

My new hobby: sewing ...



...with the PONY Sewing Kit





The PONY Sewing Kit:

The Pony Sewing Kit contains an assortment of basic sewing items.

- 1 pair of embroidery scissors with colored handles;
- 12 assorted hand needles in various sizes;
- 2 needle threaders; 8 snap fasteners;
- 1 tape measure; 1 seam ripper; 1 thimble
- 10 safety pins in 3 sizes; 1 tracing wheel;
- 40 pearlized pins; 1 chalk wheel.

Now you are fully equipped for your first sewing project. The sewing kit is presented in an enchanting, sturdy box and makes the ideal gift for all sewing enthusiasts or beginners



Examples of hand stitches:

Ladder Stitch

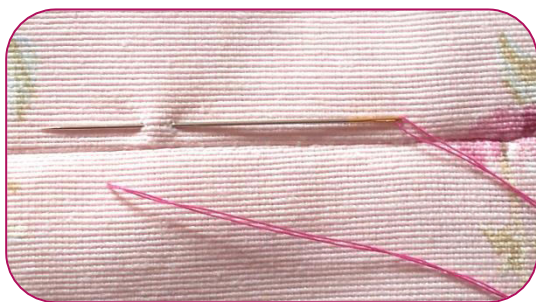


The **ladder stitch** is used to join together two pieces of fabric; also used in knitting. This particular technique allows for a concealed stitch. When machine sewing, an opening can appear as shown above. To close the seam do the following:

1. Thread the needle and make a double knot at the end. From bottom to top, pierce the needle alongside the fold line.
2. Then go right across to the opposite side and slide the needle approximately 3mm through the top of the fold.
3. Now go back to the other side and repeat step two. Continue until you have reached the end of the fold. On the photo below you can see how I have carried out some of the stitches. If you have followed in the same way, you should be able pull the thread taut and the stitches become invisible. The fold is closed. Sew the whole open seam appropriately.
4. On the photo to the right you can see how I have closed a piece of the seam. I haven't pulled the thread taut yet and have intentionally chosen pink colored thread so you can see the stitches more easily. However, if the thread is the same color as the fabric, you won't be able to see this.

A great stitch I would say.

Herringbone Stitch



Usually the **herringbone stitch** is used as a decorative stitch. You can use this stitch for a variety of projects, such as emphasising a seam or sewing a visible cuff.

I will be showing you the stitch right-handed. For left-handed, it will be mirror-imaged.

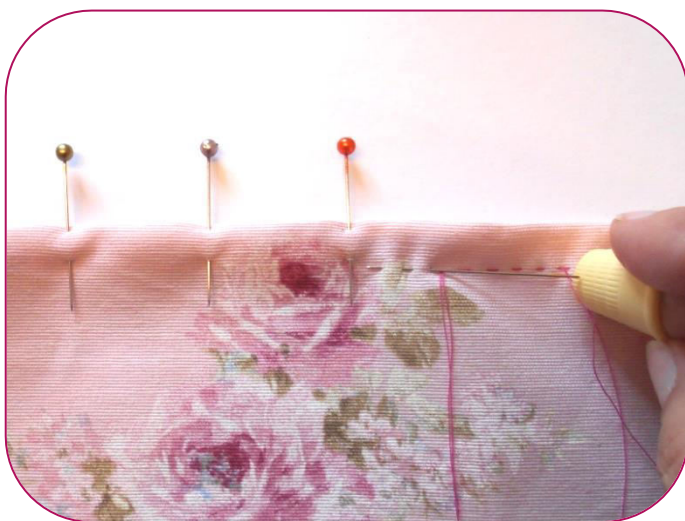
1. Double-knot your thread. The herringbone stitch is done, for right-handers, from left to right. Left-handers do it from right to left. Begin on a virtual lower base line with your stitch, pushing the needle through from the wrong side, then go diagonally up to the virtual top line with a small back stitch approximately 3mm long.

2. Now, diagonally cross the stitch back to the base line.

3. Continue repeating these stitches as long as necessary. Be sure to keep the stitches all at the same length.

A nice decorative stitch to make a statement with.

Running Stitch



Using the **running stitch** enables you to sew hems and finish less demanding small stitches. Here I'm going to show you a hem:

1. Double-knot your thread. Poke through from underneath the fabric. After 3 mm pierce into the fabric, on the back side work your way forward the same length and then poke through to the other side. You can also gather several stitches onto your needle, like in the photo. Be sure to use a **thimble**. It will protect the finger handling the needle. You can also add more pressure onto the needle. I have already secured the hem with pins.

