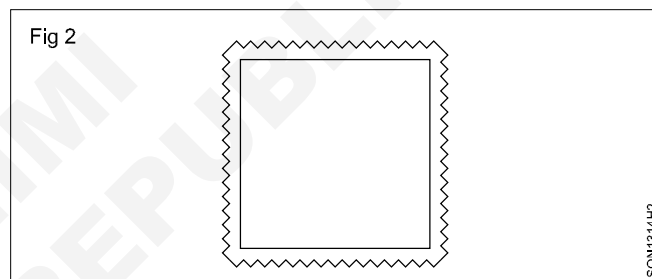
#### PROCEDURE

##### TASK 1 : Prepare the cloth for embroidering

- 1 Size the cloth by cutting its raw edges with pinking shears to prevent it from raveling and for edge finishing (Fig 1).

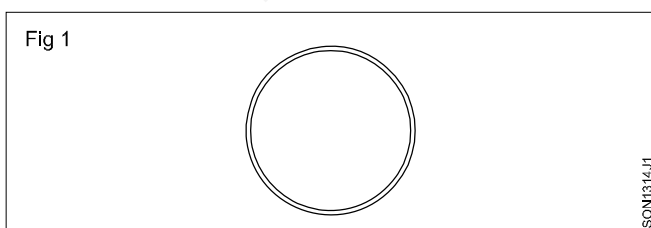


- 2 Mark 5 cm from the raw edge to form the outline using pencil and ruler (Fig 2).
- 3 Draw a straight line at a distance of 2 cm from the outline.
- 4 Draw a parallel line following the previous line at a distance of 2 cm (Fig 3).

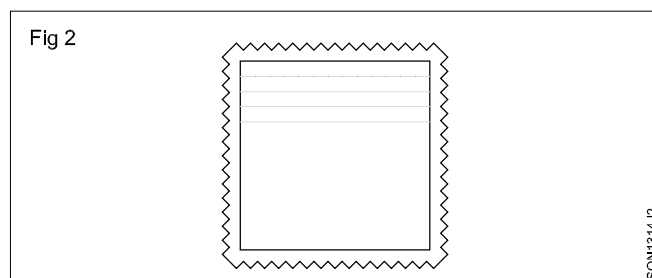


##### TASK 2 : Fix cloth on the embroidery frame

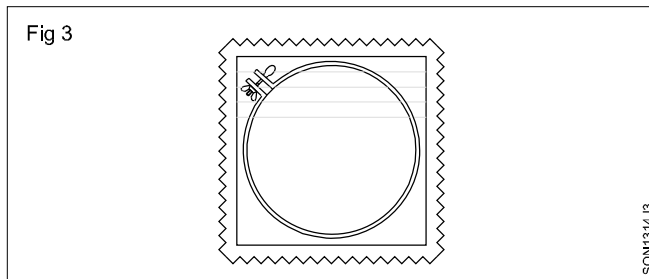
- 1 Take an embroidery frame 20 cm(diameter),unscrew it to separate both the rings of the frame.
- 2 Place the inner ring of the frame on a flat surface. (Fig 1)



- 3 Lay the prepared cloth on the frame.(Fig 2)



- 4 Place the outer ring of the frame above the cloth.  
(Fig 3)



- 5 Screw the outer frame to hold the cloth firmly.
- 6 Tighten the screw and stretch the cloth to have equal tension at all surface.

**TASK 3 : Follow the safety precaution of the machine**

- 1 The balance wheel always turn toward the operator.
- 2 The machine should not use with the presser foot in the down position without cloth between presser foot and the feed dog.
- 3 The machine should not run when the bobbin case and the without first placing materials under the presser foot.
- 4 Don't try to help the machine feed by pulling the materials through the feed.
- 5 Don't operate the machine without the hook race cover the bobbin case in the closed position.
- 6 keep a small piece of cloth under the presser foot. whenever machine is not use.
- 7 Do not operate machine when presser foot lever is raised.
- 8 Keep slide or hinged closed when operating machine.



# Apparel

## SOT (Embroidery) - Zig - Zag Embroidery Machine Frame Fitting and its Precautions

Exercise 1.3.15

### Practice of running zig-zag stitches on different line and shapes

**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- make a running stitch using zig-zag machine
- set the zig-zag machine
- prepare a sample of dotted line using zig-zag machine
- make a sample of rounded lines
- prepare a sample of diamond shape stitch.

#### Requirements

##### Tools/Instruments

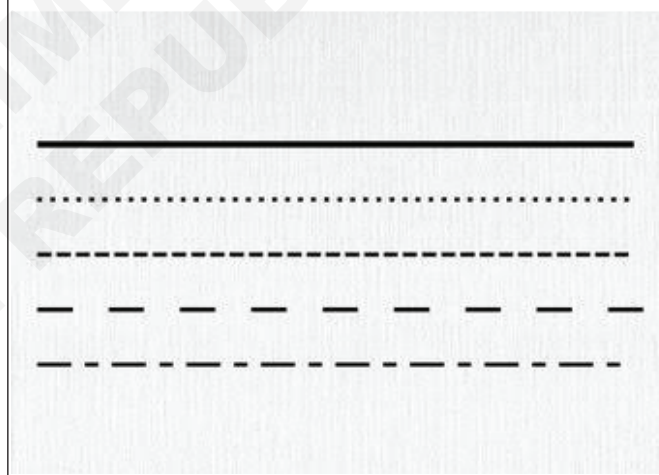
- |                                 |         |                    |          |
|---------------------------------|---------|--------------------|----------|
| • Fabric 20 X 20                | - 1 No. | • Embroidery frame | - 1 No.  |
| • Pencil                        | - 1 No. | • Zig-Zag machine  | - 1 No.  |
| • Silk thread (different color) | - 1 No. | • Pinking scissor  | - 1 Set. |

#### PROCEDURE

##### TASK 1 : Dotted line stitch

- 1 Take the poplin cloth
- 2 Iron it with the help of iron box.
- 3 If slippery fabric is used, place a paper as the base for fabric which enables fast stitching.
- 4 Sew the dotted lines as shown in the picture.
- 5 Practice it.

Fig 1



##### TASK 2 : Rounded leaves design stitches

- 1 Take a piece of cloth
- 2 Draw a Circular leaf or circular petal design on the cloth.
- 3 For fixing the fabric in frame place the larger circle under the fabric and the smaller circle on top of the fabric
- 4 Sew on the design using running stitch.
- 5 Start sewing from the upper middle side of the design in circular shape and sew in the course of the design.
- 6 Finish sewing the whole as shown in the picture.
- 7 Remove the unnecessary or excess thread from the back side of the design with a scissor.

Fig 1



### TASK 3 : Stitching on pointed leaves design

- 1 Draw a design with pointed leaves of V- shaped on a piece of cloth.
- 2 Fit the large circle of the frame to the back of the fabric and the small circle of the frame to the front of the fabric as appropriate for sewing on a sewing machine.
- 3 Stitch the design on the zig – zag sewing machine as shown in the picture.
- 4 The entire design should be stitched as shown in the Picture.
- 5 After finishing the design remove the loosely hanging threads of the fabric.

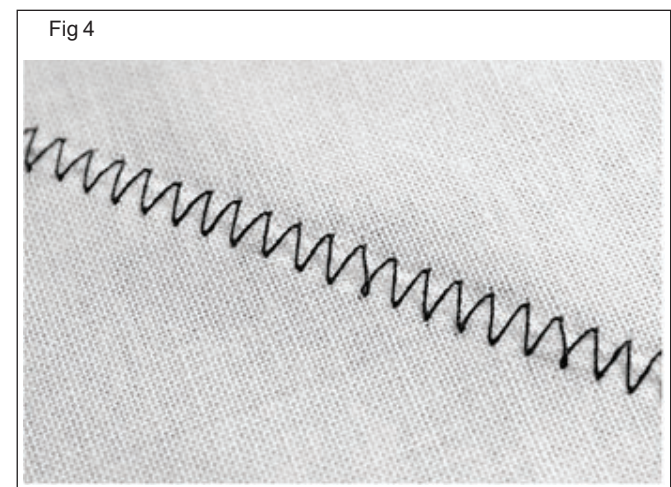
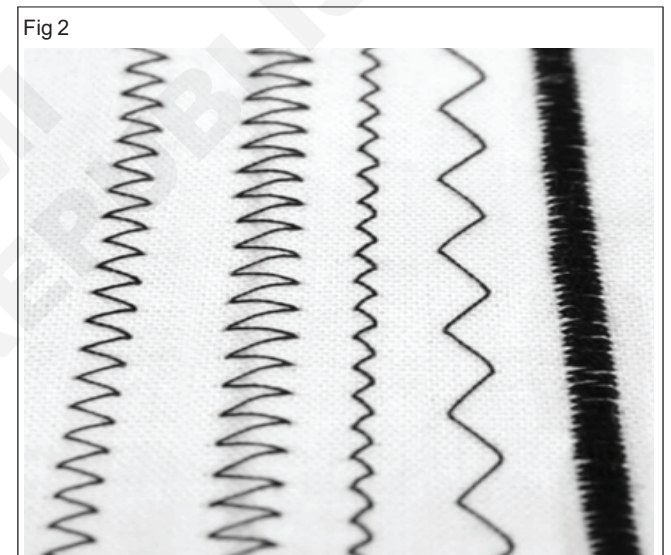
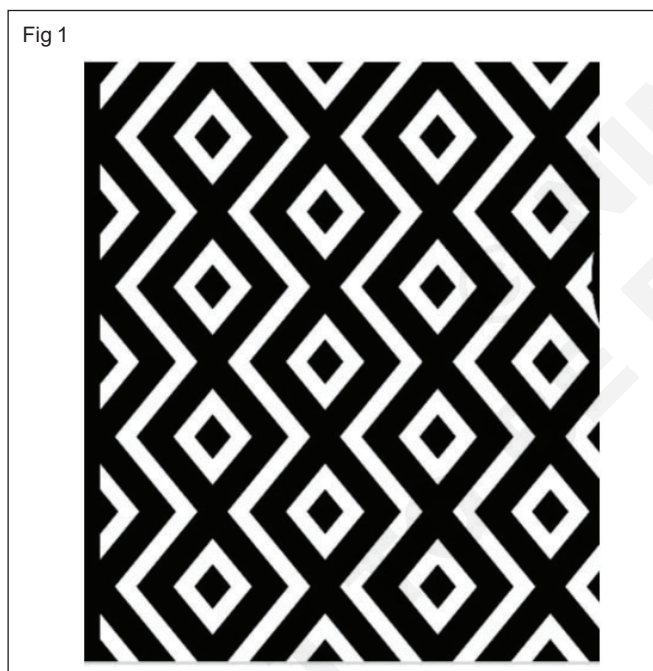


- 6 If there are any folds and creases on the fabric iron from the back side of the fabric .

### TASK 4 : Diamond shape Stitches

- 1 Prepare the cloth to stitch shape diamond design (or) diamond shape design.
- 2 Draw design on pieces of cloth.
- 3 Place the frame on the design
- 4 Attach the Zig – Zag Foot in the machine.

- 5 Sew Zig – Zag stitches as shown in the picture.
- 6 Sew the diamond shape as shown in the Picture.
- 7 After finishing sewing on the sewing machine. Unnecessary texts should be removed.



**Apparel**  
**SOT (Embroidery) - Zig - Zag Embroidery Machine Frame Fitting and its Precautions**

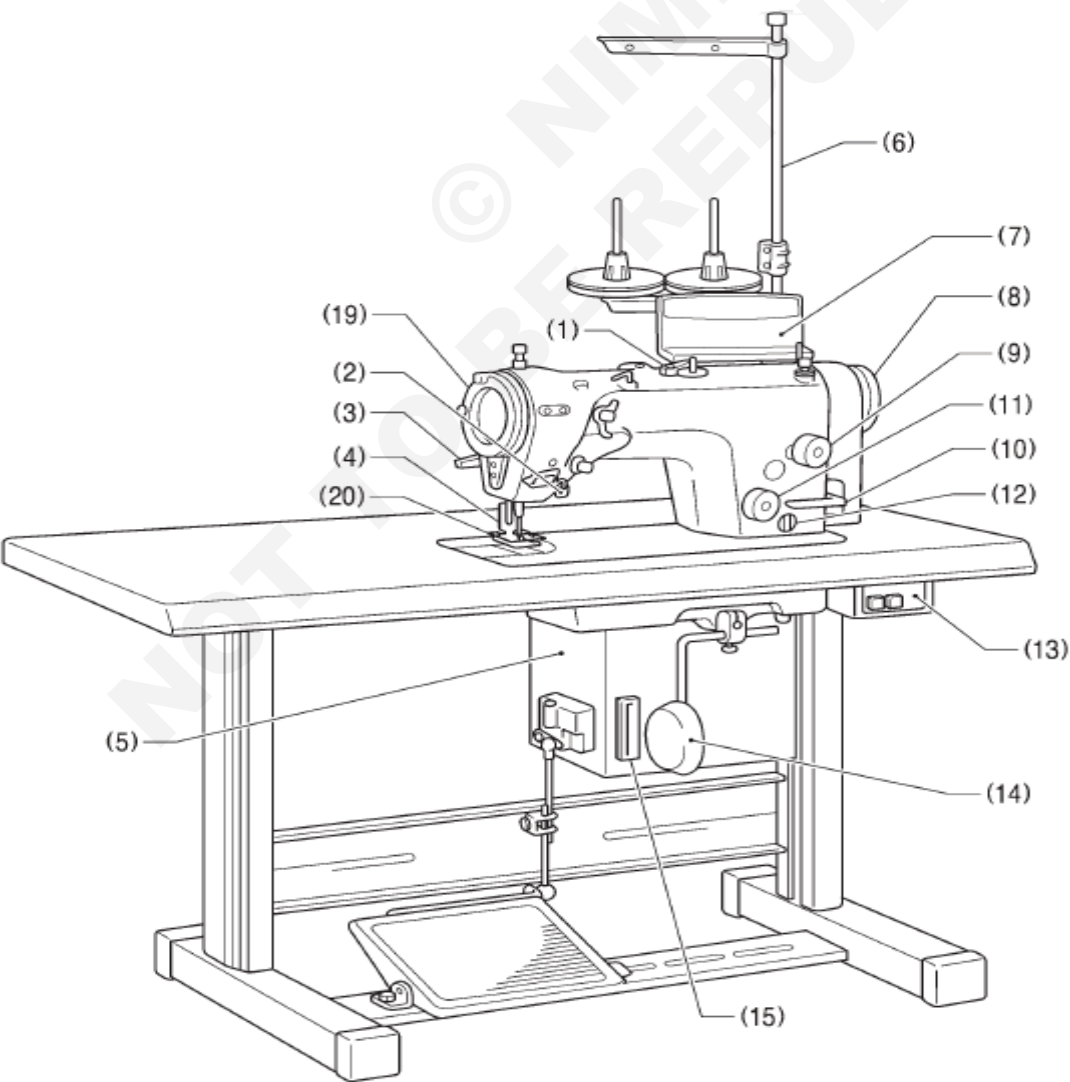
**Exercise 1.3.16**

**Practice on operations of multi purpose (zig zag) machine**

- Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to
- identify the parts of the zig zag machine
  - practice winding the lower thread on zig zag machine
  - practice installing the bobbin case on zig zag machine
  - practice upper threading on zig zag machine
  - practice adjusting the stitch length on zig zag machine & setting the sewing pattern on zig zag machine
  - practice setting the zigzag width on zig zag machine & sewing on zig zag machine.

Requirements			
Tools/Instruments		Materials	
Embroidery frame	- 1 No.	• Zig-Zag machine	- 1 No.
scale	- 1 No.	• Cloth - 20X20 cm	- 1 No.
Pinking scissors	- 1 No.	• Silk thread	- 1 No.
Machine needle	- 1 No.	• Paper	- 1 No.
Pencil	- 1 No.	• Kerosene	- 1 No.
Silk thread	- 1 No.	• spoon	- 1 No.
		• Bowl	- 1 No.
		• Samiki	- 1 Set.

Fig 1





## TASK 1 : Identify the parts of zig zag machine

1 Identify the parts of a zig zag Machine with the help of the following figure. (Fig 1)

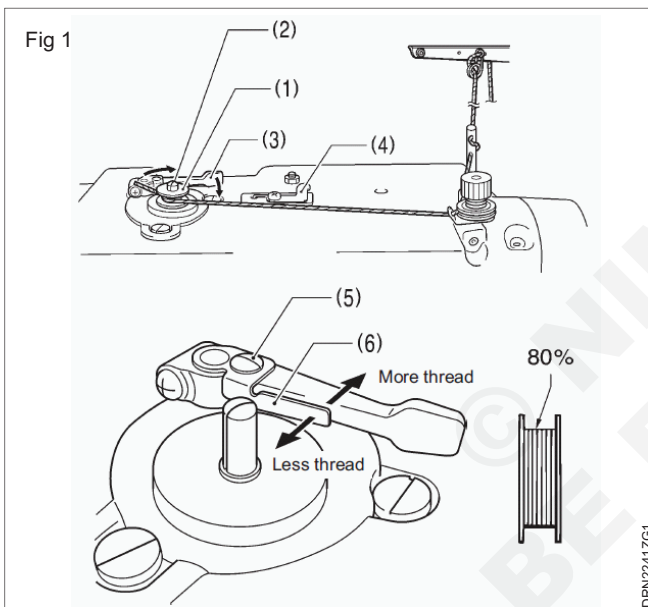
- 1 Bobbin winder
- 2 Actuator
- 3 Lifting lever
- 4 Presser foot
- 5 Control box
- 6 Cotton stand
- 7 Operation panel
- 8 Machine pulley
- 9 Stitch length dial

- 10 Reverse lever
- 11 Condense dial
- 12 Oil gauge window
- 13 Power switch
- 14 Knee lifter assembly
- 15 CF slot
- 16 Upper thread feeding device
- 17 Knife unit
- 18 Thread wiper

### Safety devices

- 1 Thread take up guard cover
- 2 Finger guard

## TASK 2 : Practice winding the lower thread on Zig Zag Machine (Fig 1).



- 1 Turn on the power switch.
- 2 Place the bobbin (1) onto the bobbin winder shaft (2).

- 3 Wind the thread several times around the bobbin (1) in the direction indicated by the arrow.
- 4 Push the bobbin presser arm (3) toward the bobbin (1).
- 5 Raise the presser foot with the lifting lever.
- 6 Depress the treadle. Lower thread winding will then start.
- 7 Once winding of the lower thread is completed, the bobbin presser arm (3) will return automatically.
- 8 After the thread has been wound on, remove the bobbin and cut the thread with the knife (4).
- 9 Loosen the screw (5) and move the bobbin presser (6) to adjust the amount of thread wound onto the bobbin.

**The amount of thread wound onto the bobbin should be a maximum of 80% of the bobbin capacity.**

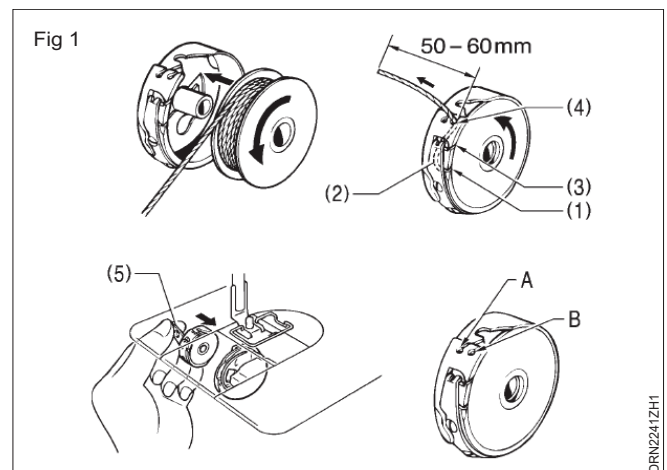
**Do not touch any of the moving parts or press any objects against the machine while winding the lower thread, as this may result in personal injury or damage to the machine.**

## TASK 3: Practice installing the bobbin case on zig zag machine (Fig 1).

- 1 Turn the sewing machine pulley to align the reference line on the pulley with the indent in the motor cover.
- 2 Hold the bobbin so that the thread spools out counter clockwise, and place the bobbin into the bobbin case.
- 3 Pass the thread through slot (1) and hook it under the tension spring (2).
- 4 Pass the thread back through the slot (3) and then pull it out from the thread guide.

A and B on the thread guide (4) (Guide to identification)

A Normally A should be used.



- B The amount of lower thread feeding-out is greater than for A, so this is ideal for extremely stretchy materials and medium-weight materials.
- Check that the latch (5) of the bobbin case, insert the bobbin case into the rotary hook.
  - While holding the latch (5) of the bobbin case, insert the bobbin case into the rotary hook.

**Turn off the power switch before installing the bobbin case.**

**The machine may operate if the treadle is depressed by mistake, which could result in injury.**

#### TASK 4 : Practice upper threading on zig zag machine (Fig 1)

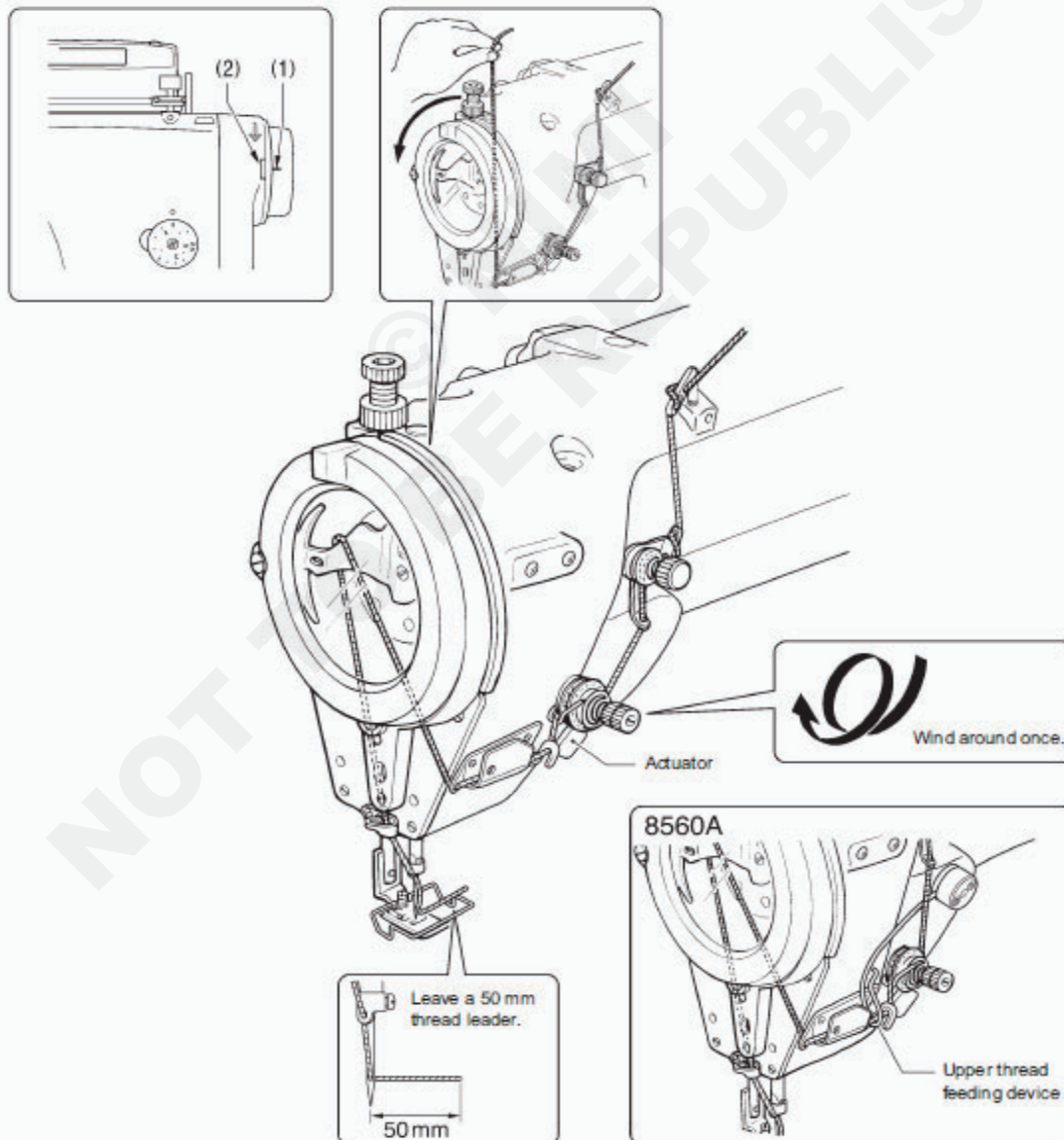
- Turn the sewing machine pulley to align the reference line (1) on the pulley with the indent (2) in the motor cover (needle up stop position)
- This will make threading easier and it will prevent the thread from coming out at the sewing start.

**Turn off the power switch before threading the upper thread.**

**The machine may operate if the treadle is depressed by mistake, which could result in injury.**

**If the actuator is pressed by mistake when using the correction sewing function, the needle will move in a zig zag motion while the machine is operating and injury may result.**

Fig 1



### TASK 5 : Practice adjusting the stitch length on zig zag machine (Fig 1)

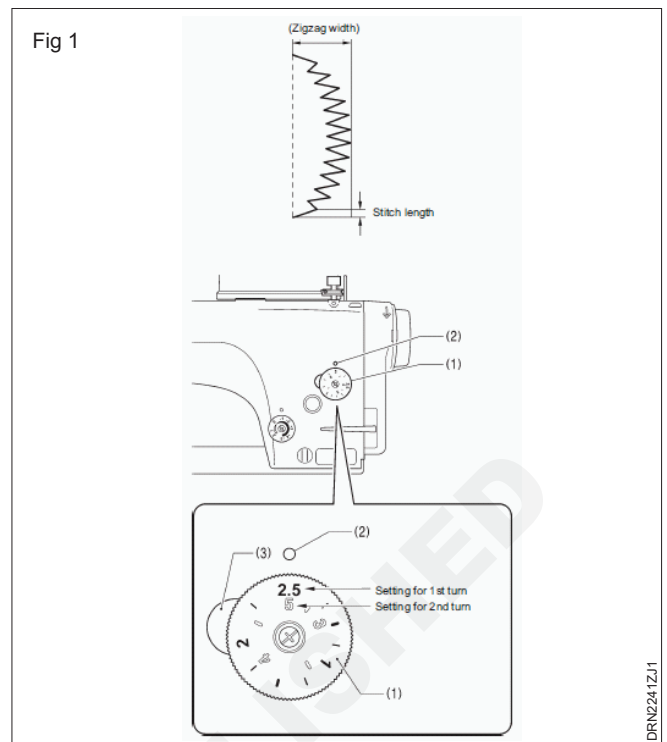
Turn the stitch length dial (1) until the desired stitch length number is aligned with the index mark (2) above the dial.

- The larger the number, the longer the stitch length will be.
- The numbers on the dial are for use as a guide. The length of the finished stitches may vary depending on the type and thickness of material being sewn. Adjust while looking at the finished stitches.

If the stitch length dial (1) is turned to a setting greater than 2.5

- In this case, replace gauge parts such as the feed dog with parts for using with a feed amount of more than 2.0mm.
- In addition, change the maximum feed amount setting while referring to Page 57, and then adjust the stitch length dial (1) as described below.

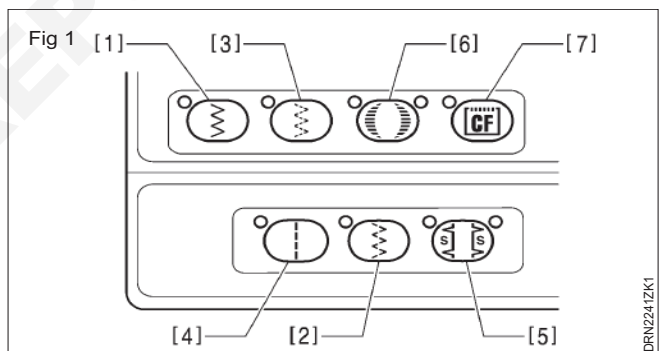
- Turn the stitch length dial (1) all the way to "2.5".
- After this, push the left lever (3) while turning the stitch length dial (1) so that it can be turned a second time. When the stitch length dial (1) is turned a second time, the settings will be those on the inside of the scale (3-5).



- When turning the dial from a larger number to a smaller number, it can be turned to the second time setting without pushing the left lever (3).

### TASK 6 : Practice setting the sewing pattern on zig zag machine (Fig 1)

- Press the sewing pattern select keys ([1] to [7] in the illustration left) to select the sewing pattern. The indicator for the key that was pressed will illuminate and the pattern number that has been set for that key will appear in the main display.
- When a sewing pattern has been set, be sure to set the zig zag width.
- Different zig zag widths and zig zag lengths can be set for each sewing pattern.



### TASK 7 : Practice setting the zig zag width on zig zag machine (Fig 1 & 2)

Set the zig zag width after selecting the pattern number.

The zig zag width is defined as the distance between the left most needle drop point and the right most needle drop point.

If the zig zag width is increased or reduced, the width of the sewing pattern is also increased or reduced by the same proportion.


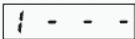

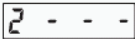

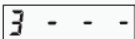





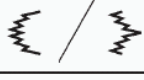







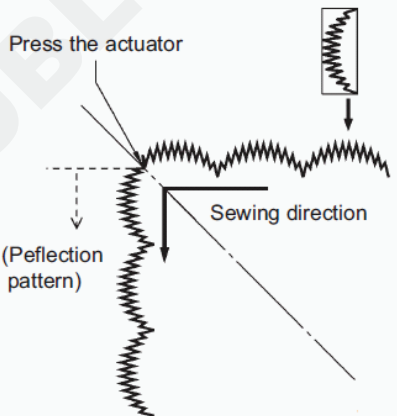







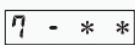



- The zigzag width will be automatically set to (0.0) only when the straight stitch has been selected as the sewing pattern.

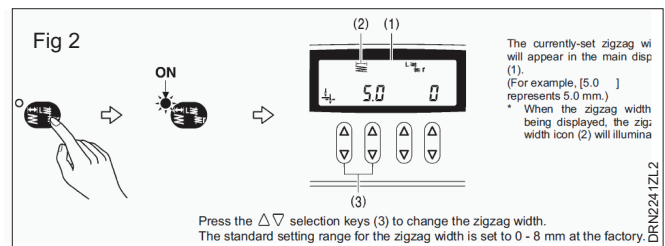
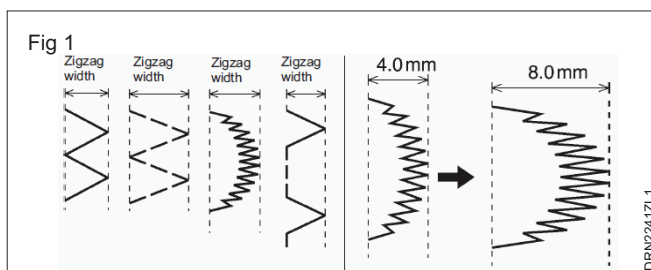
#### Note

- If the needle bar is at the needle up stop position, the needle bar will move to the sewing start position when the zigzag width is changed.

- The zigzag width cannot be changed if the indicator is not illuminated, even when the zigzag width is being displayed in the main display. When changing the zigzag width, press the zigzag width/zigzag base line position key so that the indicator is illuminated, and then change the setting.
- If the needle bar is not at the needle up stop position, the needle bar will move to the sewing start position after it next moves to the needle up stop position.



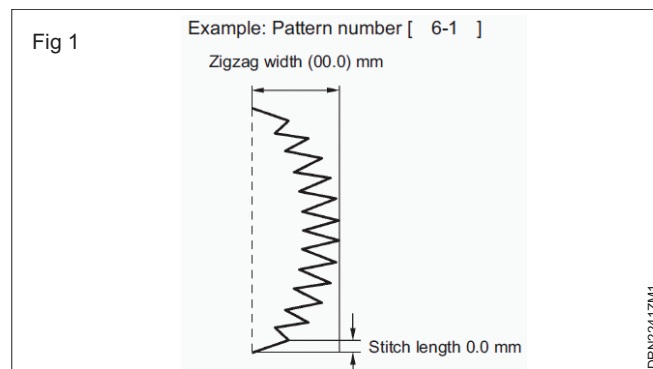
	Sewing pattern	Pattern no. (Main display)	Notes
Straight stitch			
Plain zigzag			
2-step zigzag			
3-step zigzag			
Scallop (left)	Crescent scallop (24sts.)	 	If <b>R</b> is set in the column marked with  , a reflection pattern can be sewn by stopping the sewing machine and then pressing the actuator.
	Even scallop (12sts.)	 	
	Standard scallop (24sts.)	 	
	Even scallop (24sts.)	 	
Scallop (right)	Crescent scallop (24sts.)	 	<p>&lt;Reflection pattern&gt;</p>  <p>Press the actuator</p> <p>Sewing pattern</p> <p>Sewing direction</p> <p>(Reflection pattern)</p>
	Even scallop (12sts.)	 	
	Standard scallop (24sts.)	 	
	Even scallop (24sts.)	 	
Blind stitch (left)			In the columns marked with *, the number of stitches sewn in a straight line can be set within the range of 1 to 99 stitches.
Blind stitch (right)			
Custom made pattern	-		Sewing patterns created using the PS-300B (optional device) can be sewn. (The pattern number is set in the columns marked with *.)



## TASK 8 : Practice sewing on zig zag machine

- 1 Press the ON power switch.
- 2 Use the operation panel to make the necessary settings such as sewing pattern and zigzag width.
- 3 Set the stitch length using the stitch length dial.
- 4 Place the cotton fabric under the presser foot.
- 5 Depress the treadle to start sewing. (Fig 1)

**Get the work checked by your instructor.**



## Practice running zig zag

**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- name the method of tracing and design
- practice running stitch using zig zag machine.

### Requirements

#### Tools/Instruments

- Needle - 1 No.
- Densile - 1 No.
- Silk thread (different colors) - 1 No.

#### Machines/Equipment

- Zig zag machine - 1 No.

#### Materials

- Flimsy fabric 20X20 cm - 1 No.
- Firm paper - 1 No.
- Kerosene - 1 No.
- Spoon - 1 No.
- Bowl - 1 No.

## PROCEDURE

### TASK 1 : Practice tracing a design

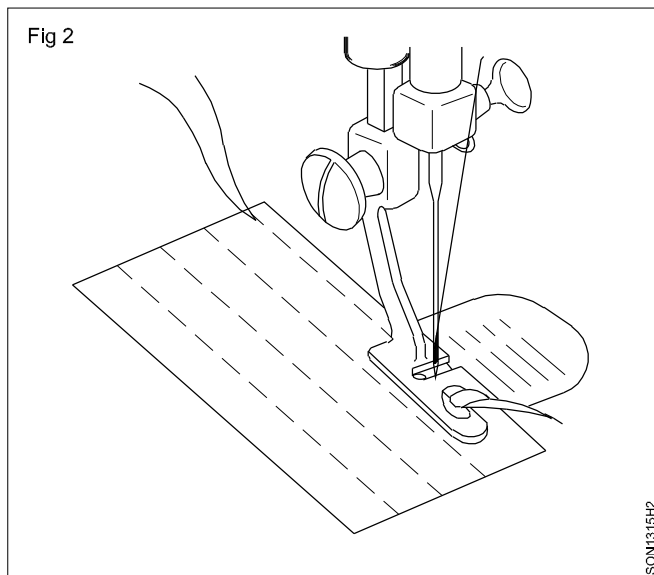
- 1 Draw the design on firm paper with a needle.
- 2 Take 1 table spoon of kerosene and 1/2 table spoon of blue powder in a bowl
- 3 Mix properly.
- 4 To set the design dip the swap in blue solution.
- 5 Raise the oil and rub on the design.
- 6 The design is transferred on the cloth.
- 7 Another method. Take a carbon paper facing on the fabric.
- 8 Place the drawing on the design on top.
- 9 Draw over all the lines pencil.

**Take care to press only on the lines of the design, otherwise the carbon may smudge the fabric.**

### TASK 2 : Practice running stitch

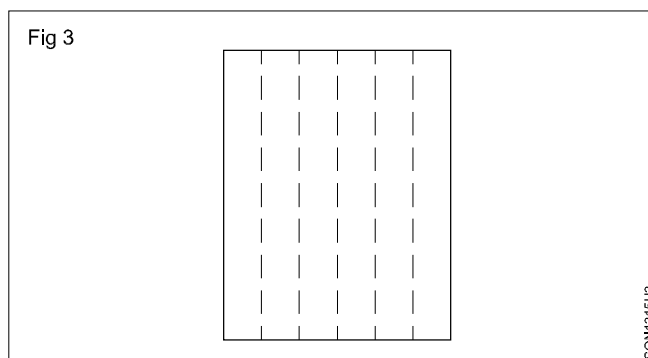
- 1 Take a cloth.
- 2 Draw a straight lines give a equal interval of the line 1" using pencil (Fig 1).
- 3 Remove the zig zag machine
- 4 Attach straight stitch presser foot to presser bar.
- 5 Set the tension disc and bobbin case should be equal and tight tension.
- 6 place the cloth on the below presser foot as show in Fig 2.





7 Operate the zig zag machine and start the running stitches.

8 Finished running stitch is shown in Fig 3.



## Samples making of running stitch

**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- make a running stitch using zig zag machine
- make a samples of running stitch.

### Requirements

#### Tools/Instruments

- Flimsy fabric 20X20 cm - 1 No.
- Tracing sheet - 3 Nos.
- Pencil - 1 No.
- Pinking scissor - 1 No.
- Prim - 1 No.

#### Machines/Equipment

- Silk thread (different colors) - 1 No.
- Embroidery frame - 1 No.
- Zig zag machine - 1 No.

## PROCEDURE

### TASK 1 : Make a running stitch

- 1 Choose a suitable design for running stitch.
- 2 Transfer the selected design on to the cloth at center position (Fig 1).
- 5 Select the running stitch.
- 6 Set the length of running stitch (Fig 2).

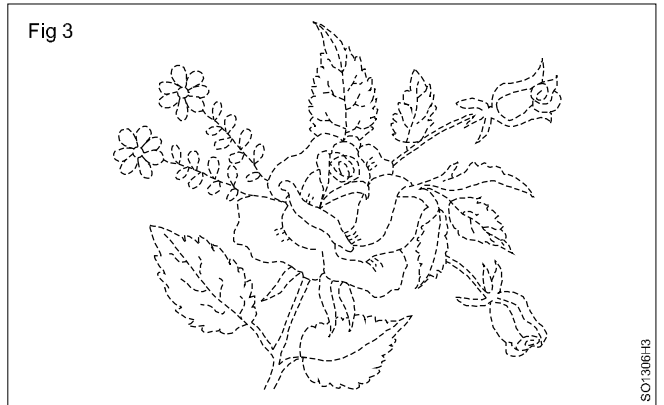


- 3 Fix the cloth on the frame
- 4 Fix the pressure foot and place the frame below the bar (Fig refer ex.no 05)



- 7 Upper tension ( tension DIS ) and lower tension (babin case) should be tight.
- 8 Start the embroidery work.
- 9 Finished embroidery as shown in Fig 3.

Fig 3



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#### Task 2 : **Make a samples of running stitch**

- 1 Choose the selected design as your choice.
- 2 The same procedure is followed

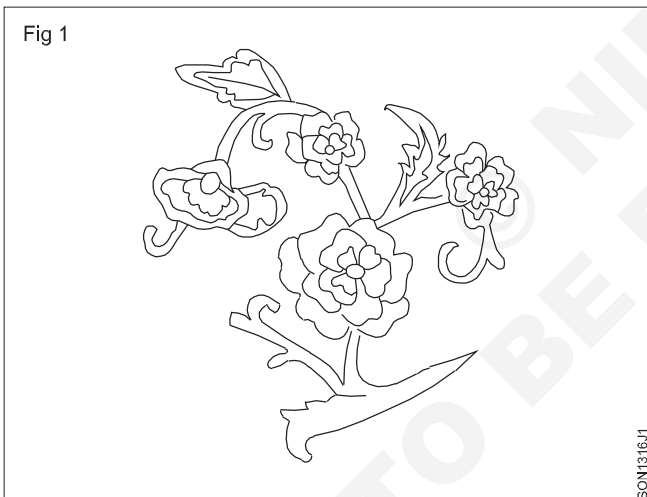
- 3 Make a samples of running stitch.

**Get the work checked by your instructor.**

#### Task 3 : **Prepare a samples of running shade**

- 1 Take a material.
- 2 Transfer the selected design on the cloth at center position (Fig 1).

Fig 1



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Fig 2



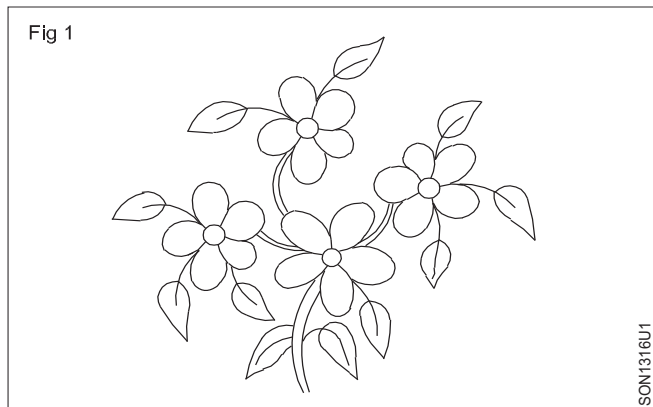
Fig 3



- 3 Fix the cloth on the frame
- 4 Fix the pressure foot(straight )and place the frame below the bar
- 5 Select the running stitch
- 6 Set the length of running stitch
- 7 Upper tension and lower tension should be equal
- 8 Stant and stitch the layout of the design (Fig 2).
- 9 Use light ,medium and dark color thread
- 10 Use needle No:9 and silk thread 50 No.
- 11 Finished Embroidery as shown in (Fig 3).

#### TASK 4: Make a straight satin stitch

- 1 Take a material.
- 2 Transfer the design on to the cloth at center position (Fig 1).

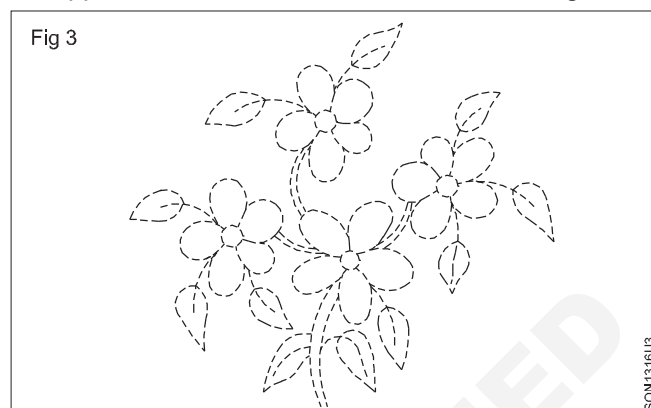


- 3 Fix the cloth on the frame.
- 4 Fix the satin presser foot (Fig 2).



- 5 use 9nos needle and silk thread 50nos.

- 6 Place the frame below the bar.
- 7 Select the running stitch and stitch the layout of the design (Fig 3).
- 8 Upper tension and lower tension should be tight.



- 9 Set the satin stitch and put the padding in the inner side start the embroidery in straightly.
- 10 Finished embroidery works as shown in (Fig 4).



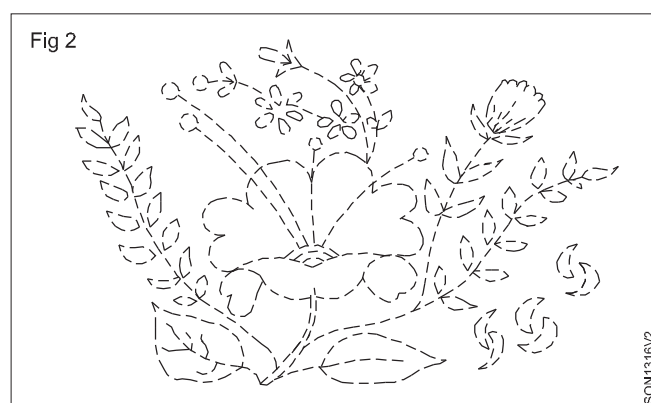
#### TASK 5 : Make a slanting satin stitch.

- 1 Take a material
- 2 Transfer the design on to the cloth at centre position (Fig 1).



- 3 Fix the satin presser foot.
- 4 Use 9nos needle and silk thread 50nos. poplin cotton thread 60nos.
- 5 Place the frame below the bar.

- 6 Select the running stitch and stitch the layout of the design (Fig 2).



- 7 Upper tension and lower tension should be equal.
- 8 Set the satin stitch and put the padding in the inner side start the embroidery in slanting method.
- 9 Finished embroidery work as shown Fig 3.



Fig 3



**TASK 6 : Make a double slanting satin stitch**

- 1 Take a material.
- 2 Transfer the design on to the cloth at centre position (Fig 1).

Fig 1



Fig 2



Fig 3

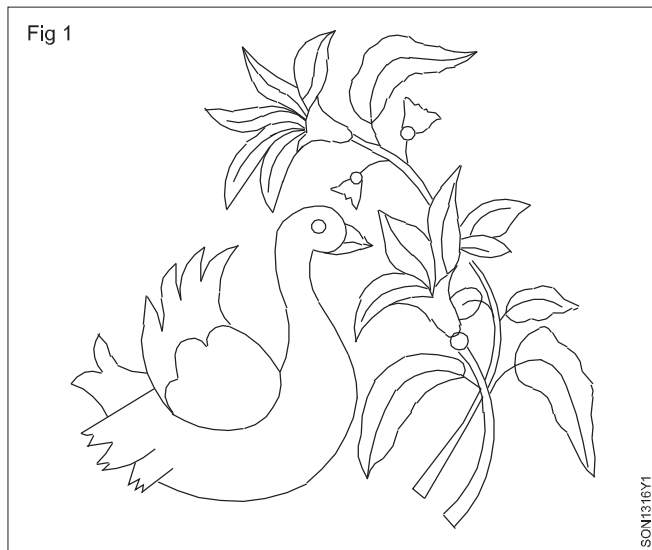


- 3 Fix the satin presser foot.
- 5 Use 9nos needle and silk thread 50nos.
- 6 Place the frame below the bar.
- 7 select the running stitch and stitch the layout of the design (Fig 2).
- 8 Upper tension and lower tension should be equal.
- 9 Divide the leaf into two parts. Use light color for one side and dark thread for another side.
- 10 Set the satin stitch and put the padding in the inner side.
- 11 Start the embroidery in slanting method.
- 12 Finished embroidery work (Fig 3).



### TASK 7 : Make a cording stitch

- 1 Take a material.
- 2 Transfer the design on to the cloth at center position  
Fig 1.



- 3 Fix the cloth on the frame.
- 4 Fix the cording presser foot on the presser bar.
- 5 Disc tension should be moderate and bobbin case tension should be tight.
- 6 Insert the cord into the hole in the base of cording foot.
- 7 Pull the cording from front to back Fig 2.
- 8 Start the zig zag stitch with long distance
- 9 Select the satin stitch and set the stitch distance is very closely.

Fig 2



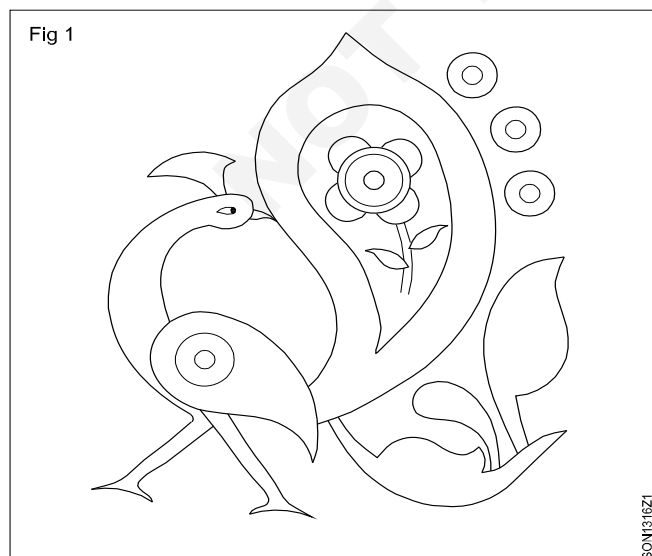
10 Finished embroidery as shown in Fig 3.

Fig 3



### TASK 8 : Make a back stitch

- 1 Take a material
- 2 Transfer the design on to the cloth at center position  
Fig 1.
- 3 Fix the cloth on the frame.
- 4 Fix the straight stitch presser foot refer Ex :05.



- 5 Select the back stitch refer Ex :06 Fig 3.
- 6 Set the length of back stitch.
- 7 place the frme on the presser bar below.
- 8 Start the machine embroidery work.
- 9 Finished embroidery work as shown in Fig 2.

Fig 2



## Filling Stitch

- 1 Prepare materials for sewing with various types of Filling stitches.
- 2 Trace the design on the fabric

Fig 3



- 3 Fix the fabric to the frame.
- 4 Use thread no. 50 and wind the thread in bobbin as required.

- 5 The top and bottom tension of the embroidery machine should be moderate .
- 6 In next petal of the design satin stitch should be stitched like a brick layer using satin foot on the inner side.
- 7 In the next petal (Back stitch) satin stitch should be stitched alternately.
- 8 Fill and sew in round pattern with running stitch (Round stitch) in another leaf of the design.
- 9 Outline of the design should be stitched with cording stitch.
- 10 In another leaf the scroll stitch should be stitched as shown in the picture.
- 11 In this way the entire design should be stitched with a filling stitch.
- 12 Remove the unnecessary or excess thread from the back side of the design with a scissor.
- 13 Iron the back of the design with an iron box.
- 14 In the next leaf see the seed stitch image to sew the seed.
- 15 In such a method each and every petal of the flower is filled.

Fig 4



## Frame setting for hand aari

**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- practice frame fitting for aari works.

### Requirements

#### Tools

- Stretched frame - 1 Set
- Tapestry needle - 1 No
- Stiletto - 1 No

- Nails - as reqd
- Cotton thread - as reqd

## PROCEDURE

### TASK 1: Fix a frame for aari work

- 1 Stretched frame is a wooden adjustable frame consisting of four wooden bars. The gada fabric attached to the 2 bars Fig 1.

Fig 1



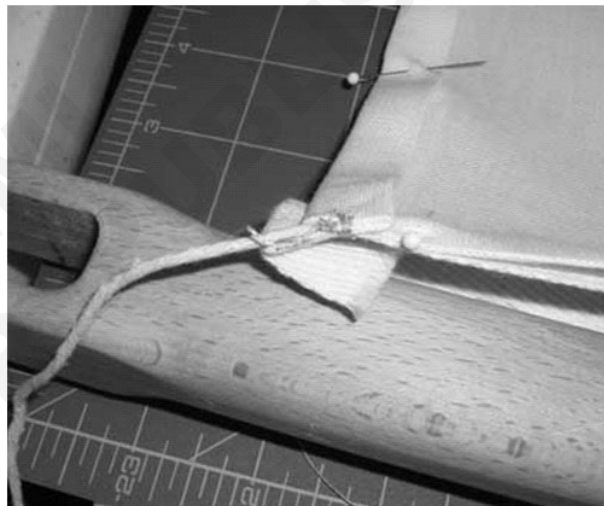
- 2 Marks the centre of the bars as well as the fabric on both sides and pin it up Fig 2.

Fig 2



- 3 Use the cotton thread to stitch gada the first side.
- 4 And over sew both of the ends of gada cloth Fig 3.

Fig 3



- 5 Stitch both sides of the materials over gada cloth with thread.
- 6 Repeat the whole process on the opposite roller bar, so that both top and bottom edges of fabric are attached to the roller and roll it up Fig 4.

Fig 4





- 7 Mark the undersides of the side casing in one inch intervals and get stiletto out pierce the fabric with the stiletto making good sized holes. (Fig 5)

Fig 5



- 8 Insert the stretcher bars and stretch the frame. (Fig 6)

Fig 6



- 9 place the nails.

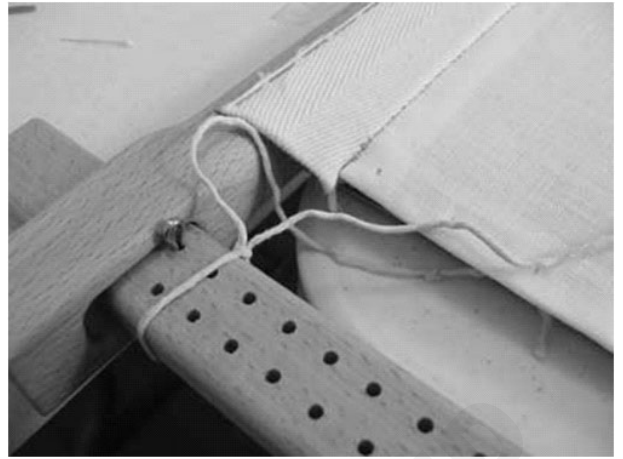
- 10 Pins in to hold the rollers. (Fig 7)

Fig 7



- 11 Fold the selvages make small darning or lacing. (Fig 8)

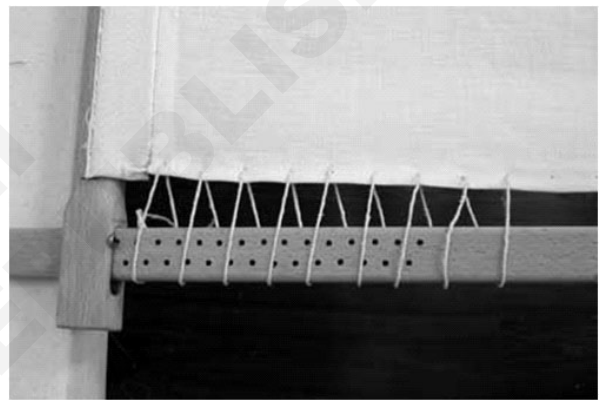
Fig 8



8)

- 12 Start with a slip knot at the top of the stretched bar.

Fig 9

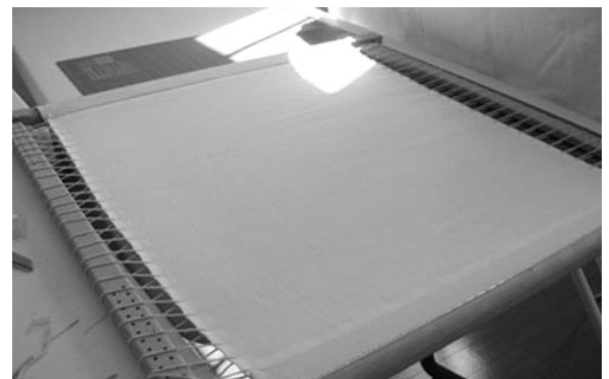


(Fig 9)

- 13 Thread large tapestry needle with the end of long string and start lacing.

- 14 Tie the thread to the nail.

Fig 10



15 The four sides of the fabrics are stretched.

**TASK 2 : Practice tracing method for aari work.**

- 1 The design is first drawn on a tracing paper .
- 2 Using a needle, holes are pierced all along the design.
- 3 Pierced design paper (Tracing paper). Placed on the fabric.
- 4 A mixture of kerosene and chalks is made and rubbed with a sponge on the tracing paper.
- 5 It seeps through the holes and is transferred to the fabric.

Fig 1



**Practice locking, starting and finishing of stitch**

**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- practice of straight stitch for aari embroidery
- practice of curved lines.

**Requirements**

**Materials**

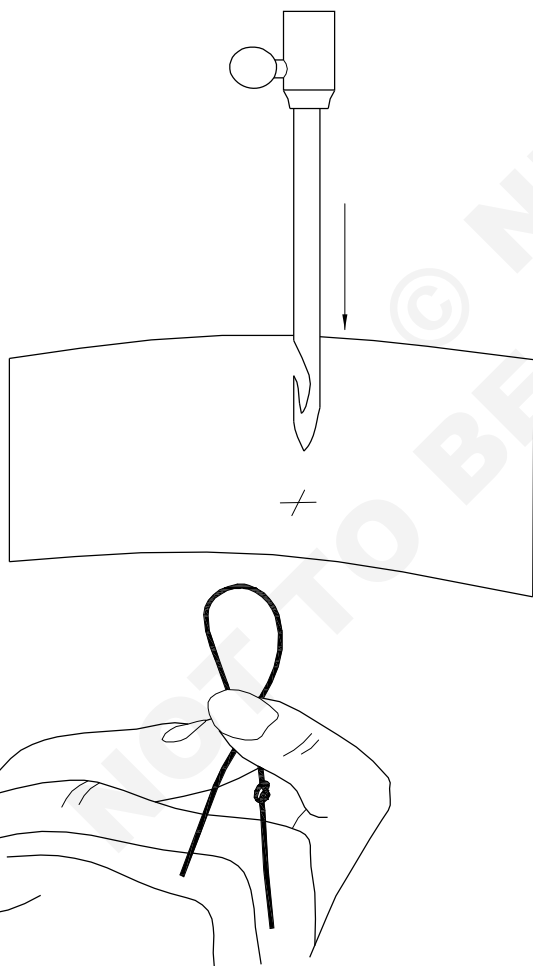
- |                              |         |                           |            |
|------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|------------|
| • Silk thread or zari thread | - 1 No. | • Aari needle             | - 1 No.    |
| • Round frame                | - 1 No. | • Cotton material or silk | - as reqd. |

**PROCEDURE**

**TASK 1: Practice a locking stitch.**

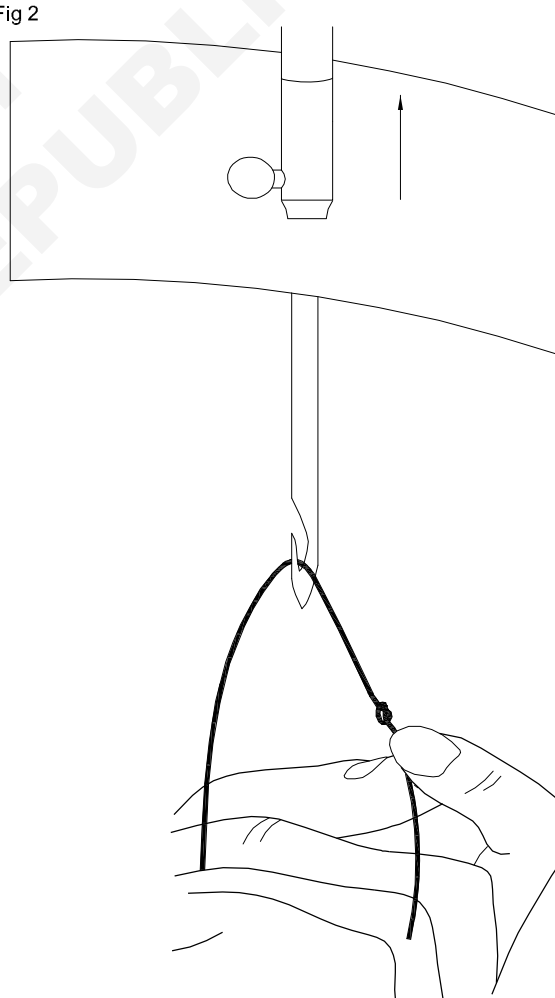
- 1 Make a knot. The needle is pushed through the fabric (Fig 1)
- 2 Thread is wound underneath fabri anti clock wise Fig 2.
- 3 The need is turned 180\* anti clockwise.

