

# JOB ROLE – HAND EMBROIDERER (*ADDAWALA*)

Sector – Apparel, Made-Ups and Home Furnishing  
(Qualification Pack Code: *AMH/Q 1010*)



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Hills, Bhopal – 462 013, Madhya Pradesh, India

## **UNIT 2: INTRODUCTION TO *AARI WORK***

### **Session 2: Fabric Fixation on *Adda* and *Khaka* Making Process**

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# Session Objectives

The students will be able to:

- Demonstrate setting of an *adda*
- Attach the fabric on *adda*
- Perform *khaka* making process

# Introduction

Setting of an *adda* and attach the fabric on it, is a important process. After attaching the fabric design or motif is transferred into fabric through *khaka* process. All these steps are important to excel and grow the skill.

## Setting of *Adda*

The fabric which is to be embroidered is held onto the *adda* following an elaborate process, which requires great precision. The tightening of fabric is known as *tangrana* and involves more than one person. *Adda* is a wooden frame mainly used for *aari* work on which the fabric to be embroidered is stretched tightly, making it comfortable and suitable for working. This frame has adjustable wooden bars which are rested on four stools or stands at four corners. The height of the frame is usually 1.5-2 feet above the ground. A strip of cotton cloth is attached to one side (inner side) of the main bar. The embroiderer has to sit on the floor to embroider.

# Attaching the Fabric

**The attaching of fabric is very important process following are the steps:**

- the fabric is first joined to the two main bars
- the centres of the bar as well as of the fabric are marked on both sides and pinned up
- cotton thread is used to sew the first side of the fabric to one of the cotton strips of the main bars
- to begin, a knot is made and to end, 4-5 back stitches are done onto the white cotton cloth, which is attached on the bars

# Attaching the Fabric

- then, the second side to the other bar is stitched and rolled
- now, the stretcher bars are inserted and the frame is stretched to place the pegs or nails
- now, the selvages are folded. Small darning stitches are sewn and the same thread passes through these stitches, then the fabric is pulled tightly. Now, the thread is pulled and tied to the peg or nail.
- now all the four sides of the fabric are stretched



# Attaching the Fabric



# Khaka Making Process

In this process, a paper of design is pricked with a pin at regular intervals. The pattern is then pinned up to be fabric and a coloured *chalk* powder is spread through the holes. The pattern pricked on the transparent sheet of paper, that is pinned to the fabric is called *khaka*.



# Summary

In this session, you have learnt about the setting of *adda*, attaching the fabric and *khaka* making process.

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