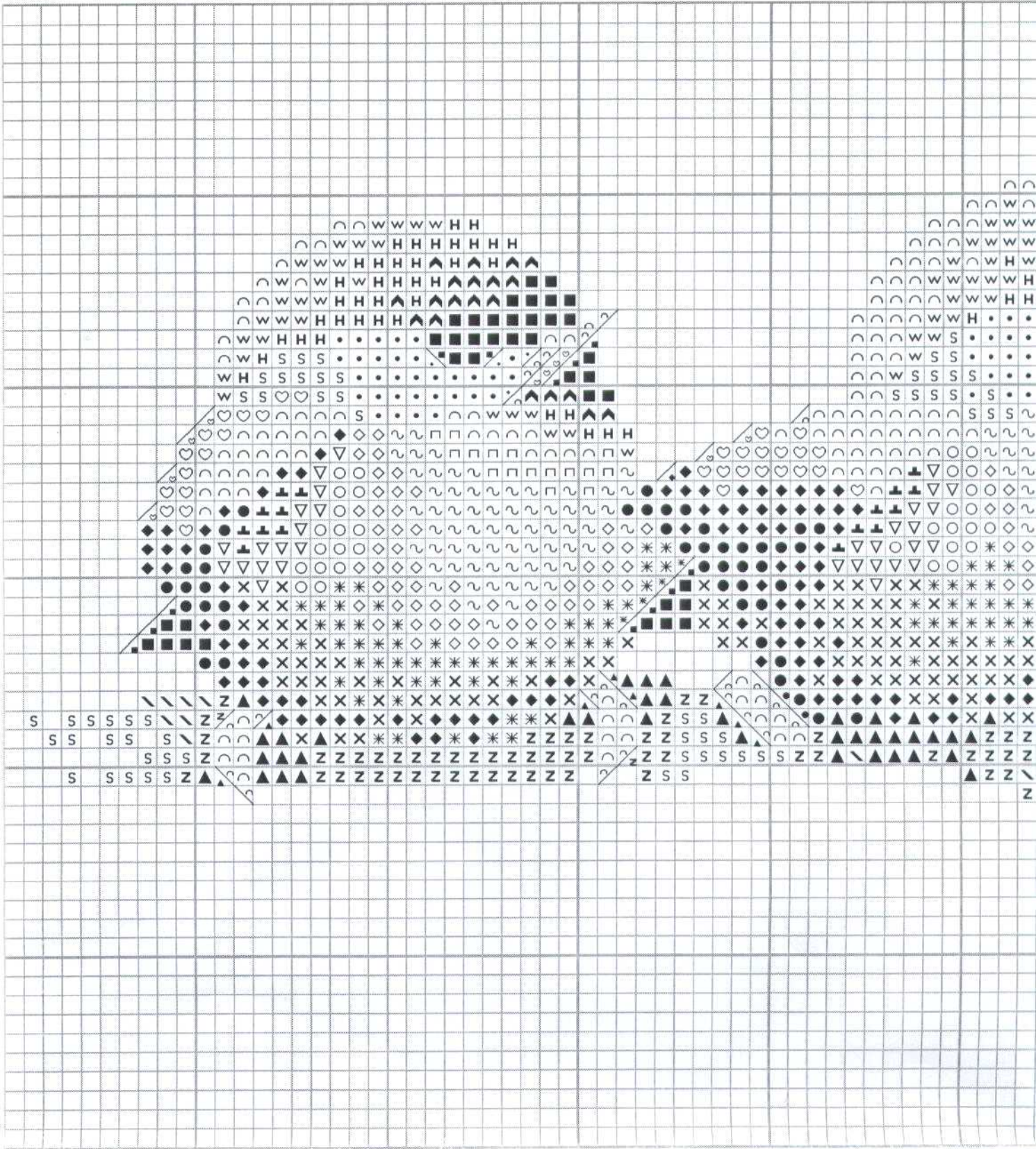


# SITTING PRETTY CROSS STITCH CHART



To protect these charts tape along the folds using transparent tape.