Fig 1



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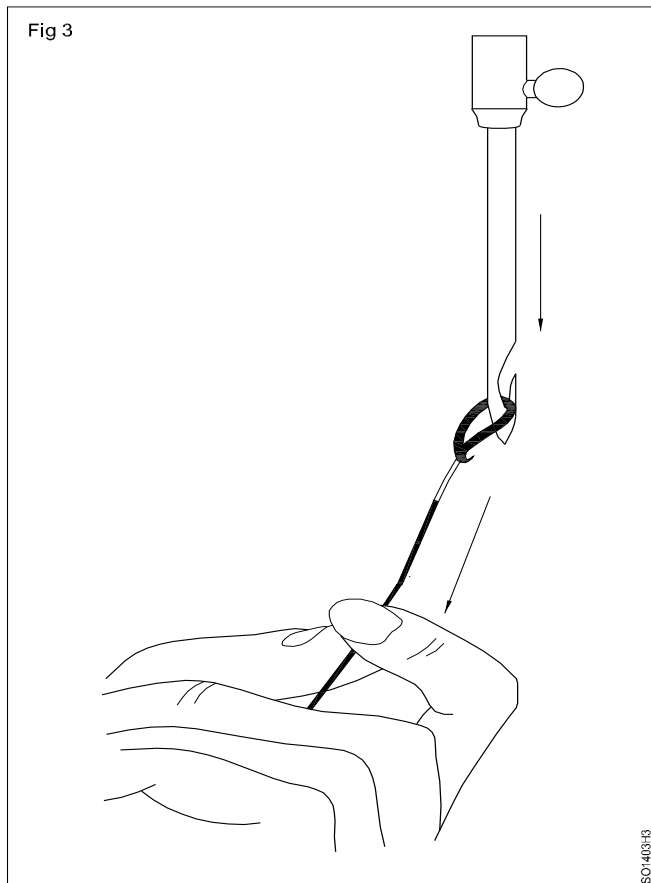
Fig 2



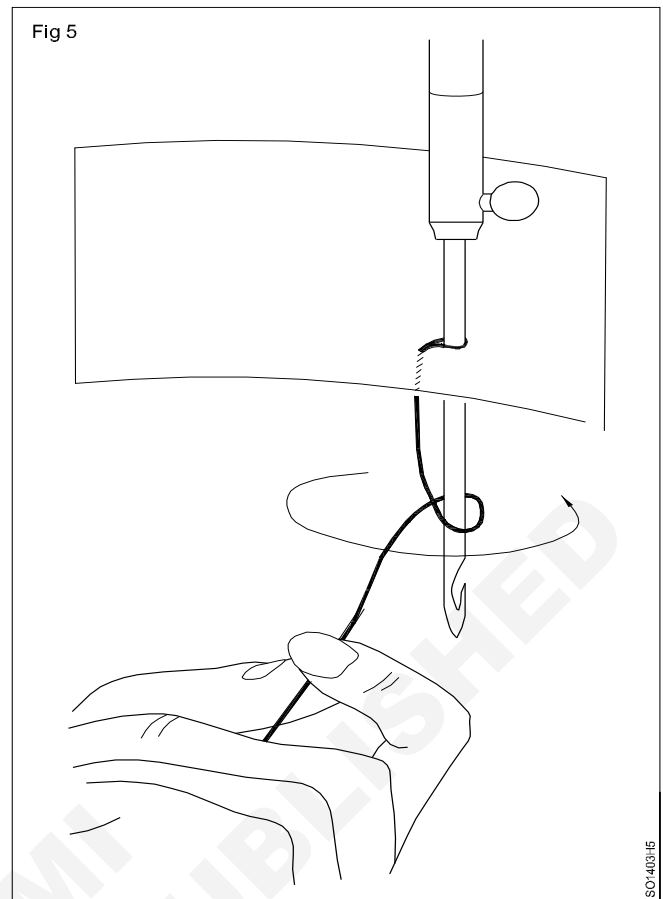
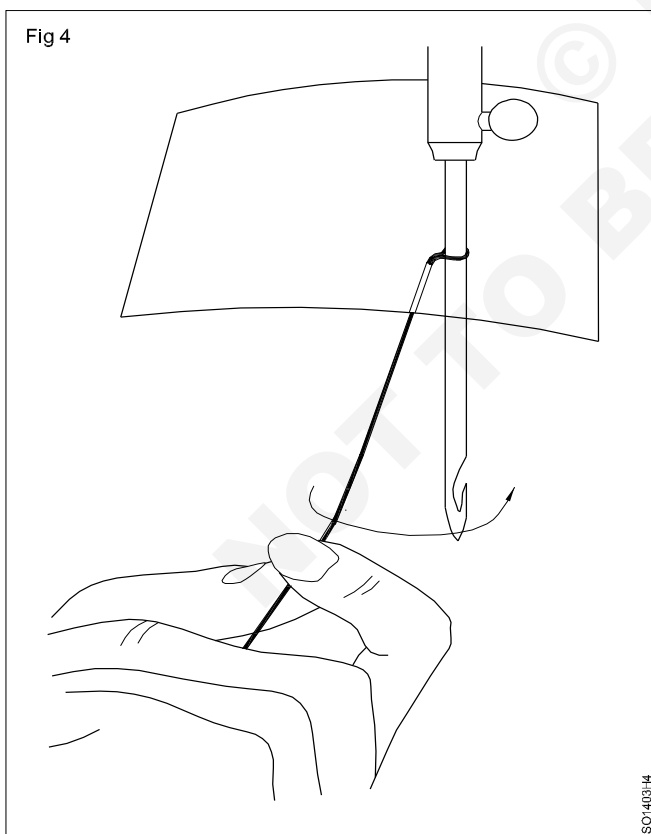
SO1403H2



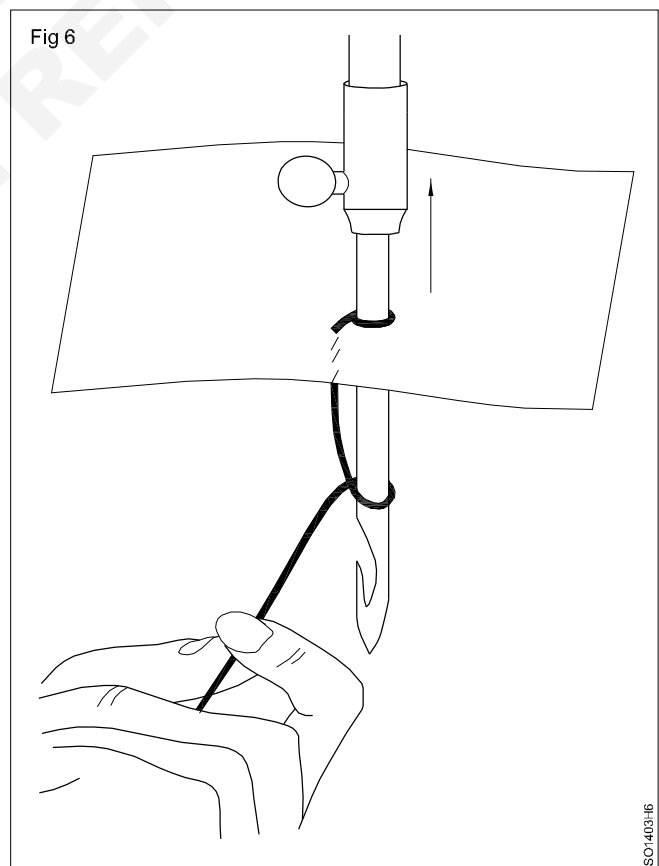
- 4 The needle is pulled up and comes up with a loop  
Fig 3.



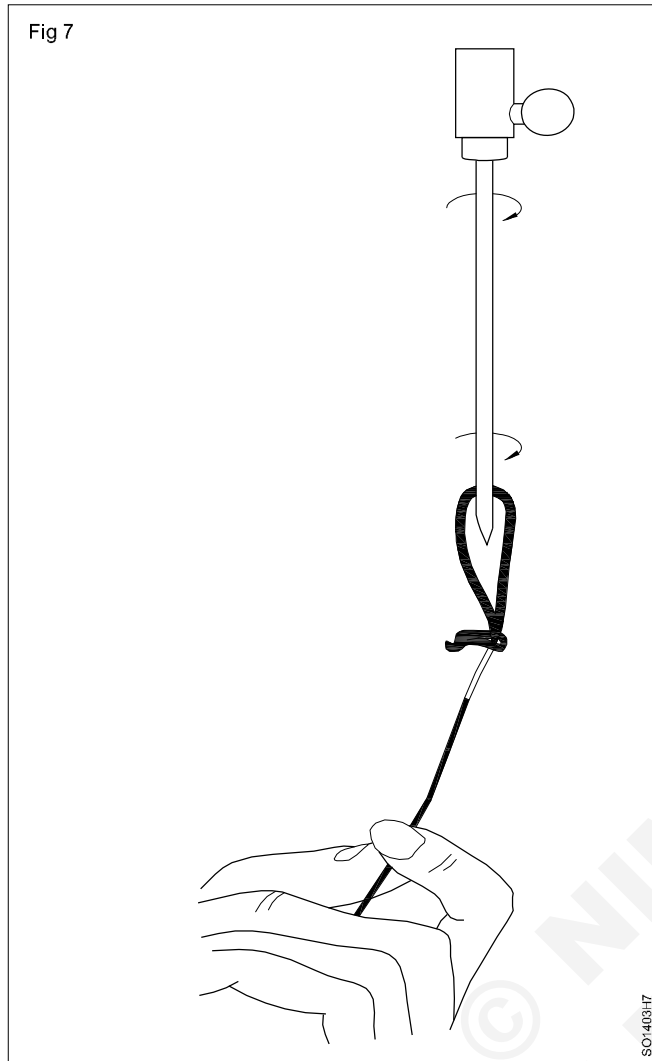
- 5 Punch in between the first lengthy chain (Fig 4, 5).



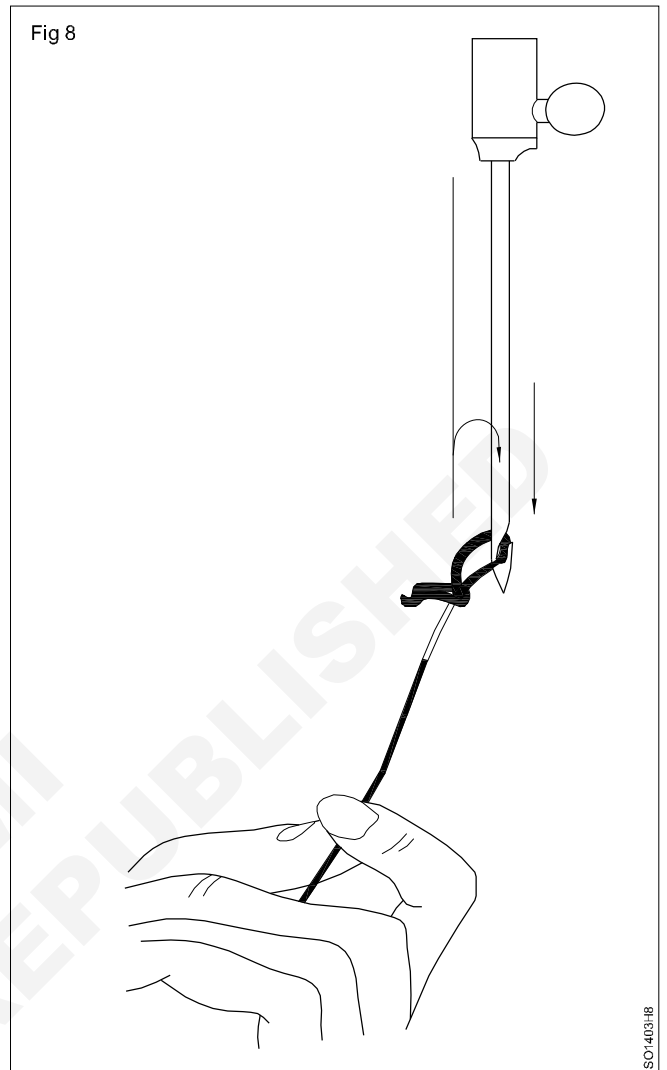
- 6 Thread is wound underneath fabric anti clock wise  
Fig 6.



7 The need is turned 180° anti clockwise Fig 7.

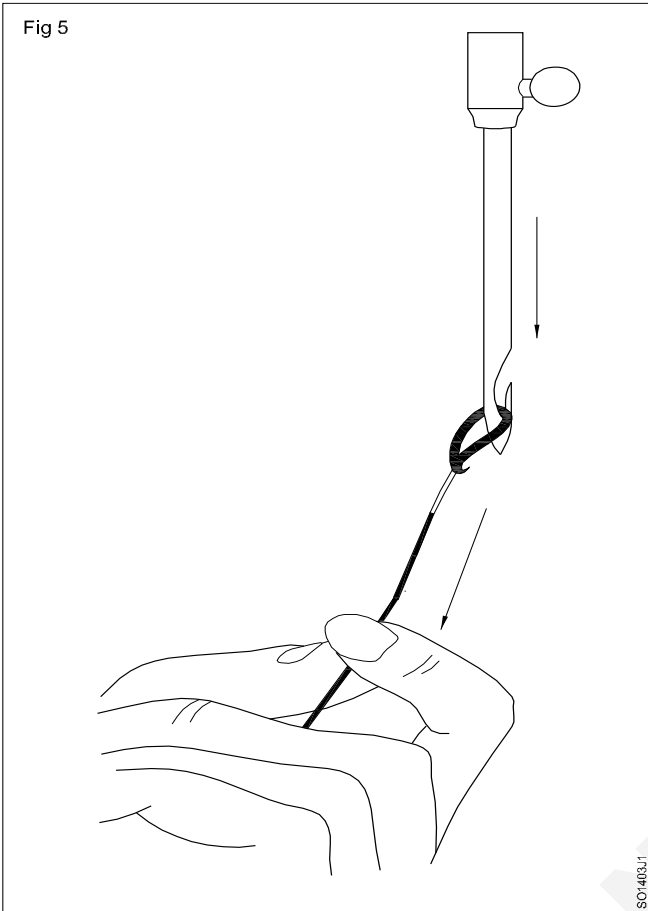


8 Take another lengthy loop from itself and make a small chain Fig 8.

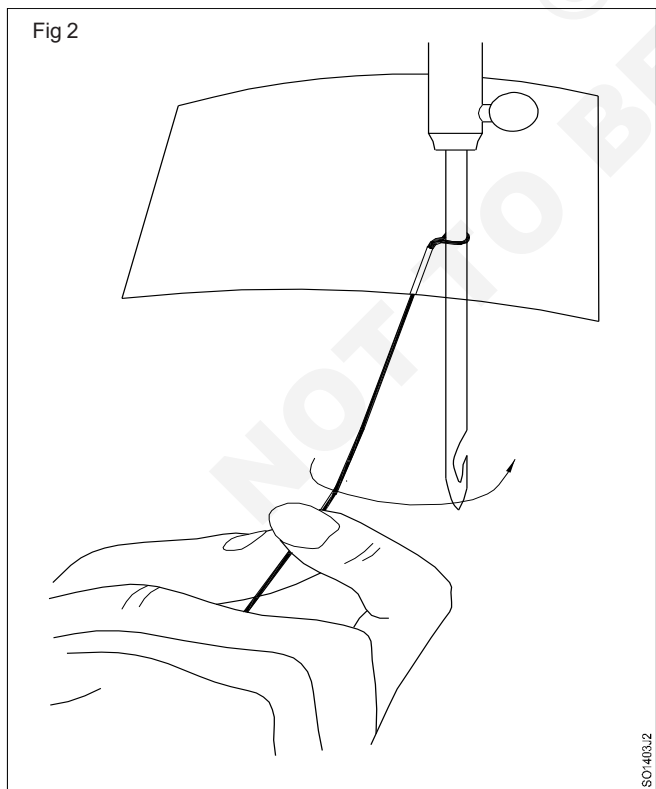


## TASK 2: Practice a starting stitch.

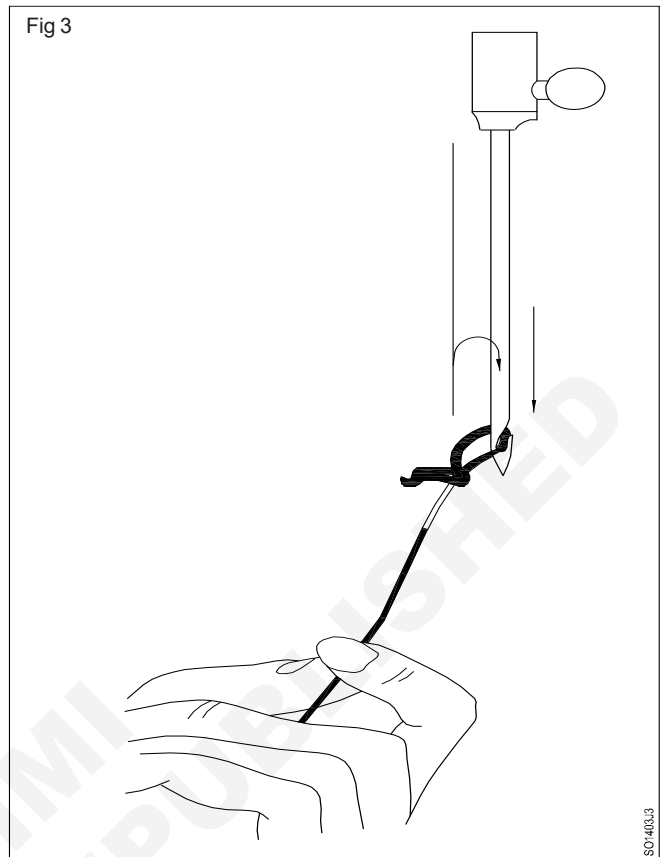
1 Form a lengthy chain using double thread Fig 1.



2 Pull the loop towards back and punch in between the first length chain Fig 2.

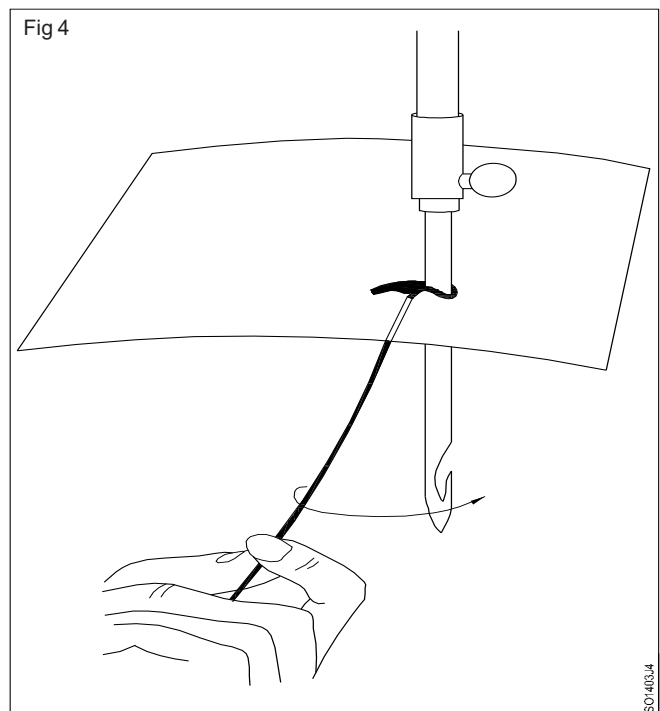


3 Take another lengthy loop from itself and another small chain Fig 3.



4 Pull the loop again back in between 2nd lengthy chain Fig 4.

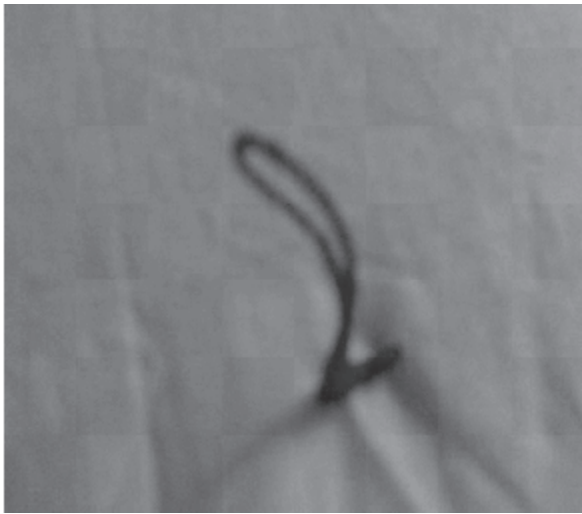
5 The same process is repeated like a lengthy chain, a small chain back punch again lengthy small and a back punch.



### TASK 3: Practice a finishing stitch.

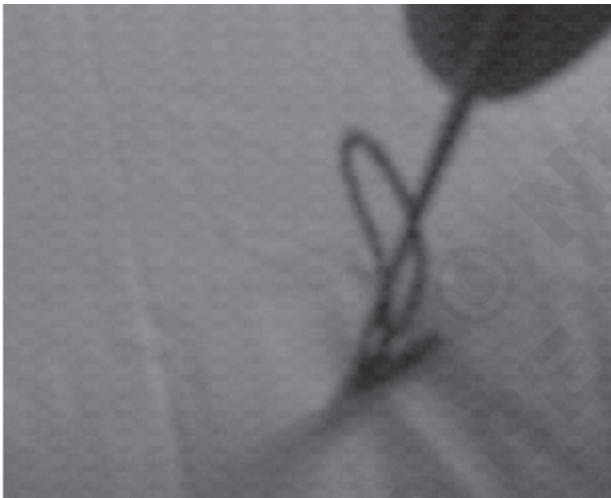
1 Pull a long loop Fig 1.

Fig 1



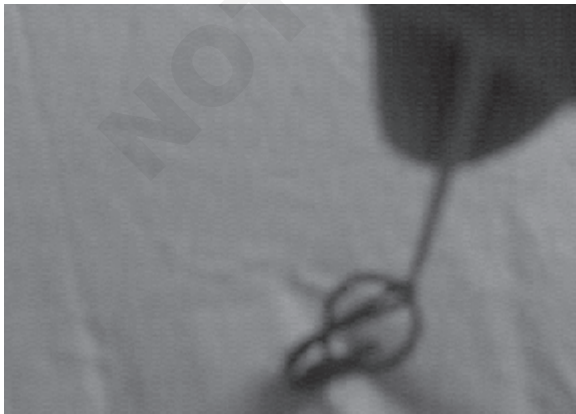
2 Keeping as it is through the first loop, punch very closely to it Fig 2.

Fig 2



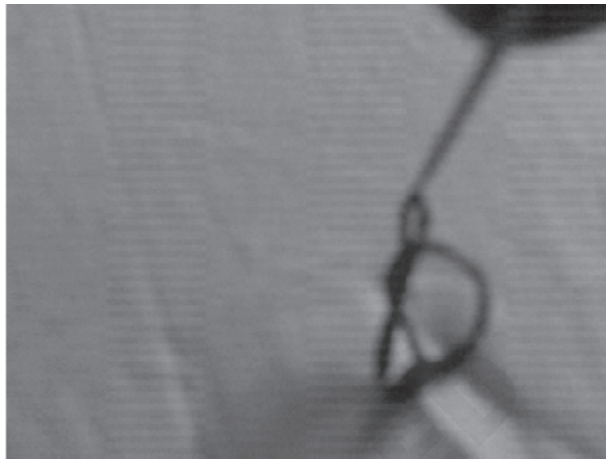
3 Pull the 2nd loop and pull it through the first loop (Fig 3).

Fig 3



4 Make a double twist Fig 4.

Fig 4



5 Second loop get the first loop Fig 5

Fig 5



6 Drag it through the second loop Fig 6

Fig 6



7 Pull the thread under the frame lightly Fig 7

Fig 7

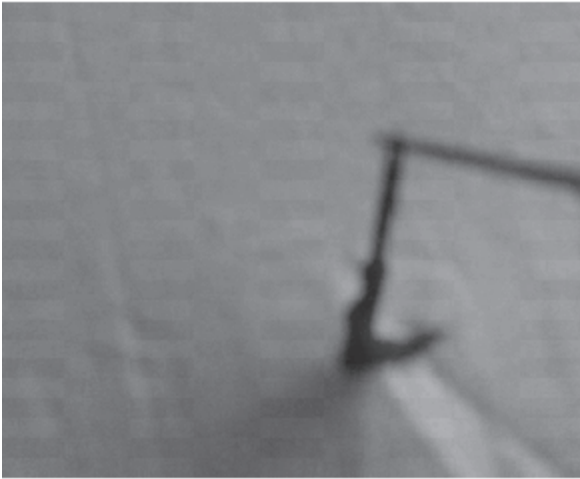


Fig 8



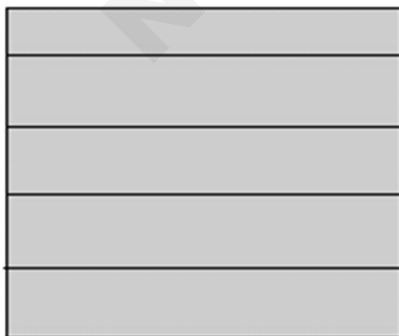
Fig 9



#### TASK 4: Practice of staright stitch

- 1 Draw a straight line as shown in Fig 1.
- 2 Make a loop or knot.
- 3 Punch in between the first lengthy chain.
- 4 Roll the zari thread around the needle using left hand.
- 5 Twist the needle and pull the loop again back in between 2nd lengthy chain.

Fig 1



- 6 The same process is repeated like a lengthy chain, a small chain, back punch Fig 2.
- 7 Hold the chain as close possible.

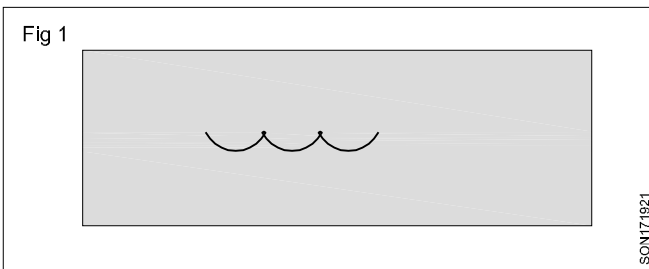
**No knots form in the thread under the ring this will spoil your hole stitch. Always handle the thread smoothly, don't pull tightly or handly.**

Fig 2

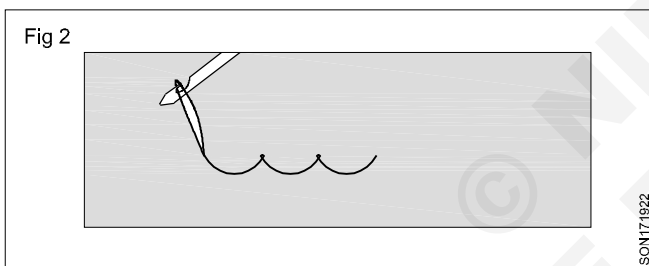


## TASK 5: Practice of curve stitch

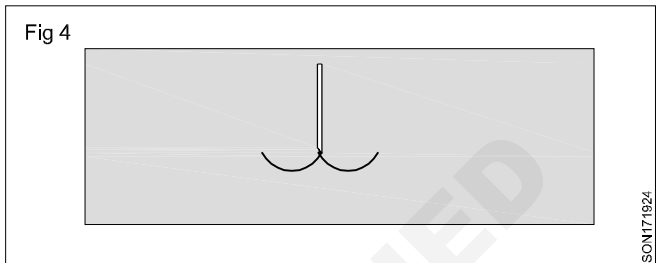
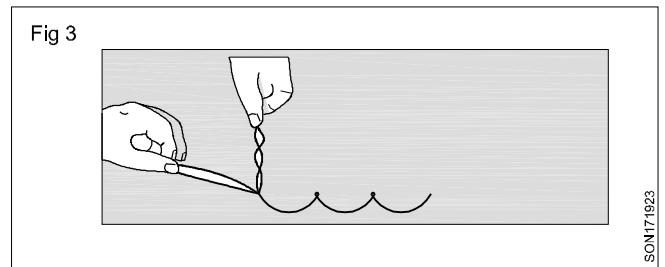
1 Draw a curve line Fig 1.



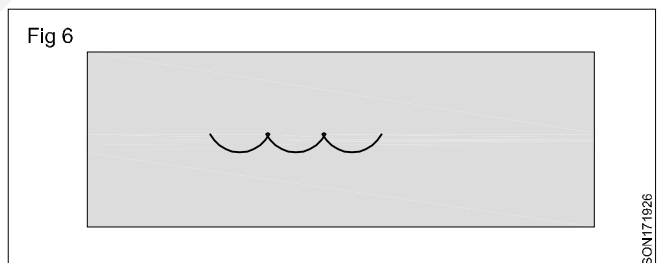
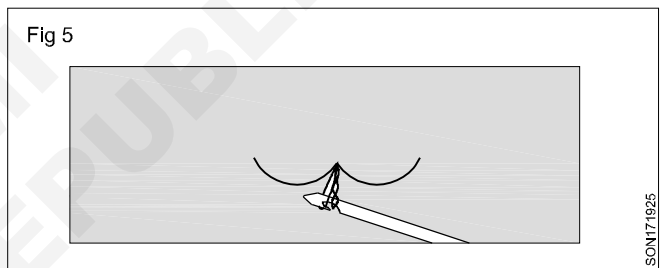
- 2 The needle is pushed through the fabric.
- 3 Thread is pushed into the hook from behind
- 4 The needle is pulled up and comes up with a loop
- 5 Punch in between the first lengthy chain.
- 6 Take another lengthy loop from itself and another small chain (refer Task 1)
- 7 Make a normal chain stitch in plain line.
- 8 The needle is punched in between the previous length chain.
- 9 Take another lengthy loop from itself and punch very closely in bends (small chain) Fig 2.



- 10 Again make a normal chain stitch in plain line.
- 11 Make a single twist and hold the thread flat on the cloth with your finger in the curves as shown in Fig 3.
- 12 Insert needle from below the thread opposite to you Fig 4.



- 13 Pull the thread down Fig 5.
- 14 Turn the frame and make knot.
- 15 Back side of the knot as shown in Fig 6.





## Aari embroidery basic stitches & its variations using silk thread and metallic thread

**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- practice chain knot stitch
- practice zig zag stitch
- practice cording thread using aari work
- practice satin stitch
- practice butterfly stitch
- practice blanket stitch
- practice filling stitch
- practice long and short stitch
- practice cut work in aari.

### Requirements

#### Tools/Instruments

- Silk thread or zari thread - 1 No
- Round frame - 1 No.
- Aari needle - 1 No.
- Gold beads or seed beads - 1 No.
- Carding thread - 1 No.

- Pencil or pen - 1 No.
- Sharpener - 1 No.
- Trimmer - 1 No.

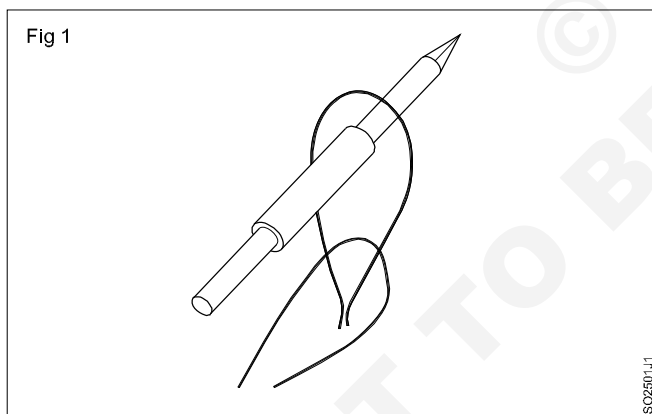
#### Materials

- 0.25 x 0.90 m poplin, long cloth, silk satin

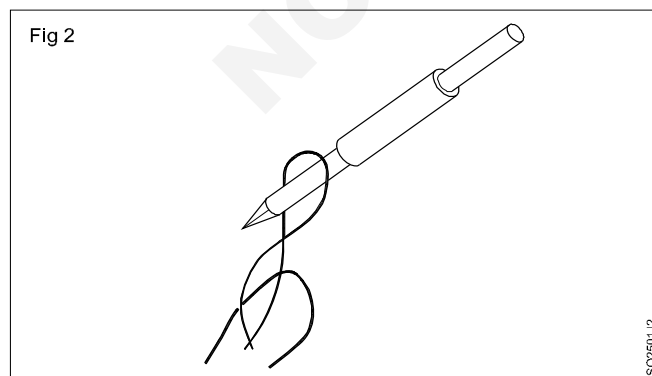
### PROCEDURE

#### TASK 1 : Practice chain knot

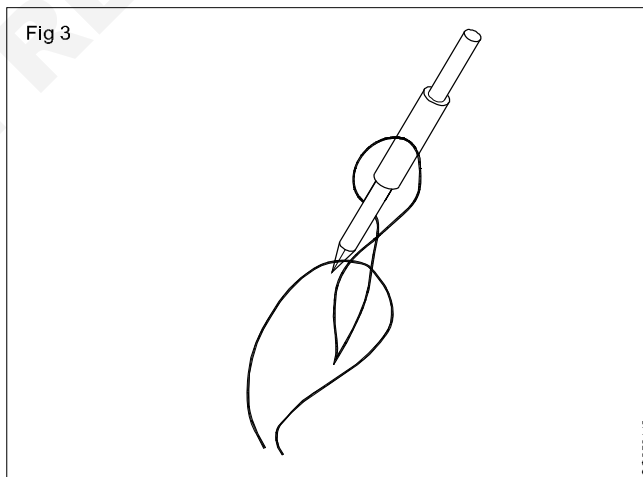
1 Punch 2 time and pull the thread upwards. (Fig 1)



2 Turn the hook clockwise while still in loop. (Fig 2)

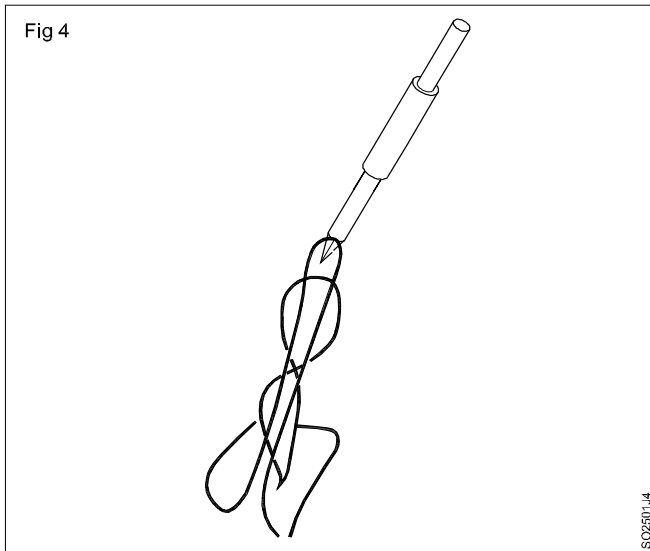


3 Second loop gets the first loop. (Fig 3)



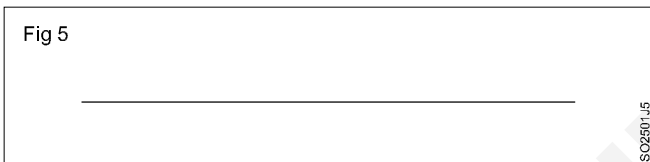
4 Drag it through the second loop. (Fig 4)

5 Pull the thread under the frame tightly.

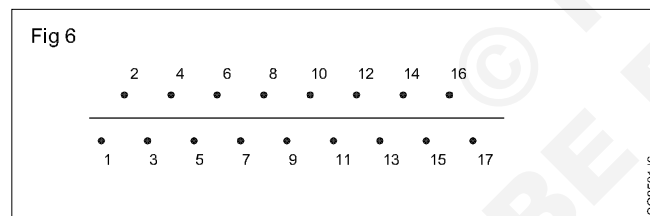


## TASK 2 : Practice and design in aari work using zig zag stitch

- 1 Stretch the fabric and fix it in the frame.
- 2 Draw a line using pencil. (Fig 5)



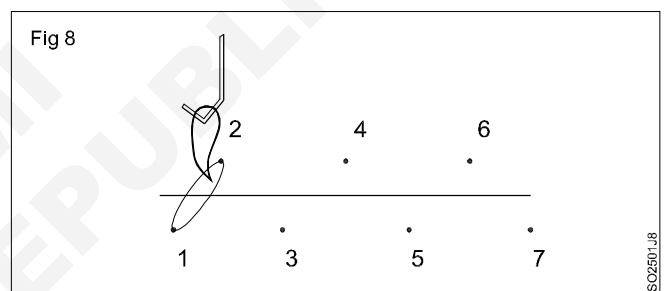
- 3 Mark the points from starting point of the line. (Fig 6)



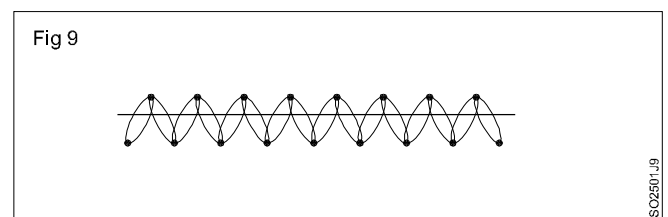
- 4 Insert the thambur needle at starting point and pick up the silk thread on to the top of the fabric. (Fig 7)



- 5 Pull down the needle at first loop again bring out the silk thread to form the next chain in the opposite side. (Fig 8)



- 6 Continue the process to complete the design with chain stitch.
- 7 Knot the thread at wrong side of the fabric.
- 8 Trim unwanted threads using trimmer after completing the work. (Fig 9)



### TASK 3 : Chain with zig zag

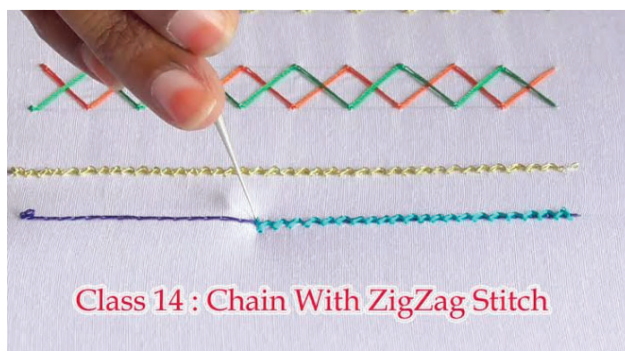
- 1 Fix the cloth to the frame.
- 2 Draw two lines using a pencil (Fig 1)

Fig 1



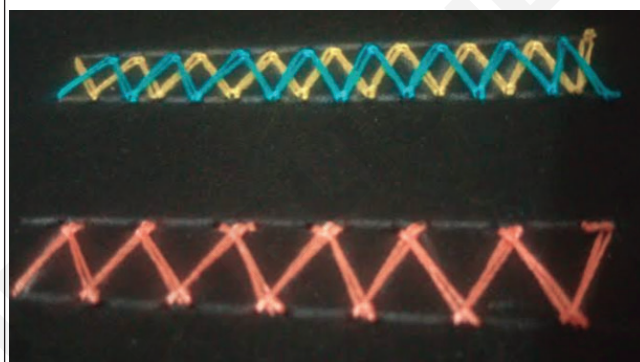
- 3 From the starting point, insert the tambour needle into the fabric and take the silk thread from bottom to top as shown in (Fig 2)
- 4 The chain stitch is sewn diagonally.
- 5 At the end of each single stitch grip the stitch using a small chain stitch (Fig 3)

Fig 2



- 6 Again diagonal or 'V' shaped chain stitch should be stitched with aari needle.

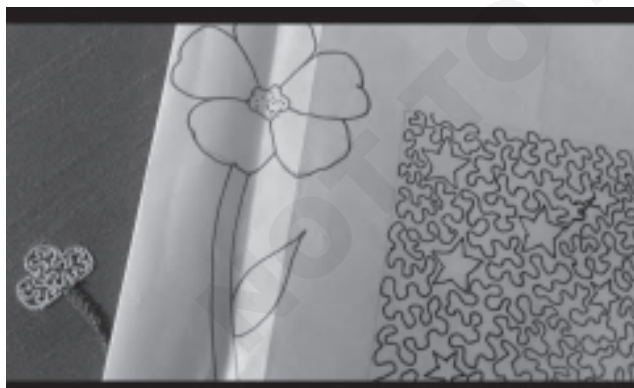
Fig 3



### TASK 4 : Water Filling

- 1 The fabric should be attached to the frame
- 2 Draw a curved design as shown in the picture with a pencil. (Fig 1)

Fig 1



- 3 Start a loop from the back side of the drawn image or design with an aari needle and make a small chain. Start stitching on the design with chain stitch. (Fig 2)
- 4 Use two colour threads to complete the design. (Fig 3)

Fig 2

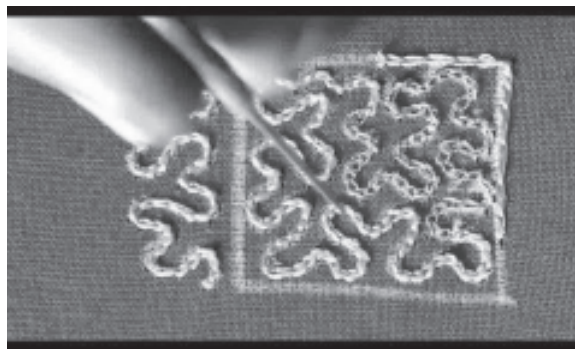
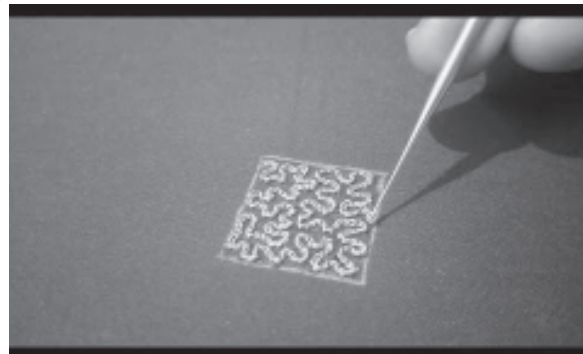
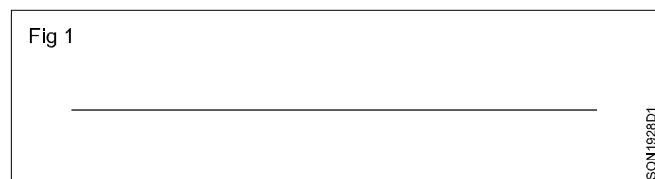


Fig 3

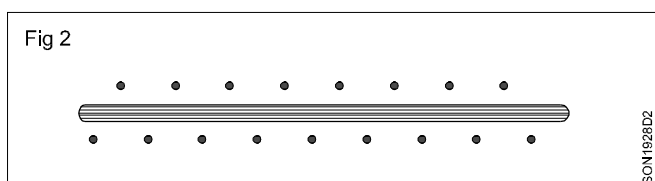


### TASK 5 : Practice and Cording chain stitch in aari work

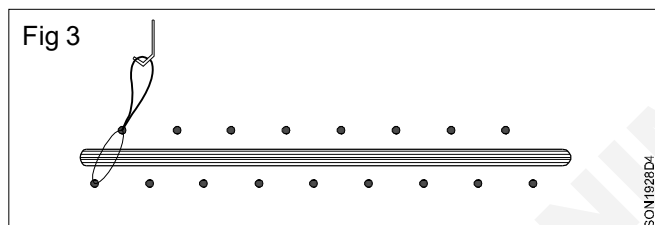
- 1 Place the fabric on the table.
- 2 Draw a straight line on fabric using pencil. (Fig 1)



- 3 Fix the frame to the fabric.
- 4 Stick the embroidery thread and dry it using fabric glue.
- 5 Mark the point around the embroidery thread in equal distance. (Fig 2)

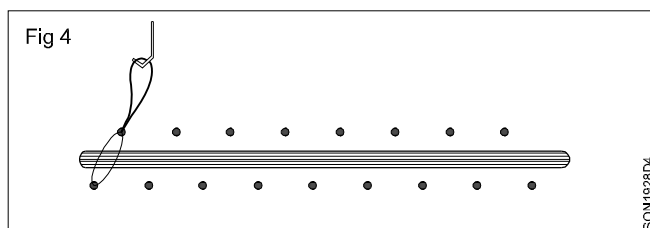


- 6 Insert the thambur needle at starting point and pick up the silk thread on to the top of the fabric. (Fig 3)

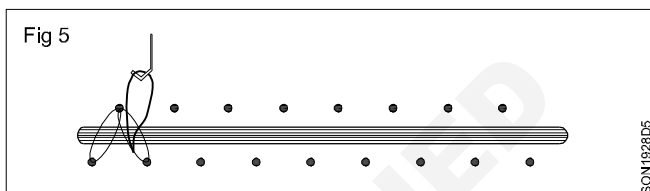


- 7 Secure the thread with a small chain stitch at right side of the fabric.

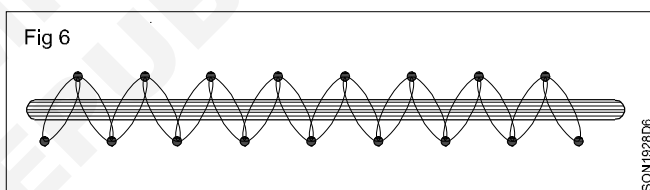
- 8 Insert the tambour needle at first loop and again bring out the silk thread to form the next chain stitch in opposite side. (Fig 4)



- 9 Pull up and punch it in opposite side. (Fig 5)



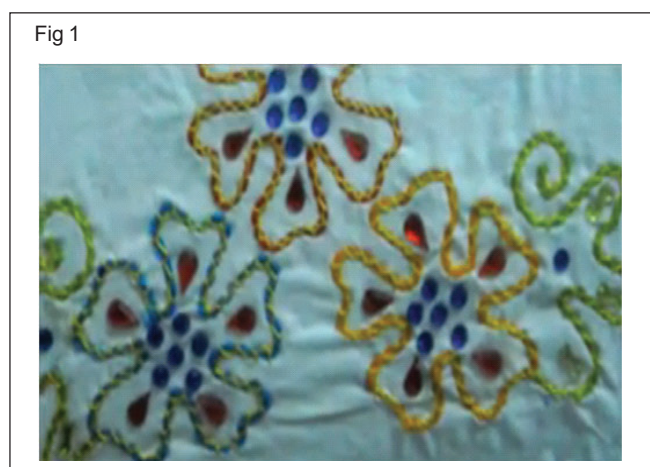
- 10 Continue the process to complete the line with chain stitch. (Fig 6)
- 11 Trim unwanted threads using trimmer, after completing the work.
- 12 Remove the fabric from frame.



### TASK 6 : Practice sample making of cording chain stitch in aariwork

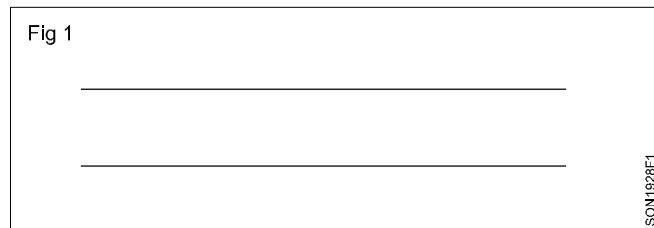
- 1 Stretch the fabric and fix it in the frame.
- 2 Trace a suitable design on to the fabric, using pounce method.
- 3 Place the carding thread using fabric glue on the design of the outline.
- 4 Insert the tambour needle at starting point and pick up the silk(zari) thread on to the top of the fabric.
- 5 Secure the thread with a small chain stitch at right side of the fabric.
- 6 Insert the tambour needle in the first loop at opposite side and again bring out the silk thread to form the next chain stitch.
- 7 Continue the process to complete the design with very close chain stitch.

- 8 Knot the thread at wrong side of the fabric.
- 9 Trim unwanted thread using trimmer.
- 10 Remove the fabric from frame.
- 11 After completed design. (Fig 1)



## TASK 7 : Practice satin stitch in aari work

1 Take a cloth and draw a 2 parallel lines. (Fig 1)



2 Fix cloth on the round embroidery frame.

3 Make a knot or loop with the zari thread (or) silk thread.

4 Take a loop in the hook. (Fig 2)



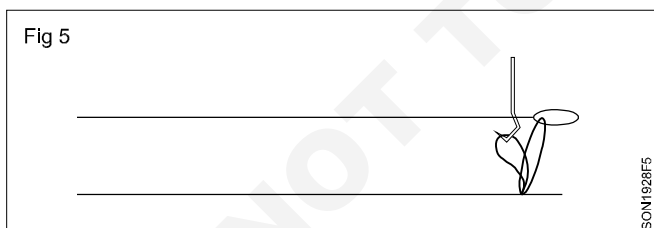
5 Punch and start with a lengthy chain stitch. (Fig 3)



6 Punch in the opposite top line. (Fig 4)



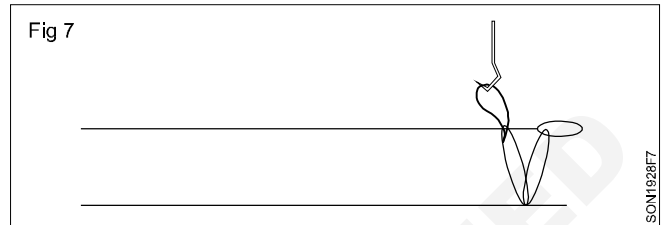
7 Pulling the thread upwards. (Fig 5)



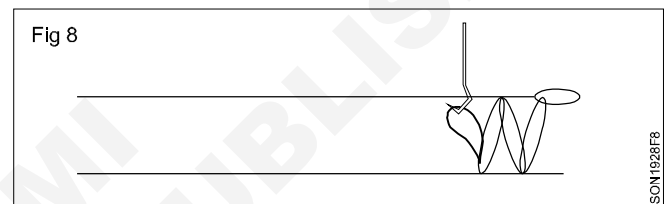
8 Pulling the thread down in the opposite top line (Fig 6)



9 Pulling the thread upwards. (Fig 7)



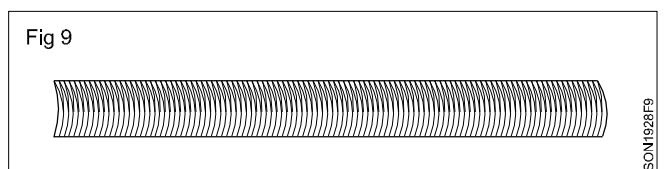
10 Again pulling the thread down and upwards in the opposite top line. (Fig 8)



11 Continue the same process like pulling the thread downwards and pulling the thread upwards again pulling the thread downwards and upwards, downwards and upwards, downwards and upwards in the opposite top lines.

12 Thus the beautiful works is obtained. (Fig 9)

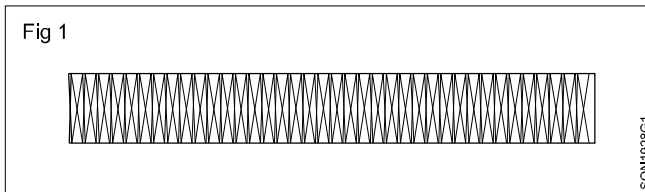
13 Make the satin stitch as close as possible.





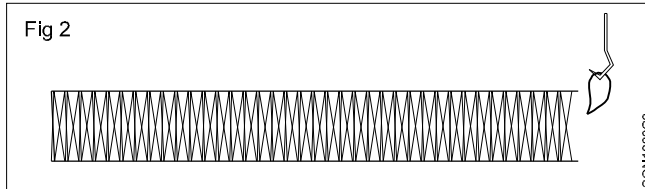
## TASK 8 : Practice butterfly stitch

1 Draw a parallel line and make a satin stitch. (Fig 1)

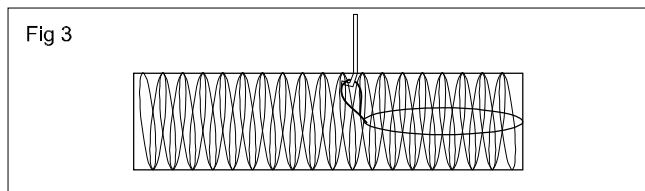


2 Make a chain stitch in the middle of the satin stitch.

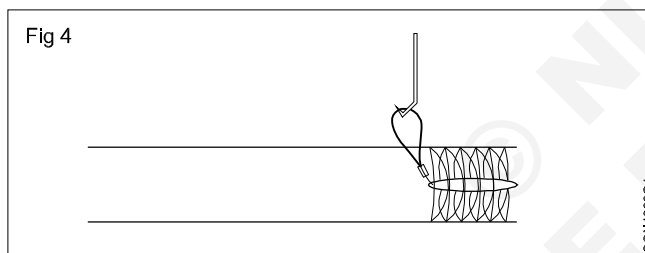
3 Punch and pull the loop. (Fig 2)



4 Pull 3 to 6 strands of thread inwards and punch it there and pull the thread out. (Fig 3)

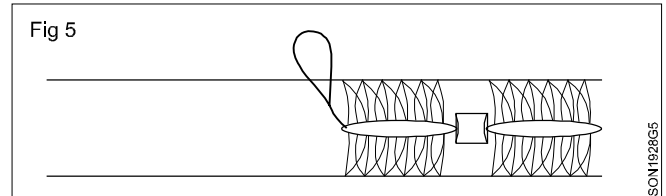


5 Add a single beads. (Fig 4)



6 Put the knot and again start a chain stitch.

7 Continue the process like start the chain stitch pull 3 to 6 strands and punch, pull the thread out, then add a bead and put knot stitch. (Fig 5)



8 Knot the thread at wrong side of the fabric.

9 Trim the thread using trimmer.

10 Remove the fabric from frame and iron the cloth at the wrong side of the fabric.

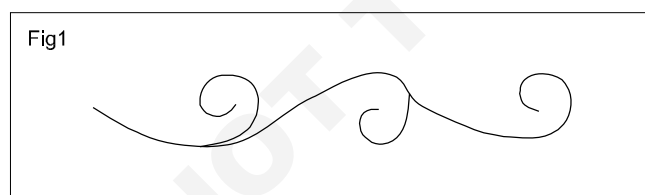
11 After completing (Fig 6).



## TASK 9 : Practice blanket stitch in aari work

1 Place the fabric on the table.

2 Draw a curve lines on fabric using pencil. (Fig 1)



3 Fix the frame to the fabric.

4 Start with a chain stitch.

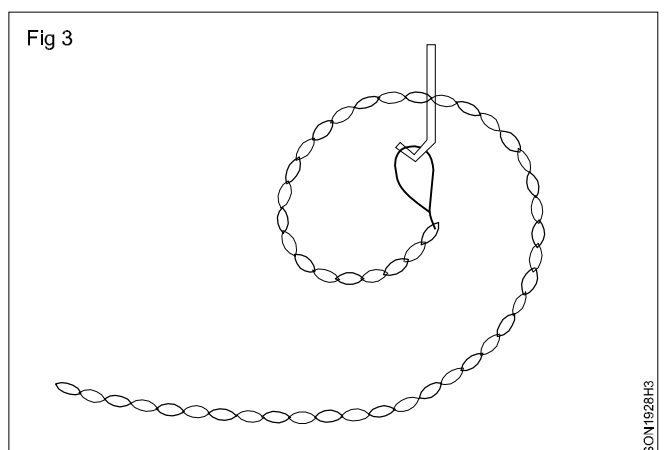
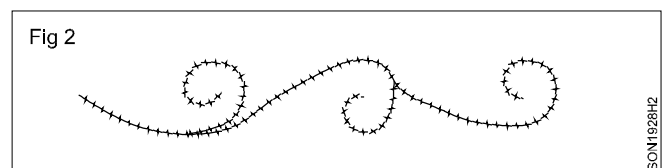
5 Continue the process to complete the design with chain stitch.

