



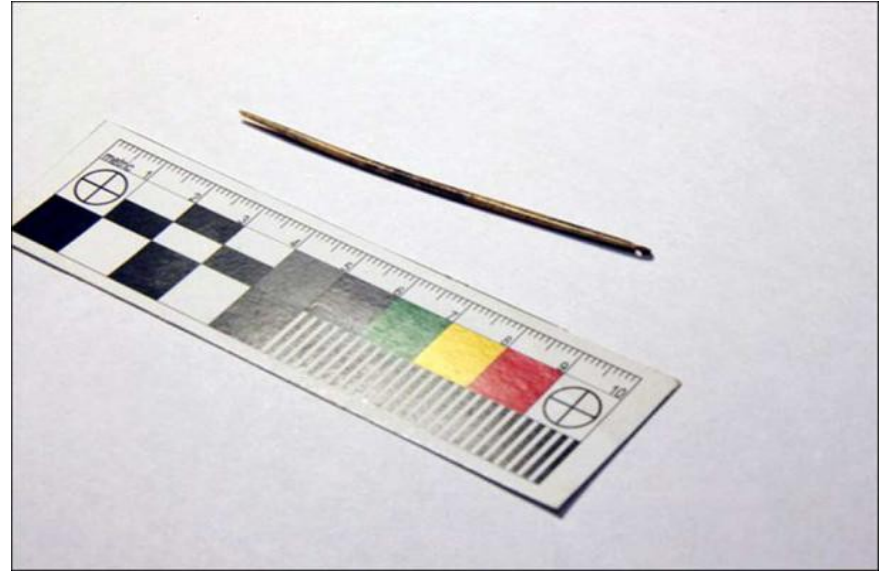
Hand Sewing

Soft Fabrication Skills

- low tech
- fast prototyping
 - connecting pieces various materials
- fastening different materials
 - soft to hard
 - weird shapes
- details and embellishments
 - final touches
 - fragile delicate materials
- repair work



bone needles, Cave of Courbet in France, ~13,000 years old



50,000 years old, Denisova Cave, Russia

- evidence from Paleolithic Age (up to 60,000 years ago):
sewn hide, skin, fur, bark
- sewing needles: bone, wood → metal
- thread: catgut (animal intestines), sinew (tendon that connects muscle to bone), veins, animal fiber/plant fiber → chemical fibers (polyester, synthetic silk, viscose)



Agave thread and needle



Parka coat of seal intestine
North America, USA, Alaska, Yup'ik or Inupiat, 1820s



Kayak, Nunivak, Alaska, 1930
made from driftwood, seal skin and seal sinew



Oglala Lakota tipi, 1891



Sami lavvu, around 1900

Embroidery

- decorating fabric/material with needle and thread or yarn
 - originally used for reinforcing cloth



