

JOB ROLE – HAND EMBROIDERER

Sector – Apparel, Made-Ups and Home Furnishing
(Qualification Pack Code: AMH/Q 1001)



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UNIT 3: EMBROIDERY DEFECTS AND FINISHING

Session 1: Embroidery Defects and Their Rectification

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Session Objectives

The students will be able to:

- **Identify and rectify embroidery defects**
- **Ensure quality embroidery work**
- **Practice precautionary measures while doing embroidery**

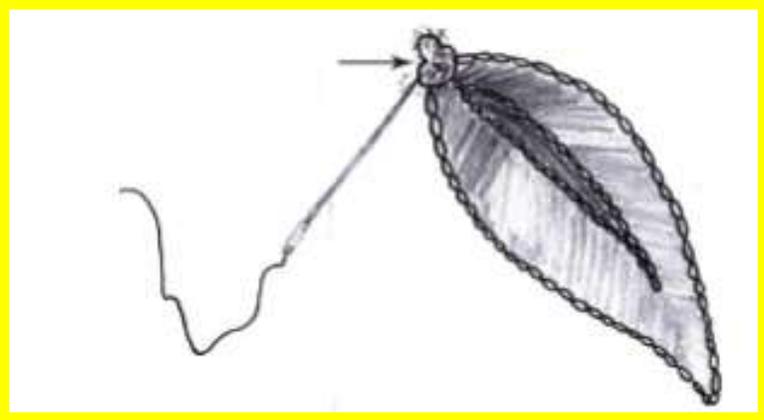
Introduction

The outward appearance of embroidery work is the first thing that catches the eye of customers. While doing embroidery work or even after its completion, some defects might arise, which is recognise and rectify by hand embroiderer. All these defects should be rectified neatly and properly without any damage to the fabric and embroidery work.

Embroidery Defects

- Improper stitch lengths, fabric damage by repeated needle insertion at the same place, too tight stitches are all examples of embroidery defects
- These defects kill the beauty of the fabric and should be rectified carefully

Needle Hole

Cause	Rectification
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ incorrect needle➤ repeated stitches on the same spot➤ fabric damage during pulling of stitches➤ not tearing the backing properly	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ choose correct size and type of needle➤ remove the backing carefully and patiently  <p>The diagram shows a needle and thread stitching a piece of fabric. A small hole is visible in the fabric where the needle has just passed. An arrow points to this hole. The fabric is shown with a wavy, irregular edge, suggesting it is being pulled or torn.</p>

Fabric Gapping

Cause

- fabric gaps being visible through the embroidery design



Rectification

- take matching thread and fill the gaps

Missed Trims

Cause

- when left over threads are visible on right side or face of the embroidery, it is called missed trims



Rectification

- lock the stitch and cut the left over threads with a thread clipper or scissors
- take care not to damage the base fabric

Improper Design Placement

Cause	Rectification
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ incorrect tracing of design➤ it usually happens if the pattern paper or the fabric move or are placed incorrectly while tracing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ be very careful while tracing the design➤ ensure proper placement of fabric and design sheet

Poor Design Registration

Cause

- improper tracing of design (very light or untraced design)
- this may result in misplaced or incorrect stitches

Rectification

- trace the design carefully applying adequate pressure
- use appropriate tracing method



Thread Bunching

Cause

- this happens due to gathering up of threads at any point, especially the corners
- as a result design does not look crisp



Rectification

- avoid taking too long embroidery thread
- size of the needle eye should be compatible to thread thickness

Poor Stitch Density

Cause

- when the stitch is not dense and quite apart
- as a result the base fabric is visible



Rectification

- thread the needle, with thread matching to the stitches, and fill the gaps

Thick Embroidery

Cause

- this is seen when the embroidery is dense at selective or some places



Rectification

- remove the stitches carefully, so that the fabric is not damaged
- embroider the area again

Poor Hooping

Cause

- the hoop is not fixed with required tension (too tight or too loose)



Rectification

- fix the hoop properly with proper tension (not too tight or too loose)

Avoiding Common Embroidery Mistakes

- Choose correct size and type of needle as per the base fabric
- Check the hoop tension. It should not be too loose nor so tight that the fabric puckers
- Use appropriate chemical for removing stains, dust etc. to avoid fabric damage

Avoiding Common Embroidery Mistakes

- Thickness of the embroidery thread should be compatible to thickness of the base fabric and the type of stitch being done
- Trace the design carefully
- Use scissors carefully while cutting the trims and extra loops

Embroidery Tips for Quality Embroidery Work

- Before starting work, wash hands with soap to keep the material clean
- Embroidery hoop should be fitted properly
- Avoid taking a very long embroidery thread (not more than 17 inches)

Embroidery Tips for Quality Embroidery Work

- Use needles of appropriate size and type to avoid fabric damage
- Avoid using very hot iron directly on embroidery
- Carry out embroidery in a well lit place to avoid strain on the eyes
- Use good quality, colour fast threads to avoid spoiling of embroidery work

Storage Tips for Embroidery Work

- Leftover threads and yarns should be wound and stored neatly for future use
- Store the embroidery hoops in a bag or box
- Keep the incomplete embroidery work covered so that it doesn't get dirty

Precautionary Measures while Doing Embroidery

- Always use a thimble to prevent needle pricks
- Keep a first aid kit handy
- Good lighting to avoid eyestrain and to see all the details properly
- Use a magnifier while working on minute details

First Aid Kit

A first aid kit is used to take care of small injuries immediately. It should have following materials:

- Thermometer
- Sterile dressing, cotton pads, small scissors
- Cotton packets

First Aid Kit

- Cleansing agent and antibiotic liquids to disinfect
- Anti allergic medicines, painkillers, antipyretics
- Antibiotic ointment for cuts, burns and wounds
- Adhesive and crepe bandages

Tips for Hand Embroiderers

- Hand care is very important to avoid injuries, cuts and wounds
- Avoid getting the hands dry and apply suitable cream or oil
- Use face and nose masks during allergies and infections

Tips for Hand Embroiderers

- Maintain correct posture to avoid back pain
- Keep workplace free of insects, bugs, clutter etc.
- Provision of fire extinguisher at work place



Summary

In this session, you have learnt about the embroidery defects and their rectification, important tips for quality embroidery work and precautionary measures to be taken while doing embroidery work.

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