6 Knot the thread at the end of the design.

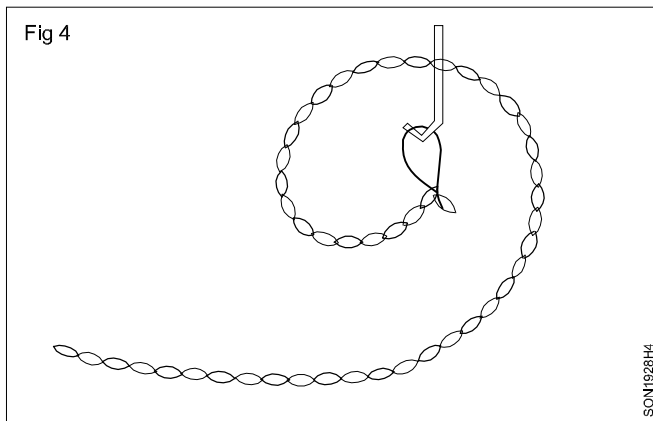
7 Trim unwanted thread using trimmer, after completing the work. (Fig 2)

8 Insert the tambour needle at first loop and pick up the thread on to the top of the fabric. (Fig 3)

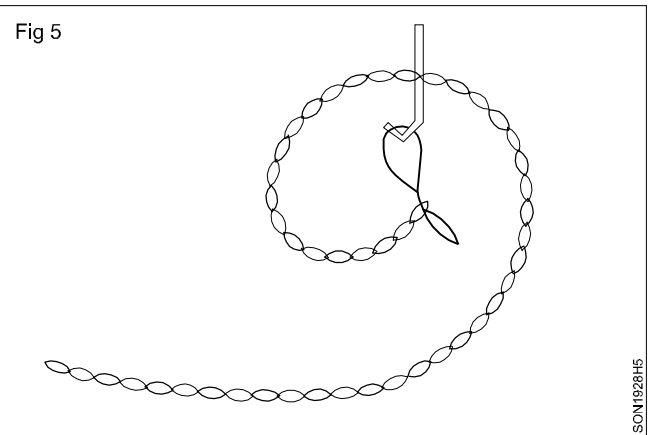
9 Punch the needle and pull the thread longer. (Fig 4)





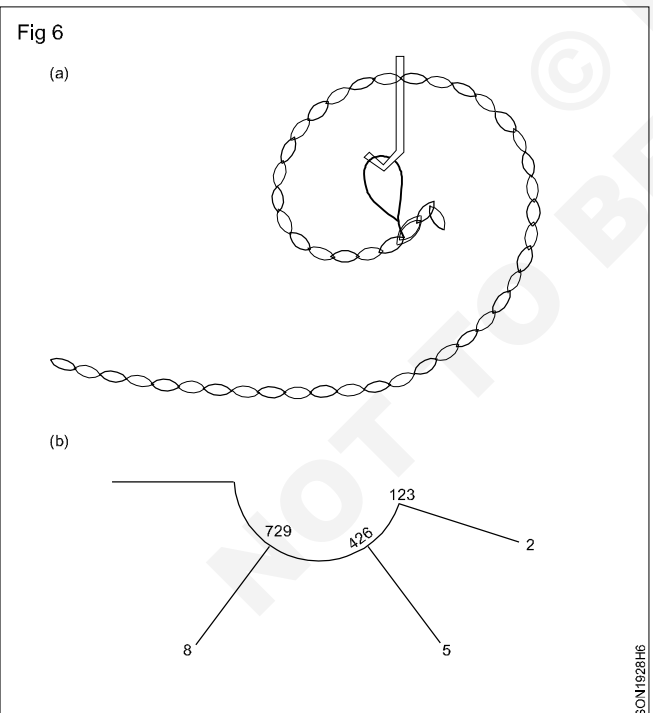


10 Pull it down to where start and punch it there. (Fig 5)

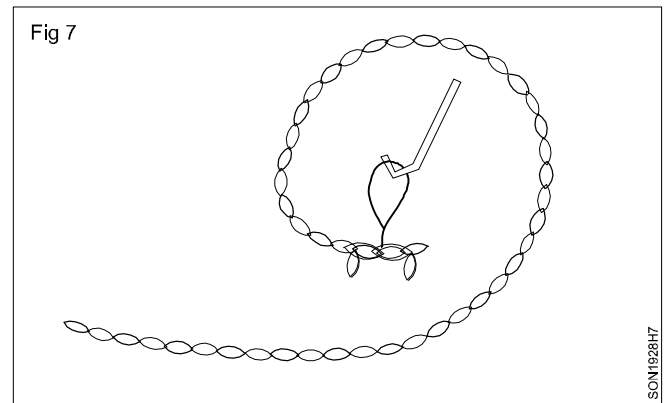


11 Pull the thread under the frame tightly.

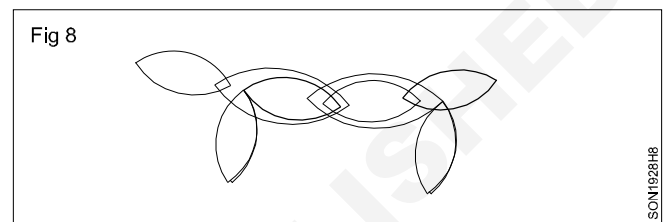
12 Punch and pull the thread from 2<sup>nd</sup> loop. (Fig 6 & 6a)



13 Make a loop. (Fig 7)



14 Continue the process to complete the design with chain stitch. (Fig 8)



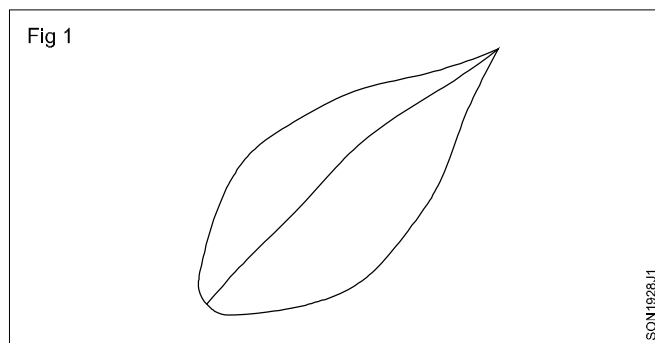
15 Knot the thread at end of the design.

16 Trim unwanted thread using trimmer after completing the work. (Fig 9)

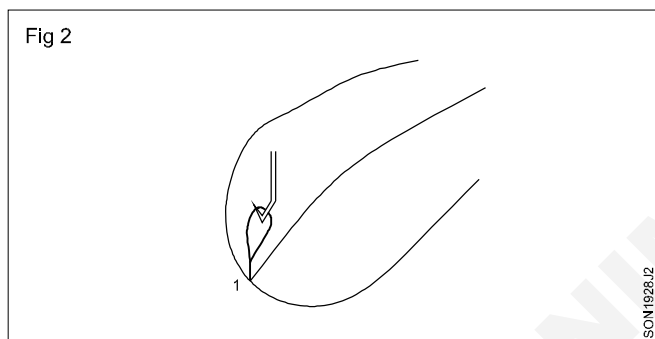


## TASK 10 : Practice filling stitch in aari work

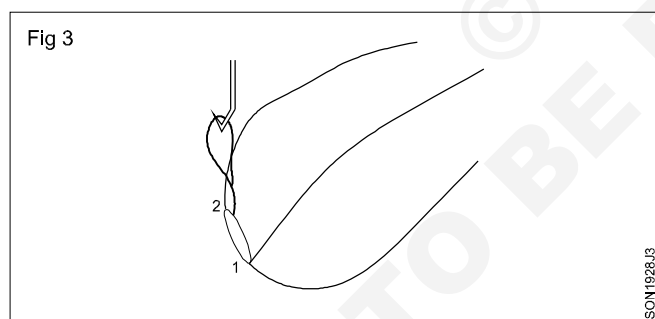
- 1 Place the fabric on the table.
- 2 Draw a simple leaf design. (Fig 1)



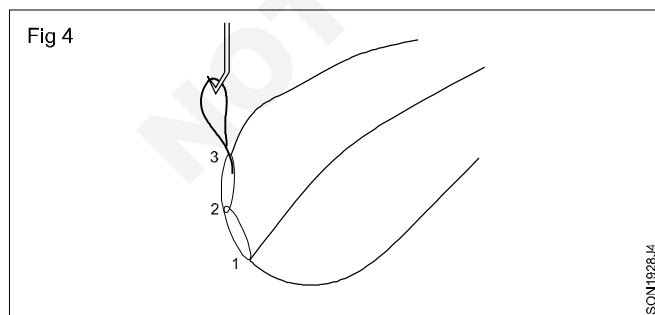
- 3 Fix the frame to the fabric.
- 4 Make a knot with the zari thread or silk thread.
- 5 Insert the thumbar needle at starting point pick up the silk thread on to the top of the fabric. (Fig 2)



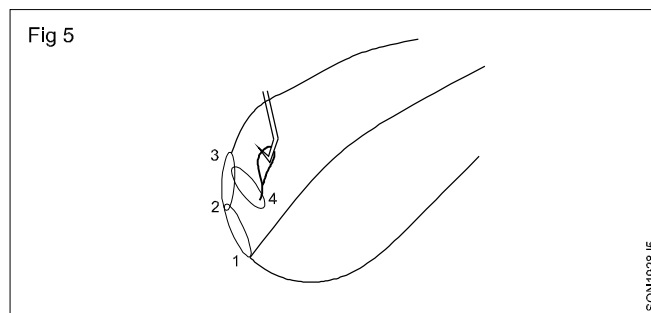
- 6 Pull the thread at 2<sup>nd</sup> point and pull up. (Fig 3)



- 7 Pull down and pull up at 3<sup>rd</sup> point. (Fig 4)

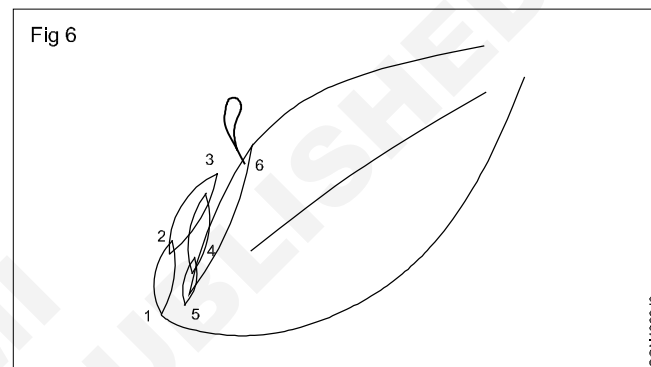


- 8 Pull down and pull up at 4<sup>th</sup> point. (Fig 5)



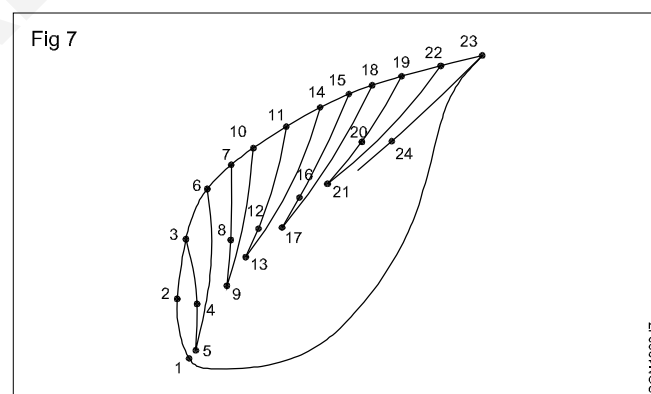
- 9 Pull down and pull up at 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> point. (Fig 6)

- 10 Continuous the same process and secure the thread at wrong side.



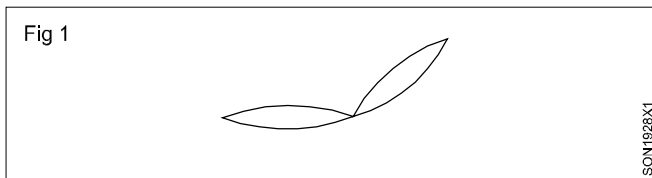
- 11 Knot the thread at the end of the design.

- 12 Trim unwanted thread using trimmer after completing the work. (Fig 8)

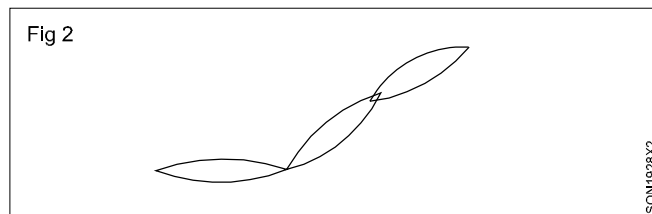


### TASK 11 : Practice long and short stitch in aari work

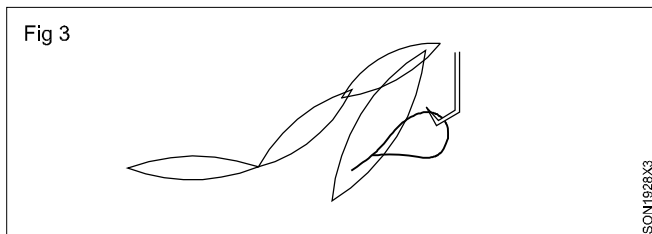
- 1 Make a small chain stitch.
- 2 Punch and pull the chain little long in the crosswise. (Fig 1)



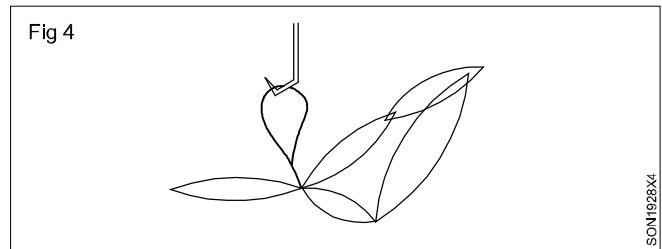
- 3 Pull it again long in the same cross line. (Fig 2)



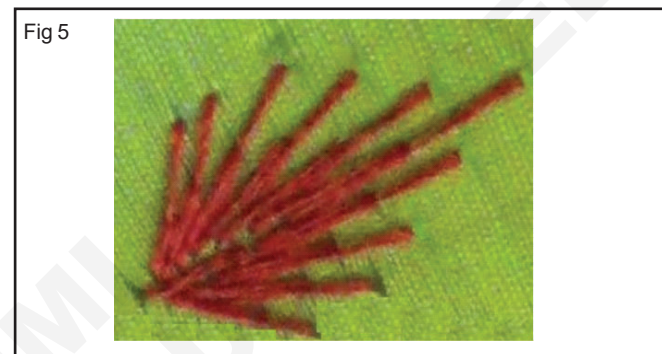
- 4 Punch and pull the thread down near the first punch point. (Fig 3)



- 5 Punch and pull the thread down to where you start put a knot. (Fig 4)



- 6 Continue the same process like little chain, long chain, punch near starting point, make a knot.
- 7 Knot the thread at wrong side of the fabric.
- 8 Trim unwanted threads using trimmer, after completing the work. (Fig 5)



**Practice of fixing different sequence with aari**

**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to  
• practice of fixing different sequences with aari.

**Requirements**

**Materials**

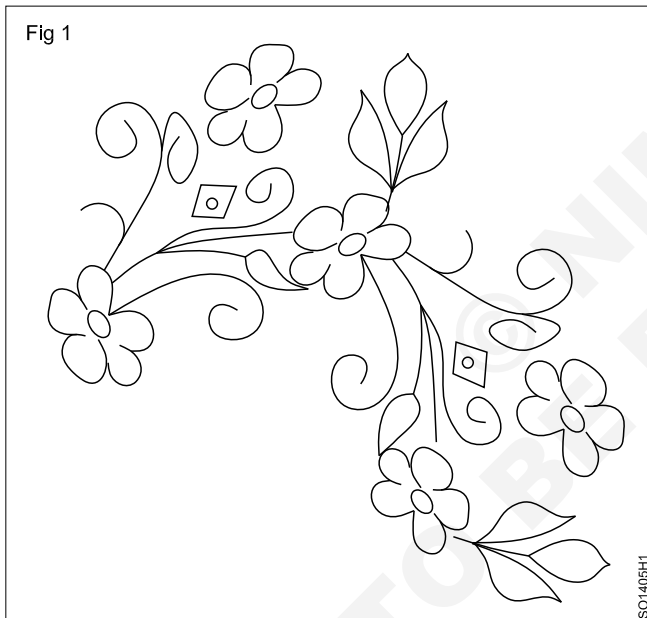
- |                                       |          |               |         |
|---------------------------------------|----------|---------------|---------|
| • Different chamki (Different colour) | - 1 set. | • Ari needle  | - 1 No. |
| • Silk thread                         | - 1 No.  | • Round frame | - 1 No. |

**PROCEDURE**

**TASK 1: Practice stitching of flat sequence**

- 1 Fit the cloth / Fabric in the adda or stretched frame.
- 2 Use suitable tracing method based on the cloth material Fig 1.

Fig 1



- 3 Hold the aari needle, such that the hooks points towards your left hand side Fig 2.
- 4 Make a knot or loop with the zari thread (or) silk thread Fig 3, 4.

Fig 2

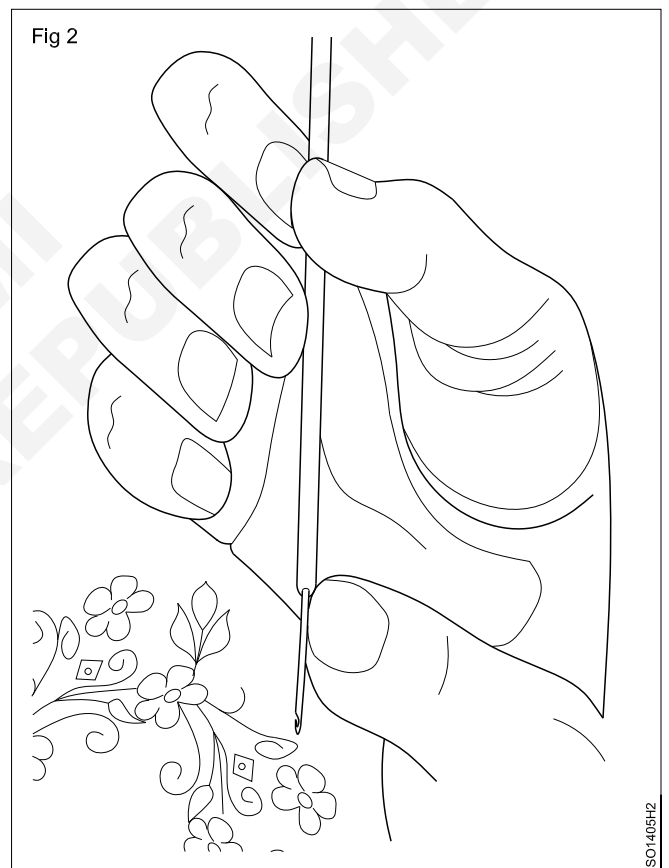


Fig 3

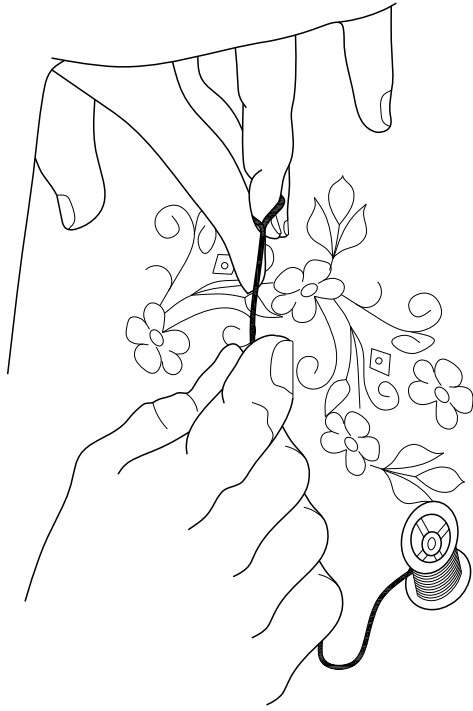
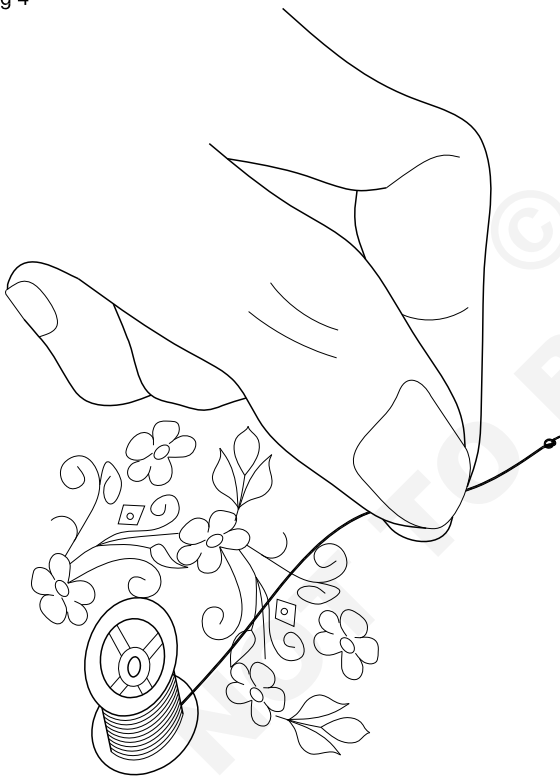
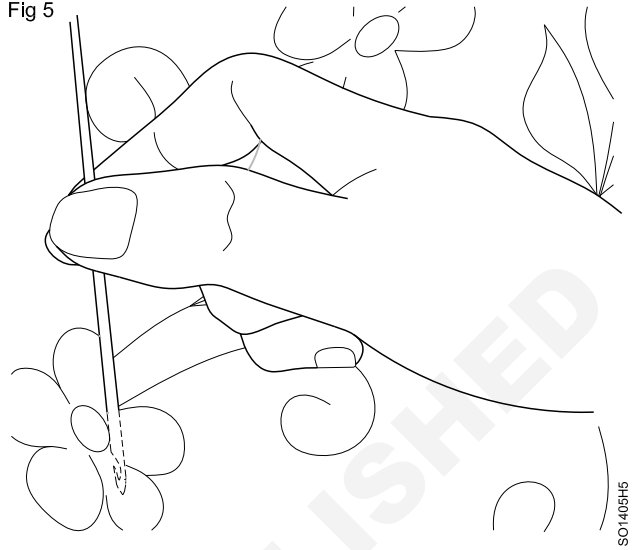


Fig 4



- 5 Bring the looped thread under the fabric.
- 6 Hold the thread & needle such that one hand pieces the needle, while the after hand underneath the fabric connects the thread with needle.
- 7 Punch and roll the zari thread around the needle Fig 5.

Fig 5

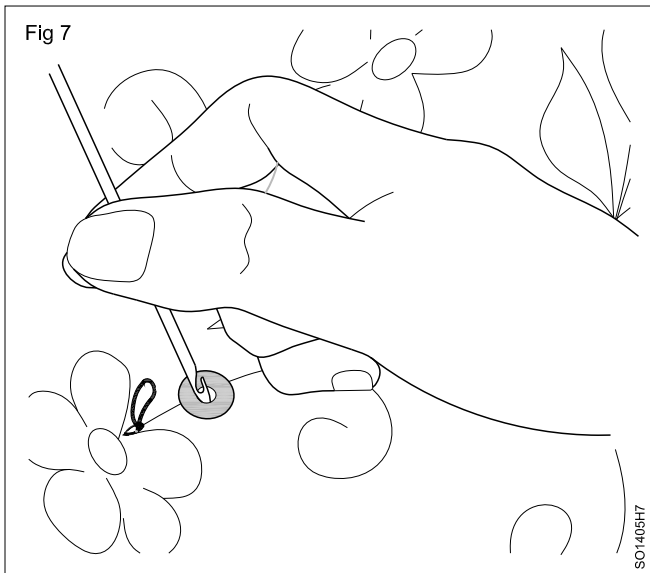


- 8 Twist the thread around the hooks and pull the needle with thread on top of the fabric which resembles a loop Fig 6.

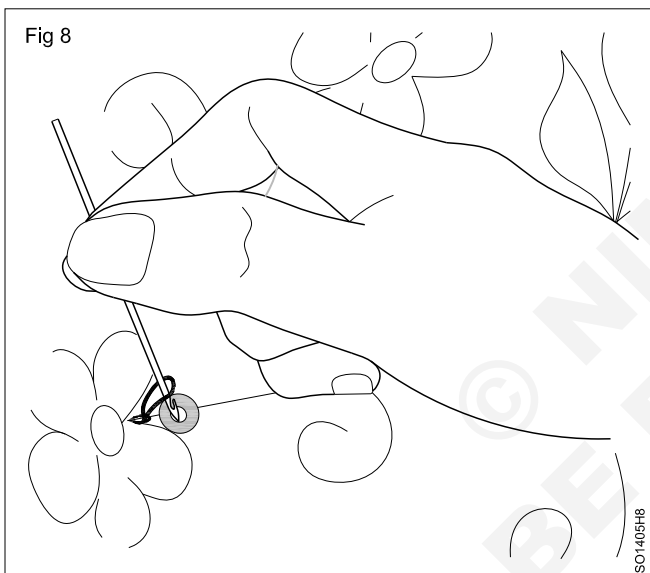
Fig 6



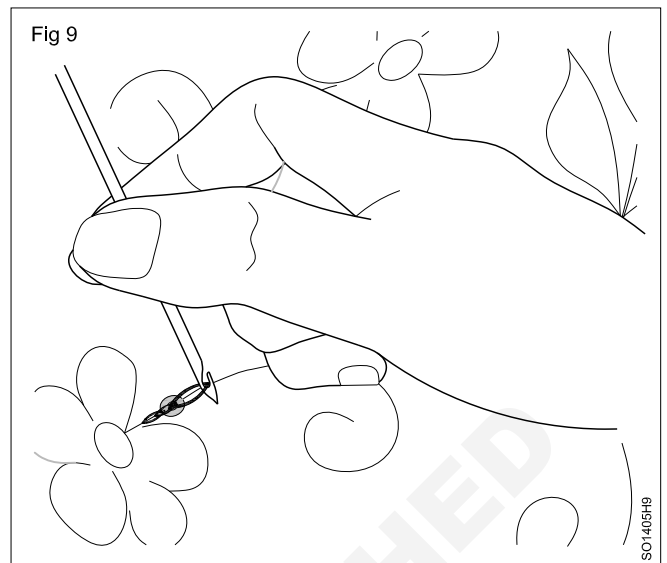
- 9 Take a loop in the hooks, keep the sequins on the design outline Fig 7.



10 Put chain stitch starting from one end to the middle or centre of the sequins Fig 8.

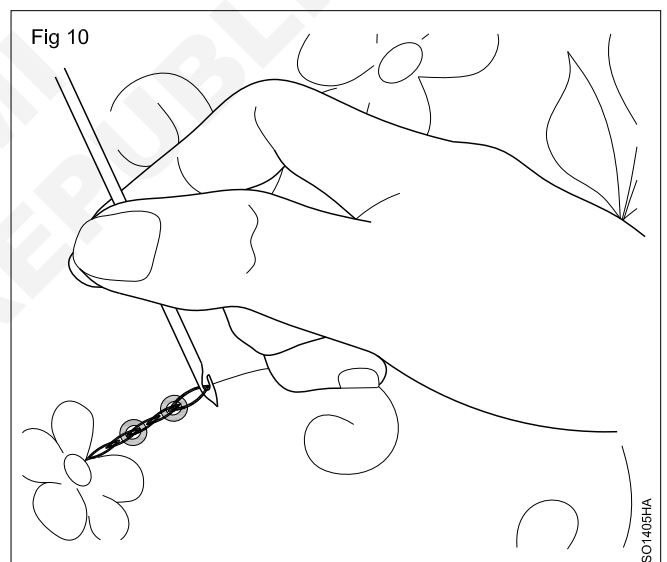


11 Continue the chain stitch from the centre of the sequins to the other end using aari needle Fig 9.



12 Continue the same process.

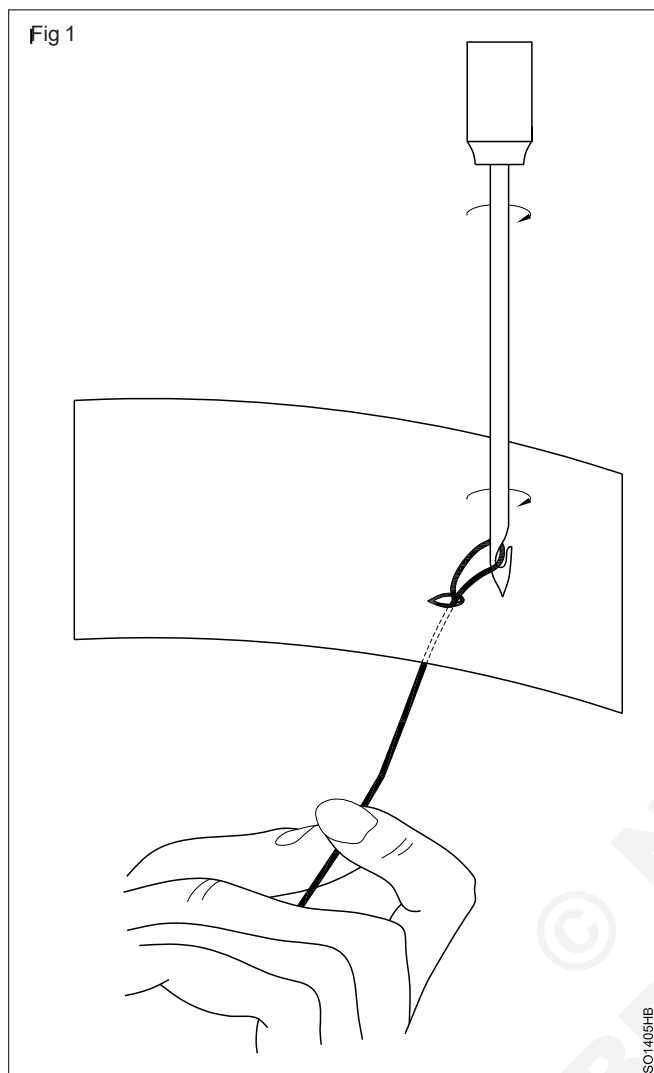
13 Thus the beautiful flat sequins works is obtained Fig 10.



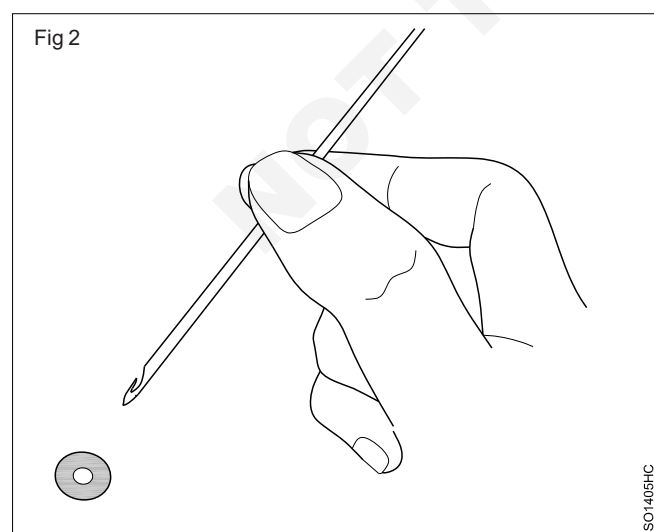


## TASK 2: Practice of overlapping stitches using aari

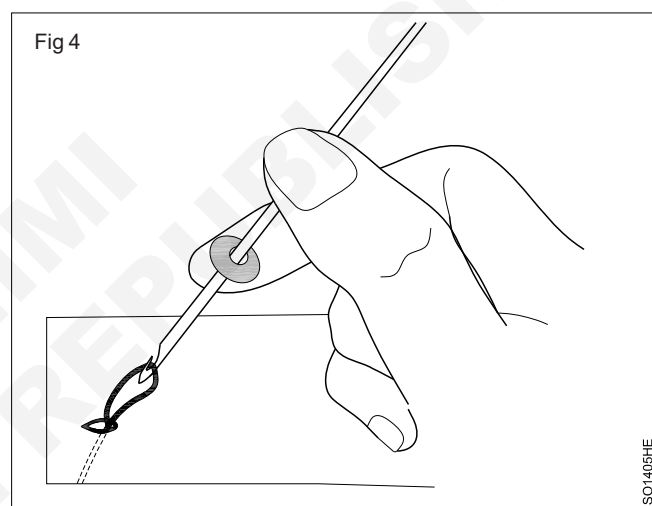
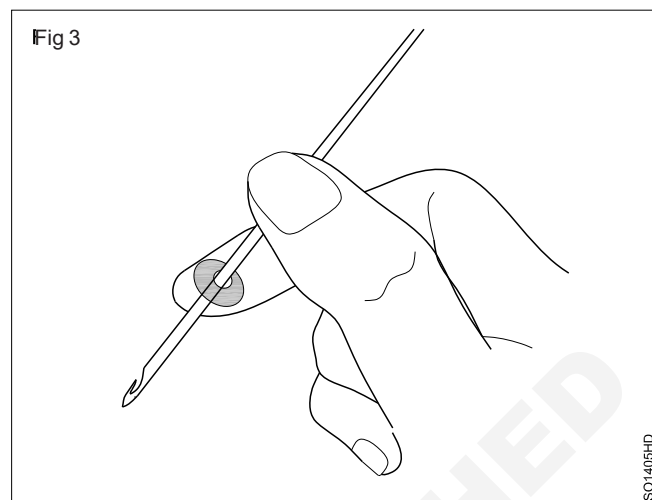
- 1 Make a normal chain stitch to beg in with single thread on knot at the end Fig 1.



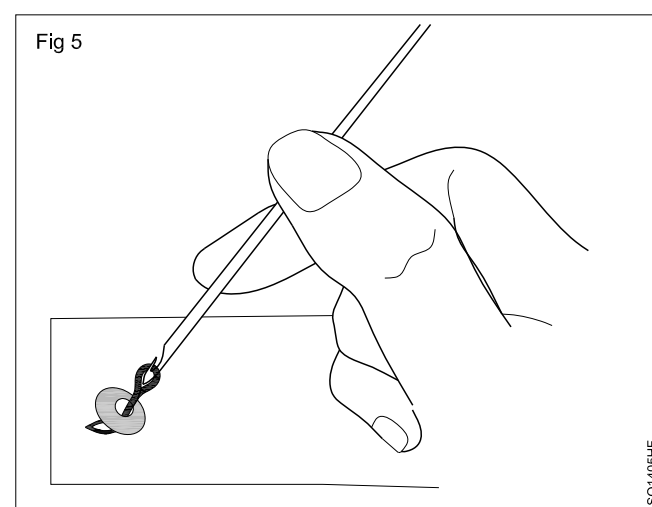
- 2 Bring it under the cloth.
- 3 Punch the needle and the loop up.
- 4 Take a sitara chamki in the needle Fig 2.



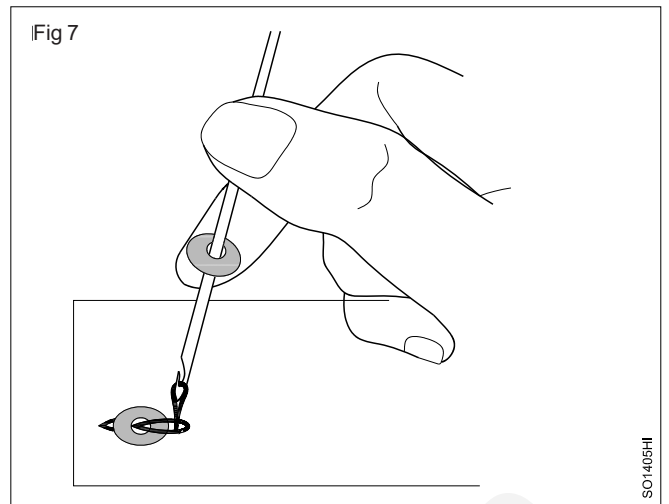
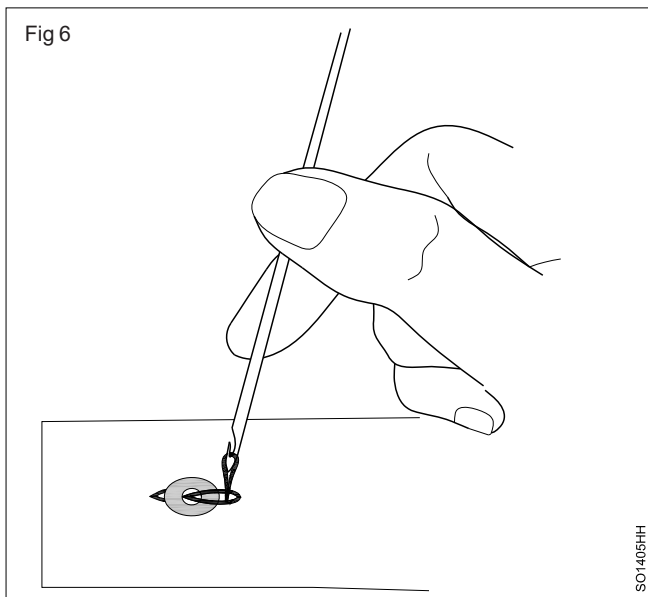
- 5 Hold it and take the loop on tip of the needle tightly Fig 3 & 4.



- 6 Sitara chamki will flow through the needle and then through the thread Fig 5.



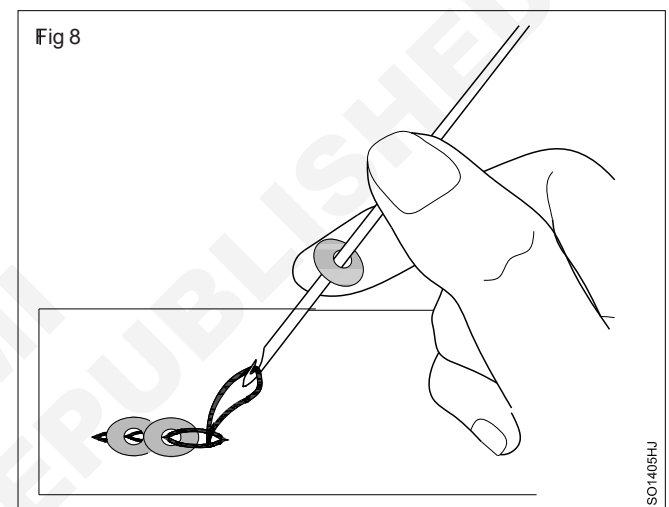
7 Punch and rool the zari thread around the needle Fig 6.



8 Twist the needle.

9 Hold the thread tightly while pulling the needle Fig 7.

10 The same process is repeated Fig 8.



**Practice drawn and pulled thread work**

**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

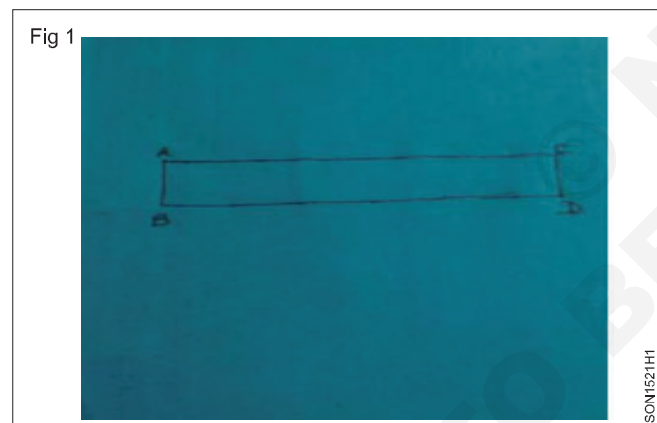
- practice single hem stitch
- practice double hem stitch
- practice knot stitch.

Requirements			
Tools / Instruments			
• Scale or inch tape	- 1 No.	• 6" Embroidery ring	- 1 No.
• Pencil	- 1 No.	• Round eye needle	- 1 No.
• Scale	- 1 No.	<b>Materials</b>	
• Hand needle	- 1 No.	• Embroidery thread color	- 6 Nos.
• Scissors	- 1 No.	• Cambric or loose woven fabric	- 0.50 x 0.50 m
• Trimmer	- 1 No.	• Poplin 0.25 x 0.24 m thread (2 colors)	- 2 Nos

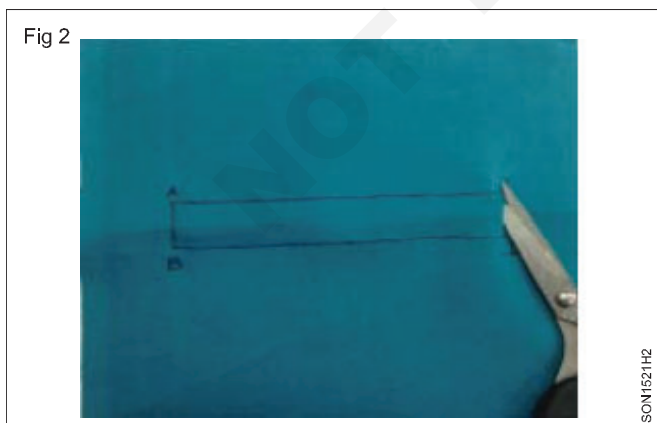
**PROCEDURE**

**TASK 1 : Practice single hem stitch**

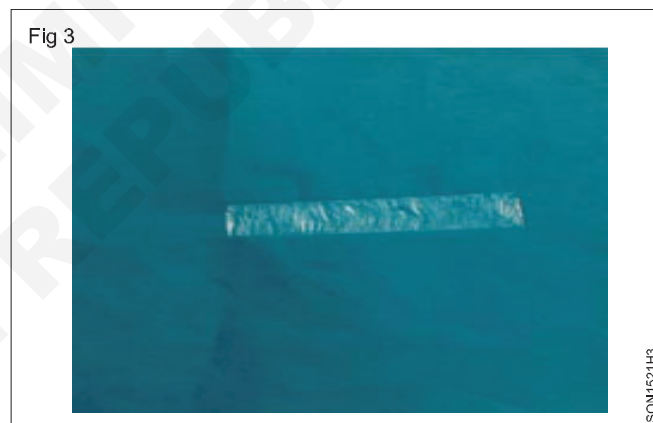
- 1 Place the material on the table.
- 2 Draw and mark the box in the center of the material using pencil. (Fig 1)



- 3 Cut the box from A to B and C to D. (Fig 2)



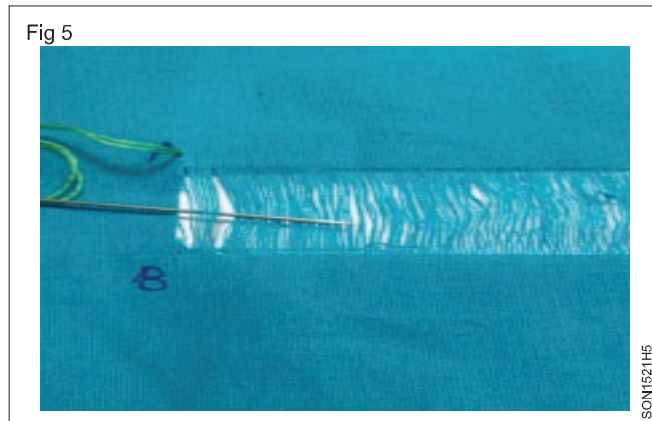
- 4 Remove the weft yarn in the material. (Fig 3)



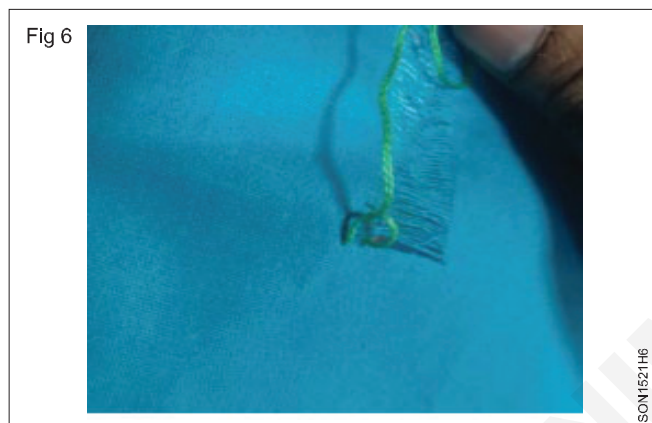
- 5 Insert the thread into the needle and make a knot.
- 6 Punch and bring thread to the upper side of the cloth at A. (Fig 4)



- 7 Hold the needle and pick up the 5 or 6 warp yarn into the needle. (Fig 5)

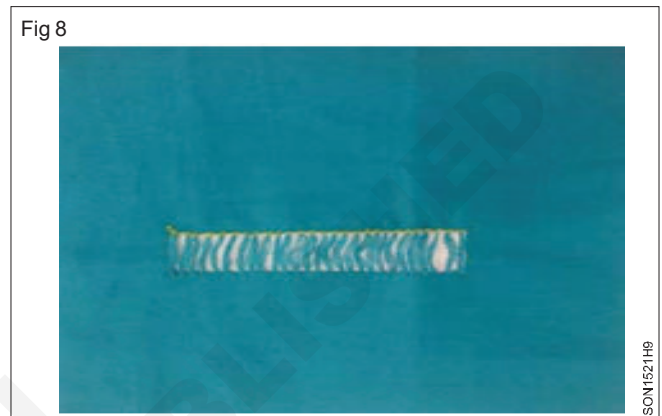
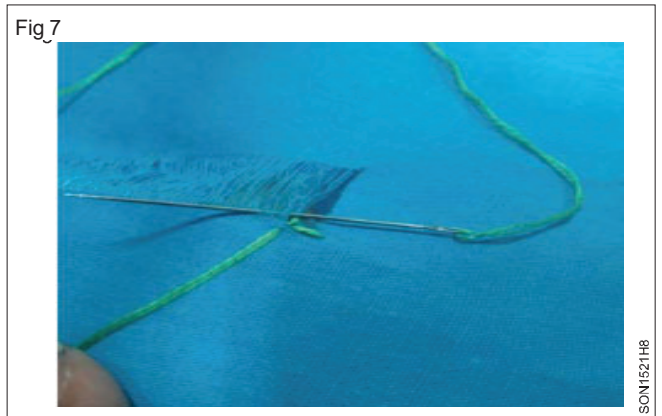


- 8 Make a loop and pull the needle. (Fig 6)



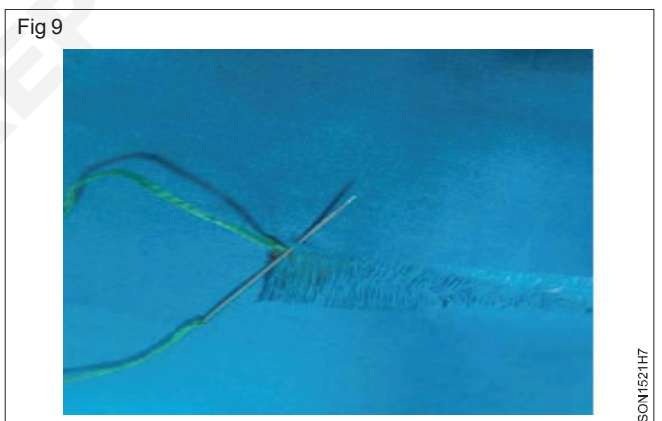
- 9 Pass the needle from right to left of the top. (Fig 7)

- 10 Again pick up the even count warp yarn and make a loop and pull the thread. (Fig 8)



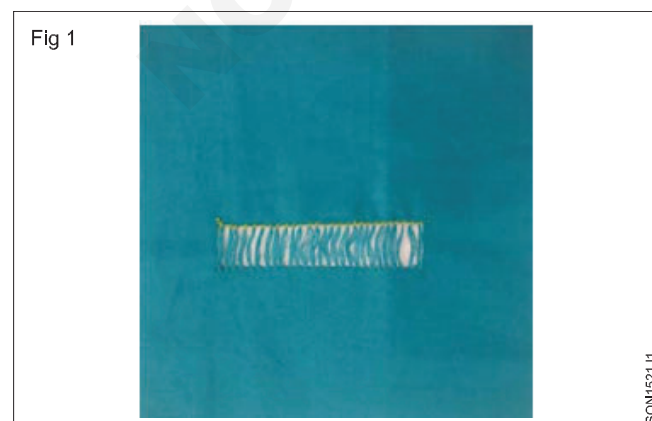
- 11 Continue this process till end.

- 12 After completing single hem stitch. (Fig 9)



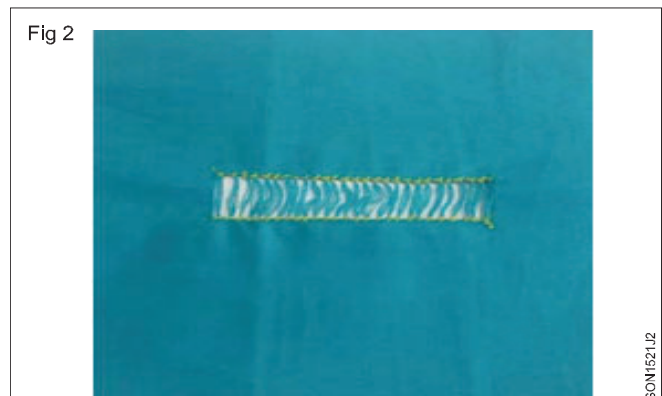
## TASK 2 : Practice double hem stitch

- 1 Make a single hem stitch at top of the box. (Fig 1)



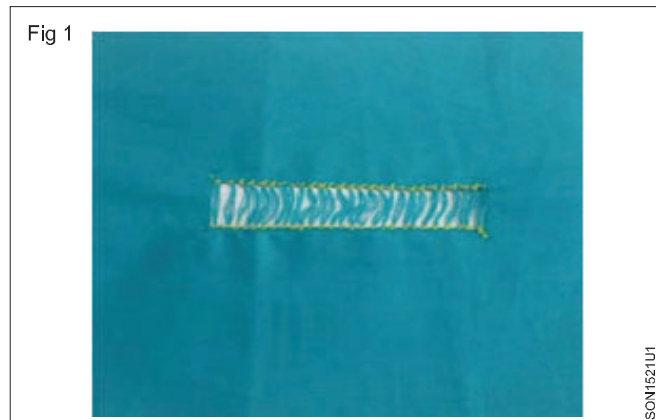
- 2 The same process is followed at the bottom of the box.

- 3 After completing design. (Fig 2)

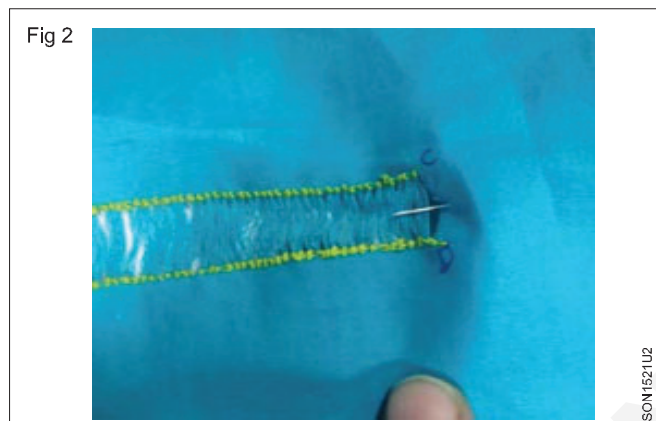


### TASK 3 : Practice knot stitch

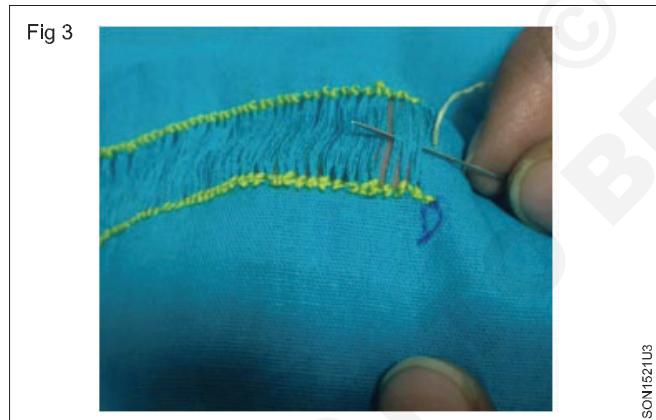
1 Make a double hem stitch.(Fig 1)



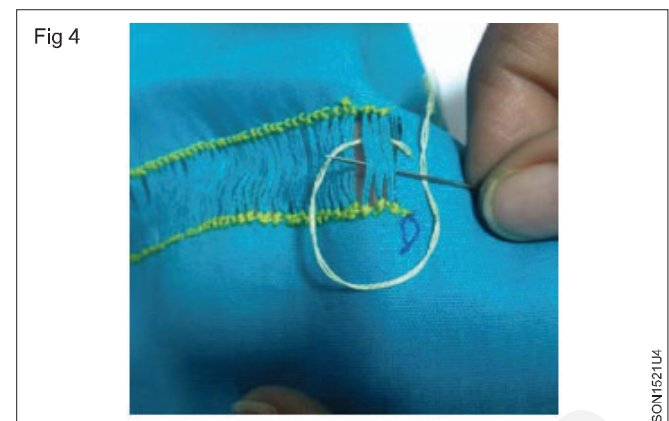
2 Bring needle at E pull through. (Fig 2)



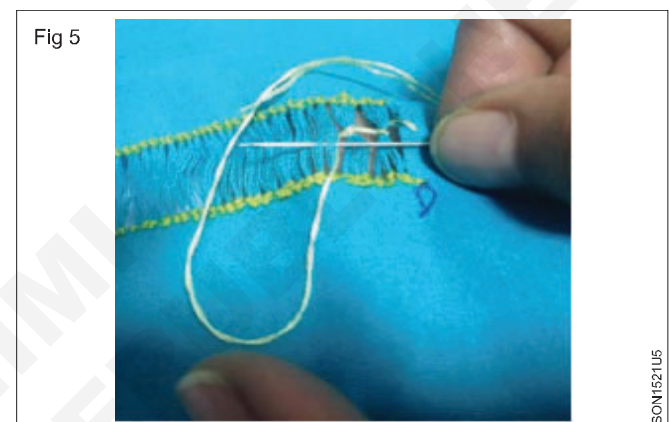
3 Pick up 3 or 4 group of warp thread. (Fig 3)



4 Make a loop. (Fig 4)

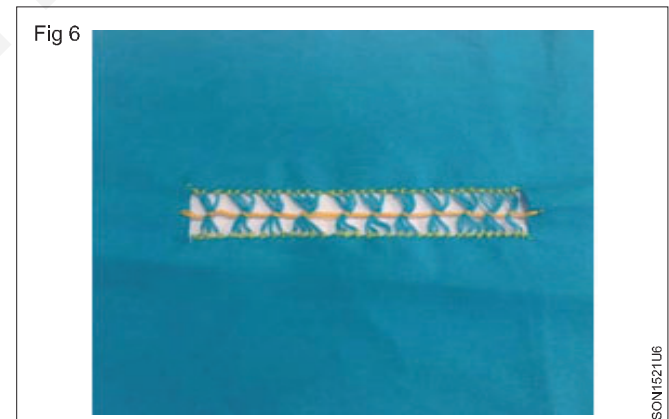


5 Again pick up 3 or 4 group of warp thread and make a loop. (Fig 5)



6 The same process is followed.

7 After completing design. (Fig 6)



### Practice assisi design

**Objectives :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

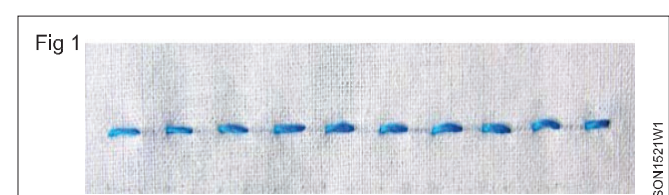
- practice assisi stitch
- develop sample used assisi stitch and make a assisi stitch

Draw a design on to the fabric.

Prepare the cloth for embroidering.

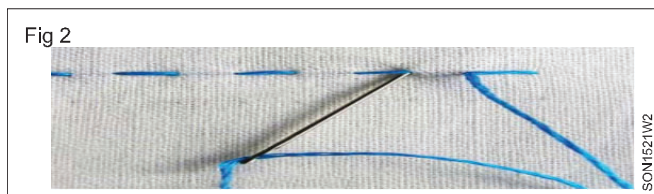
Thread the needle.

