Pineapple Welcome

Pattern #100-PAT

Happiness Is HeartMade

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Pattern Information

Stitches: 107w x 25h

Measurements on 16-count aida:
6.81w x 1.69h

Color Key:

Cross Stitching *(two threads)*

Symbol	DMC Thread Number	Thread Color
1	3371	black brown
2	934	bl. avocado green
3	783	md. topaz
4	780	ultra vy. dk. topaz

Stitching Suggestions:

Complete all *cross stitching* using two strands of thread, and all *back stitching* using one strand of thread, unless otherwise noted.

When sizing fabric before you begin your project, please be sure to allow several inches along each side of the design. Recommended fabric size is at least 12 x 12, to allow for sufficient edging (add more if using a lower count aida cloth). Once your project is completed, you will be able to trim off excess fabric.

Sample displayed on antique white 16-count aida fabric.

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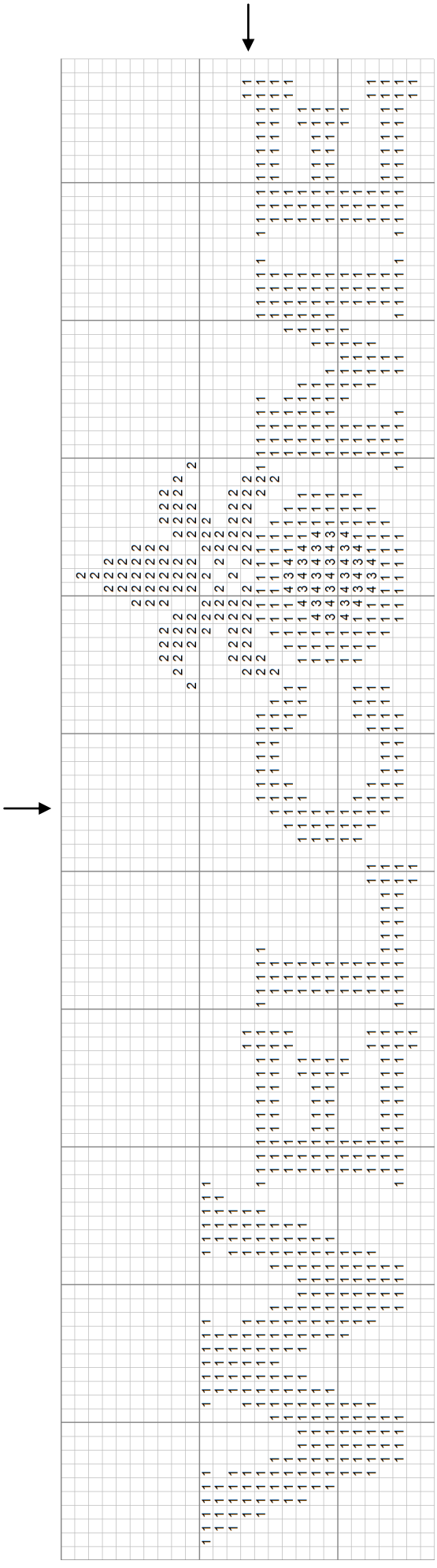

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Cross Stitch Basics For The Beginner

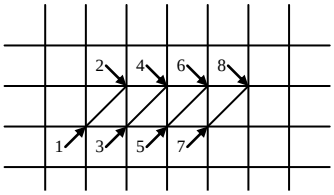

Diagram 1

Begin by finding the center of your fabric and the center of the pattern you will be stitching (usually this is shown on your pattern with arrows along the outside of the graph). Once you have determined where you will start stitching, bring your threaded needle through the fabric, leaving a 'tail' about an inch or two long at the back of the fabric. As you place your first several (5 to 7) stitches, 'catch' this 'tail' under them, to secure it in place at the back of the fabric. Clip off the loose end of the 'tail'.

As you begin to stitch, you will want to be sure all of your stitches are formed in the same direction. Make sure the bottom half of the stitches are always in the same direction throughout your project, whether they are /// or \\\. If you switch the direction of the upper and lower threads on your stitches, this will show on your final design.

Refer to *Diagram 1* once you find the center of your fabric and of your pattern, and you are ready to begin stitching. First, bring the needle up through position #1, at the bottom left corner of the square, and go back through at position #2. Come back up through position #3 and go back through at position #4, etc., until you complete the row of stitches you need in that color. Once you have completed your row of half stitches, finish each stitch, by coming back up through the bottom right corner of each square, and going back down through the top left of each square (*Diagram 2)*.

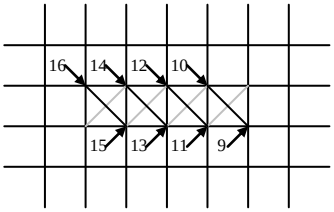

Diagram 2

When you have completed your use of that color, or are nearing the end of your thread, you can finish off the thread in the back by running the needle under several stitches and then clipping the extra thread from the 'tail'.

