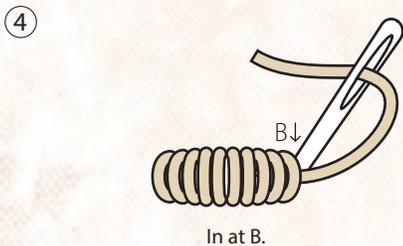
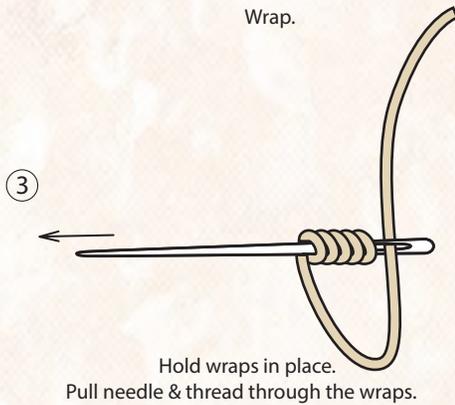
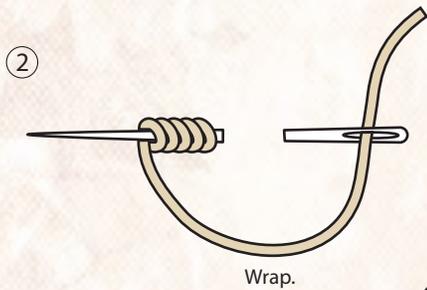
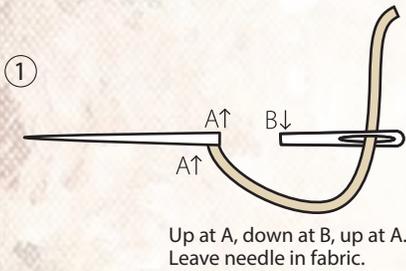


Bullions

So much can be done using this wonderful knot. By varying the types of threads, length of the stitch, number of threads used, or number of wraps, the finished stitches are too numerous to image. From buds to flowers, sepals, petals, and leaves, even butterflies, caterpillars, and snails, the possibilities are endless.

It is best to work this stitch with a Straw or Milliners needle, since it has a consistent width the length of the needle shaft. If using crewel wool, gimp, or ribbon, a Chenille needle is suggested for its wider eye, easily accomodating the thickness of these mediums.



1. Bring the needle to the front at A, then to the back at B horizontally right of A. Bring the tip of the needle to the front again at A. Do not pull the needle all the way through the fabric at this stage.
2. Gently wind the thread around the needle. These are referred to as “wraps”. The number of wraps should cover the distance between A and B.
3. Holding the wraps against the surface of the fabric with your thumb, gently pull the needle and thread through the wraps, placing the wraps on the working thread. Be sure the wraps lay side by side on the top of the fabric. These wraps should cover the space between A and B.
4. Take the needle to the back at B. The bullion should be laying smoothly next to the fabric.

TIP: In order to obtain a gentle curve to your bullion stitches the number of wraps should be greater than the distance between A and B. If 5 wraps nicely fill the space between A and B, add an additional 3-4 wraps for a curved effect between A and B.