Make a even running stitch to make outline. (Fig 1)

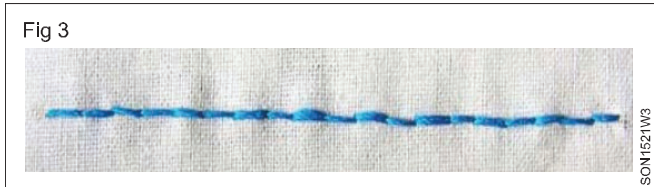




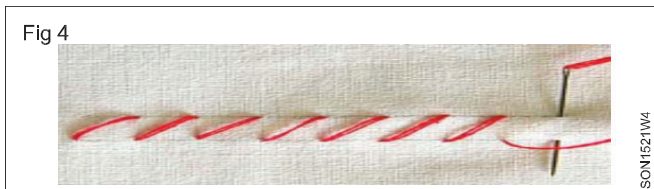
Start a return journey with the same stitch working thread. The return journey of running stitch will fill the gaps made during the first onward journey.(Fig 2)



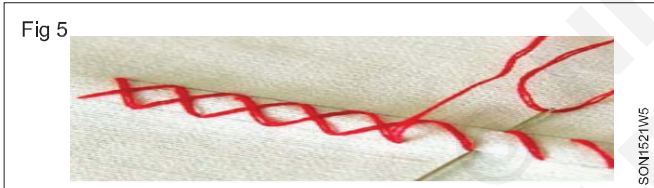
Finished assisi design out the using holbien/running stitch.(Fig 3)



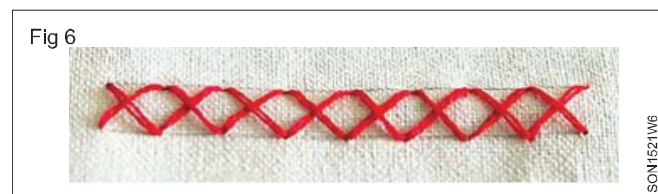
Make a rows of diagonal stitch to create cross stitch in outer empty area of the center design. (Fig 4)



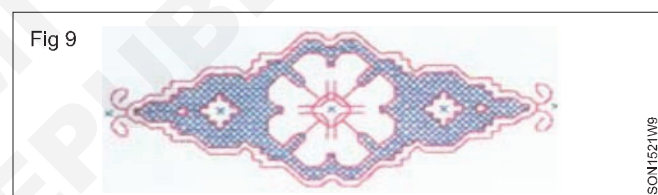
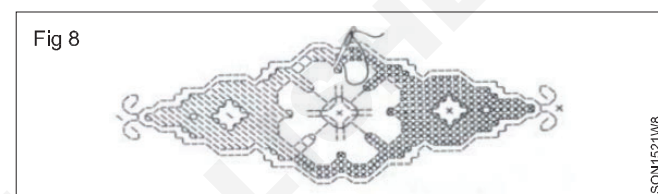
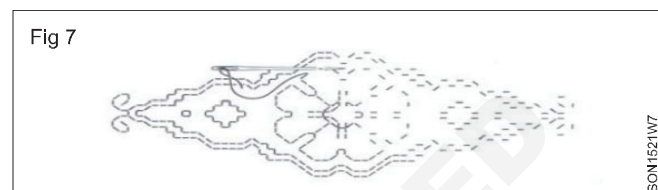
Complete the cross stitch on the return journey of diagonal stitches.(Fig 5)



Fill all the outer empty area with cross stitch of the center. (Fig 6)



Complete assisi stitch first do outline complete holbein stitch & second fill design with cross stitch figure. (Fig 7,8,9)



## Practice and sample making of the cut work

**Objective :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- practice cut work

Select a suitable colored poplin fabric and place it on the table.

Select a suitable design for cut work. (Fig 1)



Mark the position of the design on the fabric.

Transfer the selected design on to the poplin cloth using carbon paper. (Fig 2)





Select a suitable color or embroidery thread and cut it for required length.

Make chain stitches along the outline of the design. (Fig 3)



Cut out each section of the inner petal using scissors. (Fig 4)



Embroider with closed button hole stitches along the outline of the chain stitch with its petal edge. (Fig 5)



9 Trim the threads using trimmer.

10 Edge finish all the four sides of the prepared sample using a pinking shears. (Fig 6)

11 Press the sample with medium heat.



## Practice swiss work

**Objectives :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- practice of swiss work stitch
- prepare sample of swiss work & make a swiss work stitch

Select a suitable design for swiss work.

Prepare the cloth for embroidery.

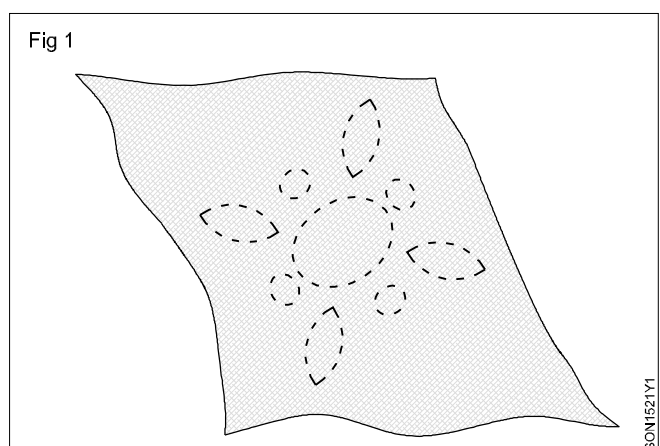
Thread the needle.

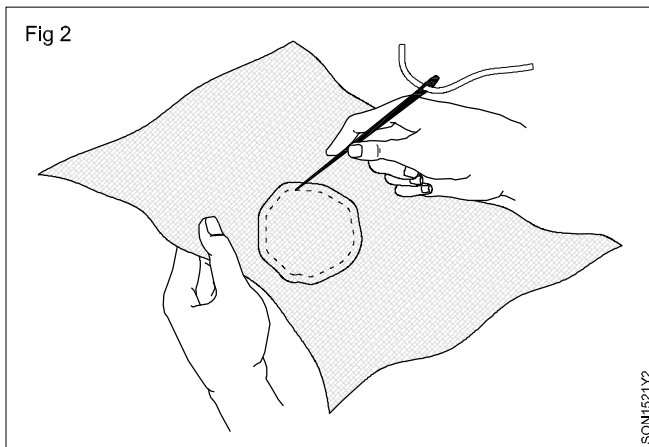
Transfer the selected design on to the fabric using appropriate tracing method (Fig 1)

Embroider the tiny running stitch along the outline of the trace (Fig 2)

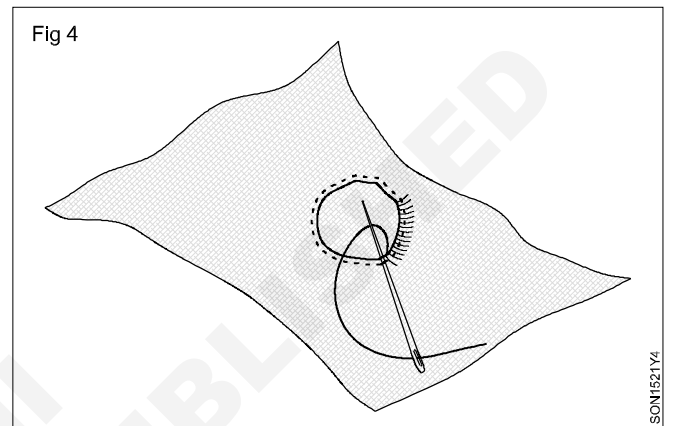
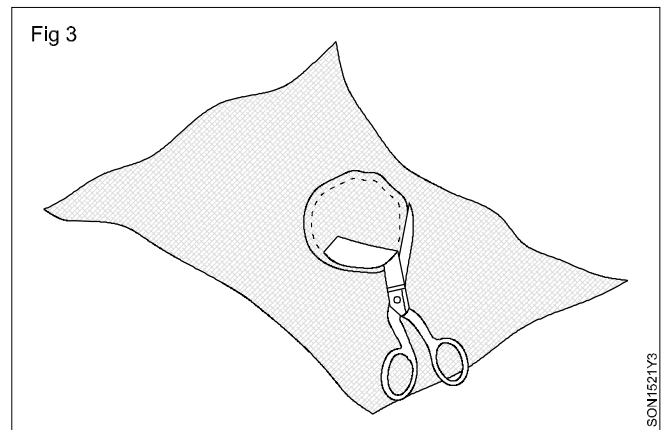
Cut the center with small and sharp scissor or punched out with an embroidery stiletto (Fig 3)

Make a satin stitch over the running stitch (Fig 4)





Finish the sample and cut the unwanted threads with trimmer.



## TASK 2: Sample making of swiss work



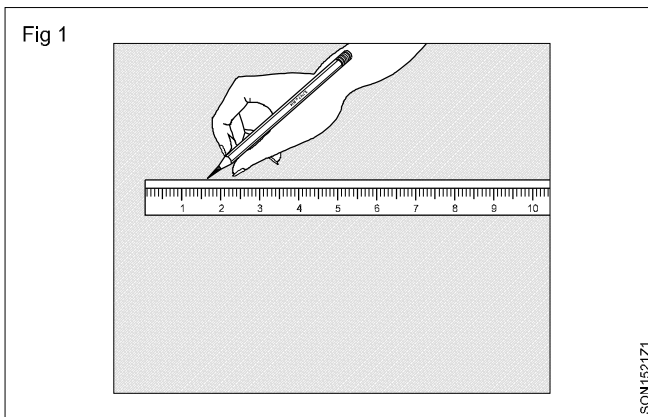
## Practice shadow work on fabric

**Objective:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

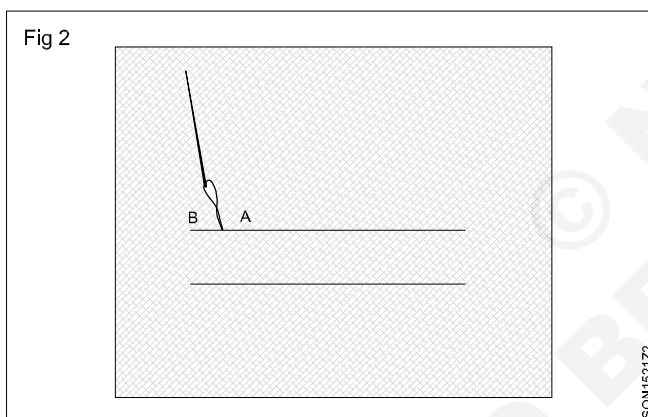
- practice shadow work on fabric

Take the organdi fabric and fix it with a round embroidery frame.

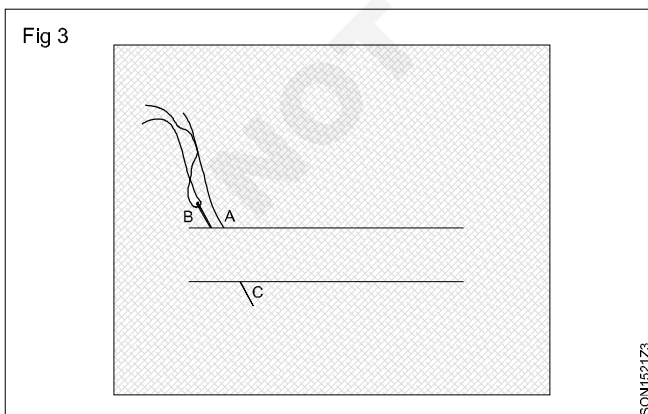
- 1 Draw a straight parallel line on to the fixed fabric. (Fig 1)



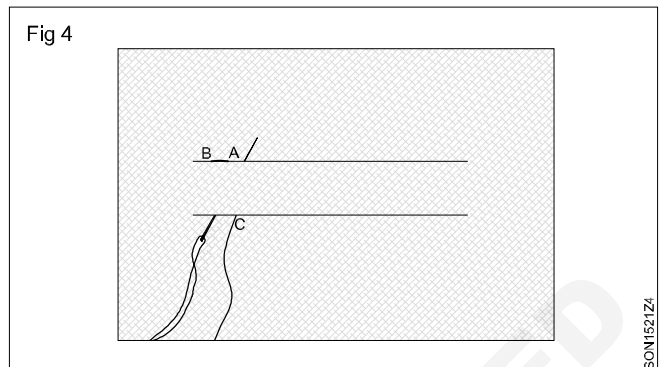
- 2 Thread the needle with an embroidery thread.
- 3 Bring out the needle through A. (Fig 2)



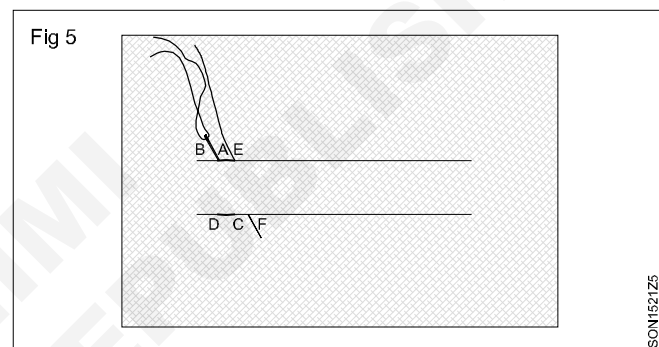
- 4 Enter the point B and bring out the needle through C. (Fig 3)



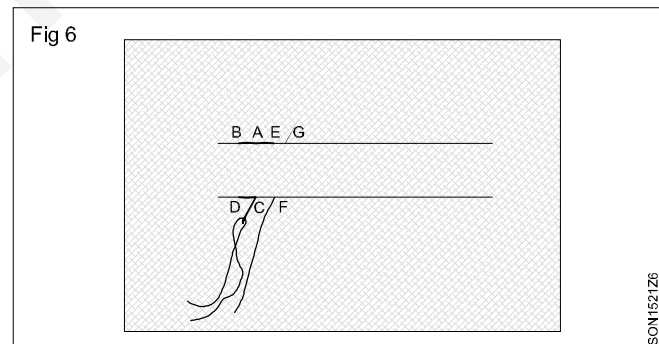
- 5 Insert the needle at D and bring it at E. (Fig 4)



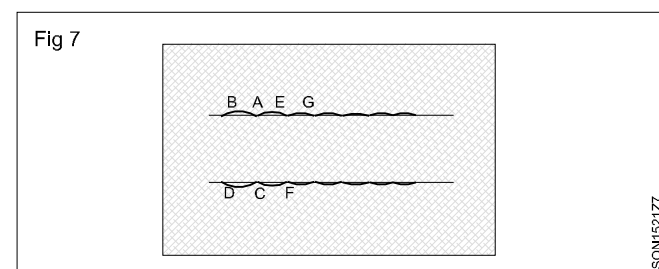
- 6 Insert the needle again at A and bring through F. (Fig 5)



- 7 Enter the point C and bring the needle at G. (Fig 6)

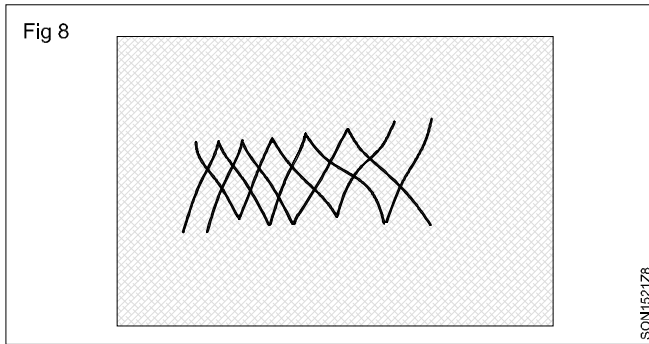


- 8 Repeat the steps until line is finished with shadow work. (Fig 7)

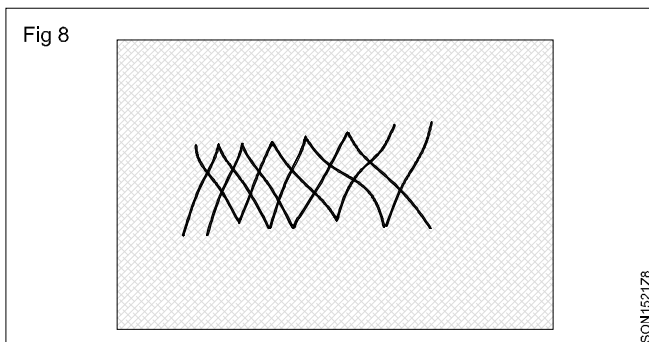




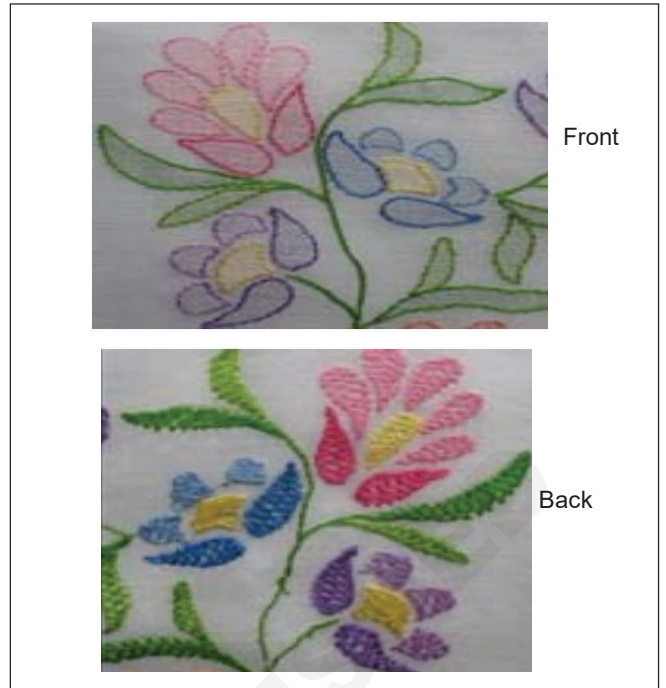
9 Make a knot at wrong side of the fabric. (Fig 8)



**Reverse side of the embroidery is filled with herring bone stitches. (Fig 9)**



10 Used above stitch complete beautiful design.



## Practice phulkari in punjab style

**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- create a design phulkari
- draw a design
- develop a sample.

### Requirements

#### Tools

- 6" Embroidery hoop - 1 No.
- Needle / Trimmer - 1 No.
- Hand embroidery needle - 1 No.
- Round embroidery frame - 1 No.

#### Materials

- Cotton fabric - "12 by 12" (casement)
- Yellow carbon paper - 1 No.

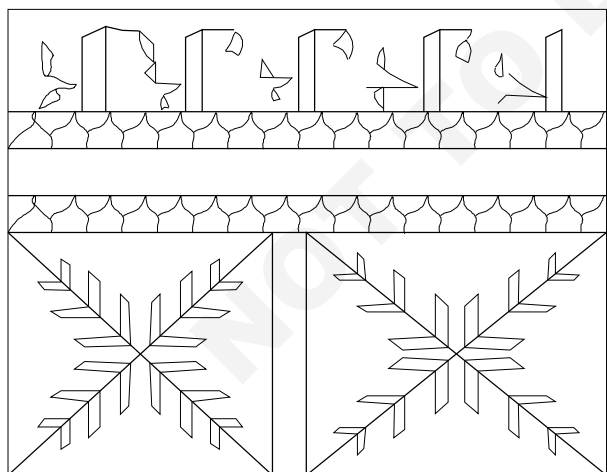
- Pencil, Tracing sheet, gift paper - 1 No.
- Untwisted embroidery thread off white Yellow, orange, green, Red.
- Twisted embroidery silk thread.
- Even weave fabric - 1 No. fabric
- Embroidery threads - 1 No.
- Poplin fabric, Muslin fabric. - as reqd
- Cotton thread.

## PROCEDURE

### TASK 1 : Draw and create a design for Phulkari

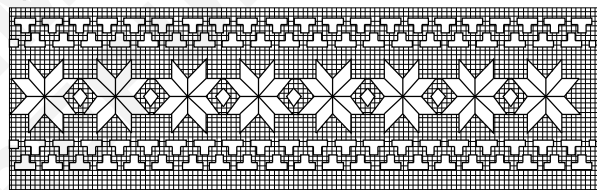
- 1 Take a tracing sheet and with the help of pencil draw a design for phulkari embroidery using motifs.
  - a Vegetables such as Kerala baghele.
  - b Gardens such as shalimn bag.
  - c Birds and animals such as tota, mor, hathi, gai, bakie.
  - d Jewellery items such as gulubandh, ranihaar, etc (Fig 1)

Fig 1



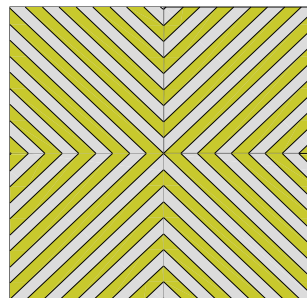
SON1622H1

Fig 2



SON1622H2

Fig 3



SON1622H3

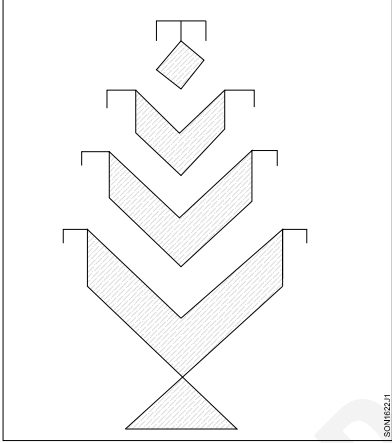
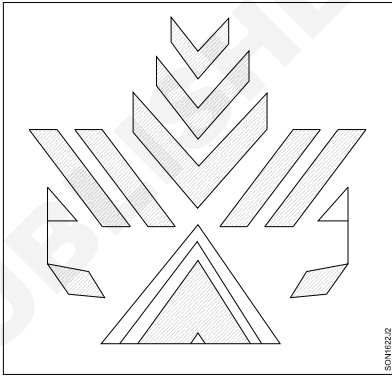
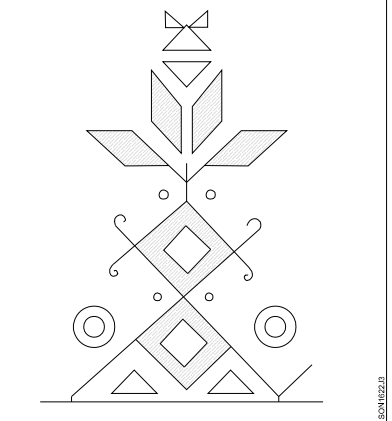
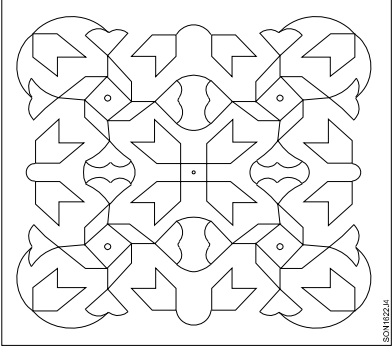
**Design are prepared on the wooden block its available in market.**

- 4 Bring a needle and direct long & short darning stitch can be created phulkari design (Fig 4)



Fig 4



**TASK 2 : Identify phulkari design**

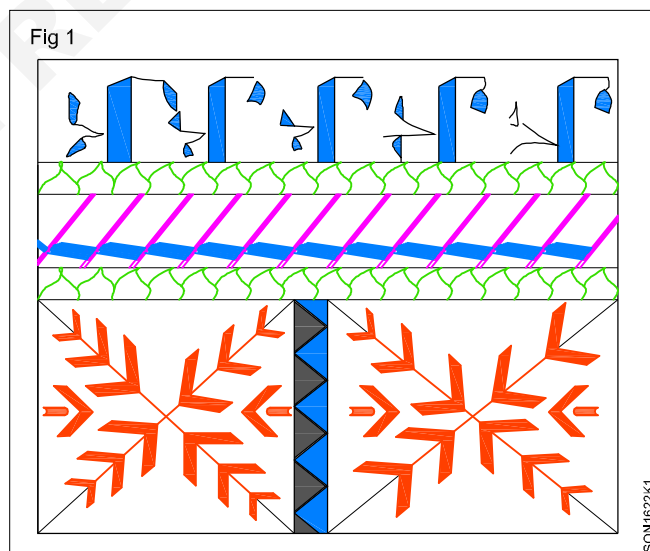
1	
2	
3	
4	



5	
6	

### TASK 3 : Develop and stitch the motifs

- 1 Draw a design on cloth any one used tracing method.
- 2 Prepare the cloth for embroidery
- 3 Thread the needle
- 4 Use darning stitch created long & short line according to design (Fig 1)
- 5 Complete design and cut extra thread.



## Practice Kantha in Bengal Style

**Objective :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- design and develop the motif for kantha.

Draw a design for kantha

Take a tracing paper and with the help of pencil draw a design for kantha using motifs:

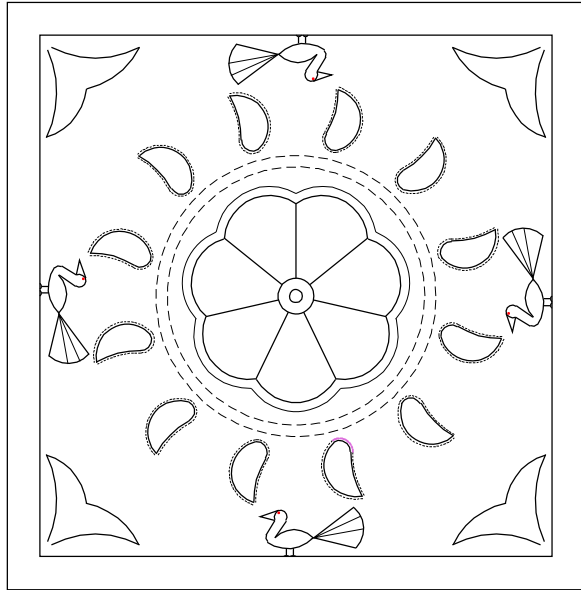
a Universe

b Epic and folkstories

c Ritualistic scenes.

d Flora and fauna Fig 1.

Fig 1



SON1622M1

- 2 With the help of tracing paper , pencil, carbon Paper and transfer the design on to the piece of fabric.

**Main stitches of this embroidery :**

Running stitch -the main stitch this embroidery.

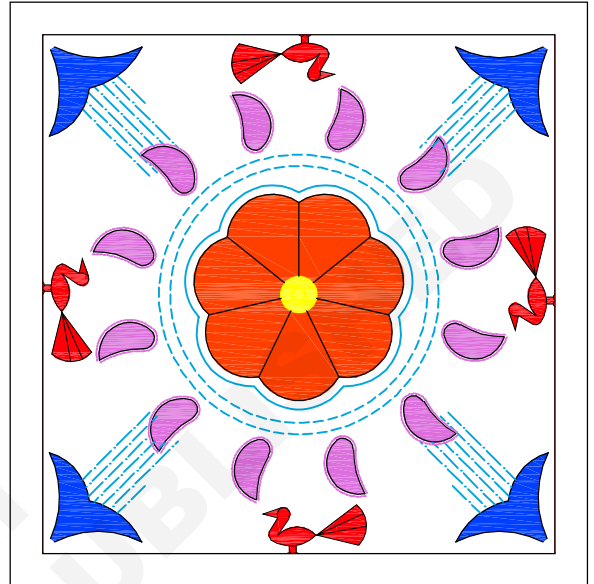
Chain stitch.

Stem stitch Fig 2.

Herring bone stitch.

**We can prepare other types of Kantha such as Aarshilata , Bayton, Durjani, Lap, oor kantha, sujane, Rumal kantha.**

Fig 2



SON1622M2

## Practice Kasuti in Karnataka Style

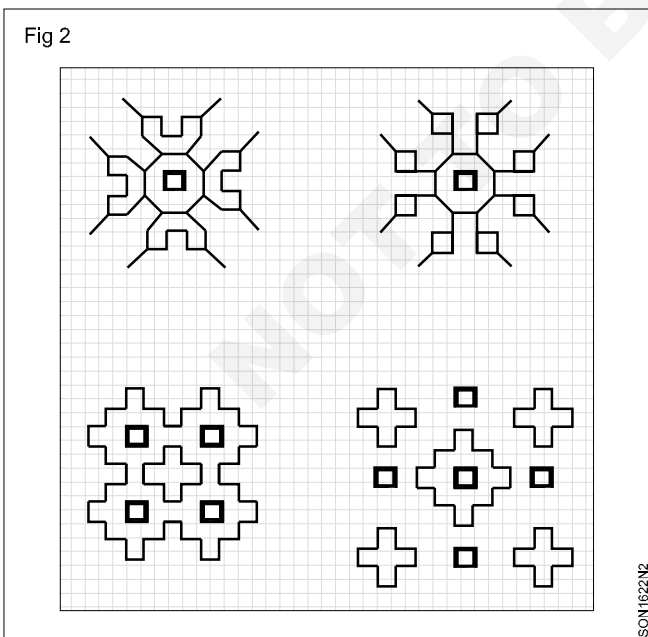
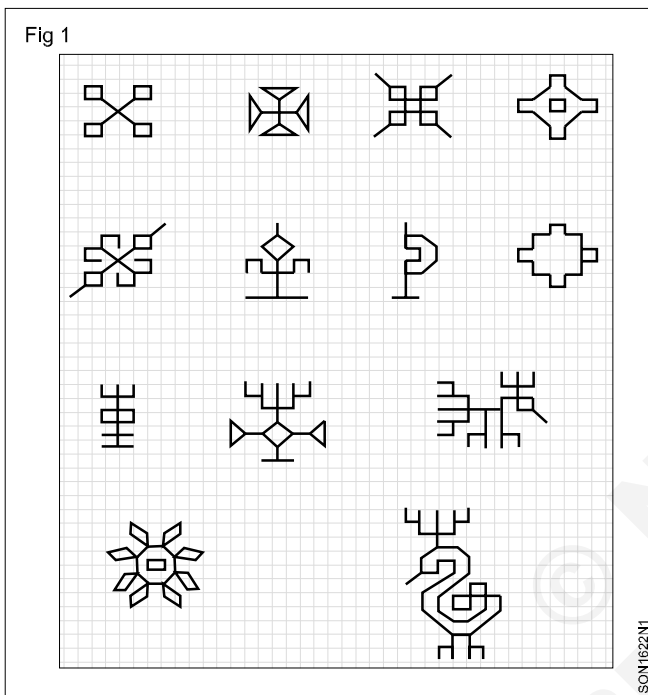
**Objectives :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- develop a small design
- identify kasuti design
- practice ganti a murgi stitch
- practice and sample making of the kasuti
- practice negi stitch and monthi stitch
- prepare sample ganti and murgi.

### TASK 1 : Develop & design

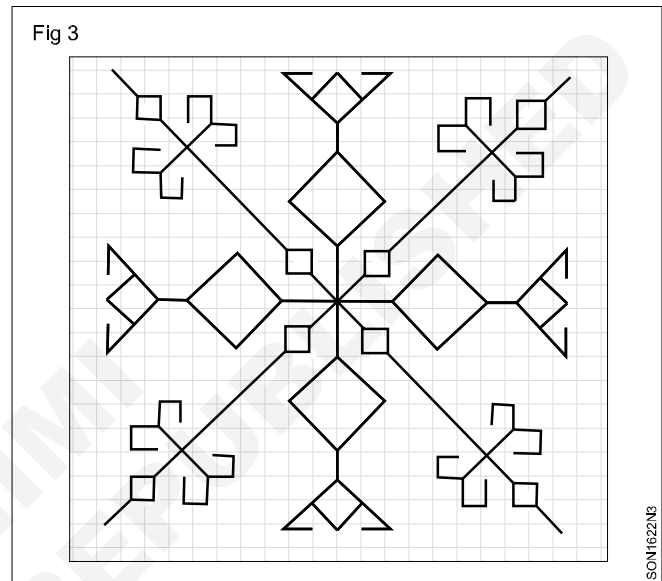
Take a graph paper and place on the table

Select and draw a basic design with the help of pencil (Fig 1)



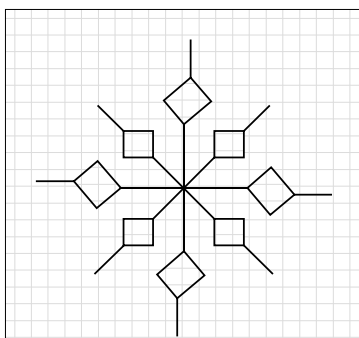
Create a beautiful patterns using basic design (Fig 2)

Develop the motifs using basic design (Fig 3)



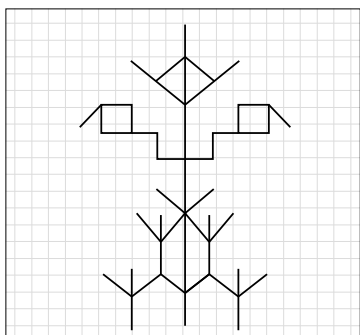
**TASK 2 : Draw and identify kasuti design**

Fig 1



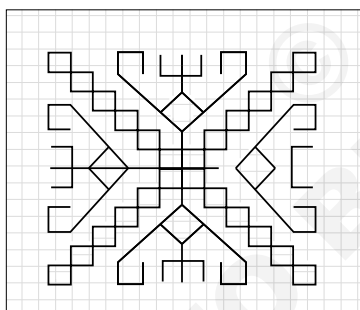
SONIE22S1

Fig 2



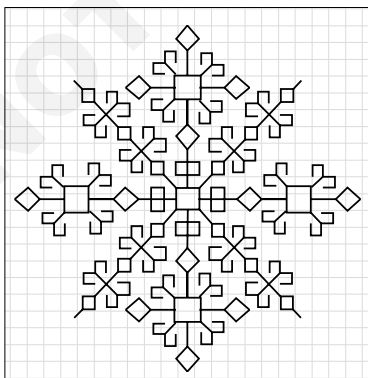
SONIE22S2

Fig 3



SONIE22S3

Fig 4



SONIE22S4

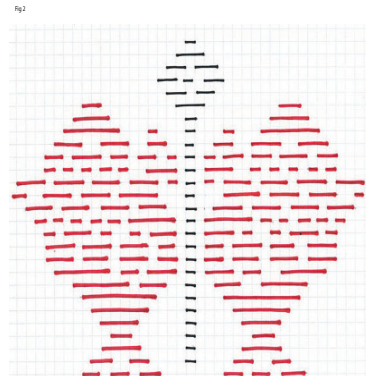
### TASK 3 : Practice and sample making of kasuti (Fig 1 & 2)

Fig 1



Mehthi designs

Fig 2



Negi designs

### TASK 4 : Practice ganti motifs

- 1 Prepare the cloth for embroidery.
- 2 Draw a design on material.
- 3 Thread the needle.
- 4 Stitch a base of running stitch. (Fig 1)

Fig 1



- 5 Start a return journey of running stitch. (Fig 2)
- 6 Finished line of running or holbien stitch. (Fig 3)

**Ganti may be worked in horizontal, vertical or diagonal direction.**

Fig 2

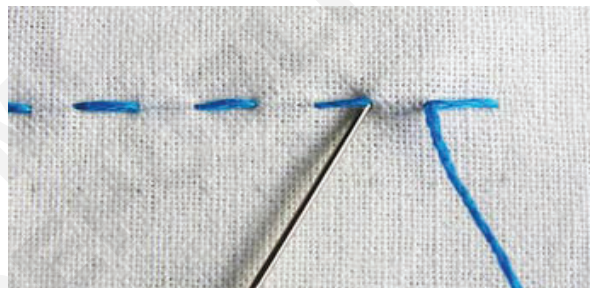
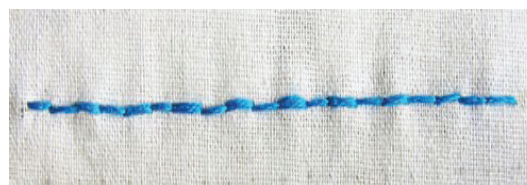


Fig 3



### TASK 5 : Practice murgi stitch

- 1 Prepare the cloth for embroidering.
- 2 Draw a design on cloth.
- 3 Thread the needle.
- 4 Follow the step of running stitch in zig-zag shape. (Fig 1)

**That all the stitches would be horizontal. (Fig 1)**

- 5 Do a return journey by running stitch. (Fig 2)
- 6 Finished line of running or holbien stitch. (Fig 3)

**Murgi may be worked in zig-zag line, temple design square, triangle, or hexagonal. (Fig 3)**



Fig 1

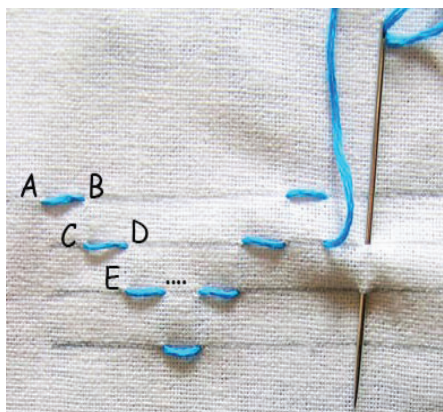


Fig 2

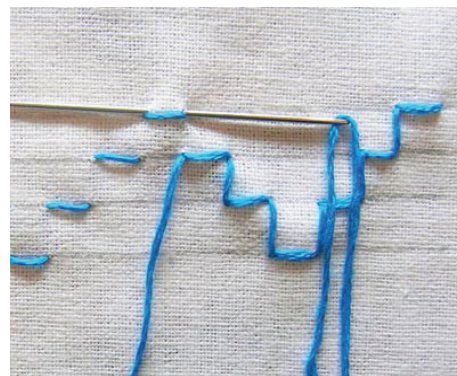
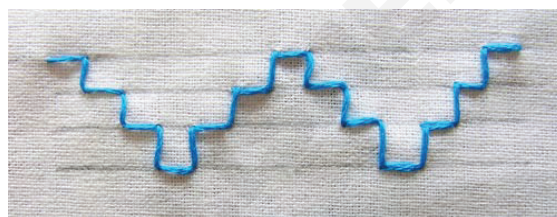


Fig 3



#### TASK 6 : Practice negi stitch

- 1 Prepare the cloth for embroidering.
- 2 Draw a design on cloth.
- 3 Thread the needle.
- 4 Follow the step of darning stitch. (Fig 1)

- 5 Finished line of darning stitch. (Fig 2)

**Negi stitch be worked in fill big space.**

Fig 1

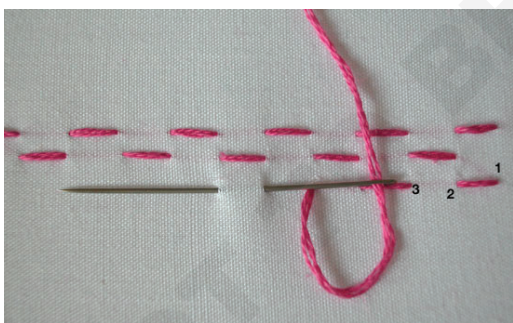
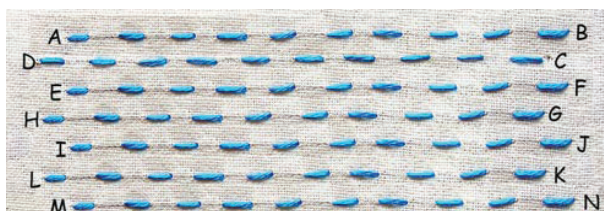


Fig 2



#### TASK 7 : Practice menthi stitch

- 1 Prepare the cloth for embroidering.
- 2 Draw a design.
- 3 Thread the needle.

- 4 Follow the step of ordinary cross stitch. (Fig 1)
- 5 Do a return. (Fig 2)
- 6 Finished line of ordinary cross stitch.



Fig 1

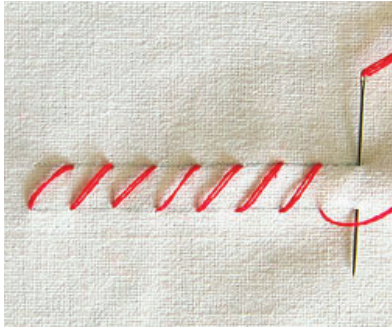
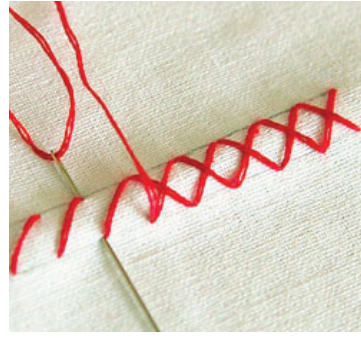


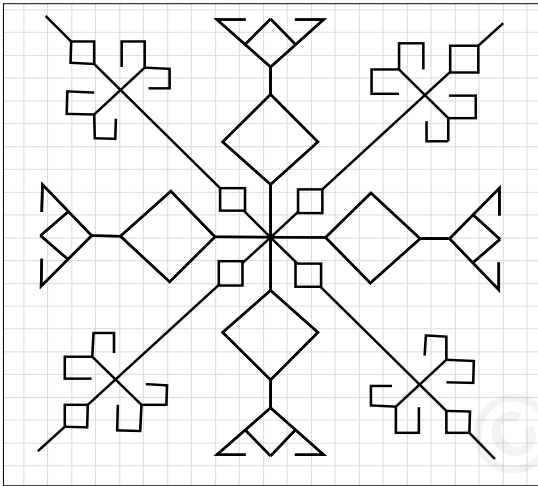
Fig 2



### TASK 8 : Prepare sample ganti and murgi

- 1 Select a design.
- 2 Draw a design on graph paper. (Fig 1)

Fig 1



- 3 Trace a design on fabric for embroidering. (Fig 2)

Fig 2

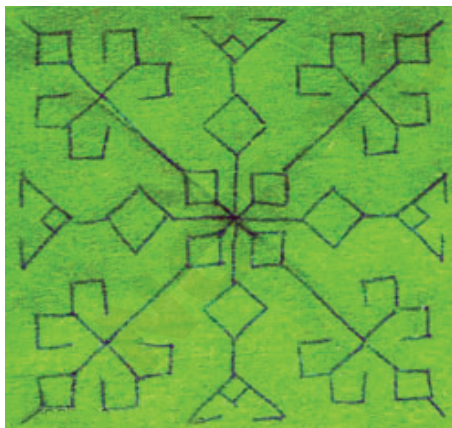


Fig 3

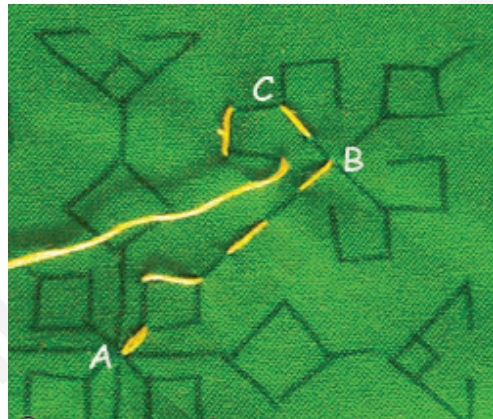


Fig 4

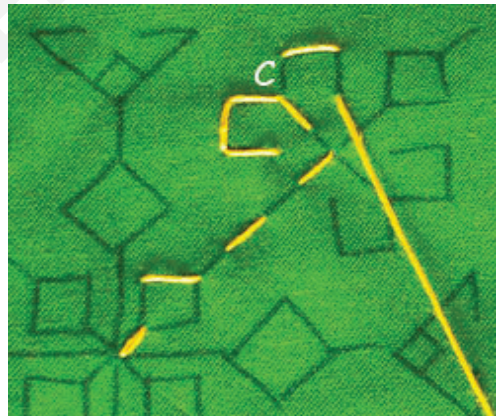
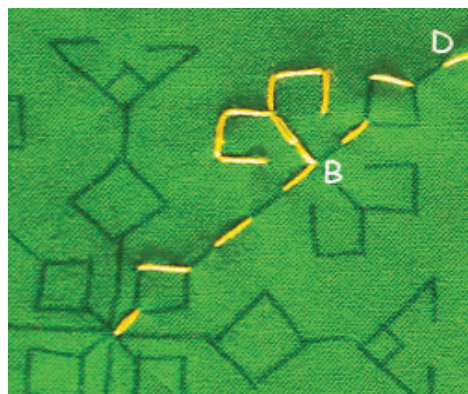


Fig 5



- 4 Fix the cloth on frame according to fabric.
- 5 Threaded the needle.
- 6 Start holbein stitch from design centre. (Fig 3, 4)
- 7 Finish any one side and return journey and continue. (Fig 5 to 9)



Fig 6

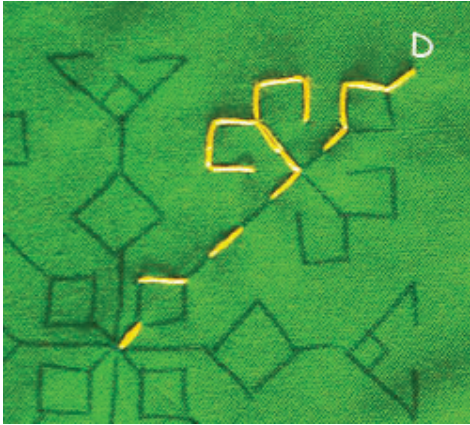


Fig 9

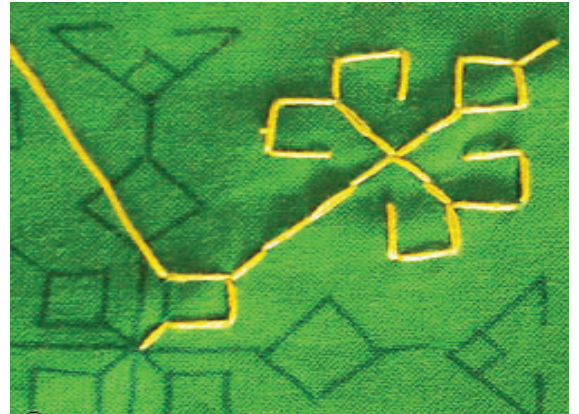


Fig 7

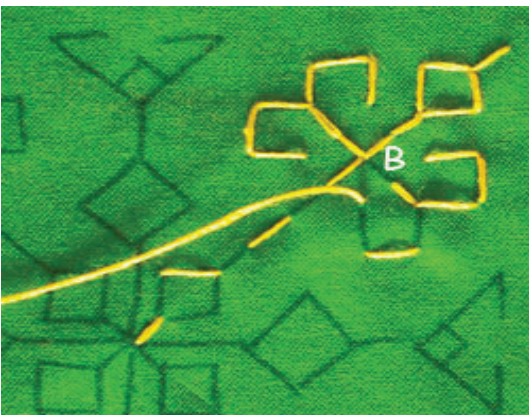


Fig 10

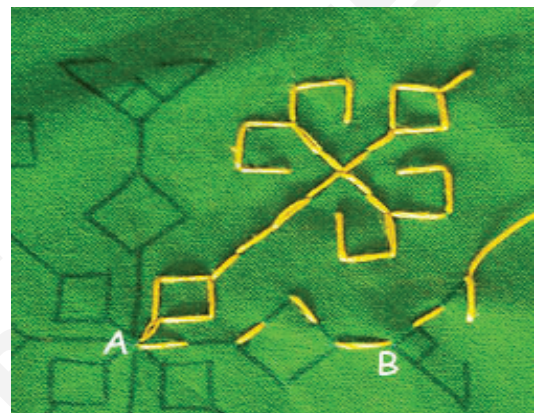


Fig 8

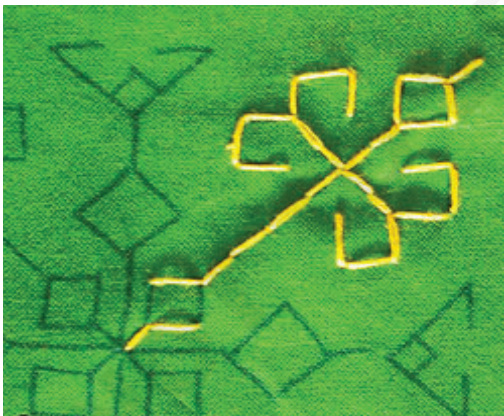
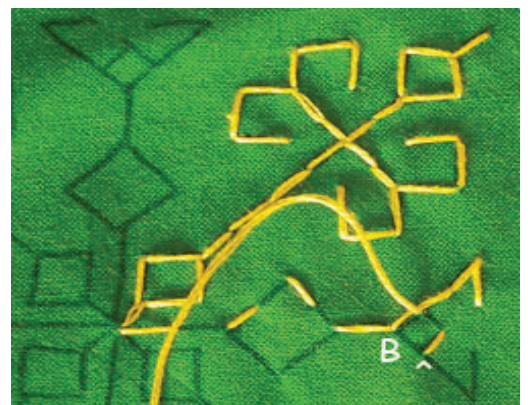


Fig 11



- 8 Return back centre and follow step. (Fig 10, 11, 12)
- 9 Finished the sample after cut the extra thread in back side.
- 10 Finished pattern. (Fig 13)

Fig 12

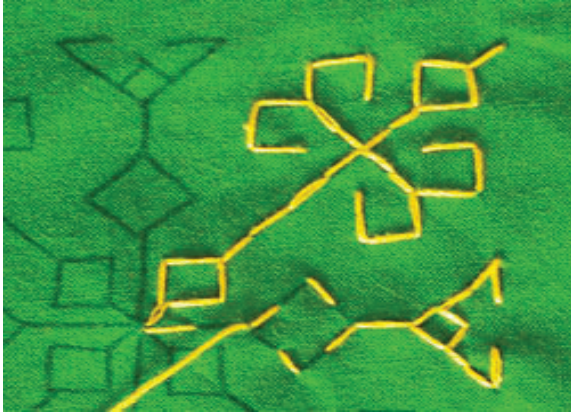
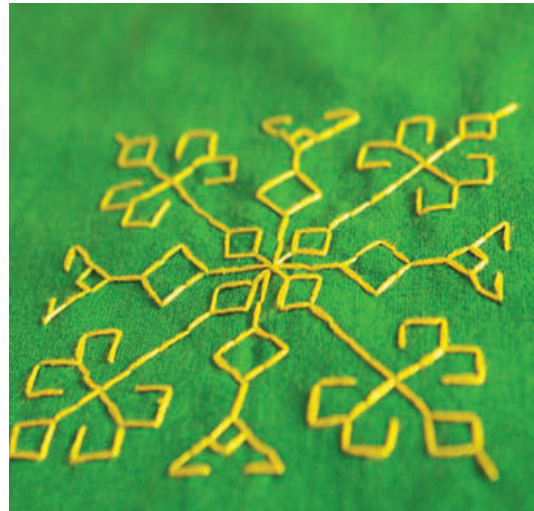


Fig 13



## Practice Chikankari in Lucknow Style

**Objectives :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- Draw a Design for chikankari as per traditional motif used for chikankari.
- Practice punch work on fabric.

**TASK 1: Draw a Design for chikankari as per traditional motif used for chikankari.**

Take a tracing a sheet and develop with the help of pencil chikankari motif based on (Fig 1).

**The stitches of chikankari :**

1 Flat stitches:

- Taipachi
- Ghas patti
- Pechani
- Bukhir
- Thurs

Fig 1

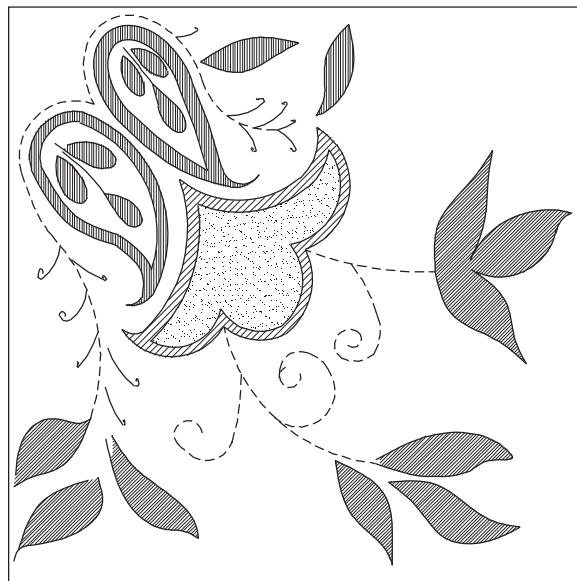


- Creeper
- Floral motifs
- Fruits
- Paisleys etc.

Trace a design on piece of fabric.

- With help of yellow tracing paper trace the motif on to the white muslin fabric.

Fig 2





## 2 Embossed Stitches:

- a Hool
  - b Guti
  - c Janjina
  - d Murri
  - e Phanda
- ## 3 Jali work

**After completing the stitches the final sample should be washed bleached and riffered.**

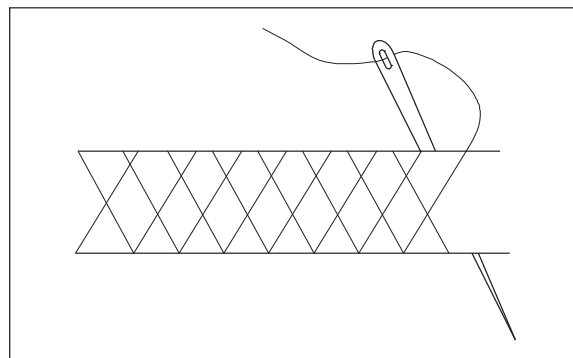
- 3 Take a tracing sheet and with the help of pencil draw a design for kashmiri embroidery using motif:
  - a Change variety of flowers lily, lotus. Tulips.
  - b Fruits such as bunch of grapes.
  - c Chinese leaf Fig 4.
- 4 Transfer the design on to the piece of fabric.

### The stitch used are:

- 1 Darning stitches
- 2 Stem stitch.
- 3 Sozni (satin).
- 4 Zalakdozi (chain)
- 5 Vata chikan (button hole).

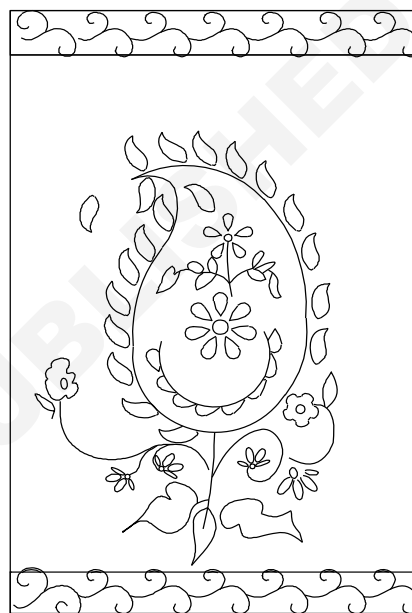
**Occasionally herring bone, dorio (open work) and talaibar.**

Fig 3



SON1622V3

Fig 4



SON1622V4

## TASK 2: Practice punch work on fabric

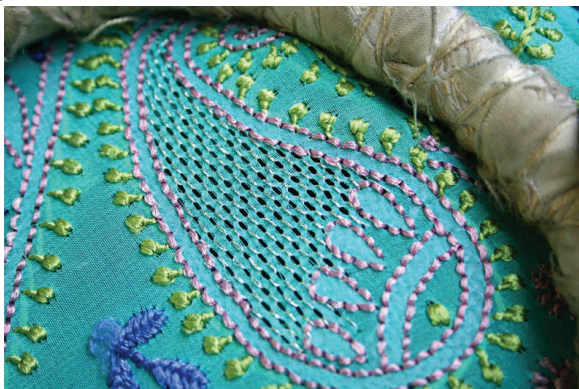
- 1 Take the fabric and fix it with round embroidery frame.
- 2 Thread the needle with embroidery thread.
- 3 Draw a small square on to the fabric, using a pencil.
- 4 Bring the needle from wrong side to right side of fabric
- 5 Pierce the fabric diagonally from the first point. (Fig 1)
- 6 Fill the square portion of punch work with diagonal straight stitches.
- 7 Repeat the process until get perfection.

**Practice the punch work stitches in many different shapes like circle, triangle, oval, etc.,**

Fig 1



Fig 2



## Practice Kashida in kashmir Style

**Objectives :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- **stitch a motif of kashida.**

### Stitch a motif of kashida.

Draw a design on to the fabric.

Prepare the cloth for embroidering.

Thread the needle.

Use kashida stitch

After completing design. (Fig 1)

**Darning stitch, running stitch chain stitch used in a filling work.**

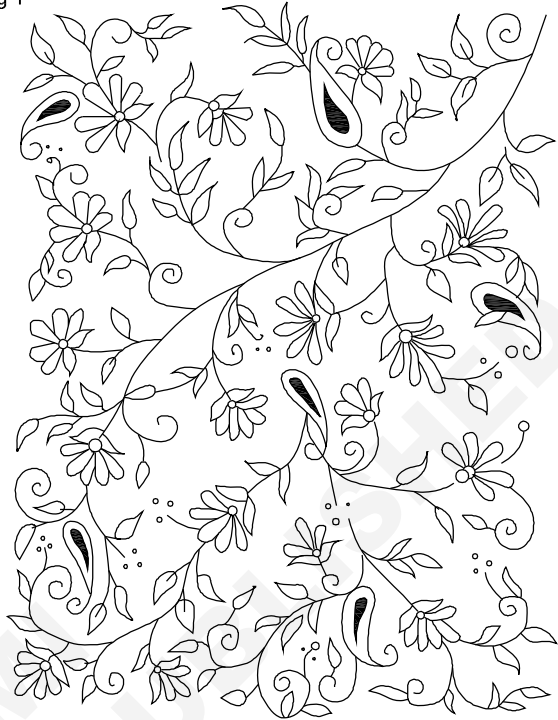
### Kashida in kashmir style

- 1 Crewel embroiders : It is done using a pointed crochet ('Aari') on a cotton, wool, silk or some other suitable fabric. The background fabric can be cotton organza , velvet , linen or jute suitable for curtains and up horsy projects ( except organza which is a sheer fabric) These fabric also find good use inmaking beds breads, throws and pillow.

Crewed embroidery is by native a chain stitch and is used greatly in the manufacture of rugs , pillow cases and cushion covers wool or art silk yarn is worked in an all over fashion giving the chain stitch rugs a carpet like feel.

- 2 Needle work embroiders:- ("SOZNI") Done using a needle "SOZNI" is worked on pashmina shawls, woolen, shawls ,jacket, salwar, kameez and sarees work done on pashmina is comparatively much finer than other fabric ( cotton, silk and wool)

Fig 1



SON1622W1

- 3 Silver and gold embroidery :- Locally called "TILLA" this type of embroidery is worked on ladies clothes("PHERON") shawls and salwar kameez. It is a type of needle work embroidery and done using imitation gold or silver thread.