Numbers refer to DMC colours.

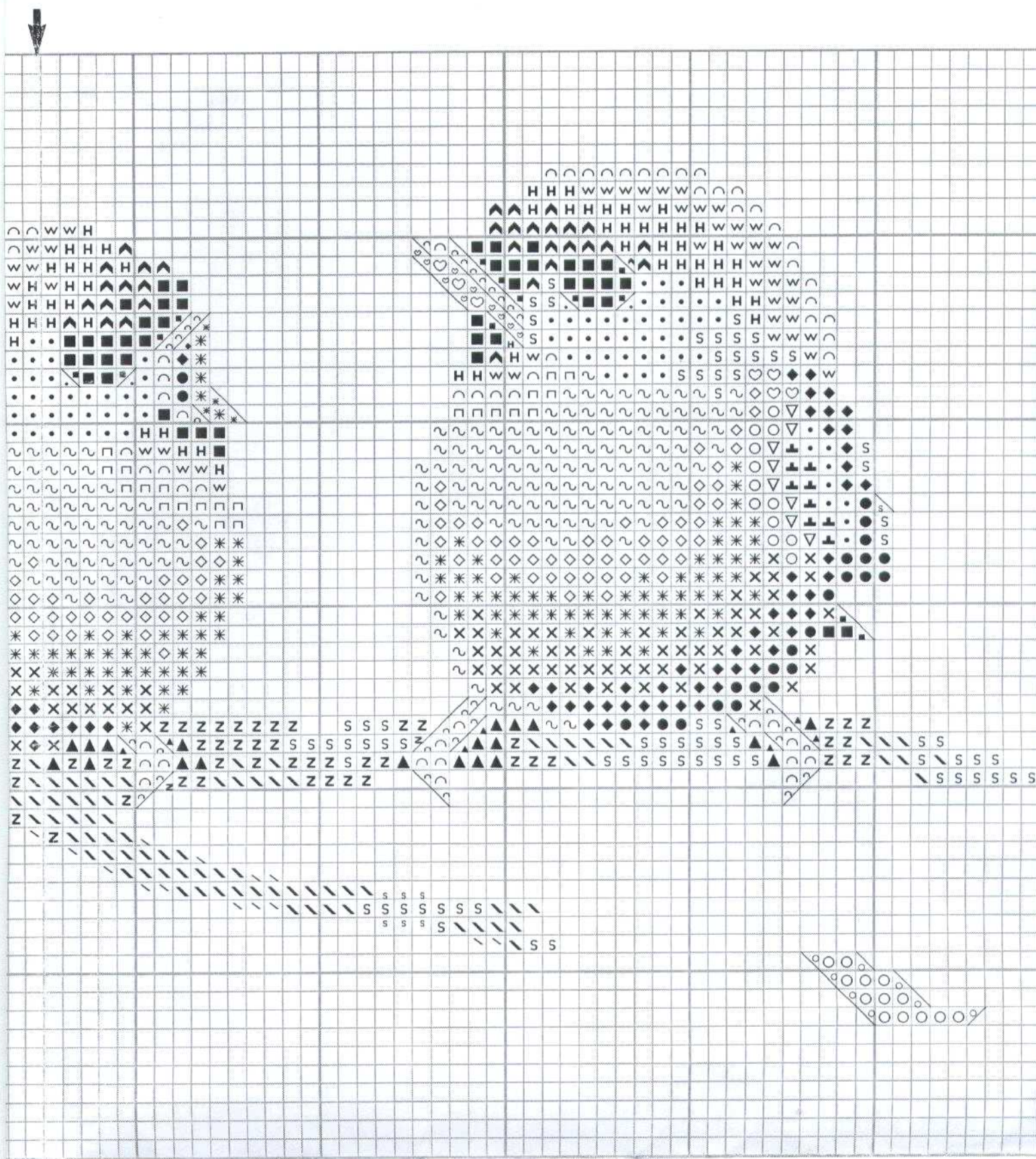
**Cross stitch** using two strands of one colour.