Horse cover with metal silver thread, Morocco
18th - 19th century



Sashiko stitches for reinforcement or repair



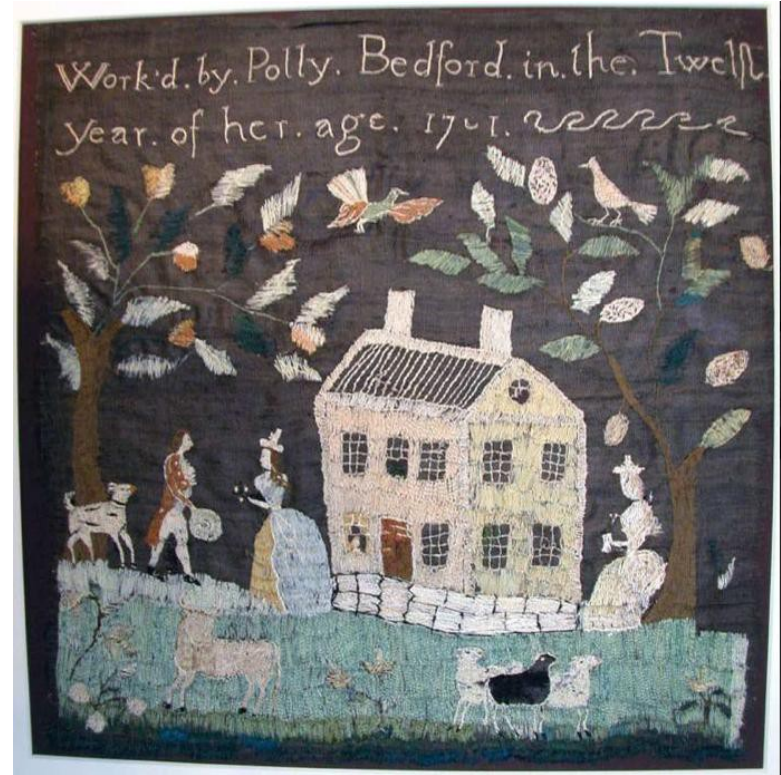
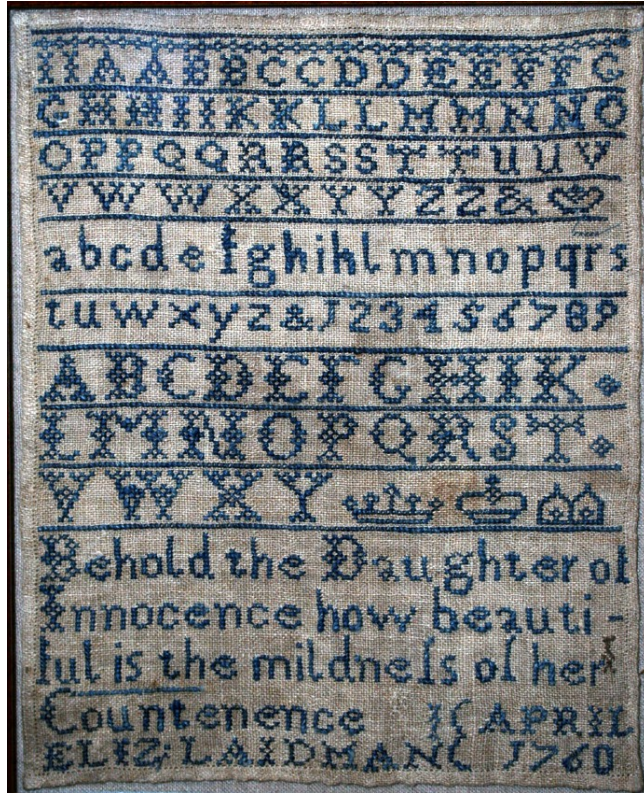
Sashiko stitched fireman's coat, Japan
19th century

Bayeux Tapestry/Bayeux Embroidery, ~1077



- 230 feet by 20 inches
- embroidered rather than woven with woolen yarns on linen
- depicts events leading to Norman conquest of England
 - first British comic strip?

Samplers: demonstration of skill or technique





Nasca Samplers, Peru, 2nd century BC.