## Practice Chamba in Himachal Pradesh Style

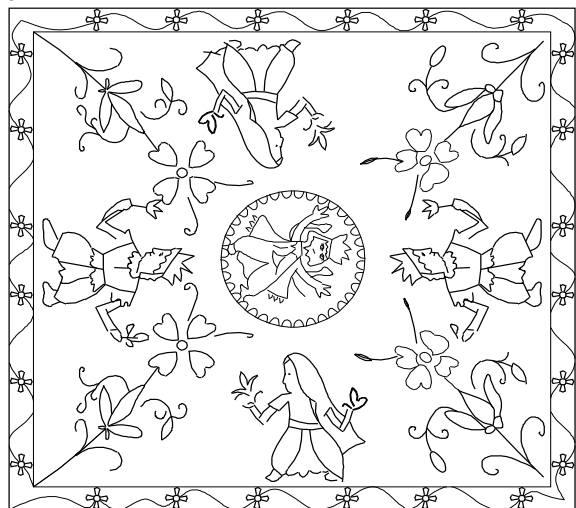
**Objective :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- **stitch a motif of chamba.**

**TASK 1 : Draw a design developing motif for chamba Rumal on tracing paper.**

- 1 Take a tracing sheet on the table.
- 2 Draw a design for chamba Rumal using motifs based on.
  - Krishna lila themes.
  - Rasmandals themes.
  - Background vegetation.
  - Birds such as peacocks, swans, ducks etc (Fig 1).

Fig 1



SON1622X1

## TASK 2 : Develop and stitch the motifs on to the swatch of fabric.

**The stitches used are:** Double satin stitch technically (Fig 1)

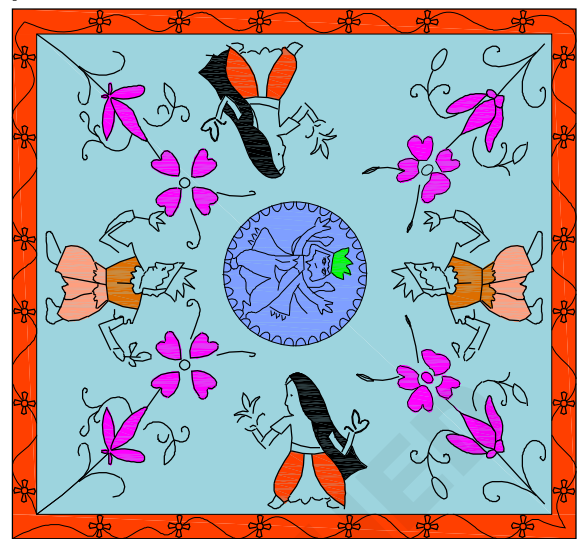
### Chamba Rumal

The traditional chamba rumal was an embroidery piece of cloth most often in a square format (hence the term rumal / or handkerchief) but also occasionally a oblong for mats used during auspicious or ritualistically important occasions to cover ceremonial presentation trays with gifts and offering pahari miniature paintings in several kinds of situations / occasions gifts covered with embroidery rumals. The rumal was used on a host of occasions among others to cover gifts being exchanged between the families of the bride and groom to cover offering to gods during religious ceremonies and rituals and as decorative cover for ceremonial trays bearing gifts to rulers and other high officials

The process of creating a chamba rumal involved the following steps.

- 1 The visualization of the theme to be embroidery.
- 2 The outlining of the initial drawing in charcoal by a trained miniature artist.
- 3 The predetermination of a color palette to be used while embroidering of the rumal .
- 4 The actual embroidering of the rumal by the elite women along the designs sketched in charcoal by miniature artist.

Fig 1



SON1622X2

**Cloth, Threads & stitches:** The fabric used to make the chamber rumal was hand-spun (or) hand woven unbleached thin Muslin or malmal. The treat used for the embroidery was untwisted silken yarn which in the do-rukha stitch used in chamba embroidery has a three dimensional effect. creafing tones of light and shade this untwisted silk thread usually made in slakot, Amrister, and ludhina was the same as that used.

The stitch used in embroidering the chamba rumal was the do-rukha a double satin stich.



## Practice Kutch in Gujarat Style

**Objective :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- stitch a motif of kutch.

### Develop the design of kutch.

Draw a design on to the fabric.

Prepare the cloth for embroidering.

Thread the needle.

Complete motif used different kutch embroidery stitch (Fig 1).

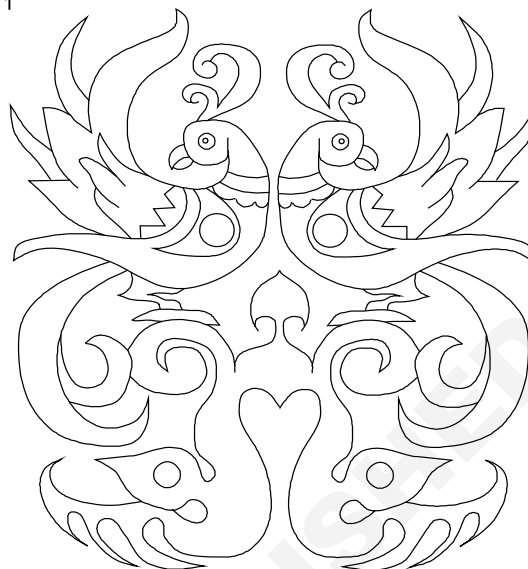
- Mochi Bharat.
- Ahir Bharat.
- Kanbi Bharat.
- Rabrai Bharat.

### Kutch in Gujarat style (Fig 2)

The kutch embroidery is a handicraft and textile sinature art tradition of the tribal community of kutch district in Gujarats and sindu.

- 1 This embroidery with its rich designs has made a notable contribution to the india embroidery traditions.
- 2 The embroidery practical normally by women is generally done on fabric of cotton in the from of a net using cotton or silk threads in kertain patterns it is also crafted over silk and satin the types of stitches adopted are "square chain double button hole. pattern during running stitch satin and straight stitches The Signature effect of the colour ful embroidery. Sparkles when small mirrors called abhia are sewn over the geometrically shaped designs.

Fig 1



SON1622Y1

Fig 2



## Practice fancy net

**Objectives :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- develop weaving sample
- develop single weaving
- develop double weaving.

### Requirements

#### Tools / Material

- |                      |         |                      |            |
|----------------------|---------|----------------------|------------|
| • 6" Embroidery ring | - 1 No. | • Fabric             | - as reqd. |
| • Round eyes needle  | - 1 No. | • Embroidery threads | - as reqd. |

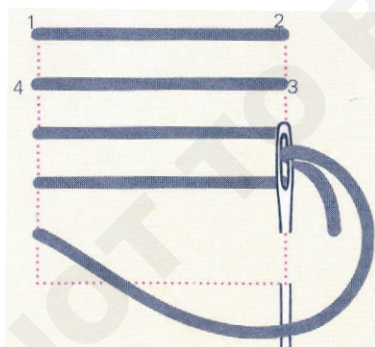
## PROCEDURE

### TASK 1 : Develop weaving sample

- 1 Prepare the cloth for embroidering.
- 2 Draw a design on material. Transfer the selected design on to the fabric using appropriate tracing method.
- 3 Thread the needle.
- 4 Stitch a base of net stitch take a long stitch to point 2, bring needle up at point 3 below to insert at point 4. This procedure is continue you want embroidery area. (Fig 1), its look a horizontal lines.

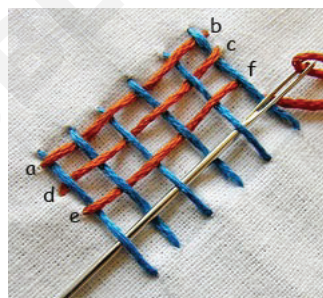
**Laid stitch, net stitch, lattice stitch is same. (Fig 1)**

Fig 1



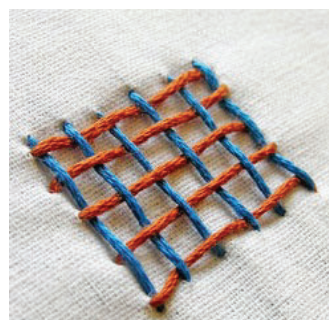
**Do not pluck the fabric. (Fig 2)**

Fig 2



**6 Complete block of weaving stitch. (Fig 3)**

Fig 3



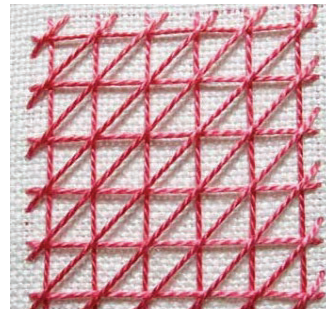
- 5 Take a needle up and down under every alternate stitch and continue the procedure in vertically.

### TASK 2 : Develop single weaving stitch (Fig 4)

- 1 Complete the base with weaving stitch.
- 2 Complete design weaving stitch then take the needle weave diagonal.
- 3 Start weave diagonally from one corner to another opposite corner.

**Stitch will go up and down alternately.**

Fig 4

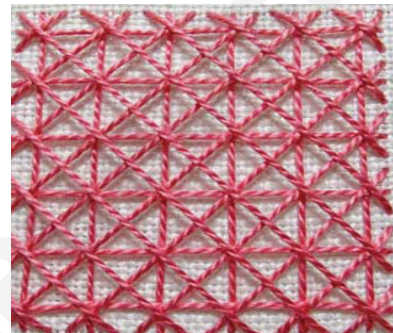


### TASK 3 : Develop sample double cane weaving

- 1 Complete single cane weaving stitch then bring needle up.

**Start diagonal weaving from opposite side corner.**

Fig 5



**Practice fancy net with lazy daisy**

**Objectives :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- practice laid stitch
- prepare lazy daisy stitch.

**Requirements**

**Tools / Material**

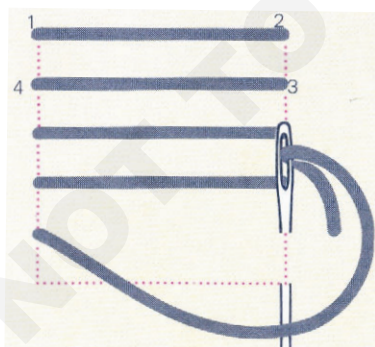
- |                               |                |                  |           |
|-------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|
| • Poplin fabric (base fabric) | - 50cm length  | • Skein thread   | - 2 Nos.  |
| • Shears                      | - 1 No.        | • Hand needle    | - 1 No.   |
| • Embroidery scissors         | - 1 No.        | • Marker         | - 1 No.   |
| • Embroidery skein thread     | - 3 to 5 color | • Trimmer        | - 1 No.   |
| • Pencil                      | - 1 No.        | • Needle         | - 1 No.   |
| • Scale or inch tape          | - 1 No.        | • Bell pins      | - as reqd |
| • Scissors                    | - 1 No.        | • Tracing paper  | - as reqd |
|                               |                | • Pinking shears | - 1 No.   |

**PROCEDURE**

**TASK 1 : Practice laid stitch**

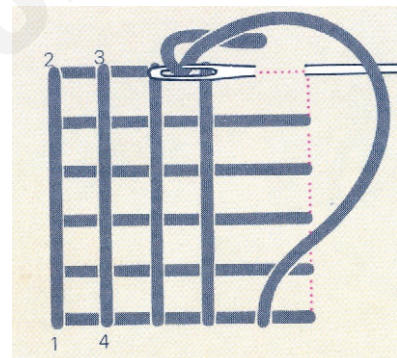
- 1 Select a suitable design for weaving.
- 2 Prepare the cloth for embroidering.
- 3 Transfer the selected design on to the fabric using appropriate tracing method.
- 4 Thread the needle.
- 5 Stitch a base of net stitch take a long stitch to point 2, bring needle up at point 3 below to insert at point 4. This procedure is continue you want embroidery area. its look a horizontal lines. (Fig 1)

Fig 1



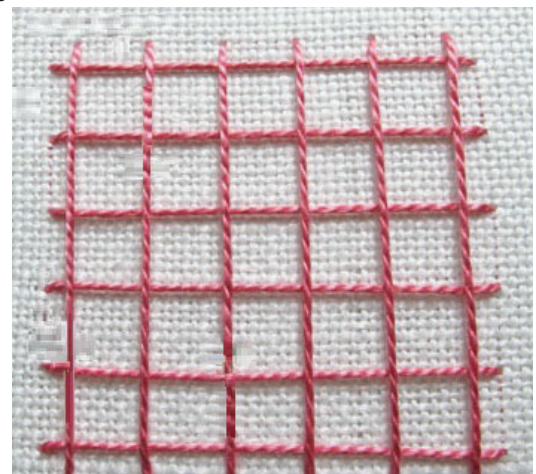
- 6 Laid vertical lines on horizontal line. (Fig 2)

Fig 2



- 7 Complete the basic structure of laid stitch. (Fig 3)

Fig 3





## TASK 2 : Prepare lazy daisy stitch

- 1 Complete base by laid stitch.
- 2 Tack down every intersecting(+) lazy daisy stitch. (Fig 4,5)

Fig 4

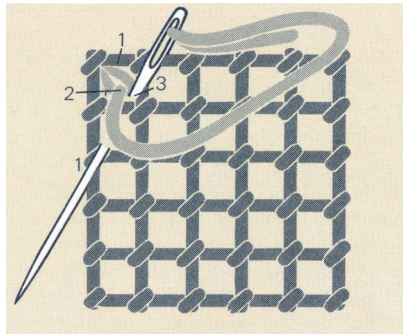
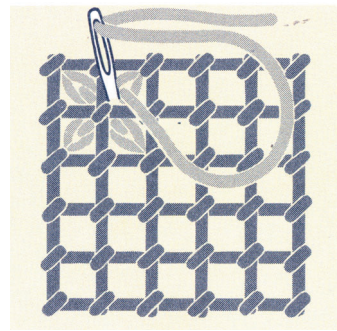
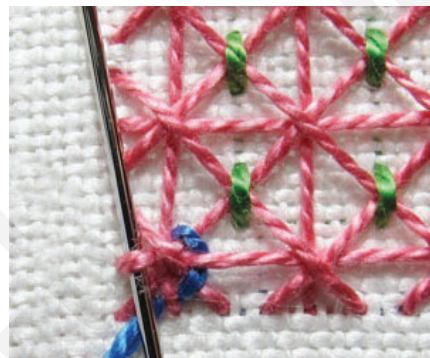


Fig 5



- 3 Complete sample. (Fig 6)

Fig 6



## Practice fancy net with cross stitch

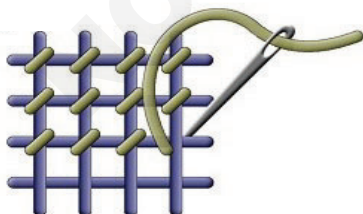
**Objectives :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- practice cross stitch

### Practice cross stitch

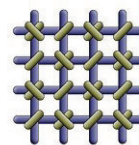
- 1 Complete the basic structure of laid stitch.
- 2 Every intersecting(+) make half cross stitch or full cross stitch. (Fig 1,2)

Fig 1



Half cross stitch is also called slant stitch.

Fig 2



## Practice fancy net with circles

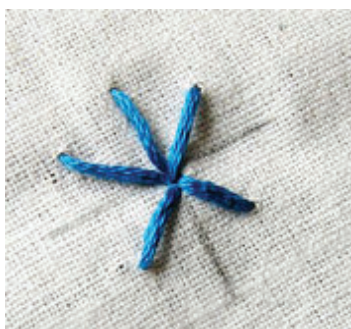
**Objectives :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- practice circles stitch
- practice fancy net with circles.

### TASK 1: Practice circles stitch

- 1 Prepare the cloth for embroidering.
- 2 Draw a design on material
- 3 Thread the needle.
- 4 Trace on fabric use five straight line and straight stitches. (Fig 1)

Fig 1

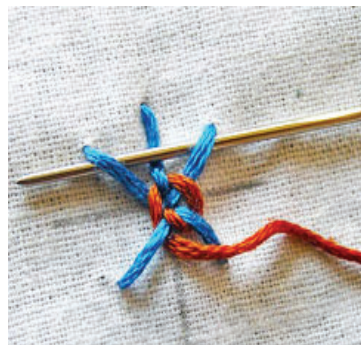


- 5 Bring the needle out frame the centre weave the circular around the straight stitch, taking the needle under every alternate straight stitch. (Fig 2,3)

Fig 2



Fig 3



- 6 Complete the design according to space. (Fig 4)

Fig 4



**Going around the straight stitch without attach the fabric below.**

### TASK 2 : Practice fancy net with circles

- 1 Base complete double cane weaving.
- 2 Every crossing(x) will hold by running stitch. (Fig 5,6,7)
- 3 Complete sample with circle wave stitch. (Fig 8,9,10)



Fig 5

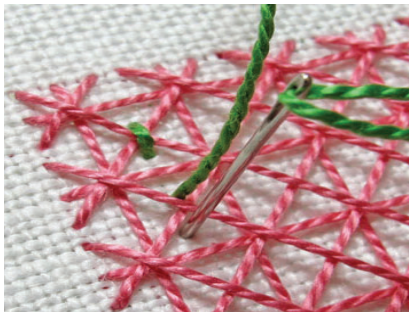


Fig 8

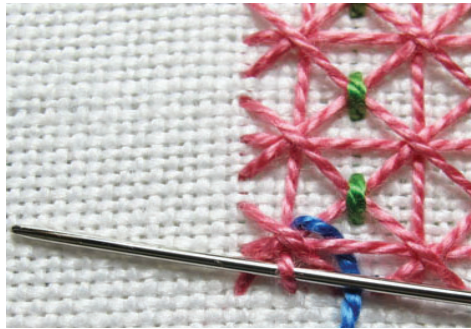


Fig 6

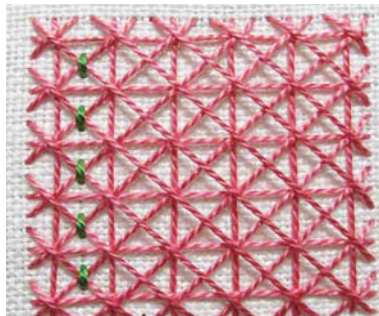


Fig 9

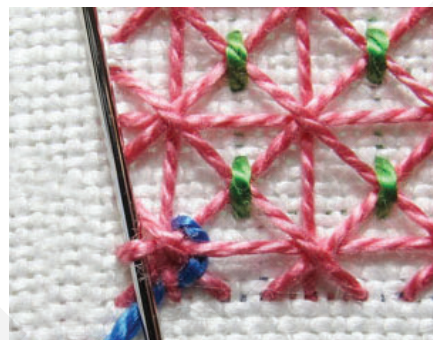


Fig 7

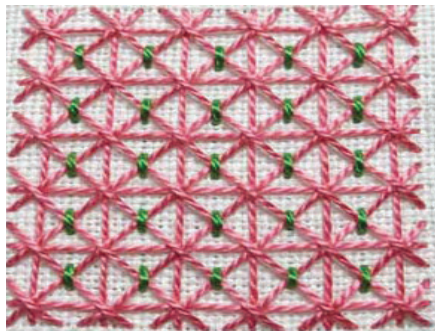
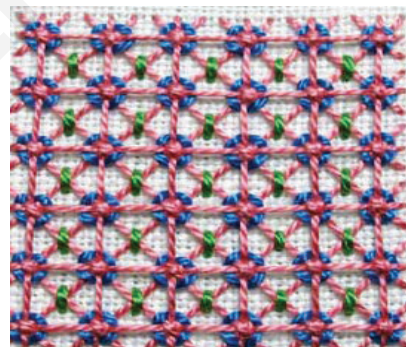


Fig 10



## Practice button hole net

**Objectives :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- practice button hole stitch and prepare sample

### Practice button hole stitch and prepare sample

- 1 Bring needle up at 1, down at 2 and up at 3 thread below your needle pull through making a blanket stitch. (Fig 1,2)

- 2 Continue procedure and complete the rows. (Fig 3,4)

Fig 1

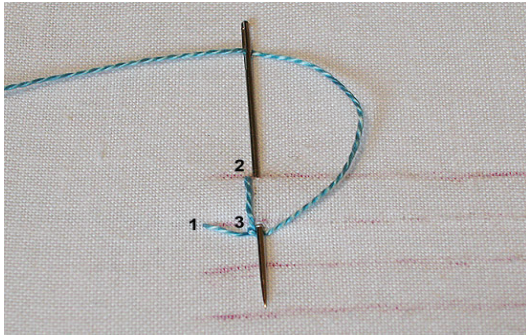


Fig 3

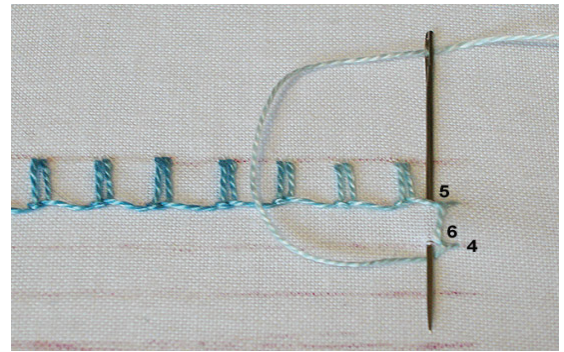


Fig 2

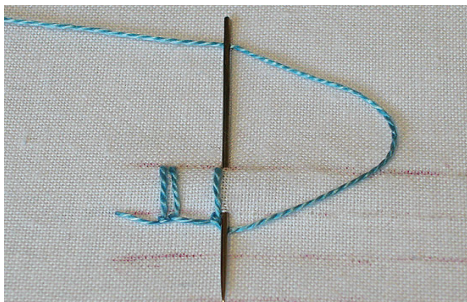
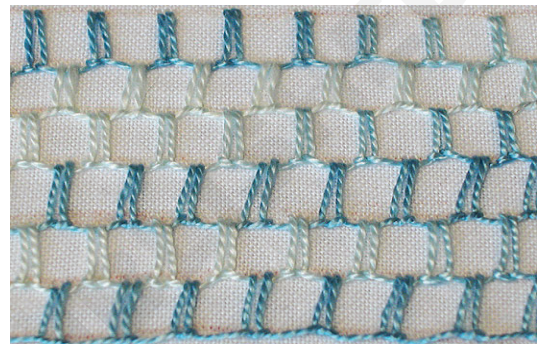


Fig 4

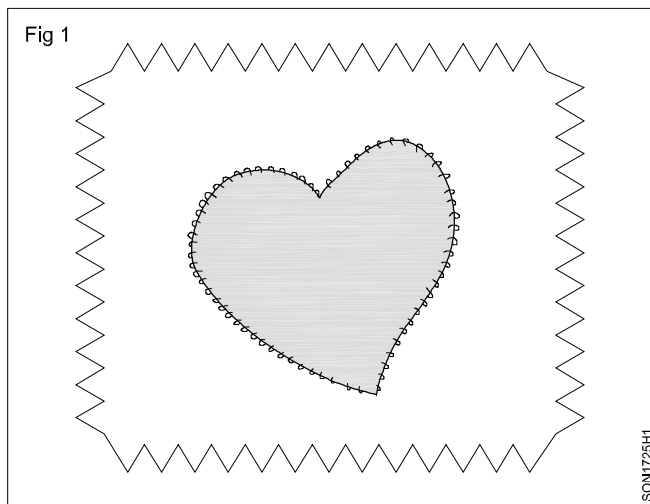


**Practice simple applique work**

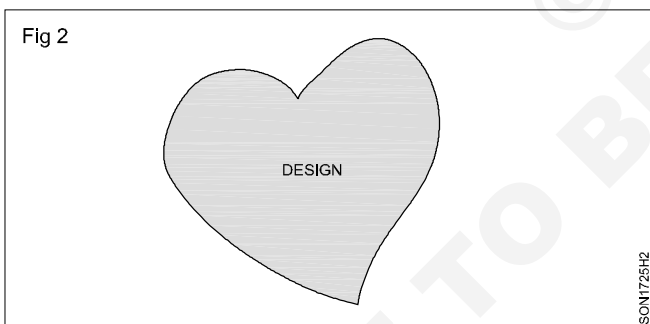
**Objectives :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- select the suitable designs for applique work
- select suitable material for doing applique work
- stitch traditional applique - I
- stitch traditional applique - II

**TASK 1: Perform Traditional Applique - I**



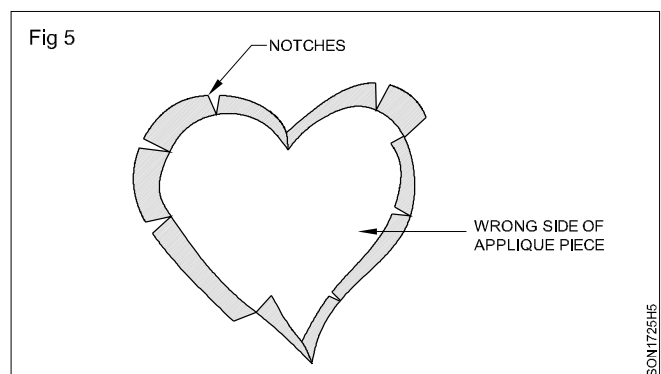
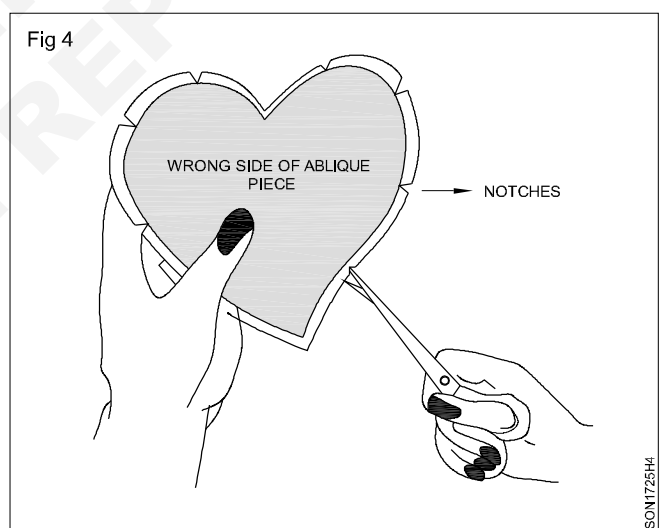
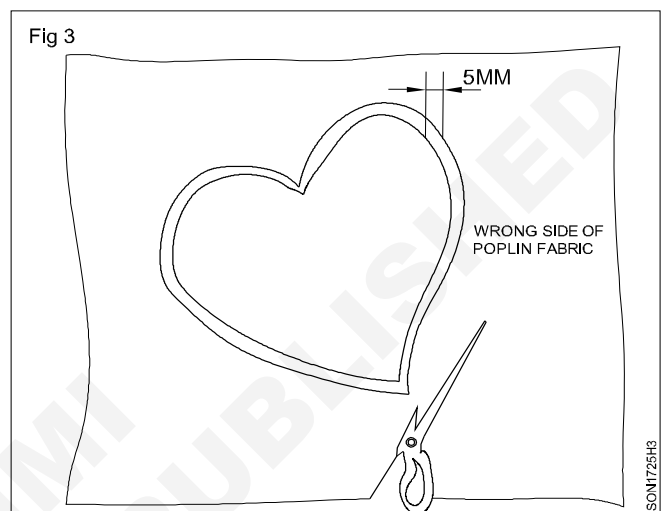
- 1 Take a piece of base fabric of measure 17x17cm for traditional appliques.
- 2 Select a suitable design for traditional applique. (Fig 2)



- 3 Select a suitable colored poplin fabric and place it on the table.
- 4 Draw the outline of selected design on poplin fabric at required position.
- 5 Cut the poplin fabric, leaving 5mm around the traced outline. (Fig 3)
- 6 Clip notches at 5mm distance on the cut pieces. (small 'V' cut). (Fig 4)

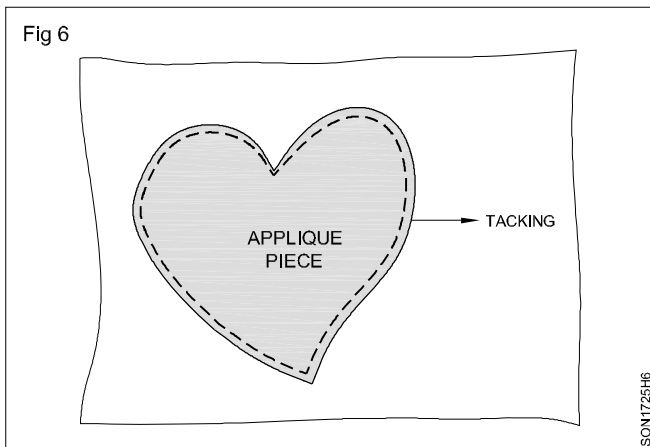
**Take care, not to cut beyond the marked line.**

- 7 Fold the raw edges of the cut piece upto the notches and press the cut piece with moderate heat. (Fig 5)





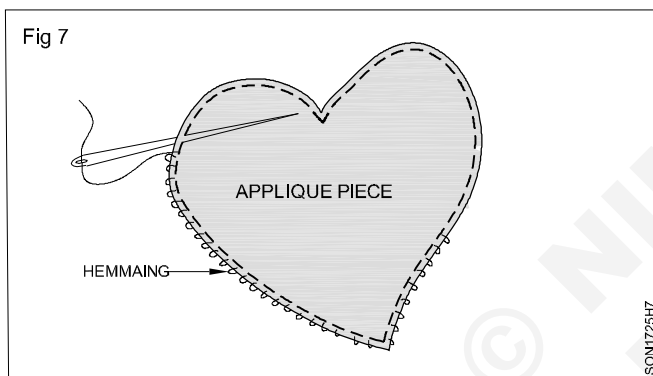
8 Tack the folded cut piece on to the base fabric. (Fig 6)



9 Select a suitable color of embroidery skein thread and cut it for required length.

10 Thread the needle with embroidery skein thread.

11 Do the hem stitches all around the outline of tacked cut piece. (Fig 7)

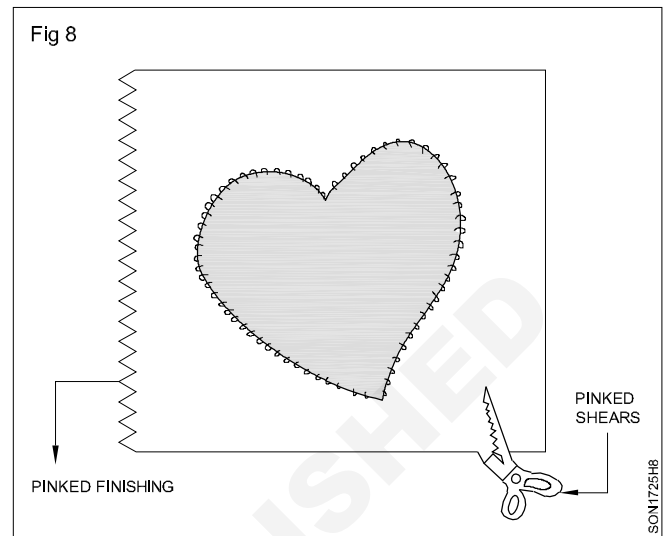


12 Fasten the thread at wrong side of base fabric.

13 Trim the threads and remove tacking.

14 Edge finish, all the four sides of prepared traditional applique sample, using a pinking shears. (Fig 8)

15 Press the sample with moderate heat.



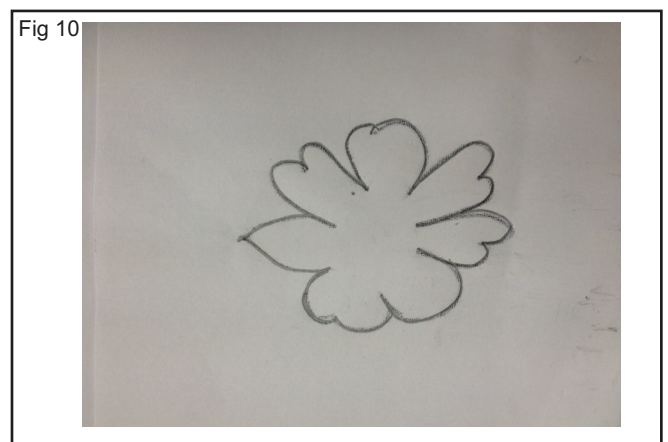
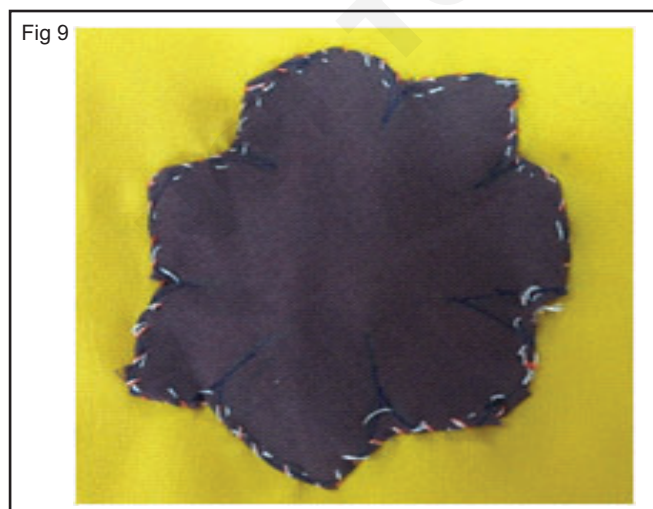
## TASK 2 : Perform traditional applique - II (Fig 9)

1 Take a piece of base fabric of measure 17x17cm for traditional appliques.

2 Select a suitable design for traditional applique.

3 Select a suitable colored poplin fabric and place it on the table.

4 Draw the outline of selected design on poplin fabric at required position. (Fig 10)



- 5 Cut the poplin fabric, leaving 5mm around the traced outline. (Fig 11)

Fig 11



- 6 Clip notches at 5mm distance on the cut pieces. (small 'V' cut). (Fig 12)

Fig 12



**Take care, not to cut beyond the marked line.**

- 7 Fold the raw edges of the cut piece upto the notches and press the cut piece with moderate heat.
- 8 Tack the folded cut piece on to the base fabric. (Fig 13)
- 9 Select a suitable color of embroidery skein thread and cut it for required length.
- 10 Thread the needle with embroidery skein thread.
- 11 Do the hem stitches all around the outline of tacked cut piece. (Fig 14)
- 12 Fasten the thread at wrong side of base fabric.
- 13 Trim the threads and remove tacking.

Fig 13

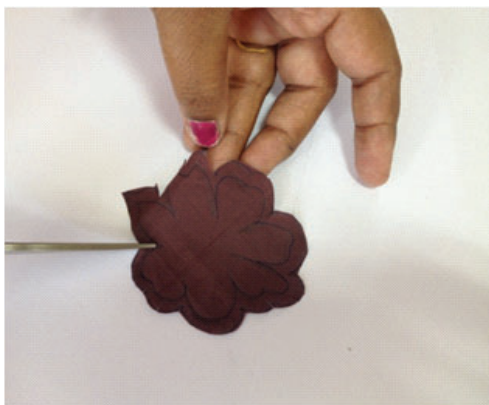
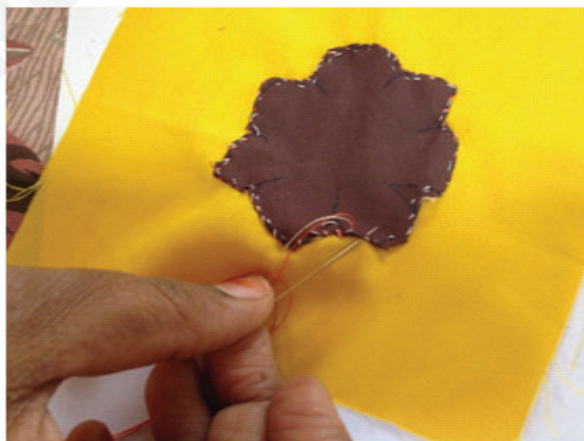


Fig 14



14 Edge finish, all the four sides of prepared traditional.

Fig 15



## Practice cut applique work

**Objective :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

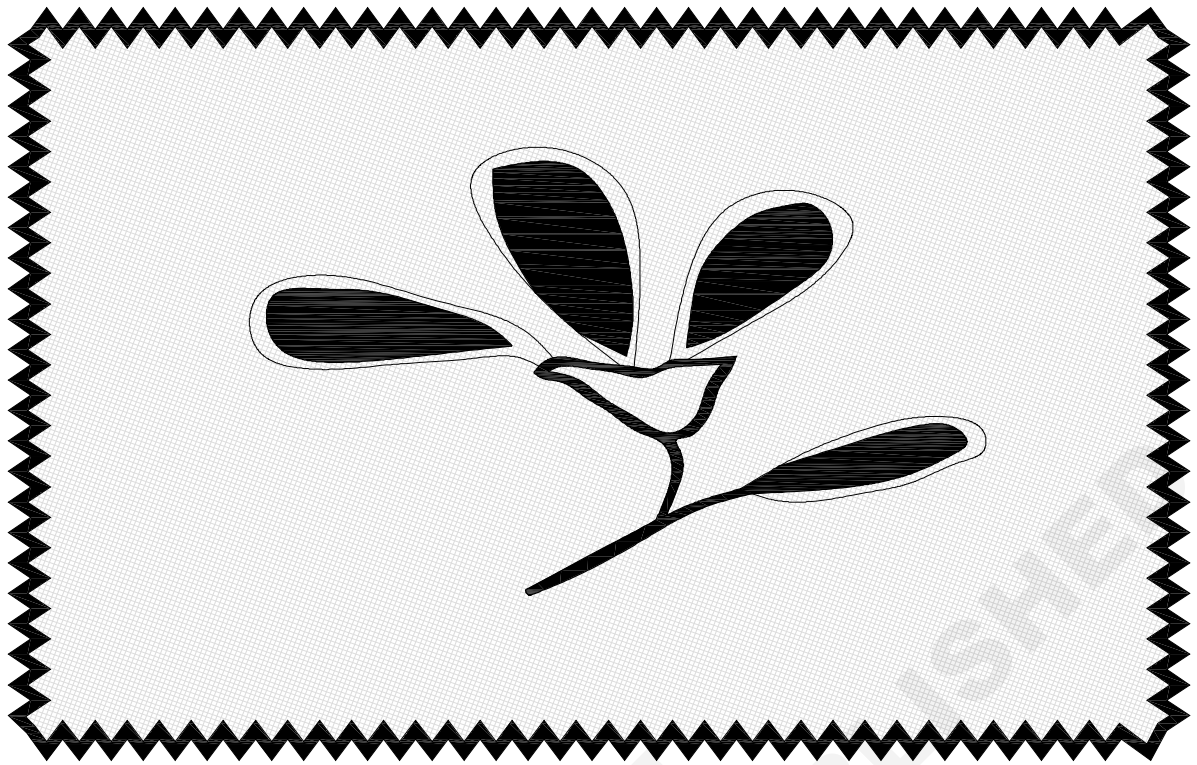
- practice cut applique work - I
- practice cut applique work - II.

**Practice of cut applique work** (Fig 1)

- 1 Choose a simple design and make in arrow sections on to the design using pencil on a paper. (Fig 2)
- 2 Cut 2 pieces of different coloured fabric of 20 x 20cm.
- 3 Transfer the design to the right side of the fabric using direct transferring method. (Fig 3)
- 4 Arrange the 2 pieces together. (Fig 4)
- 5 Place the drawn fabric on the top of the 2 pieces.

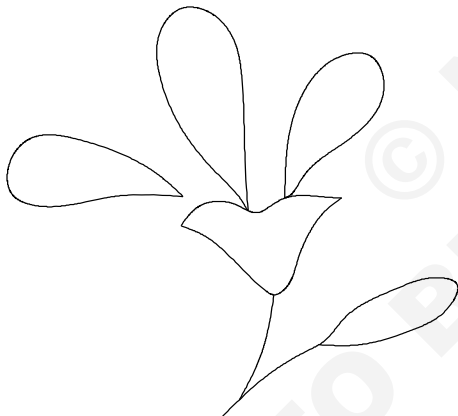


Fig 1



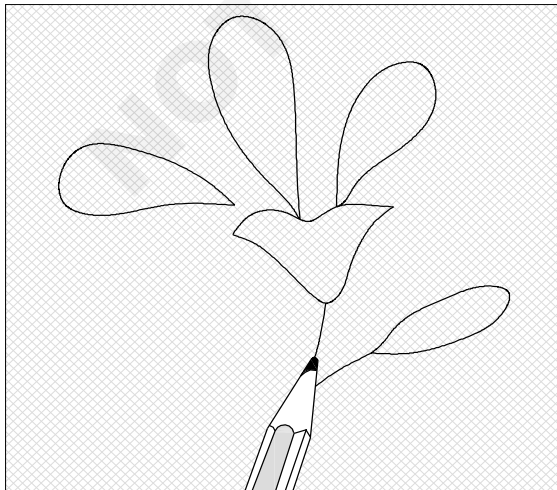
SON1725.1

Fig 2



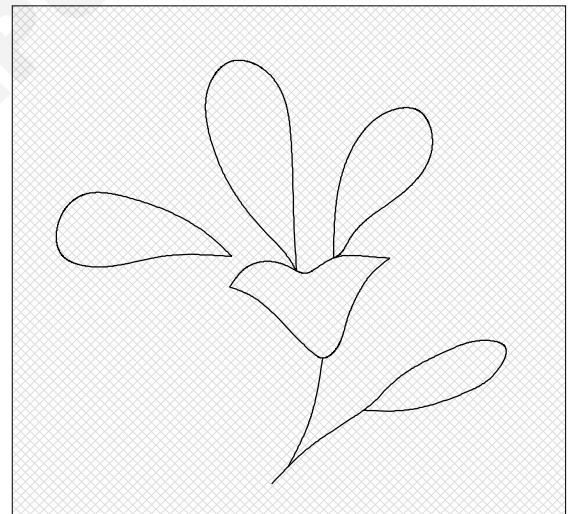
SON1725.2

Fig 3



SON1725.3

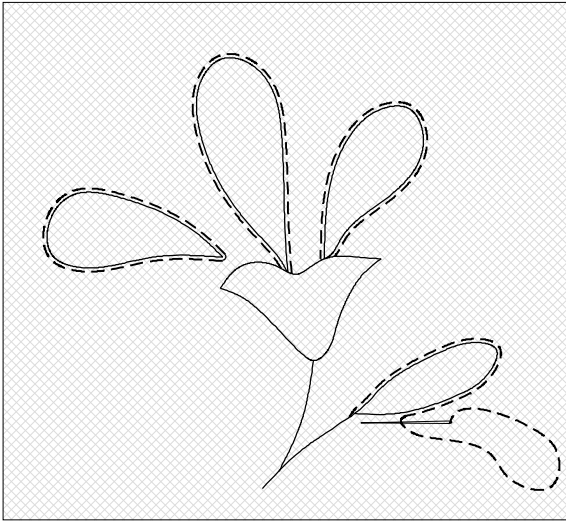
Fig 4



SON1725.4

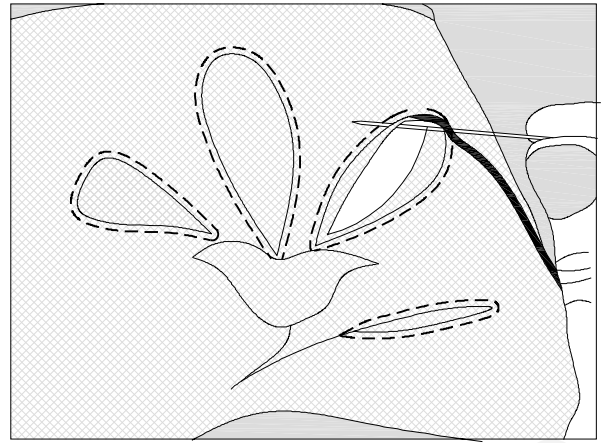
- 6 Make a running stitch all around the out line of the design (Fig 5)
- 7 Baste using needle and thread between the lines of the applique and around the outside of the design.
- 8 Cut using scissors between the lines of the applique motif, through top layer of fabric, using the pattern as a reference,
- 9 Fold the raw edge of the cut side and hem it. (Fig 6)
- 10 Make a chain stitch in stem.
- 11 Trim using the trimmers and fold the raw edge carefully.
- 12 Press the finished applique using iron box.

Fig 5



SON1725J5

Fig 6



SON1725J7

## TASK 2: Practice of cut applique work (Fig 1)

Fig 1



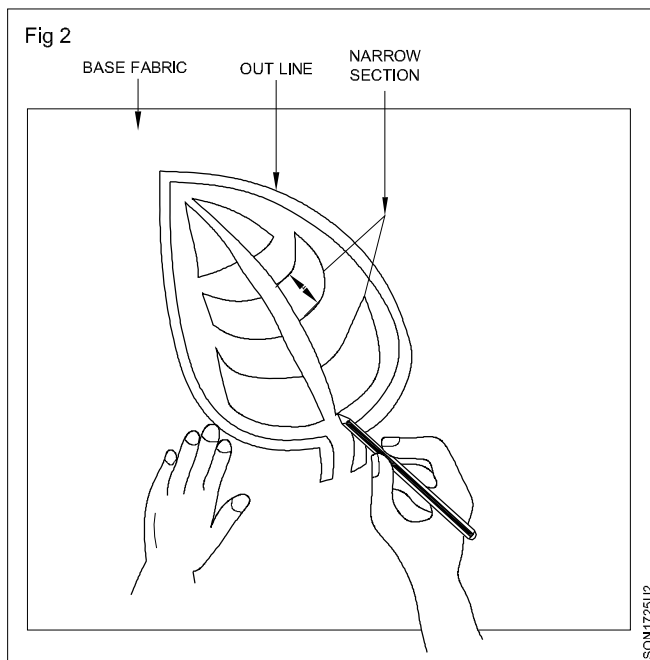
SON1725U1

- 1 Choose a simple design and make in arrow sections on to the design using pencil on a paper.

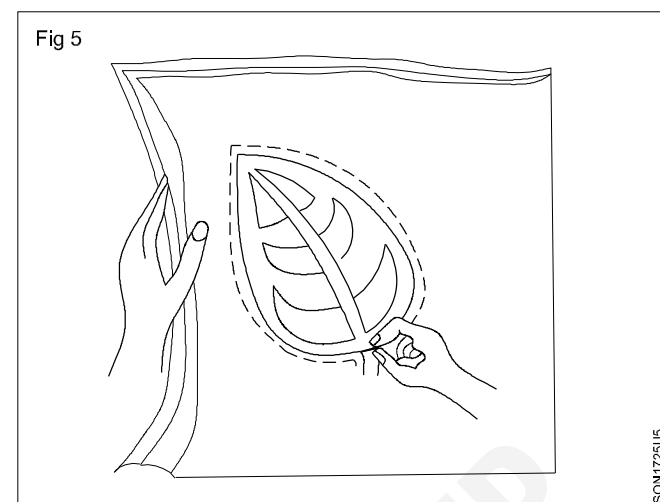
**The width of the narrow section should be of 10 cm.**

- 2 Transfer the design to the right side of the fabric using direct transferring method.
- 3 Draw the out line of 0.75cm away from the design. (Fig 2)

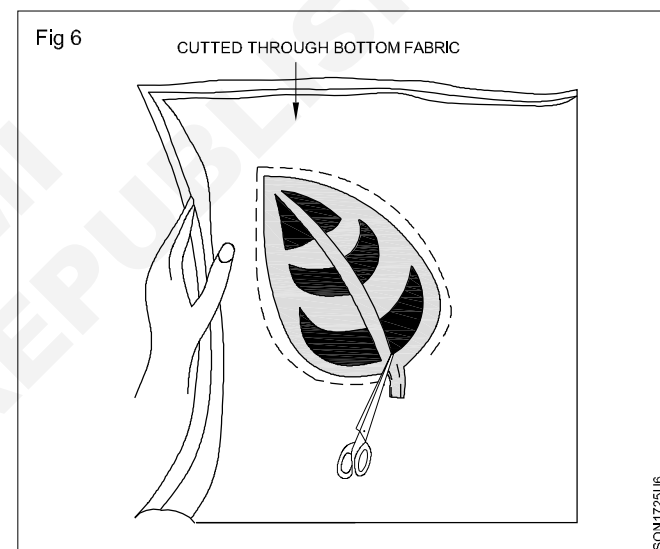
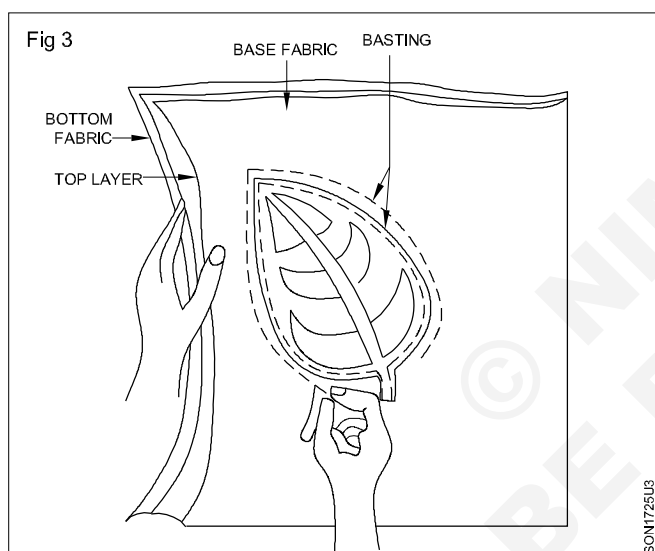
- 4 Cut 2 pieces of different coloured fabric of 20 x 20cm.
- 5 Arrange the 2 pieces together. (Fig 3)
- 6 Place the drawn fabric on the top of the 2 pieces.
- 7 Baste using needle and thread between the lines of the applique and around the outside of the design.
- 8 Cut using scissors between the lines of the applique motif, through top layer of fabric.using the pattern as a reference, (Fig 4)



9 Fold the raw edge of the cut side and hem it. (Fig 5)



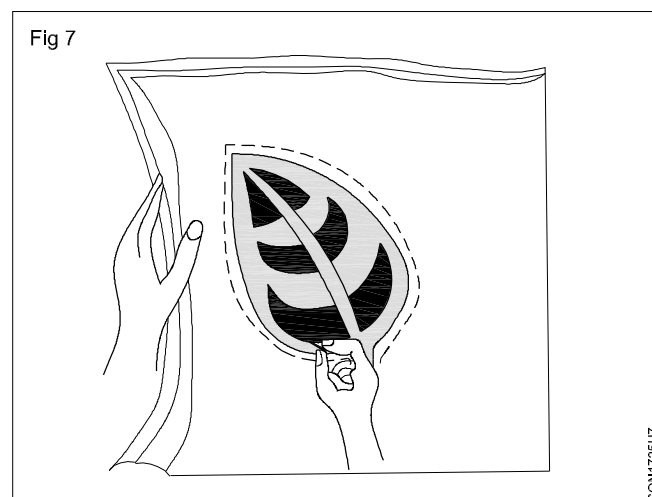
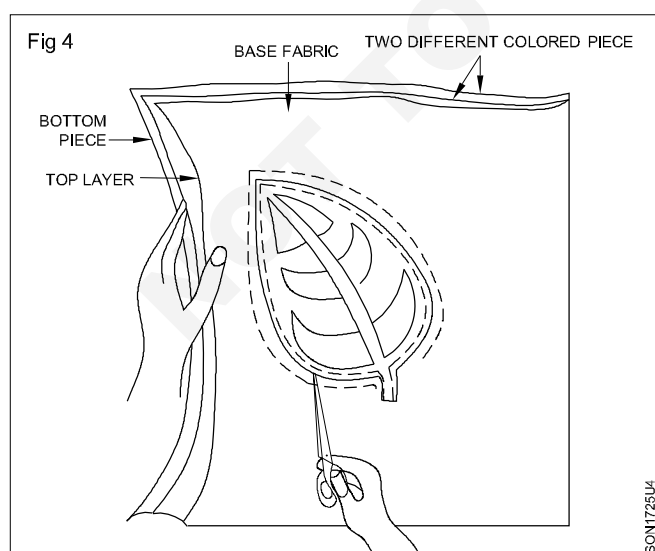
10 Cut through already cut position to reach the different colour below the top fabric. (Fig 6) In any area if you want difficult colour,



11 Trim using the trimmers and fold the raw edge carefully. (Fig 7)

12 Hem stitch the folded edges.

13 Press the finished applique using iron box.





## Practice felt applique

**Objectives :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- practice felt applique
- practice raw - edge applique - II.

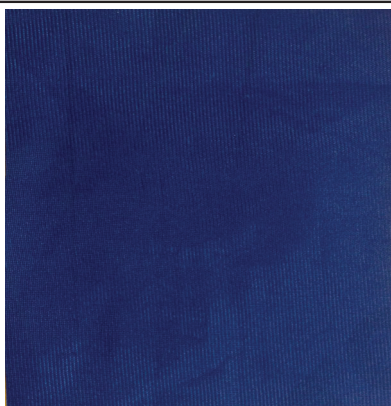
### TASK 1: Practice of felt applique work (Fig 1)

Fig 1



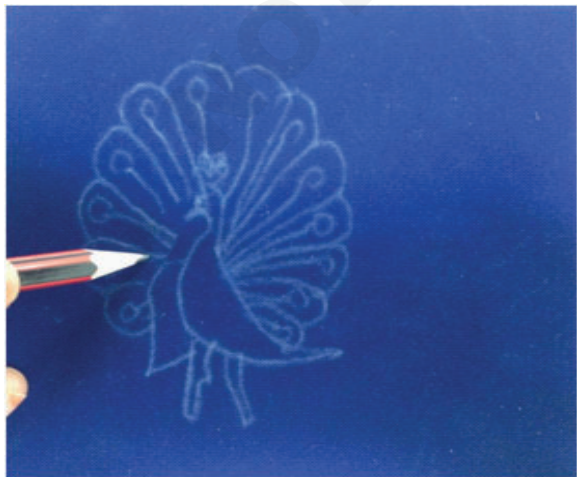
- 1 Take the suitable base fabric for raw-edge applique, of measure. 17x17cm
- 2 Select a suitable design for raw-edge applique.
- 3 Trace it on to the paper and cut out.
- 4 Select a suitable colored felt fabric.
- 5 Place the selected felt fabric on the table. (Fig 2)

Fig 2



- 6 Draw the outline of cut pattern on the felt fabric (Fig 3)

Fig 3



- 7 Cut the felt fabric along the exact outline of drawn pattern.

- 8 Tack the placed felt pieces with base fabric. (Fig 4)

Fig 4



- 9 Select a suitable color of embroidery thread & cut it for required length.
- 10 Thread the needle with cut embroidery skein thread.
- 11 Embroider with back stitches all around the outline of tacked design. (Fig 5)

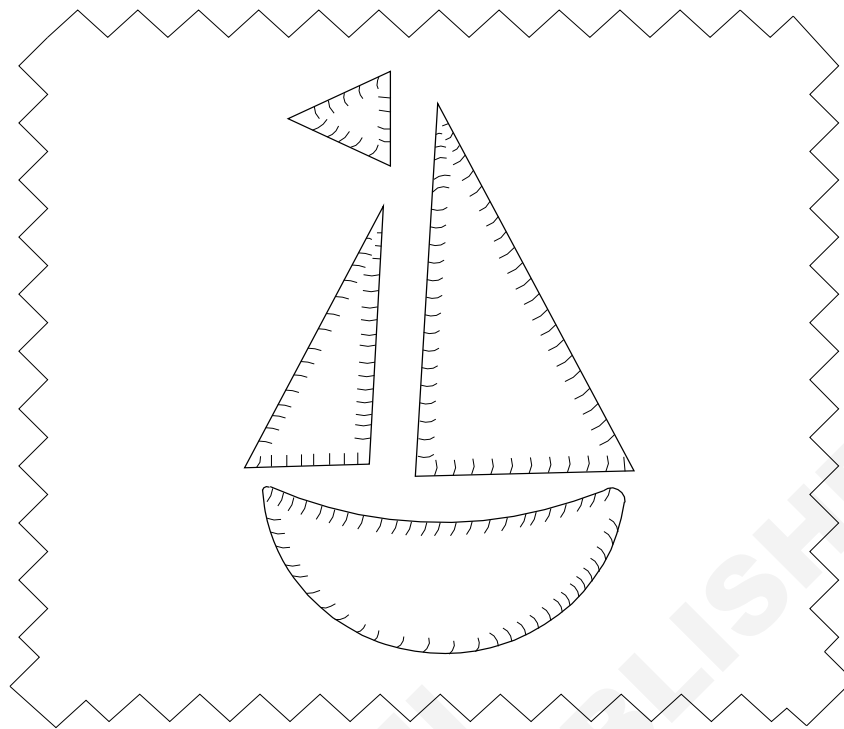
Fig 5



- 12 Finish the blanket stitches and fasten the thread at wrong side of base fabric.
- 13 Use the stones and zardozi for decorative purposes.
- 14 Trim the unwanted threads & remove tacking.
- 15 Edge finish all the four sides of prepared raw-edge applique sample, using a pinking shears.
- 16 Press the applique sample with moderate heat.

