A WB Freebie!

This is a freebie from The Wooden Bear, and is taken straight from the pages of our *Boppity Boo* book! We hope you enjoy the project!

We have the Valdani pearl cotton threads, osnaburg, and fusible fleece available on our website at www.thewoodenbear.com!

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1-866-927-8458  service@thewoodenbear.com  www.thewoodenbear.com
Transferring Your Designs
Each of the stitchery projects that follows begins with transferring the design to a piece of osnaburg or background material. There are several ways to transfer patterns. Here are a few:

1. **Window or Light Box Method** - If you are a seasoned crafter, you might have a light box available. This allows you to put your pattern on top of the light box, your background material over your pattern, and the light shows through so you can see your design to trace. Be sure to use a fabric-friendly pen or pencil. If you do not have a light box, you can opt for a window and a bright, sunny day! Tape your pattern to the window with your background fabric over it, and trace. If your fabric is too thick, or too dark, this method won’t work.

2. **Transfer Paper or Carbon Paper** - These involve laying your fabric on a table, laying the carbon or transfer paper on top, and then your pattern over the paper. Using a stylus, trace over the pattern lines. The pressure from the stylus transfers the ink from the paper, to your fabric. Always be sure to follow the manufacturer’s directions for the specific product you purchase.

3. **Water-Soluble Stabilizers** - There are several different products out there that allow you to trace, copy, or print your designs onto their special stabilizer, and then adhere it to the front of your background fabric. The products are water-soluble, so when you are done stitching, you just soak it in water and all of the paper dissolves leaving your stitches behind! One of the most important things to remember with this method is that you MUST USE COLORFAST THREADS! You don’t want to do all of that work only to have your threads run color onto your background when you try to remove the stabilizer. I have used Valdani brand pearl cotton threads for my projects, because I have used their threads before and I know they are colorfast. Some of the brands of printable, water-soluble stabilizers that I have tried are Sulky Sticky Fabri-Solv®, Wash-Away Stitch Stabilizer by C&T Publishing, and Transfer-Eze. The manufacturers also tell you to test on a piece of fabric first to see if the ink from your printer runs. If you are coloring your designs, you will have to do so after the stitching, or choose not to color your project. (See **Coloring Your Designs**, at right.)

4. **Freezer Paper and Print** - This is a good way to get your pattern directly onto your osnaburg or backing material, without doing any tracing! This is a “try at your own risk” procedure, as it does involve running freezer paper and fabric through your printer, and can possibly cause jams if not done correctly. Trim both your osnaburg and freezer paper to 8 1/2” x 11”, and iron the waxy side of the freezer paper to the back side of your osnaburg. Use your iron over the osnaburg, not the freezer paper. Make sure the freezer paper is securely adhered, and print or copy directly onto your osnaburg! Peel the freezer paper off before stitching. It’s best if you are able to lighten the design before printing, so it’s easier to hide the lines when stitching.

Coloring Your Designs (Optional)
I chose to add a little color to my embroideries, but this is totally optional. I used Artist’s Paintstiks® by Shiva®. These are oil paints in stick form. You simply peel off a little of the film from the stick, and use a very small stencil brush to lightly add color to your design. After rubbing some of the paint onto the end of the stencil brush, I rubbed the brush on a paper towel in a circular motion to get off any excess paint (It’s a pretty dry paint,) and then used the same light circular motions to add the paint to my project. You really don’t need much, you just want to give a “hint” of color to each area. I started at the edges of the area to be painted, and worked my way in, even leaving the middle almost white in most cases. Definitely play around on a scrap piece of fabric before starting on your project.

**Backstitch** - This is one of the most basic embroidery stitches. Bring your needle up at point A, go back to point B and go down through your fabric. Come up again at point C.

**French Knot** - To make a French knot, come up through your fabric at point A. Hold your needle in one hand, and with the other hand hold your thread. Wrap the thread around the needle two or three times. The more you wrap, the bigger the knot. Keeping the floss taut with your non-needle hand (That is the trick!), point the tip of your needle down at point B, just next to point A, and push through to the back side of the fabric.
Materials Needed & Cutting:
A. Osnaburg (fat eighth needed)
   1. You will need at least a 4 3/4” x 9” rectangle of osnaburg for center block, although you may want to have a larger piece for hooping.
   2. Cut (2) 3/4” x 4 1/4” strips for side borders.
   3. Cut (2) 3/4” x 9” strips for top and bottom borders.
B. Orange Spider Webs (fat eighth needed)
   1. Cut (2) 3/4” x 3 3/4” strips for side borders.
   2. Cut (2) 3/4” x 8 1/2” strips for top and bottom borders.
C. Black Spider Webs (fat quarter needed)
   1. Cut (2) 2” x 4 3/4” strips for side borders.
   2. Cut (2) 2” x 12” strips for top and bottom borders.
   3. Cut (1) 7 3/4” x 12” rectangle for back.

Fusible fleece
Polyester fiberfill

I used the following Artist's Paintstiks® by Shiva® (optional):
- Ivory Black- bat bodies
- Mauve- inside of ears
- Wedgewood Blue- eyes

I used the following size 12, hand-dyed, colorfast threads from Valdani:
- O510 Terracotta- words
- O126 Old Cottage Grey- bats and “Squeak!”

Instructions for Embroidery:
Please read completely the General Instructions for Little Stitcheries on page 14, for information on transferring patterns, coloring your embroidery, and stitches.

1. Transfer the embroidery pattern, found on Pattern Pullout Section 1, to the (A1) 4 3/4” x 9” rectangle of osnaburg.
2. If you are coloring your embroidery, follow the manufacturer’s instructions, and apply the paint to the appropriate areas as indicated in the list at left. Allow the paint to dry completely.
3. Following the picture, and the list of threads at left, stitch all lines using a backstitch. Use a French knot to make the eyes and dots on the words.
4. Trim the block on the lines as indicated on the pattern, making the block a 3 3/4” x 8” rectangle.

Finishing the Block:
1. Sew one (B1) 3/4” x 3 3/4” strip to each the right and left edges of the block, and press. Sew one (B2) 3/4” x 8 1/2” strip to each the top and bottom of the block, and press.
2. Sew one (A2) 3/4” x 4 1/4” strip to each the right and left edges of the block, and press. Sew one (A3) 3/4” x 9” strip to each the top and bottom of the block, and press.
3. Sew one (C1) 2” x 4 3/4” strip to each the right and left edges of the block, and press. Sew one (C2) 2” x 12” strip to each the top and bottom of the block, and press.
4. Cut two pieces of fusible fleece to the same size as each the pillow front and the (C3) 7 3/4” x 12” pillow back. Fuse to the wrong side of each, and quilt as desired.
5. Sew the pillow front to the pillow back, RST, leaving an opening large enough for turning. Turn right side out. Stuff with polyester fiberfill, and sew the opening closed.

Your pillow is complete!
No Evil Stitchery Pattern

Trace this line.
Cut your background fabric larger than this rectangle for hooping.
This will be your cutting line, after you finish stitching.