Appliqué

- applying one material to another surface
 - surface patterning technique



heraldic flags,
Knights of Thistle



Asafo flag, 20th c., Ghana



Thongdrel (giant applique scroll) of the Zhabdrung in Punakha Dzong, Bhutan

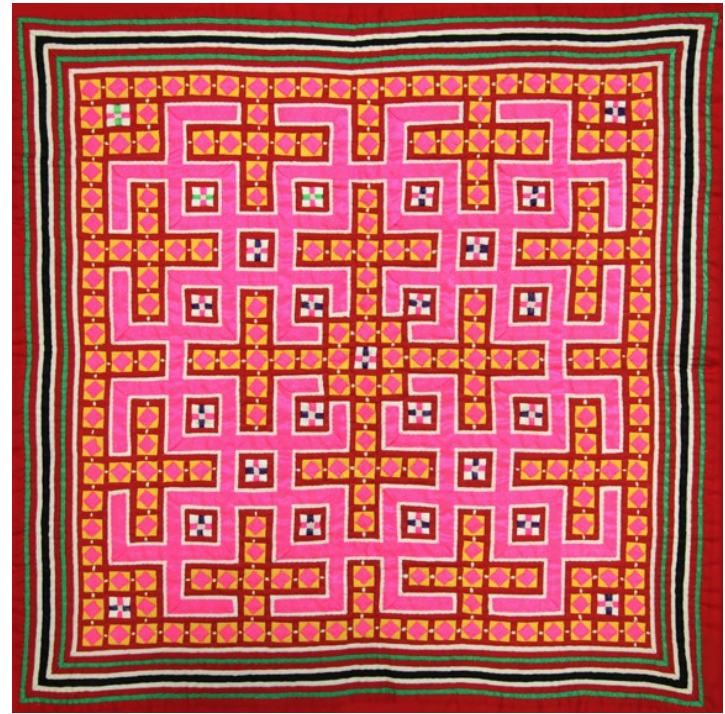
Reverse Appliqué



sewn layers that are cut away and
then stitched down



Mola Applique, Kuna people,
Panama/Colombia
150 - 170 years old



Examples of Hmong applique and reverse applique
mountainous regions of Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and Southern China

Beading

Attaching beads to a surface by stringing them together using thread.



12th c., Egyptian



Ethiopian beaded basket



Styles change among tribes on East Coast, Great Lakes, Plateau and Southwest.

