

Hardanger Satchet

By Jean Hughes



Front



Back

List of Materials:

22 count Hardanger fabric – 2 pieces 6 inches square

Perle cotton #5

Perle cotton #8

Perle cotton #12 (optional but will create a finer 4-sided edge)

22 and #24 tapestry needle

Organza fabric and potpourri or fiberfill for insert

Use Perle cotton #5 for:

1. Kloster blocks
2. Satin motif in each corner

Use Perle cotton #8 for:

1. Diamond shaped cable stitch in the centre
2. Eyelets for Master Chart One
3. Woven bars for Master Chart Two

Use Perle cotton #8 or #12 for:

Four sided edge

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Hardanger Basics:

Kloster blocks form the basis of Hardanger designs. A kloster block is made up of 5 satin stitches over 4 threads. Very often the kloster blocks are stitched in straight rows either vertically or horizontally with 4 empty threads between each block. They may also be stitched in “steps” with alternating vertical and horizontal blocks.

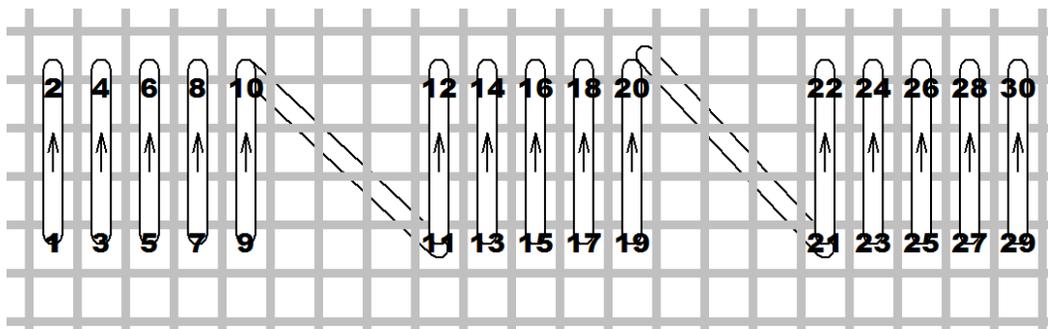
The direction of stitches and travel between kloster blocks is extremely important. Threads will be cut to produce the open lacy effect of hardanger. Kloster blocks stabilize the cut threads and if stitched incorrectly, threads will pull out or move.

The number “4” is also important. Kloster blocks are stitched in multiples of 4 threads and designs are often symmetrical requiring the blocks to line up with each other. For this reason, basting threads should be used to mark the centre of the fabric – both vertically and horizontally. Use a contrasting sewing thread and baste over and under 4 threads. This basting line will also be used to check the symmetry of your work and will alert you if your kloster blocks are out of alignment.

Kloster Blocks Stitched in a Straight Line:

Each Kloster is a group of 5 satin stitches separated by 4 empty threads. Threads are carried across the back from the top of the completed Kloster to the bottom of the new Kloster. This appears as a diagonal stitch on the back.

Be careful when counting threads. Kloster blocks are stitched with perle cotton #5 on 22-count fabric. The last stitch is sitting between 2 threads but because of its thickness it can spill over on top of the first of the four empty threads.



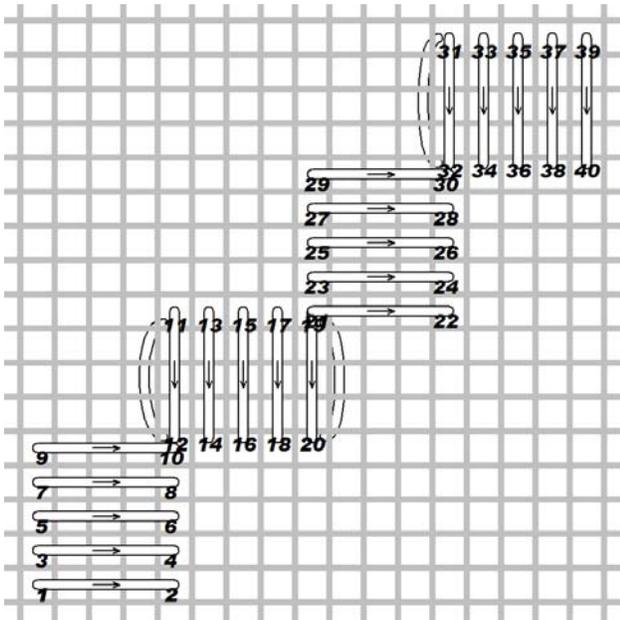
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Kloster Blocks Stitched in Steps:



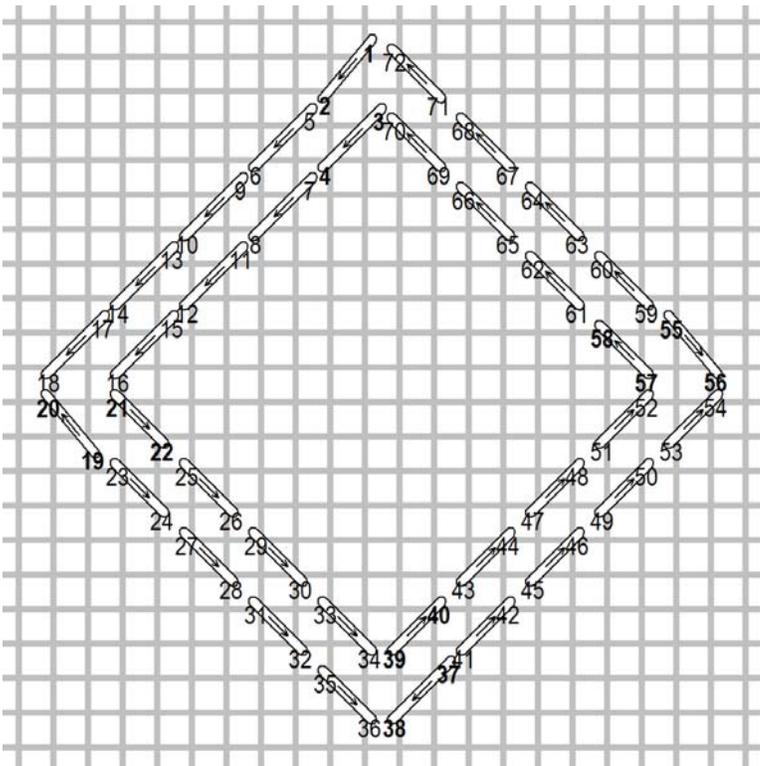
Follow the direction and number sequence carefully.

The first Kloster ends with the needle going down at 10.

The thread is then carried vertically under 4 threads and comes up at 11.

Take the thread straight down over 4 threads and go down at 12.

Threads are not carried diagonally across the back as in straight line Klosters. Threads are carried under the first stitch of the next Kloster. This will create an extra stitch on the back of some Klosters while some will have one stitch less.



Detailed instruction for diamond shaped cable stitch in centre of sachet. Follow master chart for placement.

Watch the stitch count carefully in each corner. The direction of the stitch changes for one stitch to allow turning the corner. This occurs for stitches 19-20, 37-38 and 55-56.

