

DARNING (FOR WOVENS)

STEPS

1. Prep Repair

Lay your repair flat on the table, or stretch over a piece of cardboard/darning mushroom, secured with pins or a rubber band. Snip loose threads.

2. Thread Needle

Cut a length of thread, not longer than a comfortable *working thread length. Pass one end through the eye of the needle, leaving the other end about 2–3" long. Tie a knot at the long end of the thread.

3. Begin Stitching

Push the threaded needle through from the wrong side, about 0.5cm from both the top and side of the hole. The knotted end of the yarn should sit on the inside of the garment. Start to make horizontal rows of 'running' stitch by pushing the needle in and out of the knit, and pulling the yarn through. Turn the needle around when you have stitched 0.5 cm past the hole each time, and stitch the other way.

4. Finish One Direction of Stitching

Continue stitching horizontally until the hole is covered with parallel stitches. Bring the needle through to the wrong side at the edge of the repaired area

5. Weave

Turn the needle 90° and weave over and under the horizontal stitches, reversing direction at the top and bottom. Keep the vertical threads close together until the hole is covered. Bring the needle to the wrong side, secure the yarn, and trim the excess.

*A comfortable working thread length is about one arm's length: the distance from the hand holding your fabric to your fully extended hand pulling the thread away. Working thread length is the amount of thread you have ready to sew with after threading the needle, including any doubling up. It isn't necessarily the length you originally cut. For example, a thread cut to two arm's lengths and doubled gives you a comfortable working thread length.

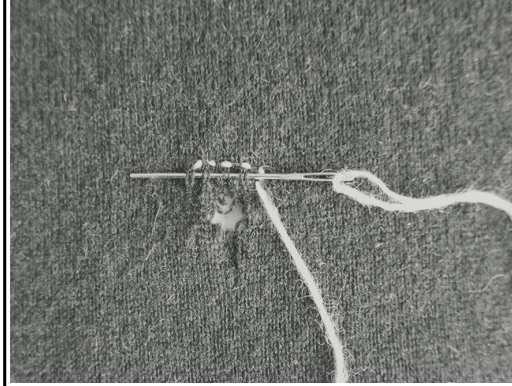
SEWING A BUTTON

DIAGRAM

1. Prep Repair



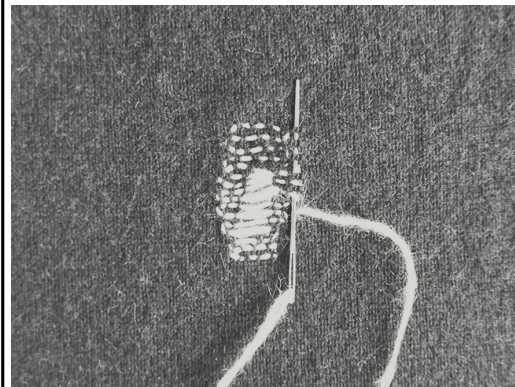
2. Thread Needle



3. Begin Stitching



4. Finish One Direction of Stitching



5. Weave