- 310 (black)
- 318 (grey)
- ◆ 414 (grey)
- ∩ 415 (lt. grey)
- \* 437 (dk. tan)
- 644 (stone)
- ◇ 738 (tan)
- ~ 739 (lt. tan)
- ▲ 840 (dk. beige brown)
- Z 841 (beige brown)
- \ 842 (lt. beige brown)
- ▲ 930 (dk. blue)
- H 931 (blue)
- w 932 (lt. blue)
- ▽ 976 (copper)
- 977 (lt. copper)
- × 3023 (dk. stone)
- 3799 (v. dk. grey)
- ⬆ 3826 (dk. copper)
- white

**Cross stitch** using one strand of one colour.  
s 842 (lt. beige brown)

Thread quantities listed below are for 61cm (2ft) lengths of DMC stranded cotton.

DMC	Quantity	DMC	Quantity
310	2	738	2
317	2	739	3
318	2	840	2
414	2	841	2
415	3	842	2
437	2	930	2
644	1	931	2



e colour.

or six stranded,  
cottons.

**DMC Quantity**

- 932 2
- 976 1
- 977 2
- 3023 2
- 3799 2
- 3826 1
- white 2

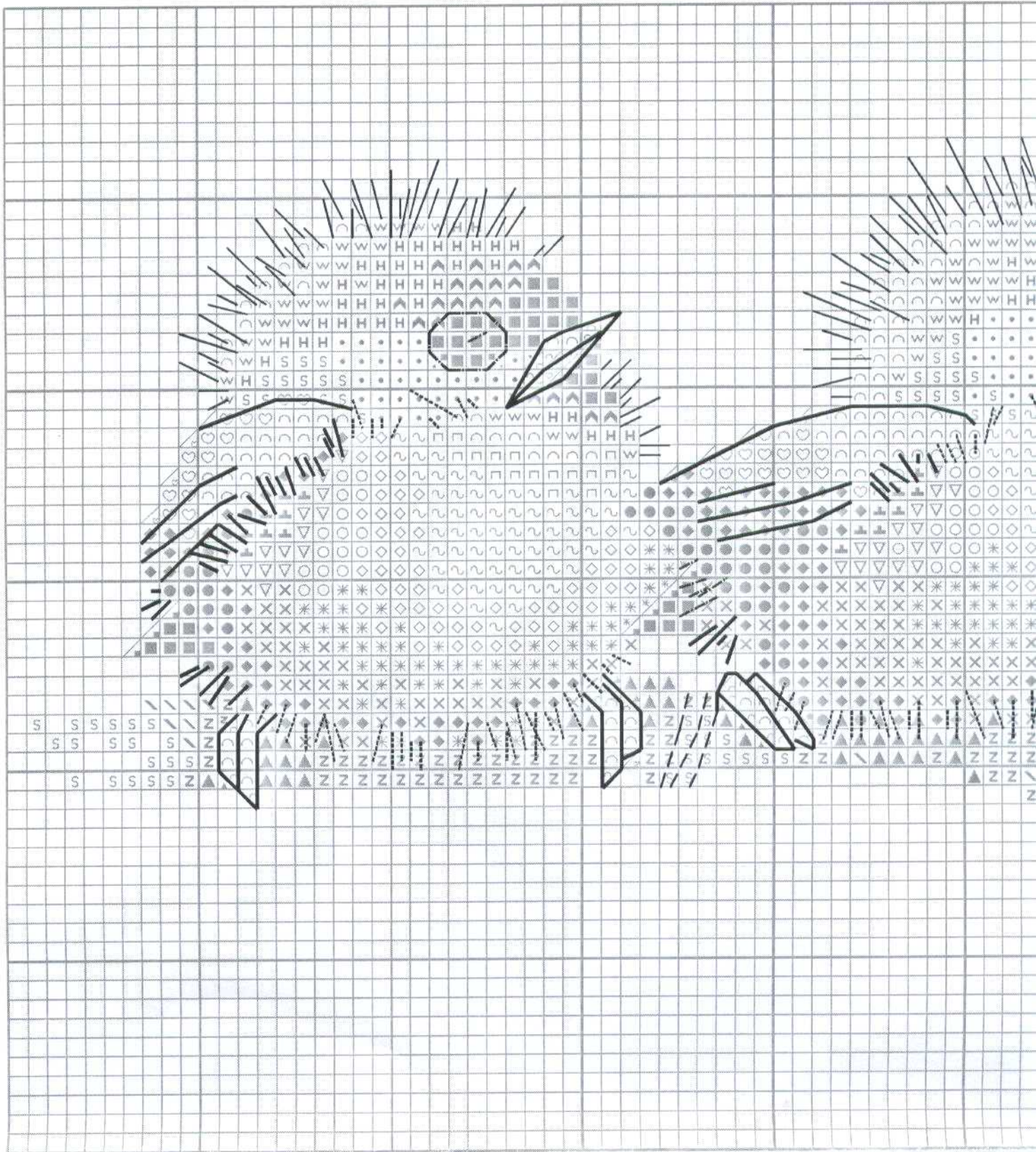
**Fine diagonal lines on this chart indicate diagonal half stitches. See next chart for outlining.**