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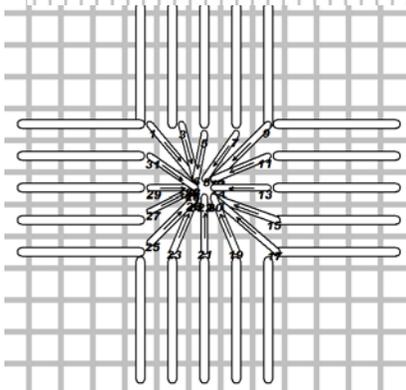
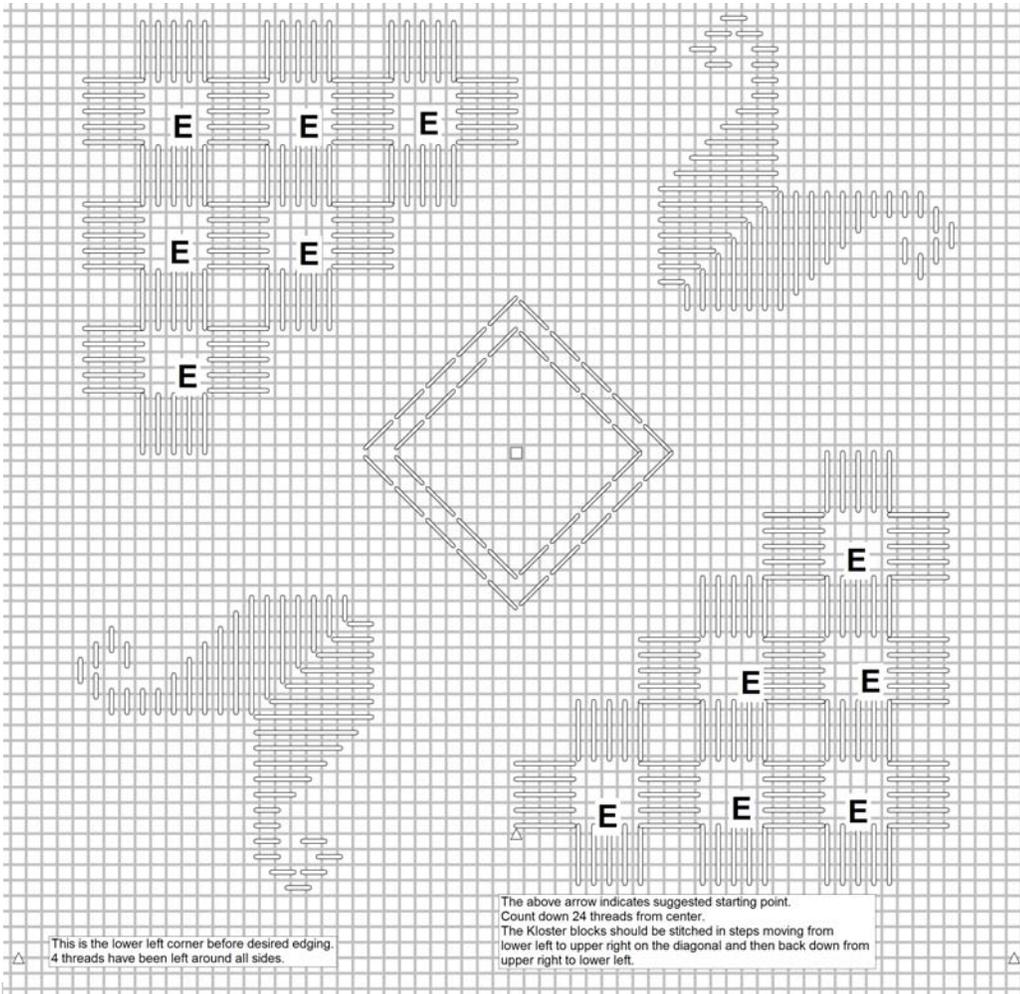
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Master Chart One

The following chart should be used for the version containing eyelets.

No threads will be cut in this version. Eyelets are stitched over the 4 threads marked by the letter "E".



After all kloster blocks are stitched you may place an eyelet in the centre of each group of 4 blocks (shown as E on master chart). Bring the needle up in the corner and go down in the centre. Continue moving around the square coming up on the edge and going down in the centre to complete the eyelet. You may pull the stitches to create a round hole in the centre of each eyelet but make sure that you only pull when the direction of your thread is facing away from centre. If you pull toward the centre you will create holes along the square edge of the eyelet.