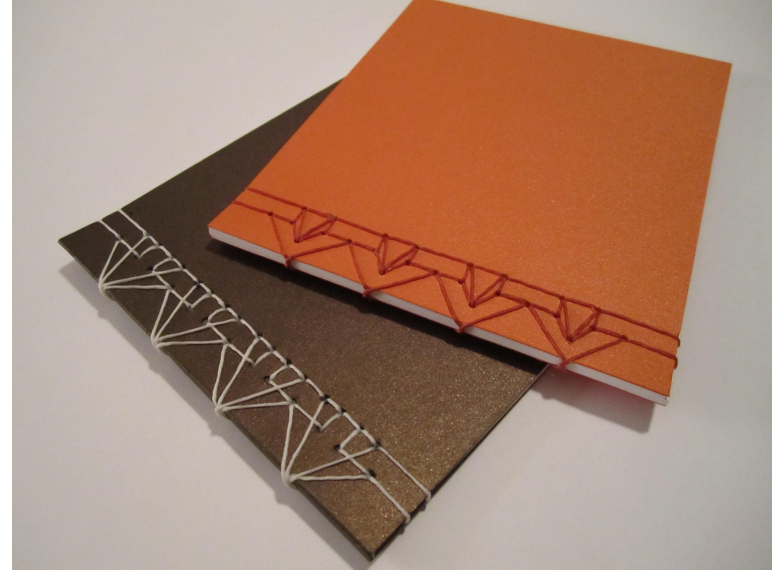


Teri Greeves

Bookbinding

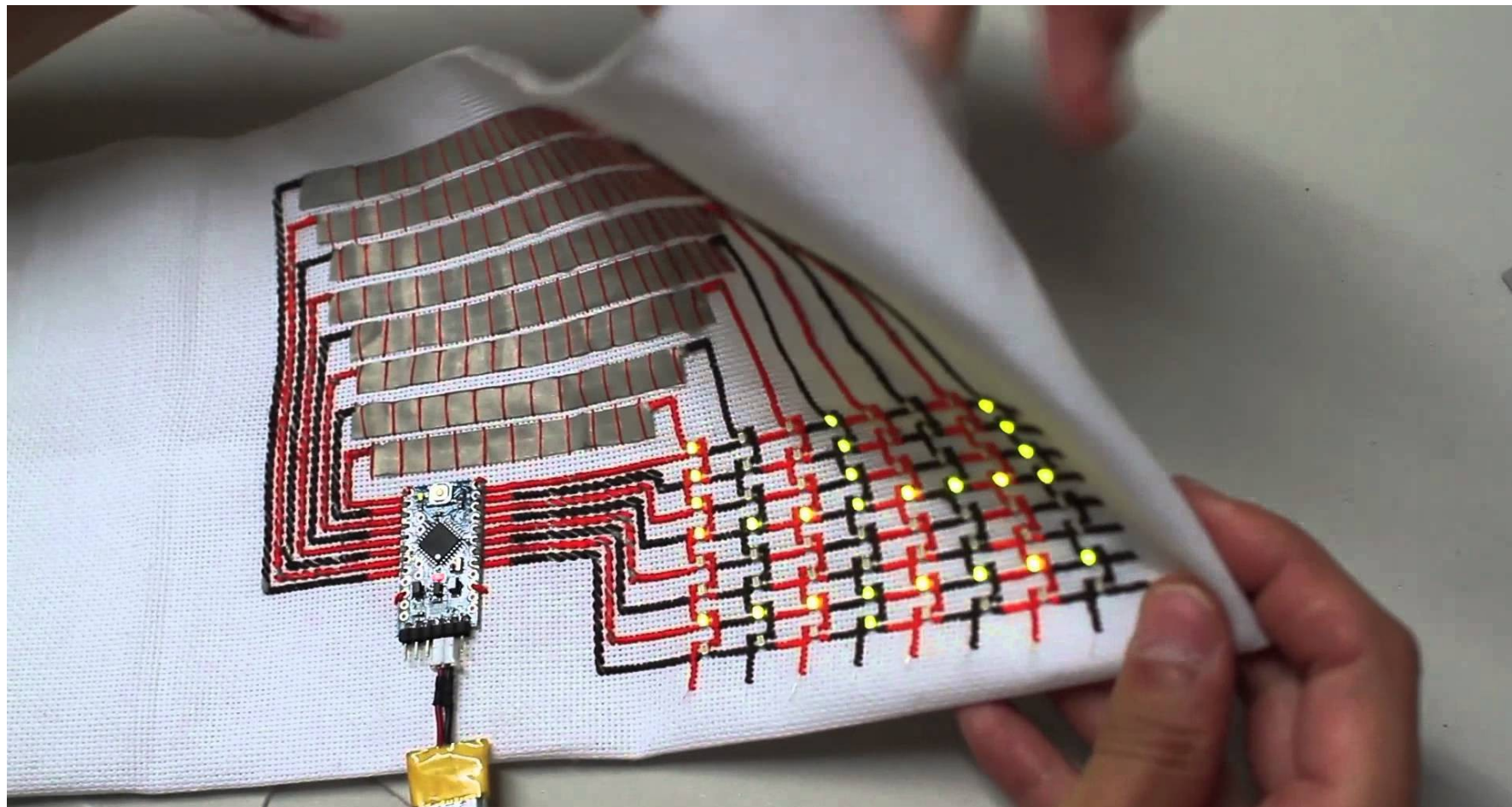


in process



variation on Japanese stab binding

Sewing with Conductive Materials



Overview of Tools + Materials



sewing needles



thread

+ whatever material you are going to sew!