## TASK 2 : Perform Raw - edge applique - II (Fig 1)

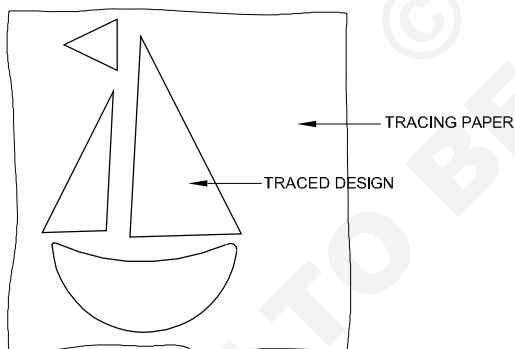
Fig 1



SON1725V1

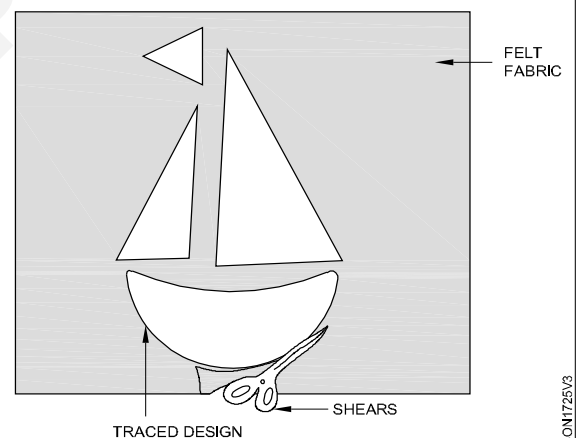
- 2 Select a suitable design for raw-edge applique.
- 3 Trace it on to the paper and cut out.(Fig 2)

Fig 2



SON1725V2

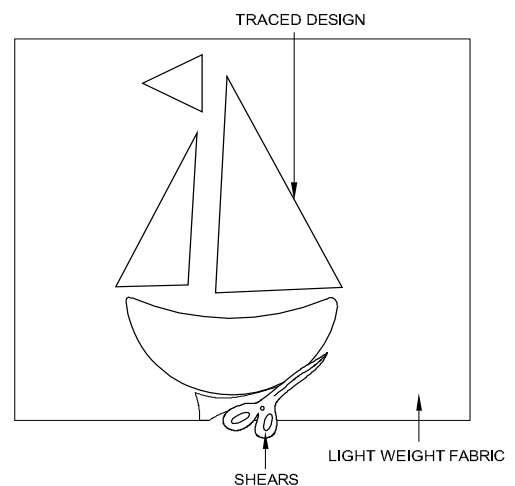
Fig 3



SON1725V3

- 4 Select a suitable colored felt fabric.
- 5 Place the selected felt fabric on the table.
- 6 Draw the outline of cut pattern on the felt fabric and cut the felt fabric along the exact outline of drawn pattern. (Fig 3)
- 7 Prepare and cut the light weight fabric, following the same process. (Fig 4)
- 8 Place each light weight cut out pieces to each felt (cut out pieces) and pin it together or fuse it together.
- 9 Place & arrange the fused felt pieces on the base fabric, as required.

Fig 4



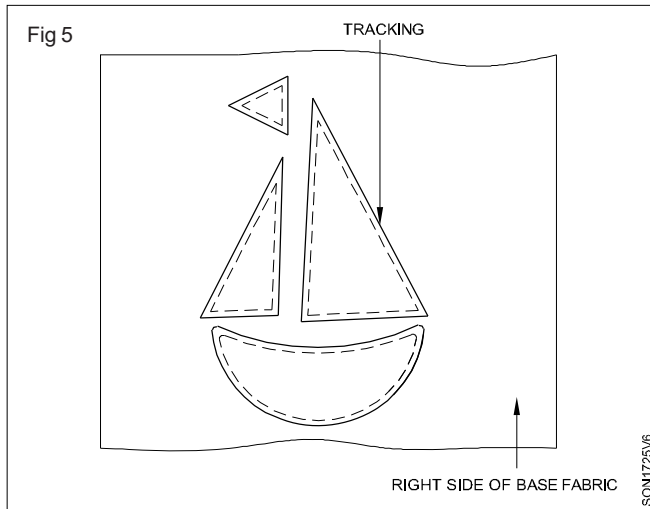
SON1725V4



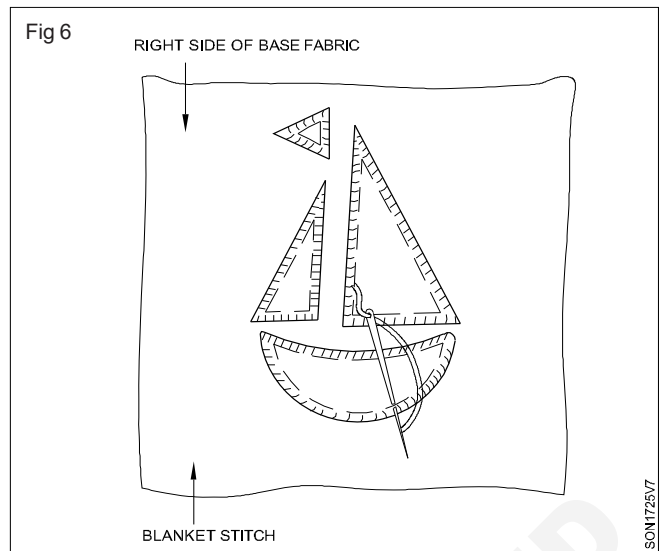
10 Tack the placed felt pieces with base fabric. (Fig 5)

11 Select a suitable color of embroidery thread & cut it for required length.

12 Thread the needle with cut embroidery skein thread.



13 Embroider with blanket stitches all around the outline of tacked design. (Fig 6)



14 Finish the blanket stitches and fasten the thread at wrong side of base fabric.

15 Trim the unwanted threads & remove tacking.

16 Edge finish all the four sides of prepared raw-edge applique sample, using a pinking shears.

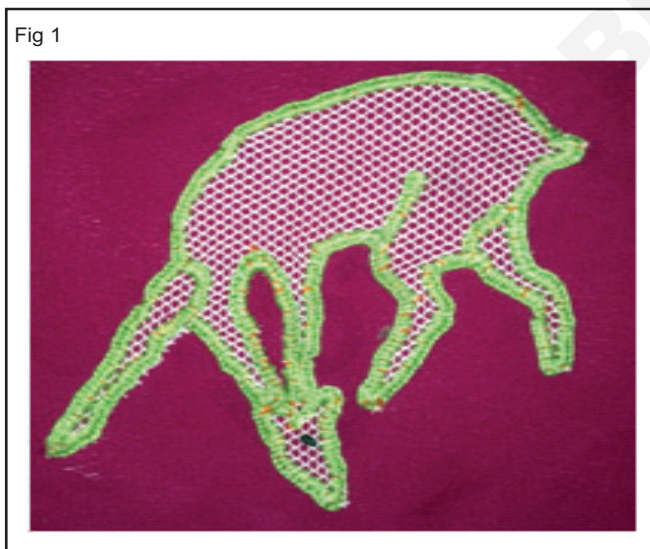
17 Press the applique sample with moderate heat.

## Practice applique work based on net

**Objectives :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- select a suitable design material for net applique
- practice net applique - I
- practice net applique - II
- practice applique on net - I
- practice applique on net - II.

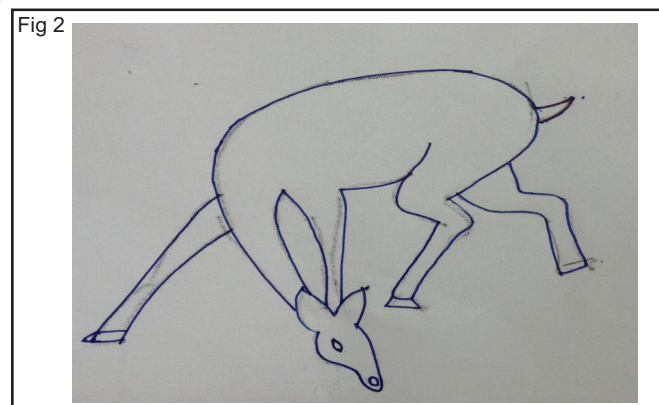
### TASK 1: Practice net applique (Fig 1)



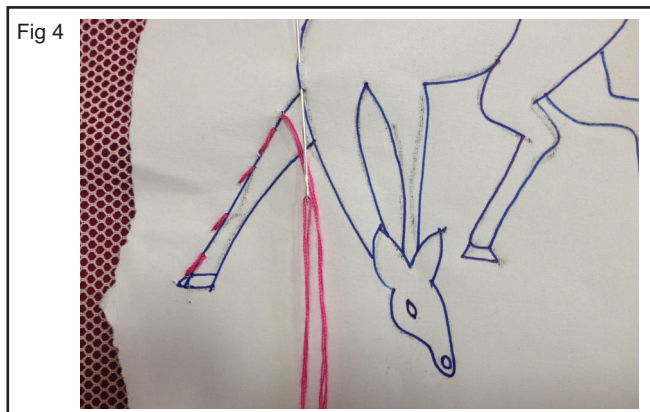
1 Select a suitable design for net applique. (Fig 2)

2 Trace the selected design on to the base piece.

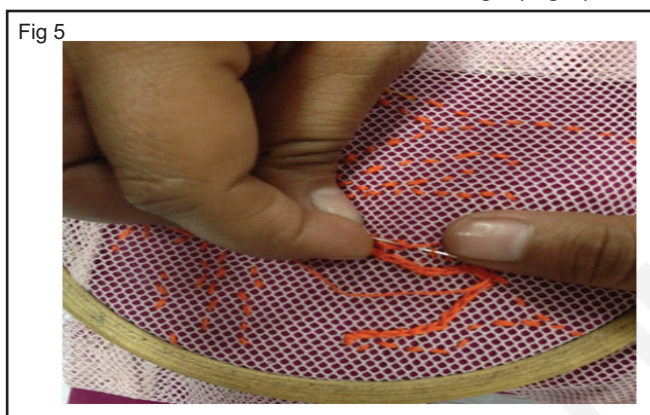
3 Take the suitable base fabric, of measure. 17x17cm and place below the net fabric (Fig 3)



- 4 Transfer the selected design on to the net fabric using tacking method. (Fig 4)



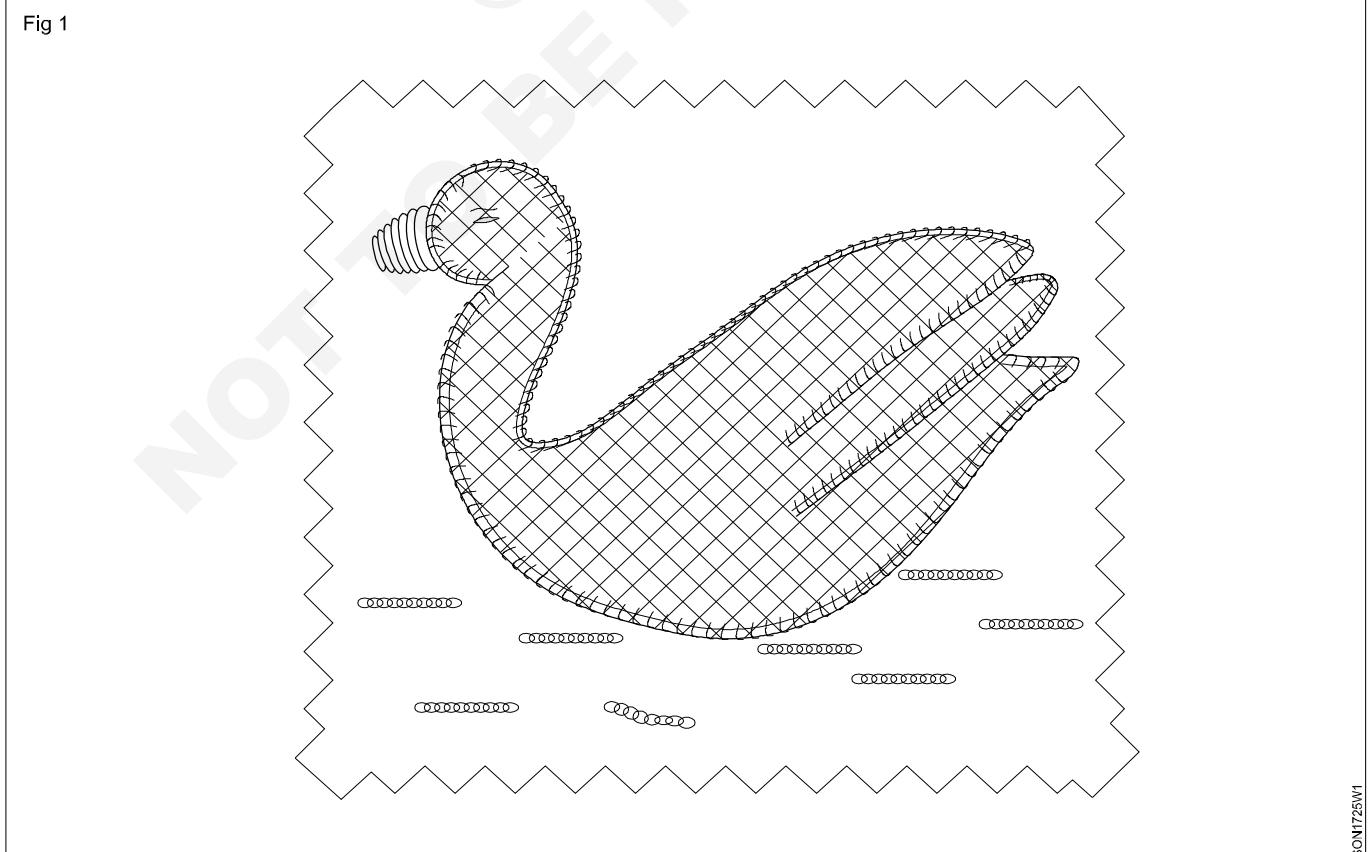
- 5 Tack the net, on the base piece approximately at its centre, along the outline of the net fabric.
- 6 Make a chain stitch on to the net design (Fig 5)



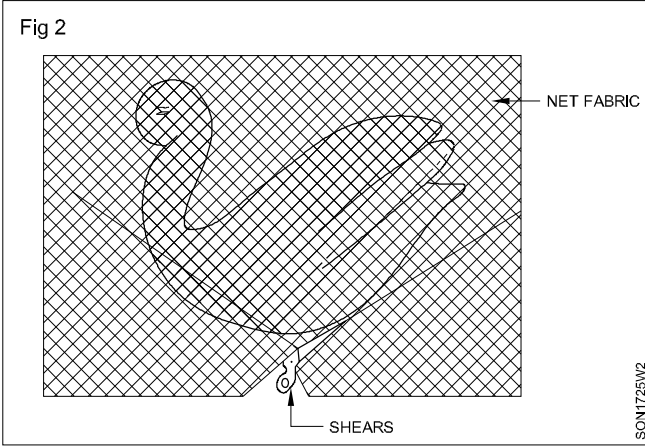
- 7 Cut the net fabric along the outline of the design. (Fig 6)
- 8 Select a suitable color of embroidery thread and cut it for required length.
- 9 Thread the needle with the cut embroidery skein thread.
- 10 Embroider with closed buttonhole stitches along the outline of net fabric with its pearl edge.as shown.
- 11 Trim the threads using trimmer.
- 12 Edge finish all the four sides of the prepared net applique sample, using a pinking shears.
- 13 Press the sample with medium heat.



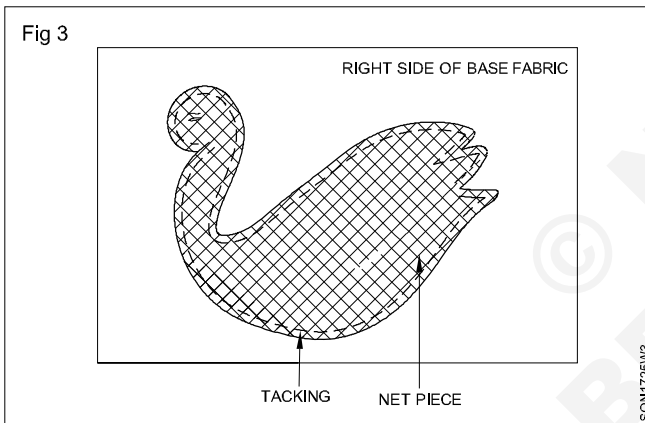
## TASK 2 : Practice net applique - II (Fig 1)



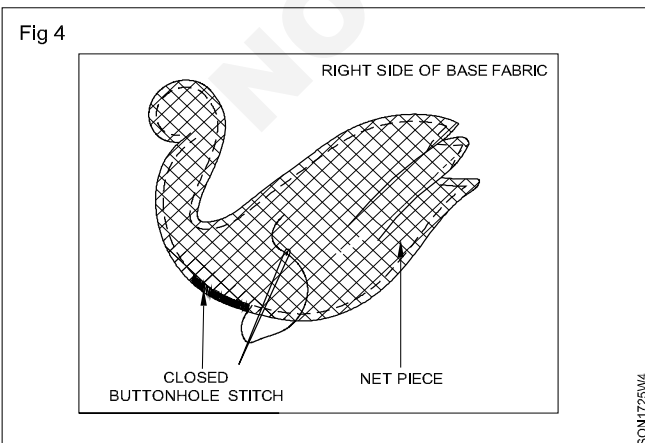
- 1 Select a suitable design for net applique.
- 2 Take the suitable base fabric, of measure. 17x17cm
- 3 Trace the selected design on to the base piece.
- 4 Transfer the selected design on to the net fabric using tacking method.
- 5 Cut the net fabric along the outline of the design. (Fig 2)



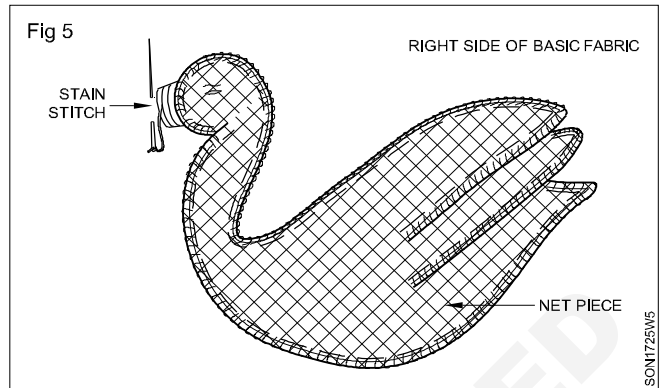
- 6 Tack the net, on the base piece approximately at its centre, along the outline of the net fabric. (Fig 3)



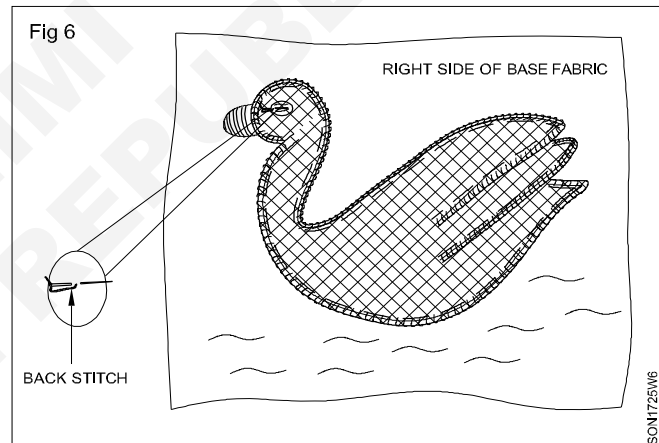
- 7 Select a suitable color of embroidery thread and cut it for required length.
- 8 Thread the needle with the cut embroidery skein thread.
- 9 Embroider with closed buttonhole stitches along the outline of net fabric with its pearl edge.as shown. (Fig 4)



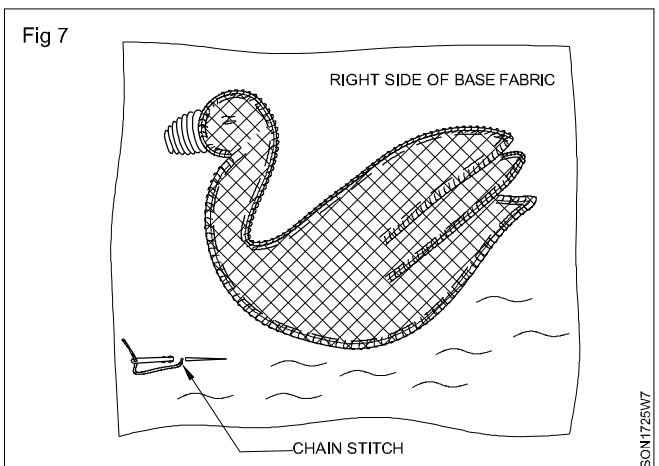
- 10 Trim the threads using trimmers.
- 11 Thread the needle with yellow color embroidery skein thread.
- 12 Work satin stitches to the beak part of traced swan design, using threaded needle. (Fig 5)



- 13 Trim the threads using trimmer.
- 14 Thread the needle with black color embroidery skein thread.
- 15 Embroider with back stitches to the eye part of the swan design, using threaded needle. (Fig 6)



- 16 Trim the threads using trimmers.
- 17 Thread the needle with blue color embroidery skein thread.
- 18 Embroider the traced water portion with chain stitch, using threaded needle. (Fig 7)

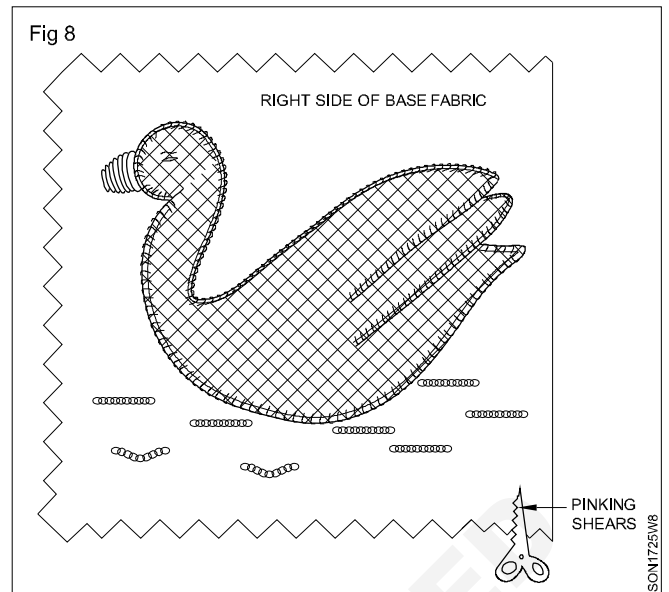




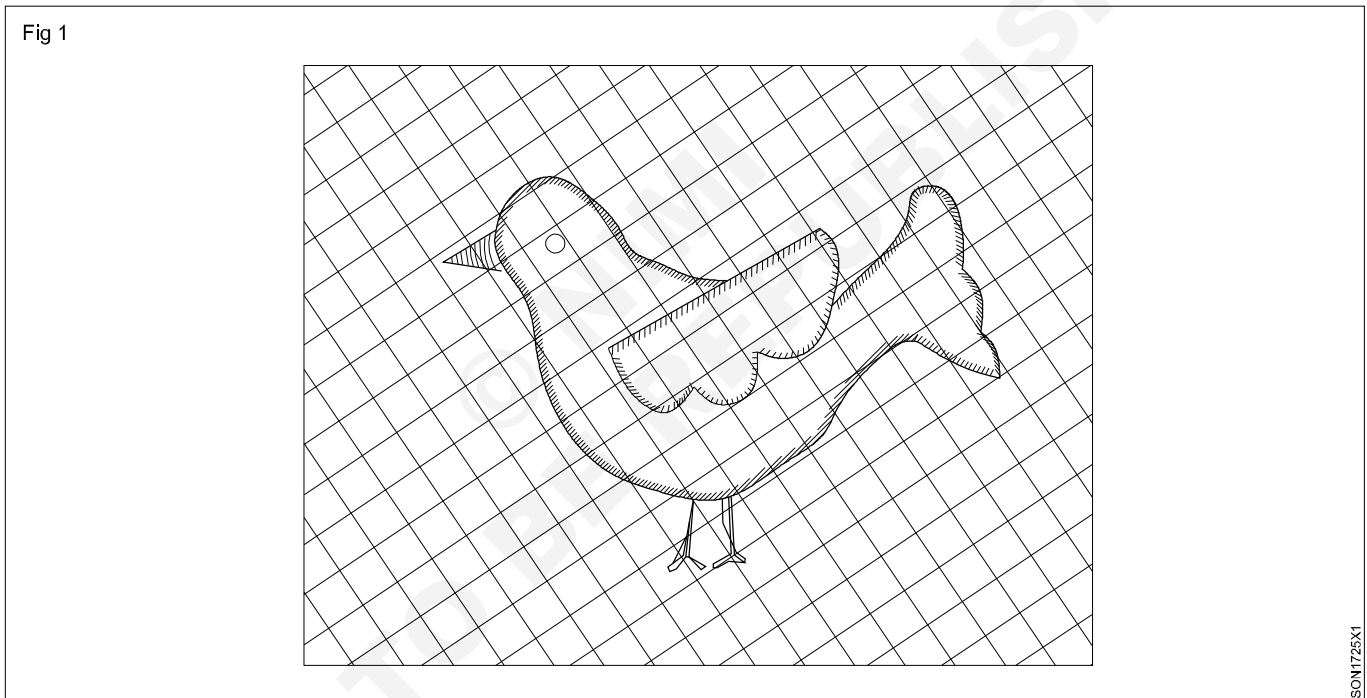
19 Trim the threads and remove tacking.

20 Edge finish all the four sides of the prepared net applique sample, using a pinking shears. (Fig 8)

21 Press the sample with medium heat.



### TASK 3: Practice applique on net - I (Fig 1)

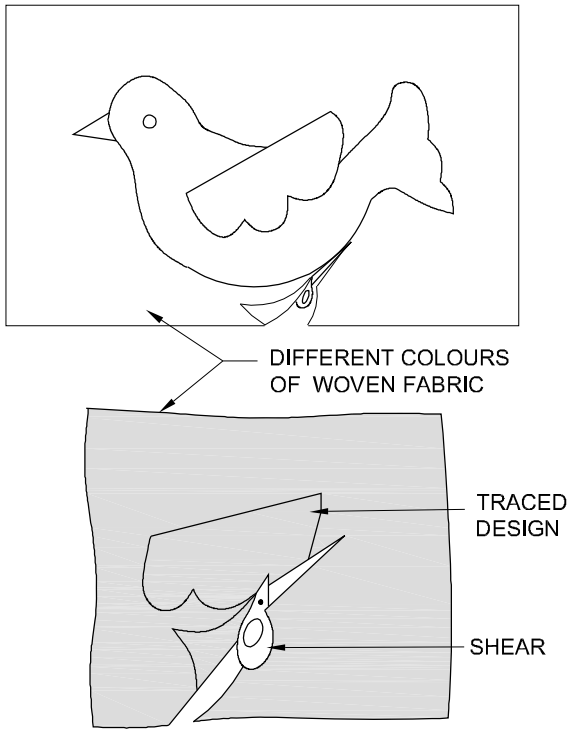


- 1 Select a suitable design for ornamenting applique on net.
- 2 Take the suitable net fabric of measure. 16x16cm
- 3 Trace the selected design on to the woven fabric at required position.
- 4 Cut the woven fabric along the outline of the bird design. (Fig 2)

**Note : Use two colors of fabric, one to trace the whole bird and other one to trace only the two wings portion**

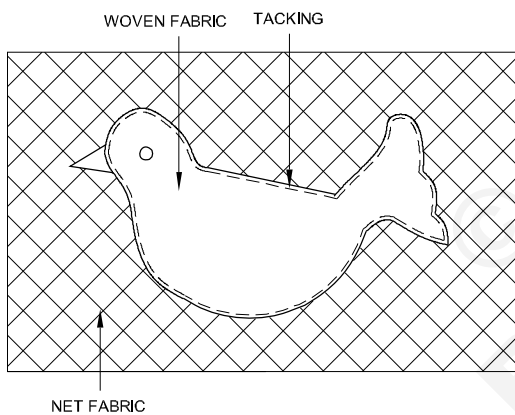
- 5 Tack the body portion of the bird, on to the base fabric, approximately at its centre, along the outline of bird design. (Fig 3)
- 6 Tack the wing position on to the tacked bird design. (Fig 4)
- 7 Select a suitable color of embroidery thread and cut it for required length.
- 8 Thread the needle with the cut embroidery skein thread.
- 9 Embroider with closed buttonhole stitches along the outline of body portion. (Fig 5)
- 10 Trim the threads using trimmer.
- 11 Thread the needle with contrast color embroidery thread.
- 12 Similarly embroider the outline of wing portion with closed buttonhole stitch.
- 13 Trim the threads using trimmers.

Fig 2



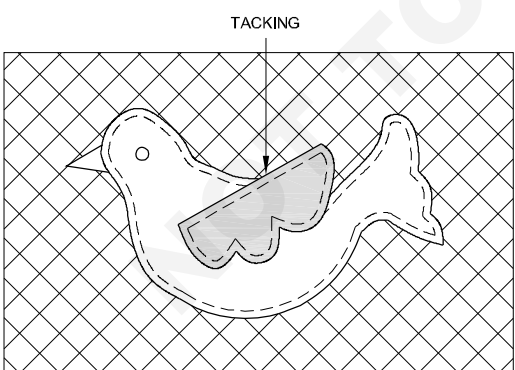
SON1725X2

Fig 3



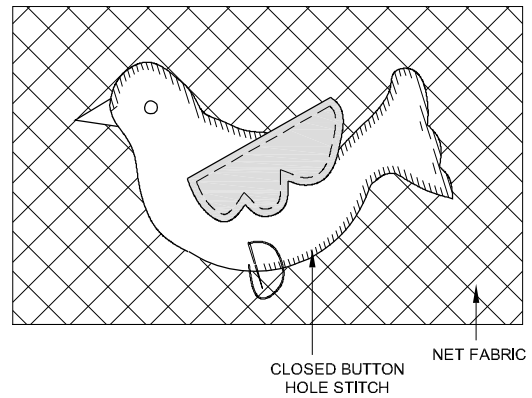
SON1725X3

Fig 4



SON1725X4

Fig 5

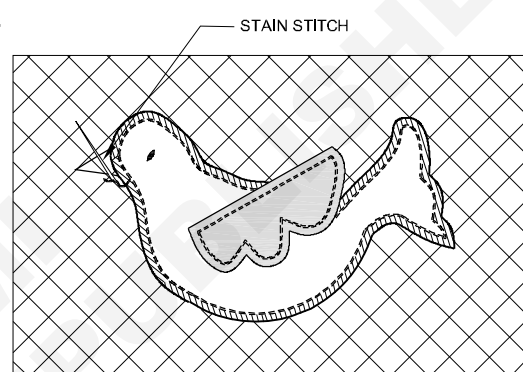


SON1725X5

14 Thread the needle with yellow color embroidery thread.

15 Work with satin stitches for the beak part. (Fig 6)

Fig 6



SON1725X6

16 Trim the threads.

17 Thread the needle with black color embroidery skein thread.

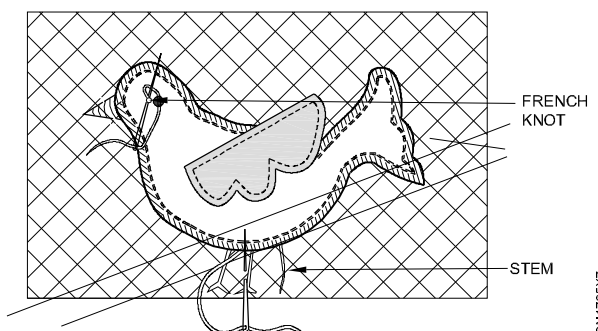
18 Work stem stitches to form legs of the bird x embroider with French knot stitch for birds eye. (Fig 7)

19 Trim the threads and remove tacking.

20 Edge finish, all the four sides of the prepared sample, using a pinking shears.

21 Press the sample with low heat.

Fig 7



SON1725X7



#### TASK 4 : Practice applique on net - II

- 1 Select a suitable design for ornamenting applique on net. (Fig 1)

Fig 1



- 2 Take the suitable net fabric of measure. (16x16cm)
- 3 Trace the selected design on to the woven fabric at required position.
- 4 Tack the design, on to the base fabric, approximately at its centre, along the outline of design.
- 5 Make a chain stitch on to the tacked design. (Fig 2)

Fig 2



- 6 Cut the woven fabric along the outline of the bird design. (Fig 3)

**Use two colors of fabric, one to trace the whole bird and other one to trace only the two wings portion.**

Fig 3



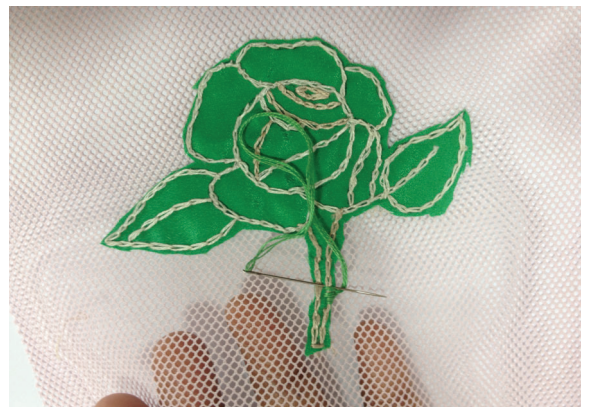
- 7 Select a suitable color of embroidery thread and cut it for required length. (Fig 4)

Fig 4



- 8 Thread the needle with the cut embroidery skein thread.
- 9 Embroider with closed buttonhole stitches along the outline of design. (Fig 5)
- 10 Trim the threads and remove tacking.
- 11 Edge finish, all the four sides of the prepared sample, using a pinking shears.
- 12 Press the sample with low heat.

Fig 5



**Practice placement of design on fabric**

**Objectives :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- set up the design on fabric using spray setting
- set up the design on fabric using centre setting
- set up the design on fabric using border setting
- set up the design on fabric using neck setting
- set up the design on fabric using diagonal setting
- set up the design using shoulder setting.

**Requirements**

**Tools / Instruments**

- Paper Pattern - 1 No.
- Water soluble pen/pencil/ chalk - 1 No.
- Tracing sheet - 1 No.

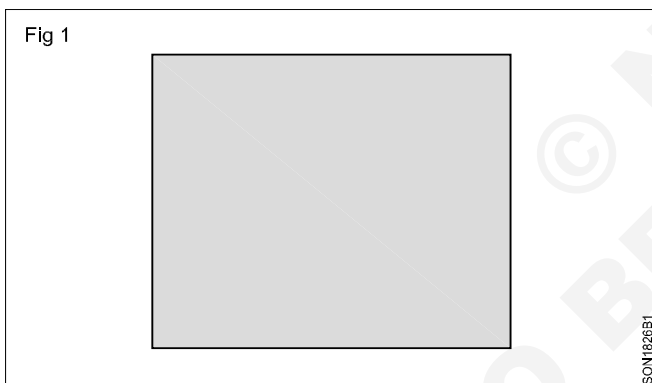
**Materials**

- Fabric - as regd.

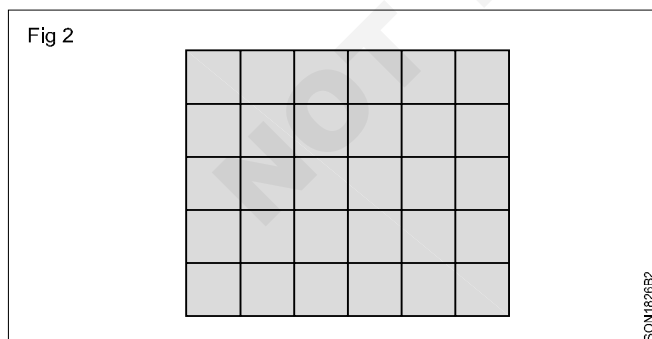
**PROCEDURE**

**TASK 1: Place the design on fabric using spray setting**

- 1 Place the plain fabric on the table (Fig 1)

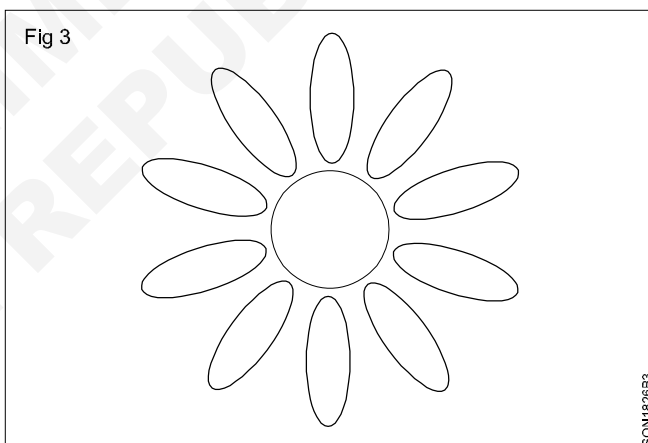


- 2 Divide the required area with dotted lines in equal check (3" x3") using tailors chalk and ruler (Fig 2)

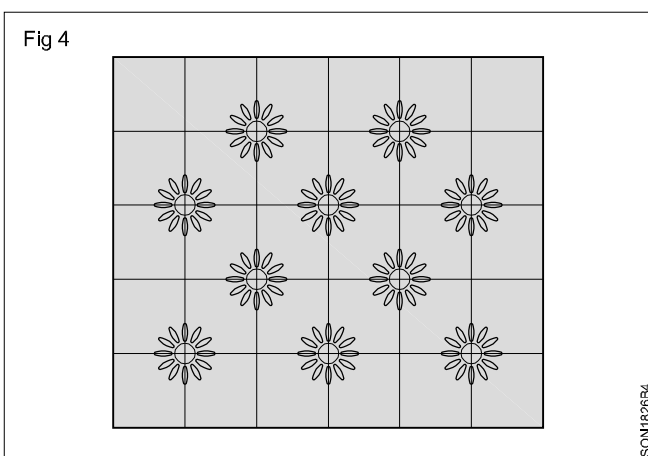


- 3 Select a suitable design for spray setting (Fig 3)

**Size of checks may vary according to the size of design**



- 4 Place and transfer the design on the cross point of checks to mark the correct position using water soluble pen/pencil, centering the design (Fig 4)

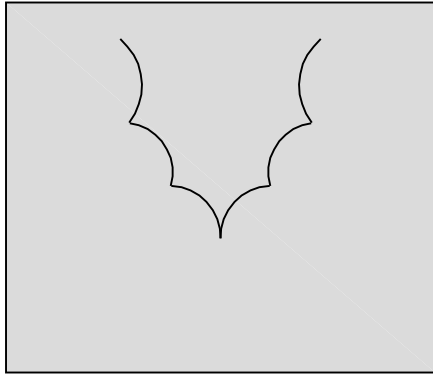


## TASK 2: Place the design for fabric using center setting

- 1 Place and draw a neck line on the fabric (Fig 1)

**Be sure that the design should be centre of the material**

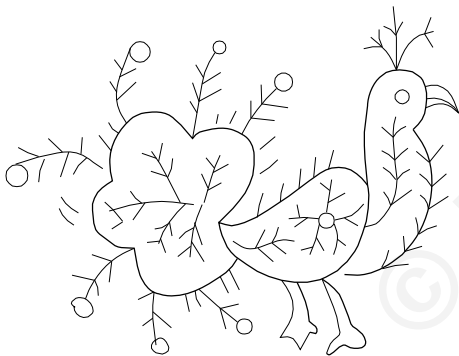
Fig 1



SON1826C1

- 2 Select a suitable design for centre setting (Fig 2)

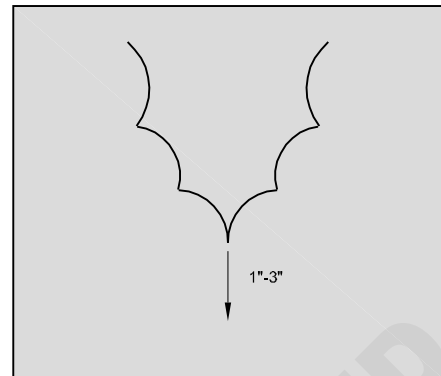
Fig 2



SON1826C2

- 3 Mark the position using desing 1"-3" down from the front neck line and center between side seams (Fig 3)

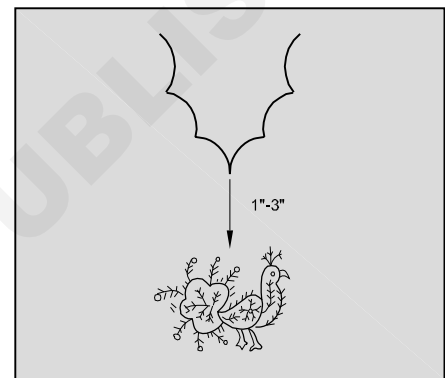
Fig 3



SON1826C3

- 4 Place and transfer the design on the fabric using appropriate tracing method (Fig 4)

Fig 4

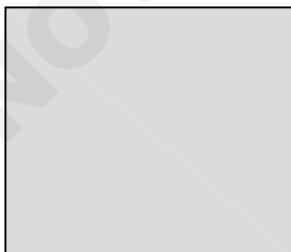


SON1826C4

## TASK 3: Place the design on the fabric using Border Setting

- 1 Place the fabric on the table.(Fig 1)

Fig 1

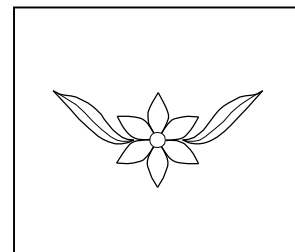


SON1826D1

- 2 Mark the position 1" up from the bottom line of the fabric

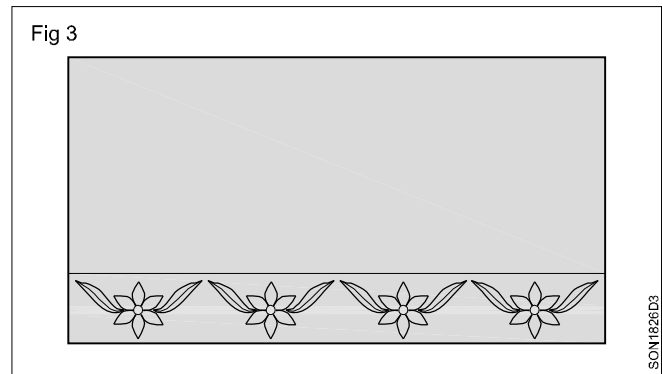
- 3 Select a suitable design for Border setting (Fig 2)

Fig 2



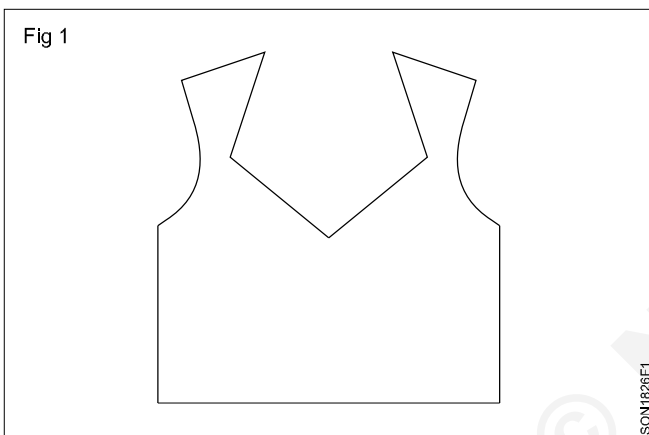
SON1826D2

- 4 Place and Transfer the design on the fabric using appropriate tracing method (Fig 3)

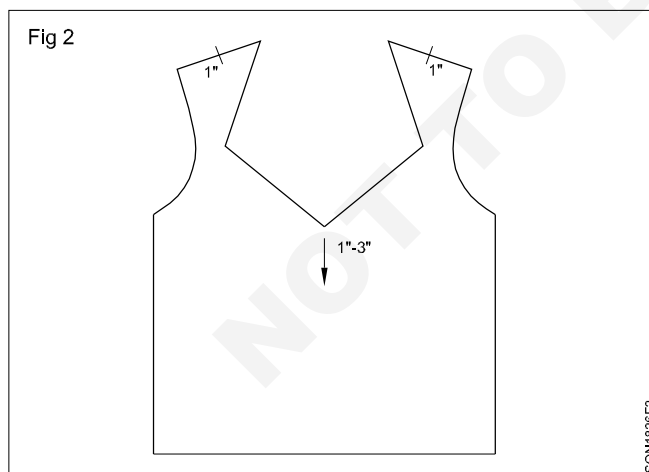


#### TASK 4: Place the design on the fabric for neck setting

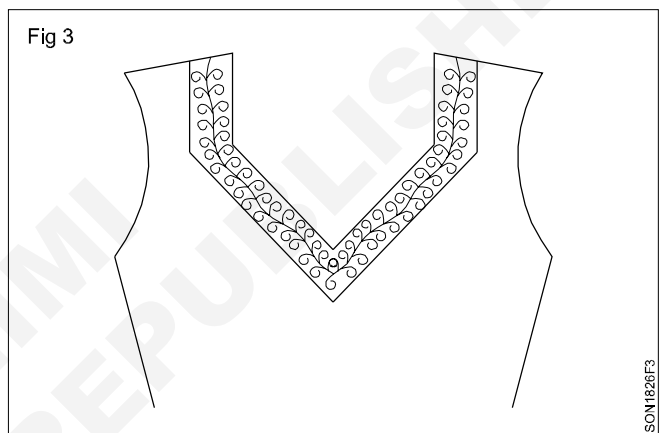
- 1 Place and draw neck with shoulder line on the fabric (Fig 1)



- 2 Select a suitable neck design for neck setting
- 3 Mark the design position using template near the shoulder line along the neckline (Fig 2)



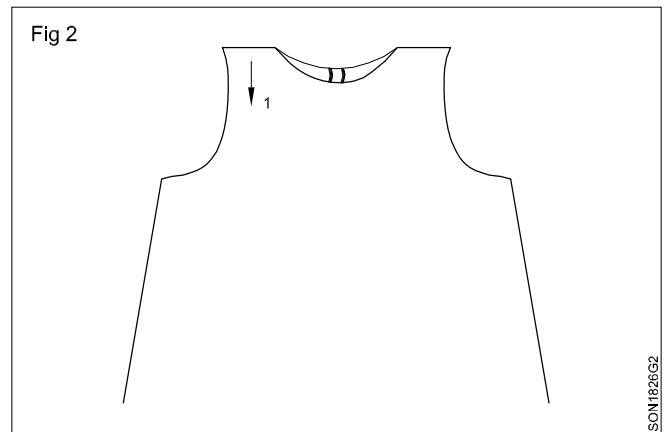
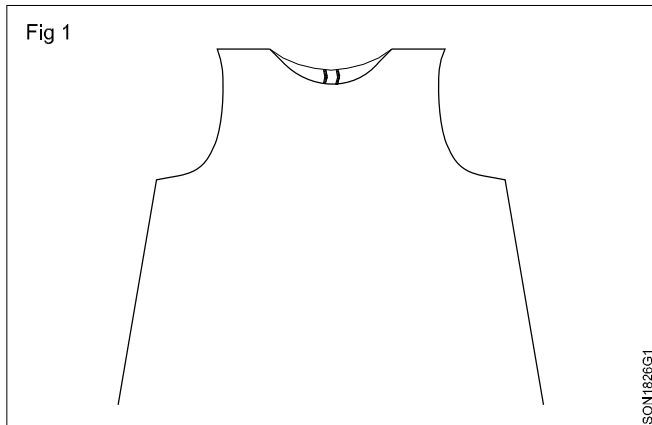
- 4 Place and transfer the design on the fabric using tracing method (Fig 3)



**Be sure that the design should be centered of the neck**

### TASK 5: Place the design on the fabric for diagonal line

- 1 Make a paper pattern of the garment according to Measurement.
- 2 Lay the paper pattern on the fabric
- 3 Mark along the layout using water soluble pen / pencil / Tailors chalk (Fig 1)

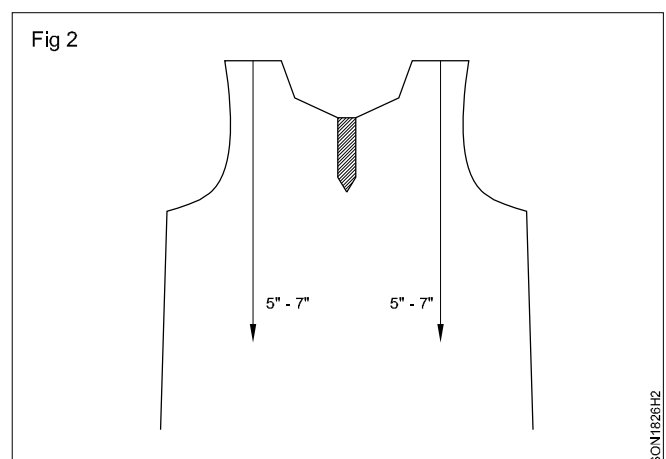
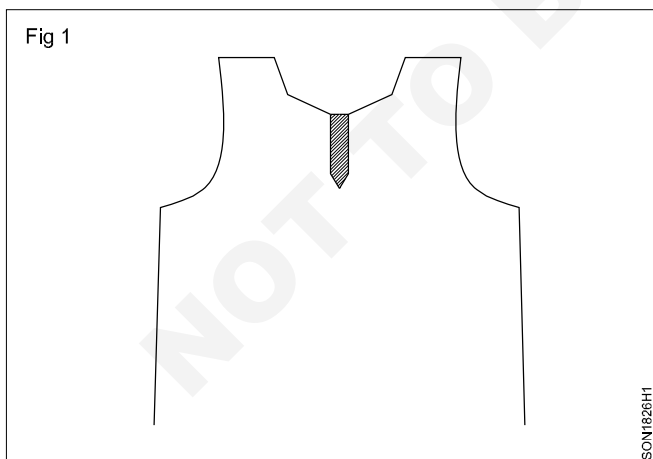


- 4 Select a suitable Diagonal design for Diagonal setting.
- 5 Mark the design position using template 1" down from right shoulder to left side slit. (Fig 2)
- 6 Place and transfer the design on the fabric using tracing method (Fig 3)



### TASK 6 : Place the design on the fabric for shoulder setting

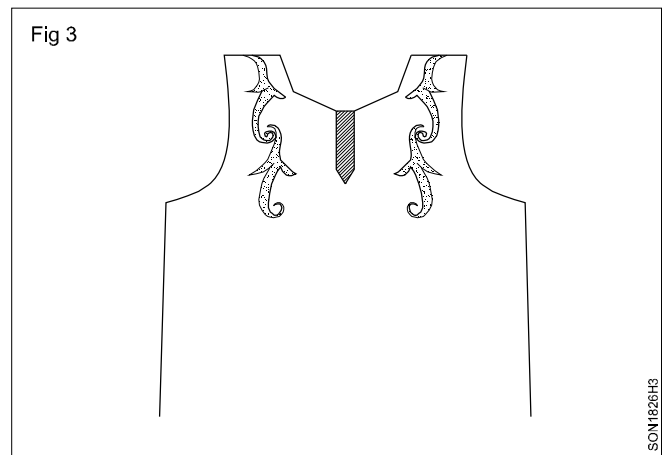
- 1 Place and draw a neckline, shoulder and arm hole, placket on the fabric (Fig 1)
- 3 Mark the position of the design using template 5" 7" down from the shoulder and centre between the placket and arm hole seam (Fig 2)



- 2 Select a suitable design for shoulder setting.



- 4 Place and transfer the design on the fabric using tracing method.
- 5 After completing design (Fig 3)



## Practice placement of design on frock

**Objectives :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- place the design on the frock using spray setting
- place the design on the frock using center setting
- place the design on the frock using border setting
- place the design on the frock using neck setting.