**Helpline**

If you have any problems or require assistance in working this design, please contact:

Heritage Stitchcraft, Redbrook Lane, Brereton,  
Rugeley, Staffs. WS15 1QU. Phone 01889 575256

# SITTING PRETTY OUTLINING CHART



**Outlining** using one strand of thread.

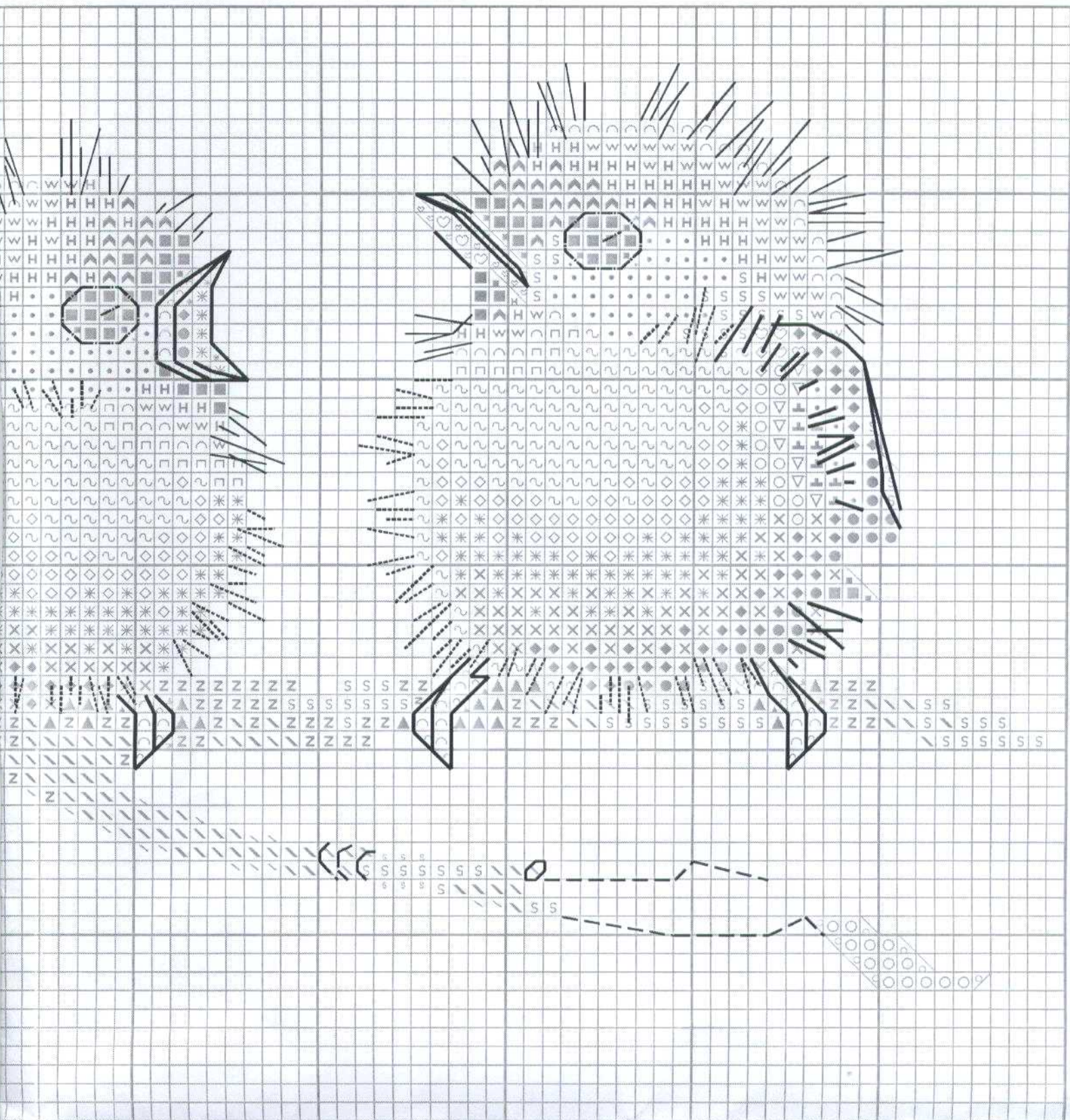
— 317, use back stitch and long stitches.

