

THE DIFFERENT BASIC POINTS IN EMBROIDERY

By : Perles & Co

LES DIFFÉRENTS points de base en broderie



0 minutes

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 Discover this last sheet prepared by [Perles & Co](#) on different embroidery techniques!
 After that you will discover you and all the embroidery on the different basic stitches in embroidery!
 The preparation of the thread
 Choose a color of the color of your choice then pull on the end of the thread. Cut a thread about 50 cm. You cut then separate your thread according to the number of threads needed for embroidery.



Leaf point
 This point is usually used to fill small areas of one or two embroidery. The outline of the shape must be embroidered with an embroidery thread. You can fill your small areas with angled or straight points.
 Tip: Start the pointed shapes with the tip and rounded shapes starting from the center.



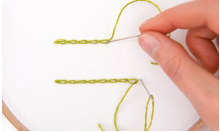
The painting with the needle
 This embroidery technique consists in reproducing a drawing by filling the pattern with different colors and a succession of points launched. This technique is ideal for filling large surfaces and achieving shades and gradations of color.
 Make the first row with lots of different lengths. For the second row, which the needle into the first row threads, you can vary the colors and length of the stitches.



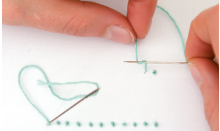
The stitch point
 This point is used to make small areas of one or two embroidery, including flower stems. Prick with the needle on the line and then stitch to the left to the desired length.
 Then go out halfway point and pass to the right of the first point at the same length.
 The embroidery thread is then alternately, you can now come out at the first point. Repeat the operation.



The loop point
 This point will allow you to make flower petals. It works from top to bottom. The beginning of the work resembles that of the chainwork point. Stitch the needle in the desired place, make a pass and then triangular at the beginning.
 Then transport the loop and the loop and fix it with a reinforced point.



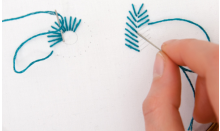
The flower point
 This point will allow you to make flower petals, or groups to create hearts of flowers, then a petal! To do this, simply hold your thread with your left hand and make one, two or three loops with your right hand right around the needle. Then prick the needle with the wire stretched through the fabric backwards, holding it near the exit hole. Then pull the thread by gently sliding the loops.
 Don't forget your needle is threaded!



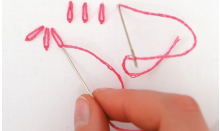
The back point
 With this point you will be able to make stems and outlines of cross stitch patterns. To do this, take the needle out from the back of the fabric, sew the needle to the desired length and exit to the left over the double length of the stitch. Finally, pick the following points each time and stand out on the double length of the point.



The reinforced point
 In order to make a flower, draw the stitches from the outside to the inside. To make a stem, stitch the stitches from the outside to the inside.



The chain point
 This technique is achieved through a row of loops attached to each other. With this point you will be able to embroider monograms, spirals and outlines. To do this, prick the needle, make a loop with the thread and repeat at the beginning while holding the loop. Cut out inside the loop and prick it next. Secure the last loop with a short reinforced point.



The winding point or reinforced point
 Use the stitch technique to make applications. This point can also allow you to make a decorative finish with a contrasting color.



Cross stitch
 The cross stitch is composed of two different points, an oblique point and a point of recovery. The oblique point starts from the top right to the bottom left, the recovery point starts from the top left to the bottom right. It is important to start with the oblique point and then the point of recovery.



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Result