

Project	Description
Candlewicking	Candlewicking is a form of surface embroidery that traditionally uses an unbleached cotton thread on a piece of unbleached muslin. It gets its name from the nature of the thread, which very much resembles the wick used in a candle. Motifs are created using a variety of knots (Colonial) and satin stitches (backstitch).
Comforters	A warm covering made of two layers of cloth filled with a material with loft and tied together. Tying refers to the technique of using thread, yarn or ribbon to pass through all three layers of the comforter at regular intervals. These "ties" hold the layers together during use and especially when the comforter is washed.
Quilts	A warm covering made of two layers of cloth filled with a material with loft and stitched together in lines or patterns. The top layer is typically pieced together and the bottom is one solid layer.
Quilting	Process of stitching together two layers of fabric, usually with a soft, thick substance placed between them. The layer of wool, cotton, or other stuffing provides insulation; the stitching keeps the stuffing evenly distributed and also provides opportunity for artistic expression. Quilting has long been used for clothing in many parts of the world, especially in the Far and Middle East and the Muslim regions of Africa. It reached its fullest development in the U.S., where it was at first popularly used for petticoats and comforters. By the end of the 18th century the U.S. quilt had distinctive features, such as coloured fabric sewn on the outer layers (appliqué) and stitching that echoed the appliqué pattern. Patchwork patterns proliferated in the 19th and 20th centuries.
Counted Cross-Stitch	<p>Patterns are created by making stitches over a pre-determined number of threads in the foundation fabric.</p> <p>X-shaped stitches are used to form a picture. Other stitches are also commonly used in cross-stitch, among them <math>\frac{1}{4}</math>, <math>\frac{1}{2}</math>, and <math>\frac{3}{4}</math> stitches and backstitches. Cross-stitch is usually executed on easily countable evenweave fabric, or more rarely on non-countable fabric, on which a countable fabric is applied that is removed later, by drawing out every thread of it under the embroidery. This fabric is called waste canvas. The stitcher counts the threads in each direction so that the stitches are of uniform size and appearance.</p> <p>This form of cross-stitch is also called <i>counted cross-stitch</i> in order to distinguish it from other forms of cross-stitch. Sometimes cross-stitch is also done on designs printed on the canvas, showing every single cross (stamped cross-stitch).</p>

Embroidery – Regular	<p>An ancient variety of decorative needlework in which designs and pictures are created by stitching strands of some material on to a layer of another material. Most embroidery uses thread or wool stitched onto a woven fabric, but the stitches could be executed in, for example, wire or leather strands, and embroidery can be worked onto many materials. Non-woven traditional materials include leather and felt, but modern textile artists embroider on many non-traditional materials such as plastic sheeting. Often, specific embroidery stitches are used.</p>
Embroidery – Crewel	<p>A decorative form of surface embroidery using wool and a variety of different embroidery stitches to follow a design outline applied to the fabric.</p> <p>The crewel technique is not a counted-thread embroidery (like canvas work), but a style of free embroidery. It is usually worked on a closely woven ground fabric, typically linen or cotton. A firm fabric is required to support the weight of the stitching. Special Crewel needles or Chenille needles are required, with large eyes and sharp points.</p> <p>The outlines of the design to be worked are often screen printed onto the fabric or can be transferred to plain fabric using modern transfer pens, containing water soluble ink, or iron-on designs applied using transfer sheets. The old fashioned "pinprick and chalk" or "prick and pounce" methods also work well. This is where the design outlines on paper are pricked with a needle to produce perforations along the lines. Powdered chalk or pounce material is then forced through the holes onto the fabric using a felt pad in order to replicate the design on the material.</p> <p>Designs range from the traditional to more contemporary patterns. The traditional design styles are often referred to as Jacobean embroidery featuring highly stylised floral and animal designs with flowing vines and leaves. Many different embroidery stitches are used in crewelwork to create a textured and colourful effect. Unlike silk or cotton embroidery threads, crewel wool is thicker and creates a raised, dimensional feel to the work. Some of the techniques and stitches include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlining stitches such as Stem stitch, Chain stitch and Split stitch</li> <li>• Satin stitches to create flat, filled areas within a design</li> <li>• Couched stitches, where one thread is laid on the surface of the fabric and another thread is used to tie it down. Couching is often used to create a trellis effect within an area of the design.</li> <li>• Seed stitches, applied randomly in an area to give a lightly shaded effect</li> </ul> <p>Crewel embroidery is most often used to decorate cushions, curtains, clothing and wall hangings.</p>

Needlepoint	<p>Decorative needlework on canvas, usually in a diagonal stitch covering the entire surface of the material.</p> <p><b>Needlepoint</b> is a form of canvas work using thread stitches on canvas. The canvas ground may vary in the weave, whether it is mono woven canvas or interlock. Canvas thread counts vary from 5 threads per inch to 24 threads per inch, where mesh size refer to the number of threads per inch. Popular mesh sizes of canvas include 10,12,14,18, and 24 (Congress Cloth). Unlike other forms of embroidery, needlepoint uses the canvas, or ground fabric, to create a new fabric. Silk gauze (counts 24 and higher) is another type of fabric often used for miniature needlepoint, which is traditionally referred to as petit-point.</p> <p>The threads used for stitching may be wool, silk, cotton or combinations, such as wool-silk blend. Variety fibers may also be used, such as metallic cord, metallic braid, ribbon, or raffia. Stitches may be plain, covering just one thread intersection with a single orientation, or fancy, such as in bargello or other counted thread stitches. Plain stitches, known as tent stitches, may be worked as basketweave, continental or half cross. Basketweave uses the most wool, but does not distort the rectangular mesh and makes for the best-wearing piece.</p> <p>Three types of needlepoint canvas exist: mono, penelope, and interlock. They differ in how the canvas is woven. Mono canvas comes in the widest variety of colors (especially on 18 mesh) and consists of one thread, going over and under one thread. This canvas has the most possibilities for manipulation and open canvas. It is generally used for hand-painted canvases. Penelope canvas has two threads closely grouped together. Because these threads can be split apart, penelope sizes are often expressed with two numbers, such as 10/20. Interlock canvas has single threads but stable mesh intersections. This occur because the weft (horizontal) threads, split at the intersections and wrap around the warp threads. Interlock canvas is generally used for printed canvases. Silk gauze is a form of interlock canvas, which is sold in small frames to make it easier to stitch.</p> <p>Finished works may be made into pillows or upholstery, or may be displayed on the wall, framed or unframed, or made into holiday ornaments, purses, stuffed stand-up figures, or rugs.</p>
Plastic Canvas	<p>Plastic canvas is a craft material of lightweight plastic with regularly spaced holes in imitation of embroidery canvas. It is also commonly known as vinyl weave.</p>