— 318, use long stitches.

- - - 840, use back stitch and long stitches.

.....3023, use long stitches.

.....White, use back stitch and long stitches.



# Linda/Evenweave fabric General Instructions

## Chart

Your chart is made up of a grid of squares each containing a symbol or symbols. Each symbol on the chart represents one cross on the fabric. The key shows the colour thread to which each symbol refers. The colour is described and its DMC reference number is given.

The design on the chart is much larger than the size of the finished embroidery. This is to make the chart easier and clearer to work from.

## Fabric

The fabric in your kit is either 27 or 28 count evenweave cotton. The count refers to the number of fabric threads per inch.

This material is made up of an even number of threads woven singly through each other. To prevent fraying you can either stick tape along each edge or oversew by hand or with a machine.

The size of the finished design is given on the back of the kit packaging. Your material should measure at least two inches beyond these dimensions on all four sides.

You can work this kit in a frame or hoop if you wish. If using a wooden hoop remember to bind it first to prevent the oils in the wood from staining your fabric.

## Stranded Cotton

Each length of thread in your kit is made up of six strands. Unless the colour key tells you otherwise, you will need to work with two strands. Separate the strands out one at a time and then recombine them in your needle. This will ensure that they do not twist around each other and will cover the fabric well.

## Getting Started

To begin working your embroidery fold the fabric in half and half again to find the centre. You might find it helpful to mark the centre with a pin. Alternatively you might wish to tack along the two centre lines with a length of pale thread.

The centre of the chart is marked by two arrows - one at the side and one at the bottom of the chart. Where these two meet is the centre point. You may find it helpful to highlight the centre lines with a fluorescent marker pen or crayon.

You can begin to stitch at the centre of the design or you can count out from the centre should you wish to start stitching in another area.

Do not use a knot to fasten on. Leave a short length of thread loose at the back of your work. You can either hold this in such a way that your first few stitches trap and secure it or you can thread it onto your needle and darn through the back of some stitches later on.

Work all of the cross stitches first, then add any outlining (detailing) in back stitch or long stitch, following instructions given on the chart.

You may find it helpful to mark off your chart with a highlighter pen as you work.

## The Stitches

On evenweave fabric cross stitch is usually worked over two threads, with each full cross covering a nine hole square.