Quarter Stitch

A quarter stitch is stitched from the corner of the square to the middle of the square. *Diagram 3* shows the appearance of a quarter stitch on the stitching chart, and *Diagram 4* shows the appearance of a quarter stitch on the front of your fabric. The needle is brought up from the back of the fabric through to the front at the corner of the square at position #1, and pushed back down through the fabric at the center of the square at position #2, completing the quarter stitch. The corner the needle is first brought up through depends on the positioning of the quarter stitch on your pattern chart.

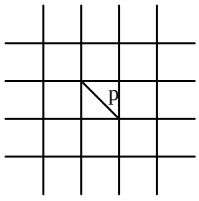

Diagram 3

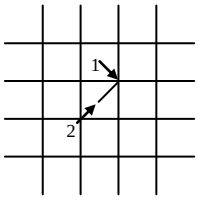

Diagram 4

Three Quarter Stitch

A three quarter stitch is made by stitching from the corner of the square to the middle of the square, and then stitching from one corner to the next, depending on which direction the stitch is facing in the design. *Diagram 5* shows the appearance of a quarter stitch and a three quarter stitch on the chart. *Diagram 6* shows the appearance of a quarter stitch and three quarter stitch on the front of your fabric. When stitching a three quarter stitch, bring the needle through to the front of the fabric at position #1, and go back through in the middle of the square, at position #2. Bring the needle back through to the front at position # 3, and go back through at position #4. To complete the accompanying quarter stitch, bring the needle back through to the front of the fabric at #3 and go back through to the back at #5.

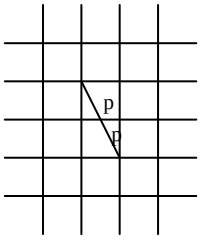

Diagram 5

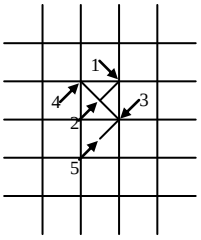

Diagram 6

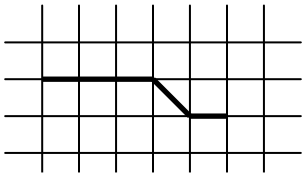
Diagram 7

Back Stitching

Back stitching can be used for lines, outlines, and lettering. After you complete all the cross stitching on your design, it is time to do your back stitching. Begin by securing your thread, as you would for regular cross stitching.

Diagram 7 shows how the backstitching will be pictured on your pattern chart. *Diagram 8* explains the stitching procedure. When beginning your back stitching, *the needle would be brought up from the back of the fabric at position #2*, then pushed through to the back of the fabric at position #1. The needle would be brought back up at position #3, and pushed back through the fabric at position #2. The next stitch would come up through position #4, and then pushed through to the back of the fabric at position #3, and so on. Finish the 'tail' of the thread the same way you would for regular cross stitching.

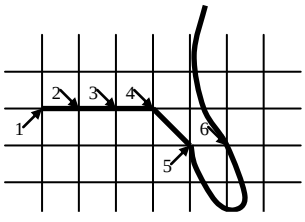

Diagram 8

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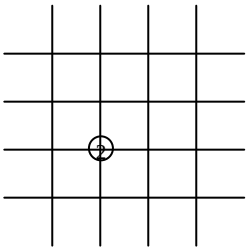
French Knots

When making a *French Knot*, begin with the needle behind the fabric. Pull the needle through to the front of the fabric through the hole where the knot is to be placed, as shown in *Diagram 9a*. Wrap your thread around the needle twice (*Diagram 9b)*, then carefully begin to push the needle back through to the back, very close to the hole it originally came through, being careful not to push the needle completely through yet. With the needle partway through the hole, pull the thread so it is tightly wrapped around your needle, as in *Diagram 9c*, and hold it tight while pushing the needle through to the back of the fabric. Pull the thread so that the knot is tight against the front of the fabric (*Diagram 9d)*, but be careful not to pull your knot through to the back of the fabric.



French Knot appearance on pattern chart.

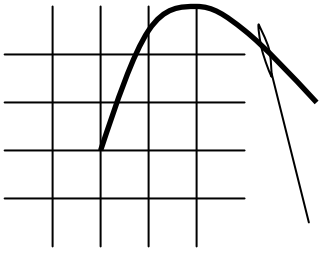


Diagram 9a

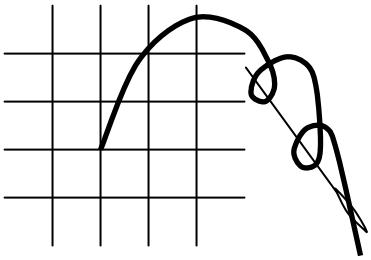


Diagram 9b

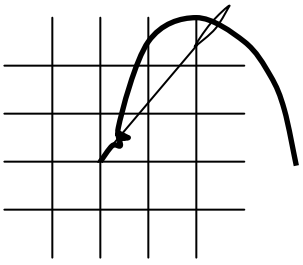


Diagram 9c

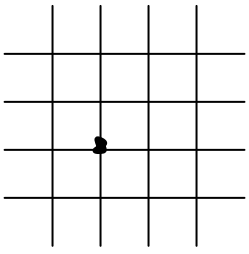


Diagram 9d

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