### TASK 1: Place the design on the frock using spray setting

Make a paper pattern of frock according to measurement (Fig 1)

Lay the paper pattern on fabric (Fig 2)

Mark along the layout using water soluble pen/pencil/ tailors chalk (Fig 3)

Remove the paper pattern and cut the fabric

Mark the vertical and horizontal line (3" x3") on the fabric using tailor chalk and ruler (Fig 4)

Select a suitable design for spray setting (Fig 5)

Place and transfer the design on the front side of the fabric using appropriate tracing method. (Fig 6)

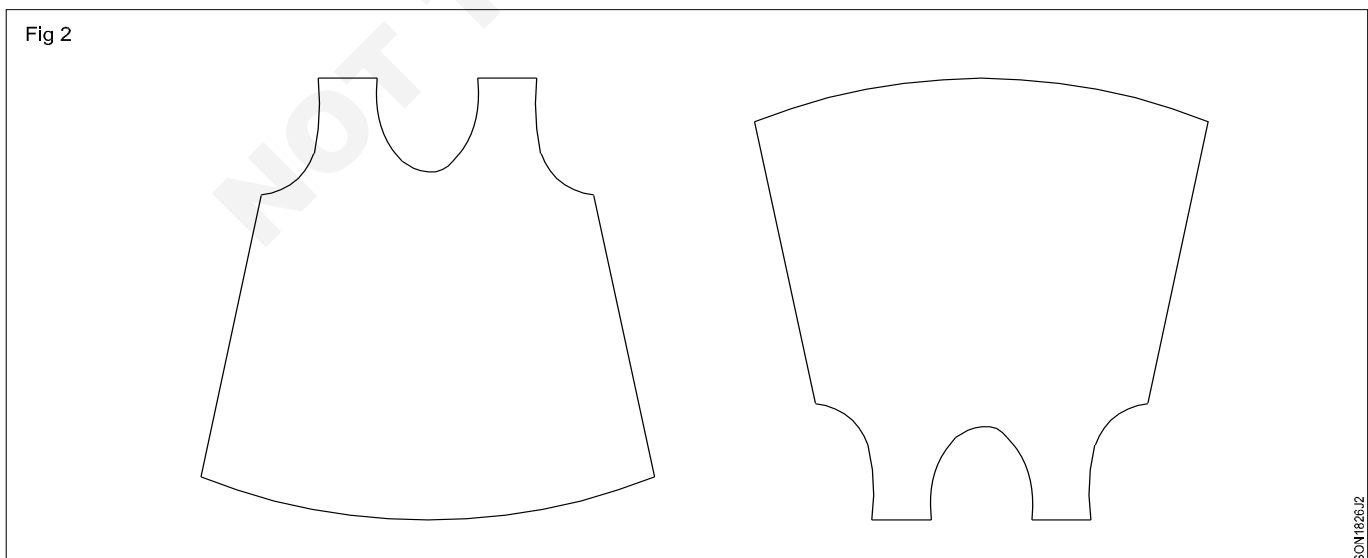
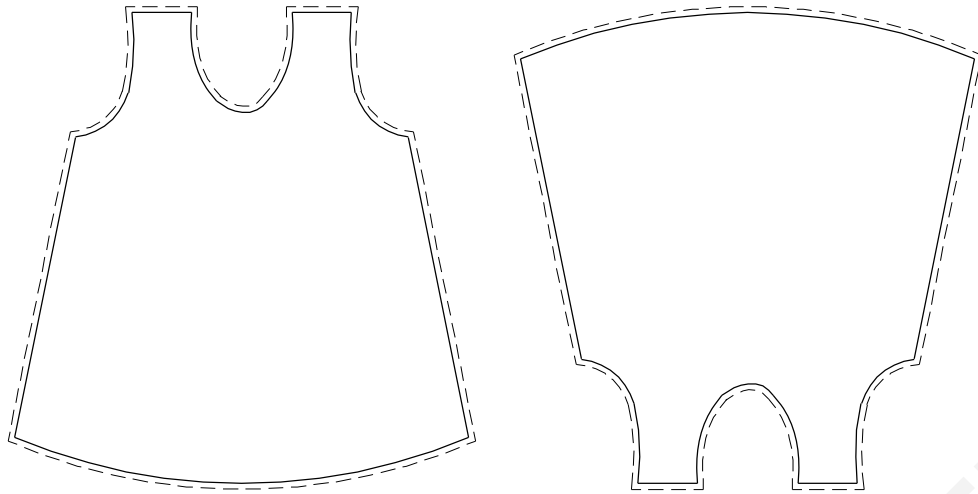
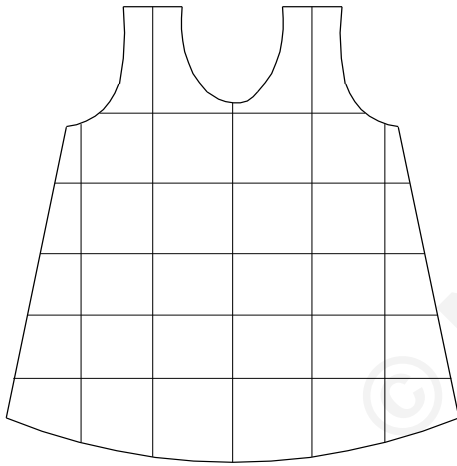


Fig 3



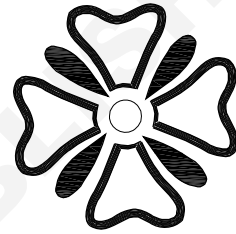
SON1826.I3

Fig 4



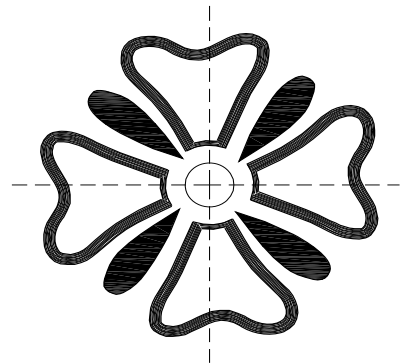
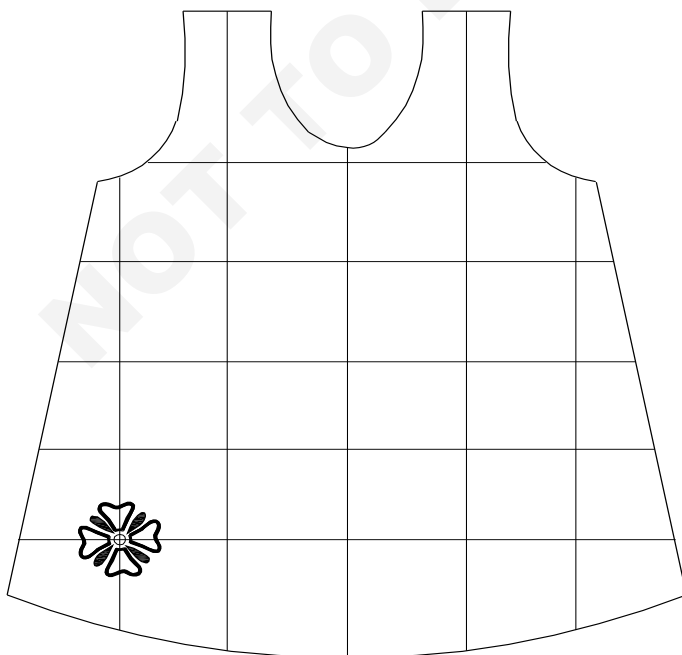
SON1826.I4

Fig 5



SON1826.I5

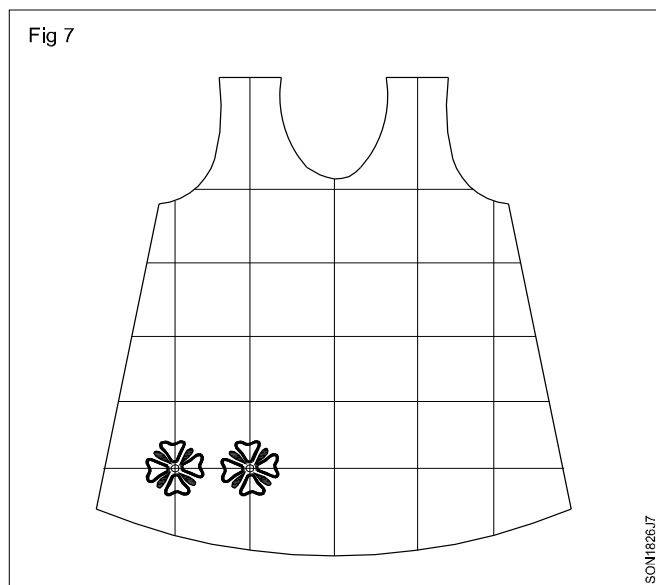
Fig 6



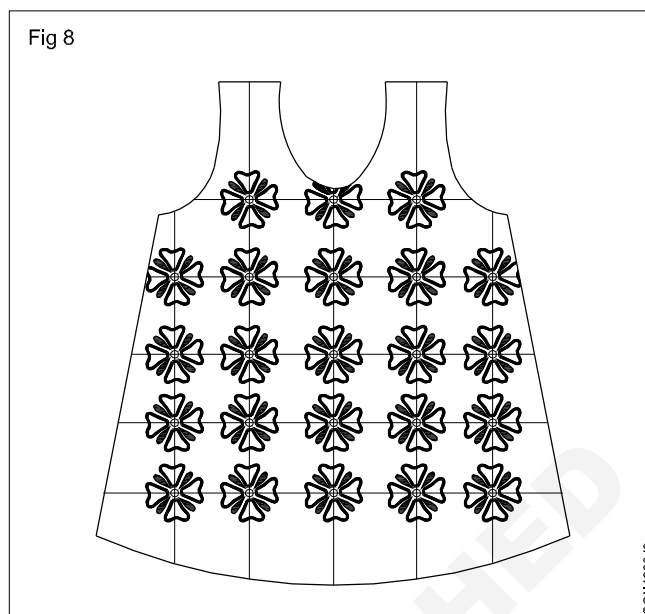
SON1826.I6

**Be sure that the design is centre of horizontally and vertically.**

8 Repeat the process for spray setting of design. (Fig 7)

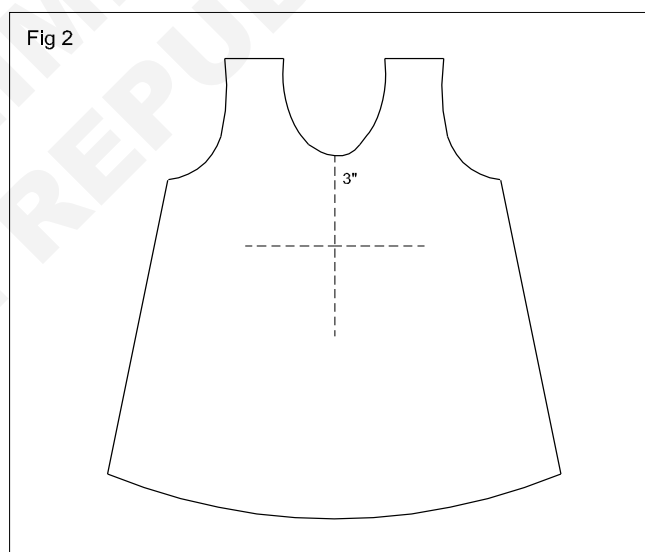
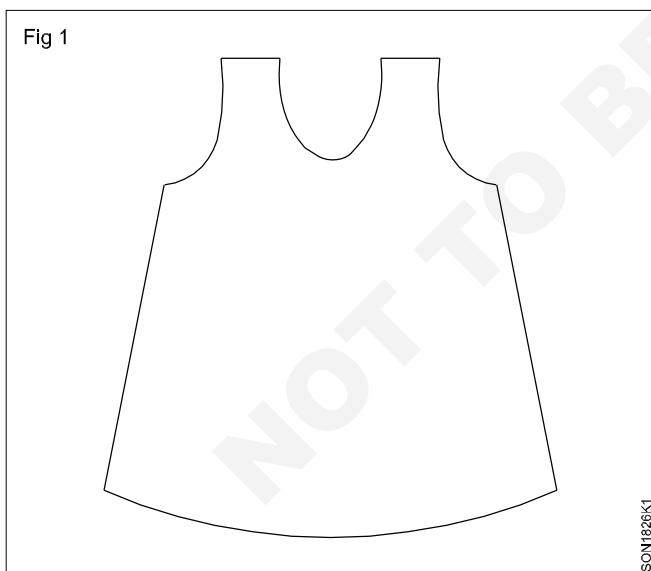


9 After completed design (Fig 8)

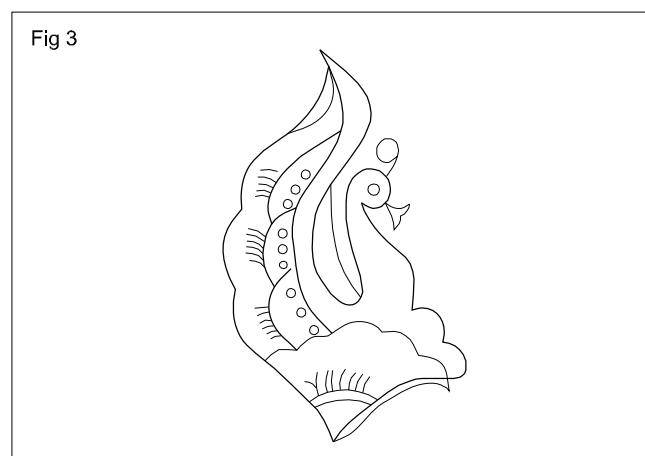


## TASK 2: Place the design on the frock using centre setting

- 1 Mark a paper pattern and lay the paper pattern on fabric.
- 2 Mark along the layout using water soluble pen/pencil/ tailors chalk
- 3 Remove the paper pattern and cut the fabric (Refer Task 1)
- 4 Place the front side of the fabric (Fig 1)



- 5 Mark the position of the placement using design 1"-3" down from the neckline and centre between side seams. (Fig 2)
- 6 Select a suitable design for centre setting (Fig 3)



- Place and Transfer the design of the fabric using appropriate tracing method. (Fig 4)

**Besure that the design should be center of horizontally.**

Fig 4

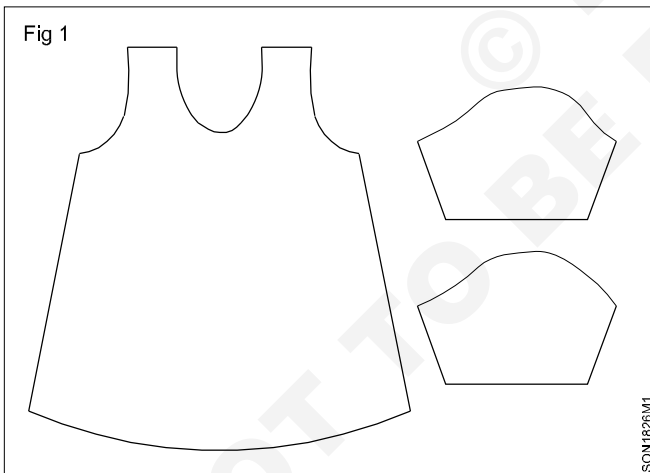


SON1826K4

### TASK 3: Place the design on the frock using border setting.

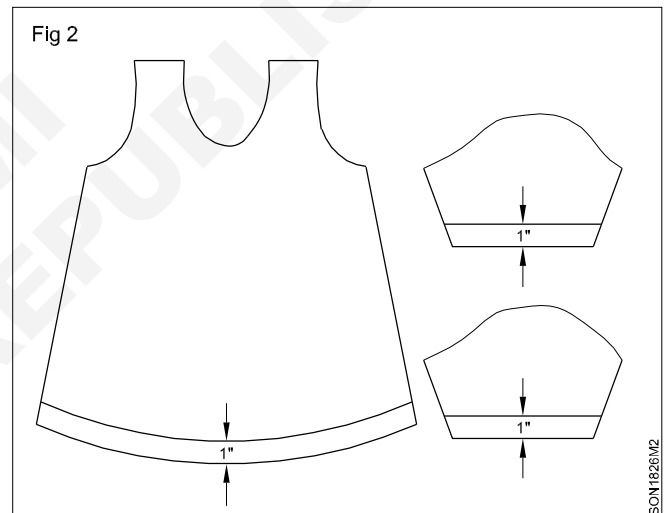
- Make a paper pattern and lay the paper pattern on fabric.
- Mark along the layout using water soluble pen/pencil/ tailors chalk.
- Remove the paper pattern and cut the fabric (Refer Task - 1)
- Place the sleeve and front side of the fabric (Fig 1)

Fig 1



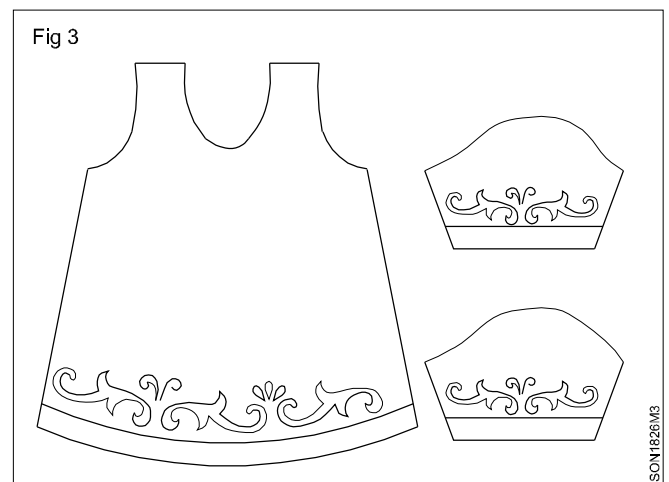
SON1826M1

Fig 2



SON1826M2

Fig 3



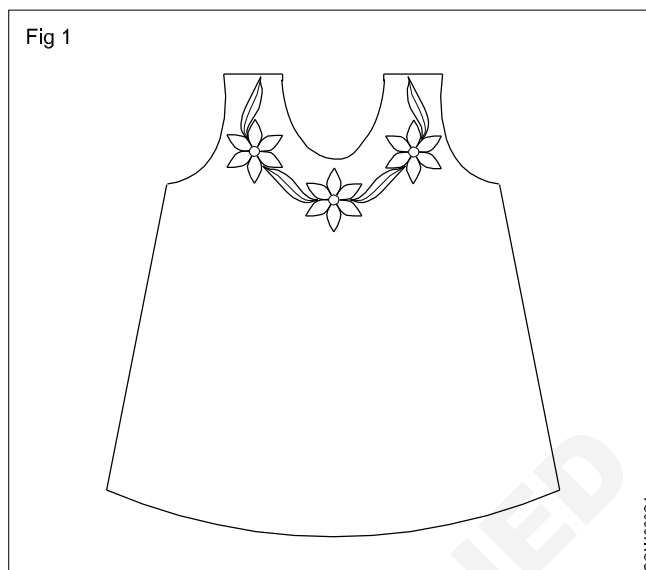
SON1826M3

- Mark the position of the placement using design 1" up from the bottom line of the frock and 1" up from sleeve bottom line of frock (Fig 2).
- Select a suitable design for frock
- Place and Transfer the design of the fabric using appropriate tracing method.
- After completed design (Fig 3)

#### TASK 4: Place the design on the frock using neck setting

- 1 Make a paper pattern and lay the paper pattern on fabric.
- 2 Mark along the layout using water soluble pen/pencil/ tailors chalk.
- 3 Remove the paper pattern and cut the fabric.
- 4 Place the front side of the fabric (Refer task - 1)
- 5 Mark the position of the placement using design near the shoulder are along the neck line.
- 6 Select a suitable design for neck setting
- 7 Place and transfer the design of the fabric using appropriate tracing method. (Fig 1)

**Besure that the design should be centre of neck line.**



### Practice placement of design on ladies kurta

**Objectives :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- place the design on the ladies kurta using spray setting
- place the design on the ladies kurta using centre setting
- place the design on the ladies kurta using border setting
- place the design on the ladies kurta using neck setting.

#### TASK 1: Place the design on the ladies kurta using spray setting

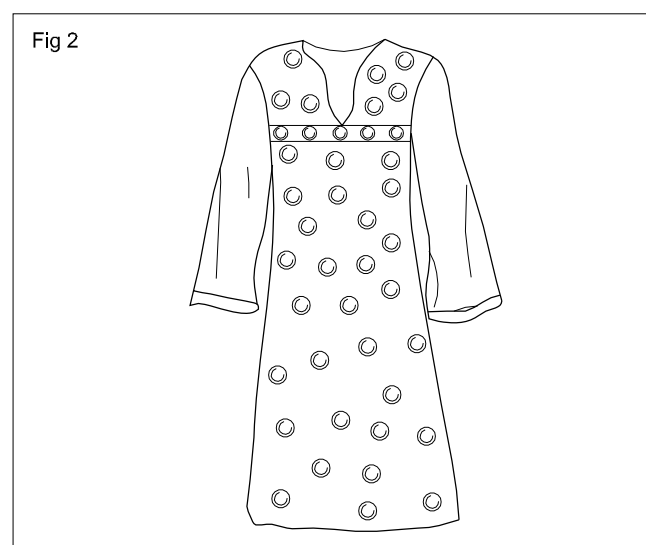
- 1 Place the ladies kurta (Fig 1)
- 2 Divide the required with dothed lines in equal check (3" x3") using tailor chalk and ruler . (refer 2.2.02 Task -1)



- 3 Select a suitable design for spray setting

**size of checks may vary according to the size of design**

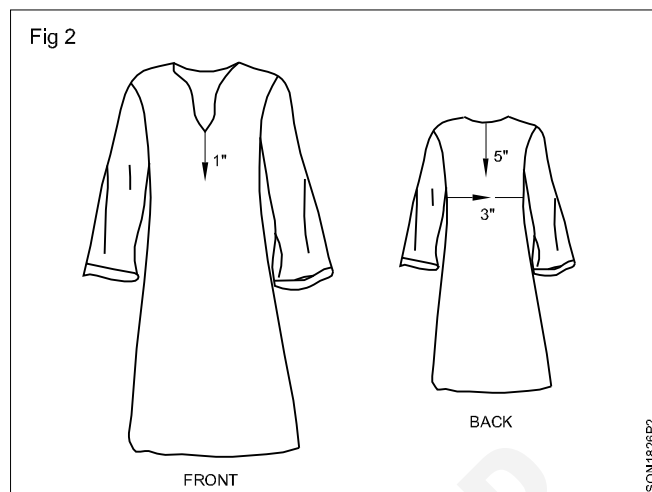
- 4 Place and transfer the design on the cross point of checks to mark the correct position using water soluble pen/pencil, centering the design (Fig 2)



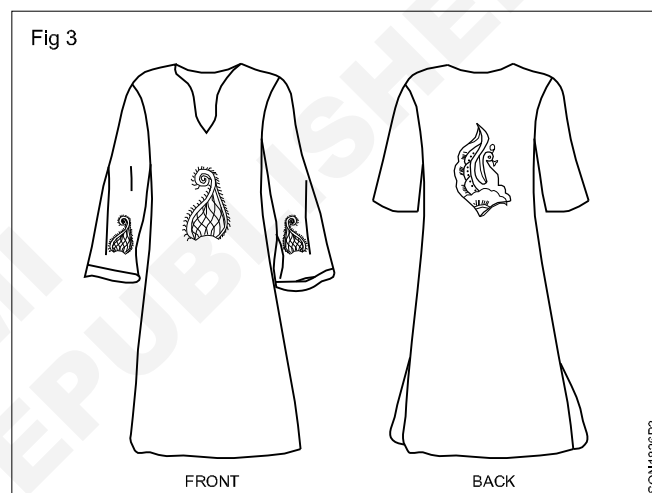


## TASK 2 : Place the design on the ladies kurta using centre setting.

- 1 Place the ladies kurta (Fig 1)
- 2 Select a suitable design for ladies kurta



- 3 Mark the position of the placement using design 1" down from the front neckline and center between side seams.
- 4 The design is placed 5" from Back neckline and 3" between left and right side seams (Fig 2)
- 5 Place and transfer the design of the fabric using tracing method.
- 6 After completing the design (Fig 3)



## TASK 3: Place the design on the ladies kurta using border setting

- 1 Place the ladies kurta (Fig 1)



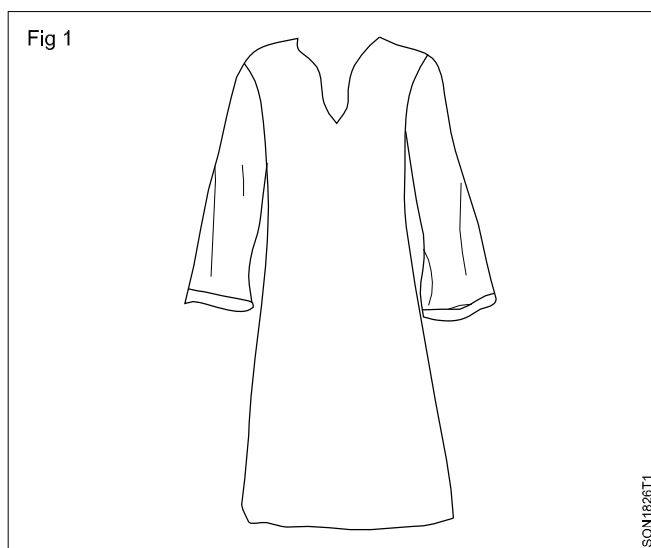
- 4 Place and transfer the design of the fabric using appropriate tracing method.
- 5 After completing design (Fig 2)



- 2 Select a suitable design for ladies Kurta
- 3 Mark the position of the placement using design up from the bottom line of the ladies kurta and up from sleeve bottom line.

#### TASK 4: Place the design on the ladies kurta using neck setting.

1 Place the ladies kurta (Fig 1)



4 Place and Transfer the design into the ladies kurta using appropriate tracing method (Fig 2)



2 Select the suitable design for neck setting.

3 Mark the position of the placement using design near the shoulder area along the neck line.

#### Practice placement design on gents kurta

**Objectives :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- place the design on the gents kurta using spray setting with border setting
- place the design on the gents kurta center setting
- place the design on the gents kurta neck setting with sleeve setting.

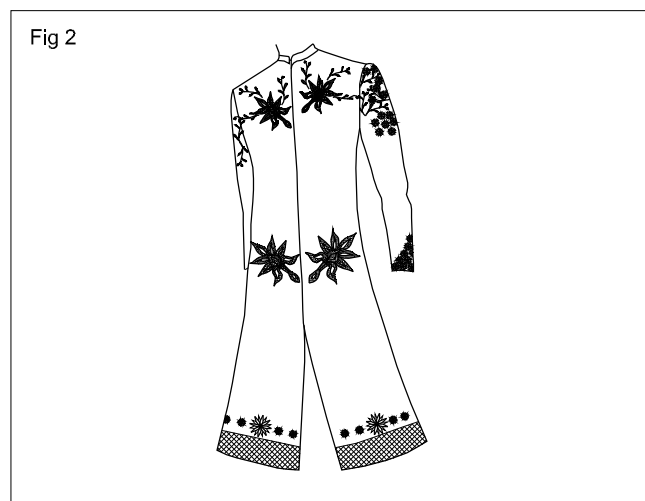
#### TASK 1: Place the design on the Gents Kurta using spray setting with Border setting.

1 Place the Gents Kurta (Fig 1).

2 Select a suitable design for gents kurta.

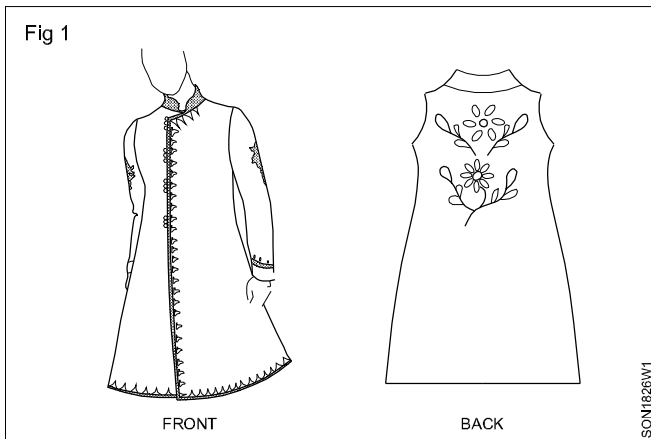


3 Place and transfer the design on the cross point of cheks to mark the correct position using water soluble pen/pencil/ centering the design (Fig 2).



## TASK 2: Place the design on the gents kurta using center setting with border setting.

1 Place the gents kurta (Fig 1).



4 The design is placed 5" from back neck line and 3" between left and right side seams (refer 2.2.03 Task - 2).

5 Place and transfer the design for the gents kurta using tracing method.

6 After completing design (Fig 2)



2 Select a design for gents kurta.

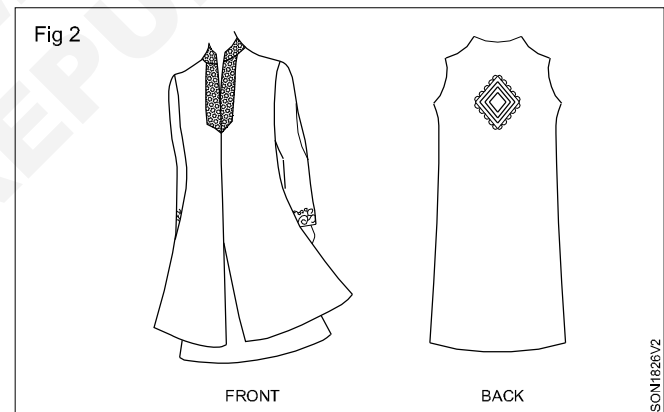
3 Mark the position of the placement using design 1" down from the front neckline and center between side seam.

## TASK 3: Place the design on the gents kurta using neck setting.

1 Place the gents kurta (Fig 1).



4 After completing design (Fig 2).



2 Select a design for gents kurta.

3 Place and transfer the design for the gents kurta using tracing method. (refer 2.2.03 Task - 4)

## Practice placement design on topper

**Objectives :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- place the design on the topper in single shoulder
- place the design on the topper in pocket and back side.

### TASK 1: Place the design on the topper using single shoulder design

1 Place the topper on the table (Fig 1)

2 Mark the position of the design using template 5"-7" down from the shoulder and centre between the placket and arm hole seam (refer 2.2.01 Task 6)

3 Place and transfer the design on the fabric using tracing method.

Fig 1



SON1826X1

#### 4 After completing design (Fig 2)

Fig 2



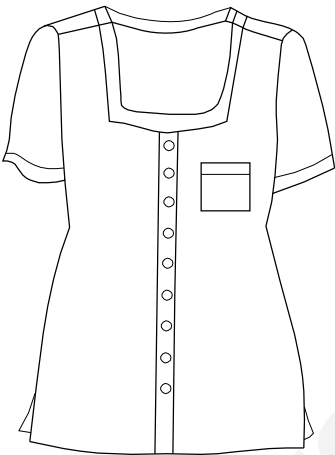
SON1826X2

### TASK 2 : Place the design on the topper / shirt using pocket setting.

- 1 Place the topper/shirt on the table (Fig 1)
- 2 Select a suitable design for pocket .

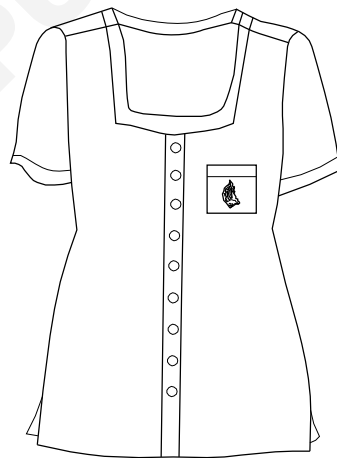
- 3 Mark the position of the design using template  $\frac{1}{2}$ " down from the pocket mouth and center between the pocket.
- 4 Place and transfer the design on the fabric using tracing method. (Fig 2)

Fig 1



SON1826Y1

Fig 2



SON1826Y2

## Placement of design - pillow cover

**Objectives :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to  
**• practices creating embroidery work on pillow cover**

### TASK 1 : Creating embroideries work on pillow cover.

- 1 Take the poplin fabric to be stitched on the pillow cover measuring 20" x 26" with seam allowance
- 2 Remove the wrinkles from the poplin fabric and prepare the materials required for embroidery where the design is drawn fit the frame (fig: Tamil book page no-216)
- 3 Tighten the top above and pull the fabric tightly around until it sounds like a drum when you tap it with your hand.
- 4 Draw the embroidery thread on the needle according to the color of the fabric.
- 5 Finish the design with herringbone stitch and kambuth stitch on top of the draw design.
- 6 After this is done ( Pillow/cover) cut off the excess thread on the back of the pillow cover with scissor.

- 7 If there are any sold in the embroidery fabric the embroidery should be done on the reverse side.
- 8 This is how embroidery is done on the pillow cover. (Fig 1)

Fig 1



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## Estimate costing of products

**Objectives :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- **estimate costing of products (hand kerchief).**

### PROCEDURE

#### TASK 1: Estimation for the cost of Embroidery Kerchief

The estimation of 20 pieces of Embroidery Kerchiefs of size 18 cm x 18 cm depends on the cost of raw materials required and the labor charges.

The factors that deciding the cost of 20 pieces of Embroidery Kerchiefs are as follows

- 1 Buying charge of required cloth
- 2 Labor charge for cutting cloth into pieces
- 3 Stitching charges
- 4 Cost of raw materials for making Embroidery Kerchief
- 5 Labor charge for Embroidery works
- 6 Ironing charges
- 7 Cost for packaging
- 8 Transportation charges
- 9 Machine Depreciation, rent, electricity, water and Sanitation Charges.
- 10 Profit Percentage that decided by Manufacturer.

**The approximate cost estimation for the 20 pieces of Embroidery Kerchiefs of Size 18 cm x 18 cm**

- 1 The cost of poplin cloth of size 100 cm x 80 cm : 100 Rs
- 2 The cost for cutting cloth in to 20 pieces of size 20 cm

x 20cm : 10 Rs

- 3 Stitching cost : 10 Rs
- 4 Raw materials required for embroidery works:
  - Silk thread in 4 colors :  $4 \times 15 = 60$  Rs
  - Carbon Sheet, Trace Papers & Pencil : 50 Rs
  - Embroidery Needle : 20 Rs
- 5 Labor Charge for Embroidery Works :  $5 \times 20 = 100$  Rs
- 6 Ironing Charge : 20 Rs
- 7 Packaging Cost : 10 Rs
- 8 Transportation Charges : 10 Rs
- 9 Machine Depreciation, rent, electricity, water and Sanitation Charges : 10 Rs
- Total Cost to make 20 pieces of Kerchiefs: 400 Rs
- 10 If Profit Percentage for manufacturer is 20%, then the increasing Price that manufacturer Sales to the wholesale Dealer =  $400 \times 20/100 = 80$  Rs

Then the Price that manufacturer Sales 20 Pieces of Kerchief

To the wholesale Dealer =  $400 + 80 = 480$  Rs

Price of Each Kerchief =  $480/20 = 24$  Rs

Small Vendor May Sale the Product in 20 Percentage more profit.

**Practice and design variation in aari for basic stitch**

**Objectives :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to  
• explain of aari cut work.

**Requirements**

**Tools / Instruments**

- Silk thread / zari thread - 1 No.
- Round frame - 1 No.
- Aari needle (No.14) - 1 No.
- Gold bead or seed bead - as reqd.
- Cording thread - as reqd.
- Pencil / Pen - 1 No.
- Eraser - 1 No.
- Trimmer - 1 No.

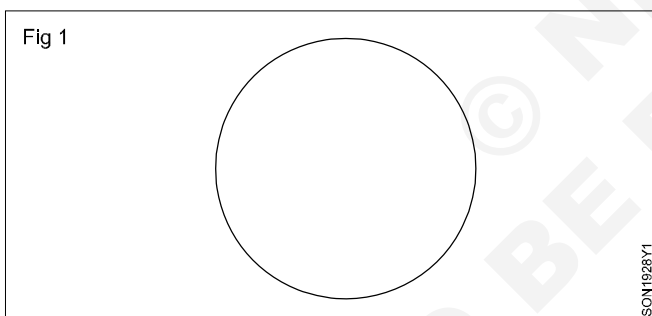
- Sharpener - 1 No.
- Metallic thread - 1 No.
- Glass (round shape) - as reqd.
- Fabric glue - 1 No.

**Materials**

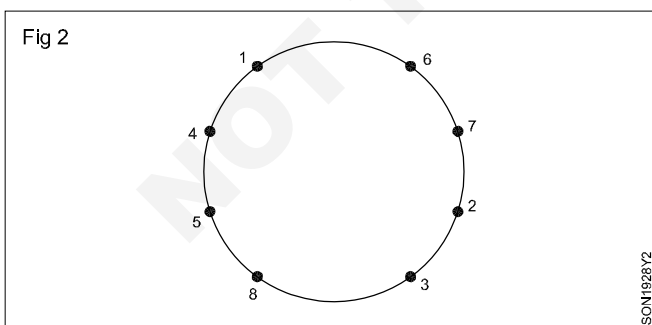
- 0.25 X 0.25 Poplin Long cloth/silk/satin

**TASK 1 : Practice cut work in aari**

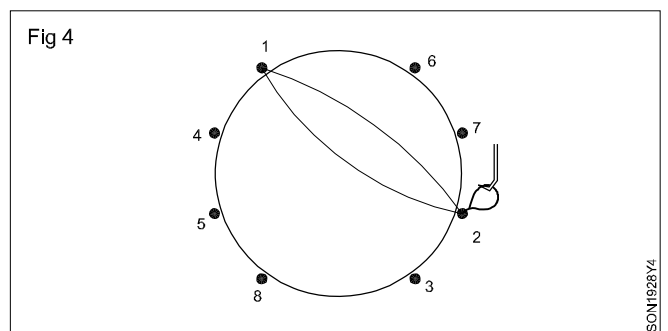
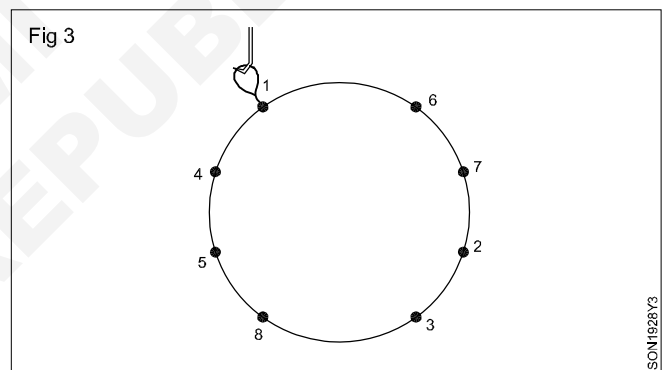
- 1 Place the fabric on the table.
- 2 Fix the frame with correct tension.
- 3 Draw a circle on the fabric using pencil. (Fig 1)



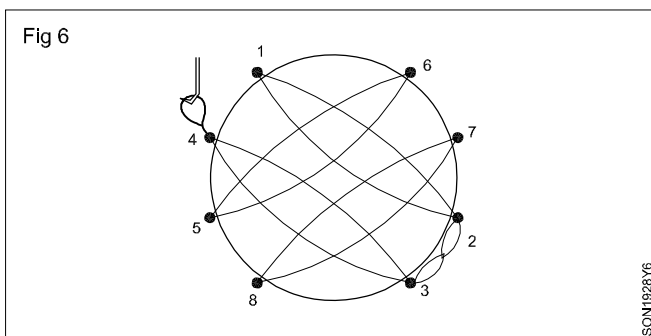
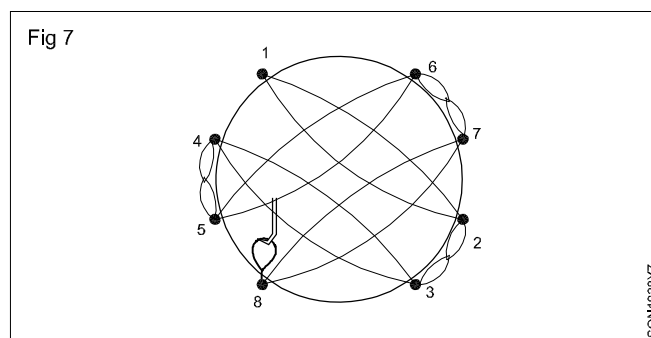
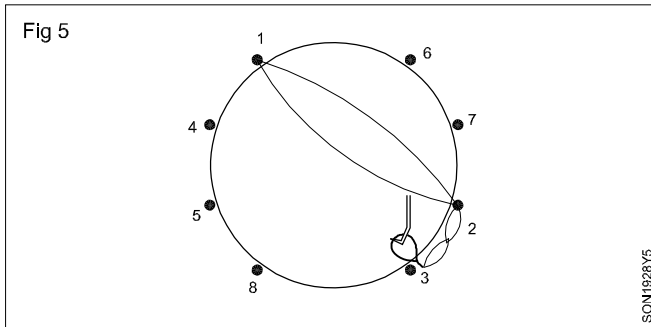
- 4 Mark 1,2,.....,8 from starting point of the circle. (Fig 2)



- 5 Pull down the thumber needle at starting point and pick up the silk thread on to the top of the fabric. (Fig 3)
- 6 Insert the thumber needle at first loop and bring out the silk thread to form the next chain stitch at 2<sup>nd</sup> point. (Fig 4)



- 7 Make two chain and come to 3<sup>rd</sup> point. (Fig 5)
- 8 Stretch to the opposite point.
- 9 Pull down and pull the thread out from 4<sup>th</sup> point. (Fig 6)
- 10 Continue the same process like make horizontal and vertical stretch lines.
- 11 Make a zig zag stitch to complete the whole circle. (Fig 7)



12 Knot the thread at end of the design.

13 Trim unwanted thread using trimmer after completing the work.

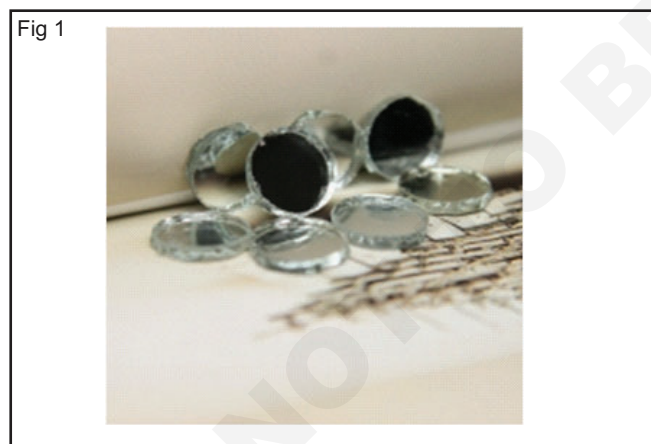
## Practice and design with mirror in aari work

**Objectives :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

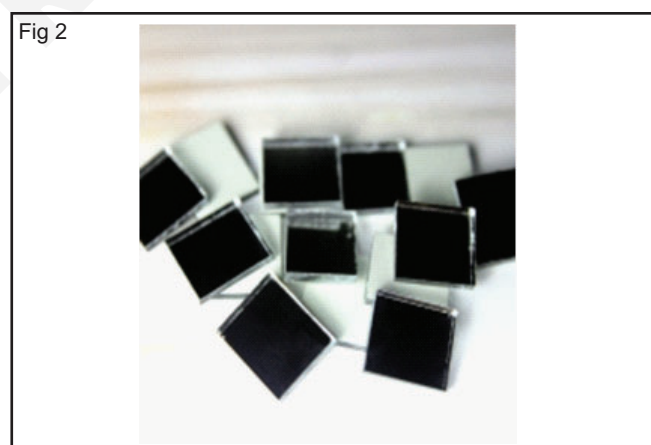
- identify the mirror shapes
- practice aari work using mirror
- practice and design for aari work.

### TASK 1 Identify the mirror shapes

..... (Fig 1)



..... (Fig 2)  
 ..... (Fig 3)  
 ..... (Fig 4)  
 ..... (Fig 5)



..... (Fig 6)  
 ..... (Fig 7)  
 ..... (Fig 8)  
 ..... (Fig 9)  
 ..... (Fig 10)  
 ..... (Fig 11)

Fig 3

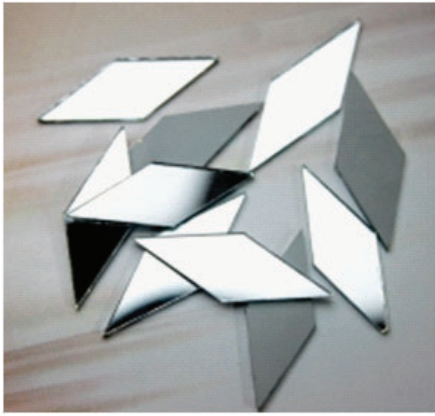


Fig 7



Fig 4



Fig 8



Fig 5



Fig 9



Fig 6



Fig 10



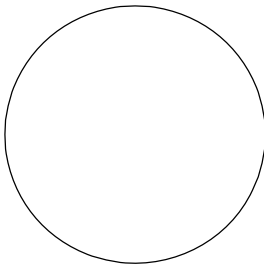
Fig 11



## TASK 2 : Practice and aari work using mirror (synthetic)

- 1 Place the material in the round frame tightly.
- 2 Paste the mirror using fabric glue. (Fig 1)

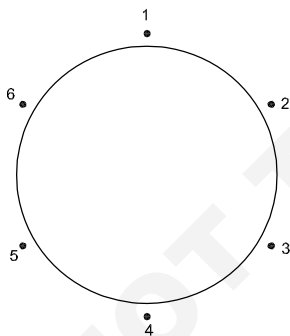
Fig 1



SON1928Z1

- 3 Mark 6 points around the mirror in equal distance. (Fig 2)

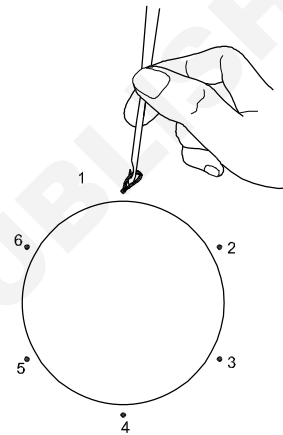
Fig 2



SON1928Z2

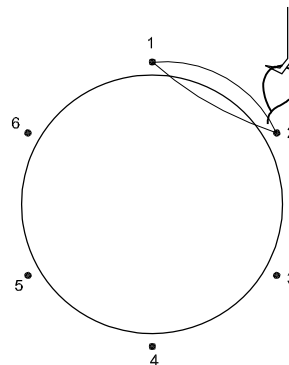
- 4 Take a zari thread and make a knot.
- 5 Bring it under the cloth.
- 6 The needle is push through the 1st point.
- 7 The needle is pulled up with loop. (Fig 3)
- 8 The needle is pushed through 2<sup>nd</sup> point.
- 9 Thread is wound and the needle is pulled up with loop. (Fig 4)

Fig 3



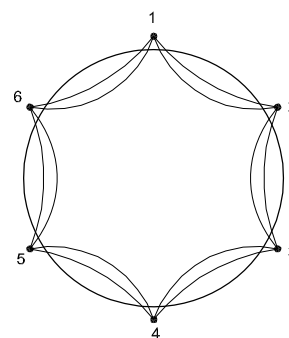
SON1928Z3

Fig 4



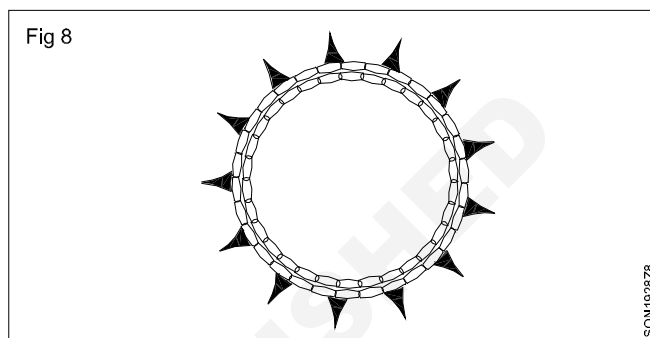
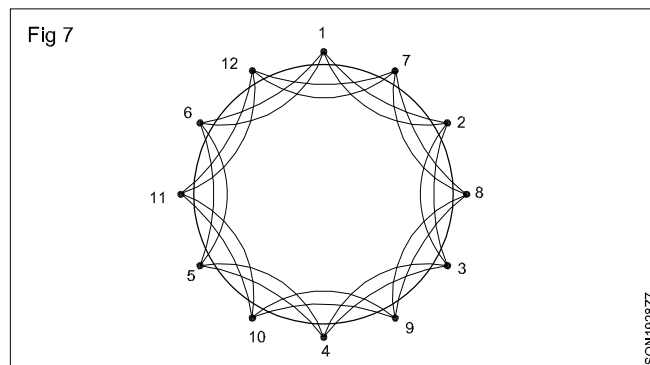
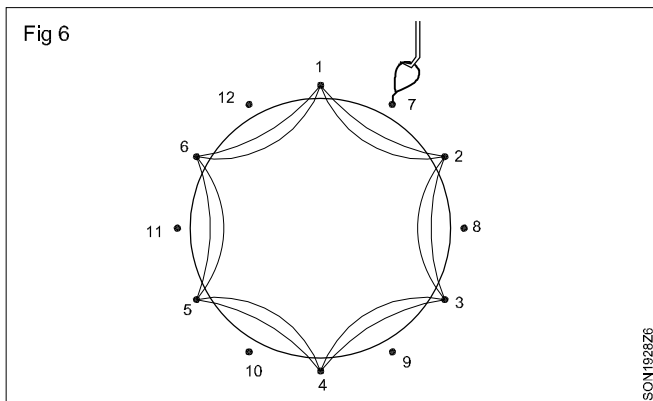
SON1928Z4

Fig 5



SON1928Z5





- 10 Connect all points using long chains. (Fig 5)
- 11 Start the second round between the first two points. (Fig 6)
- 12 Connect all in between points. (Fig 7,8,9,10,11,12) using chain. (Fig 7 & Fig 8)
- 13 Start 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> round chain stitch very closely to the mirror.

**Practice and design with stone work in aari**

**Objectives :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- identify the stone
- practice aari work using stone
- practice and design diamond, oval, round shape stone for aari work.

**Requirements**

**Tools / Instruments**

- |                       |         |                           |            |
|-----------------------|---------|---------------------------|------------|
| • Aari needle (No.14) | - 1 No. | • Mirror (Round shape)    | - 1 No.    |
| • Trimmer             | - 1 No. | • Fabric glue             | - 1 No.    |
| • Round frame         | - 1 No. | • Round shape pearl beads | - as reqd. |
| • Pencil or Pen       | - 1 No. | • Oval shape pearl beads  | - as reqd. |

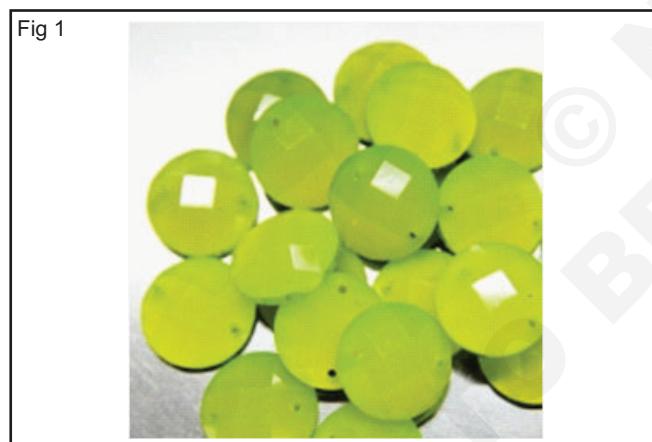
**Materials**

- |   |         |                |            |
|---|---------|----------------|------------|
| • 0.25 x 0.90 m poplin, long cloth, silk, satin |         | • Bugle beads  | - as reqd. |
| • Zari thread (Gold or silver)                  | - 1 No. | • Sitara chami | - as reqd. |
|   |         | • Seed beads   | - as reqd. |
|   |         | • Delica beads | - as reqd. |

**PROCEDURE**

**TASK 1 : Identify the stones**

.....(Fig 1)



.....(Fig 3)



.....(Fig 2)

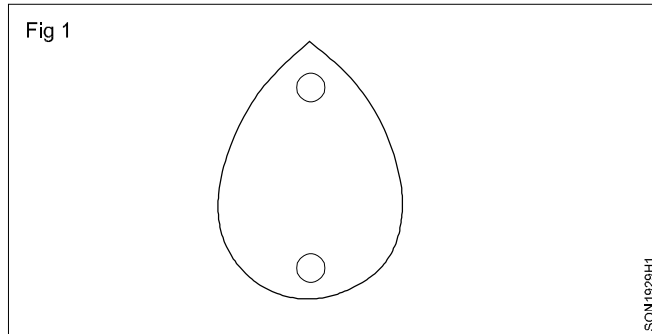


.....(Fig 4)

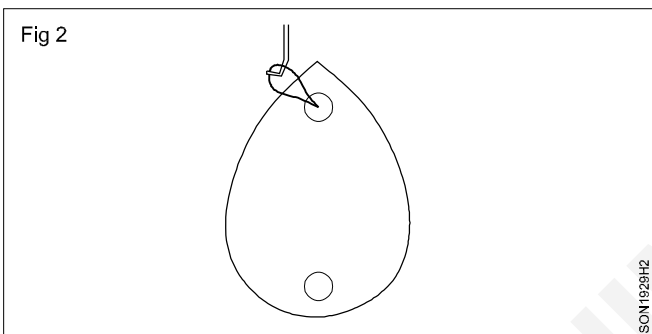


## TASK 2 : Practice aari work using stone

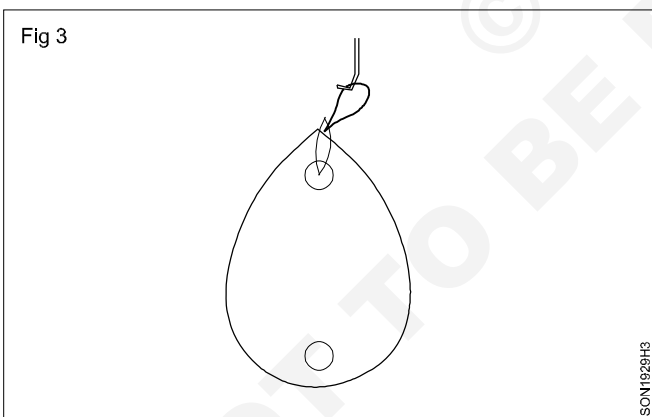
- 1 Fix the fabric to the frame.
- 2 Stick the boat shape stone on fabric using fabric glue and dry.(Fig 1)



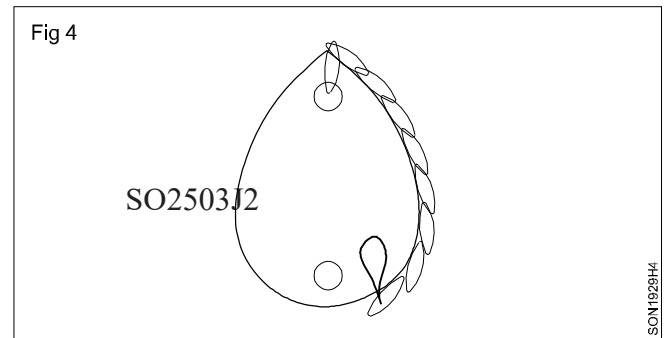
- 3 Insert the tambour needle at top of the hole and pick up the thread. (Fig 2)



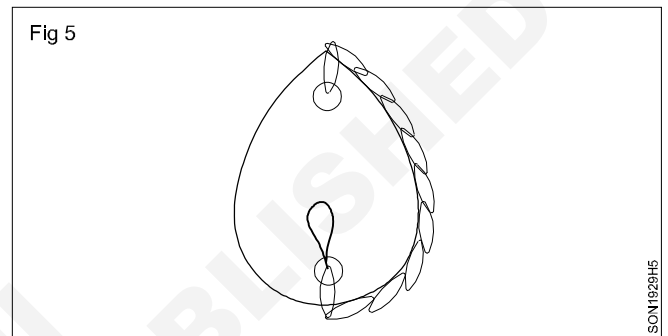
- 4 Punch it on top corner of the stone and pull the loop upwards. (Fig 3)



- 5 Start the chain stitch up to bottom of the stone. (Fig 4)

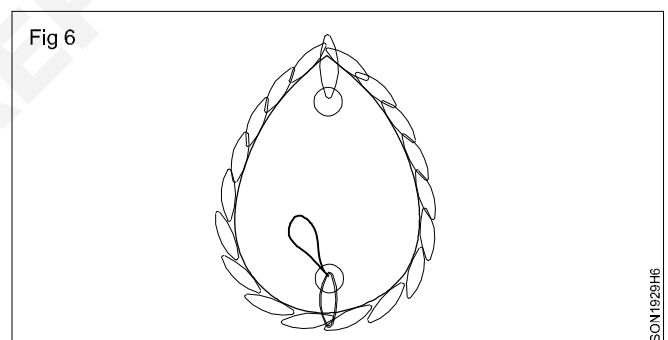


- 6 Punch and pull the thread at bottom hole. (Fig 5)



- 7 Start with chain stitch very closely to the stone.

- 8 Knot the thread at wrong side of the fabric. (Fig 6)



- 9 Trim unwanted threads using trimmer after completing the work.

- 10 Remove the fabric from frame.

-----

### TASK 3 : Practice aari work using round, oval and diamond

1 The same process is followed. (Refer TASK 2) (Fig 1)

Fig 1



## Practice and design with metallic thread in aari work

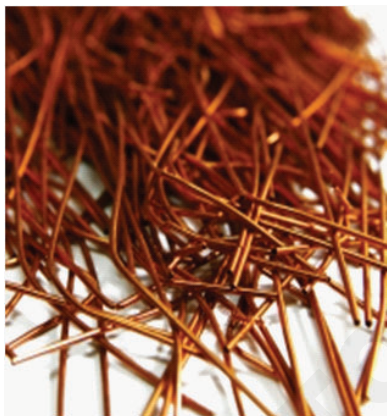
**Objectives :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- identify the varieties of metallic thread
- practice aari work using metallic thread
- practice oval shape in aari work using metallic thread
- practice and design aari work using metallic thread.

### TASK 1: Identify varieties of mettalic thread

.....(Fig 1)

Fig 1



.....(Fig 3)

Fig 3



.....(Fig 2)

Fig 2



.....(Fig 4)

Fig 4





.....(Fig 5)



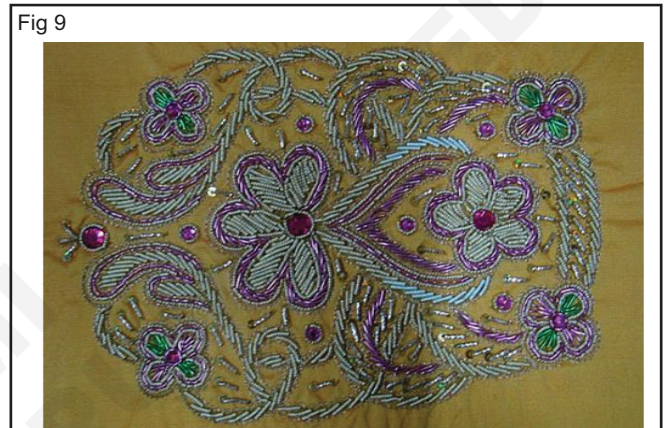
.....(Fig 8)



.....(Fig 6)



.....(Fig 9)



.....(Fig 7)



.....(Fig 10)



## TASK 2 : Practice aari work using metallic thread

- 1 Stretch the fabric and fix it in the frame.
- 2 Draw a 2 parallel line on the cloth. (Fig 1)
- 3 Insert the tambour needle at starting point and pick up the silk thread on to the top of the fabric. (Fig 2)
- 4 Secure the thread with a small chain stitch at right side of fabric.

Fig 1



SON1929.J1



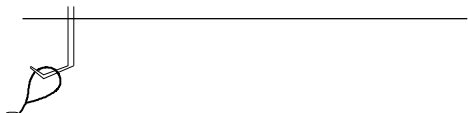
Fig 2



SON1929J2

- 5 Insert the tambour at first loop and again bring out the silk thread to form the next chain stitch. (Fig 3)

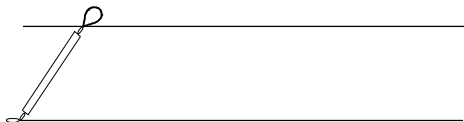
Fig 3



SON1929J3

- 6 Cut zardhosi into small pieces or as required.
- 7 Pick up one piece of zardhosi and stitch it to the opposite line. (Fig 4)

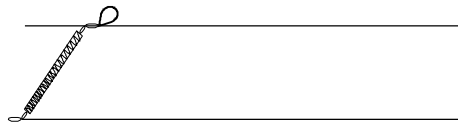
Fig 4



SON1929J4

- 8 Insert the tambour needle at third loop and again bring out the silk thread to form the next chain stitch. (Fig 5)

Fig 5



SON1929J5

- 9 Pick up one piece of zardhosi and stitch it to the opposite line. (Fig 6)

Fig 6



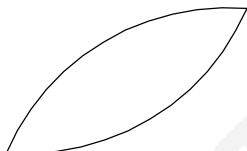
SON1929J6

- 10 Continue the process to complete the design with chain stitch.
- 11 Knot the thread at wrong side of the fabric.
- 12 Trim the thread.
- 13 Remove the fabric from frame and iron the cloth at the wrong side of the fabric.

### TASK 3 : Practice petal shape in aari work using metallic thread

- 1 Stretch the fabric and fix it in the frame.
- 2 Draw a petal shape. (Fig 1)

Fig 1



SON1929K1

- 3 Insert the thambur needle at starting point and pick up the silk thread on to the top of the fabric. ((Fig 2)

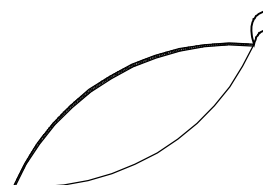
Fig 2



SON1929K2

- 4 Secure the thread with a small chain stitch at right side of fabric.
- 5 Insert the tambour at first loop and again bring out the silk thread to form the next chain stitch.

