Decorative Techniques HAND STITCHING / EMBROIDERY THERE ARE 2 MAIN CATEGORIES OF FIBRES USED TO

MAKE MANY DIFFERENT TYPES OF FABRICS

Natural Polymers/Fibres:

These are from animals or plants and are all biodegradable (rot away) and are sustainable as they will grow again so are environmentally friendly if they are produced organically

Plant	Cotton	Flax (linen)	Hemp	Jute	Bamboo	Soya		
Animal	Wool (sheep)	Mohair (goat)	Cashmere	Angora (rabbit)	Alpaca	Llama		
Incact	Silk (worm)							



Cotton is produced from plants. To be totally environmentally friendly plant fibres must be produced organically. Most cotton is produced using pesticides which as well as killing the insects or diseases is also bad for the environment and makes he workers ill.

Manmade (Manufactured) Polymers/Fibres:

Synthetic: These are made from chemicals which come from oil or coal. These fibres are not environmentally friendly.

Regenerated fibres: These are made from a combination of chemicals and cellulose (tree products)

Synthetic	Acrylic	Polyester	Nylon	Lycra	Elastane	Polypropylene
Regenerated Viscose		Rayon Acetate		Lyocell (Tencel)		

Smart Fibres | Materials that's change when exposed to change in temperature, pressure or light

PINNING AND **TACKING**

Allows you to secure your work in place before sewing



long, well spaced out and

loose so they can be

removed easily.

Remember when hand stitching you need to double stitch the start and the end so it does not work loose. Don't make your thread too long or it will get tangled. Choose a fine needle, or the correct needle for the weight of fabric.



APPLIQUE a decoration for fabric, sewing a shape onto the surface of fabric





HAND DRAWN EMBELLISHMENT