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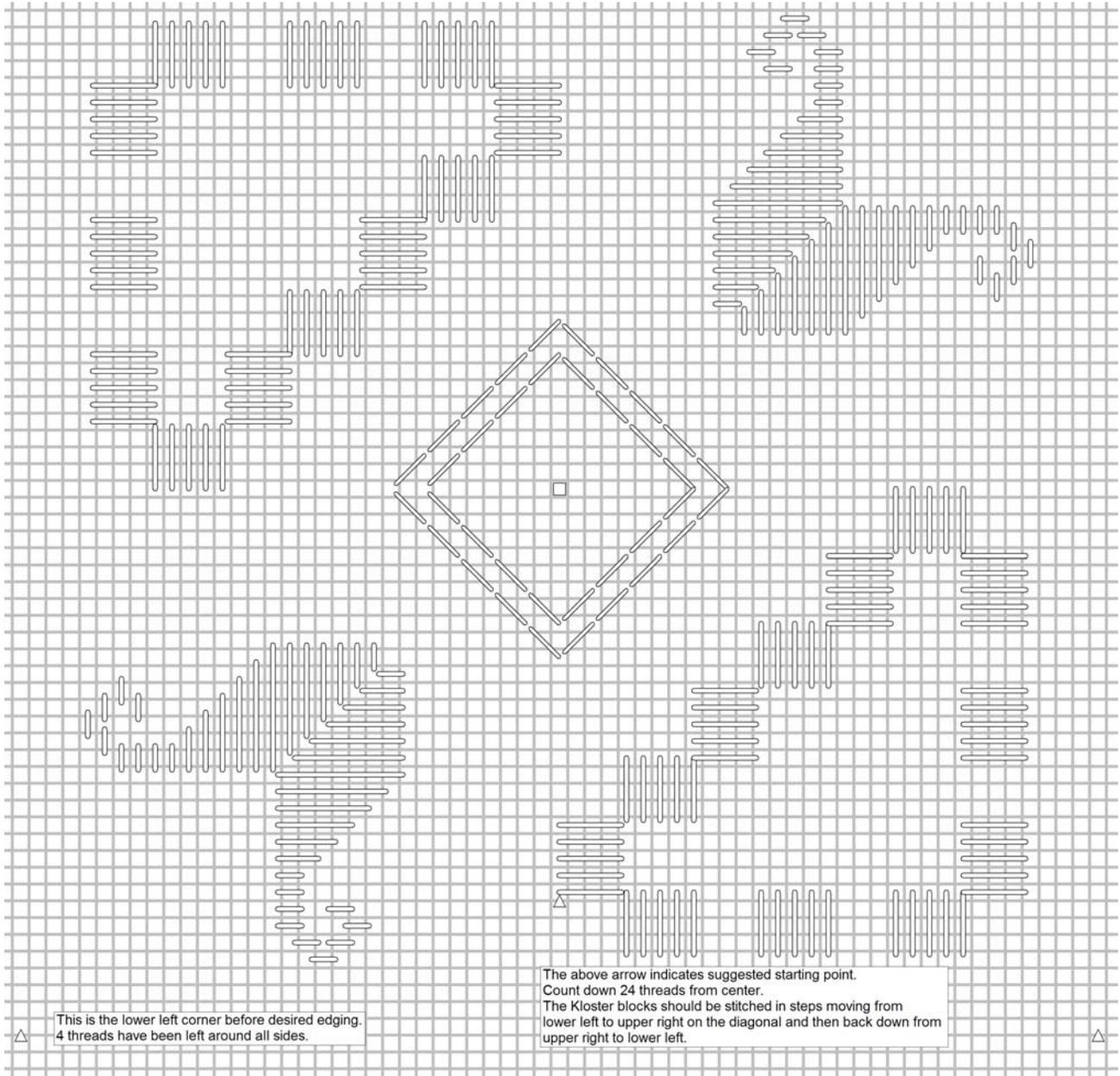
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Master Chart Two

The following chart should be used for the version containing the woven bars. Cutting threads is required in this version.