Back Stitch



Back stitch is versatile, you can sew in a zipper but also hem and close stitches using it. For this example, I am sewing in a zipper:

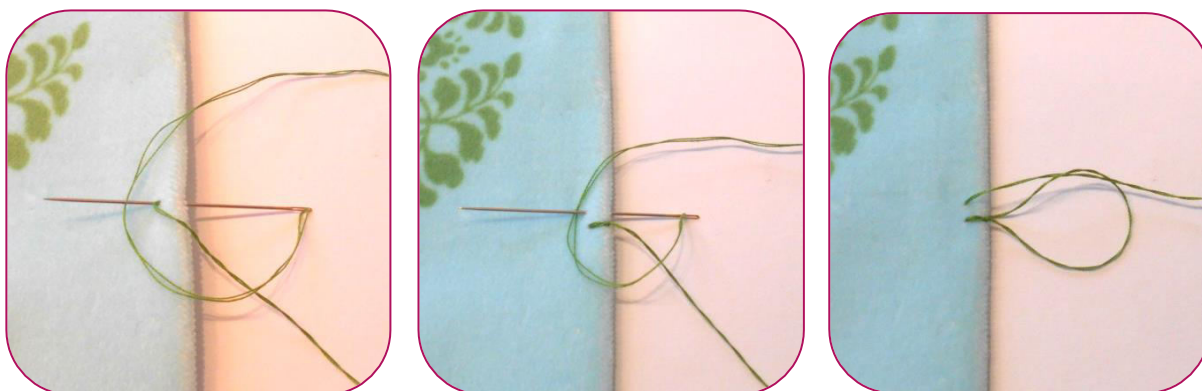
- 1** Double-knot your thread using the appropriate thread color. I am intentionally using green thread so you can see the stitches better. Pierce the fabric from underneath. Go back 3 mm and pierce the fabric from the top. Remember to use your **thimble**!
- 2** Then work forward in double stitch length = 6 mm, poke through the fabric from underneath and go back again 3 mm and pierce the fabric again. Now go forward 6 mm underneath the fabric and stick the needle through and so on. Repeat these stitches in a continuous line.



Pin Advice

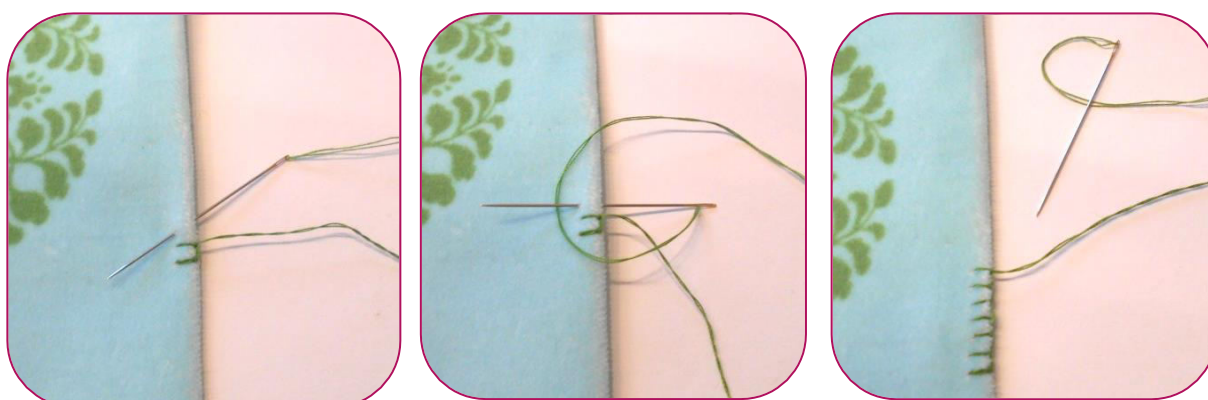
You can, as shown above, insert the pins parallel to the edge. This is quite useful when sewing in a zipper. Put the pins perpendicular to the edge when you want to hem by hand or with the sewing machine. You can easily sew over the pins or pull them out subsequently. Always keep the heads and a piece of the needles visible. A handstich is also done in this manner.

Buttonhole Stitch



The **buttonhole stitch** can be used in many ways. You can embellish edges, hand applique and of course tightly aligned, sew buttonholes. In this example, I am embroidering an edge:

1. Come up with the needle from the reverse side, take the needle and pull it halfway through the fabric, take the thread and wrap it around the needle, beginning at the eye of the needle to the needle point.
2. Now pull the needle through. At the edge a little knot will result. Pierce the needle from the reverse side through the fabric about 2 mm from the first puncture and repeat step one consecutively.
3. Pull the needle through. Again a knot is formed.