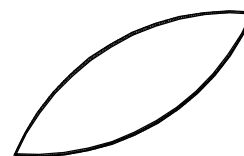
Fig 3



SON1929K3

- 7 The same process is followed at opposite side and knot the thread at wrong side of the fabric. Trim the thread.
- 8 Trim the thread. (Fig 4)

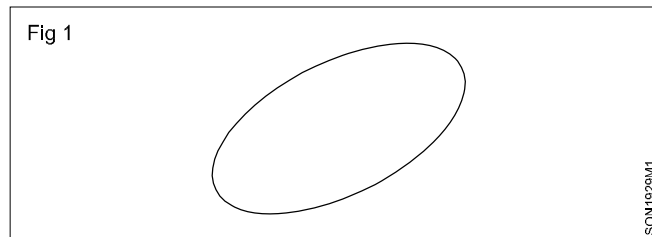
Fig 4



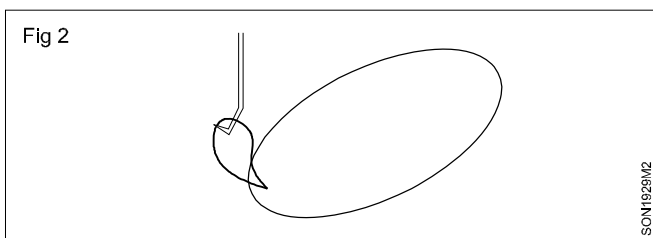
SON1929K4

#### TASK 4 : Practice oval shape in aari work using metallic thread

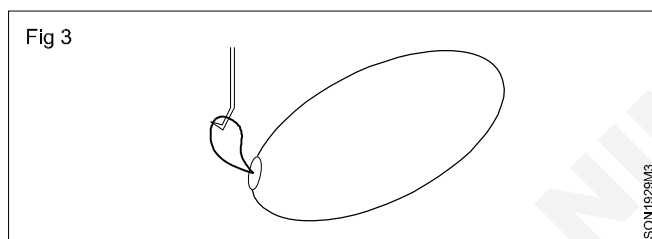
- 1 Stretch the fabric and fix it in the frame.
- 2 Draw a oval shape. (Fig 1)



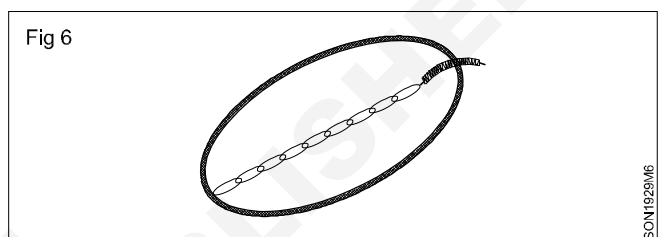
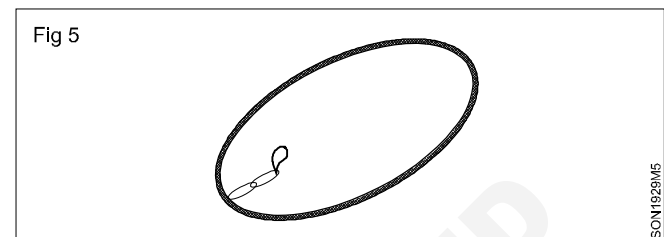
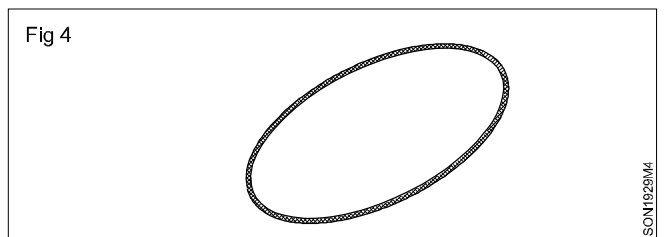
- 3 Insert the tambour needle at starting point and pick up the silk thread on to the top of the fabric. (Fig 2)



- 4 Make a small chain stitch. (Fig 3)



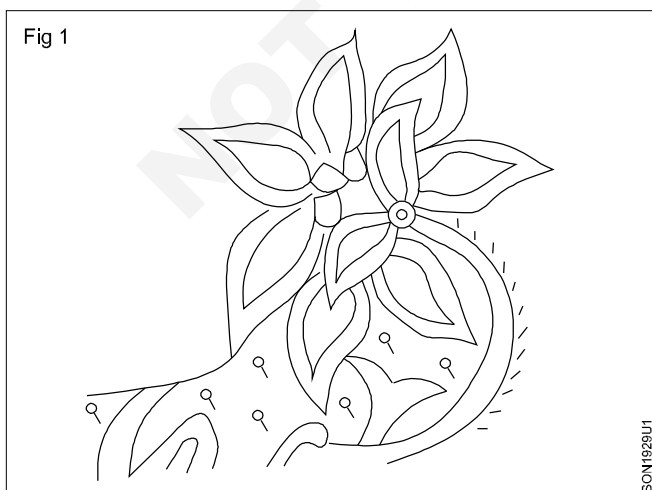
- 5 Pick up one piece of zardhosi and stitch it to the starting point. (Fig 4, Fig 5, Fig 6)



- 6 Make a 2 chain stitch at the middle of overshape.
- 7 Pick up again one piece of zardhosi and stitch it to the out of the design.
- 8 Knot the thread at wrong side of the fabric.
- 9 Trim the thread using trimmer.

#### TASK 5 : Practice and design aari work using mettalic thread

- 1 Stretch the fabric and fix it in the frame.
- 2 Trace a suitable design on to the fabric using pounce method. (Fig 1)



- 3 Cut zardhosi into small piece or as required.
- 4 Insert the thambur needle at starting point and pick up the silk thread on to the to of the fabric.
- 5 Secure the thread with a small chain stitch at right side of the fabric.
- 6 Pick up again one piece of zardhosi and stitch it to the desired place of design.
- 7 Continue the process, and secure the thread at wrong side.
- 8 Knot the thread at the end of the design.
- 9 Trim the thread.
- 10 Remove the fabric from frame and iron the cloth at the wrong side of the fabric.
- 11 Completed design as shown in (Fig 2)

Fig 2



## Practice and design with beads and sequins in aari

**Objectives :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- identify the different types of beads
- practice the aari work using beads and sequins/sugar beads

**Identify the different types of beads**

.....(Fig 3)

.....(Fig 1)

Fig 1



Fig 3



.....(Fig 4)

.....(Fig 2)

Fig 2



Fig 4



.....(Fig 5)

Fig 5



.....(Fig 6)

Fig 6



.....(Fig 7)

Fig 7



.....(Fig 8)

Fig 8



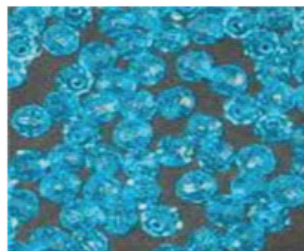
.....(Fig 9)

Fig 9



.....(Fig 10)

Fig 10



.....(Fig 11)

Fig 11



.....(Fig 12)

Fig 12



.....(Fig 13)

Fig 13



.....(Fig 14)

.....(Fig 15)

.....(Fig 16)

.....(Fig 17)



Fig 14



Fig 15

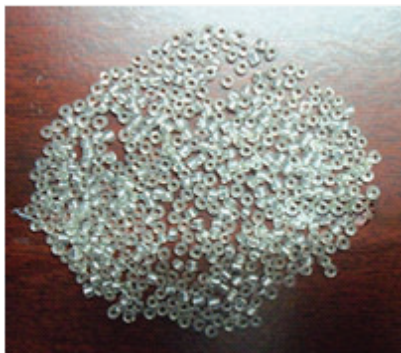


Fig 16



Fig 17



.....(Fig 19)  
.....(Fig 20)  
.....(Fig 21)  
.....(Fig 22)

Fig 19



Fig 20



Fig 21

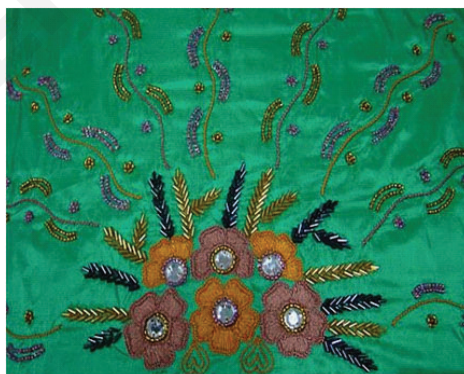


Fig 22



.....(Fig 18)

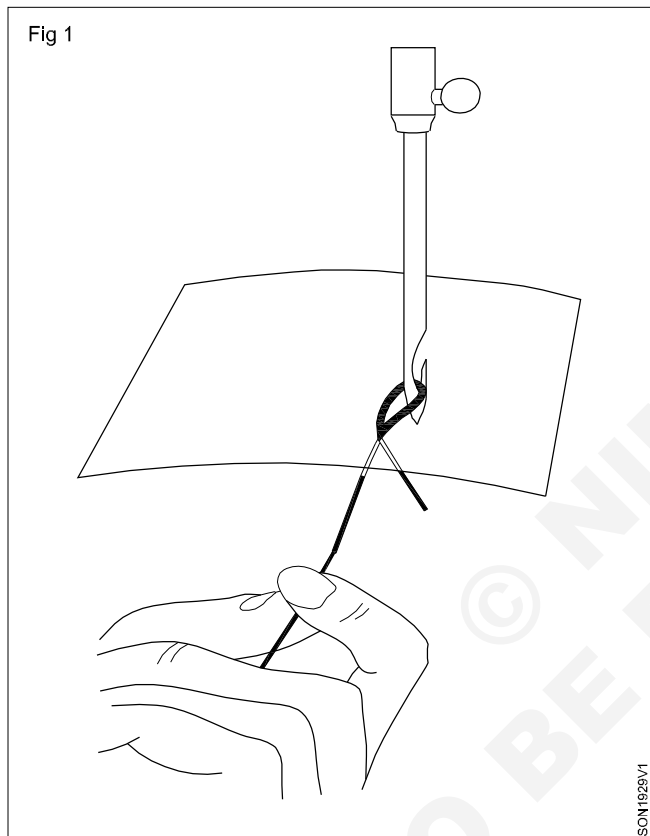
Fig 18



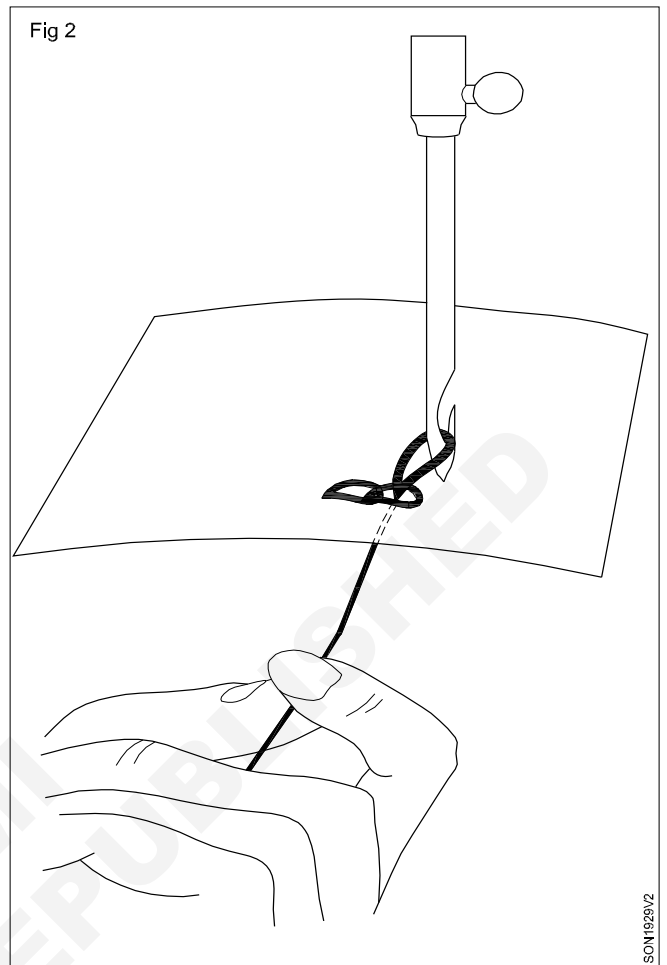


## TASK 2 : Practice the aari work using delica beads

- 1 Place the fabric on the table.
- 2 Draw a straight line on the fabric using pencil (Pen).
- 3 Fix the round frame to the fabric.
- 4 Take a zari thread and make a loop or knot.
- 5 Bring it under the cloth.
- 6 The needle is pushed through the fabric.
- 7 Thread is wound underneath the fabric.
- 8 The needle is pulled up and comes up with a loop.  
( Fig 1)



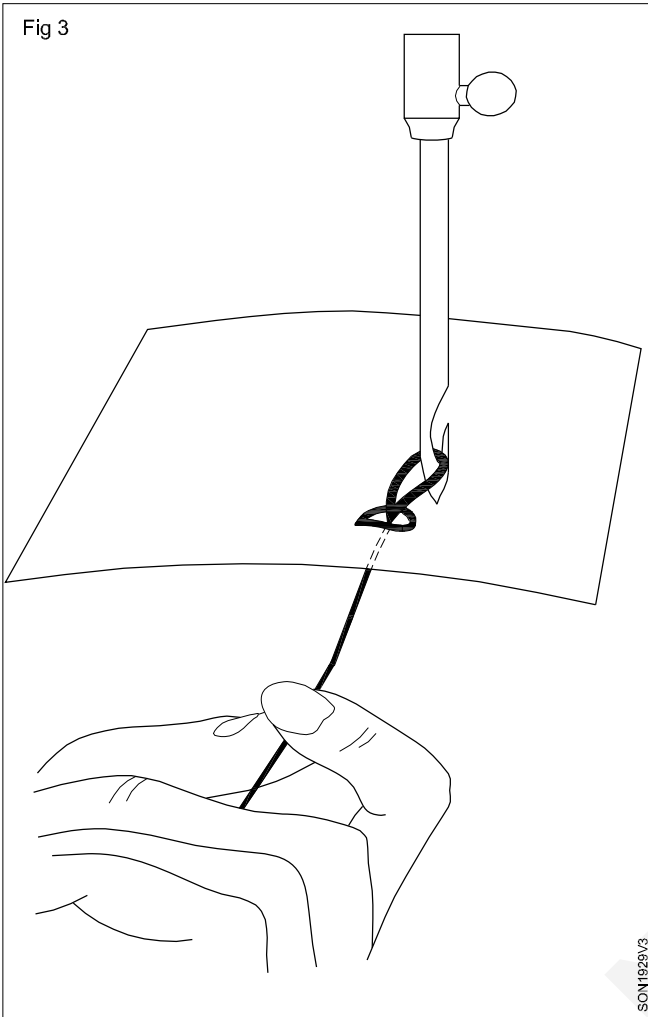
- 9 Pull the loop towards and punch in between the first lengthy chain.
- 10 Take another lengthy loop from itself. (Fig 2)



- 11 Make a another small chain punch and pull the loop again back in between 2<sup>nd</sup> lengthy chain. (Fig 3)
- 12 Make a small chain punch and pull the loop again back in between 3<sup>rd</sup> lengthy chain. (Fig 4)
- 13 Take a beads and hold it. (Fig 5)
- 14 Take the loop on tip of the needle tightly.
- 15 Bead will flow through the needle and then through the thread. (Fig 6)
- 16 Punch and role the zari thread around the needle.

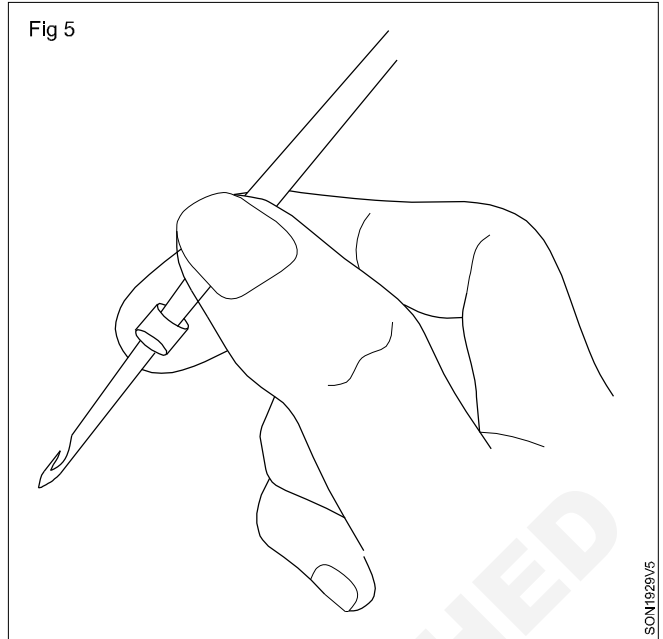
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Fig 3



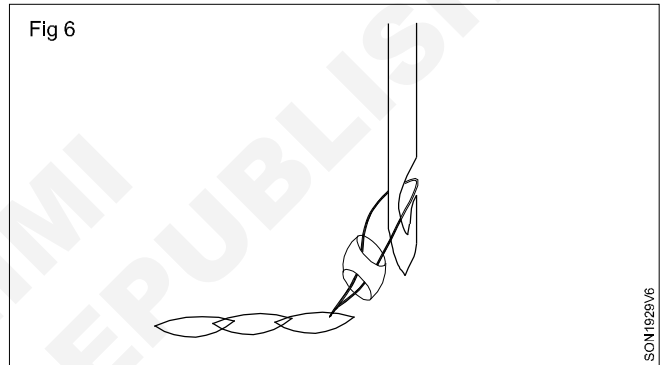
SON1929V3

Fig 5



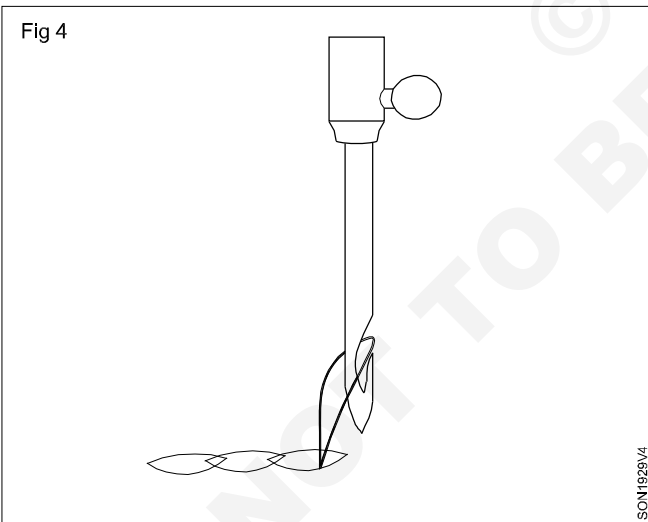
SON1929V5

Fig 6



SON1929V6

Fig 4



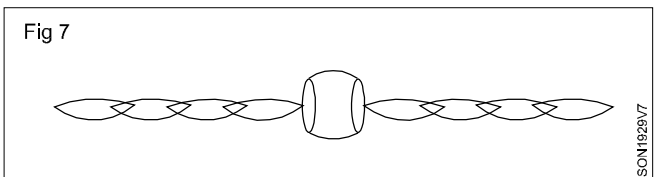
SON1929V4

17 Twist the needle hold the thread tightly while pulling the needle.

18 Make again 3 chain loop. (Fig 7)

19 The same process is repeated like 3 small chain and 1 bead.

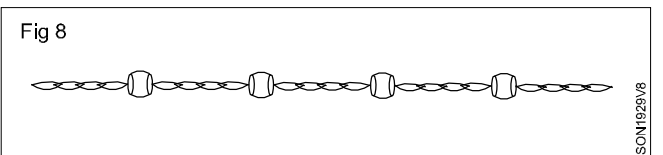
Fig 7



SON1929V7

20 Finished process. (Fig 8)

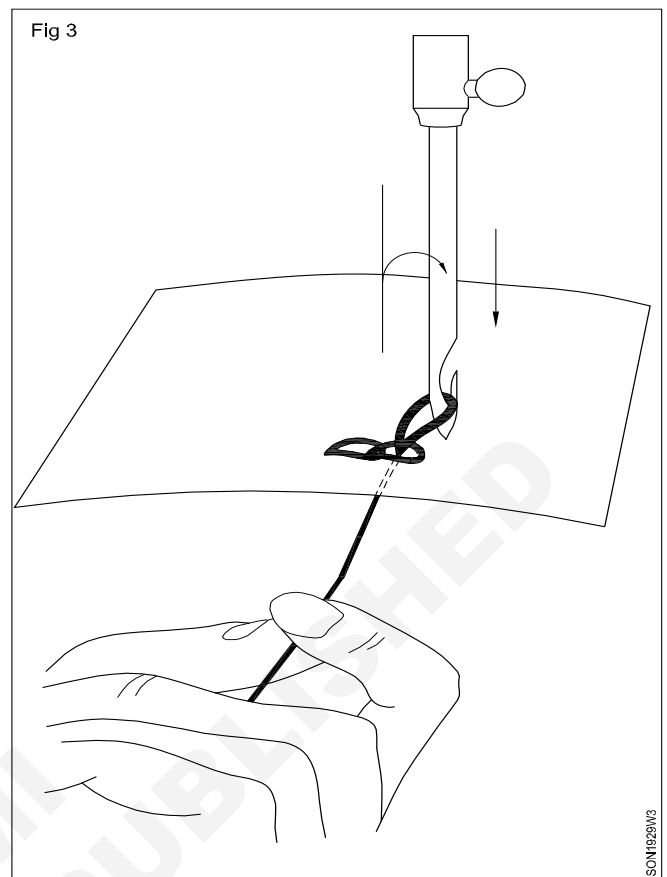
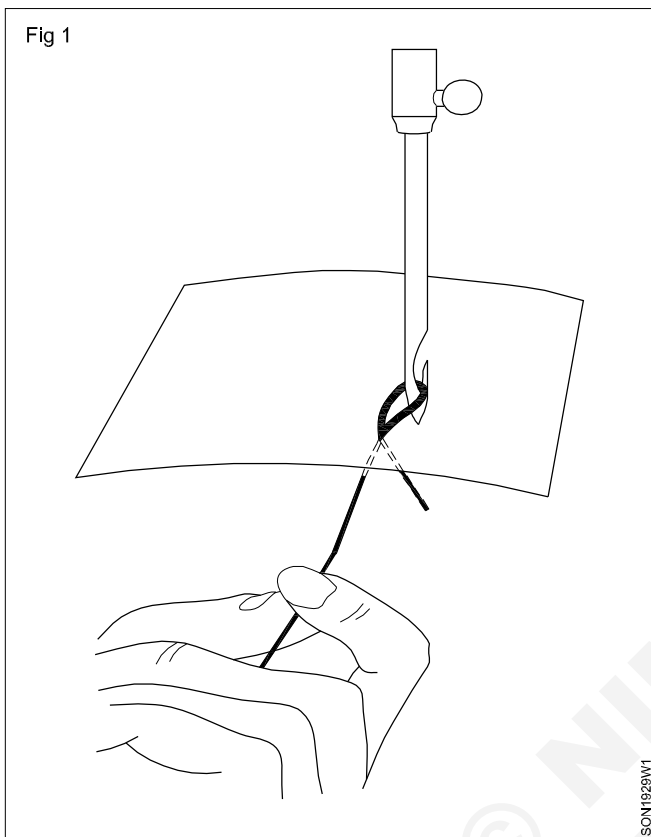
Fig 8



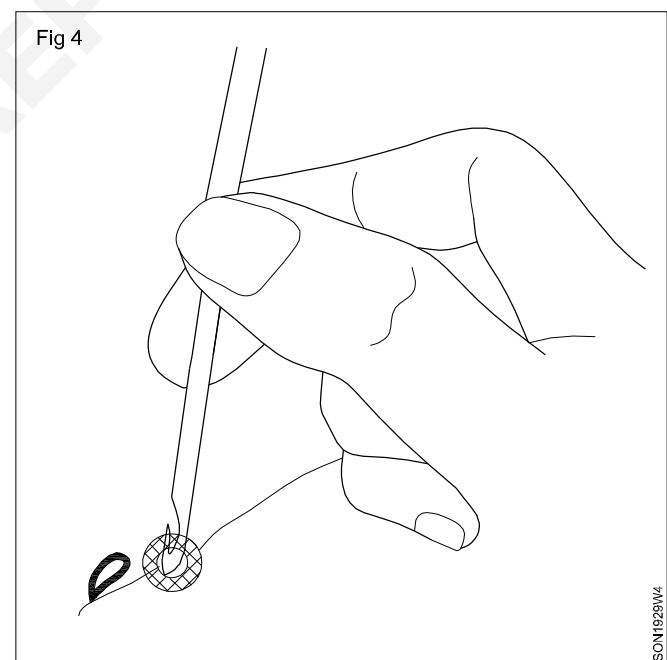
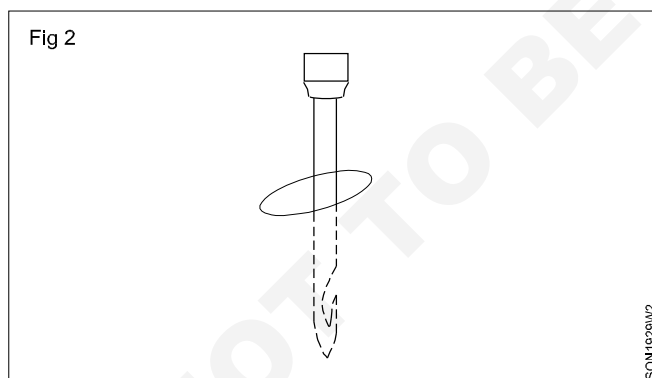
SON1929V8

### TASK 3 : Practice the aari chain stitch using beads and sequins

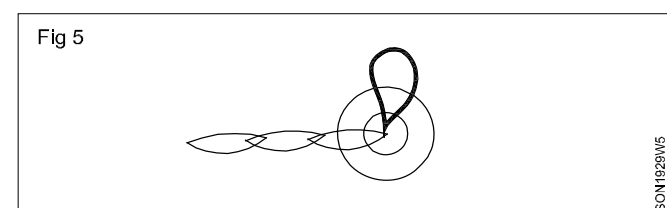
- 1 Make a normal chain stitch to begin with single thread on knot at the end.
- 2 Pull the needle with thread on top of the fabric which resembles a loop. (Fig 1)

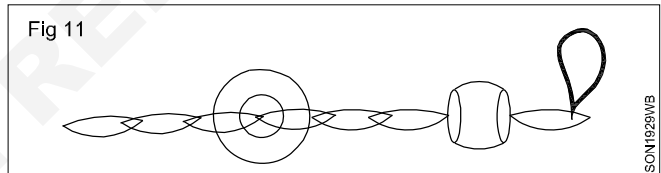
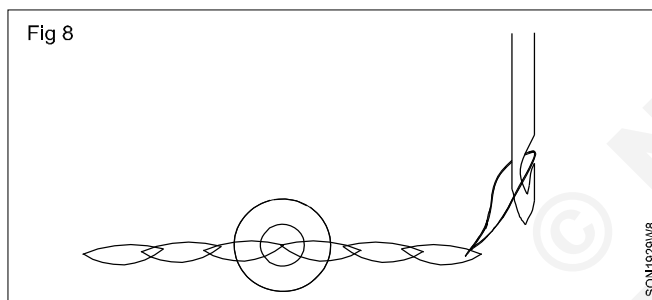
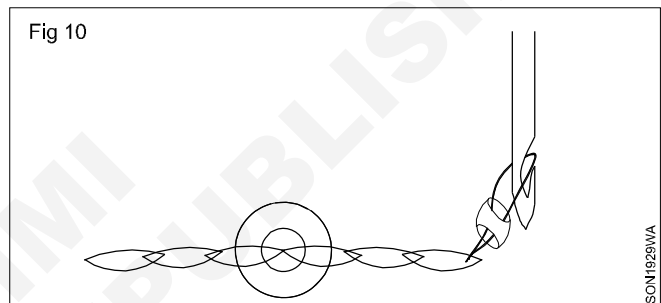
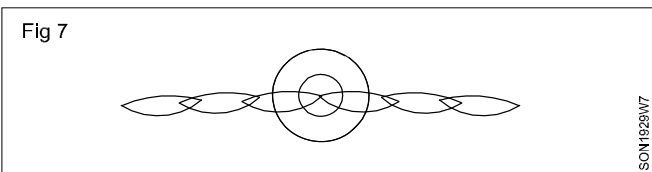
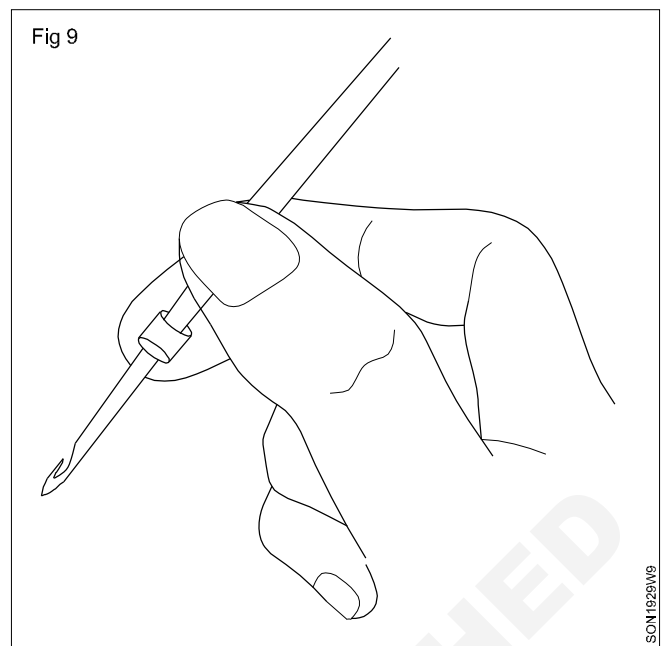
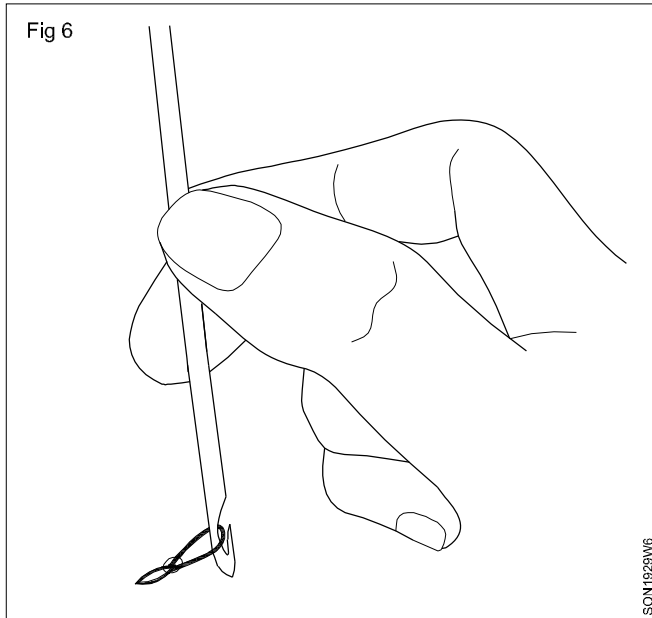


- 3 Punch in between the first lengthy chain. (Fig 2)



- 4 Take a loop in the hooks. (Fig 3)
- 5 Keep the sequins on the line. (Fig 4)
- 6 Put chain stitch starting from one end to the middle or centre of the sequins. (Fig 5)
- 7 Continue the chain stitch from the centre of the sequins to the other end using aari needle. (Fig 6)
- 8 Make a 2 lengthy chain. (Fig 7)
- 9 Pull the needle with thread on top of the fabric which resembles a loop. (Fig 8)





10 Take a beads in the needle. (Fig 9)

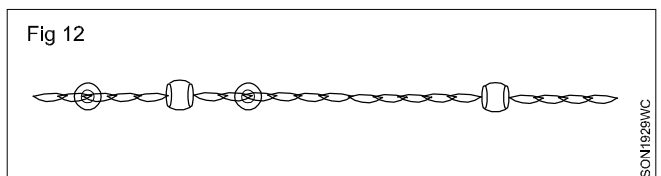
11 Bead will flow through the needle and then through the thread. (Fig 10)

12 Punch and role the zari thread around the needle.

13 Hold the thread tightly while pulling the needle. (Fig 11)

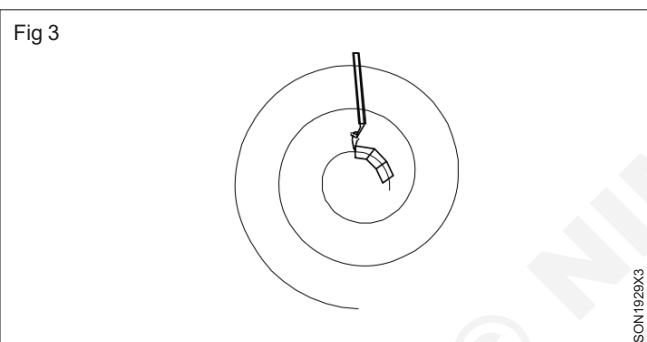
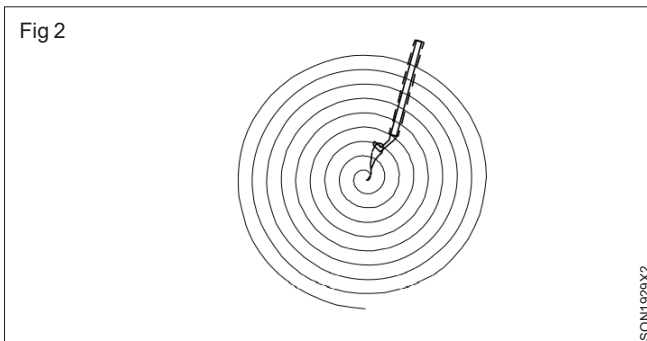
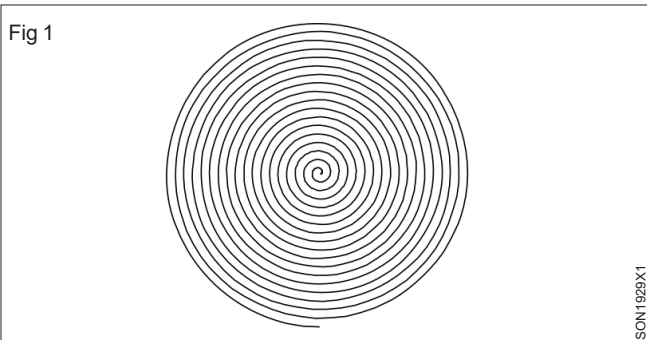
14 Make a chain loop again.

15 The same process is repeated like 2 chain stitch 1 chamki 2 chain stitch 1 bead, 2 chain stitch 1 chamki, 2 chain stitch 1 bead. (Fig 12)

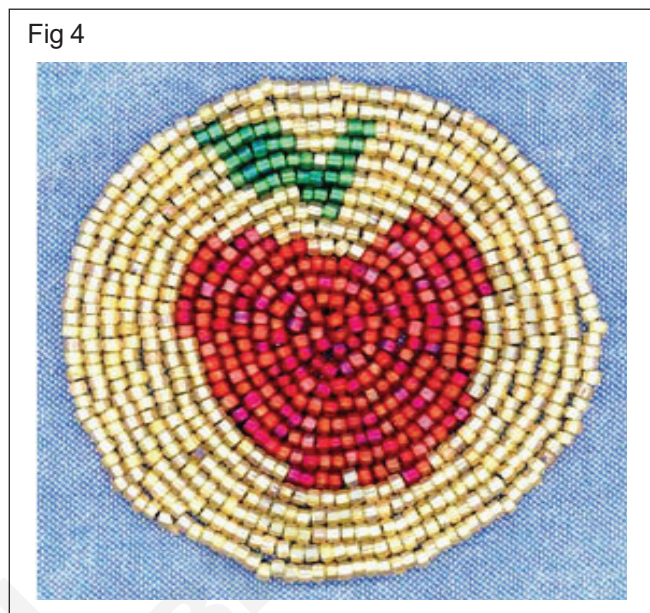


#### TASK 4 : Practice and design aari work using pearl beads

- 1 Place the fabric on the table.
- 2 Trace a suitable design on to the fabric, using pounce method. (Fig 1)
- 3 Stretch the fabric and fix it in the frame.
- 4 Stick the round shape stone on fabric using fabric glue and dry it.
- 5 Insert the needle at starting point and pick up the silk thread on to the top of the fabric. (Fig 2)
- 6 Take a more beads in the needle and hold it. (Fig 3)
- 7 Pull up the loop on tip of the needle tightly.
- 8 Punch and pull the loop.
- 9 Continue the same process refer TASK 4.

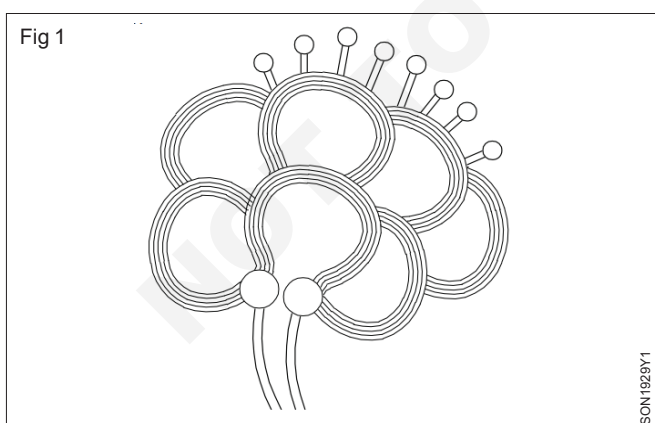


- 10 Knot the thread at wrong side of the fabric.
- 11 Attach the bugle beads.
- 12 Trim unwanted thread using trimmer.
- 13 Remove the fabric from frame after completing the work. (Fig 4)



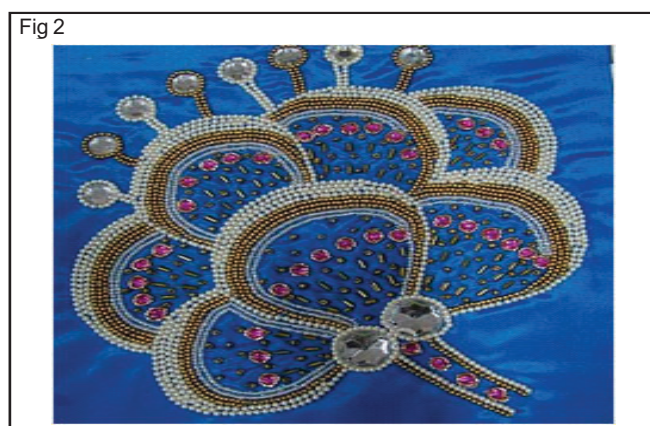
#### TASK 5 : Practice and design the aari work using sugar beads

- 1 Place the fabric on the table.
- 2 Draw a simple motif on fabric using pencil. (Fig 1)



- 3 Fix the cloth on the frame.
- 4 Insert the tambour needle at starting point and pick up the silk thread on to the top of the fabric.
- 5 Take a 3 or more beads in the needle and hold it.
- 6 Pull up the loop on tip of the needle tightly.

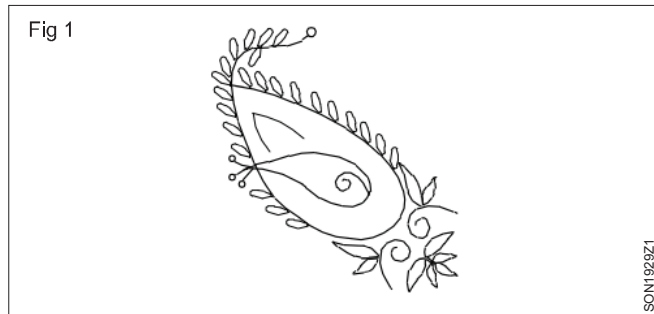
- 7 Beads will flow through the needle and then through the thread.
- 8 Punch and pull the loop.
- 9 Attach the beads. Punch and pull the loop again.
- 10 Continue the same process.
- 11 Knot the thread.
- 12 Trim unwanted threads using trimmer after completing the work. (Fig 2)





### TASK 6 : Design a aari work using beads and sequins

- 1 Place the fabric on the table.
- 2 Trace a suitable design on to the fabric, using pounce method. (Fig 1)



- 3 Stretch the fabric and fix it in the frame.
- 4 Insert the needle and pick up the silk thread on to the top of the fabric.
- 5 Take a more beads in the needle and hold it.
- 6 Punch and pull the loop again.
- 8 Continue the same process.
- 9 Knot the thread at wrong side of the fabric.
- 10 Insert the needle and pick up the silk thread on to the top of the fabric again.
- 11 Take a more sequins in the needle and hold it.

- 12 Punch and pull the loop again.
- 13 Continue the process and secure the thread at wrong side.
- 14 Trim the thread using trimmer.
- 15 Attach pugle beads and make a chain stitch in the outer of the design.
- 16 Trim unwanted thread after completing the work.
- 17 Remove the fabric from frame.



### TASK 7 : Design a aari work using small pearl and cording thread.

Refer (Ex 2.5.01 TASK 3 and 2.5.05 TASK 5)



# Apparel

## SOT (Embroidery) - Zig - Zag machine stitches and work style

### Exercise 1.10.30

#### Practice Various stitches (applique,satin etc)

**Objective :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- practice applique stitch,patch work, cording stitch, satin stitch.

Requirements			
<b>Equipment</b>			
• Zig-Zag machine	- 1 No.	• Design	- as required
• Machine tool kit	- 1 No.	• Contrast thread to fabric	- as required
• Iron box	- 1 No.	• Matching thread	- as required
<b>Materials</b>		• Scrap fabric	- as required
• Fabric	- as required	• Jeans/Shorts	- as required
• Thread	- as required	• Firm fabric	- as required
		• Interfacing for fabric	- as required
		• Machine embroidery thread	- as required
		• Stabilizer	- as required

#### PROCEDURE

##### TASK 1: Practice applique stitch

- 1 Transfer the design to the fabric.
- 2 Use an open-toe appliqué foot. This is an important requirement as it ensures that you will be able to get the maximum visibility when moving over the application of the motif. (Fig 1)

Fig 1



SON11030H1

Consider whether you want the thread to show or not on the motif itself. If it doesn't matter that it shows, or if it forms part of the design to have the thread showing, be sure to select thread that matches the motif or contrast as per requirement. If you want the stitches to be invisible, however, use clear monofilament thread on top and a thread that matches the background fabric in the bobbin:

**For lighter shades (whites, creams, beige, etc.), use clear monofilament thread**

**For darker shades (blues, greens, blacks, etc.), use smoke-coloured monofilament thread.**

- 3 Select and set the appropriate stitching type on your machine. (Fig 2)

Fig 2



SON11030H2

- 4 Start by back-stitching initial threads to keep them secured to the fabric the same goes for when you complete the stitching, to finish off.

**Naive style: use zigzag stitch set narrow and open**

**Neat satin stitch: use zigzag stitch set close**

**Blind hem stitch: use this set with a very reduced length and width. If you want to use this stitch but your machine doesn't have it, resort to using the narrow open zigzag stitch style instead.**

- 5 Continue Stitch on the motif till you stitch all around the applique. (Figs 3 & 4)
- 6 Finish & cut of the thread.



Fig 3



SON11030H3

Fig 4



SON11030H4

## TASK 2: Practice patch work

- 1 Iron the jeans you want to do the patch on. (Fig 1)

Fig 1



SON11031X1

Fig 3



SON11031X3

- 2 Cut out two matching patches, make the shape relative to the patch work area—at least 1 cm more on all sides. (Fig 2)

Fig 2



SON11031X2

Fig 4



SON11031X4

- 3 Lay them over the hole and align center position. (Fig 3)
- 4 Pin the knee patches into place. (Fig 4)
- 5 Select thread that matches the color of the patch. (Fig 5)

Fig 5



SON11031X5

6 Use a wide zig-zag stitch (satin stitch). (Fig 6)

7 Sew the patch onto the leg

Fig 6



8 Turn the jeans inside out and re-sew the seam that you previously unpicked. (Fig 7)

9 Zig zag or use a serge raw edge stitch if desired.

10 Check out and cut the extra threads. (Fig 8)

Fig 7



Fig 8



### TASK 3: Practice the cording stitch

1 Select a zigzag stitch, width:2.5-4 mm, length:0.4-0.6 mm. (Fig 1)

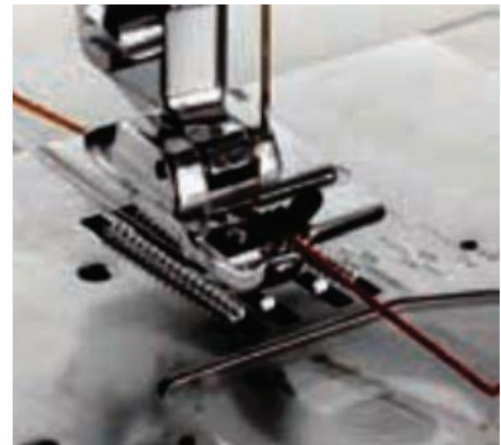
Fig 1



2 Attach the cording foot

3 Thread the needle with the machine embroidery thread.

Fig 2



4 Reduce the upper thread tension.

5 Pull the cord under the small black tension disc from right to left. (Fig 2)

6 Place the cord end under the cording foot

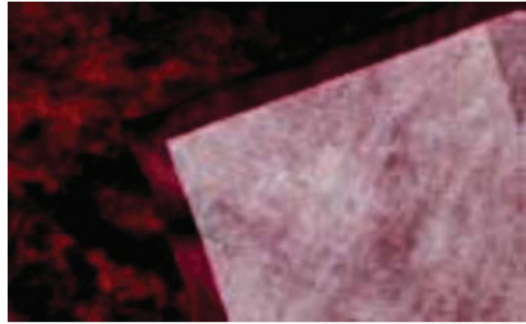


#### TASK 4: Prepare the fabric for cording stitch

- 1 Reinforce the fabric with stabilizer. (Fig 1)

To prevent fabric distortion while embroidering, using a layer of interfacing has the advantage of preventing fabric slippage, but this will slightly stiffen the material. Stabilizers can be fused to the fabric to be embroidered with a temporary spray and easily be removed after the embroidery has been finished.

Fig 1



SON11030K1

#### TASK 5: Sew cording stitch

- 1 Place the fabric under the cording foot. (Fig 1)
- 2 Select a zigzag stitch.
- 3 Sew along the marked lines.

When sewing curved lines reduce the sewing speed and slowly move the fabric following the curved lines, to ensure that the cord is evenly overstitched, including all tricky areas

The cord is automatically applied while sewing and overstitched with a narrow satin stitch. Make sure the cord is completely overstitched. If not, increase the width of the zigzag stitch.

Fig 1

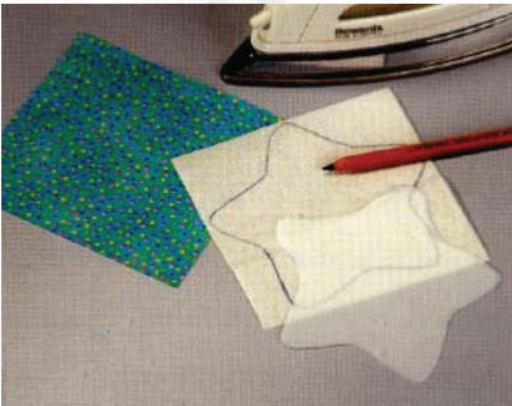


SON11030M1

#### TASK 6: Practice satin stitch

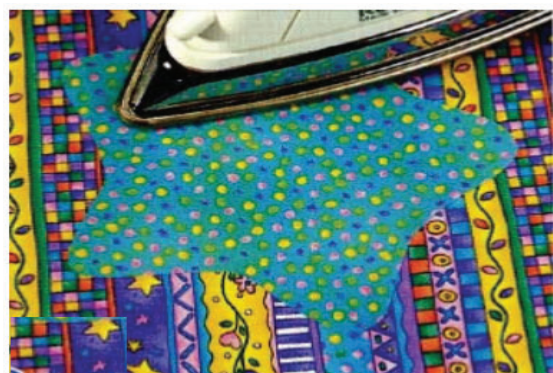
- 1 Trace the design to one side of double stick fusible web. (Fig 1)
- 2 Remove the opposite paper and fuse the design to the wrong side of the appliqué fabric.
- 3 Cut out the appliqué piece. (Fig 2)
- 4 Fuse it to the right side of the background fabric
- 5 Layer the appliqué piece over the tear away stabilizer. (Fig 3)

Fig 1



SON11030N1

Fig 2



SON11030N2



- 6 Position the open toe foot with the center mark on the edge of the appliqué piece.
- 7 Keep stitching the mark along the edge.
- 8 Tear away the stabilizer when sewing is completed.

Fig 3



SON11030N3

#### TASK 7 : Practice the satin stitch (inside curve)

- 1 Use the presser foot lifter to pivot as you sew to keep an even satin stitch edge. (Fig 1)
- 2 Stop with the needle in the down position on the left swing before pivoting to keep the zigzag stitches tight and close together.

Fig 1



SON11030U1

#### TASK 8 : Practice the satin stitch (Outside curve)

- 1 Lower the needle in right swing before using the presser foot lifter to pivot. (Fig 1)

**The stitches will slightly overlap when pivoting but the satin stitches will remain**

Fig 1



SON11030V1

## Practice running stitch

**Objectives:** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- practice
  - running stitch
  - different SPI.

### TASK 1: Practice running stitch

- 1 Get a 6" square of fabric and thread machine with contrast color that will show up on that fabric. (Fig 1)

Fig 1



SON11030W1

- 2 Set machine to running straight stitch. (Fig 2)
- 3 Raise take up lever to highest point.
- 4 Attach plaid matcher, fitting fork arm over needle clamp screw.
- 5 Check the needle clears the needle hole in plaid matcher.

Fig 2



SON11030W2

- 6 Draw needle thread into needle hole after lowering needle slightly.
- 7 Place both needle and bobbin threads diagonally across feed.
- 8 Place fabric between plaid matcher and feed dogs.
- 9 Sew as normal.

### TASK 2: Practice making running stitch with different SPI's (Stitches per Inch)

#### 1 Choose stitch length (Fig 1)

Fig 1



SON11030X1

#### 2 Select stitch type (Fig 2)

Fig 2



SON11030X2

### 3 Stitch as in task 1 (Fig 3)

Fig 3



SON11030X3

### 4 Practice for different stitch length (Fig 4)

Fig 4



SON11030X4

10 Finish the satin stitch edge.

11 Tear away the remaining stabilizer from under the scallop.

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**Practice and Prepare different combination of stitches**

**Objective :** At the end of this exercise you shall be able to

- practice zig zag stitch
- practice scallop stitch
- practice patch work
- practice piping stitch.

**Requirements**

**Equipment**

- Zig-Zag machine - 1 No.
- Machine tool kit - 1 No.
- Iron box - 1 No.

**Materials**

- Fabric - as required
- Thread - as required

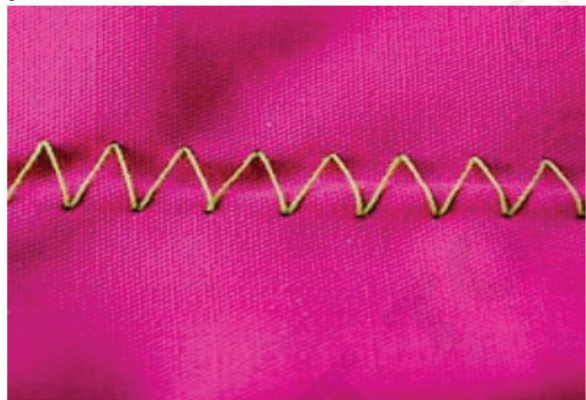
- Design - as required
- Contrast thread to fabric - as required
- Matching thread - as required
- Scrap fabric - as required
- Jeans/Shorts - as required
- Firm fabric - as required
- Interfacing for fabric - as required
- Machine embroidery thread - as required
- Stabilizer - as required

**PROCEDURE**

**TASK 1: Stitch Zig-Zag stitch on fabric**

- 1 Set your machine to zigzag mode . The basic zig zag stitch is going to be of average length and average width. (Fig 1)

Fig 1



- 2 Adjusted the Width of the stitch to 3. (Fig 2)

Fig 2



- 3 Adjusted the length of the stitch-making the stitches long and farther apart. (Fig 3)

Fig 3



- 4 Lower your presser foot and your needle into the fabric. (Fig 4)
- 5 Push the reverse button and sew an inch backwards (back-stitching). (Fig 5)
- 6 Be sure all threads are trimmed.
- 7 Practice for different width & length of zig zag stitch in a rough fabric.

Fig 4



SON11031H4

Fig 5



SON11031H5

## TASK 2: Practice Scallop stitch

- 1 Select the design & fabric. (Fig 1)

Fig 1



SON11031J1

- 2 Transfer design to fabric. (Fig 2)

Fig 2



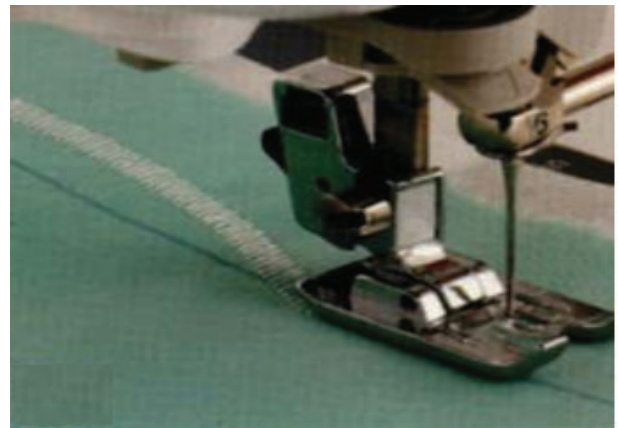
SON11031X2

Fig 3



SON11031J3

Fig 4



SON11031J4

- 3 Lower your presser foot and your needle into the fabric. Continue the stitching. (Fig 3)
- 4 Draw a line approximately 2"-2-1/2" from the raw edge. (Fig 4)
- 5 Place a piece of heavy weight stabilizer.



6 Cut the fabric along the border. (Fig 5)

Fig 5



SON11031J5

7 Select and adjust the stitch length and width to a short narrow stitch. (Fig 6)

### TASK 3: Stitch piping with cord

1 Cut the fabric for the piping. (Fig 1)

Fig 1



SON11031Y1

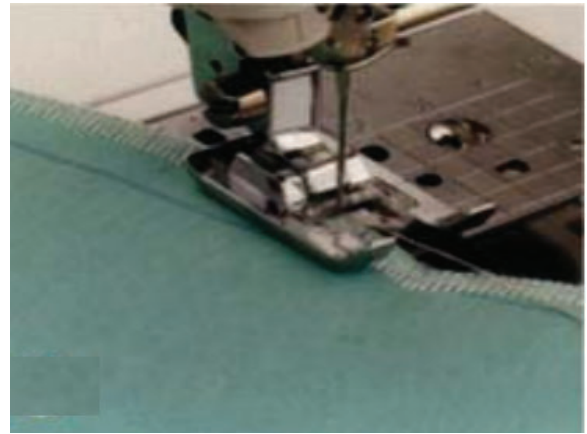
2 Finish all raw edges of the fabric with wide zig zag stitch. Lay some piping cord on the right side of the fabric. (Fig 2)

Fig 2



SON11031Y2

Fig 6



SON11031J6

8 Place a piece of top stitching thread under the back of the foot and along the trimmed edge.

3 Fold the fabric across the cord and line up the edges. (Fig 3)

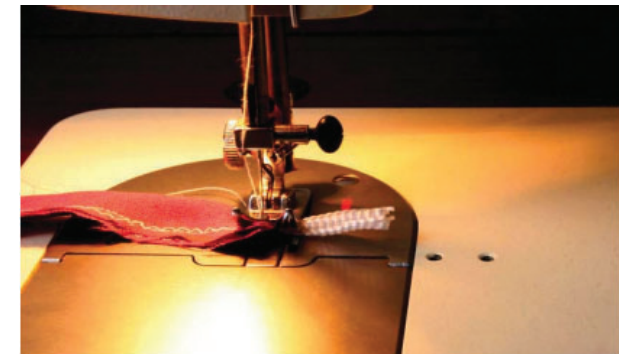
Fig 3



SON11031Y3

4 Sew across the end of the fabric, making sure to catch the piping cord. (Fig 4)

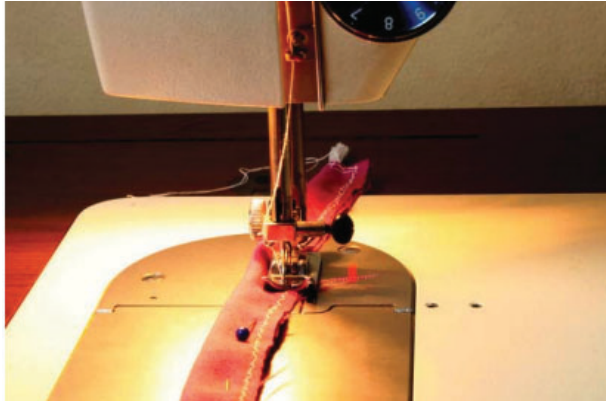
Fig 4



SON11031Y4

- 5 Sew along the length of the strap with the piping cord on the inside. Do not catch the piping cord in the seam. (Fig 5)

Fig 5



SON11031Y5

- 6 Hold the end of the strap gently in one hand and begin to pull the piping cord with the other. (Fig 6)

Fig 6



SON11031Y6

- 7 The strap will start to gather along the piping cord. (Fig 7)

Fig 7



SON11031Y7

- 8 Ease the end inside itself. (Fig 8)
- 9 Pull the entire strap through itself, until it is right side out. (Fig 9)
- 10 Snip off the piping cord from the end. (Fig 10)
- 11 Prepare the strap for ironing by wetting your fingers slightly and rubbing the fabric back and forth between your thumb and forefinger to ease the seam to the edge. (Fig 11)
- 12 Pin it as you go in preparation for ironing. (Fig 12)
- 13 Iron the piped strap and remove the pins. Note the piping is ready for use. (Fig 13)

Fig 8



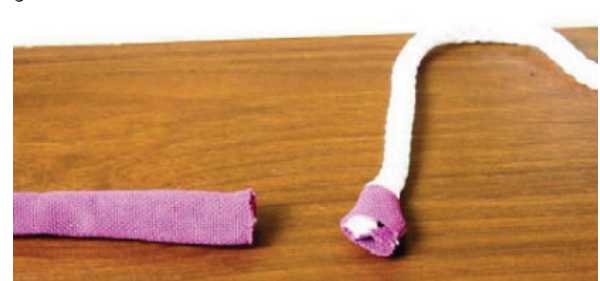
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Fig 9



SON11031Y9

Fig 10



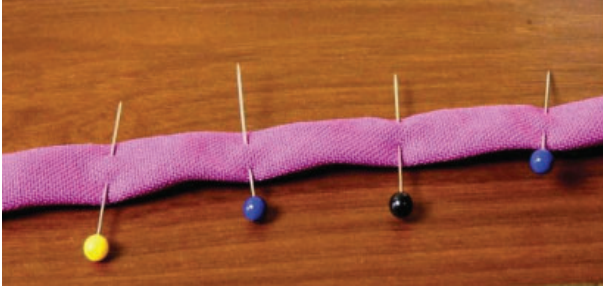
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Fig 11



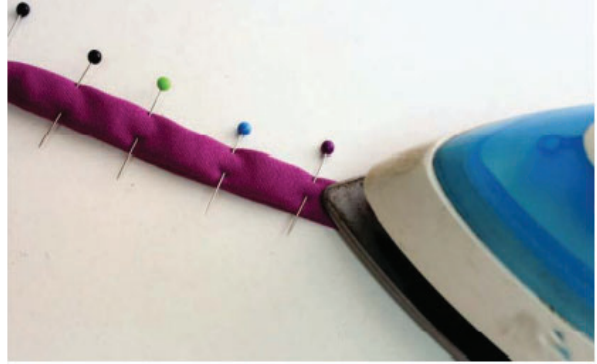
SON11031YB

Fig 12



SON11031YC

Fig 13



SON11031YD

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