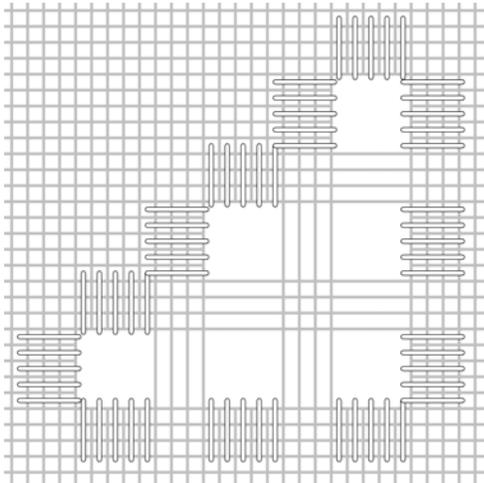


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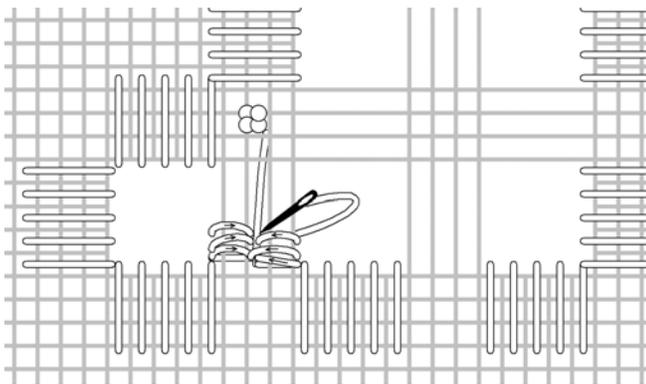


Cut and remove threads as shown.

Cutting requires very sharp fine-pointed scissors. Tweezers are very helpful when removing the cut threads.

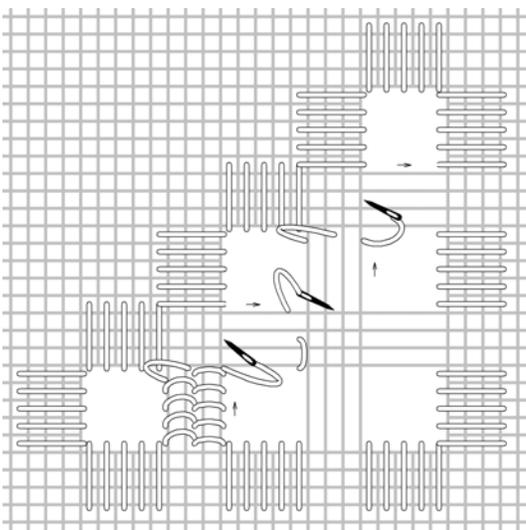
You will be cutting 4 threads alongside the Kloster blocks. There are three possibilities:

1. Only vertical threads are cut leaving 4 horizontal threads.
2. Only horizontal threads are cut leaving 4 vertical threads.
3. Both vertical and horizontal threads are cut leaving a square hole.



too tightly and maintain an even tension.

Woven bars are stitched in a “figure of 8” pattern over and under the 2 pairs of threads that remain following cutting. Start with an away knot as indicated and begin the weave at the base of the 2 pairs of threads. Catch the tail of your starting thread in the figure of 8 weave. Cut off the knot when stitching is complete. Count the number of stitches as you go and try to maintain the same number throughout the piece. Do not pack the stitches



This diagram shows the direction of travel when completing the woven bars.

The last stitch of the first woven bar is over the left pair of threads. Take the needle under the right pair of the first woven bar and over the right pair of the next woven bar to begin the figure of eights of the second pair. Continue climbing the steps in the direction of the arrows. When you reach the top, secure your thread by running it under the kloster blocks on the back.