4. Pierce the needle from the reverse side with about 2 mm space, same length as the first time.
- 5 and 6. Wrap the thread around the needle, like the first stitch. Pull the needle through, away from the edge. Den Faden wie beim ersten Stich um die Nadel legen. Die Nadel von der Kante weg ziehen. Es bildet sich ein weiterer Knoten an der Stoffkante. Continue this procedure as long as necessary.



Applique:

Here you can see what it looks like when you applique by hand. I used double-thread embroidery floss. On the outer edge keep the inside stitches tighter. On the inner edge keep more space on the inside.

Tracing Wheel



The **tracing wheel** is used to copy pattern outlines onto the cut fabric pieces.

1. Put the fabric right side to right side, pin the pattern and tailor with enough seam allowance.
2. Lay out the tracing paper, which comes in white, yellow, blue and red. Using the tracing wheel allows you to trace all pattern outlines, darts, etc.

Important: Always trace on the reverse side!

3. Remove the pattern. Both fabric layers stay pinned. Turnover the layers and retrace the outlines. Now the pattern is copied onto both pieces of fabric.

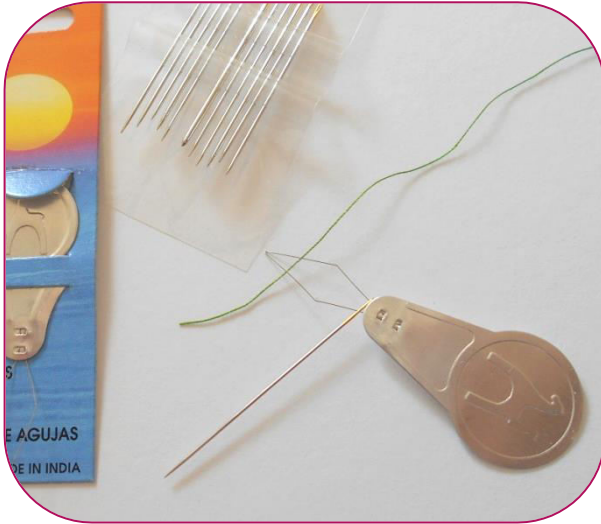
Chalk Wheel

The **chalk wheel** is a great way of marking lines on a piece of fabric. You can easily mark a hem and cuff, or mark seam allowances.



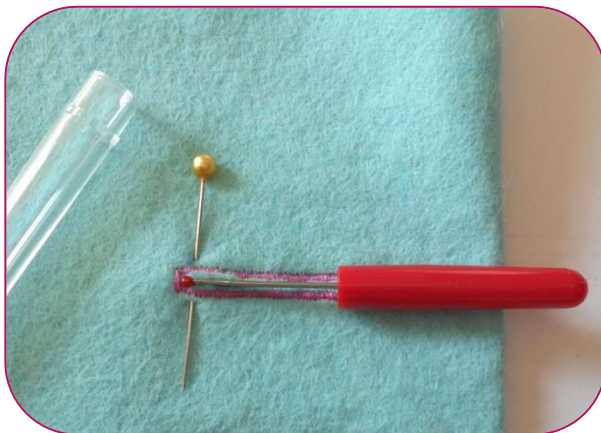
1. Remove the small, protective lid from the chalk storage box and re-insert it back into the chalk wheel. You can refill as often as you want. When you have finished, knock on the flat side of the storage in order to refill, then seal it.
2. Using the **tape measure**, measure the seam allowance piece by piece and at the same time mark the desired line with the chalk wheel. When finished, the chalk is easily removed by gently rubbing it out of the fabric. You can also mark the right side of the fabric.

Needle Threader



Poke through the eye of the needle with the small wire loop of the needle threader, insert and pull the thread through the wire loop, then pull the **needle threader** back through the eye. Your needle is threaded.

Seam Ripper



Usually a seam ripper is used to rip a zipper or a seam that is not accurate enough. However, the **seam ripper** is also great for cutting buttonholes.

Put a pin perpendicular to your buttonhole, this will prevent cutting too far into the fabric. Then cut all the way to the pin. Small – but quite useful.

*These are all great accessories for starting your new hobby. With this **sewing kit** you are perfectly equipped. You can upgrade your sewing accessories at anytime with the **PONY** range of sewing tools. There are scissors in all sizes, cutting mats, rotary cutters, a wide variety of needles, for every purpose – even for sewing machines. Of course there are also tools for the pros with ergonomic grips, a variety of pins, thimbles, etc. Just come in and find out at www.ponyneedles-europe.de.*