Where possible work crosses in a line, working all the diagonal stitches in one direction and then coming back along the line adding the top stitches.



**NB.** The top diagonal stitches should all lie the same way.

## Straddled Stitches

Sometimes a symbol will appear on a line on the chart, not in a square. This is a straddled cross stitch. It is still a whole cross stitch but it is out of alignment with those full stitches surrounding it by half a stitch, or one thread of the fabric.

## Fractional Stitches

These are used where more detail is required. The fractional stitches used in our kits can be vertical, horizontal and diagonal, all of which are illustrated overleaf.

Remember - each square on the chart represents the space required for one full cross stitch on the fabric. If a symbol takes up only half the square then the

stitch it represents will take up half the area of the full cross stitch.

The diagonal half stitches which might be used in this kit are the same as the three-quarter stitches used by other designers. However, when the chart shows that two diagonal half stitches of different colours are required in the space normally taken by a full stitch, two complete diagonal stitches should be worked. This will give equal prominence to each of the colours. Ensure that the long diagonal parts of each stitch lie side by side.

The other two types of fractional stitches which could be used in this kit are horizontal and vertical half stitches. We call them fractional or half stitches but they are, in fact, 'squashed' cross stitches.

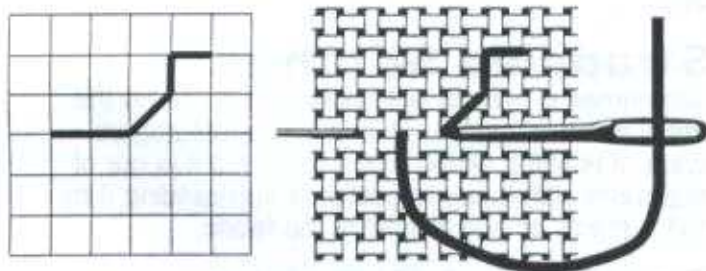
Vertical and horizontal half stitches are worked in the same way as full stitches, but use half the space. If two symbols are shown side by side in one square, your work will show two 'squashed' stitches sitting side by side in an area equal to one full cross stitch.

## Quarter Stitches

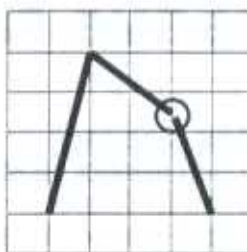
Quarter stitches are very rarely used in our designs. When they are called for the same rules apply as for fractional stitches above. You do not work a quarter of a cross but a whole cross taking up a quarter of a square and worked over one thread of the fabric in each direction.

## Outlining

The key will tell you whether to use back stitch or long stitches for outlining. Back stitch is shown on the chart by straight lines and is worked as shown below.



Long stitches are used when a long unbroken line is required (e.g. for a ship's rigging). They are also used to clearly define window frames, etc. where a strong line is needed to stand out from the background. Where necessary a break in the line, or a circle drawn over the line, will indicate the end of one stitch and the beginning of the next.



## Finishing Your Picture

Check the back of your work for loose ends of thread. Darn in any which are not securely fastened off and trim off any others.

You can wash your work if you wish. Use hand hot water and a mild powder or liquid (not a detergent). Rinse well in cold water and leave to drip dry or roll in a towel. While still damp iron under a clean tea towel. Finish by ironing the back. Your work of art is now ready to be stretched and framed.

## Helpline

If you have any problems or queries or if you run short of thread then please ring 01889 575256.

## Stitch Reference Diagrams

Symbol	Blockweave	Symbol	Blockweave
FULL CROSS STITCH		STRADDLED FULL CROSS STITCH	
VERTICAL HALF STITCH		DIAGONAL HALF STITCH	
TWO VERTICAL HALF STITCHES		TWO DIAGONAL HALF STITCHES	
HORIZONTAL HALF STITCH		DIAGONAL HALF STITCH	
TWO HORIZONTAL HALF STITCHES		TWO DIAGONAL HALF STITCHES	
QUARTER STITCH			