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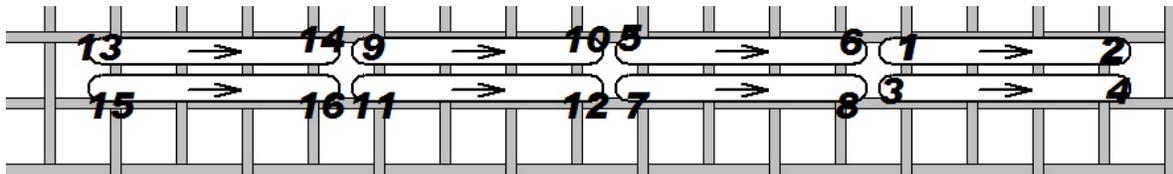
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Four Sided Edging

The four sided edge is stitched in two steps.

Step 1:

The first step is a double back stitch at least 12 threads away from the completed stitching. Work from right to left. There are 2 stitches over 4 threads, side by side in the same row. Come up at 1 then down 4 threads to the right at 2. Come up again in the same hole as 1 and go down in the same hole as 2. Continue the double back stitches around the entire piece leaving 12 empty threads between the double back stitch and the stitched area.



Trim the fabric one inch away from the double back stitch.

Fold the outside edge back along the line of back stitches. The fold should be between the 2 stitches.

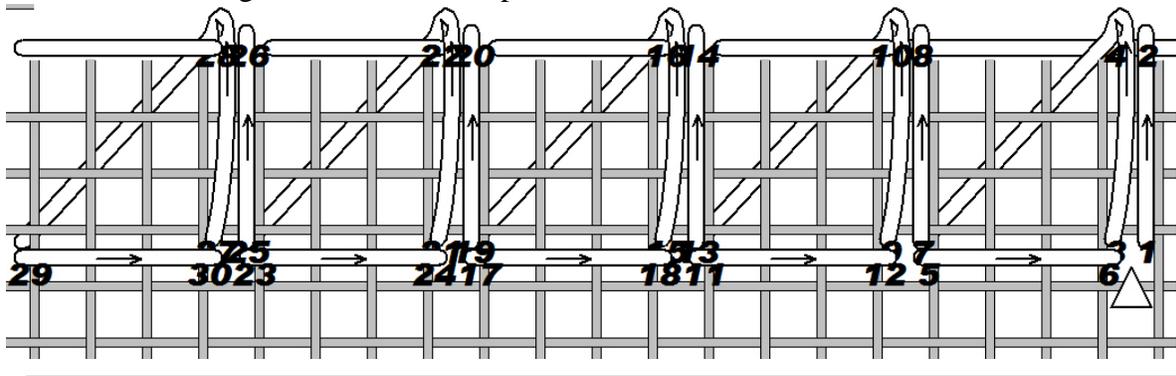
Step 2:

The second step is a four sided stitch that will produce a nicely finished edge.

Holding the folded edge with one hand bring the thread through both layers at 1. Carry the thread straight up to 2 but do not pierce the fabric. Wrap the thread around the fold and bring your needle from the back to the front at 3.

Insert the needle into the fold at 4. Come out at 5. Insert the needle at 6 from front to back, going through both layers. Carry the thread across the back and bring the thread to the front through both layers at 7.

Continue this edge around the entire piece.



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Finishing the Sachet

The back of the sachet is a plain piece of fabric and must be the same kind of fabric as the stitched piece.

The four sided edge will be stitched around this fabric and then the two fabrics will be joined together with a running stitch.

Baste this fabric through the centre, vertically and horizontally, over and under 4 threads as before.

Count threads and stitch the four sided edge creating a finished piece of fabric exactly the same size as the stitched piece.

Place the two fabrics wrong sides together and sew the two pieces together with a running stitch. The running stitch will go through 4 thickness of fabric and is along the base of the four sided edging 4 threads away from the outside edge.

The basic design can be modified using colour and beads. For example, the following were finished as Christmas ornaments. A square bead was placed in the center and red seed beads representing holly berries.



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