Other Tools



embroidery hoop



thimble



needle threader

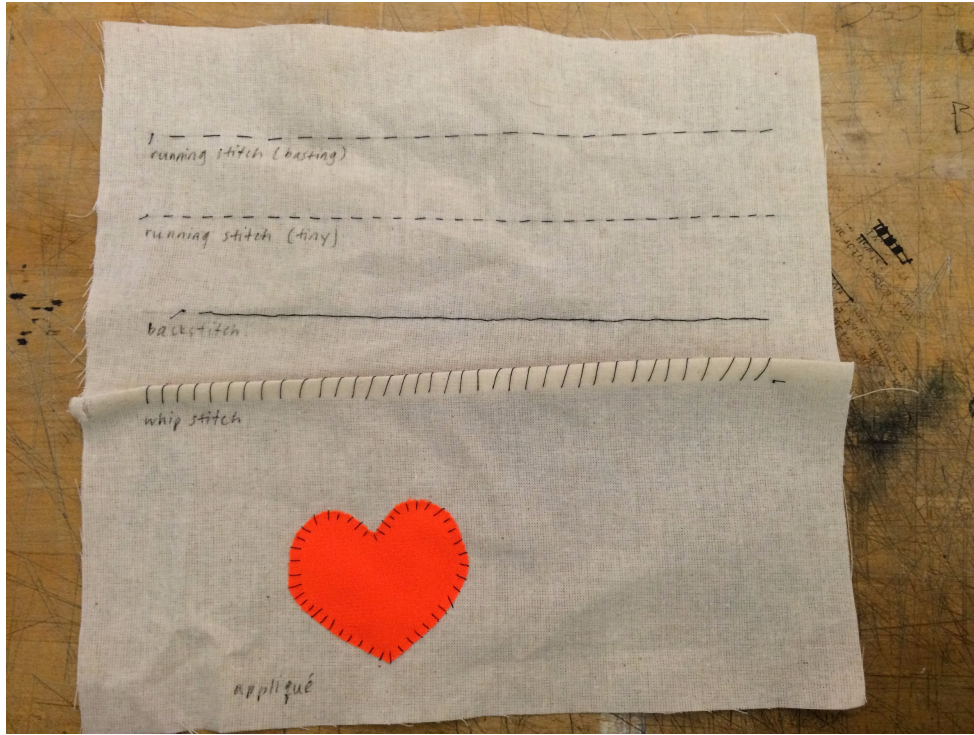


fancy little scissors

DEMO :
hand sewing sampler

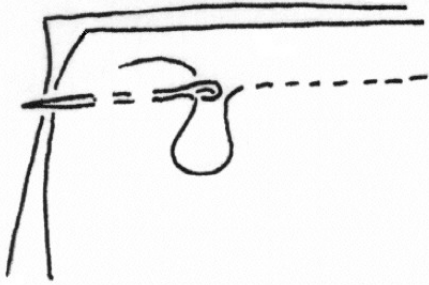


DEMO + Lab: Hand Sewing Sampler



- Running stitch (basting)
- Running stitch (tiny)
- Back stitch
- Overcast stitch
- Blanket stitch
- Applique (overcast and blanket stitch)
- Hem whip stitch
- Slip stitch

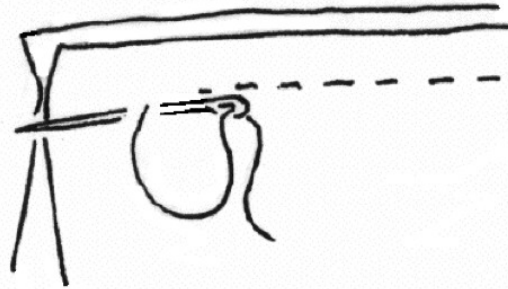
Stitches for Sampler:



Running Stitch:

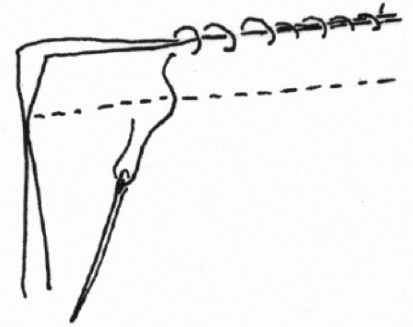
The thread runs through the fabric without doubling on itself.

Basting: stitches are about $\frac{1}{4}$ " apart
Tiny: stitches are about $\frac{1}{8}$ " apart



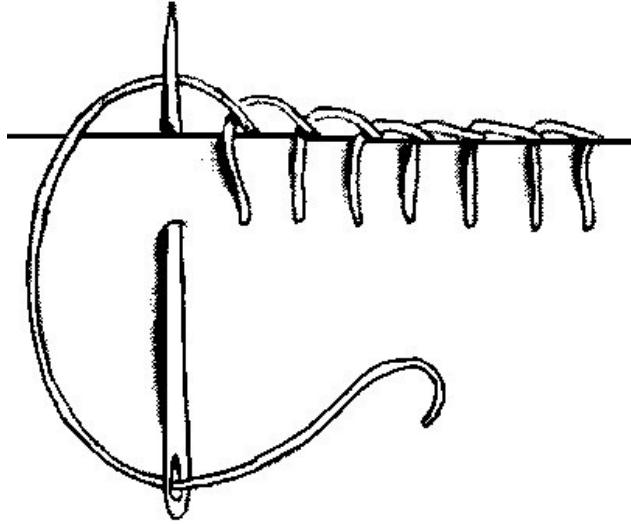
Back Stitch:

The stitch is formed by doubling back on itself. The needle emerges ahead of the stitch just made, and goes back to where the previous stitch ended.



Overcast Stitch:

This stitch goes "over and over" the edge of the fabric. It is used to sew two pieces of fabric together.



Blanket stitch

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S9zegUYdPmg>

Hem whip stitch

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=INcjixkx66o&t=17s>

and

Slip stitch

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sWlE_-mS1-M